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THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS 2023

Top 10 News Topics of 2022

1. Russia Invades Ukraine. In the biggest military conflict in Europe since World War II, Russian troops poured into Ukraine, Feb. 24, launching what Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin called a “special military operation” to protect ethnic Russians. The UN General Assembly, voting 141-5 with 35 abstentions, condemned the invasion; the U.S. and other nations imposed escalating economic sanctions. Millions of Ukrainians were internally displaced or fled to other countries. Forces mobilized by Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy, aided by weaponry from the West, repelled an attempted assault on Kyiv and fought to turn back Russian troops in the east and south. Observers reported

widespread atrocities by occupying Russians. At home, Russia censored media and jailed dissidents. In Sept., responding to serious military setbacks, the Kremlin instituted partial conscription, threatened to deploy nuclear weapons, and declared four territories in Ukraine annexed, after sham referenda. Later, reacting to the bombing of a vital Crimean bridge, Russia began missile and drone attacks on cities and critical infrastructure across Ukraine.

2. “Red Wave” Fails to Materialize in U.S. Midterm Elections. Republicans, relying on inflation concerns and the historic pattern of substantial midterm losses by the president’s party, had expected to win big in Nov. 8 elections. Instead, the GOP failed to win the Senate and appeared headed for only a thin majority in the House. With the declared loss of a Senate race in Nevada Nov. 12, Democrats had the 50 seats needed for control, with one seat, in Georgia, undecided. The Georgia race was headed for a Dec. 6 runoff between

Sen. Raphael Warnock (D) and former NFL star Herschel Walker (R), a political novice whose nomination was propelled by Trump's backing. Results of races for governor were mixed, but the GOP enjoyed a decisive victory in Florida, where Gov. Ron DeSantis won reelection. His win, by a strong margin, positioned him as a possible viable candidate for the party's presidential nomination in 2024.

3. Amid Global Economic Problems, U.S. Grapples With Record Inflation. Economies around the world suffered high inflation, supply chain disruptions, low growth, and often severe shortages of energy and food supplies; high food and fuel prices led to unrest in some nations. In the U.S., average gas prices peaked at over $5 a gallon in June, before showing declines. Inflation hit 9.1% in the 12 months ending in June 2022, the biggest rise in over 40 years. It remained high but showed signs of moderating in Nov. The Fed sought to tame inflation with a series of aggressive interest rate hikes, ending an era of often rock-bottom rates that had

lifted the economy following the 2008 recession. Average interest rates on 30-year fixed mortgages rose above 7%. The economy started to grow, but slowly; job numbers were back to pre-pandemic levels and unemployment remained low, but wages did not keep up with rising prices.

4. COVID-19 Pandemic Lingers. By Nov., COVID-19 had killed more than 6.5 mil people worldwide, according to WHO data. The U.S. led all other nations in cases reported (close to 100 mil) and deaths (over 1 mil). The highly infectious but milder Omicron variant was dominant in the U.S. and globally. COVID cases and deaths, which spiked early in the year, later showed declines in most regions, with precautions often relaxed. The rise of Omicron subvariants caused concern; booster shots appeared effective in reducing hospitalizations and deaths but were not widely taken up. As of Nov., 68% of Americans had received at least the basic COVID vaccine; distribution was

uneven globally, with poorer nations at a disadvantage.

5. Supreme Court Overturns *Roe v. Wade*; New Justice Appointed. On June 24 the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Org.*, voted 6-3 to uphold a Mississippi law banning most abortions after 15 weeks and, 5-4, overturn *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark 1973 decision that asserted a federal constitutional right to abortion. The *Dobbs* decision left the legality of abortion to be decided by individual states. More than a dozen acted to end or greatly restrict abortions, while voters in several states supported abortion rights in ballot proposals. The Senate, 53-47, confirmed Pres. Joe Biden's nomination of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first Black woman to serve on the Court; she was sworn in June 30 upon the retirement of Justice Stephen Breyer, another Democratic appointee.

6. Shootings in U.S. Stir Concern. On May 24 a man fatally shot 19 students and 2 teachers in an Uvalde, TX,

elementary school. Hundreds of law enforcement officers arrived but for over an hour did not enter classrooms controlled by the shooter. Ten days earlier, a gunman apparently motivated by racist beliefs fatally shot 10 Black people at a grocery in Buffalo, NY. By early Nov., more than 38,000 Americans had died in 2022 from gun violence, according to the Gun Violence Archive. Congress in June reached a compromise to pass a federal gun control bill, the first in decades. A survey of crime trends in 29 U.S. cities by the Council on Criminal Justice found that homicides fell 2% between the first half of 2021 and the same period in 2022 but were up 39% from 2019.

7. Trump Falls Under Legal Fire, While Rallying Support. In televised public hearings starting in June, a House select committee presented evidence from witnesses suggesting that Pres. Donald Trump orchestrated an attempt to overturn the 2020 presidential election results, ignored advisors' warnings that

his accusations of election fraud were groundless, whipped up supporters to storm the Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021, and resisted pleas to call them off as violence flared. Trump was also investigated for the alleged illegal retention of documents, many classified, that turned up in an FBI search of his Florida estate, and faced a probe in Georgia, set off by a Jan. 2021 phone call in which he unsuccessfully pressed the Georgia secretary of state to "find" votes needed to overturn the election. The Trump Organization, charged with tax fraud, went on trial in Manhattan, while Trump, three of his children, and his company were sued in New York state for allegedly inflating assets. Despite legal troubles, Trump drew crowds at rallies, where he repeated charges of fraud in the 2020 election, promoted candidates who backed him, and hinted at plans to run for president in 2024.

8. Actions on Climate Change Fall Short, as 2022 Sees Record Weather Disasters. The Intergovernmental Panel

on Climate Change, in a report finalized in Apr., concluded that average global temperatures were on track to reach 1.5° C (2.7°F) above pre-industrial levels in two decades and that only drastic cuts in carbon emissions could prevent environmental tragedy. A UN report in Oct. found that only 24 of 193 countries that agreed to step up actions on climate change had followed through. The year brought many disasters scientists attributed at least in part to climate change, including deadly monsoon rains that flooded one-third of Pakistan and record heat waves in China and across Europe, accompanied by wildfires and drought. Summer 2022 was the second hottest on record for Asia and North America, according to NOAA.

9. United Kingdom in Transition. Queen Elizabeth II died Sept. 8 at Balmoral Castle in Scotland at age 96. The longest serving British monarch in history, she had presided over every prime minister since Winston Churchill, including new Conservative Party leader

Liz Truss, whom she installed on Sept. 6. An estimated 250,000 people lined up for miles to file by as she lay in state prior to her funeral at Westminster Abbey. Elizabeth's eldest son, the 73-year-old Prince of Wales, acceded to the throne as King Charles III. One of his first duties was to install the Conservatives' new leader, Rishi Sunak, as prime minister, after Truss's unfunded tax cut plan rocked financial markets, leading to her resignation.

10. Amid Tensions Over Taiwan, Xi Cements Power. After U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, in Aug., traveled to Taiwan to meet with its president, China launched live missiles near Taiwan and paused cooperation with the U.S. in eight policy areas, including climate change. The Biden administration reiterated the U.S. "one China" policy, acknowledging Taiwan as a part of China while maintaining unofficial relations with the island and authorizing arms sales to bolster its defenses. Chinese Pres. Xi Jinping dominated the Party Congress in

Oct., at which he was returned as party leader for a third term with no future limit. The party's upper ranks were filled with loyalists believed to embrace his priorities, such as intolerance of dissent, aggressive expansion of China's power and influence, and unification with Taiwan.

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THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

Number Ones

World's most populous country	China, 1.41 billion population in 2022 *(p. 733)*
World's most populous urban area	Tokyo, Japan, 37.3 million population in 2022 *(p. 732)*
World's wealthiest person	Elon Musk, $219.0 billion net worth as of Apr. 2022 *(p. 55)*
Most-used U.S. social networking website	Facebook, 70% of social media users visited daily in 2021 *(p. 304)*
Most-used U.S. search engine	Google, 76% of all searches in July 2022 *(p. 304)*
Most popular U.S. smartphone app	Google sites (incl. YouTube), accessed by 91% of mobile users in June 2022 *(p. 305)*
U.S. airline that carried the most passengers	American Airlines, 123.7 million passengers in 2021 *(p. 95)*
Busiest world airport by passenger traffic	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl., 75.7 million passengers in 2021 *(p. 95)*
Nations with the most days off work per year	Austria and Malta, 38 days off *(p. 737)*

Most popular musical artist by digital singles sales	Eminem, 166.0 million units sold as of Aug. 2022 *(p. 259)*
Most popular YouTuber	T-Series, 222.0 million U.S. subscribers as of Aug. 2022 *(p. 252)*
World's all-time top-grossing movie	*Avengers: Endgame,* $2.8 billion gross as of Sept. 2022 *(p. 249)*
Highest-rated prime-time TV show	*Sunday Night Football*, watched in 9.8% of TV-owning households in 2021-22 *(p. 262)*
Highest-rated syndicated TV show	*Jeopardy!* watched in 5.6% of TV-owning households in 2021-22 *(p. 262)*
Highest-rated basic cable TV series	*Yellowstone*, watched in 6.3% of TV-owning households in 2021-22 *(p. 263)*
Highest-rated premium cable TV series	*House of the Dragon*, watched in 1.8% of TV-owning households in 2021-22 *(p. 263)*
Most watched original streaming series	*Stranger Things*, viewed for 46.5 billion minutes as of Sept. 2022 *(p. 261)*
Most watched streaming movie	*Encanto*, viewed for 20.5 billion minutes as of Sept. 2022 *(p. 261)*

Surprising Facts

As of June 2022, the inflation rate for all items tracked in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) had increased 9.1% over the past year. Gasoline prices had increased 59.9%, and food at home costs were up 12.2%. *(p. 55)*

In 2021, about 23% of student loan debt in the U.S. was held by people over the age of 50. *(p. 389)*

The median amount of debt outstanding on home loans in 2021 was $150,000, up from $120,000 in 2011. *(p. 79)*

In 2021, 40.5% of 12th graders said they had ever tried vaping nicotine, marijuana, or just flavoring, compared to 17.8% who had ever tried smoking cigarettes. *(p. 152)*

About one-third of internet users reported receiving obscene or abusive emails in 2020, an increase from 22% of users in 2013. The percent of users who reported receiving a virus

decreased from 43% in 2013 to 17% in 2020. *(p. 304)*

The U.S. divorce rate has declined steadily since it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 pop. in 1981; in 2020, it was 2.3. The U.S. marriage rate has been hovering around all-time lows of 6.8-6.9 per 1,000 pop. since 2009 and fell even lower, to 5.1, in 2020. (Both rates in 2020 were likely affected by pandemic-related legal slowdowns.) *(p. 169)*

In 2021, U.S. life expectancy fell for the second straight year, primarily due to deaths from COVID-19. Life expectancy in 2021 was 76.1 years, declining from 78.8 years in 2019. The American Indian/Alaska Native population saw the largest decline between 2019 and 2021 (6.6 years). *(p. 179)*

Americans paid an average of 24.8% of their gross earnings in income tax and Social Security contributions in 2021;

Belgians, who had some of the highest personal income tax rates, paid an average of 39.8%. *(p. 736)*

U.S. workers saw their productivity and compensation grow at similar rates, 1948-79, with 118.4% and 107.5% growth, respectively. But in 1979-2020, those rates diverged, with 61.8% in productivity gains and just 17.5% in compensation growth. *(p. 104)*

The number of refugees in the world increased from 10.5 million in 2012 to 21.3 million in 2021. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased even more steeply, from 17.7 million in 2012 to a record-high 51.3 million in 2021. *(p. 738)*

In 1950, the U.S. produced 75.7% of the world's motor vehicles manufactured that year; by 2021, that number had dropped to 11.4% (up from a low of 9.5% in 2009). *(p. 86)*

Milestone Birthdays

100

Henry Kissinger, May 27

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Yoko Ono, Feb. 18
Michael Caine, Mar. 14
Quincy Jones, Mar. 14
Carol Burnett, Apr. 26
Willie Nelson, Apr. 29-30
Joan Collins, May 23

80

Blythe Danner, Feb. 3
Joe Pesci, Feb. 9
Christopher Walken, Mar. 31
Barry Manilow, June 17
Mick Jagger, July 26
Robert De Niro, Aug. 17
Julio Iglesias, Sept. 23
Joni Mitchell, Nov. 7
Billie Jean King, Nov. 22
Randy Newman, Nov. 28
Keith Richards, Dec. 18

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Mary Steenburgen, Feb. 8
Chaka Khan, Mar. 23
Pierce Brosnan, May 16
Alfred Molina, May 24
Tim Allen, June 13
Cyndi Lauper, June 22
Tim Gunn, July 29
Hulk Hogan, Aug. 11
Kathie Lee Gifford, Aug. 16
Tony Shalhoub, Oct. 9
Kim Basinger, Dec. 8
John Malkovich, Dec. 9
Bill Pullman, Dec. 17
Meredith Vieira, Dec. 30

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Michael Jordan, Feb. 17
Charles Barkley, Feb. 20
Quentin Tarantino, Mar. 27
Conan O’Brien, Apr. 18
Michael Chabon, May 24
Mike Myers, May 25
Johnny Depp, June 9
Helen Hunt, June 15
Greg Kinnear, June 17

Edie Falco, July 5
Lisa Kudrow, July 30
Tori Amos, Aug. 22
Ming-Na Wen, Nov. 20
Brad Pitt, Dec. 18

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Jim Parsons, Mar. 24
Adam Scott, Apr. 3
Pharrell Williams, Apr. 5
Neil Patrick Harris, June 15
Kathryn Hahn, July 23
Kristen Wiig, Aug. 22
Dave Chappelle, Aug. 24
Nas, Sept. 14
Lena Headey, Oct. 3
Seth Meyers, Dec. 28

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Aziz Ansari, Feb. 23
Lupita Nyong’o, Mar. 1
Carrie Underwood, Mar. 10
Henry Cavill, May 5
Gabourey Sidibe, May 6
Chris Hemsworth, Aug. 11
Mila Kunis, Aug. 14

Andrew Garfield, Aug. 20
Donald Glover, Sept. 25
Tessa Thompson, Oct. 3
Miranda Lambert, Nov. 10
Adam Driver, Nov. 19
Jonah Hill, Dec. 20

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Zayn Malik, Jan. 12
Miranda Cosgrove, May 14
Beanie Feldstein, June 24
Ariana Grande, June 26
Keke Palmer, Aug. 26
Pete Davidson, Nov. 16

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ELECTION, 2022

Republicans Make Gains in House as Democrats Hold Senate

Republicans likely gained at least narrow control of the U.S. House of Representatives—with a number of races still being tallied as of Nov. 13, 2022—adding a check on the party that had held the legislative and executive branches since Pres. Joe Biden’s inauguration in 2021. Falling far short of the decisive “red wave” House takeover predicted in the run-up to Election Day, Nov. 8, 2022, the midterm results offered a portrait of an exceptionally divided electorate.

The Uncertain Outcome

Though voter turnout nationally appeared to be below that of the 2018 midterms, voting levels were high in multiple battleground states. Republicans had an edge as the opposition party in a midterm election—an historic advantage

—but needed to defend a third more Senate seats than Democrats. In Pennsylvania, Democrats picked up one seat vacated by a retiring GOP senator. A closely watched contest in Georgia required a runoff election to be held in early Dec. after neither candidate reached the state-required 50% vote threshold. By Nov. 12, tight races in Arizona and Nevada both went to incumbent Democrats, leaving the party with narrow control of the Senate before Georgia's outcome was known.

In the House, where a Republican takeover had been widely anticipated and 2020 census redistricting appeared likely to benefit the GOP in multiple states, candidates from that party added a net total of at least 13 seats as of Nov. 11, with a number of of races still too close to call. Overall, Democrats lost fewer net House seats than under any Democratic president in their first midterm election in the last four decades.

Democrats gained at least two governors' seats, in Maryland and

Massachusetts, for 25 total, with races in two states still undecided as of Nov. 11. Based on preliminary results, Democrats also made gains in state legislature control in both Michigan and Minnesota, securing complete control of state government in at least 15 states; Republicans would control all branches of government in at least 20.

Pres. Biden, in remarks delivered in a post-election press conference Nov. 9, hailed the midterms as a “good day” for democracy and celebrated the Democrats’ better-than-expected success. He also pledged to work with Republican lawmakers, though House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R, CA) had earlier pledged that if Republicans took control of the House, they would launch investigations into Biden’s administration as well as his son Hunter’s business matters.

The overall results of the midterms were widely considered to amount to a setback to former Pres. Donald Trump–– whose endorsed candidates drew mixed

results in key races––as well as his potential 2024 presidential reelection bid.

Electorate Issues and Concerns

The narrative of the midterm was framed, as always, as a referendum on the president and current leadership. A mid-Oct. NBC News poll of registered voters found that 71% felt the country was “off on the wrong track,” while only 20% thought it was headed in the right direction. Biden’s job approval rating, according to the RealClearPolitics (RCP) polling average, stood at 42.1% on Nov. 7. (Among Democrats in a Reuters/Ipsos poll, his level of approval stood at 75%.) In a Quinnipiac Univ. poll of U.S. adults released Nov. 2, Americans named inflation (the number-one issue for 36% of respondents) as the most urgent issue facing the country, reflecting concern over the widespread surge in consumer prices in 2022—including for gasoline—as inflation rates reached 40-year highs in the summer and continued to affect household bottom lines during the

campaign season. Another 10% of respondents named abortion the number-one issue in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's overturning of *Roe v. Wade*. Among Republicans, 57% pointed to inflation as the top issue, followed by immigration (15%) and crime (8%); 19% of Democrats marked abortion as most pressing, ahead of inflation (15%), gun violence (14%), climate change (10%), and overly restrictive election laws (10%).

Balance of Power, 2022

(as of Nov. 12, 2022)

	Senate		House		Governors	
Party	**Before**	**After**	**Before**	**After**	**Before**	**After**
Dem.	48	48	220	204	22	25
Rep.	50	49	212	211	28	23
Ind.	2	2	—	—	—	—

Note: Both independent senators were expected to continue caucusing with the Democrats. Two Senate seats, 20 House seats, and 2 state governorships were undecided.

In an ABC News/Ipsos poll of registered voters published Oct. 23, 38% of respondents trusted Republicans over

Democrats to handle both inflation and gas prices compared to 21% of those who trusted Democrats; margins were similar on the economy (38% to 24%), crime (37% to 22%), and immigration (37% to 32%). But respondents favored Democrats overwhelmingly on handling abortion (48% to 25%), climate change (46% to 16%), and gun violence (38% to 24%), and, to a lesser degree, in mitigating the Russia-Ukraine war (31% to 25%). Further illustrating America's deep political divide, an NBC News poll from mid-Oct. revealed that 81% of Democrats and 79% of Republicans surveyed believed that the opposing party's agenda, if not blocked, would destroy the country.

Republican incumbents and challengers largely focused election advertising on the economy, inflation, and crime as well as perennial GOP targets government spending and taxes. Public safety was mentioned in 44.8% of GOP Senate and 51.5% of GOP gubernatorial ads over the last two weeks in Oct., according to the

Wesleyan Media Project (WMP), with ads alleging Democratic opponents supported defunding police or sought to end cash bail for suspects awaiting trial. On the House GOP side, messaging that attempted to blame Democrats for rising inflation appeared in more than 40% of ads, according to WMP, including those specifically blaming price hikes on the $1.9-tril COVID relief legislation passed without any Republican support in Mar. 2021. Some Republican ads also claimed the IRS would use a recent $80 bil funding increase to audit middle-class Americans. According to the LGBTQ advocacy group Human Rights Campaign, conservative groups in the final weeks of the races sent mailers and ran misleading anti-transgender rights ads in at least 25 states.

In contrast, Democrats during much of the campaign cycle focused their messages on abortion access—mentioned in nearly half of all Democratic TV ads in early Oct., according to AdImpact—including some ads that warned against a

prospective federal ban on the procedure. To a lesser extent, Democrats targeted voters with ads stressing other traditional party concerns, such as voting rights, public education, gun control, and maintaining Medicare and Social Security spending. Others touted Pres. Biden's commitment to lowering prescription drug prices through the Inflation Reduction Act signed in Aug. Some Democrats also attempted to counter Republicans' "soft on crime" attacks with ads featuring endorsements from law enforcement. Notably, climate change was mentioned in only 1.8% of pro-Democratic ads in 2022 for federal office, according to WMP.

Stumping on behalf of Democratic candidates nationwide, Biden was joined in the final weeks on the campaign trail by former Pres. Barack Obama. The former running mates crisscrossed the country separately on behalf of Senate incumbents in close races and converged for the first time at a rally for Senate candidate John Fetterman in Philadelphia

Nov. 5. Trump, campaigning that same day elsewhere in Pennsylvania, hinted (as he had done at earlier midterm rallies) at a possible 2024 presidential bid for himself and continued to further unproven claims of voter fraud in the 2020 election. Former Pres. Bill Clinton (D) and Vice Pres. Kamala Harris made a number of campaign stops as well.

According to CNN analysis of exit polling data compared with 2018 midterm voting, Democrats lost 11% support from women (while their GOP counterparts gained 10% additional backing from men) and drew 7% less support from younger voters (18-29), at the same time Republicans increased their appeal to those aged 45 and older. While Republicans also won a majority of votes from white women, according to the poll, Democrats' support eroded among Latino voters, particularly men, by 21%.

Election Spending

The nonpartisan OpenSecrets projected that reportable total spending on the

2022 congressional elections would reach $8.9 bil, far surpassing the then-record $5.7 bil spent on the 2018 midterms. According to their estimates, “Team Red” (GOP candidates, parties, committees, and outside groups supporting them) would outspend “Team Blue” (their Democratic counterparts), 52.4%-47.6%. Estimates showed that outside groups (funded mostly by a handful of megadonors) exceeded $2 bil in spending, or over 22% of CRP’s projected total for congressional races in 2022. As of early Oct., conservative groups were contributing nearly twice as much overall as liberal ones. The biggest outside contributors supporting Republicans were the Senate Leadership Fund, Congressional Leadership Fund, and National Republican Congressional Committee; the biggest Democrat-supporting outside contributors were the Senate Majority PAC, House Majority PAC, and Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Election Integrity

Former Pres. Donald Trump's unfounded accusations of widespread voter fraud against him in the 2020 presidential election continued to play a significant role in the political landscape of the midterms. According to a comprehensive *New York Times* report published Oct. 13, more than 370 candidates on the Nov. 2022 ballot—roughly half the incumbents and a large majority of Republicans running––had "questioned or spread misinformation" about the results of the previous election. The same report found that about 20% of those candidates were existing members of Congress who, on the day of the Capitol attack, Jan. 6, 2021, opposed the Electoral College's vote totals. (A *Washington Post* report in early Oct. tallied 291 "election deniers" on the ballot in 48 states for congressional and state posts.) A *PBS NewsHour* report Oct. 2 said 20 of 26 Republicans running for secretary of state posts—the office with

election oversight duties in most states–– had “denied or fueled doubts” about the 2020 results. A number of Republican candidates running in battleground states, including incumbent Sen. Ron Johnson (WI) and gubernatorial candidate Kari Lake (AZ) refused to confirm before Election Day whether they would accept voting results. In late Oct. and early Nov., Trump via social media cast doubt on Pennsylvania’s election over a debunked claim that the state had sent out over 240,000 unverified mail-in ballots.

Despite assertions in late 2020 by the Homeland Security Dept.’s Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency that the 2020 election was the “most secure in American history” and testimony in summer 2022 by former Trump attorney gen. William Barr disputing election fraud claims, Republican voters ahead of midterm voting largely continued to give credence to Trump’s claims, with nearly two-thirds in a mid-Oct. 2022 NBC news poll agreeing that Biden was not legitimately elected. According to the

Brennan Center for Justice, state legislatures in 21 states—nearly all Republican led—since early 2021 had passed at least 42 laws tightening voting access, 33 of which were at least partially in effect for midterm voting in 20 states. Provisions included stricter voter ID requirements, more stringent rules for applying for mail-in ballots, reduced drop box access, and rules criticized for their potential to inappropriately purge eligible voters from states' rolls. Seven states also had in effect "interference laws," which shifted aspects of election control to partisan bodies or put in place new criminal or civil penalties for election officials that could be used to intimidate them.

Campaign Spending, 2021-22

Source: Federal Election Commission, for Jan. 1, 2021-Nov. 1, 2022, unless otherwise noted

Between Jan. 1, 2021, and Oct. 31, 2022, a combined $7.38 bil in campaign

spending was reported by candidates ($2.74 bil), political action committees (PACs) ($3.13 bil), and political party committees ($1.51 bil).

Campaign spending by candidates does not reflect spending on candidates' behalf by other groups.

Rank	Senate candidate	Spending (mil)
1.	Raphael Warnock (D, GA)	$135.81
2.	Mark Kelly (D, AZ)	75.93
3.	Val Demings (D, FL)	69.14
4.	John Fetterman (D, PA)	52.74
5.	Catherine Cortez Masto (D, NV)	48.28
6.	Tim Ryan (D, OH)	45.32
7.	Marco Rubio (R, FL)	42.99
8.	Mehmet Oz (R, PA)	37.79
9.	Maggie Hassan (D, NH)	36.70
10.	Chuck Schumer (D, NY)	36.17

Rank	House candidate	Spending (mil)
1.	Nancy Pelosi (D, CA)	$25.16
2.	Katie Porter (D, CA)	24.40
3.	Kevin McCarthy (R, CA)	23.31
4.	Steve Scalise (R, LA)	19.70
5.	Dan Crenshaw (R, TX)	15.58
6.	Adam Schiff (D, CA)	15.04
7.	Marcus Flowers (D, GA)	14.73
8.	Jim Jordan (R, OH)	11.41
9.	Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D, NY)	10.09

10.	Marjorie Taylor Greene (R, GA)	10.06

Ballot Issues

There were more than 130 statewide measures on Nov. 8 ballots. After voters in Aug. in reliably red state Kansas surprised anti-abortion activists by overwhelmingly rejecting an amendment to give the state legislature authority to ban abortion access—no longer federally protected after the Supreme Court's reversal of *Roe v. Wade*—state electorates weighed in on the issue in Nov. California and Vermont voters by a wide margin solidified abortion and contraception access at the same time those in Michigan enshrined abortion rights into their state constitution and Kentucky voters, by 18 points, rejected a measure specifying theirs did not protect the right to abortion.

South Dakotans voted to expand Medicaid access (leaving 11 states that have not). Voters in Missouri and Maryland chose to legalize recreational

marijuana, while those in Arkansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota rejected marijuana legalization. Coloradans approved legalizing the personal use of psychedelic mushrooms.

Voters in Connecticut and Michigan chose to increase voter access through early in-person voting and expanded absentee and other voting conveniences for the latter state. At the same time, Arizonans appeared to narrowly reject stricter ID requirements for both in-person and absentee voting, and Nebraskans approved by a wide margin establishing a photo-ID requirement for voters. In Iowa, voters overwhelmingly approved bolstering gun rights.

In California, voters by 17 points nixed imposing a 1.75% tax increase on residents with annual incomes greater than $2 mil to subsidize electric vehicle purchases and build more charging stations statewide and fund additional wildfire prevention efforts. They also rejected a measure allowing in-person sports betting at tribal casinos and four

horse racetracks and voted against legalizing online sports betting, currently legal in 21 states and DC.

Alabama, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont voters, mostly by a wide margin, approved prohibiting convict labor as an exception to slavery, while Louisianans did not. Both Nevadans and Nebraskans chose to increase their states' minimum wage, and DC voters did so specifically for tipped employees. While Illinois voters approved a right-to-unionize amendment guaranteeing collective bargaining, those in Tennessee voted to make it illegal for workplaces to require mandatory labor union membership, maintaining it as a so-called Right to Work state.

Notable House Races

A large number of House members (31 Democrats and 18 Republicans) did not seek reelection, and a 20-year-high number (15) lost their primaries, though almost half were competing in redistricted seats against fellow incumbents. Those who lost their seats in

primary voting included 27-year-old Trump stalwart Madison Cawthorn (R, NC) as well as Trump critic Liz Cheney (R, WY), who drew less than 29% support in her primary against attorney Harriet Hageman. Vice chair of the House select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, Cheney was previously in Republican House leadership but was stripped of her No. 3-ranked role in May 2021; her fellow Jan. 6 committee member Rep. Adam Kinzinger (R, IL) announced his retirement in 2021. Of the eight other GOP House members who voted to impeach Trump for inciting the attack, three retired, and three lost their own primary contests.

Among unseated House incumbents, Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee chair Sean Patrick Maloney (D, NY) conceded to GOP state assemblyman Michael Lawler. Virginia state sen. Jen Kiggans (R) narrowly defeated incumbent Democratic Rep. Elaine Luria (52%-48%) in the competitive district encompassing the

state’s northern coastal region. Democratic Cincinnati City Council member Greg Landsman defeated 13-term Rep. Steve Chabot (R, OH) by 5 points.

In other notable races, North Carolina state sen. Wiley Nickel (D) defeated Trump-backed GOP nominee Bo Hines in the state’s newly redrawn 13th Congressional District. Twenty-five-year-old Maxwell Frost (D) won an open Orlando, FL-based seat, making him easily the youngest member of Congress. Conspiracy theory-backing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R, GA) easily won reelection; pulled from her committee assignments in early 2021 over social media posts showing support for executing Democrats, she was expected to regain them if Republicans took control of the chamber in Jan.

Key Senate Results

In the most expensive Senate race (over $374 mil spent as of Oct. 19, more than $240 mil of it from outside groups),

Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. John Fetterman (D) edged Republican nominee Mehmet Oz (former longtime host of daytime TV's *Dr. Oz Show*), 50.9%-46.8%, in an open seat vacated by GOP Sen. Pat Toomey. Oz, branded by Fetterman as a "carpetbagger" for his limited residence in the state, attempted to portray his opponent as ineffective on public safety and questioned Fetterman's health as he recovered from a stroke in May.

The race in Georgia between political novice and former football star Herschel Walker (R) and incumbent Sen. Raphael Warnock (D) headed for a Dec. 6 runoff, with neither candidate reaching the 50% threshold required by Georgia election law. Endorsed by Trump, the staunchly anti-abortion Walker faced repeated scandals, including separate accusations by two women that he pressured them to have abortions after impregnating them; Walker denied the accusations.

Two-term Sen. Ron Johnson (R, WI), criticized by Democrats for spreading COVID-19 disinformation and conspiracy

theories about the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, fended off a strong challenge by Lt. Gov. Mandela Barnes, 50.5%-49.5%. Johnson trailed Barnes by five points in Aug. polls but gained support after an onslaught of ads funded by outside money accused Barnes of being soft on crime. Republicans also celebrated a victory in Ohio by *Hillbilly Elegy* memoirist and Trump-backed political neophyte JD Vance over Democratic Rep. Tim Ryan, 53%-47%, for an open seat.

In Arizona, narrowly won by Biden in 2020, first-term Democratic Sen. Mark Kelly defeated Trump-endorsed venture capitalist and GOP challenger Blake Masters. Fellow incumbent Democrat Catherine Cortez Masto pulled out a narrow win over former Nevada state attorney gen. Adam Laxalt (R), following a neck-and-neck contest that saw 14 members of Laxalt's family publicly endorse Cortez Masto via a letter in the *Nevada Independent*.

The only Republican senator to face her constituents in midterms after voting to convict Trump in his 2021 impeachment trial, moderate Lisa Murkowski (AK) trailed Trump-endorsed fellow Republican Kelly Tshibaka with nearly a quarter of votes left to tally. (Both vied in general voting due to Alaska's ranked-choice system.)

Governors' Races

Of the 36 governors' seats at stake in 2022, Republicans were defending 20 to the Democrats' 16. Though the overwhelming majority of incumbents, such as Democrat JB Pritzker (IL) and Republicans Kay Ivey (AL), Kim Reynolds (IA), and Mike DeWine (OH) easily won, a number faced strong challenges.

In Massachusetts, the state's attorney gen. Maura Healey (D) easily defeated Trump-backed former state rep. Geoff Diehl (R) by more than 20 points, returning the seat to Democratic control after eight years under Charlie Baker (R), who chose not to run. The win made

Healey the country's first openly lesbian governor-elect. Democrats also flipped Maryland's governorship, after political newcomer Wes Moore handily defeated far-right state lawmaker Dan Cox. Moore would be the state's first Black governor, as well as only the third Black person elected governor since Reconstruction. In arguably the country's most closely watched governor's race, Trump-backed former news anchor and election denier Kari Lake was, as of Nov. 10, locked in a tight race with sec. of state Katie Hobbs in Arizona.

Among other races, Gov. Tony Evers (D) maintained his governorship in battleground Wisconsin against former army officer Tim Michels. Michigan Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D) defeated GOP opponent Tudor Dixon as voters there also flipped both chambers of the state's legislature to Democratic control. By a 28-point margin, former Trump White House Press Sec. Sarah Huckabee Sanders won in the GOP stronghold of Arkansas the top seat previously occupied

by her father, Mike Huckabee (1996-2007). Texas Gov. Greg Abbott (R) secured a third term (54.8%-43.8%) against former U.S. Rep. Beto O'Rourke (D). Gov. Brian Kemp (R), who refused to comply with Trump requests that he overturn Georgia's 2020 election results, improved his winning margin (53.4%-45.8%) in a rematch against former state rep. Stacey Abrams. Former state senator and retired U.S. Army colonel Doug Mastriano, who led efforts to overturn Biden's 2020 victory in Pennsylvania, lost his gubernatorial bid to state attorney gen. Josh Shapiro.

Members of the 118th Congress: U.S. Senate

Source: *Nominees for the Offices of U.S. Senator and U.S. Representative in the 118th Congress*, Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; local secretaries of state and state elections offices; Ballotpedia. All results are preliminary as of Nov. 9-12, 2022.

Boldface denotes the 2022 election winner. * = Incumbent. Third-party, independent, or write-in candidates receiving fewer than 70,000 votes are not necessarily listed.

Terms are for six years and end Jan. 3 of the year preceding the senator's name in the following table. Annual salary: $174,000; President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader: $193,400. To be eligible to serve in the Senate, a person must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least nine years, and a resident of the state from which elected.

D = Democrat; R = Republican; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; Ind. = Independent; LB = Libertarian.

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from	2022 election results
Alabama		
2027	Tommy Tuberville (R); 1/3/2021	
2029	**Katie Britt (R)**	**940,048**
	Will Boyd (D)	435,428
Alaska		
2027	Dan Sullivan (R); 1/6/2015	

2029	Kelly Tshibaka (R)	94,138
	Lisa Murkowski* (R); 12/20/2002	91,205
	Patricia Chesbro (D)	20,265
Arizona		
2025	Kyrsten Sinema (D); 1/3/2019	
2029	**Mark Kelly* (D); 12/2/2020**	**1,144,593**
	Blake Masters (R)	1,013,073
Arkansas		
2027	Tom Cotton* (R); 1/6/2015	
2029	**John Boozman* (R); 1/5/2011**	**587,284**
	Natalie James (D)	275,539
California		
2025	Dianne Feinstein (D); 11/10/1992	
2029	**Alex Padilla* (D); 1/20/2021**	**3,205,434**
	Mark Meuser (R)	2,223,419
Colorado		
2027	John Hickenlooper (D); 1/3/2021	
2029	**Michael Bennet* (D); 1/22/2009**	**1,030,331**
	Joe O'Dea (R)	798,921
Connecticut		
2025	Christopher S. Murphy (D); 1/3/2013	
2029	**Richard Blumenthal* (D); 1/5/2011**	**703,878**
	Leora Levy (R)	527,627
Delaware		
2025	Thomas R. Carper (D); 1/3/2001	
2027	Christopher Coons* (D); 11/15/2010	
Florida		
2025	Rick Scott (R); 1/8/2019	
2029	**Marco Rubio* (R); 1/5/2011**	**4,468,468**
	Val Demings (D)	3,195,513
Georgia		
2027	Jon Ossoff (D); 1/20/2021	
2029[1]	Raphael Warnock* (D); 1/20/2021	1,935,464

	Herschel Walker (R)	1,900,168
	Chase Oliver (LB)	80,895
Hawaii		
2025	Mazie K. Hirono (D); 1/3/2013	
2029	**Brian Schatz* (D); 12/26/2012**	**250,183**
	Bob McDermott (R)	86,211
Idaho		
2027	Jim Risch* (R); 1/6/2009	
2029	**Mike Crapo* (R); 1/6/1999**	**346,357**
	David Roth (D)	167,543
Illinois		
2027	Richard J. Durbin* (D); 1/7/1997	
2029	**Tammy Duckworth* (D); 1/3/2017**	**2,114,216**
	Kathy Salvi (R)	1,542,275
	Bill Redpath (LB)	64,677
Indiana		
2025	Mike Braun (R); 1/3/2019	
2029	**Todd Young* (R); 1/3/2017**	**921,032**
	Thomas McDermott Jr. (D)	717,093
Iowa		
2027	Joni Ernst (R); 1/6/2015	
2029	**Chuck Grassley* (R); 1/5/1981**	**672,242**
	Michael Franken (D)	519,094
Kansas		
2027	Roger Marshall (R); 1/3/2021	
2029	**Jerry Moran* (R); 1/5/2011**	**587,376**
	Mark R. Holland (D)	355,425
Kentucky		
2027	Mitch McConnell* (R); 1/3/1985	
2029	**Rand Paul* (R); 1/5/2011**	**790,447**
	Charles Booker (D)	506,556
Louisiana		
2027	Bill Cassidy (R); 1/6/2015	

2029	**John Kennedy* (R); 1/3/2017**	**850,932**
	Gary Chambers Jr. (D)	246,633
	Luke Mixon (D)	182,535
Maine		
2025	Angus King (Ind.); 1/3/2013	
2027	Susan M. Collins (R); 1/7/1997	
Maryland		
2025	Ben Cardin (D); 1/4/2007	
2029	**Chris Van Hollen* (D); 1/3/2017**	**921,463**
	Chris Chaffee (R)	593,005
Massachusetts		
2025	Elizabeth A. Warren (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	Edward Markey (D); 7/16/2013	
Michigan		
2025	Debbie Stabenow (D); 1/3/2001	
2027	Gary Peters (D); 1/6/2015	
Minnesota		
2025	Amy Klobuchar (DFL); 1/4/2007	
2027	Tina Smith (DFL); 1/3/2018	
Mississippi		
2025	Roger F. Wicker (R); 12/31/2007	
2027	Cindy Hyde-Smith (R); 4/9/2018	
Missouri		
2025	Josh Hawley (R); 1/3/2019	
2029	**Eric Schmitt (R)**	**1,143,626**
	Trudy Busch Valentine (D)	868,873
Montana		
2025	Jon Tester (D); 1/4/2007	
2027	Steve Daines (R); 1/6/2015	
Nebraska		
2025	Deb Fischer (R); 1/3/2013	
2027	Ben Sasse (R); 1/6/2015	
Nevada		

2025	Jacky Rosen (D); 1/3/2019	
2029	**Catherine Cortez Masto* (D); 1/3/2017**	**487,829**
	Adam Laxalt (R)	481,273
New Hampshire		
2027	Jeanne Shaheen (D); 1/6/2009	
2029	**Maggie Hassan* (D); 1/3/2017**	**298,351**
	Don Bolduc (R)	243,583
New Jersey		
2025	Robert Menendez (D); 1/18/2006	
2027	Cory Booker (D); 10/31/2013	
New Mexico		
2025	Martin Heinrich (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	Ben Ray Luján (D); 1/3/2021	
New York		
2025	Kirsten E. Gillibrand (D); 1/27/2009	
2029	**Chuck Schumer* (D); 1/6/1999**	**3,110,578**
	Joe Pinion (R)	2,408,123
North Carolina		
2027	Thom Tillis (R); 1/6/2015	
2029	**Ted Budd (R)**	**1,891,342**
	Cheri Beasley (D)	1,755,716
North Dakota		
2025	Kevin Cramer (R); 1/3/2019	
2029	**John Hoeven* (R); 1/5/2011**	**135,088**
	Katrina Christiansen (D)	59,808
Ohio		
2025	Sherrod Brown (D); 1/4/2007	
2029	**JD Vance (R)**	**2,147,898**
	Tim Ryan (D)	1,883,223
Oklahoma		
2027[2]	**Markwayne Mullin (R)**	**710,004**
	Kendra Horn (D)	404,951
2029	**James Lankford* (R); 1/6/2015**	**739,298**

	Madison Horn (D)	368,979
Oregon		
2027	Jeff Merkley (D); 1/6/2009	
2029	**Ron Wyden* (D); 2/6/1996**	**788,329**
	Jo Rae Perkins (R)	600,926
Pennsylvania		
2025	Bob Casey Jr. (D); 1/4/2007	
2029	**John Fetterman (D)**	**2,592,407**
	Mehmet Oz (R)	2,405,215
Rhode Island		
2025	Sheldon Whitehouse (D); 1/4/2007	
2027	Jack Reed (D); 1/7/1997	
South Carolina		
2027	Lindsey Graham (R); 1/7/2003	
2029	**Tim Scott* (R); 1/3/2013**	**1,057,341**
	Krystle Matthews (D)	620,239
South Dakota		
2027	Mike Rounds (R); 1/6/2015	
2029	**John Thune* (R); 1/4/2005**	**242,269**
	Brian Bengs (D)	90,991
Tennessee		
2025	Marsha Blackburn (R); 1/3/2019	
2027	Bill Hagerty (R); 1/3/2021	
Texas		
2025	Ted Cruz (R); 1/3/2013	
2027	John Cornyn (R); 12/2/2002	
Utah		
2025	Mitt Romney (R); 1/3/2019	
2029	**Mike Lee* (R); 1/5/2011**	**363,620**
	Evan McMullin (Ind.)	272,477
Vermont		
2025	Bernie Sanders (Ind.); 1/4/2007	
2029	**Peter Welch (D)**	**195,119**

	Gerald Malloy (R)	80,028
Virginia		
2025	Timothy M. Kaine (D); 1/3/2013	
2027	Mark Warner (D); 1/6/2009	
Washington		
2025	Maria Cantwell (D); 1/3/2001	
2029	**Patty Murray* (D); 1/3/1993**	**980,199**
	Tiffany Smiley (R)	738,618
West Virginia		
2025	Joe Manchin III (D); 11/15/2010	
2027	Shelley Moore Capito (R); 1/6/2015	
Wisconsin		
2025	Tammy Baldwin (D); 1/3/2013	
2029	**Ron Johnson* (R); 1/5/2011**	**1,039,717**
	Mandela Barnes (D)	996,107
Wyoming		
2025	John Barrasso (R); 6/22/2007	
2027	Cynthia Lummis (R); 1/3/2021	

(1) Runoff between top two candidates scheduled for Dec. 6, 2022. (2) Special election to replace Sen. James Inhofe (R), who resigned effective Jan. 3, 2023.

Members of the 118th Congress: U.S. House of Representatives

Source: *Nominees for the Offices of U.S. Senator and U.S. Representative in the 118th Congress*, Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; local secretaries of state and state elections offices; Ballotpedia. All results are preliminary as of Nov. 9-12, 2022.

Boldface denotes the 2022 election winner. * = Incumbent. ** = Incumbent running in a different district. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 10,000 votes are not necessarily listed. Terms are for two years ending on Jan. 3, 2025. Annual salary, $174,000; Majority Leader and Minority Leader, $193,400; Speaker of the House, $223,500. To be eligible to serve in the House, a person must be at least 25 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and a resident of the state from which elected.

D = Democrat; R = Republican; C = Conservative; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; Ind. = Independent; LB = Libertarian.

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2022 election results
Alabama		
1	**Jerry Carl* (R)**	**139,854**
	Alexander Remrey (LB)	26,197
2	**Barry Moore* (R)**	**137,193**
	Phyllis Harvey-Hall (D)	57,800
3	**Mike Rogers* (R)**	**135,448**
	Lin Veasey (D)	47,770
4	**Robert Aderholt* (R)**	**164,371**

	Rick Neighbors (D)	26,628
5	**Dale Strong (R)**	**141,988**
	Kathy Warner-Stanton (D)	62,466
6	**Gary Palmer* (R)**	**154,058**
	Andria Chieffo (LB)	27,792
7	**Terri Sewell* (D)**	**123,060**
	Beatrice Nichols (R)	67,353
Alaska		
	Mary Sattler Peltola* (D)[1]	101,441
	Sarah Palin (R)	57,035
	Nick Begich III (R)	51,927
Arizona		
1	Jevin Hodge (D)	147,049
	David Schweikert** (R)	142,472
2	**Eli Crane (R)**	**150,769**
	Tom O’Halleran** (D)	128,455
3	**Ruben Gallego** (D)**	**69,060**
	Jeff Zink (R)	21,663
4	Greg Stanton** (D)	116,445
	Kelly Cooper (R)	87,536
5	**Andy Biggs* (R)**	**123,589**
	Javier Ramos (D)	85,330
6	Juan Ciscomani (R)	142,893
	Kirsten Engel (D)	137,352
7	**Raúl M. Grijalva** (D)**	**77,882**
	Luis Pozzolo (R)	43,927
8	**Debbie Lesko* (R)**	**Unopposed**
9	**Paul A. Gosar** (R)**	**Unopposed**
Arkansas		
1	**Rick Crawford* (R)**	**149,989**
	Monte Hodges (D)	51,045
2	**French Hill* (R)**	**147,362**
	Quintessa Hathaway (D)	86,366
	Michael White (LB)	11,547

3	**Steve Womack* (R)**	**141,959**
	Lauren Mallett-Hays (D)	73,242
4	**Bruce Westerman* (R)**	**145,533**
	John White (D)	56,577
	Gregory Maxwell (LB)	13,830
California		
1	**Doug LaMalfa* (R)**	**83,979**
	Max Steiner (D)	56,249
2	**Jared Huffman* (D)**	**95,812**
	Douglas Brower (R)	37,424
3	Kevin Kiley (R)	76,989
	Kermit Jones (D)	67,972
4	**Mike Thompson** (D)**	**87,939**
	Matt Brock (R)	42,040
5	**Tom McClintock** (R)**	**105,398**
	Mike Barkley (D)	69,961
6	Ami Bera** (D)	36,176
	Tamika Hamilton (R)	28,667
7	**Doris O. Matsui** (D)**	**44,953**
	Max Semenenko (R)	23,473
8	**John Garamendi** (D)**	**81,256**
	Rudy Recile (R)	27,878
9	Josh Harder** (D)	44,108
	Tom Patti (R)	34,166
10	**Mark DeSaulnier** (D)**	**115,320**
	Michael Kerr (Green)	29,774
11	**Nancy Pelosi** (D)**	**109,895**
	John Dennis (R)	25,046
12	**Barbara Lee** (D)**	**66,285**
	Stephen Slauson (R)	9,826
13	John Duarte (R)	34,715
	Adam Gray (D)	34,512
14	**Eric Swalwell** (D)**	**48,659**
	Alison Hayden (R)	25,383

15	Kevin Mullin (D)	52,697
	David Canepa (D)	41,529
16	Anna Eshoo** (D)	75,210
	Rishi Kumar (D)	53,629
17	**Ro Khanna* (D)**	**64,528**
	Ritesh Tandon (R)	28,212
18	**Zoe Lofgren** (D)**	**48,049**
	Peter Hernandez (R)	25,954
19	**Jimmy Panetta** (D)**	**91,936**
	Jeff Gorman (R)	44,596
20	**Kevin McCarthy** (R)**	**68,562**
	Marisa Wood (D)	32,809
21	Jim Costa** (D)	36,162
	Michael Maher (R)	31,576
22	David Valadao** (R)	23,034
	Rudy Salas (D)	19,648
23	**Jay Obernolte** (R)**	**51,877**
	Derek Marshall (D)	33,480
24	**Salud Carbajal* (D)**	**84,506**
	Brad Allen (R)	54,682
25	**Raul Ruiz** (D)**	**38,804**
	Brian Hawkins (R)	24,350
26	Julia Brownley* (D)	72,588
	Matt Jacobs (R)	62,177
27	Mike Garcia** (R)	65,545
	Christy Smith (D)	48,285
28	**Judy Chu** (D)**	**74,604**
	Wes Hallman (R)	44,102
29	Tony Cárdenas* (D)	38,034
	Angélica María Dueñas (D)	23,281
30	**Adam Schiff** (D)**	**78,812**
	Maebe A. Girl (D)	30,569
31	**Grace Napolitano** (D)**	**47,071**
	Daniel Martinez (R)	38,508

32	**Brad Sherman** (D)**	**87,260**
	Lucie Volotzky (R)	47,450
33	**Pete Aguilar** (D)**	**32,240**
	John Porter (R)	24,795
34	Jimmy Gomez* (D)	33,263
	David Kim (D)	29,429
35	Norma Torres* (D)	31,061
	Mike Cargile (R)	24,557
36	**Ted Lieu** (D)**	**98,156**
	Joe Collins III (R)	53,215
37	Sydney Kamlager (D)	41,540
	Jan Perry (D)	26,140
38	Linda Sánchez* (D)	50,121
	Eric Ching (R)	43,884
39	**Mark Takano** (D)**	**25,125**
	Aja Smith (R)	16,474
40	Young Kim** (R)	101,017
	Asif Mahmood (D)	69,743
41	Will Rollins (D)	43,584
	Ken Calvert** (R)	33,960
42	**Robert Garcia (D)**	**48,410**
	John Briscoe (R)	27,467
43	**Maxine Waters* (D)**	**49,101**
	Omar Navarro (R)	17,363
44	**Nanette Barragán* (D)**	**51,441**
	Paul Jones (R)	24,221
45	Michelle Steel** (R)	73,272
	Jay Chen (D)	59,313
46	Lou Correa* (D)	41,173
	Christopher Gonzales (R)	29,685
47	Katie Porter** (D)	84,614
	Scott Baugh (R)	83,676
48	**Darrell Issa** (R)**	**73,421**
	Stephen Houlahan (D)	48,810

49	Mike Levin* (D)	89,204
	Brian Maryott (R)	85,560
50	**Scott Peters** (D)**	**87,048**
	Corey Gustafson (R)	57,972
51	**Sara Jacobs** (D)**	**72,735**
	Stan Caplan (R)	50,476
52	**Juan Vargas** (D)**	**52,645**
	Tyler Geffeney (R)	29,112
Colorado		
1	**Diana DeGette* (D)**	**182,751**
	Jennifer Qualteri (R)	40,314
2	**Joe Neguse* (D)**	**232,000**
	Marshall Dawson (R)	93,929
3	Lauren Boebert* (R)	162,040
	Adam Frisch (D)	160,918
4	**Ken Buck* (R)**	**211,566**
	Ike McCorkle (D)	127,215
5	**Doug Lamborn* (R)**	**154,914**
	David Torres (D)	111,212
6	**Jason Crow* (D)**	**159,977**
	Steven Monahan (R)	99,497
7	**Brittany Pettersen (D)**	**203,688**
	Erik Aadland (R)	149,620
8	Yadira Caraveo (D)	112,258
	Barbara Kirkmeyer (R)	110,567
Connecticut		
1	**John B. Larson* (D/Working Families)**	**144,725**
	Larry Lazor (R)	89,487
2	**Joe Courtney* (D)**	**163,359**
	Mike France (R)	113,435
3	**Rosa L. DeLauro* (D)**	**132,545**
	Lesley DeNardis (R)	96,388
4	**Jim Himes* (D)**	**135,515**
	Jayme Stevenson (R)	94,599

5	**Jahana Hayes* (D/Working Families)**	**123,527**
	George Logan (R)	122,269
Delaware		
	Lisa Blunt Rochester* (D)	**178,361**
	Lee Murphy (R)	138,177
Florida		
1	**Matt Gaetz* (R)**	**196,494**
	Rebekah Jones (D)	93,178
2	**Neal Dunn* (R)**	**179,873**
	Al Lawson** (D)	120,842
3	**Kat Cammack* (R)**	**177,999**
	Danielle Hawk (D)	103,254
4	**Aaron Bean (R)**	**165,539**
	LaShonda Holloway (D)	108,223
5	**John Rutherford** (R)**	**Unopposed**
6	**Michael Waltz* (R)**	**226,140**
	Joe Hannoush (LB)	74,054
7	**Cory Mills (R)**	**177,802**
	Karen Green (D)	125,914
8	**Bill Posey* (R)**	**221,966**
	Joanne Terry (D)	119,917
9	**Darren Soto* (D)**	**108,398**
	Scotty Moore (R)	93,739
10	**Maxwell Alejandro Frost (D)**	**117,745**
	Calvin Wimbish (R)	78,762
11	**Daniel Webster* (R)**	**205,627**
	Shante Munns (D)	115,382
12	**Gus Bilirakis* (R)**	**226,429**
	Kimberly Walker (D)	95,274
13	**Anna Paulina Luna (R)**	**181,414**
	Eric Lynn (D)	153,784
14	**Kathy Castor* (D)**	**149,553**
	James Judge (R)	113,291
15	**Laurel Lee (R)**	**145,067**

	Alan Cohn (D)	102,707
16	**Vern Buchanan* (R)**	**189,447**
	Jan Schneider (D)	115,327
17	**Greg Steube* (R)**	**222,286**
	Andrea Doria Kale (D)	123,642
18	**Scott Franklin** (R)**	**167,215**
	Keith R. Hayden Jr. (Ind.)	56,561
19	**Byron Donalds* (R)**	**212,929**
	Cindy Banyai (D)	100,155
20	**Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick* (D)**	**135,789**
	Drew Montez Clark (R)	52,057
21	**Brian Mast** (R)**	**208,408**
	Corinna Balderramos Robinson (D)	119,712
22	**Lois Frankel** (D)**	**149,692**
	Dan Franzese (R)	122,038
23	**Jared Moskowitz (D)**	**142,916**
	Joe Budd (R)	129,758
24	**Frederica Wilson* (D)**	**133,352**
	Jesus Navarro (R)	52,413
25	**Debbie Wasserman Schultz** (D)**	**128,680**
	Carla Spalding (R)	104,819
26	**Mario Díaz-Balart** (R)**	**143,188**
	Christine Alexandria Olivo (D)	58,794
27	**Maria Elvira Salazar* (R)**	**136,006**
	Annette Taddeo (D)	101,339
28	**Carlos Giménez** (R)**	**134,417**
	Robert Asencio (D)	76,587
Georgia		
1	**Earl L. “Buddy” Carter* (R)**	**156,015**
	Wade Herring (D)	107,659
2	**Sanford D. Bishop Jr.* (D)**	**130,637**
	Chris West (R)	106,666
3	**Drew Ferguson* (R)**	**212,776**
	Val Almonord (D)	96,664

4	**Hank Johnson* (D)**	**215,815**
	Jonathan Chavez (R)	59,210
5	**Nikema Williams* (D)**	**242,704**
	Christian Zimm (R)	51,594
6	**Rich McCormick (R)**	**202,715**
	Bob Christian (D)	122,053
7	**Lucy McBath** (D)**	**142,819**
	Mark Gonsalves (R)	91,179
8	**Austin Scott* (R)**	**178,560**
	Darrius Butler (D)	81,733
9	**Andrew Clyde* (R)**	**212,667**
	Mike Ford (D)	81,203
10	**Mike Collins (R)**	**198,413**
	Tabitha Johnson-Green (D)	109,074
11	**Barry Loudermilk* (R)**	**189,416**
	Antonio Daza (D)	112,722
12	**Rick Allen* (R)**	**157,936**
	Liz Johnson (D)	107,079
13	**David Scott* (D)**	**215,703**
	Caesar Gonzales (R)	48,129
14	**Marjorie Taylor Greene* (R)**	**169,987**
	Marcus Flowers (D)	88,018
Hawaii		
1	**Ed Case* (D)**	**129,069**
	Conrad Kress (R)	43,219
2	**Jill Tokuda (D)**	**106,774**
	Joe Akana (R)	55,932
Idaho		
1	**Russ Fulcher* (R)**	**211,185**
	Kaylee Peterson (D)	80,439
2	**Mike Simpson* (R)**	**170,648**
	Wendy Norman (D)	97,998
Illinois		
1	**Jonathan Jackson (D)**	**108,167**

	Eric Carlson (R)	25,111
2	**Robin Kelly* (D)**	**127,650**
	Thomas Lynch (R)	60,834
3	**Delia Ramirez (D)**	**108,570**
	Justin Burau (R)	54,147
4	**Jesús “Chuy” García* (D)**	**84,387**
	James Falakos (R)	36,092
5	**Mike Quigley* (D)**	**162,706**
	Tommy Hanson (R)	73,331
6	**Sean Casten* (D)**	**143,133**
	Keith Pekau (R)	123,445
7	**Danny K. Davis* (D)**	**Unopposed**
8	**Raja Krishnamoorthi* (D)**	**112,042**
	Chris Dargis (R)	87,143
9	**Jan Schakowsky* (D)**	**144,748**
	Max Rice (R)	56,055
10	**Brad Schneider* (D)**	**140,059**
	Joseph Severino (R)	80,642
11	**Bill Foster* (D)**	**141,473**
	Catalina Lauf (R)	112,563
12	**Mike Bost* (R)**	**135,111**
	Homer “Chip” Markel (D)	46,434
13	**Nikki Budzinski (D)**	**129,243**
	Regan Deering (R)	106,853
14	**Lauren Underwood* (D)**	**124,628**
	Scott Gryder (R)	107,247
15	**Mary Miller* (R)**	**124,494**
	Paul Lange (D)	52,098
16	**Darin LaHood** (R)**	**158,795**
	Elizabeth “Lisa” Haderlein (D)	79,705
17	**Eric Sorensen (D)**	**114,210**
	Esther Joy King (R)	106,693
Indiana		
1	**Frank Mrvan* (D)**	**112,508**

	Jennifer-Ruth Green (R)	100,411
2	**Rudy Yakym (R)**	**125,222**
	Paul Steury (D)	62,726
3	**Jim Banks* (R)**	**141,656**
	Gary Snyder (D)	86,833
	Nathan Gotsch (Ind.)	11,158
4	**Jim Baird* (R)**	**129,486**
	Roger Day (D)	61,249
5	**Victoria Spartz* (R)**	**146,496**
	Jeannine Lee Lake (D)	93,373
6	**Greg Pence* (R)**	**118,396**
	Cinde Wirth (D)	55,716
7	**André Carson* (D)**	**109,158**
	Angela Grabovsky (R)	49,983
8	**Larry Bucshon* (R)**	**137,415**
	Ray McCormick (D)	66,354
9	**Erin Houchin (R)**	**140,768**
	Matthew Fyfe (D)	69,744
Iowa		
1	**Mariannette Miller-Meeks** (R)**	**160,441**
	Christina Bohannan (D)	140,453
2	**Ashley Hinson** (R)**	**167,904**
	Liz Mathis (D)	136,072
3	**Zach Nunn (R)**	**155,972**
	Cindy Axne* (D)	153,905
4	**Randy Feenstra* (R)**	**158,273**
	Ryan Melton (D)	71,063
Kansas		
1	**Tracey Mann* (R)**	**156,428**
	Jimmy Beard (D)	72,646
2	**Jake LaTurner* (R)**	**131,199**
	Patrick Schmidt (D)	95,804
3	**Sharice Davids* (D)**	**159,604**
	Amanda Adkins (R)	125,559

4	**Ron Estes* (R)**	**141,005**
	Bob Hernandez (D)	79,312
Kentucky		
1	**James Comer* (R)**	**172,193**
	Jimmy Ausbrooks (D)	59,372
2	**Brett Guthrie* (R)**	**104,044**
	Hank Linderman (D)	38,002
3	**Morgan McGarvey (D)**	**56,791**
	Stuart Ray (R)	29,818
4	**Thomas Massie* (R)**	**167,210**
	Matthew Lehman (D)	79,911
5	**Hal Rogers* (R)**	**145,640**
	Conor Halbleib (D)	32,281
6	**Andy Barr* (R)**	**130,686**
	Geoff Young (D)	72,431
Louisiana		
1	**Steve Scalise* (R)**	**177,635**
	Katie Darling (D)	61,454
2	**Troy A. Carter* (D)**	**158,084**
	Dan Lux (R)	46,920
3	**Clay Higgins* (R)**	**144,093**
	Holden Hoggatt (R)	24,444
	Lessie LeBlanc (D)	23,488
	Tia LeBrun (D)	21,019
4	**Mike Johnson* (R)**	**Unopposed**
5	**Julia Letlow* (R)**	**150,953**
	Omar Dantzler (D)	34,991
	Earl Huff (D)	19,263
	Allen Guillory (R)	12,131
6	**Garret Graves* (R)**	**189,636**
	Rufus Holt Craig Jr. (LB)	30,693
	Brian Belzer (R)	15,529
Maine		
1	**Chellie Pingree* (D)**	**206,643**

	Ed Thelander (R)	127,279
2	Jared Golden* (D)	148,586
	Bruce Poliquin (R)	137,724
	Tiffany Bond (Ind.)	21,094

Dist.	Representative/candidate (party)	2022 election results
Maryland		
1	**Andy Harris* (R)**	**141,374**
	Heather Mizeur (D)	87,628
2	**C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger* (D)**	**106,396**
	Nicolee Ambrose (R)	92,335
3	**John Sarbanes* (D)**	**120,279**
	Yuripzy Morgan (R)	98,284
4	**Glenn Ivey (D)**	**105,171**
	Jeff Warner (R)	12,469
5	**Steny Hoyer* (D)**	**128,650**
	Chris Palombi (R)	81,476
6	**David Trone* (D)**	**109,062**
	Neil Parrott (R)	107,167
7	**Kweisi Mfume* (D)**	**121,621**
	Scott Collier (R)	28,753
8	**Jamie Raskin* (D)**	**139,174**
	Gregory Coll (R)	39,657
Massachusetts		
1	**Richard Neal* (D)**	**134,904**
	Dean Martilli (R)	83,470
2	**Jim McGovern* (D)**	**131,436**
	Jeffrey Sossa-Paquette (R)	64,140
3	**Lori Trahan* (D)**	**124,775**
	Dean Tran (R)	75,477
4	**Jake Auchincloss* (D)**	**Unopposed**
5	**Katherine Clark* (D)**	**98,705**

	Caroline Colarusso (R)	32,228
6	**Seth Moulton* (D)**	**166,199**
	Bob May (R)	94,184
7	**Ayanna Pressley* (D)**	**145,276**
	Donnie Palmer (R)	25,810
8	**Stephen F. Lynch* (D)**	**136,086**
	Robert Burke (R)	59,469
9	**Bill Keating* (D)**	**183,860**
	Jesse Brown (R)	124,549
Michigan		
1	**Jack Bergman* (R)**	**231,657**
	Bob Lorinser (D)	144,952
2	**John Moolenaar** (R)**	**215,096**
	Jerry Hilliard (D)	115,731
3	**Hillary Scholten (D)**	**186,109**
	John Gibbs (R)	142,321
4	**Bill Huizenga** (R)**	**182,470**
	Joseph Alfonso (D)	141,147
5	**Tim Walberg** (R)**	**195,602**
	Bart Goldberg (R)	109,176
6	**Debbie Dingell** (D)**	**241,763**
	Whittney Williams (R)	125,168
7	**Elissa Slotkin** (D)**	**192,251**
	Tom Barrett (R)	172,556
8	**Dan Kildee** (D)**	**178,277**
	Paul Junge (R)	143,815
9	**Lisa McClain** (R)**	**238,289**
	Brian Jaye (D)	123,692
10	**John James (R)**	**159,203**
	Carl Marlinga (D)	157,602
11	**Haley Stevens* (D)**	**224,080**
	Mark Ambrose (R)	141,312
12	**Rashida Tlaib* (D)**	**196,601**
	Steven Elliott (R)	72,889

13	**Shri Thanedar (D)**	**166,203**
	Martell Bivings (R)	56,111
Minnesota		
1	**Brad Finstad* (R)**	**159,563**
	Jeff Ettinger (DFL)	125,362
2	**Angie Craig* (DFL)**	**165,581**
	Tyler Kistner (R)	148,578
	Paula M. Overby (Legal Marijuana Now)	10,730
3	**Dean Phillips* (DFL)**	**198,882**
	Tom Weiler (R)	134,795
4	**Betty McCollum* (DFL)**	**200,052**
	May Lor Xiong (R)	95,493
5	**Ilhan Omar* (DFL)**	**214,217**
	Cicely Davis (R)	70,698
6	**Tom Emmer* (R)**	**198,144**
	Jeanne Hendricks (DFL)	120,847
7	**Michelle Fischbach* (R)**	**204,770**
	Jill Abahsain (DFL)	84,454
	Travis “Bull” Johnson (Legal Marijuana Now)	16,421
8	**Pete Stauber* (R)**	**188,070**
	Jen Schultz (DFL)	140,433
Mississippi		
1	**Trent Kelly* (R)**	**95,537**
	Dianne Black (D)	38,363
2	**Bennie G. Thompson* (D)**	**78,620**
	Brian Flowers (R)	54,035
3	**Michael Guest* (R)**	**122,108**
	Shuwaski Young (D)	49,725
4	**Mike Ezell (R)**	**122,128**
	Johnny DuPree (D)	39,292
Missouri		
1	**Cori Bush* (D)**	**160,042**
	Andrew Jones (R)	53,572

2	**Ann Wagner* (R)**	**173,035**
	Trish Gunby (D)	135,639
3	**Blaine Luetkemeyer* (R)**	**180,358**
	Bethany Mann (D)	96,465
4	**Mark Alford (R)**	**181,013**
	Jack Truman (D)	66,669
5	**Emanuel Cleaver* (D)**	**139,882**
	Jacob Turk (R)	83,794
6	**Sam Graves* (R)**	**184,070**
	Henry Martin (D)	71,939
7	**Eric Burlison (R)**	**177,957**
	Kristen Radaker-Sheafer (D)	67,082
8	**Jason Smith* (R)**	**186,259**
	Randi McCallian (D)	53,661
Montana		
1	**Ryan Zinke (R)**	**109,702**
	Monica Tranel (D)	101,757
2	**Matt Rosendale** (R)**	**114,330**
	Gary Buchanan (Ind.)	44,512
	Penny Ronning (D)	40,570
Nebraska		
1	**Mike Flood* (R)**	**124,591**
	Patty Pansing Brooks (D)	88,650
2	**Don Bacon* (R)**	**106,963**
	Tony Vargas (D)	97,956
3	**Adrian Smith* (R)**	**171,743**
	David Else (D)	34,653
	Mark Elworth Jr. (Legal Marijuana Now)	12,886
Nevada		
1	**Dina Titus* (D)**	**113,697**
	Mark Robertson (R)	101,869
2	**Mark Amodei* (R)**	**179,972**
	Elizabeth Mercedes Krause (D)	113,823
3	**Susie Lee* (D)**	**128,611**

	April Becker (R)	119,316
4	**Steven Horsford* (D)**	**114,617**
	Sam Peters (R)	104,628
New Hampshire		
1	**Chris Pappas* (D)**	**167,391**
	Karoline Leavitt (R)	142,229
2	**Ann McLane Kuster* (D)**	**171,636**
	Robert Burns (R)	135,579
New Jersey		
1	**Donald Norcross* (D)**	**101,396**
	Claire Gustafson (R)	51,129
2	**Jeff Van Drew* (R)**	**127,713**
	Tim Alexander (D)	78,628
3	**Andy Kim* (D)**	**131,632**
	Bob Healey (R)	106,080
4	**Chris Smith* (R)**	**167,424**
	Matthew Jenkins (D)	77,165
5	**Josh Gottheimer* (D)**	**136,660**
	Frank Pallotta (R)	113,229
6	**Frank Pallone Jr.* (D)**	**97,412**
	Sue Kiley (R)	71,588
7	**Thomas Kean Jr. (R)**	**153,082**
	Tom Malinowski* (D)	139,404
8	**Rob Menendez Jr. (D)**	**55,398**
	Marcos Arroyo (R)	18,447
9	**Bill Pascrell Jr.* (D)**	**22,434**
	Billy Prempeh (R)	9,123
10	**Donald Payne Jr.* (D)**	**41,603**
	David Pinckney (R)	11,249
11	**Mikie Sherrill* (D)**	**117,515**
	Paul DeGroot (R)	87,925
12	**Bonnie Watson Coleman* (D)**	**90,268**
	Darius Mayfield (R)	58,895
New Mexico		

1	**Melanie Stansbury* (D)**	**155,776**
	Michelle Garcia Holmes (R)	123,763
2	**Gabe Vasquez (D)**	**96,747**
	Yvette Herrell* (R)	95,470
3	**Teresa Leger Fernandez* (D)**	**133,385**
	Alexis Martinez Johnson (R)	96,392
New York		
1	**Nick LaLota (R)**	**173,275**
	Bridget Fleming (D)	136,899
2	**Andrew Garbarino* (R)**	**148,613**
	Jackie Gordon (D)	95,183
3	**George Santos (R)**	**142,017**
	Robert Zimmerman (D)	120,060
4	**Anthony D'Esposito (R)**	**137,899**
	Laura Gillen (D)	127,748
5	**Gregory W. Meeks* (D)**	**97,981**
	Paul King (R)	32,393
6	**Grace Meng* (D)**	**79,506**
	Tom Zmich (R)	46,188
7	**Nydia Velázquez* (D)**	**111,968**
	Juan Pagan (R)	27,142
8	**Hakeem S. Jeffries* (D)**	**93,295**
	Yuri Dashevsky (R)	35,486
9	**Yvette D. Clarke* (D)**	**111,162**
	Menachem Raitport (C)	24,143
10	**Dan Goldman (D)**	**149,261**
	Benine Hamdan (R)	27,230
11	**Nicole Malliotakis* (R)**	**113,485**
	Max Rose (D)	69,241
12	**Jerrold Nadler** (D)**	**186,357**
	Michael Zumbluskas (R)	41,264
13	**Adriano Espaillat* (D)**	**Unopposed**
14	**Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez* (D)**	**78,788**
	Tina Forte (R)	30,661

15	**Ritchie Torres* (D)**	**72,610**
	Stylo Sapaskis (R)	15,265
16	**Jamaal Bowman* (D)**	**91,974**
	Miriam Levitt Flisser (R)	57,723
17	**Michael Lawler (R)**	**128,071**
	Sean Patrick Maloney** (D)	112,509
18	**Pat Ryan** (D)**	**131,460**
	Colin Schmitt (R)	129,379
19	**Marc Molinaro (R)**	**142,653**
	Josh Riley (D)	136,468
20	**Paul Tonko* (D)**	**153,137**
	Elizabeth Joy (R)	127,336
21	**Elise Stefanik* (R)**	**164,054**
	Matt Castelli (D)	110,483
22	Brandon Williams (R)	132,762
	Francis Conole (D)	128,837
23	**Nick Langworthy (R)**	**189,022**
	Max Della Pia (D)	101,643
24	**Claudia Tenney** (R)**	**177,901**
	Steven Holden (D)	91,703
25	**Joseph Morelle* (D)**	**148,681**
	La’Ron Singletary (R)	128,502
26	**Brian Higgins* (D)**	**152,576**
	Steven Sams II (R)	86,805
North Carolina		
1	**Don Davis (D)**	**133,729**
	Sandy Smith (R)	122,128
2	**Deborah Ross* (D)**	**186,303**
	Christine Villaverde (R)	102,840
3	**Greg Murphy* (R)**	**165,690**
	Barbara Gaskins (D)	81,503
4	**Valerie Foushee (D)**	**191,980**
	Courtney Geels (R)	95,811
5	**Virginia Foxx* (R)**	**174,094**

	Kyle Parrish (D)	100,388
6	**Kathy Manning* (D)**	**138,104**
	Christian Castelli (R)	116,076
7	**David Rouzer* (R)**	**159,982**
	Charles Graham (D)	116,640
8	**Dan Bishop** (R)**	**182,642**
	Scott Huffman (D)	77,868
9	**Richard Hudson** (R)**	**130,762**
	Ben Clark (D)	99,848
10	**Patrick McHenry* (R)**	**193,999**
	Pam Genant (D)	72,359
11	**Chuck Edwards (R)**	**173,706**
	Jasmine Beach-Ferrara (D)	142,910
12	**Alma Adams* (D)**	**138,272**
	Tyler Lee (R)	82,667
13	**Wiley Nickel (D)**	**140,531**
	Bo Hines (R)	133,291
14	**Jeff Jackson (D)**	**146,193**
	Pat Harrigan (R)	108,170
North Dakota		
	Kelly Armstrong* (R)	**147,984**
	Cara Mund (Ind.)	89,379
Ohio		
1	**Greg Landsman (D)**	**151,418**
	Steve Chabot* (R)	137,213
2	**Brad Wenstrup* (R)**	**188,300**
	Samantha Meadows (D)	64,329
3	**Joyce Beatty* (D)**	**174,846**
	Lee Stahley (R)	74,335
4	**Jim Jordan* (R)**	**196,898**
	Tamie Wilson (D)	87,144
5	**Bob Latta* (R)**	**184,205**
	Craig Swartz (D)	90,614
6	**Bill Johnson* (R)**	**186,965**

	Louis Lyras (D)	89,086
7	**Max Miller (R)**	**164,904**
	Matthew Diemer (D)	132,548
8	**Warren Davidson* (R)**	**177,132**
	Vanessa Enoch (D)	95,829
9	**Marcy Kaptur* (D)**	**147,512**
	J. R. Majewski (R)	113,363
10	**Mike Turner* (R)**	**161,792**
	David Esrati (D)	98,383
11	**Shontel Brown* (D)**	**162,154**
	Eric Brewer (R)	46,862
12	**Troy Balderson* (R)**	**187,322**
	Amy Rippel-Elton (D)	82,101
13	**Emilia Sykes (D)**	**146,621**
	Madison Gesiotto Gilbert (R)	132,181
14	**David Joyce* (R)**	**180,251**
	Matt Kilboy (D)	111,155
15	**Mike Carey* (R)**	**140,012**
	Gary Josephson (D)	104,613
Oklahoma		
1	**Kevin Hern* (R)**	**142,620**
	Adam Martin (D)	80,835
2	**Josh Brecheen (R)**	**167,687**
	Naomi Andrews (D)	54,149
3	**Frank Lucas* (R)**	**147,302**
	Jeremiah Ross (D)	50,320
4	**Tom Cole* (R)**	**149,777**
	Mary Brannon (D)	74,598
5	**Stephanie Bice* (R)**	**152,567**
	Joshua Harris-Till (D)	96,709
Oregon		
1	**Suzanne Bonamici* (D)**	**140,155**
	Christopher Mann (R)	69,201
2	**Cliff Bentz* (R)**	**179,619**

	Joe Yetter (D)	88,693
3	**Earl Blumenauer* (D)**	**138,516**
	Joanna Harbour (R)	52,665
4	**Val Hoyle (D)**	**164,410**
	Alek Skarlatos (R)	138,544
5	Lori Chavez-DeRemer (R)	132,214
	Jamie McLeod-Skinner (D)	122,098
6	Andrea Salinas (D)	98,531
	Mike Erickson (R)	93,959
Pennsylvania		
1	**Brian Fitzpatrick* (R)**	**194,741**
	Ashley Ehasz (D)	153,210
2	**Brendan Boyle* (D)**	**81,741**
	Aaron Bashir (R)	31,451
3	**Dwight Evans* (D)**	**167,599**
	Christopher Hoeppner (Socialist Workers)	7,836
4	**Madeleine Dean* (D)**	**217,412**
	Christian Nascimento (R)	140,327
5	**Mary Gay Scanlon* (D)**	**163,646**
	David Galluch (R)	91,304
6	**Chrissy Houlahan* (D)**	**168,866**
	Guy Ciarrocchi (R)	131,145
7	**Susan Wild* (D)**	**149,588**
	Lisa Scheller (R)	144,875
8	**Matt Cartwright* (D)**	**144,547**
	Jim Bognet (R)	137,945
9	**Dan Meuser* (R)**	**206,346**
	Amanda Waldman (D)	90,015
10	**Scott Perry* (R)**	**168,163**
	Shamaine Daniels (D)	143,124
11	**Lloyd Smucker* (R)**	**190,533**
	Bob Hollister (D)	112,911
12	**Summer Lee (D)**	**178,799**
	Mike Doyle** (R)	141,991

13	**John Joyce* (R)**	**Unopposed**
14	**Guy Reschenthaler* (R)**	**Unopposed**
15	**Glenn Thompson* (R)**	**204,256**
	Mike Molesevich (D)	85,933
16	**Mike Kelly* (R)**	**184,105**
	Dan Pastore (D)	114,524
17	**Chris Deluzio (D)**	**189,192**
	Jeremy Shaffer (R)	166,480
Rhode Island		
1	**David Cicilline* (D)**	**97,638**
	Allen Waters (R)	55,471
2	**Seth Magaziner (D)**	**99,369**
	Allan Fung (R)	92,868
South Carolina		
1	**Nancy Mace* (R)**	**153,164**
	Annie Andrews (D)	115,316
2	**Joe Wilson* (R)**	**147,092**
	Judd Larkins (D)	97,780
3	**Jeff Duncan* (R)**	**Unopposed**
4	**William Timmons* (R)**	**Unopposed**
5	**Ralph Norman* (R)**	**154,157**
	Evangeline Hundley (D)	82,924
6	**Jim Clyburn* (D)**	**130,547**
	Duke Buckner (R)	79,657
7	**Russell Fry (R)**	**158,823**
	Daryl Scott (D)	83,362
South Dakota		
	Dusty Johnson* (R)	**253,773**
	Collin Duprel (LB)	74,002
Tennessee		
1	**Diana Harshbarger* (R)**	**147,153**
	Cameron Parsons (D)	37,032
2	**Tim Burchett* (R)**	**141,041**
	Mark Harmon (D)	66,637

3	**Chuck Fleischmann* (R)**	**135,934**
	Meg Gorman (D)	60,230
4	**Scott DesJarlais* (R)**	**122,336**
	Wayne Steele (D)	44,628
5	**Andy Ogles (R)**	**123,358**
	Heidi Campbell (D)	93,375
6	**John Rose* (R)**	**129,311**
	Randal Cooper (D)	65,598
7	**Mark Green* (R)**	**108,358**
	Odessa Kelly (D)	68,897
8	**David Kustoff* (R)**	**155,556**
	Lynnette Williams (D)	51,083
9	**Steve Cohen* (D)**	**93,755**
	Charlotte Bergmann (R)	35,112
Texas		
1	**Nathaniel Moran (R)**	**183,005**
	Jrmar Jefferson (D)	51,288
2	**Dan Crenshaw* (R)**	**151,147**
	Robin Fulford (D)	77,977
3	**Keith Self (R)**	**163,929**
	Sandeep Srivastava (D)	99,758
4	**Pat Fallon* (R)**	**170,466**
	Iro Omere (D)	78,865
5	**Lance Gooden* (R)**	**135,987**
	Tartisha Hill (D)	71,770
6	**Jake Ellzey* (R)**	**Unopposed**
7	**Lizzie Fletcher* (D)**	**114,765**
	Johnny Teague (R)	65,377
8	**Morgan Luttrell (R)**	**152,673**
	Laura Jones (D)	68,323
9	**Al Green* (D)**	**124,289**
	Jimmy Leon (R)	37,899
10	**Michael McCaul* (R)**	**158,784**
	Linda Nuno (D)	86,123

11	**August Pfluger* (R)**	**Unopposed**
12	**Kay Granger* (R)**	**152,732**
	Trey Hunt (D)	84,879
13	**Ronny Jackson* (R)**	**161,562**
	Kathleen Brown (D)	52,739
14	**Randy Weber* (R)**	**149,317**
	Mikal Williams (D)	68,386
15	**Monica De La Cruz (R)**	**80,869**
	Michelle Vallejo (D)	67,913
16	**Veronica Escobar* (D)**	**94,266**
	Irene Armendariz-Jackson (R)	54,697
17	**Pete Sessions* (R)**	**144,183**
	Mary Jo Woods (D)	72,647
18	**Sheila Jackson Lee* (D)**	**109,302**
	Carmen Maria Montiel (R)	40,606
19	**Jodey Arrington* (R)**	**152,042**
	Nathan Lewis (Ind.)	37,158
20	**Joaquin Castro* (D)**	**114,822**
	Kyle Sinclair (R)	53,059
21	**Chip Roy* (R)**	**206,786**
	Claudia Zapata (D)	121,936
22	**Troy Nehls* (R)**	**149,716**
	Jamie Jordan (D)	85,396
23	**Tony Gonzales* (R)**	**116,044**
	John Lira (D)	80,453
	Frank Lopez Jr. (Ind.)	11,125
24	**Beth Van Duyne* (R)**	**177,121**
	Jan McDowell (D)	119,097
25	**Roger Williams* (R)**	**Unopposed**
26	**Michael Burgess* (R)**	**183,379**
	Mike Kolls (LB)	81,208
27	**Michael Cloud* (R)**	**133,286**
	Maclovio Perez Jr. (D)	73,370
28	**Henry Cuellar* (D)**	**93,393**

	Cassy Garcia (R)	71,564
29	**Sylvia Garcia* (D)**	**71,001**
	Robert Schafranek (R)	28,548
30	**Jasmine Crockett (D)**	**134,011**
	James Rodgers (R)	39,022
31	**John Carter* (R)**	**Unopposed**
32	**Colin Allred* (D)**	**115,350**
	Antonio Swad (R)	61,232
33	**Marc Veasey* (D)**	**81,764**
	Patrick Gillespie (R)	29,099
34	**Vicente Gonzalez** (D)**	**70,759**
	Mayra Flores* (R)	59,404
35	**Greg Casar (D)**	**129,084**
	Dan McQueen (R)	48,831
36	**Brian Babin* (R)**	**144,910**
	Jon Haire (D)	63,414
37	**Lloyd Doggett** (D)**	**219,149**
	Jenny Garcia Sharon (R)	59,879
38	**Wesley Hunt (R)**	**162,472**
	Duncan Klussmann (D)	91,176
Utah		
1	**Blake Moore* (R)**	**121,157**
	Rick Jones (D)	52,151
2	**Chris Stewart* (R)**	**110,948**
	Nick Mitchell (D)	52,961
3	**John Curtis* (R)**	**104,536**
	Glenn Wright (D)	42,559
4	**Burgess Owens* (R)**	**78,525**
	Darlene McDonald (D)	42,186
Vermont		
	Becca Balint (D)	**175,228**
	Liam Madden (R)	77,960
	Ericka Redic (LB)	12,529
Virginia		

1	**Rob Wittman* (R)**	**190,550**
	Herb Jones Jr. (D)	144,150
2	**Jen Kiggans (R)**	**151,596**
	Elaine Luria* (D)	139,675
3	**Bobby Scott* (D)**	**137,451**
	Terry Namkung (R)	67,142
4	**A. Donald McEachin* (D)**	**152,268**
	Leon Benjamin (R)	83,640
5	**Bob Good* (R)**	**174,297**
	Joshua Throneburg (D)	126,397
6	**Ben Cline* (R)**	**171,371**
	Jennifer Lewis (D)	93,695
7	**Abigail Spanberger* (D)**	**139,805**
	Yesli Vega (R)	129,421
8	**Don Beyer* (D)**	**188,285**
	Karina Lipsman (R)	64,503
9	**Morgan Griffith* (R)**	**178,476**
	Taysha DeVaughan (D)	63,900
10	**Jennifer Wexton* (D)**	**152,559**
	Hung Cao (R)	135,502
11	**Gerry Connolly* (D)**	**184,593**
	Jim Myles (R)	93,460
Washington		
1	**Suzan DelBene* (D)**	**99,593**
	Vincent Cavaleri (R)	56,902
2	**Rick Larsen* (D)**	**115,820**
	Dan Matthews (R)	72,086
3	Marie Gluesenkamp Perez (D)	100,564
	Joe Kent (R)	89,441
4	**Dan Newhouse* (R)**	**82,445**
	Doug White (D)	37,859
5	**Cathy McMorris Rodgers* (R)**	**113,299**
	Natasha Hill (D)	77,977
6	**Derek Kilmer* (D)**	**135,096**

	Elizabeth Kreiselmaier (R)	83,314
7	**Pramila Jayapal* (D)**	**138,225**
	Cliff Moon (R)	25,051
8	**Kim Schrier* (D)**	**102,017**
	Matt Larkin (R)	90,950
9	**Adam Smith* (D)**	**84,458**
	Doug Basler (R)	34,222
10	**Marilyn Strickland* (D)**	**94,727**
	Keith Swank (R)	71,504
West Virginia		
1	**Carol Miller** (R)**	**150,859**
	Lacy Watson (D)	65,064
	Belinda Fox-Spencer (Ind.)	10,194
2	**Alex Mooney** (R)**	**159,379**
	Barry Lee Wendell (D)	83,489
Wisconsin		
1	**Bryan Steil* (R)**	**160,049**
	Ann Roe (D)	129,366
2	**Mark Pocan* (D)**	**255,182**
	Erik Olsen (R)	93,711
3	**Derrick Van Orden (R)**	**162,492**
	Brad Pfaff (D)	149,794
4	**Gwen Moore* (D)**	**124,490**
	Tim Rogers (R)	45,650
5	**Scott Fitzgerald* (R)**	**241,243**
	Mike Van Someren (D)	132,300
6	**Glenn Grothman* (R)**	**Unopposed**
7	**Tom Tiffany* (R)**	**199,026**
	Richard Ausman (D)	123,227
8	**Mike Gallagher* (R)**	**174,899**
	Paul Boucher (Ind.)	36,333
	Jacob VandenPlas (LB)	23,142
Wyoming		
	Harriet Hageman (R)	**132,172**

Lynnette Grey Bull (D)	47,241

(1) Sworn in Sept. 13, 2022, replacing Don Young (R) who died in office.

Nonvoting Members of Congress

Delegate/candidate (party)	2022 election results
American Samoa	
Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen* (R)	**Unopposed**
District of Columbia	
Eleanor Holmes Norton* (D)	**139,629**
Nelson Rimensnyder (R)	9,785
Guam	
Jim Moylan (R)	17,075
Judith Won Pat (D)	15,427
Northern Mariana Islands	
Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan* (D)	**Unopposed**
Puerto Rico—Resident Commissioner	
(4-year term; began in Jan. 2021)	
Jenniffer González-Colón* (New Progressive [R])	
Virgin Islands	
Stacey E. Plaskett* (D)	**Unopposed**

Governors of U.S. States, Commonwealths, and Territories

Source: Natl. Governors Assn.; local secretaries of state and state elections

offices; Ballotpedia. All results are preliminary as of Nov. 9-11, 2022.

Boldface denotes the 2022 election winner. * = Incumbent. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 70,000 votes are not necessarily listed. Governors of states not holding elections in Nov. 2022 are shown for reference, with date of term end in place of results. Terms are for four years, with the exception of two-year terms for governors of New Hampshire and Vermont.

D = Democrat; R = Republican; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; Ind. = Independent; LB = Libertarian.

Term expires	Governor/candidate (party)	2022 election results
Alabama	**Kay Ivey* (R)**	**944,845**
	Yolanda Flowers (D)	411,687
Alaska	Mike Dunleavy* (R)	111,897
	Les Gara (D)	49,596
	Bill Walker (Ind.)	43,203
	Charlie Pierce (R)	9,788
American Samoa	Lemanu P.S. Mauga (D)	NA (Jan. 2025)

Arizona	Katie Hobbs (D)	1,032,445
	Kari Lake (R)	1,005,479
Arkansas	**Sarah Huckabee Sanders (R)**	**566,104**
	Chris Jones (D)	314,264
California	**Gavin Newsom* (D)**	**3,147,753**
	Brian Dahle (R)	2,315,880
Colorado	**Jared Polis* (D)**	**1,085,082**
	Heidi Ganahl (R)	759,989
Connecticut	**Ned Lamont* (D)**	**691,521**
	Bob Stefanowski (R)	538,650
Delaware	John Carney (D)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Florida	**Ron DeSantis* (R)**	**4,607,597**
	Charlie Crist (D)	3,100,603
Georgia	**Brian Kemp* (R)**	**2,102,323**
	Stacey Abrams (D)	1,803,923
Guam	**Lou Leon Guerrero* (D)**	**18,381**
	Felix Camacho (R)	14,620
Hawaii	**Joshua Green (D)**	**225,878**
	Duke Aiona (R)	122,656
Idaho	**Brad Little* (R)**	**348,533**
	Stephen Heidt (D)	118,594
	Ammon Bundy (Ind.)	97,302
Illinois	**JB Pritzker* (D)**	**1,665,818**
	Darren Bailey (R)	1,254,703
	Scott Mitchell Schluter (LB)	92,484
Indiana	Eric Holcomb (R)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Iowa	**Kim Reynolds* (R)**	**423,573**
	Deidre DeJear (D)	312,560
Kansas	**Laura Kelly* (D)**	**479,875**
	Derek Schmidt (R)	465,620

Kentucky	Andy Beshear (D)	NA (Dec. 2023)
Louisiana	John Bel Edwards (D)	NA (Jan. 2024)
Maine	**Janet T. Mills* (D)**	**310,304**
	Paul LePage (R)	237,888
Maryland	**Wes Moore (D)**	**906,765**
	Dan Cox (R)	562,331
Massachusetts	**Maura Healey (D)**	**976,298**
	Geoff Diehl (R)	531,235
Michigan	**Gretchen Whitmer* (D)**	**1,730,175**
	Tudor Dixon (R)	1,558,608
Minnesota	**Tim Walz* (DFL)**	**1,311,623**
	Scott Jensen (R)	1,119,182
Mississippi	Tate Reeves (R)	NA (Jan. 2024)
Missouri	Mike Parson (R)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Montana	Greg Gianforte (R)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Nebraska	**Jim Pillen (R)**	**387,662**
	Carol Blood (D)	228,094
Nevada	**Joe Lombardo (R)**	**474,797**
	Steve Sisolak* (D)	452,673
New Hampshire	**Chris Sununu* (R)**	**312,967**
	Tom Sherman (D)	230,663
New Jersey	Phil Murphy (D)	NA (Jan. 2026)
New Mexico	**Michelle Lujan Grisham* (D)**	**363,546**
	Mark Ronchetti (R)	320,555
New York	**Kathy Hochul* (D)**	**2,944,456**

	Lee Zeldin (R)	2,659,153
North Carolina	Roy Cooper (D)	NA (Jan. 2025)
North Dakota	Doug Burgum (R)	NA (Dec. 2024)
Northern Mariana Islands[1]	Ralph Anthony Deleon Guerrero Torres* (R)	5,726
	Arnold Palacios (Ind.)	4,890
	Tina Sablan (D)	4,132
Ohio	**Mike DeWine* (R)**	**2,528,018**
	Nan Whaley (D)	1,497,866
Oklahoma	**Kevin Stitt* (R)**	**638,910**
	Joy Hofmeister (D)	481,396
Oregon	**Tina Kotek (D)**	**814,996**
	Christine Drazen (R)	750,737
	Betsy Johnson (Ind.)	149,360
Pennsylvania	**Josh Shapiro (D)**	**2,864,482**
	Doug Mastriano (R)	2,166,487
Puerto Rico	Pedro Pierluisi Urrutia (New Progressive [D])	NA (Jan. 2025)
Rhode Island	**Dan McKee* (D)**	**202,705**
	Ashley Kalus (R)	137,404
South Carolina	**Henry McMaster* (R)**	**980,069**
	Joe Cunningham (D)	684,935
South Dakota	**Kristi Noem* (R)**	**216,995**
	Jamie Smith (D)	123,124
Tennessee	**Bill Lee* (R)**	**1,128,097**
	Jason Martin (D)	572,153
Texas	**Greg Abbott* (R)**	**4,424,776**
	Beto O’Rourke (D)	3,535,621
	Mark Tippetts (LB)	81,629

Utah	Spencer Cox (R)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Vermont	**Phil Scott* (R)**	**200,715**
	Brenda Siegel (D)	67,848
Virgin Islands	**Albert Bryan* (D)**	**11,544**
	Kurt Vialet (Ind.)	7,926
Virginia	Glenn Youngkin (R)	NA (Jan. 2026)
Washington	Jay Inslee (D)	NA (Jan. 2025)
West Virginia	Jim Justice (R)	NA (Jan. 2025)
Wisconsin	**Tony Evers* (D)**	**1,331,253**
	Tim Michels (R)	1,253,025
Wyoming	**Mark Gordon* (R)**	**143,664**
	Theresa Livingston (D)	30,676

NA = Not applicable. (1) Runoff between top two candidates scheduled for Nov. 25, 2022.

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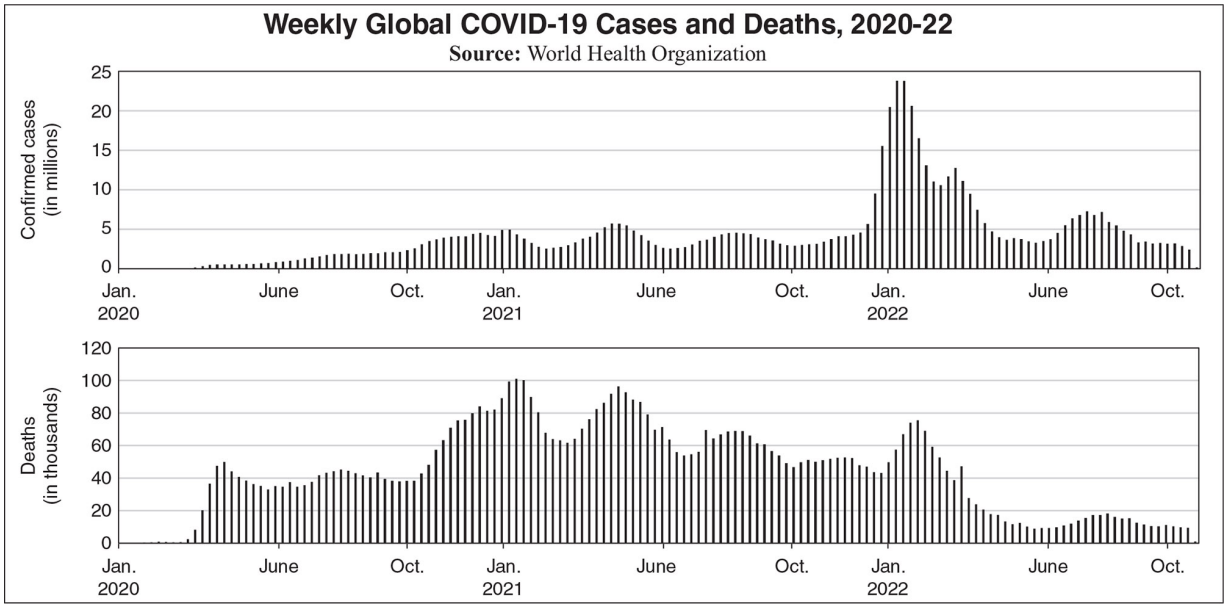
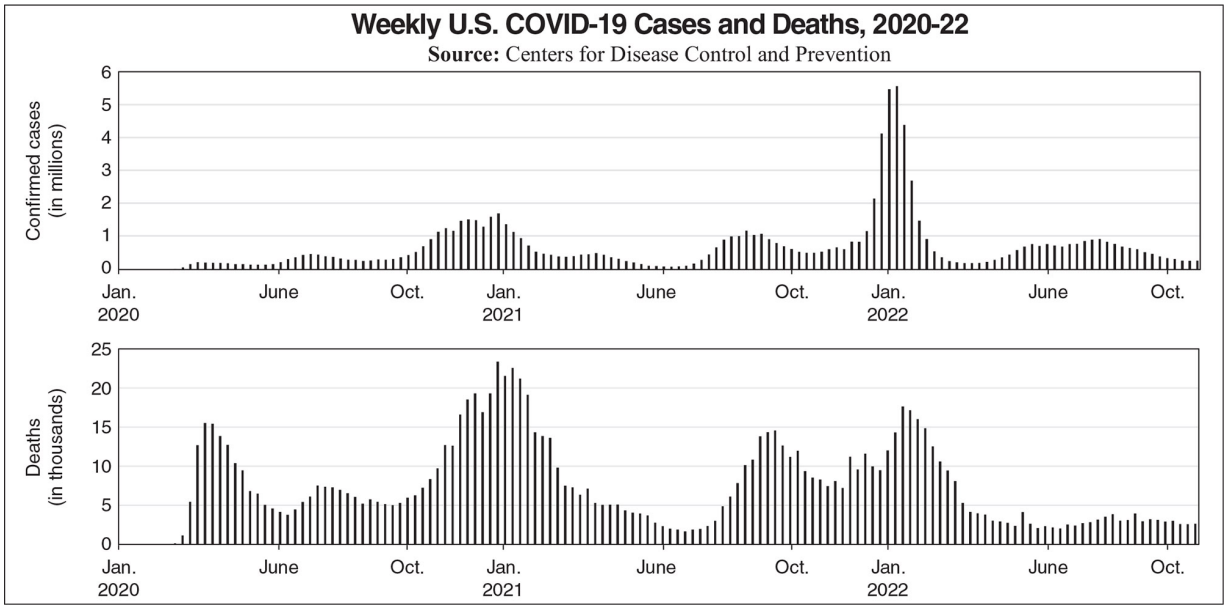
CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC: STATUS REPORT

The respiratory disease COVID-19, or coronavirus disease 2019, was first identified in Dec. 2019. Over the ensuing months it grew into a global pandemic that has infected 627.6 million people and caused 6.6 million deaths worldwide as of Nov. 1, 2022.



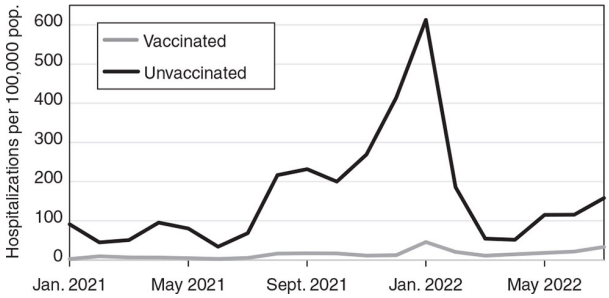


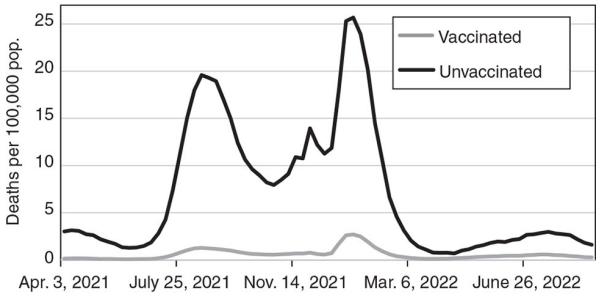
Rates of U.S. COVID-19 Hospitalizations and Deaths by Vaccination Status, 2021-22

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Data on deaths come from 30 participating U.S. jurisdictions—representing some 72% of the total U.S. population—that link case surveillance and immunization data. Monthly hospitalization data are for Jan. 2021-July 2022 (updated Sept. 15, 2022), ages 18+. Weekly death data are for Apr. 3, 2021-Sept. 3, 2022 (updated Oct. 21, 2022), ages 6 months+. Vaccinated data include

those who received at least a primary vaccination series. Unvaccinated people 6 months of age and older had 6 times the risk of dying from COVID-19.





U.S. COVID-19 Vaccination Rates

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

As of Oct. 27, 2022. Rates are percentages of the population that have been vaccinated.

State/territory	At least one dose		Fully vaccinated	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total	Ages 65+
Alabama	64.3%	95.0%	52.5%	84.1%
Alaska	72.1	95.0	64.5	88.4
American Samoa	95.0	95.0	89.5	91.4
Arizona	76.5	95.0	63.9	89.4
Arkansas	68.9	95.0	56.2	83.1
California	85.2	95.0	74.2	93.2
Colorado	82.4	95.0	72.5	95.0
Connecticut	95.0	95.0	81.9	95.0

State/territory	At least one dose		Fully vaccinated	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total	Ages 65+
Delaware	86.3	95.0	71.8	95.0
District of Columbia	95.0	95.0	82.6	95.0
Florida	81.5	95.0	68.7	93.3
Georgia	67.4	95.0	56.5	85.7
Guam	93.3	95.0	84.7	95.0
Hawaii	90.3	95.0	80.6	95.0
Idaho	63.1	95.0	55.8	89.4
Illinois	78.2	95.0	70.4	90.7
Indiana	63.6	95.0	57.2	88.9
Iowa	69.8	95.0	63.6	95.0
Kansas	75.0	95.0	64.3	95.0
Kentucky	68.1	95.0	59.0	88.5
Louisiana	62.4	92.3	54.7	86.9
Maine	95.0	95.0	82.2	95.0
Maryland	90.1	95.0	78.4	95.0
Massachusetts	95.0	95.0	82.5	95.0
Michigan	68.7	95.0	61.7	90.5
Minnesota	77.6	95.0	71.2	95.0
Mississippi	61.2	93.1	53.3	85.6
Missouri	68.4	95.0	58.1	87.5
Montana	67.3	95.0	58.4	88.3
Nebraska	72.3	95.0	65.3	94.1
Nevada	77.7	95.0	62.7	87.6
New Hampshire	86.1	95.0	70.4	95.0
New Jersey	93.4	95.0	78.1	95.0
New Mexico	92.0	95.0	73.8	95.0
New York	93.1	95.0	79.6	95.0
North Carolina	89.6	95.0	65.3	95.0
North Dakota	68.2	95.0	57.6	89.8

State/territory	At least one dose		Fully vaccinated	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total	Ages 65+
Northern Mariana Islands	89.2	87.2	84.3	83.8
Ohio	65.0	93.9	59.8	88.9
Oklahoma	73.6	95.0	59.5	91.8
Oregon	80.2	95.0	71.3	93.2
Pennsylvania	88.7	95.0	71.7	95.0
Puerto Rico	95.0	95.0	86.1	92.1
Rhode Island	95.0	95.0	86.3	95.0
South Carolina	70.0	95.0	59.1	90.5
South Dakota	81.8	95.0	65.0	95.0
Tennessee	63.8	93.9	55.8	86.2
Texas	75.1	95.0	62.5	87.7
Utah	74.3	95.0	65.9	95.0
Vermont	95.0	95.0	84.2	95.0
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	68.7	95.0	54.8	77.4
Virginia	89.1	95.0	75.6	95.0
Washington	83.9	95.0	74.9	95.0
West Virginia	66.8	95.0	59.2	86.8
Wisconsin	74.0	95.0	67.4	95.0
Wyoming	59.9	95.0	52.4	86.5
United States	**80.1**	**95.0**	**68.4**	**93.2**

State/territory	Received a booster dose[1]		Received an updated (bivalent) booster dose[2]	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total[3]	Ages 65+
Alabama	38.4%	61.3%	2.2%	6.4%
Alaska	48.0	77.4	7.1	23.1
American Samoa	57.9	79.9	0.0	0.2

State/territory	Received a booster dose[1]		Received an updated (bivalent) booster dose[2]	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total[3]	Ages 65+
Arizona	46.2	66.8	6.9	19.3
Arkansas	43.1	68.5	5.3	16.7
California	55.9	78.3	7.5	19.9
Colorado	56.1	79.9	10.8	30.9
Connecticut	54.3	75.6	12.7	32.8
Delaware	49.3	72.6	7.2	19.5
District of Columbia	46.5	71.5	15.4	28.9
Florida	43.0	65.1	5.2	14.3
Georgia	42.1	65.1	4.7	14.6
Guam	52.3	81.3	3.0	8.2
Hawaii	58.2	83.5	11.5	29.1
Idaho	46.9	71.5	6.6	21.6
Illinois	55.6	81.4	10.0	26.4
Indiana	49.4	73.6	3.8	12.3
Iowa	56.0	81.3	9.3	27.5
Kansas	47.5	71.6	7.3	21.8
Kentucky	47.2	71.4	6.1	18.4
Louisiana	42.3	68.3	3.2	10.4
Maine	59.4	80.5	14.8	36.4
Maryland	55.3	79.2	12.1	30.0
Massachusetts	54.7	73.7	14.1	33.0
Michigan	57.3	78.9	9.1	25.2
Minnesota	61.3	85.4	12.6	34.2
Mississippi	40.3	65.8	2.3	7.8
Missouri	45.8	69.6	6.8	19.6
Montana	50.8	73.1	7.5	21.2
Nebraska	53.9	79.3	6.0	17.9
Nevada	41.6	65.8	5.5	16.8

State/territory	Received a booster dose[1]		Received an updated (bivalent) booster dose[2]	
	Total	Ages 65+	Total[3]	Ages 65+
New Hampshire	52.2	70.8	9.6	25.7
New Jersey	50.7	71.2	7.8	19.9
New Mexico	53.2	71.6	9.8	26.4
New York	47.9	70.1	8.5	21.4
North Carolina	30.4	44.2	7.4	20.9
North Dakota	46.8	72.7	7.3	23.5
Northern Mariana Islands	52.4	79.9	3.2	8.4
Ohio	55.3	78.8	7.7	21.7
Oklahoma	40.4	65.2	5.7	18.5
Oregon	57.0	79.1	8.5	21.2
Pennsylvania	45.8	67.0	8.5	21.5
Puerto Rico	62.7	74.5	2.9	6.7
Rhode Island	56.9	79.9	12.5	31.6
South Carolina	43.5	67.3	5.3	16.4
South Dakota	45.4	67.0	9.0	27.7
Tennessee	47.0	71.3	5.2	15.9
Texas	37.7	64.4	2.2	7.8
Utah	48.1	77.4	6.4	22.5
Vermont	64.6	84.5	17.0	38.7
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	31.5	48.2	1.2	3.5
Virginia	51.9	76.5	9.5	25.3
Washington	56.5	80.2	12.2	30.9
West Virginia	48.6	69.7	6.0	16.2
Wisconsin	59.3	83.0	10.4	28.8
Wyoming	46.1	70.4	5.6	18.1
United States	**49.3**	**71.8**	**7.3**	**20.1**

(1) On or after Aug. 13, 2021. The boosters protected only against the original COVID-19 strain. (2) On or after Sept. 1, 2022. The updated (bivalent) boosters protected against the original virus that causes COVID-19 and the Omicron variants. (3) Ages 5 and older.

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Nov. 1, 2021, to Oct. 31, 2022

The Chronology of Events reports the top National, International, and General news stories, month by month. Unless otherwise noted, COVID-19 statistics were per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO).

November 2021

National

Gubernatorial Elections Split Results in New Jersey, Virginia— Trump-endorsed Republican businessman Glenn Youngkin defeated former Virginia Gov. Terry McAuliffe (D) for the state's governorship Nov. 2. Edging McAuliffe (50.6%-48.6%) after Pres. Joe Biden won the state by 10 points in 2020, Youngkin in his campaign focused on parents' opposition to COVID-19 school mask mandates, transgender student rights, and racial justice curriculum issues,

including critical race theory (CRT). (CRT is a 40-year-old academic concept that, broadly defined, holds that racial prejudice and bias are not limited to individual actors and acts but are part of laws and policies.)

In the only other governor's race in the 2021 off-year cycle, New Jersey Gov. Phil Murphy (D) defeated GOP former state lawmaker Jack Ciattarelli, 51.2%-48.0%.

Trump Adviser Bannon Charged With Contempt of Congress; Other House News—A federal grand jury Nov. 12 charged former Pres. Donald Trump's longtime adviser Steve Bannon with contempt of Congress for defying a subpoena to testify before and provide documents to the House's select committee investigating the Capitol riot on Jan. 6, 2021. Bannon had refused to cooperate, citing Trump's claim of executive privilege, which a federal judge rejected three days before the indictment. Bannon had formally departed from Trump's White House staff in 2017. Mark Meadows, Trump's chief of staff from

Mar. 2020 to the end of Trump's term, failed to meet a Nov. 12 deadline to appear before the House and faced similar legal action. Jacob Chansley, 34, the man nicknamed "QAnon Shaman" after appearing shirtless at the Capitol riot with a horned headdress, was sentenced in mid-Nov. to almost 3.5 years in prison. As of Nov. 9, more than 650 people had been charged for actions related to the Jan. 6 Capitol attack; 132 had pleaded guilty.

The House Nov. 17 voted, 223-207, to censure Rep. Paul Gosar (R, AZ) and remove him from two committees after he posted an anime video depicting himself attacking Pres. Biden and killing Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D, NY). The censure, the first in the chamber since 2010, was supported by just two Republican lawmakers. Rep. Lauren Boebert (R, CO) also sparked criticism by refusing to apologize publicly for implying in a video that Rep. Ilhan Omar (D, MN) could be a suicide bomber.

Biden Ratifies Hard-Fought $1.2 Trillion Infrastructure Bill—Pres. Joe Biden Nov. 15 signed a sweeping bill providing $1.2 tril over eight years to repair and modernize aging U.S. infrastructure. The final legislation allocated $110 bil for road and bridge projects; $66 billion to Amtrak; $39 bil to other public transit; $65 bil for broadband internet; $65 bil for power grid modernization; $55 bil for water/sewage systems; and $25 bil to airports. The U.S.'s largest infrastructure package in over a decade was approved in the Senate Aug. 10 in a rare instance of bipartisan cooperation (69-30, with the support of 19 Republicans) after Biden reduced the measure's initial price tag—unveiled by the White House in late Mar.—by nearly half and Democrats reversed their earlier position requiring simultaneous passage of the related "Build Back Better" bill, which contained spending provisions related to social programs, family leave, and climate change. A group of progressive House members tried to hold

out for a dual vote on both bills, but the House Nov. 5 passed the infrastructure measure without that requirement, 228-206.

Biden underwent a medical exam Nov. 19, during which his presidential powers briefly transferred to Vice Pres. Kamala Harris.

Teenager Acquitted in Wisconsin Vigilantism Shooting—A Wisconsin jury Nov. 19 acquitted 18-year-old Kyle Rittenhouse—who fatally shot two unarmed men during a protest in response to the police shooting of a black man in Kenosha, WI, in Aug. 2020––of all charges. Prosecutors had argued that Rittenhouse provoked the shootings by attending the protest with an illegally acquired weapon, and Rittenhouse, a then-17-year-old resident of Illinois armed with a military-style semiautomatic rifle, had testified that he had intended to protect businesses from looters and acted in self-defense.

Inflation Hits Over 30-Year High in Oct.; Other Business, Economic News

—Supply chain disruptions continued to drive inflation, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting Nov. 19 that its Consumer Price Index (CPI) climbed 6.2% from Oct. 2020 to Oct. 2021, the highest increase since 1990. Within that indicator, food prices rose 5.4% and overall energy prices were up 30%. Average gasoline prices, which had shot up 49.6% in the Oct. CPI and continued to surge in Nov., prompted Pres. Biden Nov. 23 to order the release of a record 50 mil barrels from the U.S.'s strategic oil reserve, reportedly in coordination with the release of oil reserves by other nations. According to the Labor Dept. Nov. 5, the economy added a higher-than-anticipated 531,000 jobs in Oct., and the unemployment rate edged down 0.2 points to 4.6%.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Nov. at 34,483.7, down 3.7% from Oct., driven in part by a 2.5% single-day loss Nov. 26. The Nasdaq Composite Index gained 0.3%

to close Nov. at 15,537.69; the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,567.0, down 0.8%.

Jury Convicts Three in Death of Black Jogger––Three white defendants, Travis McMichael, his father Greg McMichael, and William Bryan, were convicted Nov. 24 of murdering 25-year-old Black jogger Ahmaud Arbery in Feb. 2020. After pursuing Arbery––whom the defendants said they suspected of burglary––through their neighborhood outside Brunswick, GA, in two vehicles, the men attempted to physically detain him, and the younger McMichael shot Arbery three times during a struggle. Defense lawyers argued the men were permitted to carry out a citizen's arrest based on a Civil War-era law then still in effect (it was repealed May 2021). The investigation of the incident was highly criticized, and the men were arrested only after Bryan's cellphone video of the pursuit and killing was made public, two months after Arbery's death.

Travis and Greg McMichael both were sentenced in Jan. 2022 to life in prison

without parole; Bryan received life with parole eligibility in 30 years.

CDC Recommends Vaccine for Children; COVID Case Numbers Trend Up; Other Pandemic News—The CDC Nov. 2 recommended the Pfizer vaccine for children ages 5-11. Though the announcement was greeted eagerly by many parents (according to the CDC, 172 children in that age group had died from COVID-19, and more than 8,300 had been hospitalized), almost 30% of parents in a Kaiser Family Foundation poll said they would not vaccinate their children. The CDC Nov. 19 also expanded eligibility for booster shots to all adults.

A Texas state study released Nov. 8 found that unvaccinated people were 20 times more likely to die of COVID-19 than those fully vaccinated (around 60% of Americans as of Nov. 30). One of the strictest vaccine mandates in the U.S. went into effect Nov. 8 in the city of Los Angeles, requiring proof of full vaccination (or negative COVID-19 test results) to enter most indoor public

spaces. Federal vaccine mandates on larger employers and health care workers received repeated legal challenges. Beginning Nov. 8, fully vaccinated non-U.S. citizens from 33 countries, including Canada, Mexico, and many EU nations, were allowed entry into the U.S. for the first time in 20 months.

The White House starting Nov. 29 barred travelers from eight southern African countries after the World Health Org. declared a more highly contagious strain (B.1.1.529) of COVID-19 a “variant of concern.” After recording declines in much of the country in Oct., the CDC Nov. 25 reported a 47% boost in new infections since late Oct., with caseloads growing by 10% or more over the prior two weeks in 35 states. The U.S. reached 48.5 mil cumulative confirmed cases (including 781,942 deaths) Nov. 30 according to the CDC, up 2.6 mil from Oct.

International

Ethiopia Announces Emergency Measure as Tigrayans Advance—

Responding to widening conflict in Ethiopia’s year-old civil war, its national government Nov. 2 declared a countrywide, six-month state of emergency after rebel forces from the northernmost region of Tigray threatened to attack the capital, Addis Ababa, after seizing Dessie and Kombolcha, two strategic cities. The U.S. Nov. 12 sanctioned the Eritrean military and Eritrea’s ruling party for participating on the side of Ethiopian government forces. International aid organizations said the fighting had killed thousands of civilians, displaced more than 2.5 mil, and left more than 400,000 in Tigray in famine conditions. A joint UN-Ethiopian report released Nov. 3 accused all sides of war crimes, including torture and summary killings. In early Dec., Ethiopian forces said they recaptured Dessie and Kombolcha, and on Dec. 20, Tigrayan forces withdrew from the Amhara and Afar northern regions, raising hopes for an eventual cease-fire.

Glasgow Climate Summit Ends in "Insufficient" Compromise—Following two weeks of negotiations, diplomats from 197 countries at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 13 adopted a climate pact directing governments to set more ambitious plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement will almost certainly fail to achieve the 2015 Paris accord's goal of confining warming to 1.5°C (2.7°F) over preindustrial levels, given sluggish global action thus far. (Attaining that objective, according to the UN climate report released in Aug. 2021, would require countries to reduce global emissions by close to half by just 2030, and reach net zero by 2050.) The agreement was the first UN pact to mention fossil fuels' main role in the crisis and called for a "phasedown" of the use of coal and "phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies."

WHO Identifies Highly Contagious New Variant "Omicron"; Global COVID-19 Deaths Exceed 5 Million;

Other Pandemic News—On Nov. 26, the World Health Org. said a much more highly contagious strain (B.1.1.529) of COVID-19 was a "variant of concern." First identified in South Africa and detected in 20 countries by the end of the month, the Omicron variant prompted some countries to restrict travel from southern African nations and, along with the continued spread of the Delta variant (B.1.617.2), spurred health officials to encourage more fully vaccinated people to receive booster shots. As of Nov. 30, 43.3% of the world's pop. was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, up from about 38.7% at the close of Oct., and multiple national health agencies had approved use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine for children ages 5 to 11.

Worldwide cumulative confirmed cases of coronavirus surpassed 262.2 mil (with over 5.2 mil deaths), by Nov. 30, with WHO reporting Europe as the only region with increased average new weekly cases throughout the month. The U.S. continued to lead all other nations, with 48.1 mil

cases (including 775,036 deaths), ahead of India (32.2% vaccinated), with 34.6 mil cases (468,980 deaths), and Brazil (62.6% vaccinated), with close to 22.1 mil cases (614,278 deaths). The UK (68.0% vaccinated) led in Europe with 10.4 mil cases (144,810 deaths), but numerous European countries set records for new infections, including the Netherlands, which instituted western Europe's first partial lockdown since summer, and Russia (38.9% vaccinated), with over 9.6 mil cases (275,193 deaths). South Africa (24.1% vaccinated) continued to far outpace other African nations, with nearly 3 mil cases (89,822 deaths), as Iran (54.7% vaccinated) topped the Middle East with over 6.1 mil cases (129,711 deaths). The Philippines (33.6% vaccinated) reported over 2.8 mil cases (48,501 deaths), the most in the Western Pacific.

General

Atlanta Topples Houston to Win World Series—The Atlanta Braves won

the World Series over the Houston Astros in a decisive Game 6 win, 7-0, on Nov. 2 at Minute Maid Park in Houston, TX. The Game 6 shutout gave the Braves their fourth title in franchise history and marked the Astros' second World Series loss since their 2017 title. After giving up 7 runs in Game 2, Atlanta's pitchers, led by 24-year-old rookie Ian Anderson, held their opponent hitless in Game 3 for 7 innings––the longest hitless streak in a Series game since 1967. Braves outfielder Jorge Soler, with a 3-run homer in Game 6, was named World Series MVP.

Texas Concert Surge Turns Fatal—A crowd surge at a music festival Nov. 5 at Houston's NRG Park killed 10 people—including a 9-year-old boy knocked off his father's shoulders. Medical examiners said the victims died by accidental "compression asphyxia." Some 50,000 people attended the annual Astroworld Festival, organized by hometown rapper Travis Scott, whose performance sparked the fatal surge toward the stage. The

festival’s second day was canceled following the tragedy.

Sierra Leone Truck Explosion Kills More Than 100—An oil tanker exploded after colliding with another truck at a busy intersection outside of Sierra Leone’s capital, Freetown, Nov. 5, killing at least 115 people and critically injuring dozens. Though casualties included those in nearby vehicles, many of the victims had reportedly tried to salvage the leaking fuel before the tanker exploded.

Pop Star Britney Spears Released From Conservatorship—A Los Angeles judge Nov. 12 terminated a nearly 14-year conservatorship (court-ordered guardianship) over pop singer Britney Spears, ending months of legal wrangling and public pressure from devoted Spears fans, who had earlier launched a #FreeBritney campaign. The ruling followed the judge’s suspension in late Sept. of her father, James Spears, as her conservator, and came less than five months after the 39-year-old Spears had publicly voiced her dissatisfaction,

claiming she was forced to take medications and perform against her will and was prevented from having more children. Spears's efforts to dissolve the conservatorship, put in place after a mental health crisis in 2008, drew attention to abuse within adult guardianships and criticism of media coverage of female celebrities.

Driver Kills Six at Wisconsin Parade—Tragedy unfolded at an annual Christmas parade in Waukesha, WI, Nov. 21 when the driver of a sport utility vehicle plowed through barricades and, according to police, intentionally targeted attendees, killing 6 people and injuring over 60. The suspect, 39-year-old Darrell E. Brooks, was charged with six counts of first-degree intentional homicide; he had been accused earlier in Nov. of using the same vehicle to injure his child's mother but was released on a $1,000 bond.

Dozens Die in Russian Mine Blast—A methane explosion at the Listvyazhnaya coal mine in Russia in Siberia's Kemerovo region Nov. 25 killed 46 miners and six

rescuers. In the aftermath, the mine group's owner and director were arrested for safety violations.

Michigan High School Shooting Kills Four—A 15-year-old was charged with terrorism and murder for a school shooting Nov. 30 in which four Oxford High School students were killed and seven more people, including a teacher, were injured, in Oxford, MI. Prosecutors also levied involuntary manslaughter charges against the parents of the student, identified as Ethan Crumbley, for failing to secure the semiautomatic handgun used and dismissing the school's concerns over their son's potential for violence. After attempting to evade arrest, both parents were taken into custody Dec. 4 in Detroit. The shooting was the 34th in a U.S. school in 2021, according to *Education Week*.

December 2021

National

Inflation Hits Near 40-Year High in Nov.; Jobless Claims Mark 50-Year

Low; Other Economic News—Inflation continued to impact Americans' wallets, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting Dec. 10 that its Consumer Price Index (CPI) climbed 6.8% from Nov. 2020 to Nov. 2021, the highest increase since 1982. Notable changes within the indicator included a 6.4% increase for groceries, 33.0% for overall energy, and 11.1% and 31.4%, respectively, for new and used cars. To combat inflation, the Federal Reserve in a mid-Dec. policy statement said it would end its coronavirus pandemic stimulus policies earlier than expected amid strong domestic economic growth and that it expected to raise near-zero interest rates three times in 2022. According to the Labor Dept. Dec. 3, the economy added a lower-than-anticipated 210,000 jobs in Nov., as the unemployment rate nevertheless fell to 4.2%; jobless claims in early Dec. reached their lowest level since 1969. The Bureau of Economic Analysis Dec. 22 in its final estimate for the third quarter of 2021 said that U.S.

GDP grew at an annualized rate of 2.3%, down from 6.7% growth the prior quarter.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Dec. at 36,338.30, up 5.4% from Nov., while the Nasdaq Composite Index gained 0.7% to close at 15,644.97. The S&P 500 finished the month at 4,766.18, a 4.4% increase. In 2021, the Dow was up over 18.7% for the year, the tech-heavy Nasdaq gained 21.4%, and the S&P 500 surged for 26.9% growth.

Former Trump Chief of Staff Held in Contempt for Defying Capitol Insurrection Probe––The House Dec. 14 passed a resolution recommending criminal contempt charges against Mark Meadows, former Pres. Donald Trump's chief of staff, for defying a subpoena to testify to the chamber's committee probing the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol. Approved 222-208 with all but two Republicans—Reps. Liz Cheney (WY) and Adam Kinzinger (IL)—in opposition, the measure followed Meadows's announcement a week earlier that he was reversing his decision to cooperate with

the panel, citing executive privilege, despite previously providing roughly 9,000 documents to the committee, including text messages from Donald Trump Jr., Fox News hosts, and GOP members of Congress.

On Dec. 9, a federal appeals court unanimously denied Trump's attempt to block Congress from obtaining some White House records pertaining to the Jan. 6 attack, setting the stage for a showdown over the matter in the Supreme Court.

U.S. Exceeds 800,000 Pandemic Deaths as Omicron Variant Spreads; Other COVID-19 News—The U.S. Dec. 14 exceeded 800,000 deaths from COVID-19, approx. 75% of which were among people 65 years and older according to the CDC. The grim milestone came as the highly contagious Omicron (B.1.1.529) strain of the virus named by the World Health Org. in late Nov. spread widely, pushing U.S. case numbers to more than 54.9 mil (with 825,017 deaths) by the end of Dec. By Jan. 1, the CDC estimated that

Omicron made up nearly 51% of new COVID-19 cases and reported an unprecedented seven-day-average of 396,000+ new confirmed daily cases on Dec. 31—up more than 64% over the prior seven-day average—after a record-shattering 602,600+ documented infections the day before. Many municipalities reinstated or expanded restrictions, including an indoor statewide mask mandate, Dec. 15, by California Gov. Gavin Newsom (D), and a sweeping vaccine requirement for private sector employees by outgoing New York City mayor Bill de Blasio (D), in effect Dec. 27. Beginning Dec. 6, all international airline passengers arriving in the U.S. were required to show a negative coronavirus test result to gain entry.

Life expectancy in the U.S. declined by 1.8% in 2020 to 77 years, the greatest one-year drop in 75 years, as COVID-19 moved in line behind heart disease and cancer as the third leading cause of death. An NPR analysis found that people

residing in counties that voted 60% or more for Pres. Trump in the 2020 election were 2.73 times more likely to die from COVID-19 since May 2021 (when vaccines became readily available) than residents of counties that voted for now-Pres. Joe Biden; misinformation over vaccines and masking was blamed for the differences. As of Dec. 30, 65.9% of Americans 5 years or older were fully vaccinated; 36.3% of those 18 years and older had received a COVID-19 booster shot. On Dec. 22 the FDA granted Pfizer emergency use authorization for the COVID-19 oral antiviral, Paxlovid, the first at-home treatment approved by the agency.

International

Biden and Putin Hold Virtual Summit Over Ukraine-Russia Tension—U.S. Pres. Joe Biden reportedly warned Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin during a two-hour video summit Dec. 7 that an attack by Russia on neighboring Ukraine would lead to burdensome sanctions, defensive assistance to Ukraine, and

realignment of NATO troops in Europe. Putin insisted on guarantees that NATO would not allow Ukraine to join as a member country and accused NATO of threatening Russia's security. Biden the following day ruled out sending U.S. troops to Ukraine as a deterrent to an invasion.

In mid-Dec., Putin announced additional demands deemed unacceptable by the U.S. and NATO, including the withdrawal of NATO military personnel/infrastructure from NATO member countries Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania––all former Soviet republics—and Poland, and a ban on the use of intermediate-range missiles in the region. With roughly 70,000 Russian troops poised near the Russia-Ukraine border, Putin continued to deny a possible offensive in Ukraine amid U.S. intelligence assessments that found otherwise, and a Dec. 30 phone call between Biden and Putin failed to lower tensions. On Dec. 13, Russia's intelligence service said it had arrested

106 Ukrainian neo-Nazi supporters in Russia who were planning attacks, allegations Ukrainian officials denied and called disinformation.

Since 2014, when Russia annexed Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula in an act almost universally denounced by the international community, ongoing fighting in eastern Ukraine's Donbas region between Russia-backed separatists and Ukrainian forces had killed more than 14,000 people.

Merkel Successor Sworn in as Germany's New Chancellor—Head of the center-left Social Democratic Party Olaf Scholz was sworn in Dec. 8 as Germany's chancellor, replacing Angela Merkel, who had served in that role for a near-record 16 years. Scholz, Merkel's finance minister and vice chancellor, received a clear majority of votes to lead an alliance with the Greens and the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP). Formed after two months of negotiations following a close election that saw climate change emerge as the main issue among

voters, the coalition pledged to phase out coal use by 2030 and greatly increase electric vehicle use. It also planned to legalize cannabis and increase the minimum wage. Merkel, who announced her planned retirement in 2018, was credited with steadily leading Germany amid challenges that included the euro zone debt crisis, an influx of more than a million migrants in 2015-16, and the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

Omicron Variant Drives COVID-19 Caseloads; Other Pandemic News— Global cumulative confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased to nearly 287 mil (with over 5.4 mil deaths) by Dec. 31 according to the World Health Org., as the highly contagious strain of the coronavirus named Omicron (B.1.1.529) by WHO in late Nov. spread at what public health officials called an unprecedented rate. Detected in 77 countries by Dec. 14, Omicron before the end of the month became a dominant strain, with multiple nations achieving record-high case totals. Although

preliminary studies in the UK found patients infected with the Omicron variant to be significantly less likely to require hospitalization than those with the Delta strain (B.1.617.2), numerous governments hoping to forestall strained health care systems due to Omicron's much higher transmissibility reinstated restrictions; some EU countries began banning flights from the UK amid the surge there. Hong Kong also controversially mandated the use of a tracing app for residents under the age of 65. South Africa, where Omicron was first identified the month prior, eased its curfew Dec. 30 as officials reported subsiding infections, giving other countries hope their increasing caseloads would recede quickly after spiking.

As of Dec. 31, 49.4% of the world's population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, according to Our World in Data, up from about 43.3% at the end of Nov. Stark differences in inoculation rates persisted between regions through the end of the year, with the European Union

leading with 69.1% of its population fully vaccinated and Africa at a little over 9.1%. Ecuador Dec. 23 became the first country to mandate that all eligible adults be inoculated. More nations throughout Dec. advocated residents receive COVID-19 vaccine boosters, and Israel in late Dec. began administering fourth doses.

General

Indonesian Volcano Eruption Kills Dozens—Mount Semeru, the tallest peak on Indonesia's most populous island of Java, erupted Dec. 4, killing at least 48 people and displacing more than 10,000. According to geologists, heavy monsoon rains partially collapsed a dome of dried lava capping the 12,000+-ft-tall active volcano about 50 mi south of Surabaya, sending a plume of ash some 9 mi into the sky and burying several villages in more than 13 ft of volcanic debris. Over 5,200 houses/buildings were destroyed. In its present eruptive phase since 2014, the volcano continued to spew lava periodically throughout Dec.

Deadly Tornadoes Strike U.S. Midwest, Southeast—Nearly 70 tornadoes tore across 10 states the night of Dec. 10-11 in what was reportedly the deadliest U.S. Dec. outbreak on record, killing at least 90 people across five states, including at least 77 in western Kentucky and 6 employees at an Amazon warehouse in Edwardsville, IL. Most of the deaths in Kentucky, including 17 in Bowling Green and 9 at a candle factory in Mayfield, were attributed to a mile-wide EF-4 tornado that began in northwestern Tennessee and tracked over 165 mi—including 128 mi on the ground in Kentucky—the longest on record in the U.S. since 1975. Leveling most of Mayfield and about half of Dawson Springs, KY, the tornado, along with others that weekend, caused $4 bil in damages according to NOAA estimates.

On Dec. 15, close to 100 tornadoes reported in the upper Midwest and Great Plains were blamed for the deaths of at least five people, due mostly to storm-related vehicle crashes.

NYCFC Claims MLS Cup Championship––New York City FC defeated the Portland Timbers, 4-2, at Providence Park stadium in Portland, OR, Dec. 11, to claim the seven-year-old franchise's first Major League Soccer Cup. Tied 1-1 at the end of regulation, the teams remained deadlocked after 30 min. of extra time, forcing a penalty shoot-out during which goalie Sean Johnson pulled off two saves that earned him Cup MVP designation.

NASA Craft Reaches Sun—NASA's Parker Solar Probe became the world's first spacecraft to reach the sun's upper atmosphere, agency scientists announced Dec. 14 at an American Geophysical Union meeting. Launched in 2018, the probe first crossed into the sun's corona Apr. 28 for about five hours.

Typhoon Rai Kills Hundreds in Philippines—Typhoon Rai killed more than 400 people in the southern Philippines after making landfall Dec. 16 on Siargao Island with sustained winds over 120 mph and gusts of nearly 170

mph. The 15th and deadliest tropical storm to affect the country in 2021, Rai struck six other provinces Dec. 16-17, destroying or damaging some 1.5 mil homes according to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, leaving an estimated 2.4 mil people in need of humanitarian assistance by early Jan. The Philippines national disaster office estimated damages of approx. $500 mil.

Epstein Accomplice Convicted of Sex-Trafficking—More than two years after the death of convicted pedophile Jeffrey Epstein, a New York City jury Dec. 29 found his partner, British socialite Ghislaine Maxwell, guilty on five of six federal sex-trafficking charges. Prosecutors alleged Maxwell lured and groomed girls as young as 14 for Epstein to abuse in 1994-2004. During the two-week trial, four accusers alleged Maxwell sometimes abused them as well. Maxwell was sentenced June 28, 2022, to 20 years in prison.

Colorado Grass Fire Destroys 1,000+ Homes—The most destructive wildfire in Colorado history ignited Dec. 30 about 20 mi northwest of Denver, killing one person and destroying close to 1,100 homes before snowfall helped extinguish it the following day. Dubbed the Marshall Fire, the grass-fed blaze torched more than 6,000 acres within hours, spread by dry conditions and hurricane-force winds. Officials said the low loss of life was “miraculous” and credited the quick evacuation by some 30,000 residents of Boulder County’s Superior and Louisville; Boulder County officials assessed the damage at over $513 mil.

January 2022

National

Biden Delivers Address on Capitol Attack Anniversary; Committee Investigation Proceeds; Other Developments—Speaking at the U.S. Capitol on the one-year anniversary of the deadly attack there by supporters of then-

Pres. Donald Trump, Pres. Joe Biden Jan. 6 said Trump had created a “web of lies about the 2020 election” because he “values power over principle.” A CBS News/YouGov poll conducted Dec. 27-30, 2021, showed that among the public, 85% of Democrats believed the Jan. 6 events were an “insurrection” compared to 21% of Republicans, 56% of whom believed those who participated were “defending freedom.” As of Dec. 30, more than 725 people had been charged federally in connection with the attack and 31 had been jailed.

News reports revealed Trump Attorney Gen. William Barr and key members of former Vice Pres. Mike Pence’s staff had testified or spoken with the House select committee investigating Jan. 6, but House minority leader Kevin McCarthy (R, CA) and Rep. Jim Jordan (R, OH) declined to cooperate. The U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 19 rejected Trump’s claim of executive privilege to block the National Archives from releasing to congressional investigators 700+ pages of documents

including—as Politico revealed days later—an unsigned draft executive order instructing the military to take control of voting machines.

Inflation Continues at Near 40-Year High in Dec.; Theranos Founder Convicted; Other Economic News—Elevated inflation persisted, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting Jan. 12 that its Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 7.0% from Dec. 2020 to Dec. 2021, the highest rate since mid-1982. Within the indicator, increases included a 6.5% jump in prices for groceries, 29.3% for overall energy (after a 7% drop in 2020), and price hikes for new and used cars of 11.8% and 37.3%, respectively. U.S. home prices surged 18.8% throughout 2021, according to the S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller home price indices, the biggest calendar-year increase in 34 years of tracking. Average rent also spiked, up 10.1% in 2021 nationwide over the year prior, according to Realtor.com. Wages increased 4.7% in 2021, well below the rate of inflation. The unemployment rate

dropped to a pandemic low 3.9% in Dec. as the U.S. added a lower-than-predicted 199,000 jobs, bringing new job creation in 2021 to a record annual high 6.4 mil total as the pandemic recovery continued. (There were still about 3.6 mil fewer jobs than in Feb. 2020.) Meanwhile, a record 47.4 million workers voluntarily quit their jobs in 2021.

A California jury Jan. 3 ruled that Elizabeth Holmes, founder of the blood-testing startup Theranos, was guilty of 4 of 11 fraud charges related to claims to investors. Once valued at $9 bil, Theranos was found in a 2015 *Wall Street Journal* investigation to have falsified claims of its testing accuracy and use; the 15-year-old company shut down in 2018.

For the first time since 1931, General Motors in 2021 ranked second in U.S. auto sales (behind Toyota). Apple Jan. 3 become the first publicly traded company to reach $3 tril market valuation, just 16 months after reaching the $2 tril mark. Microsoft announced plans Jan. 18 to acquire gaming leader Activision Blizzard

for $68.7 bil. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Jan. at 35,131.86, down 3.3% from Dec.; the Nasdaq Composite Index dropped 9.0% to close at 14,239.88; and the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,515.55, a –5.3% change.

Omicron Variant Infections Skyrocket; Supreme Court Blocks Vaccine Mandate; Other COVID-19 News—The highly contagious Omicron (B.1.1.529) strain of the coronavirus catapulted infection rates to unprecedented levels, including a seven-day moving average of daily U.S. cases exceeding 800,000 leading up to an approximate peak on Jan. 15, according to the CDC. Over the second half of the month, new infections decreased markedly in the places first affected by Omicron (including California, Florida, Illinois, and New York City and the Northeast). Though experts considered the strain milder than the Delta variant (B.1.617.2), the exponentially larger caseload strained hospitals, with daily COVID-19 hospitalizations reaching a

record high 160,000 mid-month. The seven-day daily average for COVID-19 deaths exceeded 2,630 by Jan. 27, the highest in nearly a year. At the close of the month, the CDC reported nearly 75.2 mil cumulative U.S. cases (with 891,637 deaths), up almost 37% from Dec. The surge caused a temporary shortage of workers and subsequent disruptions in key industries, including transit and air travel. More than 70 colleges and universities in 26 states returned to virtual learning, as did some large public schools. Chicago Public Schools system teachers staged a walkout over coronavirus safety protocols that closed schools for five days before an agreement was reached Jan. 10.

Americans faced a shortage of at-home rapid tests, as well as overbooked testing centers, prompting Pres. Joe Biden, among other capacity boosting measures, to allot households up to four free at-home tests. The U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 13 struck down (6-3) as overreach the Biden administration’s vaccine-or-test

mandate for private companies with 100 or more employees, which would have affected roughly 84 mil Americans. Even so, Citigroup terminated unvaccinated employees at the end of Jan., making it the first major Wall Street bank to impose its own mandate. As of Jan. 31, 63.8% of all Americans were fully vaccinated, 41.5% of whom had received a booster dose.

Republicans Thwart Federal Voting Rights Reform—For the fifth time in six months, Senate Republicans Jan. 19 employed the filibuster to block Democrats' efforts to pass sweeping federal voting rights legislation. The House in Aug. 2021 had passed a similar federal voting rights bill. The law––aimed in part at invalidating recent GOP-led state voting laws said to suppress voting mainly by Black, minority, and underprivileged Americans––was supported by all 50 Democrats, far short of the 60 votes required to override the filibuster. That same evening, Sens. Kyrsten Sinema (D, AZ) and Joe Manchin

(D, WV) joined Republicans voting in opposition to lowering the filibuster threshold to 50 votes. According to the Brennan Center for Justice, 19 states passed 34 restrictive voting laws in 2021, and as of Jan. 14, more than 250 such bills were pending in state legislatures.

Supreme Court Justice Breyer Announces Retirement—U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Breyer confirmed he planned to retire at the end of the current term in a letter to Pres. Biden Jan. 27, paving the way for Biden to appoint a successor. The 83-year-old Breyer, who was nominated by former Pres. Bill Clinton in 1994, usually voted with the Court's liberal bloc. He was described by legal scholars as a judicial pragmatist, as demonstrated in nuanced opinions over 1st Amendment challenges; he also authored strong dissents against the death penalty and 2nd Amendment expansion. Reiterating a campaign pledge, Biden said he would nominate the first Black woman to serve on the Court.

International

Kazakhstan Govt. Resigns as Violent Protests Leave 200 Dead— Initially peaceful protests that started in Kazakhstan Jan. 2 over sharply rising fuel prices resulted in about 230 people dead (including 19 police/military personnel) within days, marking the most violent demonstrations in the authoritarian former Soviet republic since it gained independence three decades earlier. Spreading nationwide from the oil-producing city of Zhanaozen, the demonstrations reportedly drew people also opposing income inequality, high unemployment, and corruption. Almaty, the country's largest city, experienced the most unrest, with civilians reportedly looting, burning a government building and security vehicles, and attacking police. Amid the rising violence, Pres. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev declared a state of emergency Jan. 5, and the government of Prime Min. Askar Mamin resigned. Rights groups alleged police were using excessive force, including torture, and

criticized Tokayev's Jan. 7 order for police to shoot without warning. Troops from the Russia-led Collective Security Treaty Organization aided police, and Tokayev Jan. 10 declared order restored.

U.S., Europe Brace for Russian Invasion of Ukraine—The Pentagon Jan. 24 put 8,500 U.S. troops on high alert for deployment to Eastern Europe as part of a NATO effort to strengthen the alliance's eastern borders, as a Russian offensive in Ukraine looked inevitable. The development, which Russia criticized as NATO aggression, followed multiple diplomatic efforts, including Russia-NATO talks Jan. 12 in Brussels and Jan. 13 in Vienna, among the larger Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Ukraine Jan. 14 reported a cyberattack, which Kyiv's information security service blamed on Russia, on roughly 70 federal and local government websites. With Russian troops along the Russia-Ukraine border numbering more than 100,000 in Jan., the Kremlin continued to demand NATO guarantee it would never admit

Ukraine as a member and pull back its military from Central and Eastern Europe, both of which NATO refused. U.S. intelligence officials Jan. 14 had accused Russia of preparing a so-called false flag operation to legitimize an invasion. U.S. Pres. Biden in late Jan. told Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy that Russia could invade the following month, but Russian Foreign Min. Sergey Lavrov denied any such plans.

Among other developments, the Biden administration permitted the three Baltic countries to send U.S.-made weapons to Ukraine, and on Jan. 23 the U.S. State Dept. ordered its diplomats' families to evacuate Ukraine and withdrew nonessential embassy staff.

Burkinabe Soldiers Overthrow President—Military officers in Burkina Faso staged a coup Jan. 24, arresting and detaining second-term Pres. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré in the national capital, Ouagadougou. The new military leadership suspended parliament and the constitution and instituted a nationwide

curfew, a day after mounting protests at several military bases called on Kaboré to overhaul his administration's fight against Islamic insurgents. (Since 2015, violence by jihadists had killed more than 2,000 people in Burkina Faso and displaced some 1.5 mil.) By the end of the month, both the African Union and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) had suspended Burkina Faso's membership. The takeover marked West Africa's fourth coup in less than two years.

Omicron Variant Spikes; Other Global Pandemic News—Global cumulative confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased to more than 376 mil (with close to 5.7 mil deaths) by Jan. 31 according to the World Health Org., a 31% jump from the end of the previous month, driven by the highly contagious Omicron strain (B.1.1.529) of the coronavirus. Though deaths over the same period increased at a much lower rate (less than 4.5%), the heavy volume of cases caused hospitalizations to spike in

numerous countries, and a number of governments passed more stringent vaccination status-based restrictions, including in Greece (monthly fines for unvaccinated people over 60), the Philippines (unvaccinated individuals not permitted on public transport), and France and Italy (proof of vaccination required to use public transit or enter many public places). In the UK, anger continued to swell over “Partygate,” involving government staff parties—including two reportedly attended by Prime Min. Boris Johnson—during 2021-21 lockdown periods.

As of Jan. 31, 52.9% of the world’s population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, according to Our World in Data, up from about 49.4% at the end of Dec. 2021. The regional difference continued to be stark, with 71.2% of the European Union population fully vaccinated, and Africa trailing all other regions, at 10.7% vaccinated.

General

Man Receives First Pig-to-Human Heart Transplant—Marking a medical first, doctors Jan. 7 at the Univ. of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore transplanted a heart from a genetically modified pig into a human. Though the 57-year-old patient died two months later, the transplant was initially declared successful and eclipsed the previous breakthrough in cardiac "xenotransplantation" set in 1984, when California infant Baby Fae lived 21 days with a baboon's heart. Ineligible for a human heart transplant, the recipient underwent the experimental surgery under "compassionate use" FDA authorization.

Apartment Fires Kill Nearly 30 in New York, Philadelphia—A fire in a 19-story apartment building in the Bronx, New York, killed at least 17 people, including 8 children, Jan. 9. Sparked by a malfunctioning space heater, the blaze was reportedly contained to the third floor, but a door that did not automatically close as legally required caused smoke to

disperse throughout upper floors. Four days earlier, a fire in a three-story rowhouse in Philadelphia that was owned and operated by the city's housing authority killed 12 people, including 8 children.

***Power of the Dog, Succession* Big Winners at Untelevised Golden Globes**—The Hollywood Foreign Press Assn. (HFPA) awarded best drama film to *The Power of the Dog* and best musical/comedy to Steven Spielberg's *West Side Story* remake at a markedly scaled down, untelevised, and unstreamable 79th Golden Globe Awards ceremony Jan. 9. Among TV awards, HBO's *Succession* won best TV drama, and HBO's *Hacks* earned best comedy series.

NBC announced the year prior that it would not broadcast the 2022 awards show amid accusations of financial impropriety and lack of transparency and diversity in the HFPA.

Georgia Triumphs in College Football Championship—The Univ. of

Georgia Bulldogs won their first College Football Playoff title since 1980, dethroning the defending champion Univ. of Alabama Crimson Tide, 33-18, at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN, Jan. 10. Former walk-on quarterback Stetson Bennett, the game's offensive MVP, completed 17 of 26 passes for 224 yards and two touchdowns. Georgia's win ended a 14-year losing streak to Bama.

Australia Deports Unvaccinated Djokovic Ahead of Open; Barty, Nadal Take Singles Titles—Defending Australian Open men's singles champ Novak Djokovic of Serbia was deported from Australia Jan. 16, the same day a three-judge panel unanimously upheld revocation of Djokovic's visa over his not being vaccinated for COVID-19. The legal action capped a roughly two-week saga that began after Tennis Australia controversially granted the No. 1-ranked superstar a medical exemption due to Djokovic's claim he had recovered from the virus in Dec. Though Victoria's state government allowed the exemption, the

federal government canceled it Jan. 6 and held Djokovic in temporary detention. Djokovic days later admitted he gave false information on travel documents.

Top-ranked Ashleigh Barty routed No. 27-seed American Danielle Collins in straight sets (6-3, 7-6) in the Australian Open women's singles final at Rod Laver Arena in Melbourne, Jan. 29, to claim her third major title. Barty was the first Australian (male or female) to win the tournament since 1978. The following night, No. 6-seed Rafael Nadal of Spain rallied after losing the first two sets to No. 2-seed Russian Daniil Medvedev, winning (2-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5) in a marathon 5 hr., 24 min. match that gave Nadal his men's record 21st Grand Slam singles win.

"Big Papi" Elected to Baseball Hall of Fame—The Baseball Writers' Assn. of America elected slugger David Ortiz to the National Baseball Hall of Fame Jan. 25. Ortiz hit 541 home runs over 20 seasons primarily with the Boston Red Sox and was a 10-time All-Star and 3-time

World Series champ. The Dominican Republic native was selected in his first year on the ballot with 77.9% of the vote. On Dec. 5, 2021, former players Gil Hodges, Jim Kaat, Minnie Miñoso, and Tony Oliva were chosen by the Golden Days Era Committee; Bud Fowler and Buck O'Neil were elected by the Early Baseball Era Committee.

February 2022

National

U.S. Passes 900,000 Coronavirus Deaths; Omicron Wave Recedes; Other Pandemic News—The U.S. exceeded 900,000 cumulative COVID-19 deaths Feb. 3 according to the CDC, as new infections plunged to a seven-day daily average of 349,000, down from more than twice that level almost three weeks earlier, at the crest of the pandemic's largest wave yet, fueled by the highly contagious Omicron (B.1.1.529) strain. (Average daily deaths also declined in Feb. from a pandemic-high 4,200+ on Feb. 1.) By the close of

the month, the agency's reported seven-day daily average fell to just over 65,000 cases, while total confirmed cases reached nearly 79 mil (with 954,427 deaths). All but a handful of states by mid-Feb. had lifted mask mandates, but the CDC Feb. 25 recommended Americans in approximately 30% of counties—those continuing to report high transmission levels—wear masks indoors.

By Feb. 28, 65.4% of Americans were fully vaccinated, according to Our World in Data. The CDC in early Feb. released data showing that, as of Dec. 4, 2021, Americans fully vaccinated with a booster shot were 97 times less likely to die from COVID-19 than those unvaccinated, compared to a 14-fold lower rate for those fully vaccinated but not boosted. Nevertheless, only 29.3% of the population had received boosters by Feb. 28.

Inflation Reaches Four-Decade High; Remington Agrees to Historic Mass-Shooting Payout; U.S. Soccer Settles Equal Pay Lawsuit; Other

Economic News—Inflation continued to surge, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reporting Feb. 10 that its Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 7.5% from Jan. 2021 to Jan. 2022, the largest 12-month increase since Feb. 1982. Within the indicator, prices for food rose 7.0%; overall energy increased 27.0%, with gasoline up 40.0%; and new and used car prices up 12.2% and 40.5%, respectively. The BLS reported Feb. 4 that the economy added 467,000 jobs in Jan. and revised upward growth in Nov. and Dec. by a combined 709,000 jobs. The unemployment rate ticked up a tenth of a point to 4.0%. Shares of Facebook's parent company, Meta, fell 26.4% on Feb. 3, a day after it reported Facebook's first drop in daily users. The $232 bil loss was the largest one-day valuation drop in U.S. stock market history. The Dow Jones Industrial Average experienced a roller-coaster month, closing Feb. at 33,892.60, –3.5% from Jan. The Nasdaq Composite Index dropped 3.4% to close at 13,751.40,

while the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,373.94, a 3.1% loss.

Gun manufacturer Remington Feb. 15 agreed to pay $73 mil to families of 9 of the 26 victims killed in the Sandy Hook, CT, elementary school shooting in 2012, in the reportedly largest settlement by a gunmaker over a mass shooting. U.S. women's national soccer team members Feb. 22 reached a $24 mil settlement with the U.S. Soccer Federation on guaranteeing equal pay with the men's team and providing back pay. Drug maker Johnson & Johnson and wholesalers AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson agreed Feb. 24 to pay a combined $26 bil to settle roughly 3,000 lawsuits by 46 states and over 7,000 local governments over the companies' alleged roles in the opioid crisis.

Supreme Court Ends Trump Bid to Shield Records; Other Trump Administration News––The Supreme Court Feb. 22 rejected former Pres. Donald Trump's appeal to block the House Select Committee investigating the

Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol from accessing records from his last weeks in the White House, over which he had claimed executive privilege. Earlier in the month, the Republican National Committee censured GOP Reps. Liz Cheney (WY) and Adam Kinzinger (IL) for participating in the investigation. On Feb. 10, the House Oversight Committee launched an investigation into reports Trump illegally moved 15 boxes of official White House records to his Mar-a-Lago, FL, residence, and attempted to destroy others.

International

U.S. Raid in Syria Kills ISIS Chief—Islamic State leader Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurayshi died Feb. 3 in an overnight U.S. raid on a residence in northwestern Syria. Preempting capture, Qurayshi detonated explosives that killed himself, his wife, and his two children. A senior ISIS deputy was also killed in the raid. Qurayshi replaced ISIS founder Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi as leader in Oct. 2019

after Baghdadi's death in a U.S. operation. Qurayshi was said to have played a key role in the mass killing of the Yazidi religious minority in Iraq in 2014 and, more recently, a late-Jan. 2022 prison break in al-Hasakah, Syria, that freed some 90 ISIS fighters—most since recaptured, according to Syrian Democratic Forces officials—and led to U.S.-led coalition air strikes.

Russia Invades Ukraine in Sweeping Attack—Russian forces numbering more than 150,000 launched widespread strikes on neighboring Ukraine Feb. 24––primarily from Belarus in the north, annexed Crimea in the south, and Russia to the east––in a full-scale invasion following months of official denials from Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin of an impending attack. Though most initial targets were military in nature, Russian missiles and artillery also struck civilian and residential targets, with blasts reported in the country's three largest cities (Kyiv, the capital, in the north; Kharkiv in the northeast; and

Odesa on the southwestern coast). Russia quickly took control of strategic Hostomel air base, just 20 mi northwest of Kyiv, despite major resistance from Ukrainian forces. Russian troops also captured the contaminated former nuclear plant at Chernobyl in far northern Ukraine and reportedly held staff hostage.

Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy suspended diplomatic relations with Russia, declared nationwide martial law, activated reservists, and ordered a general military mobilization––including conscription and the prohibition of men aged 18-60 from leaving the country––and promised weapons to any civilian wanting to defend Ukraine. By midafternoon Feb. 24, some 100,000 Ukrainians had already left their homes, according to the UN Refugee Agency.

Immediately preceding the invasion, the largest attack in Europe since World War II, Putin delivered a televised address declaring the start of a “special military operation” to end what he said was Ukrainian “genocide” against Russian

speakers in the eastern region of Donbas, where Russia-backed separatists had been fighting Ukrainian forces since 2014. Western observers dismissed Putin's repeated accusations of ethnic cleansing, along with his claim that Ukraine's military was led by neo-Nazis, as propaganda. Putin said Russia's aim was to "demilitarize" Ukraine, leaving open the possibility of a long conflict given early and continued pledges by the U.S., NATO, and non-NATO EU nations to supply the greatly outgunned and outnumbered Ukraine with heavy weapons, including anti-tank/antiaircraft systems, tanks, and helicopters. U.S. Pres. Joe Biden Feb. 25 approved $350 mil in security assistance, pushing the past year total to over $1 bil.

Numerous nations condemned the attack and ramped up economic sanctions against Russia. The U.S., Canada, Japan, and the EU froze Russian central bank assets and wealth funds under their discretion and banned Russian banks from using the SWIFT electronic money

transfer system. A number of corporations liquidated their Russian assets, including British Petroleum's nearly 20% stake in Russian-owned oil company Rosneft. Canada became the first G7 member to ban imports of Russian oil, and Germany suspended its portion of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. By the end of trading Feb. 28, Russia's currency, the ruble, reached a record low, losing 30% of its value at one point.

Russian troops by the close of Feb. reportedly began to encircle and attempt to enter Kyiv while continuing to direct missile and artillery attacks against it, heavily damaging multiple high-rise residences, as they awaited a reportedly 40-mi convoy of tanks and artillery from Belarus. Nonetheless, Ukrainian forces maintained control of the capital as local officials reported fierce battles in surrounding towns and notably held off a takeover of Kharkiv, the site of intense street-level fighting. The Ukrainian military said it had damaged Russian fuel and ammunition supply lines, while

Russian military officials said their forces had successfully blockaded the strategic southern port cities of Kherson and Berdyansk and, Feb. 27, launched a first attack on Mariupol. Both NATO and the U.S. declined Pres. Zelenskyy's request to enforce a no-fly zone over Ukraine; a day after the invasion, Zelenskyy had criticized Western leaders for inaction.

By the end of Feb., Ukrainian officials estimated Russian actions had killed over 350 civilians (a number believed to be much higher), and in early Mar. reported roughly 9,000 Russian personnel killed (with a much lower 498 reported by Russian officials, who claimed nearly 3,000 Ukrainian troops had been killed). Between 3,000 and 6,000 anti-war activists had been detained in Russia since the start of the invasion. As of Feb. 28, more than 500,000 Ukrainians had crossed into neighboring countries, a majority into Poland, as refugees.

Omicron Variant Spike Ebbs; Trucker Convoy Challenges Canada's Vaccine Requirements; Other

Pandemic News––Global cumulative confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased to roughly 435 mil (with nearly 6 mil deaths) by Feb. 28 according to the World Health Org., a 16% increase from the beginning of Feb., as nearly all countries reported decreasing daily infections of the highly contagious Omicron strain (B.1.1.529). The Western Pacific region, the only area that saw accelerating cases throughout most of Feb., recorded seven-day jumps of 29% and 32% over the latter two weeks ending Feb. 27. (Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, and South Korea all reported record daily cases.) European countries loosened restrictions on the downswing of Omicron surges.

Prime Min. Justin Trudeau, on Feb. 14, became Canada's first leader to apply an emergency act, passed 34 years earlier, to break up a "freedom convoy" of truck drivers and their supporters that had blocked downtown Ottawa since late Jan., to protest border-crossing vaccine requirements. Police started arresting demonstrators Feb. 17, and Trudeau

lifted the emergency order Feb. 23 amid waning protests. Earlier in the month, Canadian police cleared demonstrators from the Ambassador Bridge linking Windsor, ON, to Detroit, MI (through which 25% of all U.S.-Canadian trade crosses), after they blockaded it for nearly a week protesting coronavirus-prevention measures.

As of Feb. 28, close to 55.7% of the world's population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, according to Our World in Data.

General

Ancient Child's Tooth Turns Back Clock on Humans' Arrival in Europe— According to a study published Feb. 9 in *Science Advances*, a fossilized child's molar dating to 54,000 years ago, found in a cave in southeastern France, suggests modern humans may have lived in Europe nearly 10,000 years earlier than researchers previously estimated. The discovery at the cave Grotte Mandrin was notably unearthed between strata of

Neanderthal remains, suggesting a more complex coexistence between the two hominid species than was commonly thought.

Rams Victorious at Super Bowl; Other NFL News––The Los Angeles Rams overcame the Cincinnati Bengals, 23-20, at SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, CA, to win Super Bowl LVI on Feb. 13. The Rams' second title was their first based in L.A. and followed a back-and-forth nail-biter that saw Los Angeles maintain its lead through the first half, relinquish it in the third quarter, and seize it back with just 1:25 remaining. Wide receiver Cooper Kupp was named the Super Bowl MVP, with eight receptions for 92 yards and two touchdowns, including the winning catch. The broadcast, which included a halftime show headlined by Dr. Dre, Snoop Dogg, Eminem, Mary J. Blige, and Kendrick Lamar, was watched by an average 112.3 mil viewers, up over 16% from 2021.

The Washington Football Team franchise Feb. 2 announced its new name,

the Commanders, replacing the Redskins name it had discontinued in mid-2020 after 87 years. Former Miami Dolphins head coach Brian Flores filed suit Feb. 1 against the NFL and three of its teams, claiming racist hiring and interview practices against Black coaches.

Flooding, Mudslides Kill Over 200 in Brazil—Torrential rains triggered heavy flooding and massive landslides that killed over 230 people in Petrópolis, Brazil, Feb. 15. The mountainous city of roughly 300,000 residents was doused with over 10 in. of rain within three hours, according to state officials. Landslides in two other Brazilian states––Minas Gerais and São Paulo—killed more than 40 people the month prior.

Cindric Claims Daytona 500—Austin Cindric won the 64th Daytona 500 on Feb. 20 in Daytona, FL, holding off Bubba Wallace by just 0.036 sec. in a two-lap overtime shootout following multiple late-race fender benders and restarts, including a crash that eliminated then-frontrunner Ricky Stenhouse Jr. with just

six laps remaining. Leading 21 of the last 45 laps in just his eighth Cup Series start, the 23-year-old Cindric was technically the first rookie to triumph at Daytona.

Norway Wins Big at XXIV Olympic Winter Games—Nearly 2,900 athletes from about 90 countries competed in 109 events at the XXIV Winter Olympic Games hosted Feb. 4-20 in and outside of Beijing, China. As was the case with the Tokyo Summer Olympic Games held less than seven months earlier, athletes were forbidden from leaving the Olympic Village other than for competitions held with limited spectators due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. At least 10 countries, including the U.S., UK, and Canada, boycotted the games diplomatically, sending athletes but no official representatives over accusations of severe human rights abuses by China against its Uyghur Muslim population. Norway, for the second straight Winter Olympics, led the medal count, with 37 medals: 16 gold, 8 silver, 13 bronze. The Russian Olympic Committee (ROC),

comprised of Russians competing as “neutral” athletes due to Russia’s World Anti-Doping Agency ban, was second overall, with 32 medals (6-12-14), ahead of Germany (27; 12-10-5), Canada (26; 4-8-14), and the U.S. (25; 8-10-7).

Norwegian biathlete Johannes Thingnes Boe won a Beijing-high four golds, while Dutch speed skater Ireen Wüst became the only athlete to win an individual gold medal at five separate Olympics after narrowly claiming the women’s 1,500-m race. Among top-performing Americans, Erin Jackson became the first Black woman to medal in speed skating, winning the 500-m race; dominant figure skater Nathan Chen won the men’s individual event; and bobsledder Elana Meyers Taylor earned her fifth Olympic medal, the most by a Black Winter Olympian. The least watched Winter Olympics in U.S. television history, the event drew an average total audience of 11.4 mil viewers, down 40% from 2018.

Beijing’s Olympic venues also hosted the Paralympic Games, Mar. 4-13, at which some 564 athletes with disabilities from 46 countries competed in 78 events across six sports. The Chinese team finished first, with 61 medals (18 gold, 20 silver, 23 bronze), followed by Ukraine (29; 11-10-8), Canada (25; 8-6-11), and the U.S. (20; 6-11-3). Russian and Belarussian athletes were banned by the International Paralympic Committee over Russian’s invasion of Ukraine.

March 2022

National

Inflation Reaches 40-Year High; Puerto Rico Concludes 5-Year Bankruptcy; Other Business News— Increases in gas, food, and housing prices pushed inflation higher, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reporting Mar. 10 that its Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 7.9% from Feb. 2021 to Feb. 2022. Energy prices jumped further in Mar. amid Russia’s continuing invasion of Ukraine, pushing Brent crude oil prices to

an almost 14-year closing high of $123.2 per barrel Mar. 7. Aiming to slow inflation, the Federal Reserve Mar. 16 approved a 0.25% benchmark interest rate hike, the first since Dec. 2018. The BLS Mar. 4 reported that the economy added 678,000 jobs in Feb., moving the country to within 2.1 mil jobs of pre-COVID-19 job levels at the same time the unemployment rate fell to a pandemic-era low of 3.8%. The Bureau of Economic Analysis's revised GDP figures, released Mar. 30, showed that in the fourth quarter of 2021, real GDP grew at an annual rate of 6.9%, compared to 2.3% the previous quarter. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Mar. at 34,678.35, up 2.3% from Feb., while the Nasdaq Composite Index gained 3.4% to close at 14,220.52; the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,530.41, up nearly 3.6%.

Puerto Rico formally exited bankruptcy Mar. 15 after finalizing the largest debt restructuring plan in U.S. history. The island territory declared bankruptcy in 2017 after announcing in 2015 it was

unable to pay more than $70 bil in public debt and $50 bil in public pension obligations following years of massive borrowing, driven by negative economic growth due to factors including the 2006 loss of advantageous federal tax incentives for U.S. manufacturers.

Pres. Biden Signs First Major Spending Bill, Delivers First State of the Union—Pres. Joe Biden signed a $1.5-tril spending bill Mar. 15 that funded the federal government through Sept. The bill provided $730 bil in non-defense spending, an increase of 6.7% from fiscal year 2021; funding for opioid crisis response and law enforcement; $13.6 bil in assistance to Ukraine; and the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act that expired in 2019. Other budget priorities included $782 bil in defense spending, up 5.6%; Congress also included historic cybersecurity reporting requirements for federal agencies and critical infrastructure providers. After months of negotiations requiring the passage of several stopgap bills, the

omnibus bill's final version passed quickly through the House, on a 361-69 vote Mar. 9, a day before the Senate approved it, 68-31.

For FY 2023, Biden Mar. 28 unveiled a $5.8-tril federal budget proposal that the White House said would reduce the deficit over the next decade by more than $1 tril while increasing military and domestic spending by about 4% and 7%, respectively. Paid for in part by $2.5 tril in tax increases on corporations and wealthy Americans that would reverse parts of the 2017 tax reform bill, Biden's proposal did not contain some popular elements of his stalled Build Back Better Act, such as paid family leave and universal pre-kindergarten. (In early Feb., swing vote Sen. Joe Manchin [D, WV] proclaimed the House-approved social spending and climate bill "dead" in the Senate.)

Biden Mar. 1 delivered his first State of the Union speech to a joint session of Congress, focusing the first half of his roughly hour-long address on affirming U.S. support for Russia-besieged Ukraine,

during which he received a rare bipartisan standing ovation after vowing to work with allies to confiscate Russian oligarchs' "ill-begotten" luxuries and ramp up economic sanctions. Confronting low approval ratings as Americans faced high inflation, Biden pledged to boost U.S. manufacturing to reduce dependence on imports. Receiving another bipartisan ovation for disavowing calls by a handful of Democratic lawmakers to defund police, Biden also reiterated his commitment to abortion access, LGBTQ rights, and federal voting rights.

Senate Confirms First Black Woman to Serve on Supreme Court; Other SCOTUS News—In confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee beginning Mar. 21, federal appeals court judge Ketanji Brown Jackson faced questioning from senators over abortion, critical race theory, gender, and gun ownership, and was accused by Republican committee members of dispensing overly lenient sentences to child pornography offenders. Analyses by

the American Bar Association debunked that claim, and a group of retired federal judges, which included two GOP appointees, in a letter to the committee declared her sentencing methods "entirely consistent" with judges nationwide. The Senate voted (53-47) to confirm the 51-year-old Jackson to the U.S. Supreme Court Apr. 7. Nominated Feb. 25 by Pres. Joe Biden to take the seat of retiring moderate liberal Associate Justice Stephen G. Breyer, Jackson was the first Black woman as well as the first public defender nominated to the post.

Republican lawmakers rejected Democrats' calls for Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas to recuse himself from future election-related cases after CBS and the *Washington Post* in late Mar. jointly reported that his wife, Ginni Thomas, had sent text messages in 2020 and early 2021 to then-Pres. Donald Trump's chief of staff, Mark Meadows, requesting that Meadows work to overturn the results of the 2020 election, which she said Trump had won.

Congress Passes Federal Anti-Lynching Bill—Pres. Joe Biden signed legislation Mar. 29 making lynching a federal crime. Passed by the House by a 422-3 vote and unanimously by the Senate, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act of 2022 was named after a 14-year-old Black youth from Chicago who, while visiting relatives in Mississippi in 1955, was abducted, brutally beaten, and killed for allegedly whistling or flirting with a white woman. Till's public open-casket funeral and the defendants' acquittal had sparked national outrage. According to Tuskegee Univ., over 4,700 people, the large majority of them Black, were lynched from 1882 to 1968.

International

Russia Escalates Military Assault on Ukraine; Bombing of Mariupol Theater Kills Hundreds; Other Invasion Developments—Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin intensified his country's attack on Ukraine, capturing on Mar. 2 the strategic Black Sea city of Kherson

(pop. approx. 300,000). Up to 300 civilians and fighters were killed in Kherson, according to the city’s mayor. Russian forces at the same time stepped up assaults on the key cities of Kharkiv and Mariupol as well as the capital, Kyiv, outside of which a reportedly 40-mi military convoy had amassed. The UN General Assembly Mar. 2 passed a nonbinding resolution demanding Russia immediately withdraw forces from Ukraine; the measure was supported by 141 of the 193 member states, but 35, including China, did not vote. In early Mar., Russian troops, after heavy fighting, seized control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant—Europe’s largest—in southeast Ukraine. Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy again appealed to NATO to enforce a no-fly zone over the country, but NATO officials maintained it would not get involved directly in the conflict.

Ukrainian officials and aid groups accused Russia of repeatedly targeting civilians, obstructing aid convoys, and

bombing temporary humanitarian corridors the two sides had agreed to in early Mar. Multiple hospitals were attacked in Mariupol and Zhytomyr, west of Kyiv. On Mar. 15, Russian forces took control of an intensive care center in Mariupol, taking hostage some 400 people. The following day, they bombed the city's Donetsk Academic Regional Drama Theater, killing roughly 600 civilians, according to a later Associated Press investigation, among some 1,000 people reportedly sheltering there. (An earlier government estimate put the death toll at 300.) Ukraine rejected Russia's ultimatum to surrender Mariupol, and by Mar. 28, more than 5,000 of its civilian residents had been killed, according to Mariupol officials, with 170,000 unable to leave and an estimated 40% of buildings destroyed. Russian troops also severely damaged several major airports and abducted multiple mayors, some of whom were executed, according to Ukrainian officials. Despite the invasion's heavy toll—the UN

said by the end of Mar., some 4 mil Ukrainians had fled the country, with 2.3 mil refugees in Poland—military analysts said Western-backed Ukrainian forces provided stiffer-than-anticipated resistance. Russian forces at the end of Mar. ceded control of the former Chernobyl nuclear power plant. On Mar. 25, Russia's defense ministry said that it was shifting its objective to "fully liberating" southeastern Ukraine's Donbas region.

The Kremlin found itself heavily sanctioned and increasingly isolated at the close of the first full month after its invasion. The World Bank Mar. 2 suspended its programs in Russia and Belarus, and the value of Russia's currency by mid-Mar. had plummeted by some 40% since early 2022 against the U.S. dollar. U.S. Pres. Biden banned imports of Russian oil and other energy, while the EU announced it would phase out most Russian oil by the end of 2022 and reduce its use of Russia's natural gas. Major global companies, including

Mastercard, McDonald's, Coca-Cola, General Electric, and Goldman Sachs, halted operations in Russia. In addition to $13.6 bil in military and humanitarian aid in the U.S. budget for FY 2022 signed Mar. 15, Pres. Biden the following day announced an additional $800 mil in security assistance. Biden Mar. 24 said the U.S. would receive up to 100,000 Ukrainian refugees. He said two days later that Putin "cannot remain in power." Confronting dissent on Russia's home front, including 4,300 protesters reportedly detained on Mar. 6 alone, Putin in early Mar. signed into law a bill effectively criminalizing reporting on the war that ran counter to state media; in response, multiple international news networks, including CNN, halted Russian operations. The first face-to-face peace negotiations between the two sides in two weeks occurred Mar. 29 in Istanbul, Turkey.

Dozens Killed in Suicide Blast at Pakistani Mosque—A suicide bombing and gun attack claimed by ISIS struck a

Shiite mosque in Peshawar in northwestern Pakistan, Mar. 4, killing about 60 people and injuring nearly 200. Carried out by a lone militant, the assault on the minority Muslim sect, frequently targeted by both Sunni ISIS and Taliban terrorists, was the deadliest in Pakistan in nearly four years.

COVID-19 Cases Surge in Western Pacific as Omicron Wave Recedes Elsewhere; Other Pandemic News— Global cumulative confirmed deaths from COVID-19 surpassed 6 mil on Mar. 4, according to the World Health Org., reaching close to 6.16 mil by the end of month as cases surpassed 486 mil. Although all regions by late Mar. reported decreasing new weekly cases, the Western Pacific––particularly Hong Kong, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam––experienced a surge in cases driven by the highly contagious Omicron strain (B.1.1.529). China recorded a pandemic high of nearly 57,200 new cases Mar. 4; by Mar. 13 multiple Chinese cities, including Shanghai and Shenzhen,

placed stringent movement restrictions on residents in line with the country's so-called zero-tolerance COVID-19 policy. The recent Omicron hotspot of Europe tallied mostly decreasing or stable daily infections. But a number of countries faced another round of sharply rising cases due to the even more highly transmissible Omicron "stealth" subvariant, BA.2, eased restrictions, and decline in vaccine immunity. The U.S. reported decreasing infections, finishing Mar. with nearly 79.4 mil cases (incl. 975,135 deaths) several days after Hawaii dropped its indoor mask mandate, the last state to do so amid the Omicron wave.

As of Mar. 31, almost 58% of the world's population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, according to Our World in Data. The CDC reported that just under 66% of U.S. residents were fully vaccinated, some 45% of whom had received follow-up booster shots. On Mar. 29, the CDC recommended fourth doses of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines for people aged 50 and older.

Conservative Outsider Wins Close South Korean Presidential Election—South Korean voters Mar. 9 narrowly elected conservative party candidate Yoon Suk-yeol in the country's tightest presidential race since free elections were first held in 1987. (Liberal incumbent Moon Jae-in, limited to one 5-year term, was not eligible for reelection.) With just under 48.6% support––less than three-quarters of a point ahead of governing party candidate Lee Jae-myung––in a race that saw high turnout despite record daily COVID-19 infections, former prosecutor general Yoon campaigned on stronger security relations with the U.S. and Japan and tougher stances toward China and North Korea. The conservative party's return to the presidency came amid soaring housing prices, sluggish economic growth, widening gender and financial inequality, and persistent unemployment among younger South Koreans.

General

Polar Explorer Shackleton's Ship Found—The London-based Falklands Maritime Heritage Trust on Mar. 5 located famed British explorer Ernest Shackleton's ship *Endurance* at the bottom of the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica's northern coast, nearly 107 years after pack ice crushed the 144-ft hull, causing it to sink. Appearing notably well-preserved in images released by the search team, the wooden ship will remain where it rests, legally protected as a historic site. Despite the loss of their ship, the entire 28-man crew of the *Endurance* were rescued in what became one of the era's most renowned survival tales.

Major League Baseball Lockout Ends on 99th Day—The owners of MLB's 30 clubs unanimously reached an agreement Mar. 10 with a somewhat divided players' association, ending a more than three-month-long lockout of players from club facilities since the two sides failed at the start of Dec. to reach a new five-year collective bargaining agreement. Though the league Mar. 1

canceled the first two series of the 2022 season, the new agreement maintained the full 162-game season, beginning a week later than its original start date. Most visibly, the new deal expanded the use of the designated hitter to the National League and the postseason from 10 teams to 12.

Chinese Plane Crash Kills 132—A China Eastern Airlines Boeing 737-800 crashed Mar. 21 in southern China's mountainous Guangxi region, killing all 132 people on board. En route from Kunming to Guangzhou, the six-year-old jet went into a sudden dive from a cruising altitude of 29,000 ft, regaining altitude momentarily at about 7,400 ft before crashing. The *Wall Street Journal* in May reported that data recovered from the craft's black box indicated the crash was likely intentional, citing a source familiar with a preliminary report from the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board assisting China's investigation.

Slap Incident Eclipses Oscars Ceremony; *CODA* Wins Best Picture—

Actor Will Smith slapped comedian Chris Rock in the face onstage at the 94th Academy Awards, overshadowing the ceremony held Mar. 27 at the Dolby Theatre in Los Angeles. While presenting an award, comedian Rock had ad-libbed a joke about Smith's wife, Jada Pinkett Smith, that apparently angered Smith. Smith apologized to the Academy and other nominees a short time later while accepting the best actor award for his performance in the biopic *King Richard*. Though the Academy Mar. 28 formally condemned Smith's actions, the organization drew criticism for not removing Smith immediately after the slap, said to be the first known incident of onstage violence in the ceremony's history. In early Apr., Smith was banned from attending all Academy events for 10 years.

CODA picked up the best picture prize and also claimed best adapted screenplay, while Troy Kotsur won best supporting actor for his work on the family drama. Jessica Chastain won best actress for her

portrayal of the titular character in *The Eyes of Tammy Faye*, and Ariana DeBose won best supporting actress for Steven Spielberg's *West Side Story* revival. Regina Hall, Amy Schumer, and Wanda Sykes split hosting duties, drawing 16.6 mil viewers, the second fewest ever but up 58% from the previous ceremony's record low.

April 2022

National

House Holds Trump Aides in Contempt; Other Trump Investigation News––The House of Representatives on Apr. 6, voting mostly on party lines (220-203), recommended contempt charges against Peter Navarro and Dan Scavino, former aides to Pres. Donald Trump, for defying subpoenas from the House select committee investigating the Jan. 6 Capitol insurrection. Former White House chief of staff Mark Meadows and strategist Steve Bannon had previously been held in contempt for refusing to cooperate with the committee. In a court filing, the

House panel said Meadows was made aware of the illegality of a Trump campaign scheme involving fake electors but proceeded to further it, bringing Trump to speak at the Ellipse rally on Jan. 6 despite intelligence warnings of a probability of violence that day. Audio recordings of House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R, CA) released by the *NY Times* Apr. 21 contradicted McCarthy's repeated claim that he had never pressed for Trump's resignation following the Capitol attack.

A New York state judge Apr. 25 held Trump in contempt and fined him $10,000 each day he continued to refuse to turn over documents sought by the office of New York Atty. Gen. Letitia James in its investigation into the Trump Organization for alleged business fraud.

Inflation Deepens as Gasoline Prices Jump; Staten Island Amazon Workers Unionize; Other Business, Economic News—Inflation accelerated in Mar., with prices up 8.5% over Mar. 2021 according to a Bureau of Labor

Statistics report released Apr. 12. The largest 12-month increase since Dec. 1981, the Consumer Price Index surge was driven by gasoline, food, and shelter increases of 48.0%, 8.8%, and 5.0%, respectively. Gasoline prices grew 18.3% over Mar. to a record-high $4.33 per gallon nationally as the ban on oil imports from Ukraine's aggressor, Russia, went into effect. According to real estate research firm CoStar Group, rents in 2021 rose by an average 11.3%.

Employers in the U.S. added 431,000 jobs in Mar., according to the Apr. 1 Labor Dept. report; unemployment ticked down to a pandemic-era low of 3.6%. Wall Street suffered in Apr., with the Dow Jones Industrial Average finishing down nearly 940 points (2.8%) Apr. 29, the last trading day of the month, at 32,977.21, a 4.9% decline from Mar. The S&P 500 closed Apr. at a 2022 low of 4,131.93, down almost 8.8% for the month, and the Nasdaq Composite Index fell 13.3% in Apr. to close at 12,334.64.

Workers in a Staten Island, NY, warehouse Apr. 1 formed Amazon's first union in the U.S., after just under 55.5% voted in favor in late Mar.

Federal Travel Mask Mandate Overturned; Other COVID News—A federal judge in Florida Apr. 18 struck down the White House's mask mandate for air travel and other public transportation. While some local and state travel mandates remained in place, most U.S. airlines immediately shed their face mask requirements. According to an analysis of blood samples released Apr. 26 by the CDC, 58% of all Americans, including three-quarters of children, had been infected with COVID-19 at least once by the close of Feb. 2022—up from about 34% at the close of 2021––as the country came out of the pandemic's largest wave of cases yet, dominated by the highly contagious Omicron strain (B.1.1.529). Health officials stressed that official tallies such as the CDC's—totaling nearly 81.3 mil cases by the end of Apr., including over 993,000 deaths—were

undercounting infections increasingly detected by unreported at-home tests. Blamed on the now dominant and even more infectious “stealth” BA.2 variant of Omicron, the uptick in cases (about 55,000 per day) by the end of Apr. included Vice Pres. Kamala Harris, who was treated with the oral antiviral Paxlovid.

On Apr. 25, a federal judge temporarily blocked Pres. Joe Biden from moving to lift Title 42, a Trump administration rule allowing undocumented migrants to be sent back to their home countries without going through the asylum process due to the COVID-19 health crisis. According to the CDC, as of Apr. 30, 66.2% of the U.S. population was fully vaccinated, 45.8% of whom had received a booster dose.

Florida “Don’t Say Gay” Law, Texas Anti-Trans Directive Among Surge of State-Level LGBTQ Measures––Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) signed a bill Apr. 22 revoking Walt Disney Co.’s special tax privileges and self-governing authority from the theme park operator’s Orlando,

FL-area operations in apparent response to its public disapproval of a controversial 2022 state law restricting instruction of sexual orientation/gender identity issues to grades K-3 students. Disney Mar. 28 had issued a statement vowing to help repeal the state's Parental Rights in Education law, dubbed the "Don't Say Gay" bill by its opponents. The Texas Supreme Court May 13 unanimously struck down a temporary injunction blocking state agencies from investigating gender-affirming health care for transgender youths as child abuse. At the same time, the court said Gov. Greg Abbott's (R) binding Feb. directive ordering the investigations overstepped his authority.

The Florida law and Texas directive contributed to a record increase in anti-LGBTQ bills by states. According to an NBC News analysis of data from the ACLU and advocacy group Freedom for All Americans, states in 2022 had filed 238 bills restricting LGBTQ rights (154 targeting trans persons) by Mar. 15,

compared to an already unprecedented 191 in 2021 and 41 bills in 2018. Alabama Gov. Kay Ivey (R) Apr. 8 signed legislation criminalizing transition surgeries and prescription of puberty blockers/hormones to transgender youth under age 19; a federal judge in May temporary blocked the ban on the latter. Govs. Kristi Noem (R, SD) and Kim Reynolds (R, IA) signed bills in Feb. and Mar., respectively, banning transgender girls and women from participating in high school and college athletics.

International

Yemen Rivals Agree to Two-Month Truce—Warring parties in Yemen's seven-year-old civil conflict agreed Apr. 1 to a UN-negotiated two-month truce to take effect the following evening, marking the first national cease-fire since 2016. Under the agreement between Iran-backed Houthi Shiite rebels and the Saudi-led Sunni coalition supporting Yemen's internationally recognized government-in-exile, fuel ships were also allowed entry

to the rebel-controlled Hudaydah port. On Apr. 7, Yemen Pres. Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi resigned, transferring power to a presidential council assigned with brokering a permanent political solution with the Houthis, in a move reportedly intended to galvanize peace negotiations.

In the weeks preceding the agreement, Houthis claimed responsibility for multiple cross-border attacks on the UAE and Saudi Arabia; the coalition had intensified air strikes ahead of announcing a unilateral cease-fire Mar. 30. After a significant reduction in attacks, both sides in early June renewed the truce for another 60 days. The U.S.-based Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) in early 2022 directly attributed more than 150,000 deaths, including those of more than 14,500 civilians, to the conflict in Yemen.

China Tightens Shanghai COVID-19 Lockdown; Infections Decline Globally—Maintaining China's zero-tolerance policy against COVID-19, authorities Apr. 5 expanded a strict lockdown in Shanghai

to all residents of the country's largest city. More than 38,000 workers were dispatched to carry out mandatory testing in what was reportedly China's largest medical response since Wuhan shut down in early 2020. The 24-hour testing spree revealed more than 13,000 positive cases, which increased to a record 27,000+ by Apr. 14. Public discontent mounted over the harsh measures, which included metal fencing and guards to restrict people to their apartments, and many residents reported running low on essential supplies such as food and medicine.

New global cases and deaths continued to decline from the end of Mar., with nearly all regions reporting decreasing numbers throughout Apr. Among countries facing increases, South Africa tallied three-month high case levels, and in the Western Pacific, both Samoa and Taiwan recorded daily high levels of Omicron variant infections. As of Apr. 30, worldwide cumulative confirmed cases surpassed 511 mil (with over 6.2 mil deaths) according to the World Health

Org. By the end of the month, 58.9% of the world's population was fully vaccinated, according to Our World in Data, with 72.8% of residents in high-income countries inoculated versus less than 11.7% in low-income nations. In early Apr., Russia's health ministry announced the first nasal spray COVID-19 vaccine, Sputnik V.

Russia Initiates Major Offensive in Eastern Ukraine; U.S., Others Condemn Alleged War Crimes— Russian forces Apr. 18 launched a ground offensive to take control of the mostly Russian-speaking eastern Donbas region, where Kremlin-backed separatists have battled Ukrainian forces since 2014, and unilaterally declared independent two republics––Donetsk and Luhansk––formally recognized by Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin in Feb. Russia's operation spanned a 300-mi front that quickly took the city of Kreminna in Luhansk but failed to make additional significant gains in Apr. The offensive had been immediately preceded by powerful missile strikes on

targets throughout Ukraine, including the western city of Lviv, a refuge for displaced civilians. Russian forces were accused in Apr. of using so-called bunker-busting bombs against Mariupol's Azovstal steel plant, under which an estimated 2,500 Ukrainian troops and 1,000 civilians sheltered in a network of tunnels. Surrounded by Russian forces, the plant was reportedly the last Ukrainian stronghold in the city, which Russia desired to complete a corridor between Russian-occupied Crimea and Donbas. The Russian warship *Moskva*, flagship of the navy's Black Sea Fleet, sank Apr. 14, either after being hit by two anti-ship missiles (per Ukrainian officials) or due to a fire (per Russian sources).

In early Apr., Ukrainian troops retook the northern province of Kyiv from Russian troops regrouping to fight in the east. Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy reported that mass graves with some 900 bodies were discovered in the province, and the mayor of Bucha said dozens of civilians—including children––

were executed by Russian forces. Human Rights Watch documented evidence of war crimes in Bucha. The U.S., EU, and UK imposed further sanctions against Russia. On Apr. 7, the UN General Assembly voted to suspend Russia from the Human Rights Council.

Since the start of the invasion, aid agencies, Ukrainian and Russian government officials, and others had provided widely varying estimates of the rising death toll. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights cited over 2,100 civilian deaths between Feb. 24 and Apr. 18, while Mariupol's mayor said an estimated 21,000 civilian residents of the city had been killed. At least 50 people died Apr. 8 when Russian missiles struck a railway station in Kramatorsk in Donetsk. According to a UK estimate in late Apr., some 15,000 Russian troops had been killed in the fighting, and its military had lost more than 2,000 tanks. Zelenskyy estimated 3,000 Ukrainian fighters killed as of Apr. 16. The UN assessed the number of

internally displaced Ukrainians at over 7 mil, with some 15.7 mil within the country needing humanitarian assistance. Some 5 mil Ukrainians had fled to neighboring countries since the start of the invasion, though as of Apr. 14, more than 870,000 had returned.

Nations continued to provide critical security and financial assistance to Ukraine, with $3.8 bil from the U.S. since the start of the invasion through Apr., according to the State Dept. Germany agreed Apr. 26 to supply Ukraine with anti-aircraft tanks. Among other developments, Zelenskyy Apr. 18 formally submitted an EU membership questionnaire, and Russia in late Apr. suspended deliveries of natural gas to both Poland and Bulgaria after they declined to pay in rubles. Former U.S. Marine Trevor Reed, held in detention in Russia since 2019, was freed Apr. 27 in a prisoner swap.

France's Macron Fends Off Right-Wing Challenge for Presidency— Centrist French Pres. Emmanuel Macron

secured a second term Apr. 24, defeating far-right nationalist Marine Le Pen by a markedly smaller margin than in 2017. Drawing more than 58.5% support to nearly 41.5% for Le Pen in the relatively low turnout runoff, the pro-EU and pro-business Macron had campaigned heavily on addressing climate change and pledged to increase pensions and food vouchers in the face of inflationary pressure. (A national strike in mid-Mar. over wages and fuel prices echoed the dissent of so-called yellow-vest demonstrations earlier in Macron's presidency.) Macron also accused Le Pen's National Rally party of being dependent on Russian loans.

Macron's alliance had lost its absolute majority in legislative elections held in June, winning 245 of 577 seats, a loss of more than 100 seats, as Le Pen's RN surged to 89 (a gain of 82 seats).

General

South Carolina, Kansas Win NCAA Basketball Tournaments—The Univ. of

South Carolina Gamecocks bested the Univ. of Connecticut Huskies, 65-49, to win the school's second women's NCAA basketball championship at Target Center in Minneapolis, MN, Apr. 3. Staking out an early lead, the Gamecocks widened their advantage by as much as 18 points and picked up their final two on a pair of free throws by junior forward Aliyah Boston. Named the most outstanding player of the Final Four, Boston claimed 11 points, 16 rebounds, and 2 blocks.

The next day, the Univ. of Kansas Jayhawks edged the Univ. of North Carolina Tar Heels, 72-69, at Caesars Superdome in New Orleans, LA, to claim the school's fourth men's NCAA championship. Pulling off the largest comeback victory in NCAA title history, Kansas overcame a 16-point deficit, scoring 47 points in the last two quarters. Jayhawks guard Ochai Agbaji was named the tournament's most outstanding player.

Silk Sonic Wins Big at Grammy Awards—R&B duo Silk Sonic (Bruno

Mars and Anderson .Paak) won record and song of the year as well as best R&B song and best R&B performance for “Leave the Door Open” at the 64th Grammy Awards held Apr. 3 at MGM Grand Arena in Las Vegas, NV. Multi-genre artist Jon Batiste, with an evening-high 11 nominations, claimed album of the year for *We Are*.

South African Flooding Kills Hundreds—Flooding and landslides killed at least 448 people in South Africa’s KwaZulu-Natal province Apr. 9-13. The flooding––centered on the port city of Durban and surrounding cities and townships––caused an estimated $1.57 bil in property damage. The World Weather Attribution group of international climate scientists, in a May 2022 study, said that climate change had nearly doubled the likelihood of record-breaking rain levels, totaling over 12 in. over 24 hr in some places.

Scheffler Wins Masters Tournament—American Scottie Scheffler held off late-charging golfer Rory McIlroy of Northern

Ireland at Augusta Natl. Golf Club in Augusta, GA, Apr. 10 to win the Masters Tournament and his first major title. Despite double-bogeying the final hole, Scheffler finished 10-under-278, three ahead of McIlroy, who began the day 10 strokes back before pulling off the tournament's only bogey-free round. Playing in his first PGA Tour event since suffering severe injuries in a Feb. 2021 car crash, five-time green-jacket winner Tiger Woods finished 47th.

Large Forest Fires Rage in New Mexico—New Mexico Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham (D) declared a state of emergency Apr. 22-23 for five northern counties due to large wildfires. The Hermits Peak/Calf Canyon fires by May 17 were the largest in state history, with close to 300,000 acres burned at just 26% containment. Fueled by unusually dry and windy conditions, the fires started from prescribed burns on Apr. 6 and 19, respectively. At the time of Lujan Grisham's declaration, close to a dozen extensive and uncontained wildfires

burned from Arizona to the Texas Panhandle.

May 2022

National

Leaked Supreme Court Draft Portends End to Constitutional Right to Abortion—News website Politico May 2 published a leaked U.S. Supreme Court draft opinion, in a case challenging Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban, that would overturn the landmark precedent set in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) establishing a constitutional right to abortion. Reportedly written by Associate Justice Samuel Alito, the draft decision drew immediate condemnation from abortion-rights supporters and muted celebration among those in the anti-abortion movement. U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts confirmed the draft's authenticity May 3 and announced an investigation into the unprecedented leak, which he called an "egregious breach of trust."

If the opinion were to stand as drafted, some 26 states would certainly or likely prohibit abortion, according to the New York-based Guttmacher Institute; 13 states had so-called trigger-law bans that would go into effect immediately or soon after the decision was formalized. The U.S. House in Sept. 2021 had passed a measure protecting nationwide abortion access, but the Senate had blocked the legislation in Feb. 2022.

Federal Reserve Announces Interest Rate Hikes; Cryptocurrency Market Sinks; Other Economic News—Aiming to help curb the U.S.'s worst inflation in four decades, the Federal Reserve on May 4 raised interest rates by half a point, the largest increase in 22 years. Annual inflation was up 8.3% from a year earlier according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released May 11. The BLS May 6 reported that the economy added 428,000 jobs in Apr., bringing the U.S. to within 1.2 mil jobs of pre-pandemic levels, as the unemployment rate held at 3.6%.

The cryptocurrency market suffered a massive sell-off, losing $300 bil in value over four days beginning May 9 (including $200 bil within 24 hours), reflecting investors' decreasing confidence in unregulated digital currencies amid surging inflation and other factors. The value of the digital "stablecoin" TerraUSD—pegged to the U.S. dollar—fell to less than $0.30 on May 11; largest cryptocurrency Bitcoin May 12 dropped below $26,000 for the first time since Dec. 2020. The Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500 were basically flat for the month, closing May at 32,990.12 and 4,132.15, respectively. The Nasdaq Composite Index fell 2.1% to close at 12,081.39.

White Gunman Targets Black Neighborhood Supermarket, Killing 10—An 18-year-old gunman allegedly motivated by racist beliefs fatally shot 10 people—all Black—at a supermarket in Buffalo, NY, May 14. Driving more than 200 miles to target a Tops grocery store in a mostly Black neighborhood, the

suspected gunman livestreamed the shooting that killed four employees, including an armed security guard, as well as six shoppers, reportedly while shouting slurs. Wearing body armor and armed with an AR-15-style semi-automatic rifle, Payton S. Gendron surrendered to police and faced state murder and federal hate crimes charges, among others. Gendron reportedly legally purchased the rifle even after he threatened murder-suicide; his mental health was evaluated less than a year before the attack.

In a manifesto purportedly published online by Gendron before the shooting, he outlined plans to shoot Black people and espoused racist “replacement theory.”

White House Takes Steps to Address Infant Formula Shortage—Amid a deepening nationwide shortage of baby formula, Pres. Joe Biden on May 18 invoked the Defense Production Act to help increase production. Baby formula—the only food option for hundreds of thousands of infants—was 43% out-of-

stock across the U.S. the week ending May 8, and 74% for the seven days ending May 28, according to Datasembly.com. The shortage was attributed to pandemic-related supply-chain issues, as well as to Abbott Nutrition halting operations in mid-Feb. 2022 at its Sturgis, MI, plant—at which one-quarter of U.S. infant formula was manufactured—amid a voluntary recall as the FDA investigated possible links between the facility and illnesses, including the death of one infant (a second death was reported by the end of Feb.). A military air shipment of 39 tons of formula from Europe arrived in the U.S. May 22.

Texas School Shooter Kills 21; Law Enforcement Face Scrutiny Over Response—An 18-year-old gunman killed 19 students (ages 9-11) and two teachers at Robb Elementary School in the mostly Hispanic town of Uvalde, TX, May 24. The massacre was the second-deadliest U.S. school shooting. The shooter, identified as Salvador Ramos, a former Uvalde High

School student, shot and critically injured his grandmother before arriving at the school armed with one of two semi-automatic rifles and more than 300 rounds of ammunition he legally purchased shortly after his 18th birthday, eight days earlier. Ramos reportedly fired most of the shots soon after entering two connecting classrooms where the victims were found; federal agents killed Ramos more than an hour after the start of his attack.

Within days, criticism mounted over law enforcement's delay in entering the classrooms and subduing Ramos, as well as over conflicting law enforcement reports on how events transpired. While police training dictates officers immediately confront school shooters, local and school district officers, who arrived on site within minutes, waited outside the classrooms, even as 911 calls were made by children inside, pleading for help and reporting serious injuries. Border Patrol and other federal agents ultimately entered the school and,

ignoring what they said was a local police order, engaged the shooter.

A Texas House of Representatives report released July 17 cited “systemic failures” and faulted federal and state law enforcement for not immediately taking charge; among 376 officers present, the large majority were federal and state officers, while the local school force comprised just 5 officers.

U.S. Surpasses 1 Million COVID-19 Deaths; Omicron Subvariants Propel Spike in Infections—The U.S. in May crossed the threshold of 1 mil reported COVID-19 deaths, according to the CDC. Pres. Joe Biden May 12 ordered flags be flown at half-staff for five days and appealed to Congress at the second virtual Global COVID-19 Summit to increase funding to combat the virus, now the third-leading cause of death in the U.S. By May 18, the seven-day moving average for new cases exceeded 100,000 for the first time since Feb., according to the CDC, due to the dominant BA.2 Omicron subvariant of the coronavirus—

nicknamed “stealth” Omicron—as well as an even more highly infectious BA.2.12.1 subvariant. A day later, media reported a 168% rise nationally in infections over the past month, as new cases climbed in 41 states and hospitalizations increased in 40, though deaths remained far lower than in Jan. and Feb. As of May 31, 70.8% of the U.S. population over the age of five was fully vaccinated.

International

Sinn Féin Leads in Northern Ireland Elections—In a historic first, the Irish nationalist party Sinn Féin won the most seats in Northern Ireland Assembly elections on May 5, securing 29% support and 27 of 90 seats, followed by 21% and 25 seats for the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP). Though Sinn Féin was entitled to appoint its vice pres. Michelle O’Neill to the post of Northern Ireland’s first minister, the DUP refused to nominate the deputy minister necessary for a functioning power-sharing government. Long linked with the once-

militant Irish Republican Army, Sinn Féin advocates for reunification of Ireland.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Resigns as Protest-Related Violence Kills Parliament Member—Sri Lankan Prime Min. Mahinda Rajapaksa resigned May 9 after clashes that same day between antigovernment demonstrators and loyalists of the governing Sri Lanka People's Front (SLPP) resulted in at least five people killed in Colombo. Following weeks of mostly peaceful protests over the country's severe economic crisis, the violence was reportedly triggered by rural Rajapaksa supporters who traveled to the capital and attacked demonstrators. In retaliation, protesters set fire to some 40 homes belonging to SLPP politicians and surrounded a SLPP member of parliament who shot into the crowd, killing one; he and his bodyguard were later found dead. Its residents facing surging prices and nationwide power cuts, Sri Lanka May 19 defaulted on its debt for the first time.

Dictator's Son Wins Philippines Presidency—Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.––the 64-year-old namesake son of the corrupt and dictatorial Philippine president toppled by mass uprisings in 1986 after 20 years in power––won the island nation's presidential election held May 9. With nearly 58.8% of votes, Marcos succeeded autocratic Pres. Rodrigo Duterte, who was constitutionally limited to one six-year term. Marcos's running mate, Sara Duterte, Duterte's daughter, won the separately elected vice presidency with over 61.5% support. Marcos was expected to maintain Pres. Duterte's controversial extrajudicial drug war and to continue to seek closer relations with China. Its economy heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines faced enduring income inequality as well as steepening inflation and mounting debt.

Palestinian-American Journalist Killed in West Bank—Veteran Palestinian-American Al Jazeera news correspondent Shireen Abu Akleh was

shot and killed May 11 while reporting on Israeli military raids on a Palestinian refugee camp in Jenin in the West Bank; another Al Jazeera journalist was wounded. A U.S.-led investigation determined in early July that the 51-year-old reporter was likely killed by Israeli Defense Forces, though it said it did not find evidence indicating her death was intentional.

Europe Exceeds 2 Million Coronavirus Deaths; Other Pandemic News––Cumulative documented deaths from COVID-19 surpassed 2 mil in Europe, the World Health Org. said May 12, with the UK reporting the most in the region, at over 177,000; followed by Europe's first hotspot, Italy, with close to 165,000; and France at nearly 144,000. Daily cases across the 53 countries in the WHO's European region continued to decline throughout May. In the Western Pacific region, Taiwan and China both saw record daily infections, with the latter recording a pandemic high 94,700 on May 28. North Korea announced its first

outbreak May 12 and locked down its cities. At the end of May, WHO tallied nearly 527.7 mil global cumulative cases, including close to 6.3 mil deaths. (WHO in early May assessed total COVID-19 deaths due to direct and indirect causes, such as compromised health care, at 14.9 mil worldwide in 2020-21.) As of May 31, 59.8% of the world's population was fully vaccinated against COVID-19, according to Our World in Data, up from about 58.9% at the end of Apr. On May 12, world leaders pledged $3.1 bil to further the fight against COVID-19.

Russia Claims Victory in War-Ravaged Mariupol, Deepens Assault on Eastern Ukraine; Other Invasion Developments—Russia's Defense Ministry on May 20 announced that its forces had taken full control of the southern Ukrainian port city of Mariupol after hundreds of Ukrainian soldiers who had sheltered for 80-plus days in tunnels under the besieged Azovstal steel plant surrendered. The UN and the Red Cross in early May had negotiated an

agreement with Ukraine and Russia to evacuate the estimated 50 to 300 civilians sheltering under the plant to eastern Ukraine; a Ukrainian official May 7 said all had been evacuated. Russia's takeover of the plant––an oft-cited symbol of Ukrainian resistance––and the whole of Mariupol secured a land corridor between Russian-occupied Crimea and the Donbas region. The most heavily bombed city in Russia's ongoing campaign, Mariupol suffered massive devastation, including the deaths of more than 20,000 residents, according to city officials. The UN human rights office (OHCHR) on May 27 said it had tallied more than 4,030 civilians killed in Ukraine since the start of the invasion, while noting the actual number was likely much greater.

Unleashing multiple missile attacks on the southwestern port of Odesa, Russia continued to make gains in the separatist southeastern Donetsk and Luhansk regions amid fierce clashes, including in the strategic city of Severodonetsk, most of which Russia controlled by the end of

the month. Ukrainian forces staged a counterattack in the northeast, reportedly pushing Kremlin troops to the Russian border about 25 mi north of Kharkiv by mid-May. Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy publicly preconditioned a cease-fire on Russia fully withdrawing its troops. Responding to Russia's aggression, nearby Sweden and bordering Finland on May 18 both applied to join NATO, in direct opposition to Russian Pres. Vladmir Putin's stated wishes. U.S. Pres. Biden May 21 approved $40 bil in additional military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, a day after the G7 nations agreed to extend about $20 bil in temporary economic support. The UN Refugee Agency May 12 said more than 6 mil people had left Ukraine since Feb. 24. On May 30, the EU announced it would ban 90% of Russian oil imports by the end of 2022.

Australians Vote Out Conservative Government—Australians casting compulsory votes in their country's parliamentary election May 21 ended the

conservative Liberal-National Coalition's (LNP) nine-year rule in favor of candidates campaigning on dissatisfaction with wage growth and surging inflation and pledging greater action on climate change in the wake of record heat, floods, and wildfires. Opposition leader Anthony Albanese and his fellow Australian Labor Party (ALP) candidates secured a slim majority with 77 of 151 total seats (up 9) as the LNP won 58 seats, down 19. Notably, the combined LNP-ALP portion of the vote was a record-low 68.3%; the Green Party increased its share to more than 12%, winning 4 seats.

General

Extreme Long Shot Rich Strike Victorious at Kentucky Derby; Early Voting Wins Preakness Stakes— Entered as a late replacement, 80-1 long shot Rich Strike held off race favorite Epicenter to win the 148th Kentucky Derby May 7 in 2:02.61 at Churchill Downs in Louisville, KY. The 3-year-old

colt pulled off the second-largest upset in race history (after Donerail in 1913, at 91-1 odds). It was the first Derby win for both Venezuelan jockey Sonny Leon and trainer Eric Reed.

At the 147th Preakness Stakes at Pimlico Race Course in Baltimore two weeks later, Early Voting (at 5-1 odds) seized the lead around the final turn to finish in 1:54.54, besting repeat runner-up Epicenter by 1 ¼ lengths. Rich Strike did not run.

Overdose Deaths Reach Record Levels—U.S. drug overdose deaths in 2021 surpassed the previous year's record high, reaching nearly 108,000 according to preliminary data released May 11 by the CDC. Most deaths involved the potent synthetic opioid fentanyl, which accounted for 71,000 of the deaths, and the cheaply obtainable stimulant methamphetamine, which made up about 33,000 deaths.

Thomas Takes PGA Championship—Justin Thomas overcame fellow American golfer Will Zalatoris in a three-hole

aggregate playoff to win the 104th PGA Championship and his second major title at Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, OK, May 22. Starting the final round seven strokes behind then-leader Mito Pereira of Chile, Thomas pulled off four birdies over the last 10 holes of regulation play and edged Zalatoris by one stroke in overtime to finish with a 5-under-275.

Sweden’s Ericsson Wins Indy 500— Marcus Ericsson won the 106th Indianapolis 500 at Indianapolis Motor Speedway May 29 after seizing the lead with 11 laps remaining and holding off Mexico’s Pato O’Ward by nearly two seconds at the finish as the two coasted across under a yellow caution flag. Only the second Swedish driver to win the event, 31-year-old Ericsson led just 13 laps total compared to 95 by New Zealander Scott Dixon, a six-time race winner who was penalized out of contention after speeding at the pit lane entrance with 25 laps remaining.

June 2022

National

House Jan. 6th Committee Airs Public Hearings—The House select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol held its first public televised prime-time hearing June 9, followed by five others throughout the month, focusing on former Pres. Donald Trump's attempts to overturn the presidential election result and his alleged responsibility for the insurrection. The hearings aired almost 20 hours of in-person testimony from over a dozen witnesses and video statements from some 40 others, including ex-White House officials and Trump family members. The first hearing showed never-before-seen footage of the attack, including rioters echoing Trump's criticism of then-Vice Pres. Mike Pence for certifying the election. Former Trump aides testified that the president resisted pleas to call off the rioters and believed Pence deserved to be hanged, as some rioters had

threatened. Officials also testified that Trump had been advised there was no credible evidence of election fraud. In taped testimony that aired June 13, former Atty. Gen. William Barr dismissed Trump's allegations as groundless, describing him as "detached from reality if he believes this stuff."

Other notable testimony provided evidence that Trump had attempted to install a sympathetic acting attorney general to back his fraud theories, ordered the illegal seizure of voting machines, and pressured Arizona and Georgia state officials to "find votes" for him. An assistant to then-White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows, in headline-grabbing testimony June 28, said that Trump and Meadows knew Trump supporters on Jan. 6 were armed, yet Trump wanted less security at the rally and even encouraged them to march on the Capitol.

On June 6, five members of the nationalist group Proud Boys were charged with seditious conspiracy (an

effort by two or more people to "overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force" the U.S. government) for their involvement in the attack; similar charges had been filed against members of the Oath Keepers militia in Jan. 2022.

Federal Reserve Announces More Rate Hikes; Other Economic News—After raising benchmark interest rates a half-point the month before, the Federal Reserve June 15 raised them a further 0.75%, deploying one of their only tools believed to have a chance of quelling inflation. Annual inflation was up 8.6% in the 12 months since May 2021—the highest in 41 years—according to the monthly Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released June 10. The cost of groceries and gasoline remained particular concerns; the national average gas price reached $5 per gallon in mid-June. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed June at 30,775.43, down 6.7% from May; the S&P 500 finished the month at 3,785.38, down 8.4%. The Nasdaq

Composite Index lost 8.7% to close at 11,028.74.

The BLS June 3 reported that the economy added 390,000 jobs in May—decreasing the balance of some 22 mil jobs lost at the early phase of the pandemic to 822,000—while the unemployment rate held at 3.6% for the third straight month. The Bureau of Economic Analysis's revised figures, released June 29, showed that in the first quarter of 2022, real GDP decreased at an annual rate of 1.6%, compared to a 6.9% gain the prior quarter.

Supreme Court Ends Constitutional Right to Abortion—Formalizing a draft opinion that leaked a month earlier, the U.S. Supreme Court on June 24 overturned its own landmark *Roe v. Wade* (1973) precedent that established a federal constitutional right to abortion and its later ruling in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) reaffirming that right. Writing for the majority, Justice Samuel Alito said, "We… hold that the Constitution does not confer a right to

abortion. *Roe* and *Casey* must be overruled, and the authority to regulate abortion must be returned to the people and their elected representatives." The Court voted along expected 6-3 ideological lines to uphold Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban in the case of *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*. But Chief Justice John Roberts joined the three liberal justices in the 5-4 minority on the vote to overturn *Roe*. In a joint dissenting opinion, Justices Stephen Breyer, Elena Kagan, and Sonia Sotomayor said that the decision "breaches a core rule-of-law principle, designed to promote constancy in the law.… It places in jeopardy other rights.… And finally, it undermines the Court's legitimacy." (Justice Clarence Thomas in his concurring opinion urged the reconsideration of other Court rulings, including decisions protecting same-sex marriage and access to contraceptives.)

By July 1, more than a dozen mostly GOP-led states in the Midwest and South had banned or heavily restricted abortion,

and more were expected to do so. According to a Pew Research Poll conducted June 27-July 4, 62% of those surveyed believed abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

Biden Signs Gun Bill in Aftermath of Mass Shootings—Pres. Joe Biden June 25 signed the most extensive federal gun safety legislation in nearly three decades after mass shootings the month prior in Uvalde, TX, and Buffalo, NY, created another crescendo of calls for action. Passed by the Senate, 65-33, and by the House, 234-193, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act strengthened background checks for gun buyers under age 21; provided funding to states to administer "red flag" laws and community violence intervention programs; expanded mental health programs and school security funding; and banned dating partners convicted of domestic abuse—rather than just spouses, closing the so-called boyfriend loophole—from purchasing a gun. The bill, supported by just over a dozen Republican members

each in both the Senate and House, did not include long-sought regulations such as a renewal of the assault rifle ban or the instating of universal background checks. On June 11, rallies in support of gun reform led by March for Our Lives, formed in the wake of the 2018 Parkland school shooting, were held in more than 450 cities.

Over 50 Migrants Die After Being Trapped in Overheated Truck—Fifty-three dead or dying migrants were discovered June 27 in a sweltering tractor-trailer abandoned near an interstate highway in San Antonio, TX, in what was reportedly the deadliest smuggling incident in U.S. history. (Two suspects were indicted July 20.) Most of the victims were from Mexico or Guatemala. The tragedy occurred as numbers of migrants crossing the southern border were increasing, with U.S. Customs and Border Protection stopping migrants a record 239,000+ times the month prior.

Supreme Court Ends Term With Rulings on Climate Change, Gun Rights, Separation of Church and State—The U.S. Supreme Court concluded its 2021-22 term June 30 with a 6-3 ruling in *West Virginia v. EPA* that restricted the federal agency's ability to regulate carbon emissions from existing power plants. Writing for the majority, Chief Justice John Roberts said the EPA "must point to 'clear congressional authorization' for the power it claims." (Congress, perennially polarized, had failed to pass legislation in support.) Roberts was joined by his fellow conservative justices Thomas, Alito, Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Coney Barrett; Breyer, Kagan, and Sotomayor dissented. The same 6-3 majority a week earlier issued a landmark ruling in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen* that struck down the state's 108-year-old law limiting the carrying of concealed handguns. Writing for the majority, Associate Justice Clarence Thomas wrote that the Second

Amendment safeguards “an individual’s right to carry a handgun for self-defense outside the home.”

Another 6-3 decision June 21, *Carson v. Makin*, found a Maine school voucher program used by rural parents to send their children to private or public schools could not exempt religious schools from eligibility. Roberts, again writing for the majority, said the program engaged in “discrimination against religion,” while Sotomayor in a dissenting opinion said the Court “continues to dismantle the wall of separation between church and state that the Framers fought to build.” On June 27, the same 6-3 majority in *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District*, sided with a Washington state high school football coach whose on-field, post-game prayers resulted in his dismissal.

The Court decided 66 cases during the 2021-22 term, the 28th and last for retiring Justice Stephen Breyer. After an armed man was arrested outside the home of Justice Kavanaugh June 8, 2022,

Congress expanded security protections to justices' immediate families.

International

Terror Attacks Kill 130 in Mali, 40 at Nigerian Church—Jihadist gunmen killed some 132 people in three villages June 18-19 in central Mali's Mopti region, according to Mali officials. The attack was reportedly the deadliest since a 2020 military coup. Separately, a UN peacekeeper in Mali was killed that same weekend, followed by two more in early July, highlighting the ongoing danger facing the UN's deadliest peacekeeping mission; more than 250 UN-affiliated personnel had been killed there since 2013.

Islamic militants were also suspected of an attack in southwestern Nigeria on a Catholic church in Owo, Ondo state, on June 5 that killed at least 40 people.

CDC Clears Coronavirus Vaccine for Young Children; Other Pandemic Developments—The CDC June 18 recommended that children as young as

six months should receive either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. Though the agency's announcement was eagerly anticipated by some parents, a Kaiser Family Foundation poll in July found more than 40% of parents of children under 5 would "definitely not" get them vaccinated. The expansion came as the CDC's seven-day moving average for new reported positive cases was down slightly from the beginning of June, to less than 99,000 (up from about 25,000 in early Apr.). By the end of the month, the CDC tallied nearly 87.5 mil confirmed cases, including over 1 mil deaths. A U.S. Census Bureau survey conducted June 1-13 revealed 19% of Americans were experiencing symptoms of long COVID, or post-COVID conditions, three or more months after being infected. According to the CDC, 71.2% of Americans 5 years and older were fully vaccinated as of June 29, 47.8% of whom had received a booster shot. Beginning June 12, the CDC no longer required

negative test results for passengers boarding international flights to the U.S.

The World Health Org. tallied nearly 544.9 mil cumulative confirmed global cases (incl. close to 6.4 mil deaths) by June 30. According to Our World in Data, nearly 60.7% of people worldwide were vaccinated for COVID-19 as of June 30.

Leftist Wins Colombia's Presidency—Former FARC rebel Sen. Gustavo Petro narrowly won Colombia's runoff June 19, making him the country's first left-wing president as voters voiced discontent over inflation, inequality, and rural violence. Drawing around 50.5% support to about 47.3% for conservative businessman Rodolfo Hernández, Petro pledged to increase education opportunities, expand health care access and land ownership, and revamp the pension system.

Russia Intensifies Assault on Ukraine's Donbas; Other Invasion Developments—After weeks of heavy fighting, Russian forces on June 25 claimed complete control of the southeastern Ukrainian city of

Severodonetsk. Previously home to some 100,000 residents, Severodonetsk, Luhansk's administrative center, was now almost completely occupied by Russian forces. Russia also controlled roughly half of neighboring Donetsk, which along with Luhansk makes up the pro-separatist Donbas region targeted by Russia since Apr. Ukrainian troops retreated to Lysychansk, where fighting continued to rage. On June 30, Ukraine retook Snake Island, a small, strategic island in the Black Sea seized by Russia Feb. 24, the first day of the invasion.

An aide to Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy told the BBC June 9 that up to 200 Ukrainian soldiers were being killed daily and appealed for more weapons from the West. Leaders of the G7 nations met in Bavaria, Germany, June 26-28, and pledged to back Ukraine "for as long as it takes" as across Ukraine, Russia launched missile strikes, including at a shopping mall in Kremenchuck, killing at least 15 civilians.

General

Johnny Depp Awarded $10 Million in Defamation Suit—Actor Johnny Depp came out ahead with the June 1 verdict in a highly publicized defamation lawsuit against his former wife, actress Amber Heard, who in a 2018 *Washington Post* op-ed implicitly alleged abuse by Depp. The overseeing Fairfax, VA, judge allowed the six-week trial to be televised, contributing to a deluge of media commentary. Depp, awarded over $10 mil––with $2 mil awarded to Heard in a simultaneous defamation suit against him––had lost in 2020 a similar libel case in the UK.

UK Celebrates Queen Elizabeth's Platinum Jubilee—Britons June 2-5 celebrated Elizabeth II's seven decades as queen, the longest reign in British history. With more than 7,500 events and street parties, according to the official Platinum Jubilee website, the formal festivities commenced with the annual Trooping the Color ceremony (not held for two years

due to COVID-19) in honor of the Queen's 96th birthday.

Swiatek and Nadal Claim French Open Titles—Top-ranked Iga Swiatek of Poland easily defeated American Coco Gauff, ranked No. 23, in straight sets (6-1, 6-3) to win her second Grand Slam victory and French Open women's singles title June 4 at Roland Garros in Paris, France. It also marked the 21-year-old Swiatek's 35th straight victory. The following night, No. 1-ranked Rafael Nadal of Spain overpowered No. 8-ranked Norwegian Casper Ruud (6-3, 6-3, 6-0) to win his 14th French Open title and increase his men's singles titles record to 22.

Mo Donegal Wins Belmont Stakes—Mo Donegal won the 154th Belmont Stakes June 11 at Belmont Park in Elmont, NY. Ridden by Puerto Rican-born jockey Irad Ortiz Jr., the 5-2 race favorite seized the lead in the final stretch and crossed the finish in 2:28.28, three lengths ahead of runner-up Nest.

Flooding Closes Yellowstone National Park—Record flooding and

accompanying landslides at the 150-year-old Yellowstone National Park forced its closure June 13, for the first time in 34 years. Severely damaging roads and other infrastructure in the U.S.'s first national park, located mostly in northwestern Wyoming, the intense flooding was driven by heavy rains June 10-13 that triggered rapid snowmelt.

Golden State Warriors Win NBA Championship—The Golden State Warriors won Game 6, 108-90, over the Boston Celtics at TD Garden in Boston, MA, June 16, bringing them their fourth NBA championship in eight years. Thwarting an early 22-16 lead by the Celtics, the Warriors—with under three minutes remaining in the first quarter of Game 6—pulled off a 21-0 run that helped secure a 54-39 lead at the half. Veteran Warriors point guard Stephen Curry earned his first Finals MVP; he averaged 31.2 points, 6 rebounds, and 5 assists in the Finals.

Fitzpatrick Wins Dramatic U.S. Open; Lee Wins Women's Open—The

UK’s Matt Fitzpatrick won the 122nd U.S. Open and his first major title June 19 at the Country Club in Brookline, MA. Starting the final round tied for the lead with American Will Zalatoris, Fitzpatrick bogeyed the 10th and 11th holes before seizing the lead outright on the 15th with a 19-ft birdie putt and finishing with a 6-under-274, one shot ahead of Zalatoris and American Scottie Scheffler. The PGA on June 9 suspended 17 players, including six-time major winner Phil Mickelson, for participating in the rival Saudi-funded LIV Golf Series.

On June 5, Australia’s Minjee Lee won the 77th U.S. Women’s Open and her second major title at the Pine Needles Lodge and Golf Club in Southern Pines, NC. Lee held off American Mina Harigae by four strokes to finish in 13-under-271 and claim a $1.8-mil payout, the largest ever in women’s golf.

Earthquake Kills Over 1,100 in Afghanistan––A magnitude 5.9 earthquake struck southeastern Afghanistan early morning June 22, killing

over 1,100 people and injuring more than 6,000. The relatively shallow quake most heavily impacted remote villages in the mountainous Khost and Paktika provinces.

Colorado Avalanche Take Home Stanley Cup––The Colorado Avalanche edged two-time defending champion Tampa Bay Lightning, 2-1, June 26 in Game 6 at Amalie Arena in Tampa Bay, FL, to win the franchise's third Stanley Cup. Trailing Tampa Bay for most of the first period, the Avs tied and then gained the lead in the second. Avalanche defenseman Cale Makar unanimously won the Conn Smythe Trophy as the playoff MVP, achieving 8 goals and 21 assists in 20 games.

Amtrak-Truck Collision, Derailment Kills Four––An Amtrak train derailed, killing three passengers and injuring about 150 others in north-central Missouri, June 27. The train, traveling from Los Angeles to Chicago, left the tracks after colliding with a dump truck whose driver, also killed, failed to yield at

an uncontrolled crossing with no lights or automatic barriers. The crossing was on the state's list of potential safety upgrades.

July 2022

National

Public Hearings on Jan. 6 Capitol Attack Continue; Other Developments––The House select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol by supporters of Pres. Donald Trump convened two more public televised hearings, July 12 and July 21, during which more witness testimony detailed ties between the violent unrest and Trump, including the role of extremist groups and their alleged links with the White House. At the July 12 hearing, a former spokesperson for the far-right Oath Keepers testified that Trump's tweet to "be wild" at the Capitol galvanized supporters, and convicted rioter Stephen Ayres said he was "riled up" by Trump's words at the rally and "following what [Trump] said" when he

went to the Capitol; White House counsel Pat Cipollone, in clips from a video deposition, testified that he told Trump, without effect, that the election was not fraudulent. The July 21 hearing scrutinized 187 min. of the attack during which Trump failed to act. Testimony showed that lawmakers, aides, and his daughter Ivanka Trump all appealed to Trump to condemn the rioters during that period; Trump resisted doing so and failed to alert law enforcement or national security agencies. Witnesses said Vice Pres. Mike Pence, who had come dangerously close to rioters in video shown of the attack, contacted the Defense Dept.

News media reported July 21 that the Dept. of Homeland Security's Inspector General had launched a criminal probe into deleted Secret Service text messages potentially relevant to the Jan. 6 riot. Former Trump advisor Steve Bannon was found guilty July 22 of contempt of Congress after defying a subpoena from the House committee. As of July 7, the

Justice Dept. had charged more than 855 people in connection with the Capitol break-in, more than 325 of whom had pleaded guilty.

Federal Reserve Hikes Interest Rates Again to Combat Inflation; Other Business, Economic News––The Federal Reserve raised benchmark interest rates July 27 by another three-quarters of a percent––its second increase at that level in six weeks, and fourth hike in five months––to attempt to limit surging inflation. Annual inflation hit a new 40-year high, up 9.1% in June from a year earlier according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released July 13. Food and energy prices were primary contributors, with gas prices increasing about 60% and grocery prices up 12.2%. Though the economy entered a "technical recession" after the Bureau of Economic Analysis's July 28 estimate showed real GDP in the second quarter of 2022 decreased at an annual rate of 0.9% after dropping 1.6% the previous quarter, the White House and some economists

said the strength of the labor market and other indicators were not consistent with recession. The BLS July 8 reported that employers added 372,000 jobs in June while the unemployment rate held at a near-50-year-low 3.6% for the fourth straight month.

Tesla and SpaceX CEO Elon Musk July 8 terminated his $44 bil attempted acquisition of Twitter, prompting a legal suit from the social media company against Musk. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed July at 32,845.13, up 6.7% from June, and the S&P 500 finished the month at 4,130.29, a 9.1% increase. The Nasdaq Composite Index gained 12.3% to close at 12,390.69.

International

Russia Claims Full Control of Ukraine's Luhansk; Other Invasion Developments—Russia's military July 3 claimed complete control of the eastern region of Luhansk after driving Ukrainian troops out of their last remaining stronghold of Lysychansk. Heavy fighting

continued throughout July in adjoining Donestk, which, along with Luhansk, makes up the pro-Russian separatist Donbas. Ukraine controlled roughly half of Donbas at the start of the month. Late on July 28, an explosion at a detention camp in Olenivka in a Russian-occupied section of Donetsk killed at least 50 Ukrainian prisoners of war; Russia, without evidence, blamed their deaths on a Ukrainian missile. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 5,327 civilians killed and 7,257 injured Feb. 24-July 31, though it said the actual number was likely much higher. Briefing U.S. lawmakers, the White House in late July said it believed up to 75,000 Russian troops had been killed or injured over that span.

Russia and Ukraine signed a UN-negotiated agreement July 22 permitting Ukraine to export grain from Black Sea ports amid a global food crisis. Russia nonetheless carried out a missile attack the next day on the port city of Odesa.

UK Prime Minister Steps Down Amid Scandals—British Prime Min. Boris Johnson resigned July 7 as Conservative Party leader after nearly 60 members of Parliament (MPs) quit his government within 48 hours. (He would remain in office until a new party leader was chosen.) Though the 58-year-old politician survived a no-confidence vote in June, Johnson faced a full-scale revolt in early July after he admitted he was aware of sexual harassment allegations against MP Chris Pincher before promoting him in Feb. 2022. (Pincher resigned June 30 after he was accused of groping two men.) Johnson, who was mayor of London in 2008-16, became prime minister in 2019 and expedited Brexit's completion.

Former Prime Minister Assassinated in Japan—Former conservative Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe was assassinated July 8 while delivering a speech in Nara, outside of Osaka. The shooting death of 67-year-old Abe, Japan's longest-serving prime minister (2006-07; 2012-20) by a gunman

using a homemade firearm amounted to a rare act of gun violence in the country, which has among the world's strictest gun laws. The 41-year-old suspect, Tetsuya Yamagami, was arrested at the scene; he told authorities he shot Abe over his ties to the Unification Church (UC). (The UC has faced criticism and lawsuits alleging it pressured congregants into making large donations.) Abe's tenure as prime minister included his "Abenomics" program that aimed to revive Japan's struggling economy.

At the time of his assassination, Abe was campaigning for candidates representing the Liberal Democratic Party, which along with allied parties won a supermajority two days later in the less powerful upper house; the coalition already controlled over two-thirds of the lower house.

U.S. Strike Kills ISIS Leader in Syria—American military officials announced that a U.S. drone strike in northwestern Syria near Aleppo, July 12,

killed the leader of the Islamic State's Syrian branch. The death of Maher al-Agal followed a U.S. raid in Feb., also in northwestern Syria, that led to the death by suicide bombing of the Islamic State's then leader. At its peak, in late 2014, the Islamic State (also known as ISIS) held roughly 40% of Iraq and about a third of Syria.

Sri Lankan President Flees Country Amid Protests, Resigns in Exile—Sri Lankan Pres. Gotabaya Rajapaksa resigned July 14, a day after he left the country amid demonstrators' demands he step down as Sri Lanka continued to face its worst economic emergency since obtaining independence in 1948. With the assistance of the military, Rajapaksa July 9 escaped his official residence in Colombo just before protesters breached its exterior. Fleeing to the Maldives and then Singapore, Rajapaksa appointed Prime Min. Ranil Wickremesinghe acting president. Protesters demanded Wickremesinghe step down as well, even as Wickremesinghe declared a state of

emergency giving police and military broad powers. Since Mar., mass demonstrations had protested the government's corruption and handling of the economic crisis, marked by frequent power outages and insufficient fuel and basic goods. According to a July 6 UN World Food Program assessment, nearly 6.3 mil Sri Lankans were food insecure, as inflation in the country reached 57.4%.

Biden Meets With Saudi Crown Prince—U.S. Pres. Joe Biden, as part of a Middle East trip, met with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) in Jiddah, July 15, drawing objections from some claiming the meeting—particularly a fist bump between the two—served to downplay the crown prince's link to the 2018 assassination of Saudi dissident journalist Jamal Khashoggi. (U.S. intelligence in early 2021 concluded MBS had approved the killing.) Biden said he raised the issue during the meeting, which also reportedly included a failed attempt to reach a deal

for Saudi Arabia to ramp up oil production amid high energy prices.

Biden Contracts COVID; Other Pandemic News—Pres. Biden announced July 21 that he had contracted COVID-19 and was working at the White House in isolation. Biden, who was twice vaccinated and twice boosted, was treated with therapeutic Paxlovid. The president's infection coincided with a rise in U.S. cases driven by the highly contagious Omicron subvariant BA.5; it was responsible for almost 78% of new cases, which had almost tripled over the last three months according to the CDC. As of July 31, the CDC tallied nearly 91.3 mil cumulative confirmed cases in the U.S., including some 1.03 mil deaths. Cases were likely being undercounted because of widespread home testing. On July 19, the CDC recommended Novavax's non-mRNA COVID-19 vaccine for adults as a fourth vaccine option.

The World Health Org. at the end of July reported nearly 575 mil total cases and more than 6.4 mil deaths globally.

According to Our World in Data, about 61.6% of the world's population was fully vaccinated as of July 31. The most highly vaccinated region remained the EU, at over 73.1%, versus the lowest, Africa, at 20.7%.

WHO Declares Monkeypox a Global Health Emergency—The World Health Org. July 23 declared an outbreak of the monkeypox virus a "public health emergency of international concern" after the case count grew to more than 16,500 (incl. 5 deaths) in at least 74 countries and territories. Related to the far more deadly smallpox virus, monkeypox causes painful rashes and flu-like symptoms but is preventable by vaccines. As of WHO's declaration, its second in three years after COVID-19 in 2020, the majority of reported infections were in Europe, led by Spain with over 3,100 cases; most cases identified to date were among gay men. Second highest was the U.S., at nearly 2,900 cases, while Germany and Britain each tallied over 2,200. New York and California led within the U.S., with 1,345

and 799 cases, respectively, as of July 29. Both states' governors declared public health emergencies, and on Aug. 4, the Biden administration declared a national emergency. By Aug. 22, all 50 states had reported cases.

U.S. Kills al-Qaeda Leader; Taliban Cracks Down on Women a Year After Takeover—A CIA drone strike on a Kabul residence July 31 killed Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qaeda since Osama bin Laden's death in 2011 and reportedly a key planner in the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. The precision drone strike on the 71-year-old was the U.S.'s first significant use of force in Afghanistan following the Taliban's takeover of the country in Aug. 2021. On Aug. 13, the Taliban violently broke up a demonstration by roughly 40 women in Kabul who were protesting the regime's restrictive rule. While the Taliban had pledged to respect women's rights upon their return to power, the group instead ordered women to cover their faces in public, prevented high-school-age girls from attending school,

and barred women from traveling abroad solo.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Afghanistan faced a deepening crisis, with roughly 24 mil people—over half the country's population—including 3 mil severely malnourished children in need of humanitarian relief amid a severe and ongoing drought.

General

Shooter Kills Seven at Parade in Chicago Suburb—A rooftop shooter opened fire July 4 at parade onlookers in the affluent northern Chicago suburb of Highland Park, IL, killing seven and injuring more than 30. Among those killed were both parents of a 2-year-old boy found unattended but unharmed. Police after an hours-long hunt arrested 21-year-old Robert E. Crimo III, whom they said admitted to the shooting. He had passed background checks to purchase the semi-automatic rifle he used despite violent threats in 2019 that caused a relative to

call police, who had confiscated a sword and more than a dozen knives.

Heat Waves Grip Europe, U.S., China—Another heat wave struck much of Europe, killing more than 1,000 mostly elderly residents in Portugal July 7-18 and more than 850 people July 10-18 in neighboring Spain. The extreme temps migrated north to France, Germany, and the UK. Hot, dry conditions exacerbated wildfires that forced thousands to evacuate in France, Greece, Portugal, and Spain.

In the U.S., 43 locations primarily in southern and western states set or tied July heat records, and roughly 60% of Texas faced severe drought. In late July, some 90 wildfires blazed in a dozen states; California's fast-moving Oak Fire threatened Yosemite Natl. Park's 2,000-year-old sequoias.

China by the end of Aug. weathered a 70+-day record-setting heat wave that started in mid-June and dried up numerous lakes and rivers, severely affecting hydropower generation.

Rybakina and Djokovic Take Wimbledon Titles—No. 23-ranked Elena Rybakina rallied after a first-set loss to win the Wimbledon Championship in London July 9, defeating Ons Jabeur of Tunisia (3-6, 6-2, 6-2). Her victory made Rybakina the first player representing Kazakhstan to win a Grand Slam singles title; No. 2-ranked Jabeur was the first Arab woman to play in a Grand Slam final. The next day, No. 3-ranked Novak Djokovic of Serbia defeated Australia's unseeded Nick Kyrgios (4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6) to win his 7th Wimbledon and 21st career Grand Slam singles title.

NASA Shows Off First Webb Telescope Images—NASA on July 12 released the first much-heralded images from the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), the 100-times-more-powerful successor to the still-operating Hubble Space Telescope (launched 1990). Initial images from JWST, which was developed in collaboration with European and Canadian space agencies, revealed previously unseen details of galaxy

clusters and the birth of a star. Launched from French Guiana via rocket in Dec. 2021, the tennis-court-sized scope orbits the Sun.

Smith Takes British Open—Australian Cameron Smith won the 150th Open Championship and his first major title at the Old Course at St. Andrews, Scotland, July 17. In the last round, Smith pulled off eight birdies (five consecutively) to finish at 20-under-268, one stroke ahead of American Cameron Young and two ahead of Rory McIlroy of Northern Ireland.

Danish Racer Wins Tour de France—Jonas Vingegaard of Denmark won the 109th Tour de France July 24, completing the grueling 2,081-mi., 21-stage race in 79 hr., 33 min., 20 sec., ahead of two-time defending champion Tadej Pogacar of Slovenia by 2 min., 43 sec. Brit Geraint Thomas, 2018's winner, finished third. Belgium's Wout van Aert claimed the coveted green sprinter's jersey. The 2022 Tour had the smallest finishing field (135) since 2000, due in large part to COVID-

19, which disqualified at least 17 riders; high temperatures were also a factor.

Flooding Kills Dozens in Kentucky— Nearly 40 people were killed as a result of historic flooding and mudslides brought on by torrential rains July 26-28 in Kentucky's Appalachian foothills. The flooding, which had been made more likely due to climate change and unrestored strip mines, washed away houses after deluging roads and waterways, including the North Fork of the Kentucky River, which rose 18 ft in 10 hours July 28 at Whitesburg, KY, 6 ft above its prior record set in 1957. Pres. Biden July 29 approved a disaster declaration for 13 Kentucky counties.

The same storm system dropped over 9 in. of rain July 25-26 on the St. Louis area, triggering flash flooding that killed at least two people.

England Victorious at Women's EURO 2022––England narrowly edged Germany, 2-1 in extra time, at the 2022 UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) Women's European

Championship July 31 at Wembley Stadium in London, England. It was England's first championship final appearance since 2009 and gave the country its first major international soccer title for any men's or women's team since 1966.

August 2022

National

FBI Executes Mar-a-Lago Search Warrant—The FBI Aug. 8 executed a search warrant at Mar-a-Lago, former Pres. Donald Trump's Palm Beach, FL, residence, over a Justice Dept. investigation into whether Trump illegally took classified documents out of the White House and tried to obstruct the resulting probe. The search found more than 100 classified documents including 31 labeled "confidential," 54 "secret," and 18 "top secret." In total, more than 11,000 documents were recovered that day, along with 48 empty folders marked classified. In Jan. 2022, the National Archives and Records Admin. (NARA), the

independent federal agency that legally retains ownership of a president's documents after leaving office, had retrieved 15 boxes from Mar-a-Lago that should have been transferred to the archives a year earlier. That revelation, which included 184 classified docs, reportedly triggered the ongoing probe.

Trump, who publicized the FBI's raid via a personal statement, accused the FBI of misconduct and the "weaponization of the Justice System" and alleged that "Radical Left Democrats" organized the probe to subvert his potential 2024 presidential run. Threats against the FBI surged, and in Cincinnati, an armed man in body armor was killed by police Aug. 11 after he tried to breach FBI offices. Atty. Gen. Merrick Garland in a brief speech said the DOJ had filed a motion to unseal the search warrant, a redacted version of which was released Aug. 26. Media reports later in the month detailed the extremely sensitive nature of some of the found documents, including ones on U.S. intelligence gathering.

Inflation Eases Slightly as Gas Prices Decline; Economy Recovers Remaining Pandemic Job Losses; Other Economic News—The rate of annual consumer inflation eased slightly, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released Aug. 10, dipping from 9.1% in June to 8.5% in July, as energy prices began to decline. The national average price for a gallon of regular gas dropped from $4.93 in June to $4.56 in July, still up $1.42 from a year earlier, according to the Energy Information Admin. Single-family home sales were down 12.6% in July from the month prior, and 29.6% from a year earlier, according to an Aug. 23 Census Bureau and Dept. of Housing and Urban Development report; analysts attributed the decline to persistently high prices and fast-rising mortgage rates.

The BLS Aug. 5 reported that the economy added 528,000 jobs in July, replacing the balance of the roughly 22 mil jobs lost in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic. The unemployment

rate fell a tenth of a point, to 3.5%. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed the month at 31,510.43, down 4.1% from July, while the S&P 500 finished Aug. at 3,955.00, a 4.2% decrease. The Nasdaq Composite Index lost over 4.6% to close at 11,816.20.

Southern Border Migrant Arrests at Record Levels; Texas Steps Up Controversial Migrant Busing Program—Apprehensions of migrants on the U.S. southern border during the first 10 months of FY2022 reached nearly 1.95 mil, easily surpassing the previous record of more than 1.73 mil during all of FY2021, according to data released Aug. 15 by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Analysts cautioned that CBP's figures included multiple attempts by "repeat crossers"; 26% of migrants stopped in June and 22% the next month had been apprehended at least once before in the past 12 months.

Texas Gov. Greg Abbott (R) continued his administration's controversial program, introduced in Apr. 2022, of

busing migrants from the Texas-Mexico border to northern U.S. cities such as Washington, DC; New York City; and Chicago; as of Aug. 26, Texas had bused over 7,400 migrants to the nation's capital and over 1,500 to New York. Abbott July 7 had signed an executive order authorizing the Texas National Guard and state law enforcement to arrest migrants entering illegally from Mexico and return them to federal border crossings.

Biden Signs Major Climate Bill, PACT Act—Pres. Joe Biden signed a sweeping $700-bil climate, health care, and tax package Aug. 16, providing $369 bil for clean energy investments and consumer tax credits for electric cars and solar panels that, along with other provisions, were projected to cut U.S. carbon emissions by 40% by 2030. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 also provided for Affordable Care Act insurance premium subsidies, capped seniors' Medicare out-of-pocket drug expenses at $2,000 per year, allowed the

government to negotiate prices with drugmakers, and allocated $80 bil to the IRS to hire more agents and modernize. Raising nearly $740 bil in revenue over the next decade, mainly through a 15% minimum tax on corporations making over $1 bil and a 1% tax on stock buybacks, the act was forecast to shrink the federal budget deficit by approx. $300 bil over the same span. Despite the bill's name, the Congressional Budget Office said it would have a "negligible effect" on inflation in 2022-23.

The Senate passed the bill Aug. 7 on a party-line 51-50 vote––with Vice Pres. Kamala Harris breaking the tie––before the House Aug. 12 approved it as amended, 220-207, with all Republicans in opposition. The bill's passage followed 18 months of sometimes contentious negotiations, during which an earlier iteration, the roughly $2-tril Build Back Better Act, had stalled.

Biden on Aug. 10 signed into law the bipartisan PACT Act, expanding health care for veterans who were in contact

with toxic “burn pits” the U.S. military regularly used overseas.

Biden Cancels $10,000 in Student Debt for Most Borrowers—Pres. Biden signed an executive order Aug. 24 canceling up to $10,000 in federal student loans for persons earning less than $125,000 per year and up to $20,000 in debt for students who received Federal Pell Grants. According to the White House, the action would benefit 43 mil borrowers. Biden also extended the COVID-era pause on student loan repayment––in effect since Mar. 2020—through Dec. 31, 2022. Though the order applied to existing federal loans and Pell Grants only, it also eased repayment, including loan forgiveness after 10 years for initial loans of $12,000 or less and elimination of accruing interest for those making payments. Republicans threatened legal challenges against Biden’s authority to unilaterally forgive the loans, and critics declared the move unfair to those who had already paid while lambasting the cost of the change.

International

U.S. House Speaker Visits Taiwan—U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D, CA), met with Taiwanese Pres. Tsai Ing-wen and other lawmakers Aug. 3 in Taipei, the capital, and said publicly afterwards that China "will not isolate Taiwan by preventing us to travel there." But both Pelosi and the Biden administration—which reportedly opposed her visit—said the U.S. would maintain its "one China" policy recognizing Beijing and the Communist Party as China's official government and acknowledging diplomatically China's claim that Taiwan is part of China, while allowing the U.S to have unofficial and defense relations with Taiwan. The day after Pelosi's Taiwan visit, China conducted military drills in waters surrounding Taiwan, including launching live missiles at offshore targets. China Aug. 5 also paused cooperation with the U.S. in eight policy areas, including climate change. On Aug. 12, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Chinese officials were preparing for an in-person

meeting between Pres. Xi Jinping and Pres. Biden at the upcoming G20 summit in Nov. in Bali, Indonesia.

Ukraine Strikes Targets in Russia, Announces Offensive in South; Other Invasion News—Ukraine's military Aug. 9 appeared to carry out its first large-scale strike on bases in the Russian-annexed Crimean Peninsula at Saky airfield and ammunition warehouses in Novooleksiivka. Other strikes by Ukraine, targeting ammunition depots and other military facilities within Russia, were reported the following week, including one near Timonovo, in Belgorod province. At multiple points in Aug., each side blamed the other for the shelling of Europe's largest nuclear power plant, in Zaporizhzhia in southeastern Ukraine. Stressing nuclear risk, 42 countries and the EU called Aug. 15 for Russia to immediately withdraw from the plant, which had been in its control since Mar. but was still operated by Ukrainian technicians.

Ukraine’s military Aug. 29 announced an offensive to retake areas across its southern region; officials that same day claimed troops pushed through Russia’s outer line of defense in the port city of Kherson. Under a UN-brokered agreement, the first cargo ship carrying grain since the start of the invasion left Odesa Aug. 1. The U.S. on Aug. 24—the six-month anniversary of Russia’s invasion—announced nearly $3 bil in military assistance to Ukraine, its largest such package to date, bringing the total since Biden took office to over $13.5 bil.

Russia Imposes Harsh Sentence on WNBA Star––A Russian court sentenced American WNBA star and two-time Olympic gold medalist Brittney Griner Aug. 4 to nine years in a penal colony after she pleaded guilty to bringing two cannabis vape cartridges into the country, where they are illegal. Detained since mid-Feb., Griner told the court she had accidentally packed the cartridges, which she obtained using a medical prescription in Arizona. Amid strained relations

between Russia and the West over its invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. State Dept. had designated Griner as “wrongfully detained” and was expected to attempt a prisoner swap.

CDC Announces Agency Revamp; China Imposes Additional Lockdowns; Other Pandemic News—U.S. CDC Dir. Rochelle Walensky Aug. 17 announced a restructuring of the agency, acknowledging it had not responded effectively at the start of the coronavirus pandemic and at various points since. At the end of Aug., the CDC reported that average life expectancy in the U.S. in 2021 dropped for the second straight year, by nearly one full year, to 76.1 years; half of the decline was attributed to COVID-19. As of Aug. 31, the CDC reported nearly 94.4 mil cumulative confirmed cases in the U.S. (incl. 1.04 mil deaths), as the seven-day moving average of new infections declined from more than 122,000 at the beginning of Aug. to less than 87,000 at its close.

The World Health Org. tallied over 600 mil cumulative global cases (incl. nearly 6.5 mil deaths) as of Aug. 31. Maintaining China's zero-tolerance policy, authorities Aug. 29 closed the largest wholesale electronics market in the world, in Shenzhen, for several days after infection flare-ups were detected; millions were ordered under lockdown. According to Our World in Data, 62.2% of the global population was fully vaccinated as of Aug. 31, compared to 67.6% in the U.S. In mid-Aug., the UK became the first country to approve a vaccine booster targeting the Omicron variant.

Unrest Afflicts Baghdad as Prominent Cleric Leaves Politics— Amid Iraq's longest political impasse since the U.S. invasion in 2003, supporters of the popular Iraqi Shiite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr Aug. 29-30 stormed the presidential palace in Baghdad, igniting clashes with security personnel in which at least 30 people were killed and over 400 injured. The incident came after al-Sadr announced his

retirement from politics via Twitter. Violence quelled only after he made an appeal for calm on a live TV broadcast. Iraq's parliament had been deadlocked since Oct. 2021 elections, when al-Sadr's party won the most seats but lacked a governing majority; his entire political bloc resigned their seats in June. In late July, al-Sadr supporters began holding extended sit-ins at parliament as parties struggled to agree on the specifics of dissolving parliament and holding new snap elections.

UN Releases Damning Report on Treatment of Uyghur Minority in China––On Aug. 31, the UN human rights office released a long-anticipated report on northwestern China's Uyghur ethnic minority that concluded the treatment of the mostly Muslim group, numbering around 11 mil, as well as other Turkic communities in the Xinjiang region, may constitute crimes against humanity. The report confirmed abuses including forced labor, torture, and large-scale arbitrary detention.

General

Water Shortage on Colorado River Declared; Flooding Shuts Down Arid Death Valley; More Climate News–– The Interior Dept. Aug. 16 declared a first-ever water shortage for the Colorado River Basin after the U.S.'s largest water reservoir, Lake Mead, sank to around 28% capacity, its lowest level since the Hoover Dam's construction in the 1930s. Lake Mead, on the Arizona-Nevada border, has dropped more than 140 ft since the start in 2000 of a megadrought in the Southwest. The reservoir provides water to about 25 mil people in Arizona, Nevada, California, and Mexico. The designation of a Tier 2a shortage triggered water supply cuts to Arizona, Nevada, and Mexico by 21%, 8%, and 7%, respectively, beginning in Jan. 2023.

Amid continuing drought, near-record rain fell Aug. 5 on California's Death Valley Natl. Park, causing flash flooding that damaged roadways and closed the park for two weeks. The parched Dallas-Fort Worth, TX, area received 15 in. of

rain in 24 hours Aug. 21-22, killing at least one person and causing an estimated $4.5-$6 bil in damages, according to AccuWeather. Regional heat waves continued, with more than 80 mil in the central and eastern U.S. under heat alerts Aug. 4, and 40-60 mil people across multiple Western states suffering soaring temps through early Sept.

Monsoon Rains Kill 1,300+ in Pakistan—Record rains killed more than 1,300 people in Pakistan between mid-June and early Sept. and left more than a third of the country underwater, according to satellite images released Aug. 30 by the European Space Agency. Officially the wettest monsoon season since the start of national record keeping in 1961, the amount of rain that fell was 3 to 10 times above normal, depending on the province. Pakistan's largest river, the Indus, swelled to roughly 60 mi wide, forming an enormous lake. According to Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority, flooding affected some 33 mil people as of Aug. 28 and damaged over 2

mil acres of crops and some 2,100 mi of roads.

Flooding Incapacitates Water System in Mississippi Capital— Residents of Jackson, MS, the state's capital and largest city, were left without safe drinking water from their taps beginning Aug. 29 after the Pearl River, flooded from heavy rains, overwhelmed the city's main water treatment plant. Pres. Biden declared the crisis a federal emergency Aug. 30, the same day Gov. Tate Reeves (R) activated the National Guard to distribute water and implemented a state of emergency. A boil-water advisory, in place since late July due to persistent water quality issues, was lifted on Sept. 15. The Environmental Protection Agency, which has documented issues with the city's water treatment system dating back to a Mar. 2000 investigation, launched a more exhaustive probe in Sept. Jackson mayor Chokwe Antar Lumumba (D) said it would take $2 bil to completely repair and replace the failing system.

September 2022

National

Judge Orders “Special Master” in Trump White House Documents Probe—A federal judge Sept. 5 approved former Pres. Donald Trump’s request to appoint an independent arbiter, known as a “special master,” to review White House documents seized by the FBI from his Mar-a-Lago, FL, estate in Aug. The judge’s order temporarily suspended the Justice Dept.’s review of the records, some of which were believed to be sensitive or classified. The ruling by Judge Aileen Cannon, appointed by Trump in 2020, was criticized by many legal experts––including Trump’s own attorney general William Barr––as unprecedented overstepping of federal investigatory powers and likely to be overturned on appeal on different legal grounds. The Justice Dept. was successful in its appeal to a federal appeals court, Sept. 21, allowing the department to continue

examining a subset of seized documents with classification markings.

Florida Governor's Migrant Flights Draw Scrutiny––Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) Sept. 14 sent nearly 50 Venezuelan asylum seekers aboard two chartered flights from San Antonio, TX, to the Massachusetts resort island of Martha's Vineyard. The flights, which were unannounced and sent local officials scrambling to shelter and feed the migrants, followed several relocations of migrants from GOP-controlled border states to Democrat-led cities. Those efforts included buses sent by Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey (R) and Texas Gov. Greg Abbott (R) to the Democrat-controlled "sanctuary cities" of Washington, DC; New York City; and Chicago. Paid for as part of a Florida legislature-approved $12 mil allocation to send migrants out of the state, the flights to Martha's Vineyard were lambasted by Democrats as a possibly illegal political stunt. Bexar County (TX) Sheriff Javier Salazar (D) opened a criminal investigation amid

allegations that the migrants were falsely promised jobs and housing to recruit them onto the flights.

Federal Reserve Announces Third Straight Interest-Rate Hike, Targeting Inflation; Other Economic News––The Federal Reserve on Sept. 21 raised benchmark interest rates by 0.75% for the third time in three months as inflation remained its chief concern. In spite of previous rate hikes, the inflation rate eased only slightly in Aug., according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released Sept. 13, with the Consumer Price Index up 8.3% over the previous Aug., compared to 8.5% in July. Though gas prices fell for a third straight month, grocery prices rose by 13.5% for the highest annual increase in 43 years, and the cost of electricity soared 15.8%.

A tentative deal reached Sept. 15 between freight rail workers' unions and management headed off a strike that would have halted roughly 7,000 freight trains and disrupted Amtrak passenger rail service at an estimated cost of $2 bil

per day to the national economy; however, the deal still needed to be ratified by union member vote. The BLS reported that employers added 315,000 jobs in Aug. while the unemployment rate ticked up to 3.7%. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed the month at 28,725.51, down 8.8% from Aug., while the S&P 500 finished Sept. at 3,585.62, a 9.3% decrease. The Nasdaq Composite Index, meanwhile, lost nearly 10.5% to close at 10,575.62.

New York Civil Suit Accuses Trump of "Staggering" Business Fraud–– Compounding former Pres. Trump's legal woes, New York State Atty. Gen. Letitia James filed a broad $250-mil civil lawsuit Sept. 21 in the State Supreme Court alleging that Trump, three of his children, and his company systematically defrauded lenders and insurers by overstating Trump's wealth. The suit, which accused Trump and the others of more than 200 such violations over 10 years, cited numerous instances of alleged overvaluation of real estate,

including Trump's Florida estate, Mar-a-Lago, which had been valued at almost 10 times its actual value. The suit also sought to revoke Trump's ability to oversee companies in the state.

In Aug., former Trump Org. chief financial officer Allen Weisselberg pleaded guilty to accepting more than $1.7 mil in untaxed compensation and other criminal charges brought by the Manhattan district attorney.

International

Truss Installed as British Prime Minister––Former foreign sec. Liz Truss took office as the UK's new Conservative Party prime minister on Sept. 6, replacing Boris Johnson following multiple scandals. The country's fourth prime minister since 2016, Truss faced several immediate challenges, including spiking inflation and energy prices, labor strikes, tensions with China, and a splintered governing party. Later in the month, Truss announced plans for the largest tax cuts in a half-century, which would slash the top

income tax rate while also increasing government debt through borrowing. Truss abandoned the tax proposal in early Oct. after its unveiling rattled UK financial markets. The British pound on Sept. 26 fell briefly to a record-low $1.035 against the U.S. dollar.

Ukrainian Forces Carry Out Successful Counteroffensive; Other Invasion Developments—Ukrainian forces Sept. 6 launched a successful blitz to retake territory in the northeast from Russian occupying forces, claiming nearly all of the Kharkiv region, adjacent to the Russian-occupied Donbas region, within a week. Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy Sept. 12 said the counteroffensive and efforts in the east and south reclaimed over 2,300 sq mi.

Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin in a national address Sept. 21 called for a partial mobilization of up to 300,000 reservists to be deployed to Ukraine; he warned Western leaders he was not bluffing on threats to use nuclear weapons. Putin’s order triggered

demonstrations that led to the arrests by the end of the month of more than 2,000 protesters, and within a week, at least 200,000 Russians had fled to nearby countries. Four Russian-controlled regions of Ukraine (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia) held referenda on joining Russia—widely denounced as shams that easily passed—and Putin Sept. 30 announced their annexation. Large gas leaks detected in late Sept. in two natural gas pipelines from Russia to Europe triggered allegations of sabotage.

Queen Elizabeth II Dies After Seven Decades on British Throne—Queen Elizabeth II, the UK's longest reigning monarch, died Sept. 8 at the age of 96 at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Her death, after months of declining health, came just two days after she formally appointed Liz Truss the UK's new prime minister. After serving as an Army auto mechanic during World War II, Elizabeth acceded to the throne in 1952 upon the death of her father, King George VI. As the country

elected 16 prime ministers and the world went through tremendous geopolitical, economic, and cultural changes, Queen Elizabeth's symbolic role was a constant for Britain in a post-imperial, post-industrial era.

Upon Elizabeth's death, her eldest son, 73-year-old Prince Charles, acceded to the throne as King Charles III. Prince William, heir apparent to the throne, and his wife Catherine were named by Charles as Prince and Princess of Wales. Charles on Sept. 9 delivered his first address to the nation as king. Ten days later, a state funeral for Elizabeth was held at Westminster Abbey in London.

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Clashes Kill Dozens—Clashes along a disputed portion of the 600-mi-long border between former Soviet republics Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan killed approx. 100 people, including at least 37 civilians, Sept 14-19. Each side blamed the other for triggering the hostilities, which were said to have broken out between border guards in Batken and Soghd provinces.

Nearly 60 of the fatalities reportedly occurred in Kyrgyzstan, where authorities said nearly 140,000 people were displaced after homes were burned. Tajik authorities said numerous houses on their side were also torched. Security officials reached an agreement Sept. 25 to demilitarize the afflicted section.

Death of Woman Arrested for Dress-Code Violation Sparks Iran Protests— Anti-government demonstrations in Iran were triggered by the death in police custody Sept. 16 of 22-year-old Kurdish woman Mahsa Amini, who had been arrested in Tehran for allegedly disobeying hijab dress-code laws. The women-led demonstrations began in Amini's hometown, Saqqez, in Kurdistan province, and spread to at least 80 cities. Security forces fired live rounds into crowds, killing at least 83 people as of Sept. 29, according to Norway-based NGO Iran Human Rights; Iran state media put the number of protesters and security forces killed at 41.

Accusing armed groups in Iraq's Kurdish region of fomenting unrest, Iran in late Sept. launched cross-border rocket and drone attacks that killed 13 people. In Zahedan, Iran, at least 66 were killed Sept. 30 in a confrontation that became known as "Bloody Friday." While state media described the incident as a separatist attack, other media later reported it as a crackdown on protesters by security forces.

Biden Declares COVID-19 Pandemic "Over"; Other Pandemic News—Pres. Joe Biden, in a CBS *60 Minutes* interview airing Sept. 18, said the "pandemic is over," despite the country still having "a problem with COVID." (A week earlier, World Health Org. head Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said the pandemic's end was "in sight.") Some in the Biden administration expressed concerns that Biden's comments, made as U.S. daily deaths from the virus exceeded 400, could deter efforts to secure funding for anti-COVID measures and slow uptake of booster vaccines. The CDC on Sept. 1

recommended Omicron variant-targeted booster vaccines for those eligible.

As of Sept. 30, the CDC reported nearly 96.2 mil cumulative confirmed cases (incl. 1.05 mil deaths) in the U.S., with a seven-day moving average case count of less than 46,100, the fewest since Apr. 2022. Globally, the World Health Org. reported 614.7 mil cases (incl. over 6.5 mil deaths). According to Our World in Data, more than 62.7% of the global population was fully vaccinated as of Sept. 30, compared to just over 68.0% in the U.S.; South America was the most vaccinated region, at nearly 77.0%, while Africa remained the least vaccinated, at 23.2%.

Far-Right Candidates Dominate Italian Election, Lead in Swedish Vote—A center-right coalition led by far-right leader Giorgia Meloni won an absolute majority of seats in Italy's parliament in a snap general election held Sept. 25, bringing the country its first far-right government since World War II. Some leaders expressed concern over the neo-fascist roots of the coalition's largest

party, the far-right populist Brothers of Italy (FdI), despite assurances from FdI leader Meloni that the coalition would “govern for everyone.” Meloni’s alliance drew about 44% of the total vote, with FdI alone garnering 26%, up from less than 4.5% in 2018. Saddled with public debt exceeding 150% of its GDP, Italy’s immediate challenges included high unemployment, weak economic growth, and soaring inflation. Meloni took office as prime minister Oct. 22.

Sweden Prime Min. Magdalena Andersson Sept. 14 announced her resignation after her center-left coalition narrowly lost to a right-wing alliance in general voting Sept. 11. Though the far-right, neo-Nazi-rooted Sweden Democrats won the most support (over 20%, and 73 seats) in the winning bloc, the party’s leader, Jimmie Akesson, was unlikely to become prime minister due to lack of support from the other parties. Center-right Moderate party (68 seats) leader Ulf Kristersson was instead tasked with working to form Sweden’s next

government; he took office as prime minister Oct. 18.

Cuba Legalizes Same-Sex Marriage—Cubans overwhelmingly approved legalizing same-sex marriage in a referendum held Sept. 25. Roughly two-thirds of those who turned out voted to support the measure, which also allows same-sex couples to adopt children, permits surrogate pregnancies, and codifies punishment for domestic violence. The development was a departure from earlier government policies, which had sent LGBTQ people to forced labor camps in the 1960s and 1970s. Cuba formally legalized homosexuality in 1979.

General

Swiatek, Alcaraz Take U.S. Open Tennis Titles; Serena Williams and Federer Retire—Top-ranked 21-year-old Iga Swiatek of Poland defeated Tunisia's Ons Jabeur in straight sets (6-2, 7-6) to win the U.S. Open women's singles championship and her third Grand Slam

singles title Sept. 10 at Arthur Ashe Stadium in Flushing, NY. On Sept. 11, Spaniard Carlos Alcaraz overcame Norway's Casper Ruud (6-4, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3), securing his first Grand Slam title.

Retiring tennis legend Serena Williams was eliminated from her final competitive tournament following a third-round U.S. Open loss Sept. 2 to Australian Ajla Tomljanovic´. Over a 27-year professional career, the 41-year-old Williams amassed 4 Olympic gold medals, 23 Grand Slam singles titles—a record for any player in the Open era—and 14 Grand Slam doubles titles. Men's tennis great Roger Federer of Switzerland announced his retirement ahead of London's Laver Cup, from which he and doubles partner Rafael Nadal of Spain—his rival for nearly his entire career––were eliminated Sept. 23. The 41-year-old Federer had collected 20 Grand Slam singles titles over his 24-year professional career.

***Ted Lasso, Succession* Triumph Again at Emmys**—HBO's dynastic saga *Succession* won its second Emmy for

outstanding TV drama series at the 74th Primetime Emmy Awards Sept. 12 in Los Angeles. Apple TV+'s soccer-team sitcom *Ted Lasso* won four awards, including its second straight Emmy for outstanding comedy series. HBO's social satire *The White Lotus* took home an evening-high five Emmys, including outstanding limited/anthology series.

Las Vegas Wins WNBA Championship—The Las Vegas Aces won Game 4 over the Connecticut Sun, 78-71, at Mohegan Sun Arena in Uncasville, CT, Sept. 18, to claim the franchise's first WNBA Championship. The match-up was a back-and-forth crowd-pleaser in the final quarter, with Las Vegas reclaiming the lead with less than 2.5 min. remaining. Aces point guard Chelsea Gray, who sank 9 of 13 for 20 points in Game 4 and averaged 18.3 points per game in the series, was named Finals MVP.

Hurricane Fiona Slams Puerto Rico, Caribbean, Canada—Hurricane Fiona on Sept. 18 reached Puerto Rico's

southwestern coast as a Category 1 storm, delivering 85 mph winds and torrential rain that caused deadly flash flooding and mudslides and cut off power to the U.S. territory's 3.3 mil residents. A week later, roughly 45% of customers remained without electricity, and 20% did not have running water. Pres. Joe Biden Sept. 21 approved a major disaster declaration, making additional FEMA funds available. At least 15 deaths were attributed to the storm, according to Puerto Rican health officials, but more were being investigated as hurricane related.

After damaging more than 8,000 homes in the Dominican Republic, Fiona strengthened into a Category 3 storm, then crashed into the British territory of Turks and Caicos. Downgraded to a post-tropical cyclone, Fiona made landfall in Canada's Nova Scotia Sept. 24.

NASA Impacts Asteroid in Planetary Defense Test—An unmanned NASA spacecraft successfully collided with an asteroid some 6.8 mil mi from Earth on

Sept. 26. The space agency's Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission was intended to assess the potential to alter the trajectories of asteroids that pose a danger to Earth. The probe, launched in Nov. 2021, slammed into the approx. 530-ft asteroid Dimorphos at about 14,000 mph, modifying its orbit.

Hurricane Ian Strikes Cuba, Florida—After knocking out power to Cuba, Hurricane Ian strengthened to a Category 4 storm and made landfall Sept. 28 on the barrier island of Cayo Costa, FL, with up to 150 mph winds. Ian then tracked across central Florida as a weakened tropical storm, bringing more than 20 in. of rain to some areas, before it headed over open water and subsequently made landfall in South Carolina Sept. 30 as a Category 1 hurricane with 85 mph winds. Ian was responsible for more than 110 deaths, nearly all in Florida; roughly half of the fatalities occurred in Lee County, where a 15-ft storm surge lashed Fort Myers.

Ian was Florida's deadliest storm since 1935. A CoreLogic projection assessed Ian's damage in Florida at up to $47 bil, making it the state's costliest hurricane since Andrew in 1992.

October 2022

National

Inflation Persists Despite Rate Hikes; OPEC Cuts Production; Musk Acquires Twitter; Other Economic News—Annual U.S. inflation eased only slightly in Sept., to 8.2% from 8.3% in Aug. according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report released Oct. 13, despite five Federal Reserve benchmark interest rate hikes in 2022. Overall, consumer prices rose by a greater-than-expected 0.4% in Sept. from the month prior, due largely to food, housing, and medical care costs. Average rates Oct. 27 for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage exceeded 7%, the highest average in two decades. The 24-member OPEC Plus coalition, led by Russia and Saudi Arabia, on Oct. 5 announced a 2 mil barrel per

day cut in oil production, a move likely to increase U.S. and global energy costs.

The U.S. economy added 263,000 jobs in Sept., the BLS reported Oct. 7, as the unemployment rate returned to a 50-year-low 3.5%. The Bureau of Economic Analysis Sept. 29 in its third and final estimate for the second quarter of 2022 said that U.S. GDP declined at an annualized rate of 0.6%, compared to a 1.6% drop the previous quarter. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Oct. at 32,732.95, up nearly 14.0% from Sept., as the S&P500 finished the month at 3,871.98, an 8.0% increase; the Nasdaq Composite Index, meanwhile, gained 3.9% to close at 10,988.15.

In early Oct., Tesla and SpaceX CEO Elon Musk reversed course amid a legal battle and agreed to complete the acquisition of social media site Twitter for his original proposed $44 bil offer; the sale was finalized Oct. 27.

House Jan. 6 Committee Subpoenas Trump; Bannon Sentenced for Contempt of Congress; Other

Developments—Marking a major escalation, the House select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol voted unanimously in its ninth public hearing, Oct. 13, to subpoena testimony and documents from former Pres. Donald Trump relevant to his alleged role in the events. Committee Chair Bennie Thompson (D, MS) and Vice Chair Liz Cheney (R, WY), in their subpoena letter the following week, accused Trump of playing a central role in an intentional and "multi-part effort" to reverse the results of the 2020 election. The hearing also included testimony from former White House aide Cassidy Hutchinson, via video deposition, that Trump knew he lost the election while publicly claiming otherwise. According to depositions from campaign staff and White House aides and archived emails, Trump planned as early as July 2020 to declare victory regardless of the election outcome. The committee made public text messages and emails showing the Secret Service had received warnings of threats

before Jan. 6, including against then-Vice Pres. Mike Pence if he certified the election results. The committee also showed previously unseen videos, including footage documenting calls between House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D, CA) and Pence as they attempted to coordinate an emergency response after they were evacuated.

As a consequence of his refusal to comply with the committee's subpoena, former Trump strategist Steve Bannon was sentenced Oct. 21 to four months in prison. Jeremy Bertino Oct. 6 became the first member of the far-right Proud Boys group to plead guilty to seditious conspiracy in the Jan. 6 Capitol riot, strengthening the Justice Dept.'s case against the organization. As of Oct. 17, over 925 people had been federally charged for participating in the attack.

House Speaker's Spouse Injured in Politically Motivated Attack—Paul Pelosi, the 82-year-old husband of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D, CA), was violently attacked and injured by an

intruder while alone in the couple's San Francisco home Oct. 28. Identified as David DePape, the 42-year-old assailant was armed with a hammer and reportedly broke in through a glass door. According to charging documents, DePape—who said he was on a "suicide mission"—demanded to know where Nancy was with the intent of taking her hostage and interrogating her over the "lies coming out of Washington, DC." Mr. Pelosi, who was able to call 911, sustained a skull fracture and other serious injuries before police could subdue DePape.

U.S. Capitol police opened more than 1,820 cases involving concerning statements or threats against members of Congress in the first three months of 2022; threats against federal lawmakers had more than doubled over the past five years, with over 9,600 investigated in 2021 alone.

International

Violence Intensifies in Tigray; Twin Somalia Bombings Kill at Least 100—

More than 50 people were killed by an Ethiopian air strike on a school allegedly sheltering internally displaced persons (IDPs) Oct. 4 in Adi Daero in northern Ethiopia’s breakaway Tigray region, according to Tigray forces and at least two aid workers cited in a Reuters report. The airstrike, if confirmed, would be one of the deadliest attacks since the start of the conflict nearly two years earlier; researchers estimated some 500,000 Tigrayans had died because of the fighting and resulting famine, and millions had been displaced. Amid an ongoing offensive that shattered a five-month truce in Aug., Ethiopian and Eritrean forces Oct. 17 took control of the strategic city of Shire about 15 mi south of Adi Daero.

Twin car bombs detonated in the Somalian capital of Mogadishu Oct. 29, killing at least 100 people outside the national education ministry. Claimed by the extremist group al-Shabab, the bombings were the deadliest civilian attack in Somalia since a truck bombing

killed more than 500 people at the same intersection five years earlier.

Russia Targets Ukrainian Cities, Energy Infrastructure; Ukraine Retakes More Territory in East and South; Other Invasion News—Russia's military on Oct. 10 subjected Ukraine's civilians to the heaviest and most widespread round of air strikes since the start of the war, after Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin accused Ukraine of orchestrating a large explosion on the Kerch Strait Bridge linking Russian-annexed Crimea with Russia. Three people were killed in the explosion, which partially disabled the bridge. Air strikes were launched against more than a dozen cities including Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Lviv, killing at least 19 civilians. Russian air assaults on water, electricity, and heating infrastructure continued throughout the month; more than 1,100 towns and villages throughout Ukraine were without electricity as of Oct. 18, after 30% of Ukraine's power stations were destroyed, according to Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Ukrainian forces Oct. 1, after weeks of fighting, retook the strategic city of Lyman in northeastern Donetsk; soon after, Ukrainian forces broke through Russia's defenses in northern Kherson province, leaving Russia no longer in complete control of any of the four regions it had claimed as "annexed." Putin, without citing evidence, repeatedly claimed Ukraine was planning to detonate a radioactive "dirty bomb," which some feared portended Russia's own use of such a device. In late Oct., Russia pulled out of a UN-brokered agreement that guaranteed safe passage for ships carrying grain from Ukraine, in response to what it claimed was a large-scale drone attack on its Black Sea naval fleet in Crimea Oct. 29.

British Prime Minister Resigns; Sunak Installed—After just 45 days in office, British Prime Min. Liz Truss resigned Oct. 20 amid financial chaos and rebellion within her own Conservative Party. Truss in early Oct. canceled her proposed tax plan—reportedly to be

financed by increased borrowing—after its unveiling shook domestic financial markets and forced a round of bond-buying to regain stability. Truss Oct. 14 fired Finance Min. Kwasi Kwarteng before stepping down. Truss's replacement, Rishi Sunak, was sworn in Oct. 25. The 42-year-old Sunak, a Brexit supporter who served as finance minister under former Prime Min. Boris Johnson, was the UK's first non-white leader and first of Asian ancestry, as well as its youngest PM in more than 200 years. In his first speech, Sunak stressed the economic challenges facing Britain, including an inflation rate that exceeded 10% in the 12 months through Sept. 2022.

Chinese President Granted Unprecedented Third Term—Chinese Pres. Xi Jinping secured a third five-year term as the country's Communist Party leader in a closed-door vote Oct. 23. The extension of Xi's rule was a break from precedent; China's congress in 2018 had abolished the two-term limit established

by Deng Xiaoping in 1982. Further cementing his power, Xi was believed to have handpicked the other six members of the powerful Politburo Standing Committee.

Omicron-Targeted Booster Reception Sluggish; Other COVID-19 News—U.S. residents were slow to receive an updated bivalent COVID-19 vaccine booster shot, with less than 9% of those 18 years and older and just over 20% of those 65 years and older receiving the Omicron-targeted boosters by Oct. 27, according to the CDC. (68.4% of U.S. residents had received the full primary series.) According to Our World in Data, 62.5% of the world's population was fully vaccinated.

Weekly U.S. cases of COVID-19 fell to less than 266,000 (with 2,649 deaths) for the week ending Oct. 26, the lowest level since mid-Apr., according to the CDC, at the same time confirmed cumulative cases in the U.S. reached nearly 97.4 mil cases (with nearly 1.1 mil deaths). Globally, the World Health Org. reported

627 mil confirmed cumulative cases as of Oct. 31, with over 6.5 mil deaths.

Leftist Brazilian President Makes Political Comeback—Leftist former Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-10) narrowly denied incumbent right-wing Pres. Jair Bolsonaro a second term in Brazil's presidential runoff held Oct. 30. Defeating Bolsonaro 50.9% to 49.1% in a contentious race, Lula had vowed to curb deforestation in the Amazon, which had surged more than 70% under Bolsonaro's mining-friendly administration. The former labor organizer had also pledged to raise wages and boost social spending. Lula's prior presidency had been plagued by allegations of corruption, for which he had been tried and served 19 months in prison before his convictions were annulled in 2021.

In the months leading up to voting, Bolsonaro claimed electronic voting machines were vulnerable to fraud and that he might not accept the results; though Bolsonaro did not formally concede after the runoff, his

administration on Nov. 1 agreed to a transition of power.

General

Indonesian Soccer Stadium Stampede Kills 130+ Fans—Over 130 people were killed Oct. 1 in a stampede at a soccer match at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. The incident occurred after some 3,000 disappointed fans rushed the field following the loss of the home team, Arema FC. Security personnel used batons and shields against fans, then fired numerous rounds of tear gas that reportedly triggered the deadly stampede. Some exit gates were locked and police criticized club officials for allowing an over-capacity crowd and exits that were too narrow.

American Grandmaster Accused of Cheating—Rocking the chess world, an investigation released Oct. 4 by Chess.com alleged that U.S. grandmaster Hans Niemann, then ranked 40th in the world, “likely cheated” in more than 100

virtual matches on its online platform. Chess.com's cheating-detection algorithm identified matches as recently as Aug. 2020 in which the then-17-year-old had allegedly employed dishonest tactics. The findings contradicted Niemann's public admission in late Sept. to cheating twice in his career. World No. 1-ranked Magnus Carlsen had withdrawn from an online match Sept. 19 after only one move and subsequently accused Niemann, his opponent, of cheating.

Sandy Hook Families Awarded $965 Mil; Parkland Shooter Sentenced—A Connecticut jury Oct. 12 ordered InfoWars host Alex Jones to pay $965 mil to families of eight victims of the 2012 mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School over repeated false claims that the shooting, which killed 20 children and six educators, was a hoax staged to justify gun control. It was the second judgment against Jones for spreading the conspiracy, after a nearly $50-mil Texas settlement in Aug.

On Oct. 13, the person who fatally shot 17 people at Florida's Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in 2018 was spared the death penalty and given life in prison without the possibility of parole. The non-unanimous jury decision came after Nikolas Cruz's lawyers argued mitigating circumstances, including his mother's abuse of drugs and alcohol while pregnant with Cruz.

Heavy Flooding in Nigeria Kills 600—Nigeria's worst flooding in 10 years killed more than 600 people as of Oct. 16, including over 75 reportedly drowned after a boat capsized in a swollen river in Anambra state, according to the country's humanitarian affairs ministry. Starting in early summer, the rainy-season flooding affected most of the country (27 of 36 states). Displacing some 1.3 mil people and destroying over 80,000 houses, the flooding was blamed by officials on climate change-exacerbated rainfall and water released from Lagdo Dam in adjacent Cameroon.

Seoul Crowd Crush Kills Halloween Revelers—South Korean Pres. Yoon Suk-yeol declared a national period of mourning after at least 156 people, mostly teens and young adults, were killed Oct. 29 in a crowd crush in an alleyway in Itaewon, Seoul's nightlife district. The victims were among up to 100,000 gathered for the country's first major Halloween celebration since the lifting of pandemic restrictions.

Gujarat Suspension Bridge Collapse Kills Over 130 People—A 143-year-old cable suspension bridge over the Machchhu River in Gujarat, India, collapsed Oct. 30, killing at least 134 people. Previously closed for almost seven months for repairs, the bridge was reopened just four days prior to the tragedy. At least 177 people were rescued from the river after the bridge's failure.

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OBITUARIES

For those whose deaths occurred Nov. 1, 2021 to Oct. 31, 2022.

A

Abe, Shinzo, 67, Japanese prime minister (2006-07, 2012-20) known for economic policy "Abenomics"; assassinated in Nara, Japan, July 8, 2022.

Abloh, Virgil, 41, fashion designer who founded noted streetwear label Off-White (2013); Chicago, IL, Nov. 28, 2021.

Adams, Neal, 80, comic book artist who revitalized the Batman character in the 1960s; New York, NY, Apr. 28, 2022.

Adnan, Etel, 96, Lebanese-American writer and visual artist, best known for acclaimed novel *Sitt Marie Rose*; Paris, France, Nov. 14, 2021.

Adolfo, 98, Cuban-born American fashion designer whose garments were favored by first lady Nancy Reagan; New York, NY, Nov. 27, 2021.

Albright, Madeleine, 84, Czech-born American diplomat who became the first

woman U.S. sec. of state (1997-2001); also ambassador to the UN (1993-97); Washington, DC, Mar. 23, 2022.

Albritton, Cynthia, 74, visual artist known as Cynthia Plaster Caster famous for casting celebrities' genitalia; Chicago, IL, Apr. 21, 2022.

Alice, Mary, 85, actress known for sitcom *A Different World* (1988-89) and on Broadway in August Wilson's *Fences* (1987); New York, NY, July 27, 2022.

Allen, Gloria, 76, transgender activist who ran a charm school for at-risk youth; Chicago, IL, June 13, 2022.

al-Qaradawi, Yusuf, 96, Egyptian Islamic scholar and author; Doha, Qatar, Sept. 26, 2022.

Altman, Sidney, 82, Nobel Prize-winning Canadian-American molecular biologist who helped discover properties of RNA; Rockleigh, NJ, Apr. 5, 2022.

al-Zawahiri, Ayman, 71, Egyptian-born militant who led al-Qaeda after the death of Osama bin Laden; killed in a U.S. drone attack, Kabul, Afghanistan, July 31, 2022.

Anderson, Louie, 68, Emmy Award-winning comedian and actor known for *Life with Louie* (1994-98) and *Baskets* (2016-19); Las Vegas, NV, Jan. 21, 2022.

Angell, Roger, 101, impassioned baseball writer whose 75-year career at *The New Yorker* included the role of fiction editor; New York, NY, May 20, 2022.

B

Babitz, Eve, 78, writer and visual artist known for *Eve's Hollywood* (1974) and *L.A. Woman* (1982); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 17, 2021.

Bank, Melissa, 61, writer best known for the bestseller *The Girls' Guide to Hunting and Fishing* (1999); East Hampton, NY, Aug. 2, 2022.

Barger, Sonny, 83, biker who co-founded the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club in Oakland, CA (1957); Livermore, CA, June 29, 2022.

Bartlett, Jennifer, 81, Conceptualist artist known for *Rhapsody* (1975-76); Amagansett, NY, July 25, 2022.

Bass, Jules, 87, animator who co-produced the stop-motion *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer* (1964) and *Frosty the Snowman* (1969); Rye, NY, Oct. 25, 2022.

Beck, Aaron T., 100, psychiatrist considered the "father of cognitive behavior therapy"; Philadelphia, PA, Nov. 1, 2021.

Beckett, Julie, 72, disability rights activist who fought for Medicaid funding for families who wanted to care for children at home; Cedar Rapids, IA, May 13, 2022.

Bellecourt, Clyde, 85, American civil rights activist and co-founder of the American Indian Movement (1968); Minneapolis, MN, Jan. 11, 2022.

Bergman, Marilyn, 93, Academy Award-winning songwriter who with husband Alan Bergman co-wrote "The Way We Were" (with Marvin Hamlisch, 1973) and "You Don't Bring Me Flowers" (with Neil Diamond, 1978); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 8, 2022.

Birtwistle, Harrison, 87, British composer whose contemporary classical

works, including opera *Gawain* (1991), drew inspiration from folklore; Mere, Eng., UK, Apr. 18, 2022.

Bogdanovich, Peter, 82, film director and historian whose critical successes included *The Last Picture Show* (1971) and *Paper Moon* (1973); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 6, 2022.

Bossy, Mike, 65, Canadian Hall of Fame ice hockey player who won four Stanley Cups with the NY Islanders (1980-83); Montréal, QC, Canada, Apr. 15, 2022.

Boyd, Charles G., 83, U.S. Air Force fighter pilot who was a prisoner of war in Vietnam for nearly 7 years and later became a 4-star general; Haymarket, VA, Mar. 23, 2022.

Briscoe, Marlin, 76, first Black starting quarterback in modern pro football; Norwalk, CA, June 27, 2022.

Buck, Peter, 90, restaurateur who co-founded the Subway fast-food empire; Danbury, CT, Nov. 18, 2021.

Buechner, Frederick, 96, novelist and theologian best known for *A Long Day's Dying* (1950); Rupert, VT, Aug. 15, 2022.

C

Caan, James, 82, actor known for lead roles in *Brian's Song* (1971), *The Godfather* (1972), and *Misery* (1990); Los Angeles, CA, July 6, 2022.

Canley, John, 84, Vietnam veteran who was the first living Black Marine to receive the Medal of Honor; Bend, OR, May 11, 2022.

Carroll, Pat, 95, versatile Emmy Award-winning actress known for voicing Ursula in *The Little Mermaid* (1989); Cape Cod, MA, July 30, 2022.

Chun Doo-hwan, 90, South Korean military officer who served as president (1980-88) following a military coup; Seoul, South Korea, Nov. 23, 2021.

Clayton, John, 67, NFL reporter; Bellevue, WA, Mar. 18, 2022.

Cleland, Max, 79, U.S. senator (D, GA, 1997-2003) and decorated Vietnam War veteran; Atlanta, GA, Nov. 9, 2021.

Coltrane, Robbie, 72, Scottish actor and comedian best known as Hagrid in the Harry Potter film series; Larbert, Scotland, UK, Oct. 14, 2022.

Cook, Ann Turner, 95, child model for the “Gerber Baby” illustration (1931); St. Petersburg, FL, June 3, 2022.

Coolio, 59, Grammy Award-winning rapper known for hits “Gangsta’s Paradise”(1995) and “Fantastic Voyage” (1994); Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 28, 2022.

Cruise, Julee, 65, singer whose whispery voice was heard on the *Blue Velvet* (1986) and *Twin Peaks* (1990) soundtracks; Pittsfield, MA, June 9, 2022.

Crumb, George, 92, Pulitzer Prize-winning avant-garde composer known for *Echoes of Time and the River* (1967); Media, PA, Feb. 6, 2022.

Culp, Curley, 75, Hall of Fame tackle who helped Kansas City win Super Bowl IV (1970); Pearland, TX, Nov. 27, 2021.

Curl, Robert, Jr., 88, Nobel Prize-winning chemist who discovered buckyballs; Houston, TX, July 3, 2022.

D

Dahl, Arlene, 96, actress and columnist known for *Journey to the Center*

of the Earth (1959); New York, NY, Nov. 29, 2021.

Damadian, Raymond, 86, physician who built the first MRI scanner (1977); Woodbury, NY, Aug. 3, 2022.

Davis, Betty, 77, influential funk singer and songwriter also known for marriage to jazz legend Miles Davis; Homestead, PA, Feb. 9, 2022.

Dawson, Len, 87, Hall of Fame quarterback and broadcaster who led Kansas City to its first Super Bowl win (1970); Kansas City, KS, Aug. 24, 2022.

de Klerk, F.W., 85, Nobel Peace Prize-winning South African president (1989-94), who oversaw the end of apartheid; Cape Town, South Africa, Nov. 11, 2021.

Delgado, Emilio, 81, Mexican-American actor who played Luis on *Sesame Street* (1971-2016); New York, NY, Mar. 10, 2022.

Del Vecchio, Leonardo, 87, Italian executive who founded Luxottica, the world's largest producer of eyeglasses; Milan, Italy, June 27, 2022.

Demarchelier, Patrick, 78, French photographer known for work with supermodels and Princess Diana; France, Mar. 31, 2022.

Derby, Doris, 82, Civil Rights-era photographer who documented the lives of Black Americans in Mississippi; Atlanta, GA, Mar. 28, 2022.

Didion, Joan, 87, writer known for *Slouching Towards Bethlehem* (1968) and memoir *The Year of Magical Thinking* (2005); New York, NY, Dec. 23, 2021.

Dole, Bob, 98, U.S. rep. (R, KS, 1961-69) and senator (1969-96), who served as majority leader (1985-87, 1995-96); nominated for vice pres. (1976) and pres. (1996); Washington, DC, Dec. 5, 2021.

dos Santos, José Eduardo, 79, Angolan president (1979-2017) who transitioned the country to a republic but was accused of corruption; Barcelona, Spain, July 8, 2022.

Dow, Tony, 77, actor known for playing Wally Cleaver on sitcom *Leave It to Beaver* (1957-63); Topanga, CA, July 27, 2022.

Durst, Robert, 78, real estate heir and suspected killer; his participation in docuseries *The Jinx* (2015) led to his conviction in the death of a friend; Stockton, CA, Jan. 10, 2022.

E

Echeverría, Luis, 100, Mexican president (1970-76); as interior secretary (1963-69), he oversaw the Tlatelolco massacre (1968) of student protesters; Cuernavaca, Mexico, July 8, 2022.

Ehrenreich, Barbara, 81, writer and activist known for *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting by in America* (2001); Alexandria, VA, Sept. 1, 2022.

Elder, Lee, 87, first Black golfer to play in the Masters Tournament (1975); Escondido, CA, Nov. 28, 2021.

Elizabeth II, 96, long-ruling queen of the United Kingdom (1952-2022) who modernized the monarchy in the post-imperial era and remained popular despite royal family scandals; Balmoral Castle, Scotland, UK, Sept. 8, 2022.

Ellwood, Paul M., Jr., 95, physician considered the “father of the HMO”; Bellingham, WA, June 20, 2022.

Emery, Ralph, 88, disc jockey and TV host who spent six decades promoting country music; Nashville, TN, Jan. 15, 2022.

Entenmann, Charles, 92, businessman who helped grow the baked goods business Entenmann’s; Hialeah, FL, Feb. 24, 2022.

Evans, Nicholas, 72, British writer best known for bestseller *The Horse Whisperer* (1995); London, Eng., UK, Aug. 9, 2022.

Ewing, Maria, 71, opera soprano and mezzo recognized for her acting abilities; Detroit, MI, Jan. 9, 2022.

F

Farmer, Paul, 62, physician who co-founded non-profit Partners in Health; Butaro, Rwanda, Feb. 21, 2022.

Fazio, Vic, 79, U.S. rep. (D, CA, 1979-99) known for conservationist causes; Arlington, VA, Mar. 16, 2022.

Fernández, Vicente, 81, Grammy Award-winning Mexican singer of traditional ranchera music; Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, Dec. 12, 2021.

Fishback, Ian, 42, U.S. army officer; whistleblower who brought to light the torture of Iraqi detainees; Bangor, MI, Nov. 19, 2021.

Fletcher, Louise, 88, Academy Award-winning actress best known as the dominating Nurse Ratched in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975); Montdurausse, France, Sept. 23, 2022.

Frishberg, Dave, 88, jazz pianist and songwriter best known for the *Schoolhouse Rock!* song "I'm Just a Bill"; Portland, OR, Nov. 17, 2021.

Froines, John, 83, chemist and anti-war activist who was charged with inciting a riot in 1968 as a member of the Chicago Seven; Santa Monica, CA, July 13, 2022.

Fuller, Charles, 83, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright best known for *A Soldier's Play*; Toronto, ON, Can., Oct. 3, 2022.

G

Galella, Ron, 91, photographer who was known as a pioneer paparazzo and accused of stalking by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and other celebrities; Montville, NJ, Apr. 30, 2022.

Gilley, Mickey, 86, country singer whose hits included “Don’t the Girls All Get Prettier at Closing Time” (1976); Branson, MO, May 7, 2022.

Gilliam, Sam, 88, abstract artist who used draped canvases to create 3D paintings; Washington, DC, June 25, 2022.

Gillies, Clark, 67, Canadian Hall of Fame hockey player who won four straight Stanley Cups with the NY Islanders (1980-83); Greenlawn, NY, Jan. 21, 2022.

Gitlin, Todd, 79, sociologist and activist who served as president of Students for a Democratic Society in the 1960s; Pittsfield, MA, Feb. 5, 2022.

Godard, Jean-Luc, 91, French-Swiss writer and director of the French New Wave, known for *Breathless* (1960); Rolle, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 2022.

Gorbachev, Mikhail, 91, Nobel Peace Prize-winning Soviet leader (1985-91) who sought democratization and limits on nuclear weapons and was the last to lead the Soviet Union as it dissolved; Moscow, Russia, Aug. 30, 2022.

Gottfried, Gilbert, 67, comedian and actor whose distinctive voice was featured in Aflac commercials and *Aladdin* (1992); New York, NY, Apr. 12, 2022.

Graham, Dan, 79, conceptual artist who often used mirrors in sculptural installations; New York, NY, Feb. 19, 2022.

Grubbs, Robert H., 79, Nobel Prize-winning chemist who helped streamline the making of chemical compounds; Duarte, CA, Dec. 19, 2021.

Gulpilil, David, 68, Indigenous Australian actor and dancer known for *Walkabout* (1971) and *Crocodile Dundee* (1986); Murray Bridge, South Australia, Australia; Nov. 29, 2021.

H

Hall, Philip Baker, 90, character actor best known for memorable guest role as a

library detective on *Seinfeld* (1991); Glendale, CA, June 12, 2022.

Hall, Scott, 63, pro wrestler known as Razor Ramon in WWF appearances; Marietta, GA, Mar. 14, 2022.

Halvorsen, Gail, 101, U.S. Air Force pilot known as the “Candy Bomber” during the Berlin airlift (1948-49); Provo, UT, Feb. 16, 2022.

Hampton, Slide, 89, Grammy Award-winning jazz trombonist and arranger; Orange, NJ, Nov. 18, 2021.

Hard, Darlene, 85, tennis player who won 21 Grand Slam titles, 18 of them in doubles; Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 2, 2021.

Harris, Estelle, 93, character actress best known as the exhausting mother Estelle Costanza on *Seinfeld* (1992-98); Palm Desert, CA, Apr. 2, 2022.

Harris, Lusia, 66, only woman officially drafted by the NBA (1977); first Black woman to enter the Basketball Hall of Fame; Mound Bayou, MS, Jan. 18, 2022.

Haskins, Dwayne, 24, NFL quarterback who had been a first-round

draft pick; Broward County, FL, Apr. 9, 2022.

Hatch, Orrin, 88, U.S. sen. (R, UT, 1977-2019) known for stewarding a conservative Supreme Court and supporting tax and spending cuts; Salt Lake City, UT, Apr. 23, 2022.

Hawkins, Taylor, 50, charismatic drummer with Grammy Award-winning rock group Foo Fighters since 1997; Bogotá, Colombia, Mar. 25, 2022.

Heche, Anne, 53, Emmy Award-winning actress known for *Donnie Brasco* and *Wag the Dog* (both 1997); Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 11, 2022.

Herman, Robin, 70, pioneering sports journalist who was among the first women to report from a men's locker room; Waltham, MA, Feb. 1, 2022.

Herrera, Carmen, 106, Cuban-born American abstract and minimalist painter; New York, NY, Feb. 12, 2022.

Hesseman, Howard, 81, actor best known as a burned-out disc jockey on sitcom *WKRP in Cincinnati* (1978-82); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 29, 2022.

Hickman, Dwayne, 87, actor known for sitcom *The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis* (1959-63); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 9, 2022.

Higgins, Jack (Henry Patterson), 92, British novelist whose works included the bestselling *The Eagle Has Landed* (1975); Jersey, Channel Islands, UK, Apr. 9, 2022.

Hock, Dee, 93, banker and CEO of Visa Intl.; Olympia, WA, July 16, 2022.

hooks, bell, 69, Black author and professor who wrote about race, class, and feminism; Berea, KY, Dec. 15, 2021.

Howes, Sally Ann, 91, British actress and singer known for the musical film *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang* (1968); Palm Beach Gardens, FL, Dec. 19, 2021.

Huff, Sam, 87, Hall of Fame NFL linebacker with the NY Giants (1956-63) and Washington (1964-67, 1969); Winchester, VA, Nov. 13, 2021.

Hulme, Keri, 74, Booker Prize-winning New Zealand writer best known for debut novel *The Bone People* (1984); Waimate, New Zealand, Dec. 27, 2021.

Humphrey, Claude, 77, Hall of Fame NFL defensive end with the Falcons and

Eagles; Memphis, TN, Dec. 3, 2021.

Hurt, William, 71, Academy Award-winning actor known for *Kiss of the Spider Woman* (1985) and *Broadcast News* (1987); Portland, OR, Mar. 13, 2022.

I

Isakson, Johnny, 76, U.S. rep. (R, GA, 1999-2005) and senator (2005-19) known for conservative stances and bipartisan efforts; Atlanta, GA, Dec. 19, 2021.

J

Jacobson, Clayton, II, 88, inventor credited with developing the jet ski; Byron Bay, NSW, Australia; Aug. 18, 2022.

Jones, Sam, 88, Hall of Fame Boston Celtics guard, who won 10 NBA championships in 12 seasons; Boca Raton, FL, Dec. 30, 2021.

Jordan, Leslie, 67, Emmy Award-winning diminutive character actor best known for *Will & Grace* (2001-06; 2017-20); Los Angeles, CA, Oct. 24, 2022.

José, F. Sionil, 97, Filipino writer whose novels, including *Po-on* (1984), explored

class divisions; Makati, Philippines, Jan. 6, 2022.

Josephson, Marvin, 95, talent manager who founded ICM Partners; New York, NY, May 17, 2022.

Judd, Naomi, 76, Grammy Award-winning country singer who, with daughter Wynonna as The Judds, released six albums; Leiper's Fork, TN, Apr. 30, 2022.

K

Kanbar, Maurice, 93, businessman who invented the D-Fuzz-It Sweater Comb and SKYY Vodka; San Francisco, CA, Aug. 20, 2022.

Keane, Margaret, 94, artist known for paintings of sad children with doleful eyes; Napa, CA, June 26, 2022.

Kellerman, Sally, 84, actress best known for the film *M*A*S*H* (1970); Los Angeles, CA, Feb. 24, 2022.

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, 73, United Arab Emirates president (2004-22) who fostered a close partnership with the U.S.; Abu Dhabi, UAE, May 13, 2022.

Kibaki, Mwai, 90, Kenyan president (2002-13) who helped develop the economy and is considered one of Kenya's founding fathers; Kenya, Apr. 21, 2022.

Kimeu, Kamoya, 84?, Kenyan paleontologist who worked with the famed Leakey family and discovered a 1.6-mil-year-old fossil of a juvenile *Homo erectus*; Nairobi, Kenya, July 20, 2022.

Koss, John C., 91, musician who helped invent the world's first high fidelity headphones; Milwaukee, WI, Dec. 21, 2021.

Kragen, Ken, 85, producer who organized "We Are the World" charity recording (1985) and event Hands Across America (1986); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 14, 2021.

Kravchuk, Leonid, 88, first democratically elected Ukrainian president (1991-94), who agreed to give up his country's Soviet nuclear arsenal; May 10, 2022.

Kripke, Saul, 81, logician whose *Naming and Necessity* (1972) was considered one of the great philosophical

works of the 20th century; Plainsboro, NJ, Sept. 15, 2022.

L

Lafleur, Guy, 70, Canadian Hall of Fame ice hockey player and five-time Stanley Cup champion with the Montréal Canadiens; Montreal, QC, Canada, April 22, 2022.

Lang, Michael, 77, producer and promoter best known as a co-creator of the Woodstock Music & Art Fair (1969); New York, NY, Jan. 8, 2022.

Lanier, Bob, 73, Hall of Fame NBA center for the Detroit Pistons and Milwaukee Bucks; Phoenix, AZ, May 10, 2022.

Lansbury, Angela, 96, Tony Award-winning British-born actress known for *Mame* (1966), *Sweeney Todd* (1979), and long-time role on *Murder She Wrote* (1984-96); Los Angeles, CA, Oct. 11, 2022.

Last, Jay, 92, physicist who helped create semiconductors and lay the foundation for Silicon Valley; Los Angeles, CA, Nov. 11, 2021.

Lawrence, Stephen J., 82, Emmy Award-winning composer for *Sesame Street* and film scores; Belleville, NJ, Dec. 30, 2021.

Leakey, Richard, 77, Kenyan-born paleoanthropologist devoted to wildlife conservation; Kenya, Jan. 2, 2022.

Lewis, Jerry Lee, 87, pioneering rock musician known for “Great Balls of Fire” and “Whole Lotta Shakin’ Goin’ On” (both 1957); Nesbit, MS, Oct. 28, 2022.

Lewis, Ramsey, 87, Grammy Award-winning jazz pianist and composer known for *The In Crowd* (1965); Chicago, IL, Sept. 12, 2022.

Liotta, Ray, 67, Emmy Award-winning actor known for *Field of Dreams* (1989) and *Goodfellas* (1990); Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 26, 2022.

Littlefeather, Sacheen, 75, activist and actress best known for declining actor Marlon Brando’s Academy Award for *The Godfather* in 1973; Novato, CA, Oct. 2, 2022.

Lovelock, James, 103, British climatologist whose Gaia hypothesis

suggested Earth was a living creature; also invented electron capture detector; Abbotsbury, Eng., UK, July 26, 2022.

Lucy Foster, Autherine, 92, activist threatened by violent mobs as the first Black student to attend the Univ. of Alabama (1956); Lipscomb, AL, Mar. 2, 2022.

Lynn, Loretta, 90, Grammy Award-winning country singer-songwriter whose hit songs included “You Ain’t Woman Enough (to Take My Man)” (1966) and “Fist City” (1968); Hurricane Mills, TN, Oct. 4, 2022.

M

Mackey, Lance, 52, dog musher; four-time winner of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race; Anchorage, AK, Sept. 7, 2022.

MacLachlan, Patricia, 84, Newbery Medal-winning author known for *Sarah, Plain and Tall* (1985); Williamsburg, MA, Mar. 31, 2022.

Madden, John, 85, Hall of Fame football coach (1969-78) and Emmy

Award-winning sportscaster (1979-2009); Pleasanton, CA, Dec. 28, 2021.

Mangeshkar, Lata, 92, Indian "playback" singer who appeared on hundreds of Bollywood soundtracks; Mumbai, India, Feb. 6, 2022.

Mantel, Hilary, 70, Booker Prize-winning novelist acclaimed for trilogy on Thomas Cromwell, beginning with *Wolf Hall* (2009); Exeter, Eng., UK, Sept. 22, 2022.

McCall, C.W. (William Fries Jr.), 93, ad executive turned country singer whose truck driving songs included crossover hit "Convoy" (1976); Ouray, CO, Apr. 1, 2022.

McCullough, David, 89, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian known for biographies of John Adams and Harry Truman; Hingham, MA, Aug. 7, 2022.

McElhenny, Hugh, 93, Hall of Fame NFL halfback; Henderson, NV, June 17, 2022.

McFarlane, Robert, 84, national security adviser (1983-85) who pleaded guilty to lying to Congress about the Iran-Contra affair; Lansing, MI, May 12, 2022.

McGee, Charles, 102, Tuskegee Airmen fighter pilot who flew 409 combat missions during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam; Bethesda, MD, Jan. 16, 2022.

Meat Loaf (Marvin Lee Aday), 74, Grammy Award-winning singer and actor known for hit songs like “I’d Do Anything for Love (But I Won’t Do That)” (1993); Nashville, TN, Jan. 20, 2022.

Mekka, Eddie, 69, actor known for sitcom *Laverne & Shirley* (1976-83); Santa Clarita, CA, Nov. 27, 2021.

Miglin, Marilyn, 83, cosmetics entrepreneur known for Home Shopping Network appearances; Chicago, IL, Mar. 14, 2022.

Mimieux, Yvette, 80, actress best known for *The Time Machine* (1960) and *Light in the Piazza* (1962); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 17, 2022.

Mineta, Norman, 90, U.S. rep. (D, CA, 1975-95) who later served as sec. of commerce (2000-01) and transportation (2001-06); Edgewater, MD, May 3, 2022.

Minner, Ruth Ann, 86, Delaware governor (D, 2001-09) known for banning

smoking in public and implementing all-day kindergarten; Milford, DE, Nov. 4, 2021.

Mirabella, Grace, 92, editor-in-chief of *Vogue* (1971-88); founder of women's magazine *Mirabella* (1989-2000); New York, NY, Dec. 23, 2021.

Miyake, Issey, 84, Japanese fashion designer known for innovative pleating; Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 5, 2022.

Montagnier, Luc, 89, Nobel Prize-winning French virologist who co-discovered HIV, the virus that causes AIDS; Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Feb. 8, 2022.

Moore, Peter, 78, designer who created Nike's iconic Air Jordan sneakers; Portland, OR, Apr. 29, 2022.

Moore, Rusty Mae, 80, transgender rights activist; Pine Hill, NY, Feb. 23, 2022.

Morrow, Willie Lee, 82, barber who invented the Afro pick and other Black hair care products; San Diego, CA, June 22, 2022.

Morse, Robert, 90, Tony Award-winning actor in *How to Succeed in*

Business Without Really Trying (1961) who had a resurgence on TV's *Mad Men* (2007-15); Los Angeles, CA, Apr. 20, 2022.

Mower, Morton, 89, cardiologist who helped invent the implantable defibrillator; Denver, CO, Apr. 25, 2022.

Mugler, Thierry, 73, French fashion designer known for flamboyant, futuristic designs; Vincennes, France, Jan. 23, 2022.

N

Nesmith, Michael, 78, Grammy Award-winning singer and producer with the Monkees; Carmel Valley, CA, Dec. 10, 2021.

Newton-John, Olivia, 73, Grammy Award-winning British-Australian singer and actress known for *Grease* (1978) and hits "I Honestly Love You" (1974) and "Physical" (1981); Santa Ynez Valley, CA, Aug. 8, 2022.

Nichols, Nichelle, 89, actress best known as Lt. Uhura in TV series *Star Trek* (1966-69); Silver City, NM, July 30, 2022.

O

Oldenburg, Claes, 93, Swedish-born artist, who often collaborated with wife Coosje van Bruggen, known for recreating everyday objects in large scale (*Clothespin*, 1976); New York, NY, July 18, 2022.

O'Rourke, P. J., 74, conservative political satirist and journalist whose bestselling books included *Holidays in Hell* (1988); Sharon, NH, Feb. 15, 2022.

P

Pahor, Boris, 108, Slovenian writer and Holocaust survivor, best known for *Necropolis* (1967); Trieste, Italy, May 30, 2022.

Papas, Irene, 96, Greek actress known for *The Guns of Navarone* (1961) and *Zorba the Greek* (1964); Sept. 14, 2022.

Parker, Eugene, 94, astrophysicist who proposed the concept of solar wind; Chicago, IL, Mar. 15, 2022.

Pemmaraju, Uma, 64, Indian-American journalist who was one of Fox News Channel's original anchors; Ossining, NY, Aug. 7, 2022.

Pérez, George, 67, comic book artist and writer who reintroduced Wonder Woman and The New Teen Titans for DC; Sanford, FL, May 6, 2022.

Petersen, Wolfgang, 81, German director whose films included *Das Boot* (1981) and *The NeverEnding Story* (1984); Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 12, 2022.

Plante, Bill, 82, CBS journalist and long-time senior White House correspondent; Washington, DC, Sept. 28, 2022.

Poitier, Sidney, 94, Bahamian-American actor and director who was the first Black man to win the Best Actor Oscar, for *Lilies of the Field* (1963); also known for *In the Heat of the Night* (1967) and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* (1967); Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 6, 2022.

Powell, Julie, 49, writer whose Julia Child recipe blog was adapted into Julie & Julia (book, 2005; film, 2009); Olivebridge, NY, Oct. 26, 2022.

Primo, Al, 87, TV news executive credited with creating the fast-paced local

“Eyewitness News” format; Greenwich, CT, Sept. 29, 2022.

R

Rado, James, 90, Grammy Award-winning playwright and composer, who co-wrote the musical *Hair* (1967); New York, NY, June 21, 2022.

Rafelson, Bob, 89, director and producer whose films included *Five Easy Pieces* (1970) and *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (1981); Aspen, CO, July 23, 2022.

Ramirez, Tina, 92, Venezuelan-born dancer who was the founder of Ballet Hispánico; New York, NY, Sept. 6, 2022.

Ramos, Fidel, 94, Filipino president (1992-98) who embraced democracy and improved the economy; Manila, Philippines, July 31, 2022.

Rasmussen, Stu, 73, first openly transgender mayor in the U.S., serving two terms (2009-15) in Silverton, OR; Silverton, OR, Nov. 17, 2021.

Reid, Harry, 82, U.S. rep. (D, NV, 1983-87) and senator (1987-2017) who served

as majority leader (2007-15) and helped pass the Affordable Care Act (2010); Henderson, NV, Dec. 28, 2021.

Reinhardt, Mimi, 107, Austrian Jewish secretary who as prisoner in a Nazi labor camp helped compile Oskar Schindler's famed lists; Herzliya, Israel, Apr. 8, 2022.

Reitman, Ivan, 75, Czech-born Canadian producer and director best known for *National Lampoon's Animal House* (1978) and *Ghostbusters* (1984); Montecito, CA, Feb. 12, 2022.

Rice, Anne, 80, gothic fiction writer known for *Interview with the Vampire* (1976); Rancho Mirage, CA, Dec. 11, 2021.

Riggs, Arthur, 82, biochemist best known for part in development of artificial insulin (1978); Duarte, CA, Mar. 23, 2022.

Robbins, Peter, 65, child actor who voiced Charlie Brown in animated specials (1965-69); Oceanside, CA, Jan. 18, 2022.

Rock, Mick, 72, British photographer known for iconic images of rock stars; Staten Island, NY, Nov. 18, 2021.

Rogers, Richard, 88, Pritzker Prize-winning Italian-born British architect best

known for Pompidou Centre in Paris and London's Millennium Dome; London, Eng., UK, Dec. 18, 2021.

Roth, Mark, 70, pro bowler who won 34 PBA titles; Oswego, NY, Nov. 26, 2021.

Rowland, Betty, 106, burlesque performer considered one of the last grande dames of the art form; Culver City, CA, Apr. 3, 2022.

Russell, Bill, 88, Hall of Fame Boston Celtics center (1956-69) and 5-time MVP who won the most titles in NBA history (11) and fought racial discrimination; Mercer Island, WA, July 31, 2022.

Rydell, Bobby, 79, singer and actor known for the film *Bye Bye Birdie* (1963) and hit songs "Wild One" and "Volare" (both 1960); Abington, PA, Apr. 5, 2022.

S

Saget, Bob, 65, comedian known for sitcom *Full House* (1987-95) and as host of *America's Funniest Home Videos* (1990-97); Orlando, FL, Jan. 9, 2022.

Saviano, Phil, 69, whistleblower who publicized his childhood sexual abuse by a

priest, leading to a major scandal in the Boston-area Roman Catholic church; Douglas, MA, Nov. 28, 2021.

Schjeldahl, Peter, 80, art critic at *The Village Voice* (1990-98) and *The New Yorker* (1998-2022); Bovina, NY, Oct. 21, 2022.

Schmidt, Maarten, 92, Dutch-born astronomer who in 1963 discovered quasars; Fresno, CA, Sept. 17, 2022.

Scott, Alan, 89, ophthalmologist who developed the drug Botox for medical and cosmetic treatments; Greenbrae, CA, Dec. 16, 2021.

Scully, Vin, 94, baseball broadcaster for the Dodgers (1950-2016) remembered for his longevity, distinctive voice, and storytelling; Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 2, 2022.

Seals, Jim, 79, musician known as half of soft-rock duo Seals and Croft, with hits including “Summer Breeze” (1972); Nashville, TN, June 6, 2022.

Setouchi, Jakucho, 99, Japanese Buddhist priest whose 1998 translation of

The Tale of Genji became a bestseller; Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 9, 2021.

Shaw, Bernard, 82, TV journalist at CNN (1980-2001) known for live coverage from Baghdad of the first Gulf War (1991); Washington, DC, Sept. 7, 2022.

Sheridan, Liz, 93, actress best known as Jerry Seinfeld's mother on sitcom *Seinfeld* (1990-98); New York, NY, Apr. 15, 2022.

Simon, Lucy, 82, Grammy Award-winning composer of musical *The Secret Garden* (1991); also known with sister Carly as folk duo the Simon Sisters; Piermont, NY, Oct. 20, 2022.

Sirico, Tony, 79, actor best known for playing Paulie "Walnuts" Gualtieri in HBO series *The Sopranos* (1999-2007); Fort Lauderdale, FL, July 8, 2022.

Skolnick, Arnold, 85, graphic artist who created the iconic poster for Woodstock Music & Art Fair (1969); Amherst, MA, June 15, 2022.

Sodano, Angelo, 94, Italian Roman Catholic cardinal who as Vatican secretary of state (1991-2006) was accused of

covering up sexual abuse in the church; Rome, Italy, May 27, 2022.

Sondheim, Stephen, 91, innovative Tony- and Pulitzer Prize-winning composer and lyricist, best known for *West Side Story* (1957), *Company* (1970), *Sweeney Todd* (1979), and *Into the Woods* (1987); Roxbury, CT, Nov. 26, 2021.

Sorvino, Paul, 83, actor known for *Goodfellas* (1990); also starred in *That Championship Season* (Broadway, 1972; film, 1982); Jacksonville, FL, July 25, 2022.

Soulages, Pierre, 102, French abstract painter known for use of somber colors; Sète, France, Oct. 26, 2022.

Spector, Ronnie, 78, founding member of the Ronettes, whose hits included “Be My Baby” and “Baby, I Love You” (both 1963); Danbury, CT, Jan. 12, 2022.

Starr, Ken, 76, lawyer and judge, who authored the Starr Report (1998), leading to Pres. Clinton’s impeachment; Houston, TX, Sept. 13, 2022.

Stockwell, Dean, 85, actor whose 70-year career included roles in *Blue Velvet*

(1986) and sci-fi series *Quantum Leap* (1989-93); Nov. 7, 2021.

Storch, Larry, 99, actor best known for his role as Cpl. Agarn on sitcom *F Troop* (1965-67); New York, NY, July 8, 2022.

Straub, Peter, 79, horror novelist known for *Ghost Story* (1979) and co-writing *The Talisman* (1984) with Stephen King; New York, NY, Sept. 4, 2022.

Sutter, Bruce, 69, Cy Young-winning Hall of Fame relief pitcher known for his split-fingered fastball; Cartersville, GA, Oct. 13, 2022.

T

Tallchief, Marjorie, 95, ballet dancer; first American and Native American to be prima ballerina with Paris Opera Ballet; Delray Beach, FL, Nov. 30, 2021.

Talley, André Leon, 73, fashion journalist at *Vogue* for nearly 30 years, becoming its first Black creative director; White Plains, NY, Jan. 18, 2022.

Taylor, Charley, 80, Hall of Fame NFL wide receiver; VA, Feb. 19, 2022.

Tenuta, Judy, 72, comedian remembered for brash insult humor; Los Angeles, CA, Oct. 6, 2022.

Thích Nhat Hanh, 95, Vietnamese Buddhist monk and peace activist who taught mindfulness; Hue, Vietnam, Jan. 22, 2022.

Thiebaud, Wayne, 101, Pop Art painter whose subjects included everyday items and foods; Sacramento, CA, Dec. 25, 2021.

Thomas, Demaryius, 33, NFL wide receiver who aided in the Denver Broncos' unexpected Super Bowl victory in 2016; Roswell, GA, Dec. 9, 2021.

Trapp, Rosmarie, 93, Austrian-born American singer who was the last surviving original member of the Trapp Family Singers; Morrisville, VT, May 13, 2022.

Trimble, David, 77, Nobel Prize-winning Northern Irish politician who helped broker the Good Friday Agreement (1998); Northern Ireland, UK, July 25, 2022.

Trippi, Charley, 100, Hall of Fame football player with the Chicago Cardinals (1947-55); Athens, GA, Oct. 19, 2022.

Trump, Ivana, 73, Czech-American businesswoman who was half of a New York power couple with future Pres. Donald Trump prior to their 1990 breakup; New York, NY, July 14, 2022.

Tutu, Desmond, 90, Nobel Peace Prize-winning South African Anglican theologian who was archbishop of Cape Town and an important figure in the anti-apartheid movement; Cape Town, South Africa, Dec. 26, 2021.

U

Uemura, Masayuki, 78, Japanese engineer who helped develop the Nintendo video game console in 1983; Akita City, Japan, Dec. 6, 2021.

Unser, Al, 82, Hall of Fame race car driver who was a four-time Indianapolis 500 winner; Chama, NM, Dec. 9, 2021.

V

Vaid, Urvashi, 63, Indian-American activist who led the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, advocating for AIDS funding; New York, NY, May 14, 2022.

Vallée, Jean-Marc, 58, Emmy Award-winning Canadian director known for *Dallas Buyers Club* (2013) and *Big Little Lies* (2017); Berthier-sur-Mer, QB, Canada, Dec. 25, 2021.

Vance, Paul, 92, songwriter best known for “Itsy Bitsy Teenie Weenie Yellow Polka Dot Bikini” (1960); West Palm Beach, FL, May 30, 2022.

Vangelis, 79, Academy Award-winning Greek composer best known for the theme to *Chariots of Fire* (1981); Paris, France, May 17, 2022.

Vitti, Monica, 90, Italian actress known for roles in Michelangelo Antonioni films, including *L’Avventura* (1960); Rome, Italy, Feb. 2, 2022.

Vlasic, Robert, 96, executive who helped grow his family business, Vlasic Pickles; Bloomfield Hills, MI, May 8, 2022.

W

Wang Yu, Jimmy, 79, Taiwanese actor whose *The One-Armed Swordsman* (1967) and *The Hammer of God* (1970) popularized Asian martial arts films as a genre; Taipei, Taiwan, Apr. 5, 2022.

Weaver, Randy, 74, survivalist whose 1992 standoff with federal agents at Ruby Ridge, ID, left his wife and child dead; May 11, 2022.

Weddington, Sarah, 76, attorney who represented "Jane Roe" at the U.S. Supreme Court in the reproductive rights case *Roe v. Wade* (1973); Austin, TX, Dec. 26, 2021.

Wertmüller, Lina, 93, Italian film director and screenwriter best known for *Swept Away* (1974) and *Seven Beauties* (1975); Rome, Italy, Dec. 9, 2021.

White, Betty, 99, Emmy Award-winning actress who played iconic roles in *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (1973-77) and *The Golden Girls* (1985-92) during a seven-decade career; Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 31, 2021.

Wieden, Dan, 77, advertising executive who coined the Nike tagline

“Just Do It”; Portland, OR, Sept. 30, 2022.

Wilhite, Steve, 74, computer scientist who created the GIF, an online image format; Cincinnati, OH, Mar. 14, 2022.

Woods, Stuart, 84, crime novelist known for *Chiefs* (1981) and *New York Dead* (1991); Washington, CT, July 22, 2022.

Wright, Rayfield, 76, Hall of Fame NFL offensive tackle who helped the Dallas Cowboys win Super Bowls VI and XII; TX, Apr. 7, 2022.

Y

Young, Don, 88, U.S. rep. (AK, R, 1973-2022) known for getting federal funds for his state; WA, Mar. 18, 2022.

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117TH CONGRESS

117th Congress: Key Information

The 117th Congress convened Jan. 3, 2021, with Republicans in control of the Senate (51-46, 2 ind., 1 vacancy) until Jan. 20, when Democrats took majority control after a pair of Democrats elected in Georgia special elections were sworn in and Vice Pres. Kamala Harris (D) was inaugurated, holding the deciding vote (50 Republicans, 48 Democrats, and 2 ind. caucusing with Democrats). Democrats maintained their majority in the House (222-211, 2 vacancies). As of Mar. 9, 2021, a record 147 women were serving in Congress, of whom 24 were in the Senate and 123 (including 3 nonvoting delegates and Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner) in the House. The 117th Congress also had record minority representation, including seven Hispanic lawmakers serving in the Senate and 47 (including 2 nonvoting delegates and the resident commissioner) in the House. The Senate included three

Black senators and two senators of Asian heritage. The House had 58 Black members (including 2 nonvoting delegates); 18 Asian/South Asian/Pac. Isl. representatives (including 3 nonvoting delegates); and 6 Native Americans. Five lawmakers died during the 117th Congress: 2-term Rep. Ron Wright (R, TX), on Feb. 7, 2021; 15-term Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D, FL), Apr. 6, 2021; 2-term Rep Jim Hagedorn (R, MN), Feb. 17, 2022; 25-term Rep. Don Young (R, AK), Mar. 18, 2022; and 5-term Rep. Jackie Walorski (R, IN), Aug. 3, 2022.

Leadership. Nancy Pelosi (D, CA) was reelected Speaker of the House; Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D, MD), Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R, CA), Majority Whip James Clyburn (D, SC), and Minority Whip Steve Scalise (R, LA) all retained their House leadership roles. In the Senate, Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R, KY), Minority Leader Charles Schumer (D, NY) retained their positions from the 116th Congress until Jan. 20, at which

time they switched roles. Sen. Richard Durbin (D, IL) became Majority Whip and Sen. John Thune (R, SD) became Minority Whip.

Ethics. Two House lawmakers resigned amid separate ethics breaches. Six-term Rep. Tom Reed (R, NY) resigned May 10, 2022, after apologizing the previous year for inappropriate actions toward a woman lobbyist in 2017. After he was convicted of lying to federal agents about an illegal campaign donation, nine-term Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R, NE) stepped down at the end of Mar. 2022. On Nov. 17, 2021, the House voted, 223-207 (with the support of two Republicans), to censure Rep. Paul Gosar (R, AZ) after he posted online an anime video altered to show him appearing to kill Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D, NY) and assaulting Pres. Joe Biden. The censure, the first handed down in the chamber since 2010, also stripped Gosar of his two committee assignments. Following a *NY Times* report that Rep. Matt Gaetz (R, FL) was under investigation by the Justice Dept. for possible sex

trafficking, the House ethics committee in Apr. 2022 initiated a not-yet resolved investigation into allegations that Gaetz had sex with an underage girl, used illegal drugs, and accepted a bribe. At least 13 Republican lawmakers were fined at various times for not wearing a mask as mandated by COVID-19 protocols; among those, frequent repeat offenders Andrew Clyde (R, GA) and Marjorie Taylor Greene (R, GA) accrued fines totaling more than $100,000 and $90,000, respectively. The House select committee investigating the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol issued subpoenas May 12, 2022, for five Republican lawmakers after they failed to voluntarily cooperate.

For Further Information. Detailed legislative information can be accessed at www.congress.gov.

Major Actions of the 117th Congress

Major actions taken by the 116th Congress through Sept. 19, 2022. Laws are identified by their Public Law (PL) number.

Presidential Impeachment. On Jan. 11, 2021, the House initiated an article of

impeachment charging outgoing Pres. Donald Trump with inciting the attack on the U.S. Capitol five days earlier. By a 232-197 vote with 10 Republicans voting with all Democrats, the chamber Jan. 13 impeached Trump. The Senate, which had acquitted him in Feb. 2020 in his prior impeachment over his dealings with Ukraine, did so again on Feb. 13, 57-43, with seven Republicans joining all Democrats in favor of impeachment.

COVID-19 Stimulus. American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 package provided most tax-filing households with a third and largest-yet round of direct payments—up to $1,400 for individuals—and other support, including a six-month extension of federal unemployment benefits and expanded child tax credit and health insurance premium subsidies. Funding allocations included $350 billion to state/local govt.; $160 bil for vaccine development; $130 bil to schools; $50 bil in small business assistance, including $28.6 bil to small- to mid-size restaurants; and $21.5 bil to landlords and renters.

Package cost of $1.9 tril brought sum of pandemic aid to roughly $5.3 tril since 2020. Passed by the Senate (as amended), Mar. 6, 50-49; agreed to by the House, Mar. 10, 220-211; signed by Pres. Biden, Mar. 11, 2021 (PL 117-2).

Infrastructure Funding. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act—the U.S.'s largest such package in over a decade—allocated $1.2 tril to repair and modernize infrastructure across the country. Allocations included $110 bil for road/bridge projects; $66 bil to Amtrak, $39 bil for other public transit, $65 bil for broadband internet expansion, $65 bil for power grid modernization, $55 bil for water/sewage systems, $25 bil to airports, and $7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations. Passed by the Senate (as amended) Aug. 10, 69-30; agreed to by the House, Nov. 5, 228-206; signed by Biden, Nov. 15, 2021 (PL 117-58).

Hate Crimes. Emmett Till Antilynching Act made lynching a federal hate crime, punishable by up to 30 years in prison if a perpetrator's actions result in death or

serious bodily injury, or if the offense includes attempted or actual kidnapping or aggravated sexual abuse. Named for the 14-year-old Black youth from Chicago who, while visiting relatives in Mississippi in 1955, was abducted, brutally beaten, and killed for allegedly flirting with a white woman. Passed by the House, Feb. 28, 422-3; passed by the Senate, Mar. 7, unanimous consent; signed by Biden, Mar. 29, 2022 (PL 117-107).

Support for Ukraine. Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 expedited the leasing or lending of military equipment to the Ukrainian government (and potentially other E European countries) through FY2023 for use against Russia's ongoing military invasion. Passed by the Senate, Apr. 6, voice vote; passed by the House, Apr. 28, 417-10; signed by Biden, May 9, 2022 (PL 117-118).

Gun Violence. Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, passed in the wake of mass shootings in Buffalo, NY, and Uvalde, TX, allocated new funding to states to

administer “red flag” laws preventing individuals deemed dangerous from obtaining guns. Other parts of the bill funded community violence intervention programs, strengthened background checks for gun buyers under age 21, expanded mental health programs and funding for school security, and banned dating partners convicted of domestic abuse—rather than just spouses—from purchasing a gun. Agreed to by the Senate (as amended) June 23, 65-33; agreed to by the House, June 24, 234-193; signed by Biden, June 25, 2022 (PL 117-159).

Microelectronics. CHIPS and Science Act provided $52.7 bil for U.S. semiconductor research, development, manufacturing, employee development, including a tax credit for manufacturers’ capital expenses. Passed by the Senate (as amended) July 27, 64-33; agreed to by the House, July 28, 243-187; signed by Biden, Aug. 9, 2022 (PL 117-167).

Veteran Health Care. Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 greatly boosted health care

and disability benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances through overseas burn pits, including those whose claims had previously been denied. Passed by the House, July 13, 342-88; Agreed to by the Senate (as amended) Aug. 2, 86-11; signed by Biden, Aug. 10, 2022 (PL 117-168).

Climate Change and Health Care. Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 provided $370 bil to combat climate change through clean energy investments and tax credits for electric cars and solar panels. The bill also extended Affordable Care Act insurance premium subsidies, capped seniors' Medicare out-of-pocket drug expenses at $2,000/year and monthly insulin payments at $35/month, allowed the U.S. govt. to negotiate drug prices with manufacturers, and allocated $80 bil to the IRS to hire more agents/modernize. Other provisions were projected to raise nearly $740 bil over the next decade—mostly through a 15% minimum. tax on companies making over $1 bil and a 1% tax on stock buybacks. Introduced in

House as Build Back Better Act, Sept. 27, 2021; passed by the Senate (as amended) Aug. 7, 2022, 51-50; agreed to by the House, Aug. 12, 220-207; signed by Biden Aug. 16, 2022 (PL 117-169).

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U.S. SUPREME COURT

The U.S. Supreme Court's 2021-22 term began Oct. 4, 2021. The justices decided 66 cases, 3 of them without oral argument. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr., nominated by Pres. George W. Bush in 2005, presided over his 17th full term. The eight associate justices, in order of seniority, were Clarence Thomas, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A. Alito Jr., Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, Neil M. Gorsuch, Brett M. Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett.

Justice Barrett, appointed by Pres. Donald Trump, was seated in Oct. 2020, replacing Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who died the month before. The change bolstered the conservative wing of the Court, which subsequently issued key decisions opposed by the liberal minority, notably overturning the landmark *Roe v. Wade* (1973) precedent on abortion rights in June 2022. A draft of the majority opinion in the abortion case was leaked in

May 2022, in an unprecedented breach of Court procedure. After an armed man was arrested outside the home of Justice Kavanaugh June 8, 2022, Congress passed legislation to expand security protections to justices' immediate families.

Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, appointed by Pres. Joe Biden, was sworn in at the end of the 2021-22 term, replacing Justice Breyer upon his retirement.

Notable Supreme Court Decisions, 2021-22

Note: Gray shading in the columns on the right indicate justices who voted with the majority; unshaded boxes indicate justices who dissented. MO = wrote majority opinion; DO = wrote or co-wrote dissenting opinion; CO = wrote concurring opinion; COJ = wrote opinion concurring in judgment but not in its reasoning; COP = wrote opinion concurring in part of the judgment. In some cases a majority opinion was issued *per curiam* ("by the Court"), with no justice signing it.

Abortion Rights

In *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, the Court, June 24, 6-3, ruled that a Mississippi law banning most abortions after 15 weeks was constitutional. A 5-4 majority, with Chief Justice Roberts and the liberal minority opposed, also entirely overturned *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision that had asserted a federal constitutional right to abortion.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
DO	DO	DO	COJ	CO	MO		CO	

Environment

In *West Virginia v. Environmental Protection Agency* the Court ruled, 6-3, June 30, that the federal Clean Air Act did not provide the EPA with broad authority to establish a plan to shift away from coal toward cleaner energy sources via carbon emissions caps for power plants.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
DO			MO			CO		

Executive Privilege

In *Trump v. Thompson* the Court, Jan. 19, in unsigned order, allowed release of Trump-era White House records to a House committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol, rejecting the particular executive privilege claims presented by the former president.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
							CO	

First Amendment

In *Houston Community College v. Wilson* the Court ruled 9-0, Mar. 24, that elected bodies do not violate the First Amendment when they censure a member for public statements that they wish to condemn.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
						MO		

In *Shurtleff v. Boston*, the Court ruled May 2, 9-0, that the city violated free speech rights of a religious group by denying it permission to fly a “Christian flag” at City Hall when groups without religious ties were permitted to fly flags.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
		MO			COJ	COJ	CO	

Gun Control

In *NY State Rifle & Pistol Assn. v. Bruen*, the Court, 6-3, on June 23, struck down a New York state law that required “special need” for a license to carry guns outside the home, finding that the Second Amendment gives Americans a broad right to carry firearms in public.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
		DO		MO	CO		CO	CO

Immigration

In *Biden v. Texas*, the Court, June 30, ruled 5-4 that the Biden administration could end a Trump-era immigration program that had required asylum seekers at the southern border to return to Mexico while awaiting resolution of their claims.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
			MO		DO		CO	DO

Native American Rights

In *Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta*, the Court, on June 29, ruled 5-4 that the federal and state governments have concurrent jurisdiction in prosecuting crimes committed on Indian territory against Native Americans by those who are not Native Americans.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
						DO	MO	

Public Health

In *National Federation of Independent Business v. Dept. of Labor*, the Court in a per curiam opinion, Jan. 13, found 6-3 that the Biden administration's vaccine-or-testing mandate for large private companies was not lawful.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
DO	DO	DO				CO		

But in *Biden v. Missouri*, Jan. 13, the Court, in a 5-4 unsigned opinion allowed a vaccine-or-testing mandate for health care workers at institutions that receive Medicaid or Medicare funding.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
				DO				

Religious Rights

In *Ramirez v. Collier*, Mar. 24, the Court ruled, 8-1, that a prisoner on Texas's death row must be allowed to have a pastor pray with and lay hands on him him in the death chamber.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
	CO		MO	DO			CO	

In *Carson v. Makin*, the Court ruled, 6-3, June 21, that a Maine program that excluded religious schools from a state tuition funding program open to other private schools violated free exercise of religion.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
	DO	DO	MO					

In *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District*, June 27, the Court found, 6-3, that a high school football coach had a right to pray on the field after a game.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
	DO			CO	CO	MO		

State Secrets

In *U.S. v. Zubaydah* the Court ruled, 7-2, Mar. 3, that the government was not required to disclose the location of a CIA black site where a detainee at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, had been tortured.

Kagan	Sotomayor	Breyer	Roberts	Thomas	Alito	Gorsuch	Kavanaugh	Barrett
COP		MO		COJ/COP		DO	COP	

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NOTABLE QUOTES, 2022

National News

“For the first time in our history, a president had not just lost an election, he tried to prevent the peaceful transfer of power… [W]e must make sure that such an attack never, never happens again.”

—**Pres. Joe Biden**, in speech at the U.S. Capitol on the first anniversary of the Jan. 6, 2021, attack.

“Representatives [Liz] Cheney and [Adam] Kinzinger are participating in a Democrat-led persecution of ordinary citizens engaged in legitimate public discourse.”

—**Republican National Committee** resolution, Feb. 4, censuring the two GOP members of the House committee probing the Capitol attack.

“Tonight, I say this to my Republican colleagues who are defending the indefensible: There will come a day when

Donald Trump is gone, but your dishonor will remain."

—**Rep. Liz Cheney** (R, WY), June 9, in opening statement as vice-chair of the House Jan. 6 committee public hearings.

"I never would have imagined that an American president would not only not come to the aid of law enforcement officers defending the Capitol but encourage that crowd to march on it... [M]y colleagues and I... walked into an ambush."

—**Capitol Police Officer Aquilino Gonell**, in *NY Times* opinion piece published July 10.

"How many more innocent American lives must be taken before we say 'enough'? Enough."

—**Pres. Biden**, June 2, after mass shootings in a Tulsa, OK, hospital; a Buffalo, NY, grocery; and an Uvalde, TX, elementary school.

“We have come a long way toward perfecting our union. In my family, it took just one generation to go from segregation to the Supreme Court of the United States.”

—**Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson**, Apr. 8, a day after being confirmed as the first Black woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.

“Abortion presents a profound moral question. The Constitution does not prohibit the citizens of each State from regulating or prohibiting abortion… We now… return that authority to the people and their elected representatives.”

—**U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Alito**, in majority opinion in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, June 24, overturning *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark 1973 decision that found there was a constitutional right to abortion.

“Either the mass of the majority’s opinion is hypocrisy, or additional constitutional rights are under threat.”

—**U.S. Supreme Court Justices Stephen Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor**, and **Elena Kagan**, in joint opinion dissenting from the *Dobbs* decision, June 24.

“He had so many dreams.”

—**María Tutul**, speaking to CNN en Español about her 14-year-old cousin, one of 53 migrants who died after being trapped in a truck, found June 27 in San Antonio, TX.

“It’s 100% real.”

—**Alex Jones**, far-right radio host, at his defamation trial Aug. 3, admitting that the 2012 Sandy Hook school shooting was not fake, as he had famously charged.

“These are dark times for our Nation, as my beautiful home… is currently under siege… It is… an attack by Radical Left Democrats who desperately don’t want me to run for President in 2024.”

—**Former Pres. Donald Trump**, in statement Aug. 8, after the FBI executed a search warrant seeking classified documents improperly stored in Mar-a-Lago, his Palm Beach, FL, compound.

Around the World

“In the late 1980s, the Soviet Union grew weaker and subsequently broke apart. That experience... has shown us that the paralysis of power and will is the first step towards complete degradation and oblivion.”

—**Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin**, in televised speech to the nation, Feb. 24, announcing the invasion of Ukraine.

“I need ammunition, not a ride.”

—**Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy**, indicating his determination to stay in Ukraine and resist the Russian invasion, as reported Feb. 26; though widely quoted, the exact wording was not confirmed.

“Any further delay in concerted anticipatory global action… will miss a… rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all.”

—**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**, in report issued Feb. 28.

“[Putin] thought he could roll into Ukraine and the world would roll over. Instead, he met with a wall of strength he never anticipated or imagined. He met the Ukrainian people.”

—**Pres. Biden**, in State of the Union speech, Mar. 1.

“My heart hurts every time my child looks for food that is not there.”

—**Walid al-Ahdal**, a refugee with four children in a tent camp in Yemen, where more than 20 mil were in need of humanitarian aid, as quoted in *NY Times* story published May 17.

“Those who conceived this war want only one thing—to remain in power forever, live

in pompous tasteless palaces, sail on yachts comparable in tonnage and cost to the entire Russian Navy… [T]hey are willing to sacrifice as many lives as it takes.”

—**Russian diplomat Boris Bondarev**, in May 23 email to colleagues after resigning from Russia’s UN mission in Geneva, Switzerland.

“I know that there will be many people who are relieved and perhaps quite a few who will also be disappointed. And I want you to know how sad I am to be giving up the best job in the world. But them’s the breaks.”

—**British Prime Min. Boris Johnson**, in resignation speech, July 7.

“I humbly beg forgiveness for the evil committed by so many Christians against the Indigenous peoples.”

—**Pope Francis**, speaking July 25 at former church-run Canadian residential school in Maskwacis, Alberta, one of

many such schools where Indigenous children often faced abuse.

“And to my darling Mama, as you begin your last great journey to join my dear late Papa, I want simply to say this: thank you. Thank you for your love and devotion to our family and to the family of nations you have served so diligently all these years. May ‘flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.’ ”

—**King Charles III**, in address to the nation, following the death Sept. 8 of his mother and the UK’s longest-ruling monarch, Queen Elizabeth II.

“They told us that, where we’re going, there’s a lot of civilians walking around. And they gave us the order to kill everyone we see.”

—**Russian soldier**, identified as Sergey, in phone call to his girlfriend (audio obtained by *NY Times*, reported Sept. 28).

People and Culture

“I think that the best part for me has been being on TV as my true self, expressing myself and representing the entire community of trans people.”

—***Jeopardy!* champion Amy Schneider**, Jan. 24, on *Good Morning America*.

“Also, if anybody has some snacks in their pockets, maybe? I’m starving.”

—**Chloe Kim**, Olympic snowboarder for Team USA, at press conference after the first run in her bid for a second straight halfpipe gold medal, Feb. 10, at the 2022 Winter Games in Beijing, China.

“I would like to publicly apologize to you, Chris. I was out of line and I was wrong… [M]y actions were not indicative of the man I want to be.”

—**Will Smith**, Mar. 28, a day after the actor, heatedly reacting to a joke about his wife, had slapped comedian Chris Rock on camera at Oscar ceremonies.

“I can’t rest as her humanity is being stripped from her.”

—**Cherelle Griner**, wife of jailed WNBA star Brittney Griner, the day before the player pleaded guilty in a Russian court, July 7, to carrying cannabis vape cartridges into the country.

“That was always out there… We just had to build a telescope to go see what was there.”

—**Jane Rigby**, project scientist for operations, after the unveiling July 12 of dramatic images captured by NASA’s James Webb Space Telescope.

“I want it to be good, and I wasn’t sure I could be. But I didn’t sound too bad tonight.”

—**Joni Mitchell**, on her surprise performance at the Newport Folk Festival, July 24; it was the singer-songwriter’s first show since suffering a brain aneurysm in 2015.

“I’d like to think that thanks to me, women athletes can be themselves. They can play with aggression and pump their fists. They

can wear what they want and say what they want and kick butt and be proud of it all."

—**Serena Williams**, discussing her tennis career and retirement plans in *Vogue* magazine, Aug. 9.

"I am an endangered species / But I sing no victim's song / I am a woman I am an artist / And I know where my voice belongs."

—**Sheryl Lee Ralph**, breaking into song ("Endangered Species" by Dianne Reeves & Jeanne Pisano), Sept. 12, while accepting her Emmy as supporting actress in a comedy series for *Abbott Elementary*.

"It's a big relief... I think everybody can finally sit down in their seats and watch the ballgame."

—**Aaron Judge**, NY Yankees slugger, after hitting his 62nd home run of the season, Oct. 4, breaking the 61-year-old

American League single-season record set by Roger Maris.

OFFBEAT NEWS, 2022

The Future Is Female

There's a new boss at Japan's Takasakiyama Natural Zoological Garden, and for the first time in the reserve's 70-year history, the boss in question is female. Yakei, a nine-year-old macaque, fought her own mother to become the highest-ranking female in the reserve's troop of nearly 700 monkeys. She then bested all four of the males who still outranked her in the hierarchy, including the troop's 31-year-old alpha. After Yakei's ascension, she ate first during the reserve's mealtimes and displayed other traits typically associated with dominant males, like walking with her tail up.

Macaques are traditionally patriarchal; hostile takeover by a female is extremely rare. Yu Kaigaishi, a research fellow at the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, told the *NY Times* in Jan. 2022 that "only a few cases have been reported in the history of primatology." There were

fears her reign might be short-lived, thanks to a potential monkey love triangle. In earlier breeding seasons, Yakei paired off with Goro, a 15-year-old male. But Goro lost interest in Yakei as the alpha female, and Luffy, a higher-ranking 18-year-old male, made an unrequited attempt to mate with Yakei. Primatologists thought Yakei's pursuit of a mate might distract her and allow a different male to rob her of her rank. But during the mating season that ended in Mar., no such attempt was made, and Yakei expressed interest in five males before mating with a 15-year-old named Maruo, described by a park guide as "calm and kind to baby monkeys."

Taking Self-Publishing to a New Level

From the time he was five years old, Dillon Helbig of Boise, ID, wanted to have a book in the library—or as he might have pronounced it, the "liberry." At the age of eight, he fulfilled the ambition that had fueled him for nearly half his life. Over the course of three days, Dillon filled 81

pages of a blank journal with drawings and a handwritten holiday story titled, *The Adventures of Dillon Helbig's Crismis by Dillon Helbig His Self*. On a visit to his local public library, he slipped it onto a shelf in the fiction section. The next time he went to the library, the book was gone.

Dillon's mom called the library and was told that librarians had found the book. Charmed by Dillon's authorial debut, they decided to enter the title into their catalog system and make it a full-fledged library book, in the graphic novels section. Since Jan. 2022, when local news outlets first reported on the library's newest local author, several publishers have contacted Dillon about acquiring the rights to the book, and by Feb., more than 100 people joined a waiting list to check it out.

You'll Inherit the Earth, But Not for Another 150 Years

To celebrate its 150th birthday in 2022, Yellowstone National Park in Apr. began offering an ultra-exclusive annual pass

with a big catch: it can’t be used for another century and a half. In exchange for a $1,500 donation to the popular park, supporters receive an “Inheritance Pass” that they can pass down to their descendants for use beginning in 2172.

Lisa Diekmann, president and CEO of the nonprofit Yellowstone Forever, told the *Billings Gazette* the pass was a novel way to ensure the park will remain pristine for the next 150 years. Yellowstone saw a record 4.86 million visitors in 2021 but could barely keep up with essential maintenance projects. The funds raised through the Inheritance Pass program will be used for projects like scientific studies, trail maintenance, and wildlife conservation. And donors needn’t worry about misplacing the pass before 2172; Yellowstone Forever’s website promises the organization will keep a record of all passholders.

Guess Who’s Not Coming to Dinner

Next time you visit a friend’s home in Sweden, don’t be surprised if you’re not

invited to share in the meatballs. A viral post on Reddit in May 2022 unearthed an unusual-to-non-Swedes custom of excluding children's visiting friends from family mealtimes. Instead of eating with the family, the visiting child might go home, remain in the friend's room playing alone, or sit at the table without a plate while everyone else dines. The practice startled multitudes, but it didn't surprise some Swedes, including Swedish pop star Zara Larsson, who tweeted that the practice was "peak Swedish culture."

Hakan Jonsson, a food studies professor at Sweden's Lund University, told the *NY Times* that the tradition likely dated back to an era of greater food insecurity and partially attributed it to the country's strong independent streak. Adding an extra place setting might jeopardize the amount of food a family has to eat over the long winter, or worse, could be seen as insulting, implying that the visiting child's family didn't have enough to support themselves.

A Dogg’s Breakfast

He’s a rapper. He’s an actor. He’s a game-show host. He’s a vintner. He’s a cookbook author. He’s a celebrity spokesman. He’s—curiously—pals with homemaking queen Martha Stewart, with whom he co-hosts a TV show. And as of Aug. 2022, he’s a cereal maker. Snoop Dogg (a.k.a. Calvin Broadus) announced he was getting into the breakfast business with his very own line of “Snoop Loopz.” Recalling Kellogg’s Froot Loops, Snoop’s gluten-free cereal will come in two variations: with and without marshmallows. The cereal even has its own mascot: a blue dog (of course) wearing an L.A. Lakers-style jersey named Captain Ace. Broadus Foods, a partnership between Snoop and Percy Miller (a.k.a. rapper Master P), is also rolling out Momma Snoop’s line of oatmeal, pancake mix, syrup, and grits to address any other breakfast needs. The company website says that Broadus Foods supports charities that address hunger and homelessness.

The Best Candidate for the Job Is… Me

Much has been written about people quitting their jobs during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. But for Australia's former Prime Minister Scott Morrison, the lockdown was an opportunity to take on a second (and third, and fourth, and fifth, and sixth) job.

In Aug. 2022, current Australian Prime Min. Anthony Albanese revealed that Morrison had appointed himself minister of finance, minister of health, minister of home affairs, minister of industry and science, and minister of treasury between Mar. 2020 and May 2021. The appointments were carried out in secret, and without the knowledge of the existing ministers. With his new offices, Morrison was potentially the final word on dozens of issues affecting the country, although he only used his powers on one occasion. In Apr. 2021, he overturned the approval of a controversial gas project off the coast of New South Wales.

“I took the precaution of being given authority to administer various departments of state should the need arise due to incapacity of a minister or in the national interest,” said Morrison, citing the “extraordinary” situation created by the pandemic. But Morrison lost his self-appointed jobs (and his position as Liberal Party leader) in Australia’s May 2022 national election, when Albanese’s Labor Party took 77 of the 151 seats in the House of Representatives. He retained his seat in parliament, however, and as of Sept. 2022, had resisted calls for his resignation.

Walking in Their Footsteps

How do we know dinosaurs walked the earth millions of years ago? Thanks to the western U.S.’s worst drought in more than 1,200 years, we can see more of their footsteps, right down to the toenails. In Aug. 2022, water levels in Texas’s Paluxy River, at Dinosaur Valley State Park, receded so much that dinosaur

tracks dating to the Cretaceous Era became visible once again. Most of the footsteps belonged to the *Acrocanthosaurus,* a 15-ft-tall carnivorous beast that walked on two legs and weighed up to seven tons. Other tracks in the park are the footwork of the even more massive *Sauroposeidon,* which stood 60 ft tall and weighed 44 tons. Silt and sediment from the river had protected the tracks against the effects of weather and erosion.

"Those [new] footprints—they're spectacular because they're deep," said Louis Jacobs, a vertebrate paleontologist at Southern Methodist Univ. in the *NY Times*. "You can see the toenails. There's more than one kind, and there's a lot of them." Size and spacing of the footprints may improve researchers' understanding of the animals' posture and speed.

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES

1923 — 100 Years Ago

Hyperinflation crisis in Germany makes the currency nearly valueless over the course of the year, causing widespread political instability.

First issue of *Time* magazine, dated Mar. 3, is published by Briton Hadden and Henry Luce.

Treaty of Lausanne is signed July 24, formalizing the breakup of the Ottoman Empire; Mustafa Kemal begins serving as first president of the Republic of Turkey Oct. 29.

Vice Pres. Calvin Coolidge becomes the 30th U.S. president following the sudden Aug. 2 death of Pres. Warren Harding.

Interpol is founded in Sept. to create a formal, permanent framework for international police coordination.

On Sept. 1, the 7.9 magnitude Great Kanto Earthquake—and subsequent tsunami and fires—devastates Yokohama and Tokyo and kills more than 140,000.

Miguel Primo de Rivera leads a successful military coup Sept. 13 to take power in Spain.

Brothers Walt and Roy Disney Oct. 16 establish the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio in Los Angeles.

Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler's attempted Beer Hall Putsch, Nov. 8-9 in Bavaria, Germany, fails but raises the profile of the party and its leader.

Art. Marcel Duchamp completes *The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even*. Henri Matisse's *Odalisque With Raised Arms*, Suzanne Valadon's *The Blue Room*.

Film. First public demonstration of "Phonofilm" sound-on-film motion pictures at New York City's Rivoli Theater. *The Covered Wagon, Safety Last!*, and Cecil B. DeMille's first *The Ten Commandments* (which he remade in a different, expanded form, in 1956).

Health and medicine. First diphtheria toxoid vaccine is developed. Eliot Cutler performs first successful heart valve surgery.

Literature. Kahlil Gibran's *The Prophet,* Robert Frost's *New Hampshire* (incl. "Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening"), Felix Salten's serialized *Bambi,* Dorothy L. Sayers's *Whose Body?*

Music. Béla Bartók's *Dance Suite*, Jean Sibelius's *Symphony No. 6,* Igor Stravinsky's *Octet*.

Nonfiction. Le Corbusier's *Toward an Architecture* is first published in French. Sigmund Freud's "The Ego and the Id," D.H. Lawrence's *Studies in Classic American Literature*.

Pop music. Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton, and Bessie Smith all make their first sound recordings. Wendell Hall's "It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo'" recording; "Who's Sorry Now?" by Ted Snyder, Bert Kalmar, and Harry Ruby; "Yes! We Have No Bananas," by Frank Silver and Irving Cohn.

Science and technology. Spanish engineer Juan de le Cierva takes the first successful flight in autogiro. Vladimir K. Zworykin files a U.S. patent for "television

systems.” First velociraptor and dinosaur egg fossils discovered.

Sports. Original Yankee Stadium opens in the Bronx, NY; Yankees finish the season by defeating NY Giants to win World Series.

Theater. George Bernard Shaw’s *Saint Joan* premieres.

Miscellaneous. Real estate developers erect “Hollywoodland” sign in the hills above Los Angeles, creating an unintentional landmark.

1973 — 50 Years Ago

The U.S. Supreme Court rules, 7-2, in landmark abortion case *Roe v. Wade* Jan. 22, that the Constitution protects a the right to obtain an abortion.

Vietnam peace agreements are signed in Paris Jan. 27; last U.S. troops depart Mar. 29.

American Indian Movement occupies Wounded Knee, SD, for 71 days ending May 8.

White House Counsel John Dean, fired by Pres. Richard Nixon two months

earlier, testifies to Senate June 25 that Nixon, his aides, and his Justice Dept. had conspired to cover up Watergate facts.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet leads a Sept. 11 military coup that seizes power in Chile; Socialist Pres. Salvador Allende dies by suicide.

Egypt and Syria attack Israel on Oct. 6, Yom Kippur; Israel counterattacks, and a cease-fire is declared Oct. 24.

Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew, Oct. 10, resigns and pleads no contest to charge of tax evasion.

Total ban on oil exports to U.S. is imposed by Arab oil-producing nations from Oct.

In the “Saturday Night Massacre,” Oct. 20, Pres. Nixon orders Atty. Gen. Elliot Richardson to fire Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Richardson refuses to comply and resigns; Deputy Atty. Gen. William Ruckelshaus refuses and is fired. Solicitor Gen. Robert Bork, as acting atty. gen., then fires Cox.

Congress Nov. 7 overrides Pres. Nixon’s veto of war powers bill to curb

president’s power to commit forces abroad without congressional approval.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford is sworn in as first appointed vice president under 25th Amendment Dec. 6.

Art. Pablo Picasso dies at the age of 91. William Eggleston’s *The Red Ceiling,* Alma Thomas’s *Fiery Sunset* and *Wind and Crepe Myrtle Concerto*.

Film. Actress and Native American rights activist Sacheen Littlefeather declines an Academy Award on behalf of Marlon Brando at Oscar ceremonies Mar. 27. *American Graffiti, Enter the Dragon* starring Bruce Lee, *The Exorcist*, Peter Bogdanovich’s *Paper Moon* starring Ryan and Tatum O’Neal, *Serpico* starring Al Pacino, *The Sting* starring Paul Newman and Robert Redford, *The Way We Were* starring Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford.

Health and medicine. “Stockholm syndrome” diagnosis arises out of bank robbery in Sweden. Noninvasive fetal heart monitoring is developed at Boston Hospital for Women. American Psychiatric

Association resolution asserts homosexuality is no longer considered a mental disorder.

Literature. U.S. Supreme Court decision establishes "Miller test" for determining obscenity. Martin Amis's *The Rachel Papers*; Rita Mae Brown's *Rubyfruit Jungle*; William Goldman's *The Princess Bride*; Toni Morrison's *Sula*; Tim O'Brien's *If I Die in a Combat Zone, Box Me Up and Ship Me Home*; Thomas Pynchon's *Gravity's Rainbow*; Kurt Vonnegut's *Breakfast of Champions*.

Music. Carl Orff's *De temporum fine comoedia*.

Nonfiction. David Rosenhan publishes landmark paper "On Being Sane in Insane Places" in *Science*. Flora Rheta Schreiber's *Sybil,* E.F. Shumacher's *Small is Beautiful: A Study of Economics as if People Mattered*.

Pop music. DJ Kool Herc and other New York artists begin to lay foundation for hip-hop at house and block parties like Kool Herc's legendary "back to school jam." Roberta Flack's "Killing Me Softly

With His Song," Elton John's *Goodbye Yellow Brick Road*, Pink Floyd's *The Dark Side of the Moon*, Bob Marley and the Wailers' *Catch a Fire*, the Rolling Stones' "Angie," Bruce Springsteen's *Greetings From Asbury Park, N.J.*, Stevie Wonder's *Innervisions*.

Science and technology. U.S. launches *Skylab* space station. U.S. biochemists Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer invent recombinant DNA genetic engineering. First handheld mobile phone call is made. Endangered Species Act is signed into law.

Sports. Designated hitter rule is adopted by American League. Secretariat becomes Triple Crown winner, winning all three races in record time. Billie Jean King defeats Bobby Riggs in tennis's "Battle of the Sexes." George Foreman TKOs Joe Frazier to win heavyweight title. Miami Dolphins achieve the NFL's first and only perfect season.

Television. Elvis Presley's *Aloha From Hawaii via Satellite* is broadcast to huge ratings in dozens of countries; *All in the*

Family wins third straight best comedy Emmy.

Theater. Peter Shaffer's *Equus* debuts in London. *A Little Night Music* and *That Championship Season* win Tony Awards.

Miscellaneous. Chicago's Sears Tower becomes world's tallest building; Australia's distinctive Sydney Opera House is dedicated. An arson attack on New Orleans gay bar UpStairs Lounge kills 32.

1998 — 25 Years Ago

Drudge Report website, Jan. 17, breaks the story of an alleged affair between Pres. Bill Clinton and a White House intern; U.S. House of Representatives votes Dec. 19 to impeach Clinton over his actions related to the scandal.

Good Friday Agreement is signed Apr. 10, mostly bringing an end to the period known as the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

India and Pakistan conduct separate nuclear weapons tests in May; U.S.,

Japan, and other nations respond with economic sanctions.

After three decades in power, Indonesian president Suharto resigns May 21 and is succeeded by B.J. Habibie.

James Byrd Jr.’s June lynching-by-dragging in Texas and the Oct. killing of gay college student Matthew Shepard in Wyoming increase calls for federal hate crimes legislation.

Bombings at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania linked to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda kill more than 200 people, Aug. 7.

On Sept. 30, Pres. Clinton announced a federal budget surplus—the first since 1969—of $70 bil for fiscal year 1998.

Former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet is arrested Oct. 16 in London, England, UK, on charges of human rights violations.

Hurricane Mitch makes landfall in Honduras Oct. 29; the storm kills at least 11,000 in Central America.

Major U.S. tobacco companies, Nov. 23, agreed to a settlement that would pay

states and territories at least $206 bil over 25 years to cover public health costs linked to tobacco use.

Running on an anti-poverty, anti-corruption platform, former attempted coup leader Hugo Chávez wins Venezuelan presidential election held Dec. 6.

The U.S. and UK unleash a campaign on military targets in Iraq Dec. 16-19 over the country's failure to comply with UN inspectors looking for weapons of mass destruction.

Art. Tracey Emin's *My Bed,* Antony Gormley's *Angel of the North,* Chris Ofili's *No Woman No Cry*.

Film. *American History X, Armageddon,* Joel and Ethan Coen's *The Big Lebowski* starring Jeff Bridges and John Goodman, Todd Solondz's *Happiness, Life Is Beautiful, Rush Hour* starring Jackie Chan and Chris Tucker, Wes Anderson's *Rushmore,* Steven Spielberg's *Saving Private Ryan, Shakespeare in Love* starring Gwyneth Paltrow, *Smoke Signals, There's*

Something About Mary, The Truman Show starring Jim Carrey, *The Wedding Singer* starring Drew Barrymore and Adam Sandler, Nora Ephron's *You've Got Mail* starring Tom Hanks and Meg Ryan.

Health and medicine. *The Lancet* publishes widely discredited study (fully retracted in 2010) falsely showing link between MMR vaccines and autism. Viagra is introduced to treat erectile dysfunction.

Literature. Michael Cunningham's *The Hours,* Barbara Kingsolver's *The Poisonwood Bible,* Ian McEwan's *Amsterdam,* Toni Morrison's *Paradise,* Louis Sachar's *Holes*.

Music. Anthony Payne premieres his completed version of Edward Elgar's incomplete *Third Symphony*.

Nonfiction. Tom Brokaw's *The Greatest Generation,* Eric Liu's *The Accidental Asian,* Independent Counsel Ken Starr's *Starr Report*.

Pop music. MTV introduces *Total Request Live*. Aerosmith's "I Don't Want to Miss a Thing," Brandy and Monica's

“The Boy Is Mine,” Cher’s “Believe,” Goo Goo Dolls’ “Iris,” Lauryn Hill’s *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill,* the Offspring’s “Pretty Fly (for a White Guy),” OutKast’s *Aquemini,* Jason Nevins’s remix of Run-D.M.C.’s “It’s Like That,” Will Smith’s “Gettin’ Jiggy Wit It,” Britney Spears’s “…Baby One More Time,” Shania Twain’s “You’re Still the One.”

Science and technology. Google is founded by two graduate students. First American to orbit Earth almost four decades earlier, 77-year-old Sen. John Glenn returns to space on NASA shuttle. First International Space Station module is launched into orbit.

Sports. Denver Broncos win first Super Bowl over Green Bay after losing all previous four appearances. Chicago Bulls complete their second championship “Threepeat.” Host nation France beats Brazil in the FIFA men’s soccer World Cup. Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa chase (and break) Roger Maris’s 1961 single-season home run record.

Television. Long-running sitcoms *Family Matters, Murphy Brown,* and *Seinfeld* air finales; *Dawson's Creek, Sex and the City*, and *Will & Grace* debut.

Theater. *Art* (starring Alan Alda, Victor Garber, and Alfred Molina) and *The Lion King* win major Tony Awards; *Cabaret* revival debuts, starring Alan Cumming.

Miscellaneous. Former pro wrestler Jesse Ventura wins independent bid to serve as governor of Minnesota. Robotic Furby toys are a must-have sensation.

WORLD ALMANAC EDITORS' PICKS
2022 Time Capsule

The editors of *The World Almanac* have selected the following items as representative of the year 2022.

- Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy's army-green T-shirt, worn in multiple videos as he addressed the world following Russia's invasion of Ukraine Feb. 24, 2022.
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's report, released Apr. 4, 2022, concluding that the world is nearing an irreversible tipping point on climate change.

- A can of baby formula, a commodity in dangerously short supply in May 2022, and an average family's receipt for their weekly grocery run, likely reflecting the 13.0% increase in food costs at home over the previous year as of Sept. 2022.
- The May 2 leaked draft opinion in U.S. Supreme Court's *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the final ruling released June 24, overturning the *Roe v. Wade* (1973) precedent, which established a right to abortion.
- NASA's first images from the James Webb Space Telescope, released July 12, showing previously unseen details of galaxy clusters.
- A dose of monkeypox vaccine, available after WHO declared the outbreak a "public health emergency of international concern" on July 23, 2022.
- A cache of classified documents retrieved by the FBI Aug. 8, 2022, from former Pres. Trump's Mar-a-Lago compound in Palm Beach, FL.
- Tennis rackets retired by legendary players Serena Williams and Roger Federer as both announced their decades-long pro careers would end in 2022.
- A wristband from Queen Elizabeth's lying-in-state queue—in which some mourners waited for over 24 hours—following the long-ruling monarch's death Sept. 8, 2022.
- A symbolically discarded head scarf from the women-led protests that arose in Iran in Sept.

following the death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini while in police custody.

- NY Yankees slugger Aaron Judge’s 62nd home run ball, which set a new American League single-season record on Oct. 4, 2022.
- A copy of The January 6th Report, scheduled for release in late 2022.

2022 YEAR in PICTURES

WORLD

TIME OF TRANSITION German Chancellor Angela Merkel was succeeded by Olaf Scholz Dec. 8, 2021, after 16 years in office.

COVID CONVOY Truck drivers rallied Jan.-Feb. 2022 in Ottawa, Canada, and elsewhere, in protest of the country's COVID-19-related public health rules and mandates.

PRESSING NEED After more than seven years of conflict and a tentative 2022 truce, more than 23.4 million Yemenis depended on humanitarian assistance to survive.

SEEKING REFUGE Millions of Ukrainians left their homes to find safety after Russia’s large-scale invasion that began Feb. 24, 2022.

THE WAR AT HOME Six months into Russia's invasion, in Aug. 2022, the Ukrainian capital of Kyiv exhibited destroyed Russian tanks, evoking the war raging in Ukraine.

FORTUNATE SON Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr. (right, alongside his mother, Imelda Marcos) was sworn in as president of the Philippines June 30, 2022, 36 years after his dictator father was ousted.

WHOSE HOUSE? Anti-government protesters took control of the presidential palace in Colombo, Sri Lanka, July 9, 2022, documenting the takeover with selfies following days of unrest and fitful violence.

BELEAGUERED BORIS UK Prime Min. Boris Johnson tendered his resignation on July 7, 2022, amid calls for his departure over repeated ethics scandals; he was replaced by Liz Truss, Sept. 6, 2022.

ABE ASSASSINATED Japan’s former prime minister Shinzo Abe was shot dead July 8, 2022, while appearing at a campaign rally.

TOO DARN HOT Much of Europe wilted under record heat in summer 2022, causing droughts and widespread health risks.

TERROR STRIKE The U.S. claimed responsibility for a drone strike July 31, 2022, that killed al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri (pictured at left with Osama bin Laden in 1998) in Afghanistan.

KENYA VOTES Deputy Pres. William Ruto was declared the victor of the Kenyan presidential election held in Aug. 2022, in spite of allegations of vote rigging and a split electoral commission.

NATIONAL

FEEDING NEED Families struggled to find baby formula—the only food option for hundreds of thousands of infants—in 2022 due to a nationwide shortage; some sought supplies from contacts on social networks.

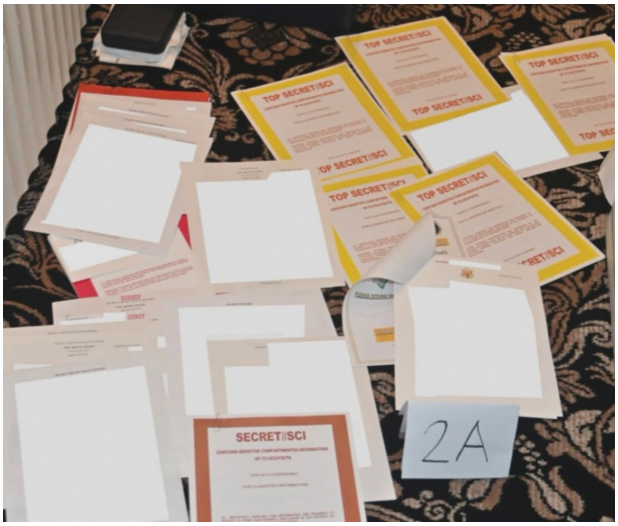
SAY ANYTHING? Rights groups opposed a surge of new state laws aimed at restricting LGBTQ rights, including Florida's "Don't Say Gay" bill, signed Mar. 28, 2022, and anti-trans measures in multiple states.

GRIEF IN UVALDE The nation mourned 21 lives lost in a mass shooting at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX, May 24, 2022.

END OF AN ERA Anti-abortion activists celebrated and abortion rights groups mourned the U.S. Supreme Court's *Dobbs* decision, June 24, 2022, overturning the landmark case that had ensured a federal right to abortion for almost 50 years.

BEARING WITNESSES The House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol began to present some of its findings in televised hearings in June 2022 led by Rep. Bennie Thompson (D, MS) and Rep. Liz Cheney (R, WY).

JUSTICE JACKSON Ketanji Brown Jackson was sworn in as the first Black woman justice on the U.S. Supreme Court on June 30, 2022.



TOP SECRET? An FBI search of former Pres. Donald Trump’s Mar-a-Lago estate Aug. 8, 2022, recovered what appeared to be classified documents.

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE National parks were repeatedly threatened by climate disaster in 2022, including wildfires in Yosemite and flooding that forced the evacuation of thousands from Yellowstone.

‘SAUSAGE’ MADE The $737-billion Inflation Reduction Act, signed by Pres. Biden Aug. 16, 2022, eventually won the support of frequent holdout Sen. Joe Manchin (D, WV).

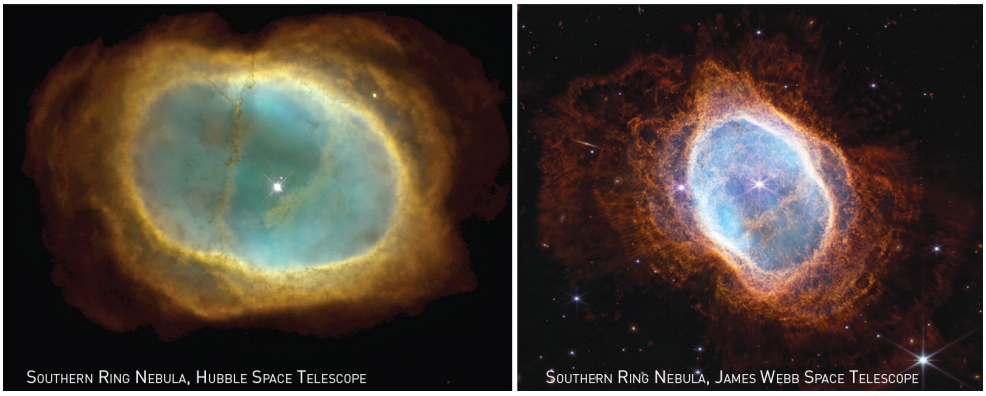
STORMY WEATHER Hurricane Ian made landfall in Florida Sept. 28-29, 2022, causing more than 100 deaths and billions in damages.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

ICE AGE RELIC A remarkably well-preserved baby woolly mammoth, dating to some 30,000 years ago, was discovered in the Yukon June 21, 2022.

ENDURANCE CHALLENGE Researchers announced Mar. 9, 2022, the re-discovery of the wreck of Ernest Shackleton’s *Endurance*, last seen in 1915, 9,842 ft below the surface of the Weddell Sea in Antarctic waters.

MEDICAL MILESTONE A team of doctors at the Univ. of Maryland successfully transplanted a pig heart into a human for the first time Jan. 7, 2022.



SPACE IMAGES STUN NASA’s first remarkable images from the James Webb Space Telescope, released July 12, 2022, showed astonishing detail compared to prior imaging.

SPORTS

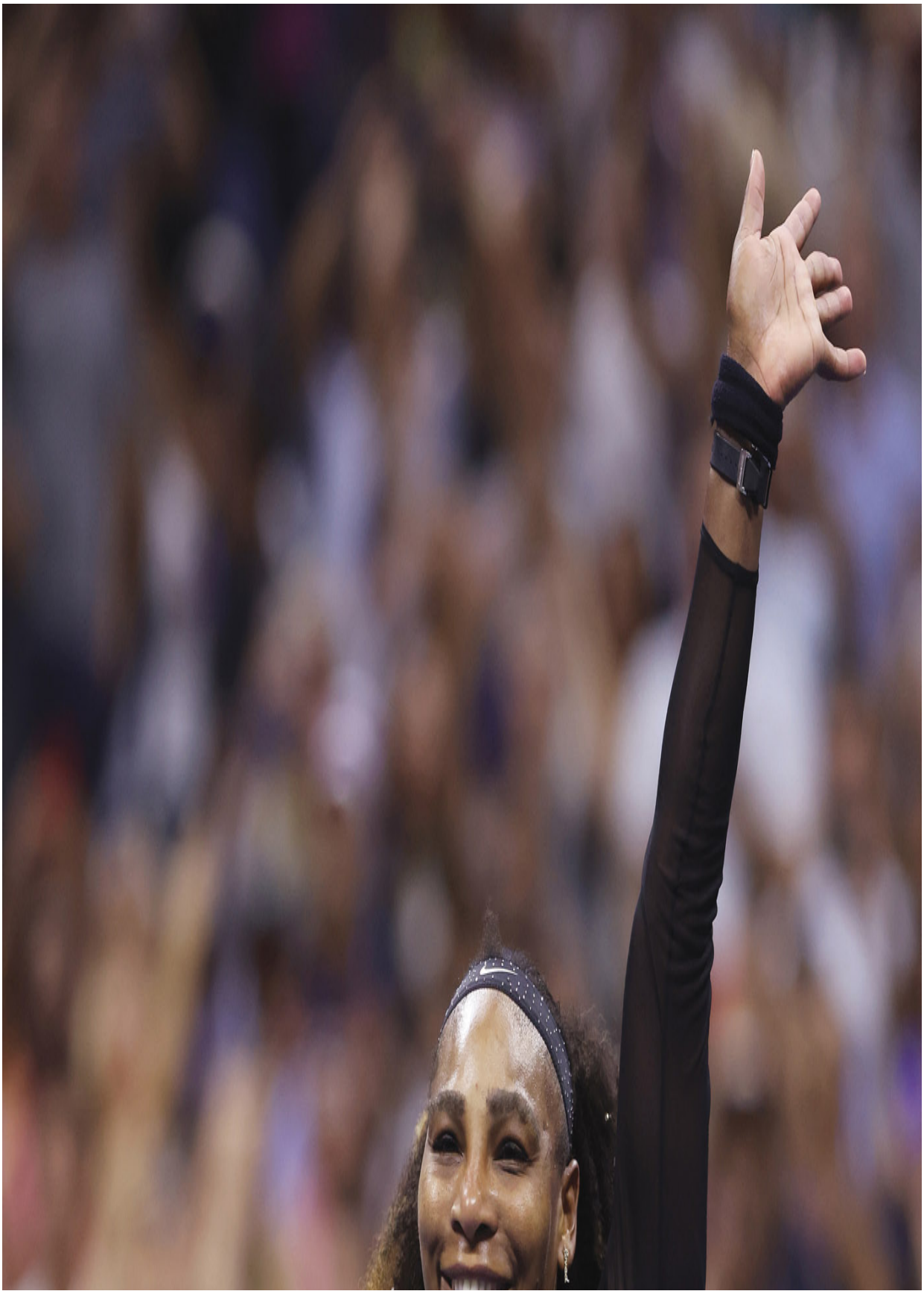
SEESAW SUPER BOWL The L.A. Rams and Super Bowl MVP Cooper Kupp won a back-and-forth nail-biter over the Cincinnati Bengals, 23-20, to claim the NFL title Feb. 13, 2022.

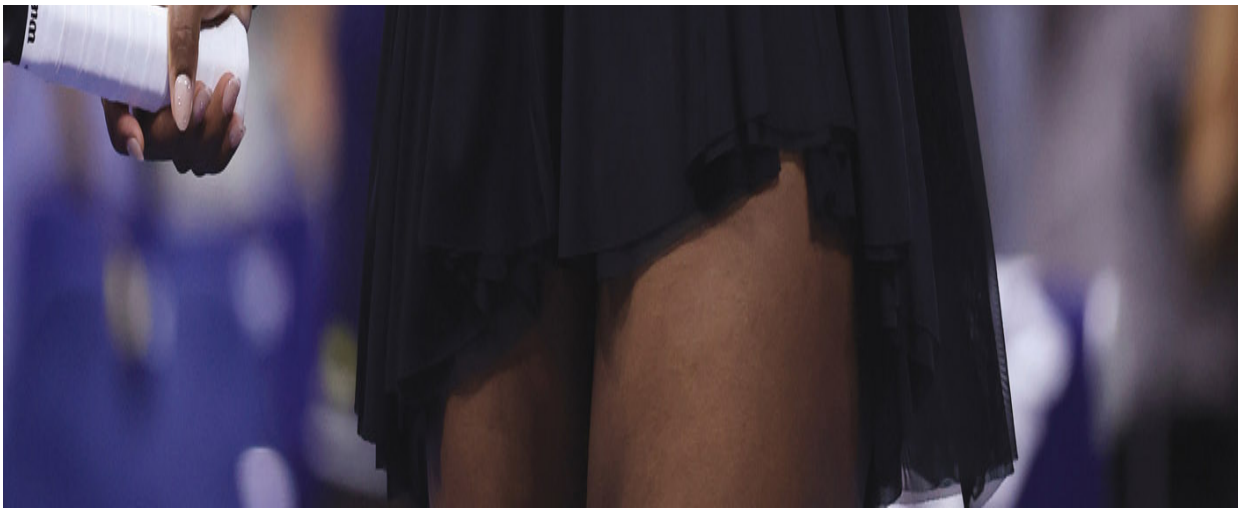
LOW TIDE Stetson Bennett and the Georgia Bulldogs dethroned the defending champion Alabama Crimson Tide, 33-18, Jan. 10, 2022, to win the school's first college football championship title since 1980.

GOOD AS GOLD Speed skater Erin Jackson claimed one of the U.S.’s eight gold medals with victory in the 500-m at the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing, China, Feb. 13, 2022.

FREE BRITTNEY WNBA players and fans rallied in support of Phoenix Mercury star center Brittney Griner, detained by Russia since Feb. 2022.

GOLDEN AGE Steph Curry earned his first Finals MVP trophy as Golden State won Game 6, 103-90, over the Boston Celtics, June 16, 2022, bringing the Warriors their fourth NBA title in eight years.





GOODBYE “GOAT” After a historic career including 23 Grand Slam singles titles, Serena Williams was eliminated in a third-round U.S. Open match expected to be her last Sept. 2, 2022.

AVALANCHE QUIETS LIGHTNING Colorado edged two-time defending champion Tampa Bay, 2-1, June 26, 2022, in Game 6 to win the franchise’s third Stanley Cup.

ONE FOR THE BOOKS NY Yankees slugger Aaron Judge tied Roger Maris’s American League season home run record with his 61st homer on Sept. 28, 2022, and surpassed it with number 62 on Oct. 4.

ARTS

***TOP* THAT** More than 35 years after the Tom Cruise-starring original film debuted, sequel *Top Gun: Maverick* topped the worldwide box office, raking in over $1.4 billion by Aug. 31, 2022.

OSCAR OVERSHADOWED Prior to accepting the best actor trophy Mar. 27, 2022, Will Smith stormed the Academy Awards stage and slapped presenter Chris Rock in response to a joke.

MUSIC MAN Multi-instrumentalist and composer Jon Batiste claimed five Grammy Awards, including album of the year, at the 64th annual ceremony held on Apr. 3, 2022.

QUEEN BEY Beyoncé performed her Oscar-nominated “Be Alive” at ceremonies Mar. 27, 2022, and topped the charts with the release of *Renaissance* in July 2022.

PEOPLE

HEAVY IS THE HEAD Following the Sept. 8, 2022, death of Queen Elizabeth II, the UK transitioned from her seven-decade rule to the King Charles III-era with days of ceremonies, viewings, and other formal mourning events.

SECOND TO NONE Amy Schneider won 40 consecutive games on *Jeopardy!*—the second-longest streak of all time—Nov. 2021 to Jan. 2022.

“BENNIFER 3.0” Recalling tabloid headlines of the early aughts, actors Ben Affleck and Jennifer Lopez reunited in 2021 and married in Las Vegas July 17, 2022.

NO LOVE LOST A jury June 1, 2022, awarded actor Johnny Depp $10 mil in a highly publicized defamation trial against his ex-wife.

FAREWELL

MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT

May 15, 1937-Mar. 23, 2022

PETER BOGDANOVICH

July 30, 1939-Jan. 6, 2022

JAMES CAAN

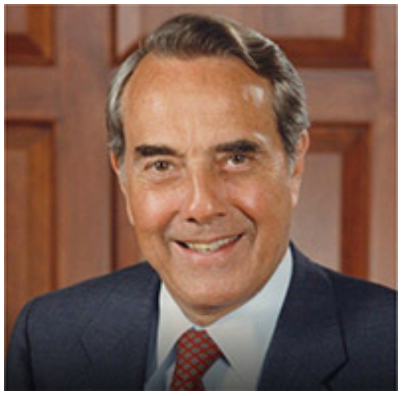
Mar. 26, 1940-July 6, 2022

COOLIO

Aug. 1, 1963-Sept. 28, 2022

JOAN DIDION

Dec. 5, 1934-Dec. 23, 2021

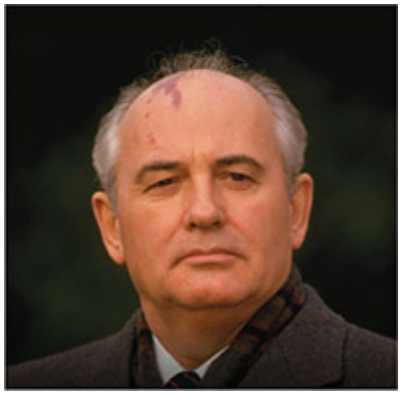


BOB DOLE

July 22, 1923-Dec. 5, 2021

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Apr. 21, 1926-Sept. 8, 2022



MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

Mar. 2, 1931-Aug. 30, 2022

ANNE HECHE

May 25, 1969-Aug. 11, 2022

BELL HOOKS

Sept. 25, 1952-Dec. 15, 2021

WILLIAM HURT

Mar. 20, 1950-Mar. 13, 2022

NAOMI JUDD

Jan. 11, 1946-Apr. 30, 2022

GUY LAFLEUR

Sept. 20, 1951-Apr. 22, 2022

ANGELA LANSBURY

Oct. 16, 1925-Oct. 11, 2022

RAY LIOTTA

Dec. 18, 1954-May 26, 2022

LORETTA LYNN

Apr. 14, 1932-Oct. 4, 2022

JOHN MADDEN

Apr. 10, 1936-Dec. 28, 2021

MEAT LOAF

Sept. 27, 1947-Jan. 20, 2022

ISSEY MIYAKE

Apr. 22, 1938-Aug. 5, 2022

OLIVIA NEWTON-JOHN

Sept. 26, 1948-Aug. 8, 2022

NICHELLE NICHOLS

Dec. 28, 1932-July 30, 2022

SIDNEY POITIER

Feb. 20, 1927-Jan. 6, 2022

ANNE RICE

Oct. 4, 1941-Dec. 11, 2021

BILL RUSSELL

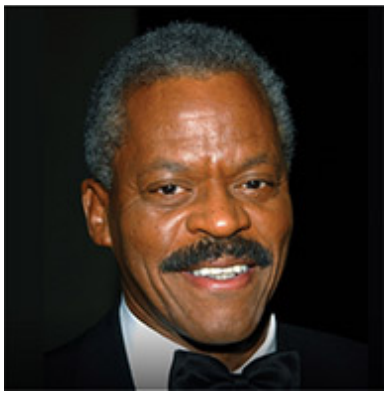
Feb. 12, 1934-July 31, 2022

BOB SAGET

May 17, 1956-Jan. 9, 2022

VIN SCULLY

Nov. 29, 1927-Aug. 2, 2022



BERNARD SHAW

May 22, 1940-Sept. 7, 2022

STEPHEN SONDHEIM

Mar. 22, 1930-Nov. 26, 2021

PAUL SORVINO

Apr. 13, 1939-July 25, 2022

RONNIE SPECTOR

Aug. 10, 1943-Jan. 12, 2022

ANDRÉ LEON TALLEY

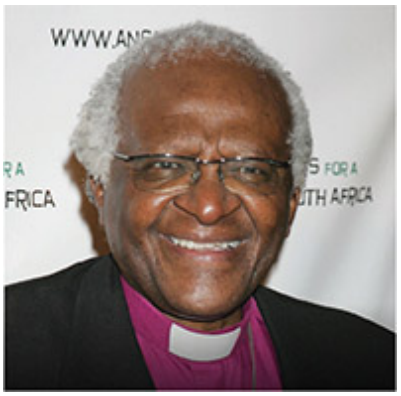
Oct. 16, 1948-Jan. 18, 2022

THÍCH NHAT HANH

Oct. 11, 1926-Jan. 22, 2022

IVANA TRUMP

Feb. 20, 1949-July 14, 2022



DESMOND TUTU

Oct. 7, 1931-Dec. 26, 2021

AL UNSER

May 29, 1939-Dec. 9, 2021

BETTY WHITE

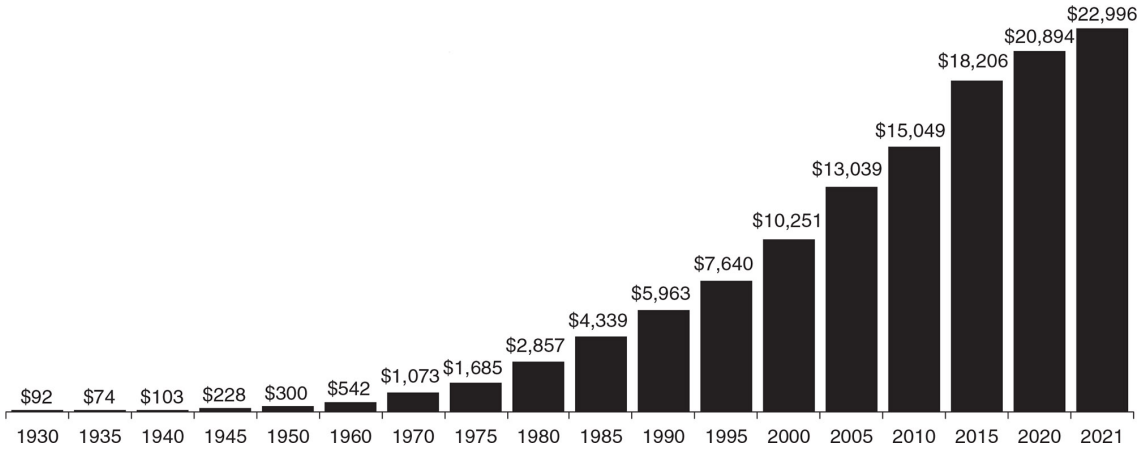
Jan. 17, 1922-Dec. 31, 2021

ECONOMICS

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 1930-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars)



Tracking the U.S. Economy, 1960-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars, revised)

	1960	1970	1980	1990
Gross domestic product	**$542.4**	**$1,073.3**	**$2,857.3**	**$5,963.1**
Gross national product	**545.5**	**1,079.7**	**2,891.5**	**5,997.8**
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	67.9	136.8	428.4	888.5
Equals: Net national product	**477.6**	**942.9**	**2,463.1**	**5,109.3**
Less: Statistical	–1.3	5.3	44.4	95.5

discrepancy				
Equals: National income	**478.9**	**937.5**	**2,418.6**	**5,013.8**
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	54.7	86.2	223.6	417.7
Less: Taxes on production and imports less subsidies[1]	43.4	86.6	190.5	398.0
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	16.4	46.4	166.2	410.1
Less: Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	10.3	39.5	182.2	433.4
Less: Business current transfer payments (net)	1.7	4.4	14.0	39.2
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	0.5	–1.0	–4.5	3.7
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	44.5	114.9	396.9	1,005.3
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	25.7	74.7	280.1	596.9
Equals: Personal income	**422.1**	**865.0**	**2,323.6**	**4,913.8**
Addenda:				
Gross domestic income	543.7	1,068.0	2,812.9	5,867.6

Gross national income	546.8	1,074.4	2,847.1	5,902.3

	2000	2010	2020	2021
Gross domestic product	**$10,251.0**	**$15,049.0**	**$20,893.7**	**$22,996.1**
Gross national product	**10,289.4**	**15,254.6**	**21,116.1**	**23,248.5**
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	1,511.2	2,390.9	3,575.9	3,847.9
Equals: Net national product	**8,778.2**	**12,863.7**	**17,540.2**	**19,400.7**
Less: Statistical discrepancy	–94.2	82.5	–170.6	–537.3
Equals: National income	**8,872.4**	**12,781.1**	**17,710.7**	**19,938.0**
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	786.6	1,728.7	2,243.8	2,805.8
Less: Taxes on production and imports less subsidies[1]	662.7	1,007.3	773.3	1,148.1
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	705.8	983.7	1,459.5	1,593.4
Less: Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	542.1	471.0	618.8	686.1

Less: Business current transfer payments (net)	85.2	127.9	158.6	164.0
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	11.5	–20.1	–17.5	–12.9
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	1,490.0	1,786.8	2,912.1	2,941.3
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	1,087.3	2,325.2	4,241.1	4,597.8
Equals: Personal income	**8,655.9**	**12,594.5**	**19,627.6**	**21,092.8**
Addenda:				
Gross domestic income	10,345.2	14,966.4	21,064.3	23,533.4
Gross national income	10,383.7	15,172.1	21,286.6	23,785.9

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Subsidies are included net of the current surplus of government enterprises.

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 2005-21

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Billions of current dollars			
	2005	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
Gross domestic product	**$13,039.2**	**$15,049.0**	**$20,893.7**	**$22,996.1**
Personal consumption expenditures	**8,769.1**	**10,260.3**	**14,047.6**	**15,741.6**
Goods	3,082.9	3,317.8	4,653.8	5,481.4

	Billions of current dollars			
	2005	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
Durable goods	1,128.6	1,049.0	1,616.4	2,026.2
Nondurable goods	1,954.3	2,268.9	3,037.4	3,455.2
Services	5,686.1	6,942.4	9,393.7	10,260.1
Gross private domestic investment	**2,534.7**	**2,165.5**	**3,637.8**	**4,120.0**
Fixed investment	2,477.2	2,111.6	3,697.4	4,139.8
Nonresidential	1,621.0	1,735.0	2,799.6	3,053.7
Structures	353.0	379.8	597.2	580.2
Equipment	794.9	777.0	1,123.9	1,274.9
Intellectual property products	473.1	578.2	1,078.5	1,198.5
Residential	856.2	376.6	897.8	1,086.1
Change in inventories	57.5	53.9	–59.6	–19.9
Net exports of goods and services	**–739.9**	**–532.3**	**–651.2**	**–918.2**
Exports	1,301.6	1,857.2	2,123.4	2,478.3
Goods	919.3	1,272.9	1,416.6	1,740.5
Services	382.2	584.3	706.8	737.8
Imports	2,041.5	2,389.6	2,774.6	3,396.5
Goods	1,722.8	1,947.0	2,309.2	2,850.4
Services	318.7	442.5	465.4	546.1
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	**2,475.3**	**3,155.6**	**3,859.5**	**4,052.7**
Federal	947.8	1,300.2	1,501.8	1,565.0

	Billions of current dollars			
	2005	2010	2020	2021
National defense	609.4	828.0	881.3	905.3
Nondefense	338.4	472.2	620.5	659.7
State and local	1,527.5	1,855.4	2,357.8	2,487.7

	Billions of constant (2012) dollars			
	2005	2010	2020	2021
Gross domestic product	**$14,901.3**	**$15,649.0**	**$18,384.7**	**$19,427.3**
Personal consumption expenditures	**10,093.8**	**10,716.0**	**12,629.9**	**13,624.8**
Goods	3,384.7	3,485.7	4,942.5	5,543.9
Durable goods	1,004.9	1,027.3	1,884.3	2,225.1
Nondurable goods	2,383.4	2,461.3	3,080.5	3,359.4
Services	6,707.4	7,230.4	7,808.5	8,258.1
Gross private domestic investment	**2,670.6**	**2,216.5**	**3,316.2**	**3,640.0**
Fixed investment	2,618.7	2,164.2	3,329.4	3,587.8
Nonresidential	1,716.4	1,781.0	2,671.1	2,868.5
Structures	466.1	412.8	494.2	454.7
Equipment	760.0	781.2	1,154.0	1,304.8
Intellectual property products	493.1	588.1	1,031.3	1,135.0
Residential	885.4	383.0	648.0	707.7
Change in inventories	63.7	57.3	–42.3	–32.6

	Billions of constant (2012) dollars			
	2005	2010	2020	2021
Net exports of goods and services	**–915.4**	**–589.4**	**–942.7**	**–1,284.3**
Exports	1,526.1	1,989.5	2,207.6	2,307.5
Goods	1,082.6	1,369.4	1,606.8	1,728.7
Services	443.6	620.1	617.2	607.7
Imports	2,441.4	2,578.9	3,150.3	3,591.9
Goods	2,075.8	2,117.3	2,750.2	3,150.5
Services	366.6	461.5	423.8	472.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	**3,013.8**	**3,308.0**	**3,360.2**	**3,376.3**
Federal	1,099.2	1,348.4	1,340.7	1,348.9
National defense	708.6	861.3	800.9	793.5
Nondefense	390.8	487.0	539.0	554.1
State and local	1,918.3	1,959.8	2,019.9	2,027.8

U.S. National Income by Type, 1930-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars)

	1930	1940	1950	1970
NATIONAL INCOME[1]	**$83.1**	**$91.5**	**$266.6**	**$937.5**
Employee compensation	**47.2**	**52.7**	**158.3**	**623.3**
Wages and salaries	46.2	49.9	147.3	551.6
Government	5.2	8.5	22.6	117.2
Other	41.0	41.4	124.6	434.3

Supplements to wages and salaries	1.0	2.9	11.0	71.8
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	0.9	1.5	7.6	47.9
Employer contributions for government social insurance	0.0	1.4	3.4	23.8
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**10.9**	**12.2**	**37.5**	**77.8**
Farm	3.9	4.1	12.9	12.9
Nonfarm	7.0	8.2	24.6	64.9
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments	**5.4**	**3.8**	**8.8**	**20.7**
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**7.5**	**9.9**	**36.1**	**86.2**
Taxes on corporate income	0.8	2.8	17.7	31.3
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital	6.7	7.0	18.3	55.0

consumption adjustments				
Net dividends	5.5	4.0	9.0	27.8
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1.2	3.0	9.3	27.2
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	**4.8**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**39.5**

	1980	1990	2000	2010
NATIONAL INCOME[1]	**$2,418.6**	**$5,013.8**	**$8,872.4**	**$12,781.1**
Employee compensation	**1,622.2**	**3,340.4**	**5,847.1**	**7,925.4**
Wages and salaries	1,373.4	2,741.2	4,824.9	6,372.5
Government	261.5	519.0	779.8	1,191.2
Other	1,112.0	2,222.2	4,045.2	5,181.3
Supplements to wages and salaries	248.8	599.2	1,022.2	1,552.9
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	159.9	392.7	677.0	1,083.9
Employer contributions for government social insurance	88.9	206.5	345.2	469.0
Proprietors' income with inventory	**171.6**	**353.2**	**753.9**	**1,107.3**

valuation and capital consumption adjustments				
Farm	11.7	32.2	31.5	37.6
Nonfarm	159.9	321.0	722.4	1,069.7
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments	**19.0**	**28.2**	**183.5**	**433.7**
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**223.6**	**417.7**	**786.6**	**1,728.7**
Taxes on corporate income	75.5	121.8	233.4	272.3
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	148.1	295.9	553.1	1,456.5
Net dividends	75.8	192.7	410.2	643.2
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	72.3	103.2	142.9	813.3
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	**182.2**	**433.4**	**542.1**	**471.0**

	2020	**2021**

NATIONAL INCOME[1]	**$17,710.7**	**$19,938.0**
Employee compensation	**11,572.2**	**12,598.7**
Wages and salaries	9,444.1	10,343.8
Government	1,494.5	1,535.5
Other	7,949.6	8,808.3
Supplements to wages and salaries	2,128.0	2,254.9
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	1,464.4	1,526.4
Employer contributions for government social insurance	663.7	728.5
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**1,650.0**	**1,821.9**
Farm	70.2	97.8
Nonfarm	1,579.9	1,724.1
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments	**711.6**	**726.4**
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	**2,243.8**	**2,805.8**

Taxes on corporate income	275.6	381.2
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1,968.1	2,424.6
Net dividends	1,394.9	1,418.6
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	573.3	1,006.0
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	**618.8**	**686.1**

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding and incomplete enumeration. (1) National income is the aggregate of labor and property earnings that arise in the production of goods and services. It is the sum of employee compensation, proprietors' income, rental income, adjusted corporate profits, and net interest. It measures the total factor costs of goods and services produced by the economy. Income is measured before deduction of taxes. Total national income figures include adjustments not itemized.

U.S. National Income by Industry, 2000-21

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2015

National income without capital consumption adjustment	**$8,780.9**	**$11,292.5**	**$12,712.4**	**$15,670.7**
Domestic industries	**8,742.5**	**11,217.7**	**12,506.7**	**15,450.3**
Private industries	**7,699.2**	**9,855.8**	**10,855.9**	**13,633.8**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	74.4	97.1	112.2	147.1
Mining	90.6	176.1	183.9	156.1
Utilities	135.3	162.1	183.1	177.3
Construction	474.9	651.1	533.7	749.9
Manufacturing	1,243.4	1,335.0	1,346.9	1,696.0
Durable goods	758.8	762.8	750.3	983.1
Nondurable goods	484.5	572.2	596.6	713.0
Wholesale trade	570.0	684.6	727.4	939.1
Retail trade	666.3	857.3	863.2	1,072.0
Transportation and warehousing	272.2	335.2	383.9	504.7
Information	316.8	439.3	458.0	598.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	1,456.7	1,912.5	2,162.4	2,666.4
Professional and business services[1]	1,087.1	1,441.9	1,729.4	2,225.6
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	688.1	987.3	1,303.2	1,559.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation,	340.2	439.7	495.0	680.6

accommodation, and food services				
Other services, except government	283.3	336.7	373.7	461.5
Government	**1,043.2**	**1,361.9**	**1,650.8**	**1,816.5**
Rest of the world	**38.5**	**74.8**	**205.6**	**220.4**

	2019	2020	2021
National income without capital consumption adjustment	**$17,809.2**	**$17,294.6**	**$19,544.7**
Domestic industries	**17,542.8**	**17,072.3**	**19,292.3**
Private industries	**15,507.9**	**15,008.0**	**17,165.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	119.7	123.7	185.2
Mining	157.2	47.4	185.6
Utilities	183.9	191.3	204.8
Construction	940.5	908.3	1,038.3
Manufacturing	1,713.5	1,618.3	1,896.8
Durable goods	1,018.6	973.5	1,107.2
Nondurable goods	694.9	644.8	789.7
Wholesale trade	1,008.7	969.6	1,083.9
Retail trade	1,176.5	1,205.7	1,424.1
Transportation and warehousing	573.6	499.7	596.2
Information	666.3	675.7	815.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	3,104.4	3,215.6	3,439.2

Professional and business services[1]	2,696.8	2,683.1	3,032.9
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	1,832.5	1,800.7	2,017.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	817.1	586.6	711.5
Other services, except government	517.5	482.5	534.0
Government	**2,034.8**	**2,064.3**	**2,127.0**
Rest of the world	**266.4**	**222.3**	**252.5**

Note: Estimates based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (1) Consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and waste management services.

Measuring Inflation: Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the change in prices over time of one or more kinds of basic consumer goods and services. The overall CPI is based on the price of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels; transportation fares; charges for doctors' and dentists' services; drug prices; and the cost of other goods and services bought for day-to-day living. Since Jan. 1988, the base period for

comparison has been 1982-84, which equals 100.0. The price of apparel, entertainment and recreation, and education and communication have not risen significantly, while the cost of medical care has more than quadrupled since 1982-84. The Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) covers about 93% of the total U.S. population. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also publishes a separate Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W), which covers about 29% of the total U.S. population.

Distribution of U.S. Total Personal Income, 1930-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars, except for per capita figures)

Year	Personal income	Personal current taxes	Disposable personal income
1930	$76.5	$1.6	$75.0
1940	79.4	1.7	77.7
1950	233.7	18.9	214.8
1960	422.1	46.1	376.1
1970	865.0	103.1	762.0
1980	2,323.6	299.5	2,024.1
1990	4,913.8	594.7	4,319.1
2000	8,655.9	1,236.3	7,419.6
2005	10,604.9	1,212.5	9,392.5

2010	12,594.5	1,237.6	11,356.9
2015	15,685.2	1,939.9	13,745.3
2018	17,706.0	2,076.3	15,629.7
2019	18,424.4	2,205.1	16,219.3
2020	19,627.6	2,195.6	17,432.0
2021	21,092.8	2,585.2	18,507.6

Year	Personal outlays	Personal savings	Savings as % of income[1]
1930	$71.6	$3.3	4.5%
1940	72.4	5.3	6.8
1950	194.8	20.0	9.3
1960	338.2	37.9	10.1
1970	664.4	97.6	12.8
1980	1,800.1	224.1	11.1
1990	3,958.0	361.1	8.4
2000	7,068.1	351.4	4.7
2005	9,124.5	268.0	2.9
2010	10,647.6	709.3	6.2
2015	12,710.4	1,034.9	7.5
2017	14,438.8	1,190.9	7.6
2018	14,981.5	1,237.8	7.6
2019	14,544.5	2,887.5	16.6
2020	16,226.3	2,281.3	12.3

	Disposable personal income per capita	
Year	Current dollars	Constant (2012) dollars
1930	$609.0	$6,836.0
1940	588.0	7,957.0
1950	1,416.0	10,687.0
1960	2,080.0	12,654.0
1970	3,715.0	17,768.0

Year	Disposable personal income per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant (2012) dollars
1980	8,888.0	21,584.0
1990	17,264.0	27,303.0
2000	26,274.0	33,645.0
2005	31,732.0	36,526.0
2010	36,654.0	38,282.0
2015	42,672.0	41,383.0
2017	47,536.0	43,886.0
2018	49,073.0	44,644.0
2019	52,544.0	47,241.0
2020	55,710.0	48,219.0

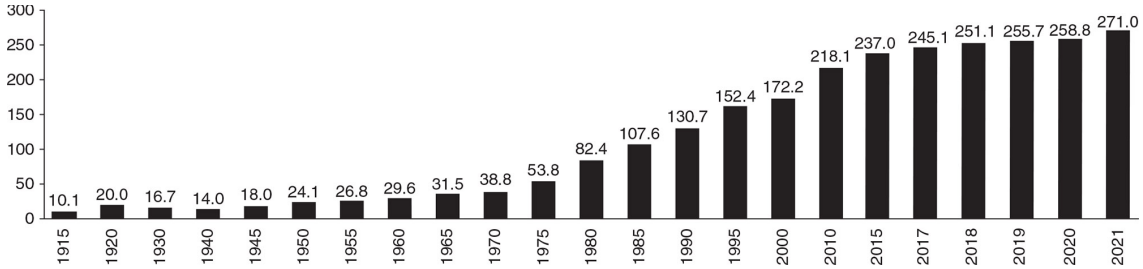
Note: Personal income minus current taxes equals disposable income; disposable income minus outlays equals savings. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Personal savings as a percentage of disposable personal income.

Inflation: U.S. Consumer Price Index, 1915-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

In general, prices as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index have risen steadily since World War II. What cost $1.00 in 1982-84 cost about $0.10 in 1915, $0.18 in 1945, and $2.71 in 2021.

(Annual averages of monthly figures, for all urban consumers. **1982-84 = 100**.)



Inflation: U.S. Consumer Price Index by Major Group, 1915-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

For all urban consumers. **1982-84 = 100**, unless otherwise noted.

Year	All items	Apparel	Energy	Food & beverages
1915	10.1	15.3	—	—
1920	20.0	43.1	—	—
1930	16.7	24.2	—	—
1940	14.0	21.8	—	—
1945	18.0	31.4	—	—
1950	24.1	40.3	—	—
1955	26.8	42.9	—	—
1960	29.6	45.7	22.4	—
1965	31.5	47.8	22.9	—
1970	38.8	59.2	25.5	40.1
1975	53.8	72.5	42.1	60.2
1980	82.4	90.9	86.0	86.7
1985	107.6	105.0	101.6	105.6
1990	130.7	124.1	102.1	132.1
1995	152.4	132.0	105.2	148.9
2000	172.2	129.6	124.6	168.4
2005	195.3	119.5	177.1	191.2
2010	218.1	119.5	211.4	220.0

2015	237.0	125.9	202.9	246.8
2018	251.1	125.7	219.9	253.3
2019	255.7	124.1	215.3	258.0
2020	258.8	118.1	196.9	266.6
2021	271.0	121.0	238.3	276.8

Year	Housing	Transportation	Medical care
1915	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—
1930	—	—	—
1940	—	14.2	10.4
1945	—	15.9	11.9
1950	—	22.7	15.1
1955	—	25.8	18.2
1960	—	29.8	22.3
1965	—	31.9	25.2
1970	36.4	37.5	34.0
1975	50.7	50.1	47.5
1980	81.1	83.1	74.9
1985	107.7	106.4	113.5
1990	128.5	120.5	162.8
1995	148.5	139.1	220.5
2000	169.6	153.3	260.8
2005	195.7	173.9	323.2
2010	216.3	193.4	388.4
2015	238.1	199.1	446.8
2018	258.5	210.7	484.7
2019	266.0	210.1	498.4
2020	271.8	201.3	518.9
2021	280.7	230.7	525.3

Year	Entertainment	Educ. &	Other

	& recreation[1,2]	communication[1]	goods & services
1915	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—
1930	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—
1970	—	—	40.9
1975	—	—	53.9
1980	—	—	75.2
1985	—	—	114.5
1990	—	—	159.0
1995	94.5	92.2	206.9
2000	103.3	102.5	271.1
2005	109.4	113.7	313.4
2010	113.3	129.9	381.3
2015	115.9	138.2	414.9
2018	119.1	136.8	442.3
2019	120.6	137.8	451.3
2020	122.2	140.3	462.4
2021	125.2	142.6	476.8

— = Comparable data not available. **Note:** Data is not seasonally adjusted. (1) Dec. 1997 = 100. (2) Entertainment was reclassified as Recreation in 1997.

Inflation Rate by Selected Categories, 2021-22

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

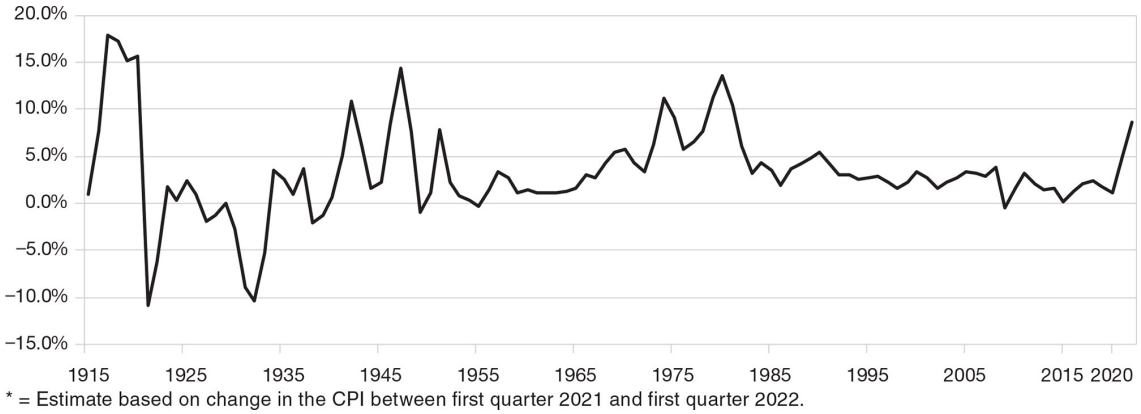
For all urban consumers. 1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise noted; change in the Consumer Price Index for selected categories in the 12 months ending June 2022.

Category	Rate
All items	**9.1%**
Energy	**41.6**
Fuel oil	98.5
Gasoline (all types)	59.9
Electricity	13.7
Utility (piped) gas service	38.4
Food	**10.4**
Food at home	12.2
Food away from home	7.7
All items less food and energy	**5.9**
New vehicles	11.4
Used cars and trucks	7.1
Apparel	5.2
Medical care commodities	3.2
Transportation services	8.8
Shelter	5.6
Medical care services	4.8

U.S. Inflation Rate, 1915-2022

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Inflation is the rate at which the Consumer Price Index increases year over year. If the CPI decreases, as it did during the Great Depression, that is known as deflation.



* = Estimate based on change in the CPI between first quarter 2021 and first quarter 2022.

World’s Wealthiest Individuals, 2022

Source: *Forbes* magazine, Apr. 5, 2022

Rank	Name, country	Source of wealth	Net worth (bil)
1.	Elon Musk, U.S.	Tesla, SpaceX	$219.0
2.	Jeff Bezos, U.S.	Amazon.com	171.0
3.	Bernard Arnault*, France	LVMH	158.0
4.	Bill Gates, U.S.	Microsoft	129.0
5.	Warren Buffett, U.S.	Berkshire Hathaway	118.0
6.	Larry Page, U.S.	Google	111.0
7.	Sergey Brin, U.S.	Google	107.0
8.	Larry Ellison, U.S.	Oracle	106.0
9.	Steve Ballmer, U.S.	Microsoft	91.4
10.	Mukesh Ambani, India	Diversified	90.7
11.	Gautam Adani*, India	Infrastructure, commodities	90.0
12.	Michael Bloomberg, U.S.	Bloomberg LP	82.0
13.	Carlos Slim Helú*, Mexico	Telecom	81.2
14.	Francoise Bettencourt Meyers*, France	L’Oréal	74.8
15.	Mark Zuckerberg, U.S.	Facebook	67.3

16.	Jim Walton, U.S.	Walmart	66.2
17.	Zhong Shanshan, China	Beverages, pharmaceuticals	65.7
18.	Alice Walton, U.S.	Walmart	65.3
19.	Rob Walton, U.S.	Walmart	65.0
	Changpeng Zhao, Canada	Cryptocurrency	65.0
21.	Charles Koch, U.S.	Koch Industries	60.0
	Julia Koch*, U.S.	Koch Industries	60.0
23.	Amancio Ortega, Spain	Zara	59.6
24.	Michael Dell, U.S.	Dell computers	55.1
25.	Zhang Yiming, China	TikTok	50.0
26.	David Thomson*, Canada	Media	49.2
27.	Phil Knight*, U.S.	Nike	47.3
28.	Dieter Schwarz, Germany	Retail	47.1
29.	Robin Zeng, Hong Kong	Batteries	44.8
30.	MacKenzie Scott, U.S.	Amazon	43.6
31.	Rodolphe Saadé*, France	Shipping	41.4
32.	François Pinault*, France	Luxury goods	40.4
33.	Klaus-Michael Kuehne, Germany	Shipping	37.3
34.	Ma Huateng, China	Internet media	37.2
35.	Beate Heister, Karl Albrecht Jr.*, Germany	Aldi supermarkets	36.8
36.	Giovanni Ferrero, Italy	Nutella, chocolates	36.2
37.	Li Ka-shing, Hong Kong	Diversified	34.8

	Stephen Schwarzman, U.S.	Investments	34.8
39.	Lee Shau Kee, Hong Kong	Real estate	32.6
40.	Len Blavatnik, U.S.	Music, chemicals	32.5
41.	Jacqueline Mars, U.S.	Candy, pet food	31.7
	John Mars, U.S.	Candy, pet food	31.7
43.	Alain Wertheimer, France	Chanel	31.2
	Gerard Wertheimer, France	Chanel	31.2
45.	Germán Larrea Mota-Velasco*, Mexico	Mining	30.8
46.	Gina Rinehart, Australia	Mining	30.2
47.	Shiv Nadar, India	Software services	28.7
48.	Jim Simons, U.S.	Hedge funds	28.6
49.	He Xiangjian, China	Home appliances	28.3
50.	Miriam Adelson, U.S.	Casinos	27.5
51.	Dietrich Mateschitz, Austria	Red Bull	27.4
52.	Leonardo Del Vecchio*, Italy	Eyeglasses	27.3
53.	Ken Griffin, U.S.	Hedge funds	27.2
54.	Tadashi Yanai*, Japan	Fashion retail	26.1
55.	William Lei Ding, China	Online games	25.2
56.	Susanne Klatten, Germany	BMW, pharmaceuticals	24.3
	Cyrus Poonawalla, India	Vaccines	24.3
	Wang Wei, China	Package delivery	24.3
59.	Qin Yinglin, China	Pig breeding	24.1
60.	Sam Bankman-Fried, U.S.	Cryptocurrency exchange	24.0

61.	Takemitsu Takizaki, Japan	Sensors	23.9
62.	Li Shufu, China	Automobiles	23.7
63.	Emmanuel Besnier, France	Cheese	23.5
64.	R. Budi Hartono, Indonesia	Banking, tobacco	23.2
65.	Leonard Lauder, U.S.	Estee Lauder	23.1
66.	Guillaume Pousaz, Switzerland	Fintech	23.0
67.	Iris Fontbona*, Chile	Mining	22.8
	Jack Ma, China	e-commerce	22.8
69.	Michael Hartono, Indonesia	Banking, tobacco	22.3
70.	Eric Schmidt, U.S.	Google	22.1
71.	Ray Dalio, U.S.	Hedge funds	22.0
	Daniel Gilbert, U.S.	Quicken Loans	22.0
73.	Thomas Frist Jr. *, U.S.	Hospitals	21.8
74.	Masayoshi Son, Japan	Internet, telecom	21.3
75.	Abigail Johnson, U.S.	Money management	21.2

Median Income by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex, 1948-2021

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		Male		
			Median income	
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		**Number with income (thous.)**	**Current dollars**	**2021 dollars**
All races	2021	118,237	$45,923	$45,923
	2020	117,931	42,697	44,691
	2010	105,191	32,205	40,105
	2000	98,504	28,343	44,717
	1990	88,220	20,293	40,914
	1980	78,661	12,530	39,335
	1970	65,008	6,670	41,648
	1960	55,172	4,080	32,755
	1950	47,585	2,570	25,319
	1948	47,370	2,396	23,605
White	2021	93,506	47,697	47,697
	2020	93,391	45,515	47,640
	2010	86,368	34,374	42,807
	2000	83,372	29,797	47,011
	1990	76,480	21,170	42,682
	1980	69,420	13,328	41,840
	1970	58,447	7,011	43,778
	1960	49,788	4,296	34,489
	1950	NA	2,709	26,689
	1948	NA	2,510	24,728

Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Male		
		Number with income (thous.)	Median income	
			Current dollars	2021 dollars
White, not Hispanic	2021	75,573	51,442	51,442
	2020	75,688	50,186	52,530
	2010	72,723	37,154	46,269
	2000	72,530	31,508	49,710
	1990	69,987	21,958	44,271
	1980	65,564	13,681	42,948
Black	2021	14,466	33,590	33,590
	2020	14,630	31,150	32,604
	2010	11,433	23,086	28,749
	2000	9,905	21,343	33,673
	1990	8,820	12,868	25,944
	1980	7,387	8,009	25,142
	1970	5,844	4,157	25,957
	1960	5,384	2,260	18,144
	1950	NA	1,471	14,492
	1948	NA	1,363	13,428
Asian	2021	7,841	55,511	55,511
	2020	7,548	51,329	53,726
	2010	5,406	35,121	43,737
	2000	4,303	30,833	48,645
	1990	2,235	19,394	39,102
Hispanic	2021	20,158	36,334	36,334
	2020	19,935	32,077	33,574
	2010	15,106	22,420	27,920

Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Male		
		Number with income (thous.)	Median income	
			Current dollars	2021 dollars
	2000	11,343	19,498	30,762
	1990	6,767	13,470	27,158
	1980	3,996	9,659	30,322

Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Female		
		Number with income (thous.)	Median income	
			Current dollars	2021 dollars
All races	2021	119,263	$30,937	$30,937
	2020	118,426	29,412	30,785
	2010	107,220	20,775	25,871
	2000	101,704	16,063	25,343
	1990	92,245	10,070	20,303
	1980	80,826	4,920	15,445
	1970	51,647	2,237	13,968
	1960	36,526	1,261	10,124
	1950	24,651	953	9,389
	1948	22,725	1,009	9,941
White	2021	91,625	31,224	31,224
	2020	91,215	29,931	31,329
	2010	85,486	20,896	26,022
	2000	84,123	16,079	25,368
	1990	78,566	10,317	20,801
	1980	70,573	4,947	15,530

Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Female		
			Median income	
		Number with income (thous.)	Current dollars	2021 dollars
	1970	45,288	2,266	14,149
	1960	32,001	1,352	10,854
	1950	NA	1,060	10,443
	1948	NA	1,133	11,162
White, not Hispanic	2021	76,009	32,647	32,647
	2020	75,879	31,492	32,963
	2010	73,995	21,715	27,042
	2000	75,206	16,665	26,292
	1990	72,939	10,581	21,333
	1980	67,084	4,980	15,634
Black	2021	16,977	28,424	28,424
	2020	16,975	26,666	27,911
	2010	14,212	19,548	24,343
	2000	12,461	15,881	25,055
	1990	10,687	8,328	16,791
	1980	8,596	4,580	14,378
	1970	5,844	2,063	12,882
	1960	4,525	837	6,720
	1950	NA	474	4,670
	1948	NA	492	4,847
Asian	2021	8,252	34,132	34,132
	2020	7,930	33,539	35,105
	2010	5,604	23,552	29,330
	2000	4,192	17,356	27,383

Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Female		
		Number with income (thous.)	Median income	
			Current dollars	2021 dollars
	1990	2,333	11,086	22,351
Hispanic	2021	17,743	25,324	25,324
	2020	17,454	22,909	23,978
	2010	12,947	16,292	20,289
	2000	9,431	12,248	19,324
	1990	5,903	7,532	15,186
	1980	3,617	4,405	13,828

NA = Not available. **Note:** Income for persons 15 years of age and over beginning in Mar. 1980; 14 years of age and over as of Mar. of the following year for previous years. Beginning in 2010, totals for Black and Asian include those who identified themselves as being that race in combination with some other race; totals for white are for those who identified as white alone. Before 2010, Asian category includes Pacific Islanders. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Consumer Credit Outstanding, 2010-21

Source: Federal Reserve System

(in billions of dollars, not seasonally adjusted)

	2010	2020	2021
TOTAL	**$2,647.2**	**$4,184.9**	**$4,431.3**
Major holders			
Depository institutions	1,185.5	1,687.5	1,827.2
Finance companies	705.0	551.4	577.5
Credit unions	226.5	505.1	532.0

Federal government[1]	363.8	1,381.0	1,436.4
Nonprofit and educational institutions[2]	71.3	24.1	22.4
Nonfinancial business	44.8	35.8	35.8
Major types of credit, by holder			
Revolving	**839.4**	**974.6**	**1,041.7**
Depository institutions	664.7	875.3	943.6
Finance companies	$81.5	$17.1	$13.4
Credit unions	36.3	62.3	64.7
Nonfinancial business	25.5	20.0	20.0
Nonrevolving	**1,807.8**	**3,210.3**	**3,389.6**
Depository institutions	520.8	812.2	883.6
Finance companies	623.5	534.3	564.0
Credit unions	190.1	442.8	467.4
Federal government[1]	363.8	1,381.0	1,436.4
Nonprofit and educational institutions[2]	71.3	24.1	22.4
Nonfinancial business	19.3	15.8	15.8

(1) Includes student loans originated by the Dept. of Education under the Federal Direct Loan Program and the Perkins Loan Program, as well as Federal Family Education Program loans that the government purchased under the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act. (2) Includes student loans originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and held by educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.

Poverty Thresholds by Family Size, 1980-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2021
1 person	$4,190	$6,652	$8,791	$11,137	$13,788
Under age 65	4,290	6,800	8,959	11,344	14,097
Age 65 or older	3,949	6,268	8,259	10,458	12,996
2 people	5,363	8,509	11,235	14,216	17,529
Householder under age 65	5,537	8,794	11,589	14,676	18,231
Householder age 65 or older	4,983	7,905	10,418	13,194	16,400
3 people	$6,565	$10,419	$13,740	$17,373	$21,559
4 people	8,414	13,359	17,604	22,315	27,740
5 people	9,966	15,792	20,815	26,442	32,865
6 people	11,269	17,839	23,533	29,904	37,161
7 people	12,761	20,241	26,750	34,019	42,156
8 people	14,199	22,582	29,701	37,953	47,093
9 or more people	16,896	26,848	35,150	45,224	56,325

Note: Weighted averages; not used for computing poverty data.

Persons Below Poverty Level by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1960-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number below poverty level (mil)				
Year	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]
1960	39.9	NA	28.3	NA	NA
1970	25.4	NA	17.5	7.5	NA

	Number below poverty level (mil)				
Year	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]
1980	29.3	NA	19.7	8.6	3.5
1990	33.6	0.9	22.3	9.8	6.0
2000	31.6	1.3	21.6	8.0	7.7
2005	37.0	1.5	24.9	9.5	9.4
2010	46.3	2.1	31.1	11.6	13.5
2015	43.1	2.2	28.6	10.8	12.1
2016	40.6	2.1	27.1	10.0	11.1
2017	39.6	2.1	26.0	10.1	10.8
2018	38.1	2.2	24.9	9.7	10.5
2019	34.0	1.6	22.5	8.8	9.5
2020	37.5	1.8	25.2	9.3	10.5
2021	37.9	2.1	24.9	9.3	10.7

	% of subgroup below poverty level				
Year	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]
1960	22.2%	NA	17.8%	NA	NA
1970	12.6	NA	9.9	33.5%	NA
1980	13.0	NA	10.2	32.5	25.7%
1990	13.5	12.2%	10.7	31.9	28.1
2000	11.3	9.9	9.5	22.5	21.5
2005	12.6	10.9	10.6	24.7	21.8
2010	15.1	12.0	13.0	27.4	26.5
2015	13.5	11.1	11.6	23.9	21.4
2016	12.7	9.9	11.0	21.8	19.4
2017	12.3	9.6	10.5	21.7	18.3
2018	11.8	9.8	10.1	20.7	17.6
2019	10.5	7.1	9.1	18.7	15.7

Year	% of subgroup below poverty level				
	All races[1]	Asian[2]	White	Black[2]	Hispanic[3]
2020	11.5	8.0	10.1	19.3	17.0
2021	11.6	9.0	10.0	19.3	17.1

Year	Avg. income cutoff, family of 4 at poverty level[4]
1960	$3,022
1970	3,968
1980	8,414
1990	13,359
2000	17,604
2005	19,971
2010	22,315
2015	24,257
2016	24,563
2017	25,093
2018	25,701
2019	26,172
2020	26,495
2021	27,740

NA = Not available. **Note:** Because of a change in the definition of poverty, data prior to 1980 are not directly comparable to data since 1980. (1) Includes other races not shown separately. (2) Beginning in 2002, numbers include those who identified themselves as being Asian or Black in combination with some other race. For 1990-2000, Asian includes Pacific Islanders. (3) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (4) Figures for 1960-80 for nonfarm families only.

Families Below Poverty Level by Status, Race, and Sex, 1980-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

Year and race	All families	Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent
All races			
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3%
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7
2000	73,778	6,400	8.7
2010	79,559	9,400	11.8
2020	83,723	7,284	8.7
2021	84,283	7,415	8.8
White[1]			
1980	52,710	4,195	8.0
1990	56,803	4,622	8.1
2000	61,330	4,333	7.1
2010	63,976	6,305	9.9
2020	65,707	4,910	7.5
2021	65,969	4,846	7.3
Black[1]			
1980	6,317	1,826	28.9
1990	7,471	2,193	29.3
2000	8,731	1,686	19.3
2010	9,982	2,403	24.1
2020	10,820	1,795	16.6
2021	10,897	1,864	17.1
Asian[1]			
2002	2,939	218	7.4

Year and race	All families Below poverty level Total	Number	Percent
2010	4,094	379	9.2
2020	5,509	347	6.3
2021	5,655	401	7.1
Hispanic[2]			
1980	3,235	751	23.2
1990	4,981	1,244	25.0
2000	8,017	1,540	19.2
2010	11,284	2,739	24.3
2020	13,695	2,028	14.8
2021	14,086	2,115	15.0

Year and race	Married-couple families Below poverty level Total	Number	Percent
All races			
1980	49,294	3,032	6.2%
1990	52,147	2,981	5.7
2000	56,598	2,637	4.7
2010	58,667	3,681	6.3
2020	61,297	2,853	4.7
2021	61,448	2,951	4.8
White[1]			
1980	44,860	2,437	5.4
1990	47,014	2,386	5.1
2000	49,473	2,181	4.4
2010	50,016	2,921	5.8
2020	50,739	2,263	4.5
2021	50,761	2,222	4.4

Year and race	Married-couple families Below poverty level Total	Number	Percent
Black[1]			
1980	3,392	474	14.0
1990	3,569	448	12.6
2000	4,214	266	6.3
2010	4,473	407	9.1
2020	5,059	306	6.0
2021	5,129	358	7.0
Asian[1]			
2002	2,344	137	5.9
2010	3,210	232	7.2
2020	4,475	218	4.9
2021	4,527	263	5.8
Hispanic[2]			
1980	2,365	363	15.3
1990	3,454	605	17.5
2000	5,426	772	14.2
2010	7,065	1,221	17.3
2020	8,597	848	9.9
2021	8,694	861	9.9

Year and race	Male householder, no spouse present Below poverty level Total	Number	Percent
All races			
1980	1,933	213	11.0%
1990	2,907	349	12.0
2000	4,277	485	11.3
2010	5,649	892	15.8

Year and race	Male householder, no spouse present		
	Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent
2020	6,964	797	11.4
2021	7,214	869	12.0
White[1]			
1980	1,584	149	9.4
1990	2,277	226	9.9
2000	3,283	332	10.1
2010	4,176	563	13.5
2020	5,009	481	9.6
2021	5,251	580	11.1
Black[1]			
1980	291	52	17.7
1990	472	97	20.6
2000	732	120	16.3
2010	979	257	26.3
2020	1,314	241	18.4
2021	1,285	214	16.6
Asian[1]			
2002	241	30	12.6
2010	328	32	9.7
2020	394	30	7.7
2021	421	30	7.1
Hispanic[2]			
1980	164	26	16.0
1990	341	66	19.4
2000	765	104	13.6
2010	1,241	248	20.0
2020	1,686	203	12.1
2021	1,919	274	14.3

Year and race	Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent
All races			
1980	9,082	2,972	32.7%
1990	11,268	3,768	33.4
2000	12,903	3,278	25.4
2010	15,243	4,827	31.7
2020	15,462	3,634	23.5
2021	15,621	3,596	23.0
White[1]			
1980	6,266	1,609	25.7
1990	7,512	2,010	26.8
2000	8,574	1,820	21.2
2010	9,784	2,822	28.8
2020	9,958	2,166	21.8
2021	9,958	2,044	20.5
Black[1]			
1980	2,634	1,301	49.4
1990	3,430	1,648	48.1
2000	3,785	1,300	34.3
2010	4,531	1,738	38.4
2020	4,446	1,248	28.1
2021	4,483	1,293	28.8
Asian[1]			
2002	354	51	14.3
2010	556	115	20.7
2020	641	99	15.4
2021	708	109	15.4
Hispanic[2]			

Year and race	Female householder, no husband present		
	Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent
1980	706	362	51.3
1990	1,186	573	48.3
2000	1,826	664	36.4
2010	2,978	1,270	42.6
2020	3,412	976	28.6
2021	3,473	980	28.2

Note: The Census Bureau revised race categories in 2002, so data after 2002 are not directly comparable with data for previous years. (1) Beginning in 2010, totals for white include only those who identified themselves as white alone; totals for Black and Asian include those who identified themselves as that race alone or in combination with some other race. (2) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Poverty Rates by State, 1990-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The poverty rate is the proportion of the population with income below the government's official poverty level, which is the same nationwide but is adjusted each year for inflation.

State	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021
Alabama	19.2%	13.3%	17.2%	14.9%	15.9%
Alaska	11.4	7.6	12.5	13.4	11.4
Arizona	13.7	11.7	18.8	10.9	12.6
Arkansas	19.6	16.5	15.3	14.1	16.8
California	13.9	12.7	16.3	11.1	11.9
Colorado	13.7	9.8	12.3	9.5	7.9

Connecticut	6.0	7.7	8.6	11.2	8.0
Delaware	6.9	8.4	12.2	10.5	11.7
Dist. of Columbia	21.1	15.2	19.5	16.8	14.0
Florida	14.4	11.0	16.0	13.3	12.6
Georgia	15.8	12.1	18.8	13.3	14.0
Hawaii	11.0	8.9	12.4	10.9	10.9
Idaho	14.9	12.5	13.8	9.1	9.3
Illinois	13.7	10.7	14.1	8.0	10.7
Indiana	13.0	8.5	16.3	12.1	10.4
Iowa	10.4	8.3	10.3	9.2	9.7
Kansas	10.3	8.0	14.5	9.3	7.1
Kentucky	17.3	12.6	17.7	13.9	16.2
Louisiana	23.6	17.2	21.5	15.5	18.4
Maine	13.1	10.1	12.6	8.0	9.1
Maryland	9.9	7.4	10.9	9.4	7.7
Massachusetts	10.7	9.8	10.9	8.4	7.6
Michigan	14.3	9.9	15.7	11.2	11.7
Minnesota	12.0	5.7	10.8	8.5	6.9
Mississippi	25.7	14.9	22.5	17.6	17.4
Missouri	13.4	9.2	15.0	10.7	12.3
Montana	16.3%	14.1%	14.5%	10.9%	10.7%
Nebraska	10.3	8.6	10.2	8.3	8.1
Nevada	9.8	8.8	16.6	12.9	12.8
New Hampshire	6.3	4.5	6.5	6.2	6.9
New Jersey	9.2	7.3	11.1	8.2	7.6
New Mexico	20.9	17.5	18.3	16.6	18.0
New York	14.3	13.9	16.0	11.8	12.5
North Carolina	13.0	12.5	17.4	13.8	11.8
North Dakota	13.7	10.4	12.6	10.7	8.5
Ohio	11.5	10.0	15.4	12.7	11.6
Oklahoma	15.6	14.9	16.3	15.5	15.1

Oregon	9.2	10.9	14.3	9.4	9.2
Pennsylvania	11.0	8.6	12.2	10.7	10.8
Rhode Island	7.5	10.2	14.0	8.5	9.4
South Carolina	16.2	11.1	16.9	13.4	13.7
South Dakota	13.3	10.7	13.6	11.6	8.4
Tennessee	16.9	13.5	16.7	13.1	10.6
Texas	15.9	15.5	18.4	14.0	13.5
Utah	8.2	7.6	10.0	7.4	7.9
Vermont	10.9	10.0	10.8	8.6	7.5
Virginia	11.1	8.3	10.7	7.8	9.8
Washington	8.9	10.8	11.6	8.2	7.7
West Virginia	18.1	14.7	16.8	14.2	16.9
Wisconsin	9.3	9.3	10.1	8.0	9.3
Wyoming	11.0	10.8	9.6	9.7	9.4
United States	**13.5**	**11.3**	**15.1**	**11.5**	**11.6**

Income Inequality in the U.S., 1970-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Top earners' share of income has grown considerably over the past half century. In 1970, the richest 5% of Americans earned 16.6% percent of all income while the share earned by the poorest 20% was 4.1%. By 2021, the top 5% took home 23.5% of income and the poorest 20% earned just 2.9% of the total. The middle quintile's share declined from 17.4% to 13.9% over the same period.

		Percentage of income earned by each quintile				
Income group	**Mean Income in 2021**	**1970**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Lowest 20%	$14,859	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%
Second quintile	41,025	10.8	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.1

Middle 20%	70,879	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.2
Fourth quintile	115,462	24.5	24.7	24.4	24.0	23.3
Highest 20%	269,356	43.3	44.1	45.6	46.6	48.7
Top 5%	480,236	16.6	16.5	17.6	18.5	21.0

	Percentage of income earned by each quintile					
Income group	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**
Lowest 20%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%
Second quintile	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.0
Middle 20%	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.9
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	22.6	22.6
Highest 20%	49.8	50.4	50.3	51.1	52.2	52.7
Top 5%	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	23.0	23.5

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 1997-2020

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Total TANF expenditures	**Average number of monthly cash beneficiaries**		
Year	**(mil)**	**Families**	**Recipients**	**Children**
1997	$19,010.2	3,936,610	10,935,125	NA
2000	24,780.7	2,229,315	5,833,043	4,303,943
2001	25,667.4	2,087,646	5,335,891	3,968,499
2002	25,414.4	2,038,373	5,067,963	3,791,560
2003	26,340.0	2,009,666	4,900,889	3,693,056
2004	25,821.2	1,965,960	4,722,588	3,581,448
2005	25,580.1	1,901,810	4,495,175	3,428,885
2006	25,593.8	1,789,460	4,179,295	3,207,216
2007	26,922.0	1,697,432	3,957,330	3,047,043
2008	28,129.7	1,726,799	4,041,292	3,084,413

Year	Total TANF expenditures (mil)	Average number of monthly cash beneficiaries		
		Families	Recipients	Children
2010	$33,255.5	1,847,152	4,364,979	3,280,150
2011	30,264.1	1,921,243	4,599,846	3,435,218
2012	28,867.3	1,876,426	4,476,476	3,351,971
2013	29,147.1	1,751,067	4,102,491	3,091,076
2014	29,350.9	1,652,996	3,894,213	2,934,582
2015	29,295.9	1,333,707	4,176,387	2,370,198
2016	28,321.2	1,206,820	3,886,868	2,144,955
2017	28,701.0	1,095,368	3,650,293	1,943,028
2018	28,719.7	1,004,923	3,234,514	1,785,278
2019	28,483.0	916,614	2,940,845	1,640,805
2020	28,984.0	885,522	2,027,980	1,573,156

Adults Receiving TANF Funds by Employment Status, 2020

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Adults	Employed
AL	2,863	37.6%
AK	1,907	29.5
AZ	2,358	13.0
AR	1,307	17.5
CA	159,384	22.7
CO	9,197	60.3
CT	3,739	23.3
DE	611	22.0
DC	5,719	28.0
FL	11,985	4.5
GA	909	15.6

Guam	179	2.0
HI	4,701	21.6
ID	77	9.4
IL	2,108	87.3
IN	2,178	17.9
IA	3,802	27.0
KS	2,584	32.3
KY	3,969	33.0
LA	1,342	12.3
ME	2,287	22.5
MD	13,139	8.2
MA	19,049	15.5
MI	7,037	17.5
MN	7,966	28.8
MS	741	1.8
MO	4,341	13.7
MT	1,525	33.9
NE	1,436	52.1
NV	4,987	31.9
NH	1,609	29.1
NJ	5,403	11.1
NM	6,747	13.8
NY	49,481	24.8
NC	2,262	10.1
ND	411	35.7
OH	10,335	20.1
OK	1,747	10.5
OR	9,545	5.0
PA	20,798	19.4
Puerto Rico	3,973	1.1
RI	2,249	12.1

SC	2,696	21.8
SD	390	20.8
TN	7,049	26.0
TX	6,618	16.2
UT	1,179	15.6
VT	968	14.1
Virgin Isls.	58	2.8
VA	6,942	23.0
WA	16,932	14.3
WV	1,448	17.4
WI	4,676	23.2
WY	262	23.8
U.S. total	**447,207**	**21.6**

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Selected Personal Consumption Expenditures in the U.S., 1980-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of dollars)

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Personal consumption expenditures	**$1,750.7**	**$3,809.0**	**$6,767.2**	**$10,260.3**
GOODS	**799.8**	**1,491.3**	**2,453.2**	**3,317.8**
Durable goods	**226.4**	**497.1**	**912.6**	**1,049.0**
Motor vehicles and parts	**84.4**	**205.1**	**363.2**	**344.5**
New motor vehicles	54.3	134.7	210.7	182.3
Net purchases of used motor	12.2	42.2	110.7	105.6

vehicles				
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	17.9	28.3	41.8	56.6
Furnishings, durable household equipment	**67.8**	**120.9**	**208.1**	**240.9**
Furniture and furnishings	36.9	69.2	121.7	140.5
Household appliances	15.1	23.7	34.1	44.1
Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	10.6	18.4	35.3	36.4
Recreational goods and vehicles	**46.5**	**105.6**	**230.9**	**298.6**
Video, audio, photo, and info-processing equip.	21.9	56.1	127.7	182.8
Sporting equipment, guns, ammunition	8.9	19.9	39.1	52.8
Sports and recreational vehicles	9.8	16.6	34.9	35.8
Recreational books	4.7	10.9	24.4	22.6
Other durable goods	**27.6**	**65.5**	**110.4**	**165.0**
Jewelry and watches	15.0	30.3	49.1	60.9
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	5.1	18.4	32.2	52.4
Nondurable goods	**573.4**	**994.2**	**1,540.6**	**2,268.9**
Food and beverages purchased for off-	**239.2**	**391.2**	**540.6**	**786.9**

premises consumption				
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	208.0	341.2	463.1	678.6
Alcoholic beverages	30.0	49.3	77.1	107.9
Clothing and footwear	**103.0**	**195.2**	**280.8**	**316.6**
Women’s and girls’ clothing	48.5	94.5	132.7	149.2
Men’s and boys’ clothing	30.9	57.4	85.9	83.7
Children’s and infants’ clothing	3.9	8.1	11.4	18.0
Other clothing materials and footwear	19.7	35.3	50.8	65.8
Gasoline and other energy goods	**101.9**	**124.2**	**184.5**	**336.7**
Other nondurable goods	**129.3**	**283.6**	**534.7**	**828.7**
Pharmaceutical and other medical products	18.7	59.1	159.0	326.1
Recreational items	22.0	50.9	91.9	129.9
Household supplies	29.1	54.2	86.7	108.2
Personal care products	18.7	39.3	68.5	106.0
Tobacco	20.9	41.0	68.5	97.9
Magazines, newspapers, and stationery	18.1	36.5	56.6	52.2
SERVICES	**950.9**	**2,317.7**	**4,314.0**	**6,942.4**
Housing and utilities	**312.5**	**696.5**	**1,198.6**	**1,947.9**

Housing	246.6	570.6	1,010.5	1,648.1
Rental of tenant-occupied nonfarm housing	62.5	150.8	227.9	361.1
Imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing	178.4	412.8	768.9	1,267.6
Household utilities	65.9	125.9	188.1	299.9
Water supply and sanitation	9.4	27.1	50.4	78.5
Electricity	37.2	71.8	98.4	166.8
Natural gas	19.3	27.0	39.3	54.6
Health care	**171.7**	**506.2**	**918.4**	**1,699.6**
Outpatient services	70.6	232.1	436.6	774.6
Physician services	43.3	134.8	229.2	410.5
Dental services	13.7	32.4	63.6	104.5
Paramedical services	13.6	64.9	143.8	259.6
Hospitals	84.7	228.8	393.9	769.9
Nursing homes	16.4	45.3	87.9	155.1
Transportation services	**55.4**	**126.4**	**261.3**	**305.2**
Motor vehicle services	35.1	87.2	174.4	201.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	31.2	73.9	112.5	136.7
Public transportation	20.2	39.2	86.9	104.2
Recreation services	**40.8**	**121.8**	**254.4**	**403.7**
Membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters, museums	20.1	49.7	91.9	146.1
Audio-video,	10.7	37.9	70.1	106.4

photographic, and information-processing equipment services				
Gambling	6.7	23.7	67.6	109.4
Food services and accommodations	**121.7**	**262.7**	**408.8**	**635.7**
Purchased meals and beverages	105.9	228.3	344.9	521.8
Accommodations	10.3	27.6	55.0	98.6
Financial services and insurance	**91.7**	**230.8**	**541.9**	**768.0**
Financial services	47.8	119.0	335.7	479.0
Insurance	43.9	111.7	206.3	289.0
Other services	**127.1**	**297.5**	**572.6**	**887.9**
Telecommunication services	27.6	60.7	126.4	147.6
Internet access	—	0.1	12.0	40.5
Higher education	12.9	34.7	76.8	155.0
Nursery, elementary, and secondary schools	6.7	14.8	24.1	35.6
Commercial and vocational schools	4.2	11.1	24.3	39.9
Professional and other services	24.8	67.7	113.0	158.9
Personal care and clothing services	17.9	44.5	80.4	115.8
Social services and religious activities	14.0	41.2	81.1	139.0
Household maintenance	13.8	25.4	49.2	61.6

	2015	2020	2021

Personal consumption expenditures	**$12,263.5**	**$14,116.2**	**$15,902.6**
GOODS	**3,923.0**	**4,670.1**	**5,496.5**
Durable goods	**1,307.6**	**1,646.8**	**2,060.2**
Motor vehicles and parts	**475.3**	**533.9**	**688.7**
New motor vehicles	276.9	292.8	351.2
Net purchases of used motor vehicles	128.6	161.4	243.0
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	69.8	79.7	94.4
Furnishings, durable household equipment	**294.2**	**411.9**	**495.0**
Furniture and furnishings	177.3	265.7	323.6
Household appliances	52.7	63.6	74.8
Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	37.1	44.9	53.7
Recreational goods and vehicles	**336.5**	**494.5**	**603.9**
Video, audio, photo, and info-processing equip.	194.2	297.0	356.0
Sporting equipment, guns, ammunition	66.3	98.1	120.7
Sports and recreational vehicles	52.0	73.5	95.0
Recreational books	18.5	19.4	24.0
Other durable goods	**201.6**	**206.4**	**272.6**
Jewelry and watches	73.1	72.7	106.0

Therapeutic appliances and equipment	61.7	70.7	86.2
Nondurable goods	**2,615.4**	**3,023.3**	**3,436.3**
Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	**921.0**	**1,126.1**	**1,205.0**
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	794.9	960.7	1,028.2
Alcoholic beverages	125.4	164.9	176.2
Clothing and footwear	**368.7**	**358.4**	**461.3**
Women’s and girls’ clothing	171.8	163.5	211.5
Men’s and boys’ clothing	98.0	95.2	122.8
Children’s and infants’ clothing	18.2	17.5	21.3
Other clothing materials and footwear	80.8	82.2	105.7
Gasoline and other energy goods	**309.4**	**247.8**	**369.4**
Other nondurable goods	**1,016.3**	**1,291.1**	**1,400.5**
Pharmaceutical and other medical products	445.8	576.4	585.1
Recreational items	159.0	196.6	236.0
Household supplies	126.5	162.5	181.3
Personal care products	125.2	145.5	167.1
Tobacco	94.0	103.5	107.1

Magazines, newspapers, and stationery	58.5	95.5	112.8
SERVICES	**8,340.5**	**9,446.0**	**10,406.1**
Housing and utilities	**2,206.6**	**2,666.6**	**2,775.4**
Housing	1,889.4	2,315.7	2,400.8
Rental of tenant-occupied nonfarm housing	457.5	559.0	576.3
Imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing	1,409.3	1,731.7	1,798.9
Household utilities	317.3	351.0	374.6
Water supply and sanitation	91.6	110.2	115.8
Electricity	177.6	190.0	199.8
Natural gas	48.1	50.7	59.0
Health care	**2,057.3**	**2,339.2**	**2,583.5**
Outpatient services	926.7	1,074.0	1,181.4
Physician services	488.9	559.8	611.0
Dental services	116.3	117.1	134.0
Paramedical services	321.4	397.1	436.4
Hospitals	957.6	1,079.5	1,217.1
Nursing homes	173.1	185.7	184.9
Transportation services	**398.7**	**367.7**	**444.1**
Motor vehicle services	255.9	285.0	305.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	163.3	183.4	195.1
Public transportation	142.7	82.7	138.5

Recreation services	**491.7**	**439.6**	**528.5**
Membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters, museums	177.7	115.2	142.7
Audio-video, photographic, and information-processing equipment services	134.1	148.9	161.3
Gambling	125.7	111.1	152.6
Food services and accommodations	**832.9**	**813.5**	**1,060.9**
Purchased meals and beverages	677.5	711.2	907.5
Accommodations	136.4	82.0	131.6
Financial services and insurance	**974.4**	**1,170.6**	**1,275.0**
Financial services	622.1	750.3	837.2
Insurance	352.4	420.3	437.7
Other services	**1,007.3**	**1,145.6**	**1,273.2**
Telecommunication services	152.9	158.8	169.3
Internet access	65.2	76.4	81.5
Higher education	173.6	184.7	185.2
Nursery, elementary, and secondary schools	41.4	48.9	52.0
Commercial and vocational schools	47.3	52.2	56.2
Professional and other services	180.2	208.6	226.4
Personal care and clothing services	141.4	117.1	140.4
Social services and	171.5	213.0	232.1

religious activities			
Household maintenance	79.4	94.1	98.5

Note: Subtotals may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

Leading U.S. Businesses, 2021

Source: *Fortune* magazine, June 2022

(ranked by 2021 revenues, in millions of dollars)

Industry/company (rank)	Revenues
Advertising, Marketing	
Omnicom Group (255)	$14,289
Interpublic Group (353)	10,241
Aerospace & Defense	
Lockheed Martin (55)	$67,044
Raytheon Technologies (58)	64,388
Boeing (60)	62,286
General Dynamics (94)	38,469
Northrop Grumman (101)	35,667
L3Harris Technologies (206)	17,814
Textron (302)	12,382
Huntington Ingalls Industries (370)	9,524
Airlines	
Delta Air Lines (113)	$29,899
American Airlines Group (114)	29,882
United Airlines Holdings (146)	24,634
Southwest Airlines (234)	15,790
Apparel	
TJX (75)	$48,550
Nike (83)	44,538
Ross Stores (189)	18,916
Gap (220)	16,670
Burlington Stores (377)	9,322

VF (380)	9,239
PVH (385)	9,155
Foot Locker (390)	8,958
Hanesbrands (458)	7,348
Victoria’s Secret (480)	6,785
Automotive Retailing, Services	
AutoNation (141)	$25,844
Penske Automotive Group (142)	25,555
Lithia Motors (158)	22,832
CarMax (174)	20,092
Group 1 Automotive (273)	13,802
Carvana (290)	12,814
Sonic Automotive (300)	12,396
Asbury Automotive Group (360)	9,838
Avis Budget Group (378)	9,313
Hertz Global Holdings (462)	7,336
Camping World Holdings (475)	6,914
Beverages	
Coca-Cola (93)	$38,655
Keurig Dr Pepper (296)	12,683
Molson Coors Beverage (352)	10,280
Constellation Brands (403)	8,615
Building Materials, Glass	
Builders FirstSource (176)	$19,894
UFP Industries (401)	8,636
Owens Corning (408)	8,498
Chemicals	
Dow (64)	$54,968

3M (102)	35,355
Sherwin-Williams (175)	19,945
DuPont (213)	17,160
PPG Industries (218)	16,802
Ecolab (293)	12,733
Mosaic (305)	12,357
Westlake (320)	11,778
International Flavors & Fragrances (322)	11,656
Eastman Chemical (349)	10,476
Air Products & Chemicals (350)	10,323
Olin (393)	8,911
Celanese (406)	8,537
Huntsman (410)	8,453
CF Industries Holdings (492)	6,538
Commercial Banks	
JPMorgan Chase (24)	$127,202
Bank of America (36)	93,851
Wells Fargo (41)	82,407
Citigroup (44)	79,865
Goldman Sachs Group (57)	64,989
Morgan Stanley (61)	61,121
Capital One Financial (108)	32,033
U.S. Bancorp (150)	23,714
Truist Financial (155)	23,064
PNC Financial Services Group (178)	19,698
Bank of New York Mellon (229)	16,158
Discover Financial Services (281)	13,221

State Street (316)	12,030
Fifth Third Bancorp (415)	8,329
KeyCorp (449)	7,561
Citizens Financial Group (473)	$6,986
Regions Financial (489)	6,605
Northern Trust (493)	6,488
Computer Software	
Microsoft (14)	$168,088
Oracle (91)	40,479
Salesforce (136)	26,492
Adobe (235)	15,785
Intuit (366)	9,633
Roper Technologies (497)	6,416
Computers, Office Equipment	
Apple (3)	$365,817
Dell Technologies (31)	106,995
HP (59)	63,487
Hewlett Packard Enterprise (123)	27,784
Western Digital (217)	16,922
NCR (466)	7,156
Xerox Holdings (471)	7,038
Construction, Farm Machinery	
Caterpillar (73)	$50,971
Deere (84)	44,024
AGCO (334)	11,138
Oshkosh (428)	7,953
Diversified Financials	
Fannie Mae (33)	$101,543

Freddie Mac (56)	65,898
American Express (85)	43,663
Blackstone (159)	22,577
Marsh & McLennan (177)	19,820
Synchrony Financial (236)	15,752
Ameriprise Financial (277)	13,443
Rocket Companies (282)	13,176
Icahn Enterprises (328)	11,328
Ally Financial (345)	10,690
Jefferies Financial Group (387)	9,040
Arthur J. Gallagher (422)	8,209
Diversified Outsourcing Services	
Automatic Data Processing (242)	$15,005
Aramark (314)	12,096
Cintas (470)	7,116
Electronics, Electrical Equipment	
Honeywell International (105)	$34,392
Whirlpool (162)	21,985
Corning (263)	14,082
Rockwell Automation (472)	6,997
Energy	
World Fuel Services (111)	$31,337
NRG Energy (133)	26,989
Vistra (315)	12,077
Engineering, Construction	
Fluor (259)	$14,157
AECOM (260)	14,112
Jacobs Engineering Group (262)	14,093

Quanta Services (285)	12,980
Peter Kiewit Sons’ (313)	12,149
EMCOR Group (357)	9,904
MasTec (429)	7,952
KBR (460)	7,339
Entertainment	
Walt Disney (53)	$67,418
Netflix (115)	29,698
Paramount Global (116)	29,579
Fox (287)	12,909
Warner Bros. Discovery (310)	12,191
Liberty Media (326)	11,400
Activision Blizzard (396)	8,803
Financial Data Services	
PayPal Holdings (143)	$25,371
Visa (147)	24,105
Mastercard (190)	18,884
Block (208)	17,661
Fiserv (227)	16,226
Fidelity National Information Services (268)	13,877
Global Payments (407)	8,524
S&P Global (417)	8,297
Food Consumer Products	
PepsiCo (45)	$79,474
Mondelez International (121)	28,720
Kraft Heinz (139)	26,042
General Mills (201)	18,127
Land O’Lakes (232)	15,916

Kellogg (258)	$14,181
Hormel Foods (327)	11,386
Conagra Brands (331)	11,185
Hershey (388)	8,971
Campbell Soup (409)	8,476
J.M. Smucker (426)	8,003
Food & Drug Stores	
Walgreens Boots Alliance (18)	$148,579
Kroger (21)	137,888
Albertsons (52)	69,690
Publix Super Markets (76)	48,394
Rite Aid (148)	24,043
Food Production	
Archer Daniels Midland (38)	$85,249
Tyson Foods (81)	47,049
CHS (95)	38,448
Corteva (237)	15,655
Andersons (295)	12,729
Seaboard (382)	9,229
Ingredion (476)	6,894
Food Services	
Starbucks (120)	$29,061
McDonald’s (152)	23,223
Yum China Holdings (359)	9,853
Chipotle Mexican Grill (450)	7,547
Darden Restaurants (465)	7,196
Yum Brands (490)	6,584
Forest & Paper Products	
Weyerhaeuser (354)	$10,201

General Merchandisers	
Walmart (1)	$572,754
Costco Wholesale (11)	195,929
Target (32)	106,005
Macy’s (144)	25,292
Kohl’s (183)	19,433
BJ’s Wholesale Club (221)	16,667
Nordstrom (245)	14,789
Dillard’s (488)	6,624
Health Care: Insurance & Managed Care	
UnitedHealth Group (5)	$287,597
Elevance Health (20)	138,639
Centene (26)	125,982
Humana (40)	83,064
Molina Healthcare (125)	27,771
Health Care: Medical Facilities	
HCA Healthcare (62)	$58,752
Tenet Healthcare (181)	19,485
Universal Health Services (297)	12,642
Community Health Systems (304)	12,368
DaVita (323)	11,619
Health Care: Pharmacy & Other Services	
CVS Health (4)	$292,111
Cigna (12)	174,078
Laboratory Corp. of America (230)	16,121

IQVIA Holdings (269)	13,874
Quest Diagnostics (342)	10,788
Home Equipment, Furnishings	
Stanley Black & Decker (212)	$17,253
Mohawk Industries (330)	11,201
Newell Brands (348)	10,589
Masco (413)	8,375
Fortune Brands Home & Security (444)	7,656
Homebuilders	
D.R. Horton (124)	$27,774
Lennar (131)	27,131
PulteGroup (267)	13,927
NVR (389)	8,970
Toll Brothers (397)	8,790
Taylor Morrison Home (453)	7,501
Hotels, Casinos, Resorts	
Marriott International (270)	$13,857
Caesars Entertainment (335)	11,110
MGM Resorts International (364)	9,680
Household & Personal Products	
Procter & Gamble (47)	$76,118
Kimberly-Clark (182)	19,440
Colgate-Palmolive (211)	17,421
Estée Lauder (228)	16,215
Clorox (459)	7,341
Industrial Machinery	
General Electric (48)	$74,196

Cummins (149)	24,021
Carrier Global (169)	20,613
Emerson Electric (199)	18,236
Illinois Tool Works (252)	14,455
Parker-Hannifin (253)	14,348
Otis Worldwide (254)	14,298
Dover (433)	7,907
Westinghouse Air Brake Technologies (439)	7,822
Information Technology Services	
International Business Machines (49)	$72,344
CDW (166)	20,821
Cognizant Technology Solutions (194)	18,507
DXC Technology (207)	17,729
Leidos Holdings (274)	13,737
Insight Enterprises (373)	9,436
Booz Allen Hamilton Holding (436)	7,859
Science Applications International (456)	7,394
Insurance: Life, Health (Mutual)	
New York Life Insurance (72)	$51,199
TIAA (90)	40,526
Northwestern Mutual (97)	36,751
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance (100)	35,900
Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America	14,648

(247)	
Thrivent Financial for Lutherans (351)	10,313
Western & Southern Financial Group (372)	9,442
Insurance: Life, Health (Stock)	
MetLife (50)	$71,080
Prudential Financial (51)	70,934
Aflac (161)	22,106
Lincoln National (187)	19,230
Reinsurance Group of America (222)	16,658
Principal Financial (256)	14,263
Pacific Life (266)	13,936
Unum Group (317)	12,014
Mutual of Omaha Insurance (324)	11,459
Equitable Holdings (336)	11,036
Jackson Financial (395)	8,848
Genworth Financial (434)	7,882
Securian Financial Group (464)	7,317
Brighthouse Financial (468)	7,142
Insurance: Property & Casualty (Mutual)	
State Farm Insurance (42)	$82,225
Nationwide (80)	47,376
Farmers Insurance Exchange (264)	14,055
Auto-Owners Insurance (339)	10,980
Erie Insurance Group (368)	9,620

Insurance: Property & Casualty (Stock)	
Berkshire Hathaway (7)	$276,094
Allstate (66)	53,228
American International Group (67)	52,057
Liberty Mutual Insurance Group (78)	48,200
Progressive (79)	47,702
USAA (96)	37,470
Travelers (103)	34,816
Hartford Financial Services Group (160)	22,390
Fidelity National Financial (238)	15,643
Loews (246)	14,657
American Family Insurance Group (251)	14,612
Markel (289)	12,846
Alleghany (318)	12,004
Assurant (325)	11,410
Cincinnati Financial (367)	9,630
W.R. Berkley (371)	9,456
Old Republic International (376)	9,342
First American Financial (383)	9,221
FM Global (418)	8,275
American Financial Group (454)	7,462
Internet Services & Retailing	
Amazon (2)	$469,822
Alphabet (8)	257,637
Meta Platforms (27)	117,929

Uber Technologies (210)	17,455
Qurate Retail (265)	$14,044
Wayfair (275)	13,708
eBay (301)	12,394
Booking Holdings (340)	10,958
Chewy (394)	8,891
Expedia Group (404)	8,598
Zillow Group (424)	8,147
Opendoor Technologies (425)	8,021
Compass (495)	6,421
Mail, Package, & Freight Delivery	
United Parcel Service (34)	$97,287
FedEx (39)	83,959
Medical Products & Equipment	
Abbott Laboratories (86)	$43,075
Danaher (118)	29,453
Becton Dickinson (173)	20,248
Stryker (214)	17,108
Baxter International (292)	12,784
Boston Scientific (319)	11,888
Zimmer Biomet Holdings (438)	7,836
Metals	
Nucor (98)	$36,484
Cleveland-Cliffs (171)	20,444
United States Steel (172)	20,275
Steel Dynamics (196)	18,409
Reliance Steel & Aluminum (261)	14,093
Alcoa (312)	12,152

Arconic (452)	7,504
Commercial Metals (484)	6,730
Mining, Crude Oil Production	
ConocoPhillips (77)	$48,349
Occidental Petroleum (135)	26,772
Freeport-McMoRan (157)	22,845
EOG Resources (193)	18,642
Pioneer Natural Resources (248)	14,643
Newmont (308)	12,222
Devon Energy (309)	12,206
Ovintiv (400)	8,658
APA (431)	7,928
Hess (447)	7,583
Diamondback Energy (479)	6,797
Southwestern Energy (486)	6,667
Miscellaneous	
United Rentals (363)	$9,716
Motor Vehicles & Parts	
Ford Motor (22)	$136,341
General Motors (25)	127,004
Tesla (65)	53,823
Paccar (151)	23,522
Lear (186)	19,263
Tenneco (202)	18,035
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (209)	17,478
BorgWarner (244)	14,838
Thor Industries (306)	12,317
Dana (391)	8,945
Autoliv (421)	8,230

Network & Other Communications Equipment	
Cisco Systems (74)	$49,818
Amphenol (341)	10,876
CommScope Holding (405)	8,587
Motorola Solutions (423)	8,171
Oil & Gas Equipment, Services	
Baker Hughes (170)	$20,502
Halliburton (241)	15,295
Packaging, Containers	
International Paper (164)	$21,780
WestRock (192)	18,746
Berry Global Group (271)	13,850
Ball (272)	13,811
Crown Holdings (286)	12,979
Avery Dennison (412)	8,408
Packaging Corp. of America (441)	7,730
Graphic Packaging Holding (466)	7,156
Petroleum Refining	
Exxon Mobil (6)	$285,640
Chevron (16)	162,465
Marathon Petroleum (19)	141,032
Phillips 66 (29)	114,852
Valero Energy (30)	108,332
PBF Energy (130)	27,253
HF Sinclair (197)	18,389
Delek US Holdings (346)	10,648
Pharmaceuticals	
Johnson & Johnson (37)	$93,775

Pfizer (43)	81,288
AbbVie (63)	56,197
Merck (71)	$51,216
Bristol-Myers Squibb (82)	46,385
Eli Lilly (122)	28,318
Gilead Sciences (129)	27,305
Amgen (140)	25,979
Moderna (195)	18,471
Viatris (204)	17,886
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals (231)	16,072
Biogen (338)	10,982
Zoetis (440)	7,776
Vertex Pharmaceuticals (448)	7,574
Pipelines	
Energy Transfer (54)	$67,417
Plains GP Holdings (88)	42,078
Enterprise Products Partners (89)	40,807
Targa Resources (216)	16,950
Kinder Morgan (223)	16,610
Oneok (224)	16,540
Cheniere Energy (233)	15,864
DCP Midstream (344)	10,707
Williams (347)	10,627
EnLink Midstream (485)	6,686
Publishing, Printing	
News Corp. (374)	$9,358
Railroads	
Union Pacific (163)	$21,804

CSX (298)	12,522
Norfolk Southern (332)	11,142
Real Estate	
CBRE Group (126)	$27,746
Jones Lang LaSalle (185)	19,367
American Tower (375)	9,357
Anywhere Real Estate (427)	7,983
Equinix (487)	6,636
Scientific, Photographic, & Control Equipment	
Thermo Fisher Scientific (92)	$39,211
Avantor (457)	7,386
Securities	
KKR (138)	$26,141
BlackRock (184)	19,374
Charles Schwab (188)	18,996
Jones Financial (Edward Jones) (303)	12,373
Raymond James Financial (356)	9,910
Intercontinental Exchange (384)	9,168
Apollo Global Management (386)	9,124
Carlyle Group (398)	8,782
Franklin Resources (411)	8,426
Coinbase Global (437)	7,839
LPL Financial Holdings (442)	7,721
T. Rowe Price (443)	7,672
Semiconductors & Other Electronic Components	
Intel (46)	$79,024
Qualcomm (107)	33,566

Jabil (119)	29,285
Micron Technology (127)	27,705
Broadcom (128)	27,450
Nvidia (134)	26,914
Applied Materials (156)	23,063
Texas Instruments (198)	18,344
Advanced Micro Devices (226)	16,434
Lam Research (250)	14,626
Analog Devices (463)	7,318
KLA (474)	6,919
Sanmina (482)	6,757
ON Semiconductor (483)	6,740
Specialty Retailers: Other	
Home Depot (17)	$151,157
Lowe’s (35)	96,250
Best Buy (68)	51,761
Dollar General (106)	34,220
Dollar Tree (137)	26,321
Murphy USA (240)	15,319
AutoZone (249)	14,630
O’Reilly Automotive (279)	13,328
Tractor Supply (294)	12,731
Dick’s Sporting Goods (307)	12,293
Advance Auto Parts (337)	10,998
ODP (379)	9,267
Bed Bath & Beyond (381)	9,233
Ulta Beauty (402)	8,631
Williams-Sonoma (420)	8,246
Bath & Body Works (435)	7,882

Casey’s General Stores (445)	7,654
TravelCenters of America (461)	7,337
Academy Sports and Outdoors (481)	$6,773
ARKO (498)	6,413
Telecommunications	
AT&T (13)	$168,864
Verizon Communications (23)	133,613
Comcast (28)	116,385
Charter Communications (69)	51,682
Lumen Technologies (179)	19,687
DISH Network (205)	17,881
Altice USA (355)	10,091
Frontier Communications (499)	6,411
Temporary Help	
ManpowerGroup (167)	$20,724
Robert Half International (494)	6,461
Tobacco	
Philip Morris International (110)	$31,405
Altria Group (165)	21,111
Toys, Sporting Goods	
Hasbro (496)	$6,420
Transportation Equipment	
Polaris (419)	$8,252
Transportation and Logistics	
C.H. Robinson Worldwide (154)	$23,102
Expeditors Intl. of Washington (225)	16,524
XPO Logistics (291)	12,806
Ryder System (365)	9,663

GXO Logistics (430)	7,940
Trucking, Truck Leasing	
J.B. Hunt Transport Services (311)	$12,168
Landstart System (491)	$6,540
Utilities: Gas & Electric	
Exelon (99)	$36,347
Duke Energy (145)	24,677
Southern (153)	23,113
PG&E (168)	20,642
NextEra Energy (215)	17,069
American Electric Power (219)	16,792
DTE Energy (239)	15,369
Edison International (243)	14,905
Dominion Energy (257)	14,218
Consolidated Edison (276)	13,676
Xcel Energy (278)	13,431
Sempra (288)	12,857
Entergy (321)	11,743
AES (333)	11,141
FirstEnergy (343)	10,758
Eversource Energy (358)	9,863
Public Service Enterprise Group (362)	9,722
CenterPoint Energy (414)	8,352
WEC Energy Group (416)	8,316
CMS Energy (451)	7,538
UGI (455)	7,447
PPL (469)	7,127

Ameren (500)	6,394
Waste Management	
Waste Management (203)	$17,931
Republic Services (329)	11,295
Wholesalers: Diversified	
Genuine Parts (191)	$18,871
WESCO International (200)	18,218
Global Partners (280)	13,248
LKQ (283)	13,089
W.W. Grainger (284)	13,022
Univar Solutions (369)	9,536
Graybar Electric (399)	8,767
Boise Cascade (432)	7,926
A-Mark Precious Metals (446)	7,613
Veritiv (477)	6,851
Beacon Roofing Supply (478)	6,820
Wholesalers: Electronics & Office Equipment	
Arrow Electronics (104)	$34,477
TD Synnex (109)	31,614
Avnet (180)	19,535
Wholesalers: Food & Grocery	
Sysco (70)	$51,298
Performance Food Group (112)	30,399
US Foods Holding (117)	29,487
United Natural Foods (132)	26,992
SpartanNash (392)	8,931
Wholesalers: Health Care	
McKesson (9)	$238,228

AmerisourceBergen (10)	213,989
Cardinal Health (15)	162,467
Henry Schein (299)	12,401
Owens & Minor (361)	9,785

World’s Largest Companies, 2021

Source: *Fortune* magazine, July 2022

(ranked by 2021 revenues, in millions of dollars)

Rank	Company (2020 rank), country	Revenue
1.	Walmart (1), U.S.	$572,754
2.	Amazon (3), U.S.	469,822
3.	State Grid (2), China	460,617
4.	China National Petroleum (4), China	411,693
5.	Sinopec Group (5), China	401,314
6.	Saudi Aramco (14), Saudi Arabia	400,399
7.	Apple (6), U.S.	365,817
8.	Volkswagen (10), Germany	295,820
9.	China State Construction Engineering (13), China	293,712
10.	CVS Health (7), U.S.	292,111
11.	UnitedHealth Group (8), U.S.	287,597
12.	Exxon Mobil (23), U.S.	285,640
13.	Toyota Motor (9), Japan	279,338
14.	Berkshire Hathaway (11), U.S.	276,094
15.	Shell (19), UK	272,657
16.	McKesson (12), U.S.	263,966
17.	Alphabet (21), U.S.	257,637

18.	Samsung Electronics (15), South Korea	244,335
19.	Trafigura Group (31), Singapore	231,308
20.	Hon Hai Precision Industry (22), Taiwan	214,619
21.	AmerisourceBergen (17), U.S.	213,989
22.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China (20), China	209,000
23.	Glencore (34), Switzerland	203,751
24.	China Construction Bank (25), China	200,434
25.	Ping An Insurance (16), China	199,629
26.	Costco Wholesale (27), U.S.	195,929
27.	TotalEnergies (52), France	184,634
28.	Agricultural Bank of China (29), China	181,412
29.	Stellantis (NA), Netherlands	176,663
30.	Cigna (28), U.S.	174,078
31.	Sinochem Holdings (NA), China	172,260
32.	AT&T (26), U.S.	168,864
33.	Microsoft (33), U.S.	168,088
34.	China Railway Engineering Group (35), China	166,452
35.	BP (18), UK	164,195
36.	Cardinal Health (30), U.S.	162,467
37.	Chevron (75), U.S.	162,465
38.	Mercedes-Benz Group (24), Germany	158,306
39.	China Railway Construction (42), China	158,203
40.	China Life Insurance (32), China	157,095

41.	Mitsubishi (51), Japan	153,690
42.	Bank of China (39), China	152,409
43.	Home Depot (41), U.S.	151,157
44.	China Baowu Steel Group (72), China	150,730
45.	Walgreens Boots Alliance (36), U.S.	148,579
46.	JD.com (59), China	147,526
47.	Allianz (38), Germany	144,517
48.	AXA (46), France	144,447
49.	Marathon Petroleum (81), U.S.	141,032
50.	Elevance Health (50), U.S. (formerly Anthem)	138,639
51.	Kroger (40), U.S.	$137,888
52.	Gazprom (84), Russia	137,732
53.	Ford Motor (47), U.S.	136,341
54.	Verizon Communications (45), U.S.	133,613
55.	Alibaba Group Holding (63), China	132,936
56.	Fortum (186), Finland	132,894
57.	China Mobile Communications (56), China	131,913
58.	China Minmetals (65), China	131,800
59.	BMW Group (54), Germany	131,522
60.	China Communications Construction (61), China	130,664
61.	Honda Motor (48), Japan	129,547
62.	Deutsche Telekom (53), Germany	128,631
63.	JPMorgan Chase (43), U.S.	127,202
64.	General Motors (49), U.S.	127,004

65.	China National Offshore Oil (92), China	126,920
66.	Centene (57), U.S.	125,982
67.	Lukoil (125), Russia	125,135
68.	SAIC Motor (60), China	120,900
69.	Shandong Energy Group (70), China	120,012
70.	China Resources (69), China	119,601
71.	Meta Platforms (86), U.S.	117,929
72.	Assicurazioni Generali (73), Italy	117,155
73.	Comcast (64), U.S.	116,385
74.	Phillips 66 (143), U.S.	114,852
75.	Hengli Group (67), China	113,536
76.	Amer International Group (68), China	112,049
77.	Xiamen C&D (148), China	111,557
78.	Itochu (71), Japan	109,434
79.	China FAW Group (66), China	109,405
80.	Sinopharm (109), China	108,779
81.	China Post Group (74), China	108,669
82.	Valero Energy (164), U.S.	108,332
83.	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone (55), Japan	108,216
84.	Crédit Agricole (93), France	107,695
85.	China Energy Investment (101), China	107,095
86.	Dell Technologies (76), U.S.	106,995
87.	Target (78), U.S.	106,005
88.	Mitsui (114), Japan	104,665
89.	China Southern Power Grid (91),	104,119

	China	
90.	Enel (118), Italy	104,052
91.	COFCO (112), China	103,087
92.	Hyundai Motor (83), South Korea	102,775
93.	Fannie Mae (62), U.S.	101,543
94.	Japan Post Holdings (58), Japan	100,278
95.	Electricité de France (105), France	99,861
96.	Huawei Investment & Holding (44), China	98,725
97.	United Parcel Service (89), U.S.	97,287
98.	Life Insurance Corp. of India (NA), India	97,267
99.	Deutsche Post DHL Group (113), Germany	96,652
100.	PowerChina (107), China	96,422

Top U.S. Franchises, 2022

Source: *Entrepreneur* magazine; as of Sept. 23, 2022

Rank	Company (2021 rank)	Type of business	U.S. locations[1]	Startup costs[2]
1.	Taco Bell (1)	Mexican food	6,579	$576,000-3.4 mil
2.	The UPS Store (3)	Postal, business, and printing centers	5,078	$186,000-508,000
3.	Popeyes Louisiana	Fried chicken, seafood,	2,786	$384,000-3.5 mil

	Kitchen (4)	biscuits		
4.	Jersey Mike’s Subs (7)	Subs, Philly cheesesteaks	2,226	$194,000-955,000
5.	Culver’s (5)	Frozen custard, specialty burgers	865	$2.3 mil-5.8 mil
6.	Kumon (6)	Tutoring and supplemental education	1,625	$67,000-146,000
7.	Planet Fitness (8)	Fitness clubs	2,010	$1.6 mil-4.9 mil
8.	Servpro (10)	Restoration services	2,036	$217,000-271,000
9.	7-Eleven (9)	Convenience stores	7,288	$125,000-1.3 mil
10.	Tropical Smoothie Cafe (14)	Smoothies, salads, wraps, sandwiches	1,141	$277,000-584,000
11.	Dunkin’ (2)	Coffee, doughnuts, baked goods	9,244	$438,000-1.8 mil
12.	Ace Hardware (23)	Hardware and home improvement stores	4,611	$292,000-2.1 mil
13.	Smoothie King (19)	Smoothies, snacks, health products	1,030	$264,000-1.2 mil
14.	McDonald’s (11)	Burgers, chicken, salads, beverages	12,772	$1.4 mil-2.5 mil

15.	Budget Blinds (12)	Window coverings, window film, rugs	1,258	$141,000-212,000
16.	Wingstop (22)	Chicken wings	1,618	$315,000-948,000
17.	Hampton by Hilton (24)	Midprice hotels	2,319	$12.3 mil-22.8 mil
18.	Arby’s (45)	Sandwiches, fries, shakes	2,291	$629,000-2.3 mil
19.	Nothing Bundt Cakes (16)	Bundt cakes and gifts	382[3]	$484,000-700,000
20.	Pet Supplies Plus (21)	Retail pet supplies and services	400	$455,000-1.5 mil
21.	Snap-On Tools (48)	Professional tools and equipment	3,304	$175,000-412,000
22.	The Maids (51)	Residential cleaning	1,308[3]	$58,000-156,000
23.	Great Clips (13)	Hair salons	4,290	$178,000-377,000
24.	Sport Clips Haircuts (17)	Men’s sports-themed hair salons	1,779	$266,000-440,000
25.	Express Employment Professionals (56)	Staffing and human resource solutions	785	$140,000-400,000

Note: Franchises are ranked by a combination of factors, including financial strength and stability, growth rate, number of locations, startup costs, and whether the company provides financing. (1) Does not include company-

owned franchises. (2) Includes franchise fees, which vary, and other startup expenses. (3) As of 2021.

Small Businesses in the U.S. Economy, 1977-2020

Source: Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau; Small Business Administration

Year	Total businesses	Small businesses	Small businesses as % of private nonfarm GDP
1977	3,432,013	3,421,875	52.0%
1980	3,742,197	3,731,149	51.0
1985	4,076,421	4,064,115	50.0
1990	4,449,641	4,434,467	51.0
1995	4,678,101	4,662,171	50.0
2000	4,906,373	4,888,613	50.3
2005	5,171,084	5,153,095	46.3
2010	5,022,756	5,004,357	44.6
2011	4,999,568	4,981,750	NA
2012	5,050,188	5,031,811	NA
2013	5,071,823	5,052,768	NA
2014	5,108,551	5,089,189	NA
2015	5,154,794	5,135,066	NA
2016	5,222,228	5,202,088	NA
2017	5,259,414	5,238,748	NA
2018	5,289,415	5,268,856	NA
2019	5,339,498	5,318,259	NA
2020	5,328,205	5,306,780	NA

Year	Total employed	Small business employees	% employed by small business
1977	66,091,813	34,519,673	52.2%
1980	74,885,222	39,982,292	53.4
1985	81,663,525	44,741,442	54.8
1990	93,899,054	50,788,508	54.1
1995	99,048,421	53,012,209	53.5
2000	113,667,893	58,016,171	51.0
2005	115,652,777	59,468,304	51.4
2010	111,520,120	55,259,100	49.6
2011	113,015,715	55,725,620	49.3
2012	115,526,121	56,958,269	49.3
2013	117,784,482	57,454,568	48.8
2014	120,333,310	58,492,173	48.6
2015	123,359,195	59,659,066	48.4
2016	126,000,156	60,667,842	48.1
2017	127,851,900	61,662,489	48.2
2018	129,965,396	61,779,752	47.5
2019	132,094,919	62,400,644	47.2
2020	132,833,490	62,189,273	46.8

NA = Not available. **Note:** Small businesses are firms employing fewer than 500 people. Figures include only businesses with paid employees.

Denominations of U.S. Currency

Since 1969 the largest denomination of U.S. currency that has been issued is the $100 bill. As larger-denomination bills

reach the Federal Reserve Bank, they are removed from circulation. Because some discontinued currency is expected to be in the hands of holders for many years, the description of the various denominations below is continued.

Note	Portrait	Embellishment on back
$1	George Washington	Great Seal of U.S.
2	Thomas Jefferson	Signers of Declaration
5	Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
10	Alexander Hamilton	U.S. Treasury
20	Andrew Jackson	White House
50	Ulysses S. Grant	U.S. Capitol
100	Benjamin Franklin	Independence Hall
$500	William McKinley	Ornate denominational marking
1,000	Grover Cleveland	Ornate denominational marking
5,000	James Madison	Washington resigning as Army commander
10,000	Salmon Chase	Embarkation of the Pilgrims
100,000	Woodrow Wilson	Ornate denominational marking

(1) John Marshall appeared on the earliest version of the $500 bill. (2) Alexander Hamilton appeared on the earliest version of the $1,000 bill, but these were discontinued to avoid confusion with the $10 bill. (3) For use only in

transactions between Federal Reserve System and Treasury Department.

The U.S. $1 Bill

Plate position: Shows where on the 32-note plate this bill was printed.

Serial number: Each bill has its own.

Federal Reserve Bank number: Shows which district issued the bill.

Federal Reserve seal: The name of the Federal Reserve Bank that issued the bill is printed in the seal. The letter also tells you which bank distributed the bill. Here are the number and letter codes for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks:

- **1/A:** Boston
- **2/B:** New York
- **3/C:** Philadelphia
- **4/D:** Cleveland
- **5/E:** Richmond
- **6/F:** Atlanta
- **7/G:** Chicago
- **8/H:** St. Louis
- **9/I:** Minneapolis
- **10/J:** Kansas City
- **11/K:** Dallas
- **12/L:** San Francisco

Treasurer of the U.S. signature

Series indicator: Year note's design was first used.

Secretary of the Treasury signature

Treasury Department seal: The balancing scales represent justice. The pointed stripe across the middle has 13 stars for the original 13 colonies. The key represents authority.

Plate serial number: Shows which printing plate was used for the face of the bill.

Plate serial number: Shows which plate was used for the back.

Front of the Great Seal of the United States: The bald eagle is the national bird. The shield has 13 stripes for the 13 original colonies. The eagle holds 13 arrows (symbol of war) and an olive branch with 13 olives and leaves (symbol of peace). Above the eagle is the motto "E Pluribus Unum," Latin for "out of many, one," and a constellation of 13 stars.

Reverse of the Great Seal of the United States: The pyramid symbolizes something that endures for ages. The eye, known as the Eye of Providence, probably comes from an ancient Egyptian symbol. The pyramid has 13 levels; at its base are the Roman numerals for 1776, the year of American independence. "Annuit Coeptis" is Latin for "God has favored our undertaking." "Novus Ordo Seclorum" is Latin for "a new order of the ages." Both phrases are from the works of the Roman poet Virgil.

U.S. Currency and Coin

Source: Bureau of the Fiscal Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

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Total Money in Circulation, 1955-2022

Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita[1]
June 30, 1955	$30,229	$183
June 30, 1960	32,064	177
June 30, 1965	39,719	204

June 30, 1970	54,351	265
June 30, 1975	81,196	380
Sept. 30, 1980	129,916	581
Sept. 30, 1985	187,337	782
Sept. 30, 1990	$278,903	$1,105
Sept. 30, 1995	409,272	1,553
Sept. 30, 2000	568,614	2,061
Sept. 30, 2005	766,487	2,578
June 30, 2010	945,138	3,051
June 30, 2013	1,193,771	3,774
June 30, 2015	1,368,622	4,260
June 30, 2016	1,463,923	4,520
June 30, 2017	1,561,808	4,800
June 30, 2018	1,666,817	5,081
June 30, 2019	1,742,978	5,294
June 30, 2020	1,969,957	5,970
June 30, 2021	2,183,379	6,565
June 30, 2022	2,281,465	6,853

(1) Based on U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

Money in Circulation by Denomination, 2022

Denomination	Amount in circulation
$1	$13,776,678,734
$2	2,909,004,444
$5	17,200,579,305
$10	23,117,565,040
$20	234,738,592,600
$50	$123,764,514,400

$100	1,816,129,561,200
$500	141,722,500
$1,000	165,130,999
$5,000	1,765,000
$10,000	$3,450,000
Partial notes[1]	600
Total currency	**$ 2,232,372,996,189**
Total coins	**$49,092,078,426**
Total currency and coins	**$2,281,465,074,615**

(1) Represents the value of certain partial denominations not presented for redemption.

U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays, 1789-1940

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(in thousands of dollars; annual statements for years ending June 30, unless otherwise noted)

Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays
1789-1800[1]	$5,717	$5,776
1801-1810[2]	13,056	9,086
1811-1820[2]	21,032	23,943
1821-1830[2]	21,928	16,162
1831-1840[2]	30,461	24,495
1841-1850[2]	28,545	34,097
1851-1860	60,237	60,163
1861-1865	160,907	683,785
1866-1870	$447,301	$377,642
1871-1875	336,830	287,460
1876-1880	288,124	255,598

1881-1885	366,961	257,691
1886-1890	375,448	279,134
1891-1895	352,891	363,599
1896-1900	434,877	457,451
1901-1905	559,481	535,559
1906-1910	$628,507	$639,178
1911-1915	710,227	720,252
1916-1920	3,483,652	8,065,333
1921-1925	4,306,673	3,578,989
1926-1930	4,069,138	3,182,807
1931-1935	2,770,973	5,214,874
1936-1940	4,960,614	10,192,367

(1) Average for period Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1800. (2) Years 1801-42 end Dec. 31; average for 1841-50 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays, Fiscal Years 2000-21

Source: Congressional Budget Office; *Budget of the U.S. Government,* Office of Mgmt. and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

A $236-bil government surplus in 2000 ballooned into a $1.4-tril deficit by 2009. The deficit was reduced by nearly $1 tril, 2009-15, but it began rising again in 2016 and was close to $1 tril again by 2019. In 2020, the deficit soared past $3 tril, in large part because of COVID-19.

Projections for 2022, however, show the deficit will be cut by more than half.

(in millions of current dollars; numbers may not add up to totals because of independent rounding or omitted subcategories, including some subcategories with negative values)

Function and subfunction	2000	2005	2010
NET RECEIPTS	**$2,025,191**	**$2,153,611**	**$2,162,706**
Individual income taxes	**1,004,462**	**927,222**	**898,549**
Corporation income taxes	**207,289**	**278,282**	**191,437**
Social insurance and retirement receipts	**652,852**	**794,125**	**864,814**
Employment and general retirement	**620,451**	**747,664**	**815,894**
Old-age and survivors insurance (off-budget)	411,677	493,646	539,996
Disability insurance (off-budget)	68,907	83,830	91,691
Hospital insurance	135,529	166,068	180,068
Railroad retirement/pension fund (trust funds)	2,688	2,284	2,285
Railroad social security equivalent account	1,650	1,836	1,854
Unemployment	**27,640**	**42,002**	**44,823**

insurance			
Other retirement	**4,761**	**4,459**	**4,097**
Excise taxes	**68,865**	**73,094**	**66,909**
Federal funds	**22,692**	**22,547**	**18,256**
Alcohol	8,140	8,111	9,229
Tobacco	7,221	7,920	17,160
Telephone	5,670	6,047	993
Transportation fuels	819	–770	–11,030
Trust funds	**46,173**	**50,547**	**48,653**
Transportation	34,972	37,892	34,992
Airport and airway	9,739	10,314	10,612
Black lung disability	518	610	595
Inland waterway	101	91	74
Oil spill liability	182	—	476
Aquatic resources	342	429	580
Leaking underground storage tank	184	189	169
Tobacco assessments	—	899	937
Vaccine injury compensation	133	123	218
Other receipts	**91,723**	**80,888**	**140,997**
OUTLAYS	**1,788,950**	**2,471,957**	**3,457,079**
National defense	**294,363**	**495,294**	**693,485**
Department of Defense—Military	281,029	474,071	666,703
Military personnel	75,950	127,463	155,690
Operation and maintenance	105,812	188,118	275,988
Procurement	51,696	82,294	133,603
Research,	37,602	65,694	76,990

development, test, and evaluation			
Military construction	5,109	5,331	21,169
Family housing	3,413	3,720	3,173
Atomic energy defense activities	12,138	18,031	19,308
Defense-related activities	1,196	3,192	7,474
International affairs	**17,213**	**34,565**	**45,195**
International development and humanitarian assistance	6,516	17,696	19,014
International security assistance	6,387	7,895	11,363
Conduct of foreign affairs	4,708	9,148	13,557
Foreign information and exchange activities	817	1,129	1,485
International financial programs	–1,215	–1,303	–224
General science, space, and technology	**18,594**	**23,597**	**30,100**
General science and basic research	6,167	8,819	11,730
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	12,427	14,778	18,370
Energy	**–761**	**440**	**11,618**
Energy supply	–1,818	–929	5,801
Energy conservation	666	883	4,997

Emergency energy preparedness	162	162	199
Energy information, policy, and regulation	229	324	621
Natural resources and environment	**25,003**	**27,983**	**43,667**
Water resources	5,078	5,726	11,662
Conservation and land management	6,762	6,226	10,783
Recreational resources	2,540	2,990	3,911
Pollution control and abatement	7,395	8,065	10,841
Agriculture	**36,458**	**26,565**	**21,356**
Farm income stabilization	33,442	22,043	16,478
Agricultural research and services	3,016	4,522	4,878
Commerce and housing credit	**3,207**	**7,566**	**–82,316**
Mortgage credit	–3,335	–862	35,804
Postal service	2,129	–1,223	–682
Deposit insurance	–3,053	–1,371	–32,033
Transportation	**46,853**	**67,894**	**91,972**
Ground transportation	31,697	42,317	60,784
Air transportation	10,571	18,807	21,431
Water transportation	4,394	6,439	9,351
Community and regional development	**10,623**	**26,262**	**23,894**
Community development	5,480	5,861	9,901

Area and regional development	2,538	2,745	3,249
Disaster relief and insurance	2,605	17,656	10,744
Education, training, employment, and social services	**53,766**	**97,553**	**128,595**
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	20,578	38,271	73,261
Higher education	10,117	31,440	20,905
Research and general education aids	2,543	3,124	3,631
Training and employment	$6,777	$6,852	$9,854
Social services	12,557	16,251	19,179
Health	**154,502**	**250,605**	**369,081**
Health care services	136,201	219,559	330,710
Health research and training	15,977	28,107	34,227
Consumer and occupational health and safety	2,324	2,939	4,144
Medicare	**197,113**	**298,638**	**451,636**
Income security	**253,673**	**345,800**	**622,106**
General retirement and disability insurance (excl. social security)	5,189	6,976	6,564
Federal employee retirement and disability	77,101	93,304	119,763

Unemployment compensation	23,012	35,435	160,145
Housing assistance	28,949	37,899	58,651
Food and nutrition assistance	32,483	50,833	95,110
Social security	**409,423**	**523,305**	**706,737**
Veterans benefits and services	**47,040**	**70,112**	**108,478**
Income security for veterans	24,958	35,759	49,257
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	1,285	2,790	8,089
Hospital and medical care for veterans	19,516	28,754	45,714
Veterans housing	364	860	540
Administration of justice	**28,499**	**40,019**	**54,383**
Federal law enforcement activities	12,121	19,912	28,713
Federal litigative and judicial activities	7,762	10,658	14,494
Federal correctional activities	3,707	4,845	6,327
Criminal justice assistance	4,909	4,604	4,849
General government	**13,013**	**16,997**	**23,014**
Legislative functions	2,227	3,460	4,100
Executive direction and management	456	569	528
Central fiscal operations	8,285	9,515	11,906

General property and records management	–32	472	1,194
Central personnel management	184	101	338
General purpose fiscal assistance	2,084	3,333	5,082
Deductions for offsetting receipts	–2,383	–2,841	–1,721
Net interest	**222,949**	**183,986**	**196,194**
Undistributed offsetting receipts	**–42,581**	**–65,224**	**–82,116**
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**236,241**	**–318,346**	**–1,294,373**

Function and subfunction	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**
NET RECEIPTS	**$3,249,890**	**$3,421,164**	**$4,047,112**
Individual income taxes	**1,540,802**	**1,608,661**	**2,044,377**
Corporation income taxes	**343,797**	**211,845**	**371,831**
Social insurance and retirement receipts	**1,065,257**	**1,309,955**	**1,314,088**
Employment and general retirement	**1,010,427**	**1,261,651**	**1,251,858**
Old-age and survivors insurance (off-budget)	658,543	825,307	814,034
Disability insurance (off-budget)	111,829	140,121	138,289
Hospital insurance	234,189	291,778	294,818

Railroad retirement/pension fund (trust funds)	3,336	2,717	2,875
Railroad social security equivalent account	2,530	1,728	1,842
Unemployment insurance	**51,178**	**43,104**	**56,602**
Other retirement	**3,652**	**5,200**	**5,628**
Excise taxes	**98,279**	**86,780**	**75,274**
Federal funds	**37,759**	**29,579**	**18,387**
Alcohol	9,639	9,490	10,274
Tobacco	14,453	12,354	12,136
Telephone	607	370	321
Transportation fuels	–3,394	–6,525	–6,036
Trust funds	**60,520**	**57,201**	**56,887**
Transportation	40,813	42,764	43,464
Airport and airway	14,268	9,016	8,184
Black lung disability	552	301	286
Inland waterway	98	112	128
Oil spill liability	496	400	552
Aquatic resources	574	646	599
Leaking underground storage tank	179	219	242
Tobacco assessments	49	—	2
Vaccine injury compensation	275	310	313
Other receipts	**201,755**	**203,921**	**241,542**
OUTLAYS	**3,691,850**	**6,553,603**	**6,822,449**
National defense	**589,659**	**724,645**	**753,901**

Department of Defense—Military	562,499	690,420	717,581
Military personnel	145,206	161,416	172,580
Operation and maintenance	247,239	278,865	286,181
Procurement	101,342	139,055	141,440
Research, development, test, and evaluation	64,124	99,875	105,663
Military construction	8,132	8,882	9,146
Family housing	1,198	1,293	1,450
Atomic energy defense activities	18,692	24,479	25,800
Defense-related activities	8,468	9,746	10,520
International affairs	**52,040**	**67,666**	**46,947**
International development and humanitarian assistance	24,087	28,226	33,428
International security assistance	12,907	12,080	9,152
Conduct of foreign affairs	13,246	16,621	15,270
Foreign information and exchange activities	1,531	1,621	1,633
International financial programs	269	9,118	–12,536
General science, space, and technology	**29,412**	**34,004**	**35,512**
General science and	11,719	13,283	14,023

basic research			
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	17,693	20,721	21,489
Energy	**6,841**	**7,083**	**5,977**
Energy supply	4,710	5,498	4,779
Energy conservation	1,187	1,241	1,352
Emergency energy preparedness	449	–246	–750
Energy information, policy, and regulation	495	590	596
Natural resources and environment	**36,033**	**42,450**	**44,160**
Water resources	7,760	8,910	9,652
Conservation and land management	10,519	13,539	14,811
Recreational resources	3,501	4,195	4,204
Pollution control and abatement	7,240	8,731	8,383
Agriculture	**18,500**	**47,298**	**47,398**
Farm income stabilization	13,424	26,403	16,663
Agricultural research and services	5,076	20,895	30,735
Commerce and housing credit	**–37,905**	**572,071**	**307,847**
Mortgage credit	–35,658	–26,494	–31,758
Postal service	–1,610	–2,346	–2,679
Deposit insurance	–12,812	–7,238	–9,025
Transportation	**89,533**	**145,623**	**154,291**
Ground transportation	59,126	78,945	81,631

Air transportation	20,033	55,075	59,890
Water transportation	9,994	11,151	12,255
Community and regional development	**20,669**	**81,878**	**44,655**
Community development	7,817	6,368	9,039
Area and regional development	3,861	4,193	3,354
Disaster relief and insurance	8,991	71,317	32,262
Education, training, employment, and social services	**122,035**	**237,754**	**298,406**
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	40,022	51,352	90,530
Higher education	51,315	152,971	172,679
Research and general education aids	3,493	3,909	4,098
Training and employment	$7,103	$6,594	$7,293
Social services	18,303	20,974	21,924
Health	**482,257**	**747,582**	**796,450**
Health care services	446,368	703,791	750,008
Health research and training	31,426	38,766	41,007
Consumer and occupational health and safety	4,463	5,025	5,435
Medicare	**546,202**	**776,225**	**696,458**
Income security	**508,800**	**1,263,639**	**1,647,730**

General retirement and disability insurance (excl. social security)	7,805	2,106	6,216
Federal employee retirement and disability	139,123	153,822	156,095
Unemployment compensation	34,978	475,124	396,185
Housing assistance	47,823	52,997	89,810
Food and nutrition assistance	104,797	115,389	168,392
Social security	**887,753**	**1,095,816**	**1,134,586**
Veterans benefits and services	**159,781**	**218,655**	**234,282**
Income security for veterans	76,403	110,055	115,828
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	13,383	12,847	12,044
Hospital and medical care for veterans	61,893	90,594	99,864
Veterans housing	743	–3,420	–3,416
Administration of justice	**51,906**	**71,997**	**71,430**
Federal law enforcement activities	26,937	37,839	38,296
Federal litigative and judicial activities	14,717	17,865	18,380
Federal correctional activities	7,049	7,764	7,670
Criminal justice assistance	3,203	8,529	7,084

General government	**20,956**	**180,109**	**273,941**
Legislative functions	3,751	4,659	4,695
Executive direction and management	510	478	586
Central fiscal operations	11,096	12,140	13,692
General property and records management	–490	76	–1,151
Central personnel management	81	231	231
General purpose fiscal assistance	7,266	155,206	250,693
Deductions for offsetting receipts	–4,786	–2,154	–3,366
Net interest	**223,181**	**345,470**	**352,338**
Undistributed offsetting receipts	**–115,803**	**–106,362**	**–123,860**
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**–441,960**	**–3,132,439**	**–2,775,337**

— = Not available.

Federal Receipts, Outlays, and Surpluses or Deficits, 1901-2022

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2023,* Office of Management and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

(in millions of current dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (−)
1901	$588	$525	**$63**

1902	562	485	**77**
1903	562	517	**45**
1904	541	584	–43
1905	544	567	–23
1906	595	570	**25**
1907	666	579	**87**
1908	602	659	–57
1909	604	694	–89
1910	676	694	–18
1911	702	691	**11**
1912	693	690	**3**
1913	714	715	—
1914	725	726	—
1915	683	746	–63
1916	761	713	**48**
1917	1,101	1,954	–853
1918	3,645	12,677	–9,032
1919	5,130	18,493	–13,363
1920	6,649	6,358	**291**
1921	5,571	5,062	**509**
1922	4,026	3,289	**736**
1923	3,853	3,140	**713**
1924	3,871	2,908	**963**
1925	3,641	2,924	**717**
1926	3,795	2,930	**865**
1927	4,013	2,857	**1,155**
1928	3,900	2,961	**939**
1929	3,862	3,127	**734**
1930	4,058	3,320	**738**
1931	3,116	3,577	–462

1932	1,924	4,659	–2,735
1933	1,997	4,598	–2,602
1934	2,955	6,541	–3,586
1935	3,609	6,412	–2,803
1936	3,923	8,228	–4,304
1937	5,387	7,580	–2,193
1938	6,751	6,840	–89
1939	6,295	9,141	–2,846
1940	6,548	9,468	–2,920
1941	8,712	13,653	–4,941
1942	$14,634	$35,137	–$20,503
1943	24,001	78,555	–54,554
1944	43,747	91,304	–47,557
1945	45,159	92,712	–47,553
1946	39,296	55,232	–15,936
1947	38,514	34,496	**4,018**
1948	41,560	29,764	**11,796**
1949	39,415	38,835	**580**
1950	39,443	42,562	–3,119
1951	51,616	45,514	**6,102**
1952	66,167	67,686	–1,519
1953	69,608	76,101	–6,493
1954	69,701	70,855	–1,154
1955	65,451	68,444	–2,993
1956	74,587	70,640	**3,947**
1957	79,990	76,578	**3,412**
1958	79,636	82,405	–2,769
1959	79,249	92,098	–12,849
1960	92,492	92,191	**301**
1961	94,388	97,723	–3,335

1962	99,676	106,821	–7,146
1963	106,560	111,316	–4,756
1964	112,613	118,528	–5,915
1965	116,817	118,228	–1,411
1966	130,835	134,532	–3,698
1967	148,822	157,464	–8,643
1968	152,973	178,134	–25,161
1969	186,882	183,640	**3,242**
1970	192,807	195,649	–2,842
1971	187,139	210,172	–23,033
1972	207,309	230,681	–23,373
1973	230,799	245,707	–14,908
1974	263,224	269,359	–6,135
1975	279,090	332,332	–53,242
1976	298,060	371,792	–73,732
1977	355,559	409,218	–53,659
1978	399,561	458,746	–59,185
1979	463,302	504,028	–40,726
1980	517,112	590,941	–73,830
1981	599,272	678,241	–78,968
1982	$617,766	$745,743	–$127,977
1983	600,562	808,364	–207,802
1984	666,438	851,805	–185,367
1985	734,037	946,344	–212,308
1986	769,155	990,382	–221,227
1987	854,287	1,004,017	–149,730
1988	909,238	1,064,416	–155,178
1989	991,104	1,143,743	–152,639
1990	1,031,958	1,252,993	–221,036
1991	1,054,988	1,324,226	–269,238

1992	1,091,208	1,381,529	–290,321
1993	1,154,334	1,409,386	–255,051
1994	1,258,566	1,461,752	–203,186
1995	1,351,790	1,515,742	–163,952
1996	1,453,053	1,560,484	–107,431
1997	1,579,232	1,601,116	–21,884
1998	1,721,728	1,652,458	**69,270**
1999	1,827,452	1,701,842	**125,610**
2000	2,025,191	1,788,950	**236,241**
2001	1,991,082	1,862,846	**128,236**
2002	1,853,136	2,010,894	–157,758
2003	1,782,314	2,159,899	–377,585
2004	1,880,114	2,292,841	–412,727
2005	2,153,611	2,471,957	–318,346
2006	2,406,869	2,655,050	–248,181
2007	2,567,985	2,728,686	–160,701
2008	2,523,991	2,982,544	–458,553
2009	2,104,989	3,517,677	–1,412,688
2010	2,162,706	3,457,079	–1,294,373
2011	2,303,466	3,603,065	–1,299,599
2012	2,449,990	3,526,563	–1,076,573
2013	2,775,106	3,454,881	–679,775
2014	3,021,491	3,506,284	–484,793
2015	3,249,890	3,691,850	–441,960
2016	3,267,965	3,852,616	–584,651
2017	3,316,184	3,981,630	–665,446
2018	3,329,907	4,109,044	–779,137
2019	3,463,364	4,446,956	–983,592
2020	3,421,164	6,553,603	–3,132,439
2021	4,047,112	6,822,449	–2,775,337

2022[1]	4,436,626	5,851,576	–1,414,950

— = $500,000 or less. Figures in **bold** denote annual surplus. **Note:** Budget figures prior to 1933 are based on administrative budget concepts rather than unified budget concepts. Through 1976, fiscal year ends June 30; after 1976, fiscal year ends Sept. 30. Surplus or deficit column may not equal difference between figures because of rounding. (1) Estimate as of Mar. 2022.

Public Debt of the U.S., 1946-2026

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2023,* Office of Management and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

	Debt held by public		
Year	**Current dollars (bil)**	**FY2021 dollars (bil)**	**As % of GDP**
1946	$241.9	$2,718.9	106.1%
1950	219.0	1,989.1	78.6
1955	226.6	1,809.0	55.8
1960	236.8	1,675.4	44.3
1965	260.8	1,728.8	36.8
1970	283.2	1,564.6	27.1
1975	394.7	1,606.4	24.6
1980	711.9	2,014.4	25.5
1985	1,507.3	3,250.7	35.3
1990	2,411.6	4,468.4	40.9
1995	3,604.4	5,890.5	47.7
2000	3,409.8	5,135.7	33.7
2005	4,592.2	6,180.0	35.8
2010	$9,018.9	$10,999.0	60.6%
2015	13,116.7	14,666.1	72.5
2016	14,167.6	15,711.2	76.4
2017	14,665.4	15,978.6	76.2
2018	15,749.6	16,769.0	77.6
2019	16,800.7	17,544.8	79.4
2020	21,016.7	21,660.0	100.3
2021	22,284.0	22,284.0	99.7

Year	Debt held by public		
	Current dollars (bil)	FY2021 dollars (bil)	As % of GDP
2022[1]	24,836.2	23,901.8	102.4
2023[1]	26,033.3	24,518.8	101.8
2024[1]	27,270.7	25,177.3	102.2
2025[1]	28,643.7	25,928.1	103.1
2026[1]	29,988.1	26,611.2	103.7

Year	Interest on public debt as % of—	
	Total federal outlays	GDP
1946	7.6%	1.8%
1950	11.4	1.7
1955	7.6	1.3
1960	8.5	1.5
1965	8.1	1.4
1970	7.9	1.5
1975	7.5	1.6
1980	10.6	2.2
1985	16.2	3.6
1990	16.2	3.4
1995	15.8	3.2
2000	13.0	2.3
2005	7.7	1.5
2010	6.6%	1.5%
2015	7.1	1.4
2016	7.4	1.5
2017	7.8	1.6
2018	9.0	1.8

Year	Interest on public debt as % of—	
	Total federal outlays	GDP
2019	9.5	2.0
2020	5.9	1.8
2021	6.1	1.8
2022[1]	7.1	1.7
2023[1]	7.7	1.7
2024[1]	8.8	2.0
2025[1]	9.7	2.2
2026[1]	10.5	2.4

Note: As of end of fiscal year. Through 1976, the fiscal year ended June 30. From 1977 on, the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. (1) Estimate.

State Finances: Revenues, Taxes, Expenditures, and Debt, 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in thousands of dollars)

State	Revenues	
	Total revenue	General revenue
Alabama	$36,908,937	$33,149,140
Alaska	10,421,195	8,807,327
Arizona	50,547,601	44,620,559
Arkansas	28,572,105	23,601,069
California	413,372,904	315,857,426
Colorado	48,052,010	33,681,316
Connecticut	39,645,784	32,781,055

State	Revenues	
	Total revenue	General revenue
Delaware	12,605,385	11,110,002
Florida	110,295,047	100,055,957
Georgia	61,196,004	47,953,015
Hawaii	18,322,618	15,498,108
Idaho	13,347,821	11,512,708
Illinois	106,590,791	82,822,225
Indiana	52,343,959	48,685,285
Iowa	32,304,217	28,450,692
Kansas	23,717,200	21,544,596
Kentucky	40,266,198	34,688,206
Louisiana	38,268,818	32,997,848
Maine	12,707,247	11,041,709
Maryland	52,422,740	46,348,276
Massachusetts	75,908,038	64,555,984
Michigan	80,951,679	69,206,513
Minnesota	57,362,323	46,917,950
Mississippi	24,807,766	21,508,967
Missouri	40,228,153	33,907,178
Montana	9,101,812	7,704,984
Nebraska	13,796,416	12,382,146
Nevada	22,025,771	16,801,419
New Hampshire	10,405,292	8,790,162
New Jersey	84,759,151	70,460,446
New Mexico	22,755,305	21,251,467
New York	211,059,104	188,170,305
North Carolina	71,813,539	60,496,994
North Dakota	10,214,386	9,227,536

State	Revenues	
	Total revenue	General revenue
Ohio	110,823,653	77,467,752
Oklahoma	29,666,928	25,549,490
Oregon	43,740,961	35,569,555
Pennsylvania	118,039,146	96,756,922
Rhode Island	11,331,785	9,808,113
South Carolina	37,277,585	32,407,457
South Dakota	6,648,344	6,060,266
Tennessee	41,306,618	35,315,871
Texas	199,319,560	160,725,548
Utah	27,780,619	21,270,131
Vermont	8,595,502	7,858,281
Virginia	70,083,028	63,156,784
Washington	69,823,495	54,977,592
West Virginia	16,581,140	14,887,695
Wisconsin	64,984,671	41,731,964
Wyoming	9,170,744	6,740,388
United States	**2,802,271,095**	**2,306,872,379**

State	Revenues	
	Intergovernmental revenue	Taxes
Alabama	$13,657,057	$12,044,879
Alaska	4,476,466	1,318,156
Arizona	21,167,549	17,653,813
Arkansas	9,364,650	10,255,155
California	101,431,529	171,964,222
Colorado	11,565,606	15,074,484
Connecticut	10,344,239	18,400,534

State	Revenues	
	Intergovernmental revenue	Taxes
Delaware	4,309,043	4,554,943
Florida	36,791,015	43,117,933
Georgia	17,799,647	23,608,597
Hawaii	4,205,193	7,707,502
Idaho	4,729,640	5,279,821
Illinois	26,816,787	45,284,625
Indiana	19,471,529	22,374,096
Iowa	8,563,372	10,661,437
Kansas	6,025,448	9,659,846
Kentucky	15,452,881	13,370,578
Louisiana	17,246,644	11,381,008
Maine	4,777,882	4,851,219
Maryland	15,700,504	23,882,883
Massachusetts	21,483,876	31,630,313
Michigan	26,752,326	28,061,998
Minnesota	14,775,582	26,790,884
Mississippi	10,176,952	8,099,990
Missouri	15,416,108	12,409,761
Montana	3,589,366	3,168,411
Nebraska	4,710,119	5,857,227
Nevada	5,757,789	9,452,840
New Hampshire	4,168,181	2,858,212
New Jersey	20,120,548	37,927,482
New Mexico	8,882,573	7,150,005
New York	70,868,703	92,720,854
North Carolina	22,059,811	28,303,127

State	Revenues	
	Intergovernmental revenue	Taxes
North Dakota	3,205,434	4,336,232
Ohio	30,768,979	30,581,546
Oklahoma	9,515,148	10,172,986
Oregon	13,115,972	12,774,909
Pennsylvania	37,778,820	40,684,520
Rhode Island	4,288,536	3,526,786
South Carolina	12,511,074	11,794,684
South Dakota	3,086,682	2,017,608
Tennessee	14,225,935	16,775,270
Texas	66,662,596	61,013,294
Utah	5,801,212	8,731,266
Vermont	3,422,421	3,419,990
Virginia	18,494,271	28,063,901
Washington	16,189,594	29,013,411
West Virginia	6,722,586	5,461,781
Wisconsin	13,304,508	20,114,894
Wyoming	3,803,816	1,963,461
United States	**845,556,199**	**1,057,323,374**

State	Total expenditures	Debt at end of fiscal year
Alabama	$35,784,680	$9,934,370
Alaska	12,027,170	5,849,366
Arizona	47,169,591	12,946,749
Arkansas	23,639,954	7,565,411
California	422,065,764	144,041,214
Colorado	42,343,873	20,127,071

Connecticut	30,844,260	41,363,053
Delaware	11,273,304	5,068,699
Florida	107,659,776	25,012,950
Georgia	60,621,037	14,115,682
Hawaii	14,539,887	9,430,284
Idaho	12,089,281	3,348,042
Illinois	99,227,849	64,854,111
Indiana	47,085,289	23,841,296
Iowa	25,727,333	6,250,299
Kansas	22,681,589	6,928,288
Kentucky	38,446,209	14,634,789
Louisiana	39,438,561	16,858,298
Maine	10,954,376	5,151,077
Maryland	53,537,920	29,359,300
Massachusetts	78,292,385	77,321,138
Michigan	86,678,501	34,402,762
Minnesota	55,575,289	17,400,637
Mississippi	23,853,431	7,288,707
Missouri	38,460,163	18,969,986
Montana	8,601,582	2,725,873
Nebraska	12,047,912	2,585,834
Nevada	20,144,167	3,652,724
New Hampshire	9,974,933	7,543,417
New Jersey	85,380,041	64,058,342
New Mexico	24,001,546	7,267,902
New York	227,367,234	156,004,196
North Carolina	67,814,753	15,098,522
North Dakota	7,936,307	3,017,509
Ohio	97,458,562	30,412,376

Oklahoma	26,962,382	7,804,816
Oregon	45,418,922	14,600,436
Pennsylvania	122,554,436	51,734,691
Rhode Island	10,548,793	9,371,823
South Carolina	36,903,182	12,896,315
South Dakota	5,716,059	3,855,938
Tennessee	35,866,341	6,858,341
Texas	174,210,668	57,886,725
Utah	25,252,128	7,593,692
Vermont	7,591,060	3,563,173
Virginia	65,338,488	29,340,896
Washington	69,206,425	29,658,660
West Virginia	16,559,564	11,625,729
Wisconsin	46,106,704	22,446,313
Wyoming	6,355,680	949,280
United States	**2,695,335,341**	**1,184,617,102**

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

State and Local Government Receipts and Current Expenditures, 1960-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in billions of current dollars; as of July 2022)

	1960	1970	1980
Current receipts	**$44.2**	**$119.1**	**$335.9**
Current tax receipts	37.0	91.3	230.0
Personal current	4.2	14.2	48.9

taxes			
Income taxes	2.5	10.9	42.6
Other	1.7	3.3	6.3
Taxes on production and imports	31.5	73.3	166.7
Sales taxes	5.3	17.0	53.6
Excise taxes	6.8	14.7	29.2
Property taxes	16.2	36.7	68.8
Other	3.1	5.0	15.0
Taxes on corporate income	1.2	3.7	14.5
Contributions for government social insurance	0.5	1.1	3.6
Income receipts on assets	1.3	5.2	26.3
Interest receipts	1.0	4.3	23.1
Dividends	—	—	0.1
Rents and royalties	0.3	0.8	3.1
Current transfer receipts	4.3	20.1	76.9
Federal grants-in-aid	3.8	18.3	69.7
From business (net)	0.2	0.6	2.5
From persons	0.3	1.2	4.7
Current surplus of government enterprises	1.2	1.4	–0.8
Current expenditures	**41.7**	**117.6**	**341.8**

Consumption expenditures	33.5	90.4	249.0
Government social benefit payments to persons	4.6	16.1	51.2
Interest payments	3.6	11.1	41.2
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.4
Net state and local government saving	**2.5**	**1.4**	**–5.9**
Social insurance funds	0.0	0.2	1.3
Other	2.5	1.3	–7.2
Addenda: Total receipts	**47.2**	**125.3**	**354.5**
Current receipts	44.2	119.1	335.9
Capital transfer receipts	3.0	6.2	18.6
Total expenditures	**52.1**	**137.1**	**376.6**
Current expenditures	41.7	117.6	341.8
Gross government investment	14.1	29.3	65.7
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	0.9	1.1	2.2
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	4.5	10.9	33.1
Net lending or net borrowing (–)	**–4.9**	**–11.8**	**–22.1**

	1990	2000	2010
Current receipts	**$730.1**	**$1,304.3**	**$1,993.1**
Current tax receipts	519.1	893.2	1,306.4
Personal current taxes	122.6	236.7	294.1
Income taxes	109.6	217.4	265.8
Other	13.0	19.4	28.3
Taxes on production and imports	374.1	621.3	966.3
Sales taxes	125.6	221.4	295.1
Excise taxes	58.7	95.5	154.8
Property taxes	161.5	254.7	438.6
Other	28.2	49.8	77.8
Taxes on corporate income	22.5	35.2	46.1
Contributions for government social insurance	10.0	10.8	17.8
Income receipts on assets	68.5	94.4	82.2
Interest receipts	64.1	86.8	67.8
Dividends	0.2	1.4	3.0
Rents and royalties	4.2	6.3	11.4
Current transfer receipts	126.4	299.7	604.4
Federal grants-in-aid	104.4	233.1	505.2
From business (net)	7.1	28.6	40.3
From persons	14.9	38.0	58.8

Current surplus of government enterprises	6.1	6.1	–17.7
Current expenditures	**766.3**	**1,345.0**	**2,300.6**
Consumption expenditures	544.0	961.9	1,508.1
Government social benefit payments to persons	127.7	271.4	523.9
Interest payments	94.3	111.1	267.0
Subsidies	0.4	0.5	1.6
Net state and local government saving	**–36.2**	**–40.6**	**–307.5**
Social insurance funds	2.0	2.0	0.9
Other	–38.2	–42.6	–308.4
Addenda: Total receipts	**755.1**	**1,348.5**	**2,070.0**
Current receipts	730.1	1,304.3	1,993.1
Capital transfer receipts	25.0	44.2	76.9
Total expenditures	**837.6**	**1,468.4**	**2,446.4**
Current expenditures	766.3	1,345.0	2,300.6
Gross government investment	132.2	231.5	347.3
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	5.7	8.6	12.0

Less: Consumption of fixed capital	66.6	116.6	213.4
Net lending or net borrowing (–)	**–82.5**	**–119.9**	**–376.4**

	2015	2020	2021
Current receipts	**$2,372.6**	**$3,096.6**	**$3,519.4**
Current tax receipts	1,598.4	1,963.6	2,159.6
Personal current taxes	407.4	515.9	595.2
Income taxes	374.5	476.1	554.2
Other	32.9	39.8	41.0
Taxes on production and imports	1,134.8	1,376.6	1,467.4
Sales taxes	374.2	448.9	499.5
Excise taxes	181.3	202.7	215.1
Property taxes	490.4	615.3	632.8
Other	89.0	109.8	119.9
Taxes on corporate income	56.2	71.0	97.0
Contributions for government social insurance	19.2	19.9	22.1
Income receipts on assets	81.5	96.4	98.5
Interest receipts	64.9	76.8	78.4
Dividends	5.4	6.3	6.5
Rents and royalties	11.2	13.3	13.6
Current transfer receipts	675.5	1,033.5	1,250.9
Federal grants-in-	533.1	880.5	1,093.8

aid			
From business (net)	65.9	59.1	61.3
From persons	75.9	93.7	95.4
Current surplus of government enterprises	–2.0	–16.8	–11.7
Current expenditures	**2,588.4**	**3,020.5**	**3,242.3**
Consumption expenditures	1,653.8	1,916.5	2,045.4
Government social benefit payments to persons	665.3	808.3	902.0
Interest payments	268.7	295.0	291.8
Subsidies	0.5	0.6	3.3
Net state and local government saving	**–215.8**	**76.1**	**277.1**
Social insurance funds	3.7	3.4	5.0
Other	–219.5	72.8	272.1
Addenda: Total receipts	**2,442.4**	**3,179.3**	**3,604.2**
Current receipts	2,372.6	3,096.6	3,519.4
Capital transfer receipts	69.8	82.7	84.8
Total expenditures	**2,704.8**	**3,176.2**	**3,377.7**
Current expenditures	2,588.4	3,020.5	3,242.3

Gross government investment	356.0	441.2	442.3
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	11.9	17.3	18.4
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	251.4	302.8	325.2
Net lending or net borrowing (–)	**–262.4**	**3.1**	**226.5**

— = Not applicable.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was created by Congress during the height of the Depression to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation’s banking system. It covered depositors for up to $2,500 in case of bank failure in 1934; the limit today is 100 times that much, or $250,000. In its unique role as deposit insurer of banks and savings associations, and in cooperation with other federal and state regulatory agencies, the FDIC seeks to promote the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions in the U.S. financial system.

The quarterly premiums on deposit insurance are paid by the banks rather than by consumers. The amount of the premium is based on the institution's balance of insured deposits for the preceding quarter and the institution's risk to the insurance fund. In 2009, Congress permanently increased the limit that the FDIC may borrow from the U.S. Treasury from $30 bil to $100 bil.

U.S. Banks, 1935-2022

Source: *Summary of Deposits,* Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)

Comprises all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls).

	Number of banks				
		Commercial banks[2]			
Year	All banks[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total
1935[3]	**15,295**	5,386	1,001	7,735	1,173
1940	**15,772**	5,144	1,342	6,956	2,330
1950	**16,500**	4,958	1,912	6,576	3,054
1960	**17,549**	4,530	1,641	6,955	4,423
1970	**18,205**	4,621	1,147	7,743	4,694
1980	**18,763**	4,425	997	9,013	4,328
1990	**15,158**	3,979	1,009	7,355	2,815

Year	Number of banks				
		Commercial banks[2]			
	All banks[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total
1995	**12,289**	2,941	995	6,230	2,082
2000	**10,119**	2,302	996	5,180	1,622
2005	**8,855**	1,864	906	4,779	1,293
2010	**7,821**	1,427	836	4,413	1,135
2015	**6,358**	1,027	816	3,629	876
2017	**5,797**	897	783	3,331	776
2018	**5,551**	850	763	3,219	709
2019	**5,313**	798	746	3,086	673
2020	**5,076**	779	702	2,949	636
2021	**4,961**	775	694	2,887	615
2022	**4,178**	733	663	2,782	593

Year	Deposits (in mil dollars)				
		Commercial banks[2]			
	All deposits[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total
1935[3]	**$45,102**	$24,802	$13,653	$5,669	$978
1940	**67,494**	35,787	20,642	7,040	4,025
1950	**171,963**	84,941	41,602	19,726	25,694
1960	**310,262**	120,242	65,487	34,369	90,164
1970	**686,901**	285,436	101,512	95,566	204,367
1980	**1,832,716**	656,752	191,183	344,311	640,470
1990	**3,637,292**	1,558,915	397,797	693,438	987,142
1995	**3,214,678**	1,337,105	439,430	696,108	735,856

Year	Deposits (in mil dollars)				
		Commercial banks[2]			
	All deposits[1]	National charter	State charter	Non-members	Savings banks, total
2000	**4,003,744**	1,792,773	707,562	793,275	706,461
2005	**5,933,742**	2,946,589	765,673	1,191,977	1,023,620
2010	**7,676,878**	4,305,697	1,002,425	1,464,022	891,159
2015	**10,657,721**	6,393,433	1,573,880	1,823,558	823,906
2017	**11,859,860**	7,153,816	1,776,419	1,949,135	933,174
2018	**12,307,919**	7,420,588	1,910,259	2,006,686	924,864
2019	**12,813,124**	7,688,213	2,038,003	2,121,389	924,330
2020	**15,588,514**	9,615,139	2,179,210	2,696,156	1,054,195
2021	**17,235,526**	10,350,980	2,597,437	3,055,256	1,192,534
2022	**16,861,667**	10,763,475	2,732,474	3,365,718	1,229,586

Note: Figures are for the end of the year shown through 1990 and for June 30 thereafter. (1) Includes U.S. branches of foreign banks not listed separately. (2) Nonmembers are banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System; national charter and state charter institutions are Federal Reserve members. (3) Figures for 1935 do not include S&Ls, the data for which are not available.

U.S. Bank Failures, 1934-2022

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)

Covers all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls) 1980 and after. As of Oct. 11, 2022.

Year	Closed or assisted
1934	9
1935	25
1936	69
1937	75
1938	74
1939	60
1940	43
1941	15
1942	20
1943-49	21
1950-59	28
1960-69	44
1970-79	79
1980	22
1981	40
1982	119
1983	99
1984	106
1985	180
1986	204
1987	262
1988	470
1989	534
1990	382
1991	271
1992	181
1993	50
1994	15
1995	8

1996	6
1997	1
1998	3
1999	8
2000	7
2001	4
2002	11
2003	3
2004	4
2005	0
2006	0
2007	3
2008	30
2009	148
2010	157
2011	92
2012	51
2013	24
2014	18
2015	8
2016	5
2017	8
2018	0
2019	4
2020	4
2021	0
2022	0
Total, 1934-2022	**4,104**

Largest U.S. Bank Holding Companies, 2022

Source: National Information Center, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (ranked by total assets, in millions of dollars; as of Mar. 31, 2022)

Rank	Institution, location	Assets
1.	JPMorgan Chase & Co., New York, NY	$3,954,687
2.	Bank of America Corp., Charlotte, NC	3,238,223
3.	Citigroup Inc., New York, NY	2,394,105
4.	Wells Fargo & Company, San Francisco, CA	1,939,709
5.	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., New York, NY	1,589,443
6.	Morgan Stanley, New York, NY	1,222,233
7.	Charles Schwab Corp., Westlake, TX	680,950
8.	U.S. Bancorp, Minneapolis, MN	586,517
9.	Truist Financial Corp., Charlotte, NC	543,979
10.	PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA	541,469
11.	TD Group U.S. Holdings LLC, Wilmington, DE	524,292
12.	Bank of New York Mellon Corp., New York, NY	473,811
13.	Capital One Financial Corp., McLean, VA	434,195
14.	State Street Corp., Boston, MA	322,350
15.	HSBC North America Holdings Inc.,	231,039

	New York, NY	
16.	SVB Financial Group, Santa Clara, CA	220,359
17.	Fifth Third Bancorp, Cincinnati, OH	211,459
18.	UBS Americas Holding LLC, New York, NY	211,142
19.	United Services Automobile Association, San Antonio, TX	209,942
20.	American Express Co., New York, NY	195,862
21.	BMO Financial Corp., Wilmington, DE	195,077
22.	Citizens Financial Group, Inc., Providence, RI	192,472
23.	Ally Financial Inc., Detroit, MI	$184,297
24.	KeyCorp, Cleveland, OH	181,473
25.	Huntington Bancshares inc., Columbus, OH	176,856
26.	RBC US Group Holdings LLC, Toronto, Canada	174,447
27.	Barclays U.S. LLC, New York, NY	173,847
28.	Northern Trust Corp., Chicago, IL	172,565
29.	Ameriprise Financial, Inc. Minneapolis, MN	167,530
30.	Regions Financial Corp., Birmingham, AL	164,366
31.	MUFG Americas Holdings Corp., New York, NY	159,223
32.	BNP Paribas USA, Inc., New York, NY	157,613
33.	Santander Holdings USA, Inc., Boston, MA	153,786
34.	M&T Bank Corp., Buffalo, NY	149,864

35.	DB USA (Deutsche Bank), New York, NY	120,429
36.	First Citizens Bancshares Inc., Raleigh, NC	108,597
37.	Discover Financial Services, Riverwoods, IL	107,412
38.	Credit Suisse Holdings (USA) Inc., New York, NY	95,933
39.	Synchrony Financial, Stamford, CT	95,267
40.	Comerica Incorporated, Dallas TX	89,318
41.	First Horizon Corporation, Memphis, TN	88,662
42.	Raymond James Financial, Inc., St. Petersburg, FL	73,100
43.	Popular, Inc., San Juan, PR	69,525
44.	CIBC Bancorp USA Inc., Chicago, IL	66,733
45.	Webster Financial Corp., Waterbury, CT	65,131

Note: Includes foreign-owned banks with a strong presence in the U.S.

Status of Top Recipients of Treasury Department “Bailout” Funds, 2022

Source: ProPublica

Since Oct. 2008, the federal government has spent $635 bil to bail out 987 institutions severely affected by that year’s financial crisis. As of Aug. 18, 2022, the government had recouped $390 bil in loans and $353 bil in dividends, interest, and other returns, leading to an overall profit of more than $109 bil. Disbursements to some companies currently appear as losses but may

ultimately turn a profit; those investments are listed in *italics*. Companies that failed to repay the government and never will are listed in ***bold italics***.

(in billions of dollars, ranked by amount disbursed)

Recipient	Disbursed	Repaid[1]	Net profit or amount outstanding
Fannie Mae	$119.8	$181.3	$61.5
Freddie Mac	71.6	119.7	48.0
AIG	67.8	72.9	5.0
General Motors	***50.7***	***39.4***	***–11.3***
Bank of America	45.0	49.6	4.6
Citigroup	45.0	58.4	13.4
JPMorgan Chase	25.0	26.7	1.7
Wells Fargo	25.0	27.3	2.3
GMAC (now Ally Financial)	16.3	19.3	3.1
Chrysler	***10.7***	***9.5***	***–1.2***
Goldman Sachs	10.0	11.4	1.4
Morgan Stanley	10.0	11.3	1.3
PNC Financial Services	7.6	8.3	0.7
U.S. Bancorp	6.6	6.9	0.3
PHH Mortgage, subsidiary of Ocwen Financial Corp.	5.0	0.0	–5.0
SunTrust	*4.9*	*5.4*	*0.5*
Capital One Financial Corp.	3.6	3.8	0.3
Regions Financial	3.5	4.1	0.6

Corp.			
Wellington Management Legacy Securities PPIF Master Fund, LP	3.4	4.2	0.7
Fifth Third Bancorp	3.4	4.0	0.6
Hartford Financial Services	3.4	4.2	0.8
Wells Fargo Bank, NA	3.4	0.0	–3.4
American Express	3.4	3.8	0.4
AG GECC PPIF Master Fund, L.P.	*3.4*	*4.3*	*0.9*
JPMorgan Chase subsidiaries	*3.2*	*0.0*	*–3.2*
AllianceBernstein Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	3.2	3.8	0.6
BB&T	$3.1	$3.3	$0.2
Bank of New York Mellon	3.0	3.2	0.2
KeyCorp	2.5	2.9	0.4
CalHFA Mortgage Assistance Corp	*2.4*	*0.0*	*–2.4*
CIT Group	**2.3**	**—**	**–2.3**
Bank of America subsidiaries (incl. Countrywide)	*2.3*	*0.0*	*–2.3*
Comerica Incorporated	2.3	2.6	0.3
State Street	2.0	2.1	0.1
RLJ Western Asset	1.9	2.3	0.5

Public/Private Master Fund, L.P.			
Select Portfolio Servicing	1.8	0.0	–1.8
Invesco Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	1.7	2.3	0.6
Marshall & Ilsley	1.7	1.9	0.2
Oaktree PPIP Fund, L.P.	*1.7*	*2.0*	*0.3*
Nationstar Mortgage, LLC dba Mr. Cooper	1.6	0.0	–1.6
Blackrock PPIF, L.P.	1.6	2.0	0.4
Northern Trust	*1.6*	*1.7*	*0.1*
Chrysler Financial Services	1.5	1.5	—
Marathon Legacy Securities Public–Private Investment Partnership, L.P.	1.4	1.8	0.4
Zions Bancorp	1.4	1.7	0.3
Huntington Bancshares	1.4	1.6	0.2
Discover Financial Services	1.2	1.5	0.2
Florida Housing Finance Corp	*1.1*	*0.0*	*–1.1*

– = Less than $0.1 bil. **Note:** Total includes other disbursements not shown. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Amounts repaid include principal, dividends, interest, warrants, and other proceeds.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System is the central bank for the U.S. The system was established on Dec. 23, 1913, originally to give the country an elastic currency, provide facilities for discounting commercial paper, and improve the supervision of banking. Since then, the system's responsibilities have been broadened. Over the years, stability and growth of the economy, a high level of employment, stability in the purchasing power of the dollar, and reasonable balance in transactions with other countries have come to be recognized as primary objectives of governmental economic policy.

The Federal Reserve System consists of three key entities: the Board of Governors, 12 District Reserve Banks and their branches, and the Federal Open Market Committee. Several advisory councils help the board meet its varied responsibilities.

The hub of the system is the seven-member **Board of Governors** in Washington, DC. The members of the board

are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate to 14-year terms. The president also appoints the chair and vice chair of the board from among the board members for four-year terms. As of Oct. 2022, the board members were Jerome H. Powell, chair; Lael Brainard, vice chair; Michael S. Barr, vice chair for supervision; Michelle W. Bowman; Lisa D. Cook; Philip N. Jefferson; and Christopher J. Waller.

The 12 **Federal Reserve Banks** and their branch offices serve as the decentralized portion of the system, carrying out day-to-day operations such as circulating currency and coin and providing fiscal agency functions and payments mechanism services. The 12 Reserve Banks are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

The system’s principal function is monetary policy, which it controls using three tools: reserve requirements, the discount rate, and open market operations.

Uniform **reserve requirements**, set by the board, are applied to the transaction accounts and nonpersonal time deposits of all depository institutions. Responsibility for setting the **discount rate** (the interest rate at which depository institutions can borrow money from the Reserve Banks) is shared by the Board of Governors and the Reserve Banks. Changes in the discount rate are recommended by the individual boards of directors of the Reserve Banks and are subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

The most important tool of monetary policy is **open market operations**, or the purchase and sale of government securities. Responsibility for influencing the cost and availability of money and credit through the purchase and sale of government securities lies with the **Federal Open Market Committee** (FOMC), which comprises the seven members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and four other Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who each serve one-year terms on a rotating basis. The committee

bases its decisions on economic and financial developments and outlook, setting yearly growth objectives for key measures of money supply and credit. The decisions of the committee are carried out by the domestic trading desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A Federal Advisory Council of banking industry representatives meets with the Federal Reserve Board four times a year to discuss business and financial conditions, as well as to make recommendations.

Website: www.federalreserve.gov

Federal Reserve Board Benchmark Interest Rates, 1955-2022

The interest rate that the Federal Reserve charges its member banks to borrow money overnight, the discount rate, was divided into two categories in 2003: primary credit, for banks in sound financial condition, and secondary credit, for banks that do not qualify for primary credit. The secondary credit rate is $^1/_2$ a percentage point higher than the primary credit rate shown here for Jan. 9, 2003, and thereafter. Banks typically raise or lower the rates

they extend to customers in accordance with changes in these rates.

Effective date	Rate
1955	
Jan. 3	1 1/2
Apr. 15	1 3/4
Aug. 5	2
Sept. 9	2 1/4
Nov. 18	2 1/2
1956	
Apr. 13	2 3/4
Aug. 24	3
1957	
Aug. 23	3 1/2
Nov. 15	3
1958	
Jan. 24	2 3/4
Mar. 7	2 1/4
Apr. 18	1 3/4
Sept. 12	2
Nov. 7	2 1/2
1959	
Mar. 6	3
May 29	3 1/2
Sept. 11	4
1960	
June 10	3 1/2
Aug. 12	3
1963	

July 17	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1964	
Nov. 24	4
1965	
Dec. 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1967	
Apr. 7	4
Nov. 20	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1968	
Mar. 22	5
Apr. 19	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 30	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 18	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1969	
Apr. 4	6
1970	
Nov. 13	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Dec. 4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1971	
Jan. 8	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Jan. 22	5
Feb. 19	$4\frac{3}{4}$
July 16	5
Nov. 19	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Dec. 17	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1973	
Jan. 15	5
Feb. 26	$5\frac{1}{2}$
May 4	$5\frac{3}{4}$
May 11	6

June 11	6 1/2
July 2	7
Aug. 14	7 1/2
1974	
Apr. 25	8
Dec. 9	7 3/4
1975	
Jan. 10	7 1/4
Feb. 5	6 3/4
Mar. 19	6 1/4
May 16	6
1976	
Jan. 19	5 1/2
Nov. 22	5 1/4
1977	
Aug. 31	5 3/4
Oct. 26	6
1978	
Jan. 9	6 1/2
May 11	7
July 3	7 1/4
Aug. 21	7 3/4
Sept. 22	8
Oct. 16	8 1/2
Nov. 1	9 1/2
1979	
July 20	10
Aug. 17	10 1/2
Sept. 19	11
Oct. 8	12

1980	
Feb. 15	13
May 30	12
June 13	11
July 28	10
Sept. 26	11
Nov. 17	12
Dec. 5	13
1981	
May 5	14
Nov. 2	13
Dec. 4	12
1982	
July 20	11 1/2
Aug. 2	11
Aug. 16	10
Aug. 27	10
Oct. 12	9 1/2
Dec. 15	8 1/2
1984	
Apr. 9	9
Nov. 21	8 1/2
Dec. 24	8
1985	
May 20	7 1/2
1986	
Mar. 7	7
Apr. 21	6 1/2
July 11	6
Aug. 21	5 1/2

1987	
Sept. 4	6
1988	
Aug. 9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1989	
Feb. 24	7
1990	
Dec. 18	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1991	
Apr. 30	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 13	5
Nov. 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 20	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1992	
July 2	3
1994	
May 17	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 16	4
Nov. 15	$4\frac{3}{4}$
1995	
Feb. 1	5
1996	
Jan. 31	5
1998	
Oct. 15	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Nov. 17	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1999	
Aug. 24	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Nov. 16	5
2000	

Feb. 2	5 1/4
Mar. 21	5 1/2
May 16	6
2001	
Jan. 3	5 3/4
Jan. 31	5
Mar. 20	4 1/2
Apr. 18	4
May 15	3 1/2
June 27	3 1/4
Aug. 21	3
Sept. 17	2 1/2
Oct. 2	2
Dec. 11	1 1/4
2002	
Nov. 6	3/4
2003	
Jan. 9	2 1/4
June 25	2
2004	
June 30	2 1/4
Aug. 10	2 1/2
Sept. 21	2 3/4
Nov. 10	3
Dec. 14	3 1/4
2005	
Feb. 2	3 1/2
Mar. 22	3 3/4
May 3	4
June 30	4 1/4

Aug. 9	4 1/2
Sept. 20	4 3/4
Nov. 1	5
Dec. 13	5 1/4
2006	
Jan. 31	5 1/2
Mar. 28	5 3/4
May 10	6
June 29	6 1/4
2007	
Aug. 17	5 3/4
Sept. 18	5 1/4
Nov. 1	5
Dec. 12	4 3/4
2008	
Jan. 22	4
Jan. 30	3 1/2
Mar. 17	3 1/4
Mar. 18	2 1/2
Apr. 30	2 1/4
Oct. 8	1 3/4
Oct. 29	1 1/4
Dec. 16	1/2
2010	
Feb. 19	3/4
2015	
Dec. 17	1
2016	
Dec. 15	1 1/4
2017	

Mar. 16	1 1/2
June 15	1 3/4
Dec. 14	2
2018	
Mar. 22	2 1/4
June 14	2 1/2
Sept. 27	2 3/4
Dec. 20	3
2019	
Aug. 1	2 3/4
Sept. 19	2 1/2
Oct. 31	2 1/4
2020	
Mar. 4	1 3/4
Mar. 16	1/4
2022	
Mar. 17	1/2
Mar 5	1
June 16	1 3/4
July 28	2 1/2
Sept. 22	3 1/4

U.S. Holdings of Foreign Securities, 2005-20

Source: *U.S. Portfolio Holdings of Foreign Securities,* U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(in billions of dollars; countries ranked by 2020 holdings)

Country	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Cayman	$249	$366	$1,216	$2,001	$2,565

Islands[1]					
United Kingdom	815	1,001	1,239	1,517	1,395
Japan	531	519	822	1,147	1,296
Canada	419	695	705	1,098	1,168
France	274	366	474	662	698
Ireland	75	132	498	648	698
Switzerland	196	327	420	597	632
Netherlands	192	233	404	573	628
Germany	217	299	378	467	535
Australia	128	323	296	366	378
Taiwan	58	95	108	215	304
South Korea	119	148	171	231	300
China	28	102	108	222	287
Bermuda	187	160	217	275	283
India	33	91	130	201	234
Luxembourg	46	100	128	157	198
Sweden	75	122	138	155	196
Brazil	90	235	116	198	168
Hong Kong	$46	$135	$134	$181	$166
Spain	70	87	115	162	163
Denmark	25	49	90	115	158
Mexico	86	109	148	151	153
Italy	79	66	107	143	148
Jersey[1]	19	42	92	106	138
Israel	44	64	80	70	94
Singapore	36	64	99	99	92
South Africa	34	78	63	85	79
Russia	29	62	40	83	74
Norway	36	56	58	67	72

Indonesia	9	35	47	73	69
British Virgin Islands[1]	8	16	63	71	65
Belgium	25	35	68	65	64
Finland	49	41	38	56	60
Guernsey[1]	6	15	38	47	53
Total	**4,609**	**6,763**	**9,451**	**13,087**	**14,387**

Note: Totals include countries not shown. (1) Not included in UK totals though it is a territory/dependency.

S&P 500 Index, 1965-2022

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices (as of Oct. 12, 2022)

Year	Highest close		Lowest close	
1965	Nov. 15	92.63	June 28	81.60
1970	Jan. 5	93.46	May 26	69.29
1975	July 15	95.61	Jan. 8	70.04
1980	Nov. 28	140.52	Mar. 27	98.22
1985	Dec. 16	212.02	Jan. 4	163.68
1990	July 16	368.95	Oct. 11	295.46
1995	Dec. 13	621.69	Jan. 3	459.11
2000	Mar. 24	1,527.46	Dec. 20	1,264.74
2005	Dec. 14	1,272.74	Apr. 20	1,137.50
2006	Dec. 15	1,427.09	June 13	1,223.69
2007	Oct. 9	1,565.15	Mar. 5	1,374.12
2006	Jan. 2	1,447.16	Nov. 20	752.44
2009	Dec. 28	1,127.78	Mar. 9	676.53
2010	Dec. 29	1,259.78	July 2	1,022.58
2011	Apr. 29	1,363.61	Oct. 3	1,099.23
2012	Sept. 14	1,465.77	Jan. 3	1,277.06

2013	Dec. 31	1,848.36	Jan. 8	1,457.15
2014	Dec. 29	2,090.57	Feb. 3	1,741.89
2015	May 21	2,130.82	Aug. 25	1,867.61
2016	Dec. 13	2,271.72	Feb. 11	1,829.08
2017	Dec. 18	2,690.16	Jan. 3	2,257.83
2018	Sept. 20	2,930.75	Dec. 24	2,351.10
2019	Dec. 27	3,240.02	Jan. 3	2,447.89
2020	Dec. 31	3,756.07	Mar. 23	2,237.40
2021	Dec. 29	4,793.06	Jan. 4	3,700.65
2022	Jan. 3	4,796.56	Oct. 12	3,577.03

Record One-Day Gains and Losses of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

(ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms; as of Oct. 12, 2022)

Greatest % gains

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/15/1933	62.10	8.26	15.34%
2.	10/6/1931	99.34	12.86	14.87
3.	10/30/1929	258.47	28.40	12.34
4.	3/24/2020	20,704.91	2,112.98	11.37
5.	9/21/1932	75.16	7.67	11.36

Greatest % losses

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	12/12/1914	54.62	–16.80	–23.52%
2.	10/19/1987	1,738.74	–508.00	–22.61
3.	3/16/2020	20,188.52	–2,997.10	–12.93
4.	10/28/1929	260.64	–38.33	–12.82

Greatest % losses

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
5.	10/29/1929	230.07	–30.57	–11.73

Greatest point gains

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/24/2020	20,704.91	2,112.98	11.37%
2.	3/13/2020	23,185.62	1,985.00	9.36
3.	4/6/2020	22,679.99	1,627.46	7.73
4.	3/26/2020	22,552.17	1,351.62	6.38
5.	3/2/2020	26,703.32	1,293.97	5.09

Greatest point losses

Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/16/2020	20,188.52	–2,997.10	–12.93%
2.	3/12/2020	21,200.62	–2,352.60	–9.99
3.	3/9/2020	23,851.02	–2,013.76	–7.79
4.	6/11/2020	25,128.17	–1,861.82	–6.90
5.	3/11/2020	23,553.22	–1,464.95	–5.86

Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1965-2022

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices (as of Oct. 12, 2022)

Year	Highest close		Lowest close	
1965	Dec. 31	969.26	June 28	840.59
1970	Dec. 29	842.00	May 6	631.16
1975	July 15	881.81	Jan. 2	632.04
1980	Nov. 20	1,000.17	Apr. 21	759.13
1985	Dec. 16	1,553.10	Jan. 4	1,184.96
1990	July 16	2,999.75	Oct. 11	2,365.10
1995	Dec. 13	5,216.47	Jan. 30	3,832.08
1996	Dec. 27	6,560.91	Jan. 10	5,032.94
1997	Aug. 6	8,259.31	Apr. 11	6,391.69
1998	Nov. 23	9,374.27	Aug. 31	7,539.07
1999	Dec. 31	11,497.12	Jan. 22	9,120.67
2000	Jan. 14	11,722.98	Mar. 7	9,796.03
2001	May 21	11,337.92	Sept. 21	8,235.81
2002	Mar. 19	10,635.25	Oct. 9	7,286.27
2003	Dec. 31	10,453.90	Mar. 11	7,524.06
2004	Dec. 28	10,854.54	Oct. 25	9,749.99
2005	Mar. 4	10,940.50	Apr. 20	10,012.36
2006	Dec. 27	12,510.57	Jan. 20	10,667.39
2007	Oct. 9	14,164.53	Mar. 5	12,050.41
2008	Jan. 3	13,056.72	Nov. 20	7,552.29
2009	Dec. 30	10,548.51	Mar. 9	6,547.05
2010	Dec. 29	11,585.38	July 2	9,686.48
2011	Apr. 29	12,810.54	Oct. 3	10,655.30
2012	Oct. 5	13,610.15	June 4	12,101.46
2013	Dec. 31	16,576.66	Jan. 8	13,328.85
2014	Dec. 26	18,053.71	Feb. 3	15,372.80
2015	May 19	18,312.39	Aug. 25	15,666.44
2016	Dec. 20	19,974.62	Feb. 11	15,660.18

Year	Highest close		Lowest close	
1965	Dec. 31	969.26	June 28	840.59
2017	Dec. 28	24,837.51	Jan. 19	19,732.40
2018	Oct. 3	26,828.39	Dec. 24	21,792.20
2019	Dec. 27	28,645.26	Jan. 3	22,686.22
2020	Feb. 12	29,551.42	Mar. 23	18,591.93
2021	Dec. 29	36,488.63	Jan. 29	29,892.62
2022	Jan. 4	36,799.65	Sept. 30	28,725.51

Milestones of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

(as of Oct. 12, 2022)

First close over—	
100	Jan. 12, 1906
500	Mar. 12, 1956
1,000	Nov. 14, 1972
1,500	Dec. 11, 1985
2,000	Jan. 8, 1987
2,500	July 17, 1987
3,000	Apr. 17, 1991
3,500	May 19, 1993
4,000	Feb. 23, 1995
4,500	June 16, 1995
5,000	Nov. 21, 1995
6,000	Oct. 14, 1996
7,000	Feb. 13, 1997
8,000	July 16, 1997
9,000	Apr. 6, 1998
10,000	Mar. 29, 1999
11,000	May 3, 1999
12,000	Oct. 19, 2006
13,000	Apr. 25, 2007
14,000	July 19, 2007

15,000	June 27, 2013
16,000	Nov. 21, 2013
17,000	July 3, 2014
18,000	Dec. 23, 2014
19,000	Nov. 22, 2016
20,000	Jan. 25. 2017
21,000	Mar. 1, 2017
22,000	Aug. 2, 2017
23,000	Oct. 17, 2017
24,000	Nov. 30, 2017
25,000	Jan. 4, 2018
26,000	Jan. 16, 2018
27,000	July 11, 2019
28,000	Nov. 15, 2019
29,000	Jan. 15, 2020
30,000	Nov, 24, 2020
31,000	Jan.7, 2021
32,000	Mar. 10, 2021
33,000	Mar. 17, 2021
34,000	Apr. 15, 2021
35,000	July 23, 2021
36,000	Nov 2, 2021

Components of the Dow Jones Averages

(as of Oct. 12, 2022)

Dow Jones Industrial Average

- 3M Co. (MMM)
- American Express Co. (AXP)
- Amgen Inc. (AMGN)
- Apple Inc. (AAPL)
- Boeing Co. (BA)
- Caterpillar Inc. (CAT)
- Chevron Corp. (CVX)

- Cisco Systems Inc. (CSCO)
- Coca-Cola Co. (KO)
- Dow Inc. (DOW)
- Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (GS)
- Home Depot Inc. (HD)
- Honeywell International Inc. (HON)
- Intel Corp. (INTC)
- International Business Machines Corp. (IBM)
- Johnson & Johnson (JNJ)
- JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM)
- McDonald’s Corp. (MCD)
- Merck & Co. Inc. (MRK)
- Microsoft Corp. (MSFT)
- Nike Inc. (NKE)
- Procter & Gamble Co. (PG)
- Salesforce Inc. (CRM)
- Travelers Companies Inc. (TRV)
- UnitedHealth Group Inc. (UNH)
- Verizon Communications Inc. (VZ)
- Visa Inc. (V)
- Walgreens Boots Alliance Inc. (WBA)
- Walmart Inc. (WMT)
- Walt Disney Co. (DIS)

Dow Jones Utility Average

- AES Corp. (AES)
- American Electric Power Co. Inc. (AEP)
- American Water Works Co. (AWK)
- Atmos Energy Corp. (ATO)
- Consolidated Edison Inc. (ED)
- Dominion Energy Inc. (D)
- Duke Energy Corp. (DUK)
- Edison International (EIX)
- Exelon Corp. (EXC)
- FirstEnergy Corp. (FE)

- NextEra Energy Inc. (NEE)
- Public Service Enterprise Group Inc. (PEG)
- Sempra (SRE)
- Southern Co. (SO)
- Xcel Energy Inc. (XEL)

Dow Jones Transportation Average

- Alaska Air Group Inc. (ALK)
- American Airlines Group Inc. (AAL)
- Avis Budget Group Inc. (CAR)
- C.H. Robinson Worldwide Inc. (CHRW)
- CSX Corp. (CSX)
- Delta Air Lines Inc. (DAL)
- Expeditors International of Washington Inc. (EXPD)
- FedEx Corp. (FDX)
- J.B. Hunt Transport Services Inc. (JBHT)
- JetBlue Airways Corp. (JBLU)
- Kirby Corp. (KEX)
- Landstar System Inc. (LSTR)
- Matson Inc. (MATX)
- Norfolk Southern Corp. (NSC)
- Old Dominion Freight Line Inc. (ODFL)
- Ryder System Inc. (R)
- Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV)
- Union Pacific Corp. (UNP)
- United Airlines Holdings Inc. (UAL)
- United Parcel Service Inc. (UPS)

Record One-Day Gains and Losses of the Nasdaq Composite Index

Source: Nasdaq, Inc.

(ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms; as of Oct. 12, 2022)

Greatest point gains

Rank	Date	Change
Greatest point gains		
Rank	**Date**	**Change**
1.	3/13/2020	673.07
2.	3/24/2020	557.18
3.	4/6/2020	540.15
4.	3/16/2022	487.93
5.	7/27/2022	469.85
6.	1/31/2022	469.31
7.	3/9/2021	464.66
8.	12/7/2021	461.76
9.	2/24/2022	436.10
10.	5/13/2022	434.04
Greatest % gains		
Rank	**Date**	**% change**
1.	1/3/2001	14.17%
2.	10/13/2008	11.81
3.	12/5/2000	10.48
4.	10/28/2008	9.53
5.	3/13/2020	9.35
6.	4/5/2001	8.92
7.	4/18/2001	8.12
8.	3/24/2020	8.12
9.	5/30/2000	7.94
10.	10/13/2000	7.87
Greatest point losses		
Rank	**Date**	**Change**
1.	3/16/2020	–970.28
2.	3/12/2020	–750.25
3.	5/5/2022	–647.16
4.	9/13/2022	–632.84
5.	3/9/2020	–624.94

Greatest point losses		
Rank	**Date**	**Change**
6.	9/3/2020	–598.34
7.	5/18/2022	–566.37
8.	2/3/2022	–538.73
9.	4/29/2022	–536.89
10.	6/13/2022	–530.80

Greatest % losses		
Rank	**Date**	**% change**
1.	3/16/2020	–12.32%
2.	10/19/1987	–11.35
3.	4/14/2000	–9.67
4.	3/12/2020	–9.43
5.	9/29/2008	–9.14
6.	10/20/1987	–9.00
7.	10/26/1987	–9.00
8.	12/1/2008	–8.95
9.	8/31/1998	–8.56
10.	10/15/2008	–8.47

Nasdaq Composite Index Closing Prices, 1971-2022

Source: Nasdaq, Inc.; as of Oct. 12, 2022

Year	High	Low
1971	114.12	99.68
1972	135.15	113.65
1973	136.84	88.67
1974	96.53	54.87
1975	88.00	60.70
1976	97.88	78.06
1977	105.05	93.66

1978	139.25	99.09
1979	152.29	117.84
1980	208.29	124.09
1981	223.96	170.80
1982	241.63	158.92
1983	329.11	229.88
1984	288.41	223.91
1985	325.53	245.82
1986	411.21	322.14
1987	456.27	288.49
1988	397.54	329.00
1989	487.60	376.87
1990	470.30	322.93
1991	586.35	352.85
1992	676.95	545.85
1993	790.56	645.02
1994	803.93	691.23
1995	1,072.82	740.53
1996	1,328.45	978.17
1997	1,748.62	1,194.39
1998	2,200.63	1,357.09
1999	4,090.61	2,193.13
2000	5,048.62	2,332.78
2001	2,892.36	1,387.06
2002	2,059.38	1,114.11
2003	2,009.88	1,271.47
2004	2,178.00	1,752.00
2005	2,273.37	1,904.18
2006	2,465.98	2,020.39
2007	2,811.61	2,340.68
2008	2,609.63	1,505.90
2009	2,167.70	1,265.52
2010	2,671.48	2,091.79

2011	2,873.54	2,335.83
2012	3,183.95	2,648.36
2013	4,176.59	3,091.81
2014	4,806.91	3,996.96
2015	5,218.86	4,506.49
2016	5,487.44	4,266.84
2017	6,965.36	5,429.09
2018	8,109.69	6,192.92
2019	9,022.39	6,463.50
2020	12,899.42	6,860.67
2021	16,057.44	12,609.16
2022	15,832.80	10,426.19

Average Yields of Treasury, Corporate, and State and Local Bonds, 1977-2022

Source: Office of Market Finance, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; Federal Reserve System

Year	Treasury 30-year bonds[1]	New Aa corporate bonds[2]	State and local bonds[3]
1977	7.75%	8.02%	5.68%
1978	8.49	8.73	6.03
1979	9.28	9.63	6.52
1980	11.27	11.94	8.55
1981	13.45	14.17	11.34
1982	12.76	13.79	11.64
1983	11.18	12.04	9.51
1984	12.41	12.71	10.10
1985	10.79	11.37	9.11
1986	7.78	9.02	7.34
1987	8.59	9.38	7.65
1988	8.96	9.71	7.68
1989	8.45	9.26	7.23

1990	8.61	9.32	7.27
1991	8.14	8.77	6.92
1992	7.67	8.14	6.44
1993	6.59	7.22	5.59
1994	7.37	7.96	6.19
1995	6.88	7.59	5.95
1996	6.71	7.37	5.76
1997	6.61	7.26	5.52
1998	5.58	6.53	5.09
1999	5.87	7.04	5.43
2000	5.94	7.62	5.71
2001	5.49	7.08	5.15
2002	5.43	6.49	5.04
2003	4.96	5.67	4.75
2004	5.04	5.63	4.68
2005	4.64	5.24	4.40
2006	4.91	5.59	4.40
2007	4.84	5.56	4.40
2008	4.28	5.63	4.85
2009	4.08	5.31	4.62
2010	4.25	4.94	4.30
2011	3.91	4.64	4.50
2012	2.92	3.67	3.73
2013	3.45	4.24	4.26
2014	3.34	4.16	4.24
2015	2.84	3.89	3.65
2016	2.59	3.67	3.14
2017	2.89	3.74	NA
2018	3.11	3.93	NA
2019	2.58	3.39	NA
2020	1.56	2.48	NA
2021	2.06	2.70	NA
2022[4]	3.56	4.59	NA

NA = Not available. (1) On Feb. 18, 2002, the U.S. Treasury discontinued the 30-year constant maturity yield and reintroduced it on Feb. 9, 2006; rates in the interim are for 20-year yields. (2) Treasury series based on 3-week moving average of reoffering yields of new corporate bonds rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service with an original maturity of at least 20 years. Treasury discontinued yield index after Jan. 31, 2003. Rates thereafter are for Moody's seasoned Aaa corporate bonds as listed by Federal Reserve. (3) Index of new reoffering yields on 20-year general obligations rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service; discontinued by Treasury Jan. 31, 2003; rates thereafter are from Bond Buyer Index of general obligation, 20 years to maturity, mixed quality state and local bonds. (4) Rates are for Sept. 2022.

Ownership of U.S. Treasury Securities, 1990-2021

Source: *Treasury Bulletin, Sept. 2022*, Financial Management Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

In 1990, just over 14% of U.S. treasury securities were held by foreign and international investors. By 2021, the total public debt had grown almost ninefold, while the portion held by investors outside the U.S. had grown to 26%.

(in billions of dollars)

	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total public debt	**$3,365**	**$4,989**	**$5,662**	**$8,170**
Federal Reserve and intra-governmental holdings	1,060	1,681	2,782	4,200
Total privately held	2,305	3,308	2,880	3,971
Depository institutions	207	315	261	129
U.S. savings bonds	126	185	185	205
Private pension funds[1]	130	142	182	184

Pension funds of state and local governments	145	192	206	154
Insurance companies	138	242	117	202
Mutual funds	163	287	338	254
State and local governments	411	290	246	512
Foreign and international	487	835	1,201	2,034
Other investors[2]	500	821	145	295

	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
Total public debt	**$14,025**	**$18,922**	**$23,201**	**$27,748**	**$29,617**
Federal Reserve and intra-governmental holdings	5,656	7,711	8,360	10,809	12,126
Total privately held	8,369	11,211	14,842	16,939	17,491
Depository institutions	319	547	935	1,265	1,734
U.S. savings bonds	188	172	151	147	146
Private pension funds[1]	207	505	705	860	876
Pension funds of state and local governments	154	175	329	347	431
Insurance companies	248	310	369	398	419
Mutual funds	722	1,318	2,413	3,785	3,407
State and local governments	596	681	793	1,112	1,451
Foreign and international	4,436	6,146	6,844	7,071	7,748

Other investors[2]	1,500	1,357	2,302	1,954	1,279

(1) Includes securities held by the Federal Employees Retirement System Thrift Savings Plan “G Fund.” (2) Includes individuals, government-sponsored enterprises, brokers and dealers, bank personal trusts and estates, corporate and noncorporate businesses, and other investors.

Financial Assets of U.S. Families, 1989-2019

Source: Survey of Consumer Finances (triennial), Federal Reserve System

Category	**1989**	**1992**	**1995**	**1998**
Median net worth (thous.)	**$47.2**	**$61.3**	**$66.4**	**$78.0**
Average net worth (thous.)	**183.7**	**230.5**	**244.8**	**307.4**
	Percent of families holding asset			
Any asset	**NA**	**NA**	**96.3%**	**96.8%**
Any financial asset	88.4%	90.7%	91.0	92.9
Transaction accounts	85.1	87.5	87.0	90.5
Certificates of deposit	19.4	16.6	14.3	15.3
Savings bonds	23.8	22.7	22.8	19.3
Bonds	5.3	4.7	3.1	3.0
Stocks	16.2	17.8	15.2	19.2
Pooled investment funds (mutual funds)	7.1	11.2	12.3	16.5
Retirement accounts	35.4	39.3	45.2	48.8
Cash value life insurance	34.7	35.3	32.0	29.6
Other managed assets	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.9
Other	13.4	11.4	11.1	9.4

Any nonfinancial asset	89.1	91.3	90.9	89.9
Vehicles	83.6	86.4	84.1	82.8
Primary residence	63.8	63.8	64.7	66.2
Other residential property	20.0	20.0	11.8	12.8
Equity in nonresidential property	NA	NA	9.4	8.6
Business equity	13.2	14.9	11.1	11.5
Other	11.9	8.5	9.0	8.5

Category	**2001**	**2004**	**2007**
Median net worth (thous.)	**$106.1**	**$107.2**	**$126.4**
Average net worth (thous.)	**487.0**	**517.1**	**584.6**
	Percent of families holding asset		
Any asset	**96.7%**	**97.9%**	**97.7%**
Any financial asset	93.1	93.8	93.9
Transaction accounts	90.9	91.3	92.1
Certificates of deposit	15.7	12.7	16.1
Savings bonds	16.7	17.6	14.9
Bonds	3.0	1.8	1.6
Stocks	21.3	20.7	17.9
Pooled investment funds (mutual funds)	17.7	15.0	11.4
Retirement accounts	52.2	49.7	52.6
Cash value life insurance	28.0	24.2	23.0
Other managed assets	6.6	7.3	5.8
Other	9.3	10.0	9.3

Any nonfinancial asset	90.7	92.5	92.0	
Vehicles	84.8	86.3	87.0	
Primary residence	67.7	69.1	68.6	
Other residential property	11.3	12.5	13.7	
Equity in nonresidential property	8.3	8.3	8.1	
Business equity	11.8	11.5	12.0	
Other	7.6	7.8	7.2	

Category	**2010**	**2013**	**2016**	**2019**
Median net worth (thous.)	**$77.3**	**$83.7**	**$103.5**	**$121.7**
Average net worth (thous.)	**498.8**	**551.3**	**736.0**	**748.8**
	Percent of families holding asset			
Any asset	**97.4%**	**97.9%**	**99.4%**	**99.6%**
Any financial asset	94.0	94.5	98.5	**98.7**
Transaction accounts	92.5	93.2	98.0	**98.2**
Certificates of deposit	12.2	7.8	6.5	**7.7**
Savings bonds	12.0	10.0	8.6	**7.5**
Bonds	1.6	1.4	1.2	**1.1**
Stocks	15.1	13.8	13.9	**15.2**
Pooled investment funds (mutual funds)	8.7	8.2	10.0	**9.0**
Retirement accounts	50.4	49.2	52.1	**50.5**
Cash value life insurance	19.7	19.2	19.4	**19.0**
Other managed assets	5.7	5.2	5.5	**5.9**
Other	8.0	6.9	8.1	**7.4**
Any nonfinancial asset	91.3	91.0	90.8	**91.4**

Vehicles	86.7	86.3	85.2	**85.4**
Primary residence	67.3	65.2	63.7	**64.9**
Other residential property	14.3	13.2	13.8	**13.1**
Equity in nonresidential property	7.7	7.2	6.2	**6.7**
Business equity	13.3	11.7	13.0	**13.4**
Other	7.0	7.3	6.5	**7.9**

NA = Not available.

Characteristics of Mutual Fund Investors, 2021

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2022,* Investment Company Institute

Median age of head of household	51
Median annual household income	$104,900
Median household financial assets	$320,000
Median mutual fund assets	$200,000
Median number of funds owned	4
Employed (full- or part-time)	75%
Married or living with a partner	70%
College graduates	57%
Hold more than half their financial assets in mutual funds	62%
Own Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	66%
Own defined contribution retirement plan accounts	84%

Total Assets and New Cash Flow of Mutual Funds by Type, 2000-21

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2022,* Investment Company Institute

Sector

	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Total net assets (year-end, in mil)			
Consumer	$1,042	$1,405	$3,113	$9,514
Financial	16,087	11,837	6,286	10,222
Health	45,921	45,398	32,507	124,538
Natural resources	2,885	11,972	22,714	28,988
Precious metals	1,143	7,003	23,065	4,487
Real estate	11,675	59,158	55,120	101,459
Tech./telecom.	103,853	34,366	30,738	47,088
Utilities	22,908	28,390	33,332	32,516
Other sectors	3,917	3,189	4,597	7,006
	New net cash flow[1] (annual, in mil)			
Consumer	–$122	–$209	$101	$2,235
Financial	–534	–1,586	–626	978
Health	9,256	836	–2,407	11,007
Natural resources	248	3,471	1,493	–688
Precious metals	–214	1,027	2,330	–37
Real estate	339	3,000	1,746	–4,552
Tech./telecom.	43,837	–8,541	–1,391	288
Utilities	1,201	3,311	–848	–2,585
Other sectors	–187	121	724	–1,510

Sector	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
	Total net assets (year-end, in mil)			
Consumer	$7,925	$9,354	$11,230	$12,944
Financial	10,600	10,816	8,692	13,568
Health	101,961	116,209	135,174	141,862
Natural resources	29,472	28,880	17,651	22,179
Precious metals	3,780	5,368	7,242	6,194
Real estate	94,209	115,765	105,174	149,549
Tech./telecom.	57,421	80,264	115,462	133,585
Utilities	29,000	32,202	26,535	30,519
Other sectors	6,633	7,722	7,134	8,995

	New net cash flow[1] (annual, in mil)			
Consumer	–$429	–$657	–$588	–$291
Financial	–1,311	–2,471	–1,532	2,209
Health	–4,071	–10,306	–3,743	–6,168
Natural resources	–2,972	–3,811	–4,349	–1,464
Precious metals	–505	87	581	–313
Real estate	–11,439	–3,303	–4,182	2,500
Tech./telecom.	–2,858	–1,659	–1,326	–5,443
Utilities	–4,043	–2,446	–2,580	–1,434
Other sectors	–1,411	–461	–867	360

(1) Dollar value of new sales minus redemptions combined with net exchanges.

Mutual Fund Ownership, 1940-2021

Source: *Investment Company Fact Book 2022,* Investment Company Institute

Year	Mutual funds	Mutual fund accounts (thous.)	Total net assets (bil)
1940	68	296	$0.45
1950	98	939	2.53
1960	161	4,898	17.03
1970	361	10,690	47.62
1980	564	12,088	134.76
1990	3,078	61,948	1,064.34
2000	8,134	244,705	6,955.94
2005	7,967	277,713	8,888.70
2010	7,539	291,299	11,824.60
2011	7,574	279,715	11,624.30
2012	7,589	257,074	13,046.11
2013	7,714	264,848	15,039.24
2014	7,927	NA	15,867.05
2015	8,115	NA	15,647.73

Year	Mutual funds	Mutual fund accounts (thous.)	Total net assets (bil)
2016	8,067	NA	16,342.28
2017	7,959	NA	18,750.00
2018	8,087	NA	17,697.52
2019	7,937	NA	21,276.79
2020	7,629	NA	23,883.06
2021	7,481	NA	26,964.46

	Households owning mutual funds	
Year	Number (thous.)	Percent of all households
1940	NA	NA
1950	NA	NA
1960	NA	NA
1970	NA	NA
1980	4,600	5.7%
1990	23,400	25.1
2000	48,600	45.7
2005	50,300	44.4
2010	53,200	45.3
2011	52,900	44.1
2012	53,800	44.4
2013	56,700	46.3
2014	53,200	43.3
2015	53,600	43.0
2016	54,900	43.6
2017	56,200	44.5
2018	56,000	43.9
2019	58,500	45.5
2020	58,700	45.7
2021	59,000	45.4

	Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)	
Year	**Number of funds**	**Total net assets (bil)**
1940	NA	NA
1950	NA	NA
1960	NA	NA
1970	NA	NA
1980	NA	NA
1990	NA	NA
2000	80	$65.59
2005	204	300.82
2010	923	991.99
2011	1,135	1,048.14
2012	1,195	1,337.12
2013	1,295	1,674.71
2014	1,412	1,974.55
2015	1,597	2,100.68
2016	1,717	2,524.54
2017	1,836	3,401.02
2018	1,989	3,371.15
2019	2,096	4,396.21
2020	2,203	5,449.36
2021	2,570	7,190.51

NA = Not available. **Note:** Does not include data for funds that invest primarily in other mutual funds. Mutual fund accounts data include both individual and omnibus accounts.

World’s Leading Gold Producers, 1980-2021

Source: *Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022,* U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

(ranked by 2021 production; in thousands of troy ounces)

Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
China	225	3,215	5,787	7,234	11,092
Australia	548	7,845	9,530	8,423	8,391
Russia[2]	8,300	9,710	4,598	5,279	6,173
United States	970	9,452	11,349	8,231	7,427
Canada	1,627	5,433	5,022	3,844	2,926
Ghana	353	540	2,318	2,149	2,637
Mexico	196	311	848	976	2,347
South Africa	21,669	19,451	13,767	9,474	6,076
Uzbekistan	NA	NA	2,733	2,894	2,894
Indonesia	60	360	4,006	4,200	3,858
Peru	134	293	4,263	6,682	5,273
Sudan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,865
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
World[3]	**39,197**	**70,089**	**82,949**	**79,412**	**82,306**

Country	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1]
China	14,468	13,696	12,892	12,217	11,735	11,896
Australia	8,938	9,677	10,127	10,449	10,545	10,610
Russia[2]	8,102	8,681	9,999	9,806	9,806	9,645
United States	6,880	7,620	7,266	6,430	6,205	5,787
Canada	4,919	5,273	5,884	5,626	5,466	5,466
Ghana	2,829	4,115	4,083	4,565	4,019	4,180
Mexico	4,340	4,051	3,762	3,569	3,279	3,215
South Africa	4,662	4,405	3,762	3,376	3,086	3,215
Uzbekistan	3,279	3,344	3,344	2,990	3,247	3,215
Indonesia	3,119	2,411	4,340	4,469	2,765	2,894

Peru	4,662	4,855	4,598	4,115	2,797	2,894
Sudan	NA	NA	NA	2,894	2,894	2,894
Brazil	2,604	2,572	2,733	2,894	2,508	2,572
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,897	1,929
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,865	1,929
Kazakhstan	NA	2,733	3,215	3,440	2,025	1,929
World[3]	**99,667**	**103,847**	**106,097**	**106,097**	**97,417**	**96,452**

NA = Not available. **Note:** One metric ton is equal to 32,150.7 troy ounces. (1) Estimated. (2) Figures for 1980-90 refer to the former USSR. Includes gold recovered as a byproduct but excludes secondary production. (3) Includes countries not shown here.

Gold Owned by the U.S., 2022

Source: *Status Report of U.S. Treasury-Owned Gold,* Bureau of the Fiscal Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(as of Aug. 31, 2022; numbers may not add to totals due to rounding)

	Fine troy ounces	Book value
Total Treasury-owned gold	**261,498,926**	**$11,041,059,958**
Gold bullion	258,641,878	10,920,429,099
Gold coins, blanks, miscellaneous	2,857,048	120,630,859
Held by the U.S. Mint	**248,046,116**	**10,473,052,701**
Denver, CO, deep storage	43,853,707	1,851,599,996
Fort Knox, KY, deep storage	147,341,858	6,221,097,413
West Point, NY, deep storage	54,067,331	2,282,841,677
Gold coins, blanks, miscellaneous	2,783,219	117,513,615
Held by the Federal Reserve Bank	**13,452,811**	**$568,007,257**
Gold bullion	13,378,981	564,890,013
Federal Reserve Banks– NY vault	13,376,988	564,805,851

Federal Reserve Banks–display	1,993	84,162
Gold coins	73,830	3,117,244
Federal Reserve Banks– NY vault	73,452	3,101,308
Federal Reserve Banks–display	377	15,936

Prices of Precious Metals, 1990-2021

Source: *Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022,* U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

	Dollars per troy ounce				
Year	**Platinum[1]**	**Palladium[1]**	**Rhodium[1]**	**Gold**	**Silver**
1990	$467	NA	NA	$385	$4.82
1995	425	$153	$463	386	5.15
2000	549	692	1,990	280	5.00
2003	694	203	530	365	4.91
2004	849	233	983	411	6.69
2005	900	204	2,060	446	7.34
2006	1,144	323	4,561	606	11.57
2007	1,308	357	6,203	699	13.41
2008	1,578	355	6,534	874	15.00
2009	1,208	266	1,591	975	14.69
2010	1,616	531	2,459	1,228	20.20
2011	1,725	739	2,204	1,572	35.28
2012	1,555	649	1,275	1,673	31.22
2013	1,490	730	1,069	1,415	23.87
2014	1,388	810	1,174	1,269	19.09
2015	1,056	695	955	1,163	15.72
2016	990	617	697	1,252	17.20
2017	951	874	1,113	1,261	17.08
2018	883	1,036	2,225	1,272	15.73
2019	867	1,544	3,919	1,395	16.24
2020	886	2,205	11,205	1,774	20.58
2021[E]	1,200	2,600	24,000	1,800	25.00

Year	Dollars per pound			
	Copper[2]	Lead[3]	Tin[4]	Zinc[5]
1990	$1.23	$0.46	$3.86	$0.75
1995	1.38	0.42	4.16	0.56
2000	0.88	0.44	3.70	0.56
2003	0.85	0.44	3.40	0.41
2004	1.34	0.55	5.47	0.52
2005	1.74	0.61	4.83	0.67
2006	3.15	0.77	5.65	1.59
2007	3.28	1.24	8.99	1.54
2008	3.19	1.20	11.29	0.89
2009	2.41	0.87	8.37	0.78
2010	3.48	1.09	12.40	1.02
2011	4.06	1.22	15.75	1.06
2012	3.67	1.14	12.83	0.96
2013	3.40	1.10	13.52	0.96
2014	3.18	1.06	10.23	1.07
2015	2.56	0.91	7.56	0.96
2016	2.25	0.94	8.39	1.01
2017	2.85	1.15	9.37	1.39
2018	2.99	1.11	9.36	1.41
2019	2.80	1.00	8.68	1.24
2020	2.87	0.91	7.99	1.11
2021[E]	4.30	1.10	16.00	1.45

NA = Not available. E = Estimated. (1) Average annual dealer prices. (2) U.S. producer price for cathode copper. (3) North American producer price through 2012; North American market price thereafter. (4) *Platts Metals Week* composite price through 2013, New York dealer prices thereafter. (5) *Platts Metals Week* price for North American special high grade zinc except for 1990, which shows average price for high grade zinc.

Top Brands in Selected Categories, 2021-22

Source: Information Resources, Inc., a Chicago-based marketing research company

Data, for the 52-week period ending Aug. 7, 2022, represent “Total U.S. Multi-Outlet Sales,” which includes grocery, drug, mass market, and select club, military, and dollar retailers. Percent change represents dollar sales change in 2021-22 over same period in 2020-21.

Product	Sales(mil)	% change	Market share
Beer, domestic, total	**$15,466**	**–2.5%**	**NA**
Bud Light	1,684	–5.0	10.89%
Michelob Ultra	1,353	6.6	8.75
Coors Light	1,044	–2.4	6.75
Miller Lite	983	–1.4	6.35
Budweiser	607	–5.1	3.93
Bottled water, total	**$10,316**	**17.5%**	**NA**
Private label[1]	4,098	25.2	39.73%
Aquafina	857	14.7	8.31
Dasani	658	3.7	6.38
Nestlé Pure Life	655	–1.1	6.35
Poland Spring	649	15.9	6.29
Cat food (dry), total	**$2,811**	**13.3%**	**NA**
Meow Mix Original Choice	256	22.5	9.11%
Private label[1]	203	8.8	7.23
Purina Kit & Kaboodle	191	0.9	6.81
Meow Mix Tender Centers	178	24.7	6.34
Purina Cat Chow Complete	175	11.7	6.22
	$8,923	**3.0%**	**NA**

Cereal (ready-to-eat), total			
Gen. Mills Honey Nut Cheerios	552	6.9	6.19%
Private label[1]	530	5.4	5.94
Gen. Mills Cinnamon Toast Crunch	487	8.1	5.45
Gen. Mills Cheerios	470	15.1	5.27
Post Honey Bunches of Oats	390	0.4	4.37
Chocolate candy[2], total	**$6,355**	**10.1%**	**NA**
M&M’s	1,012	11.0	15.93%
Hershey’s	513	5.4	8.08
Reese’s	446	9.8	7.01
Lindt Lindor	326	22.3	5.13
Private label	269	14.3	4.24
Coffee (ground), total	**$4,199**	**4.6%**	**NA**
Folgers	992	3.6	23.61%
Starbucks	590	2.5	14.04
Private label[1]	432	10.3	10.30
JM Smucker/Dunkin’	379	8.9	9.04
Maxwell House	369	2.4	8.80
Cookies, total	**$9,811**	**9.1%**	**NA**
Private label[1]	1,713	16.5	17.46%
Nabisco Oreo	900	7.0	9.17
Nabisco Chips Ahoy!	759	4.4	7.74
Nabisco Oreo Double Stuf	379	1.4	3.86
BelVita	377	–7.0	3.84
Disposable diapers, total	**$4,124**	**12.0%**	**NA**
Pampers Swaddlers	931	39.5	22.59%
Private label[1]	593	4.6	14.39
Huggies Little Movers Disney Baby	474	9.8	11.49
Luvs Ultra Leakguards	310	–13.3	7.52
Pampers Baby Dry Sesame	237	3.8	5.74

Street			
Dog food (dry), total	**$5,951**	**12.4%**	**NA**
Pedigree	850	21.8	14.28%
Private label[1]	736	18.6	12.37
Purina One Smart Blend	722	19.6	12.13
Purina Dog Chow	594	13.0	9.99
BLUE Life Protection Formula	387	10.4	6.51
Ice cream, total	**$6,084**	**–1.2%**	**NA**
Private label[1]	1,225	1.5	20.14%
Häagen-Dazs	665	11.9	10.93
Blue Bell	579	2.9	9.52
Ben & Jerry’s	568	–7.9	9.34
Breyers	416	–2.2	6.84
Pasta, total	**$2,355**	**11.6%**	**NA**
Barilla	862	19.4	36.61%
Private label[1]	593	5.7	25.17
Ronzoni	121	8.9	5.15
De Cecco	82	30.5	3.48
Mueller’s	70	6.3	2.98
Potato chips, total	**$7,326**	**10.6%**	**NA**
Lay’s	2,322	10.0	31.70%
Ruffles	1,065	20.9	14.54
Pringles	854	17.2	11.66
Private label[1]	485	–1.4	6.62
Cape Cod	305	9.0	4.17
Salsa, total	**$1,464**	**3.5%**	**NA**
Tostitos	640	7.0	43.71%
Private label[1]	162	–0.8	11.04
Pace	150	7.6	10.27
Herdez	109	3.9	7.47
On the Border	62	21.0	4.27
Soft drinks (regular), total	**$18,061**	**12.1%**	**NA**

Coca-Cola	4,129	8.4	22.86%
Pepsi	2,333	7.7	12.92
Dr Pepper	1,984	11.1	10.98
Sprite	1,839	20.1	10.18
Mountain Dew	1,736	7.0	9.61
Soft drinks (low-calorie), total	**$8,249**	**15.2%**	**NA**
Diet Coke	1,850	8.3	22.42%
Coca-Cola Zero	1,132	23.9	13.73
Diet Pepsi	1,121	7.0	13.58
Diet Dr Pepper	660	–0.1	8.00
Diet Mountain Dew	612	6.9	7.42
Toilet tissue, total	**$9,863**	**2.4%**	**NA**
Private label[1]	2,827	13.4	28.66%
Angel Soft	1,268	–8.4	12.85
Charmin Ultra Strong	1,170	2.5	11.86
Charmin Ultra Soft	1,134	8.6	11.49
Scott	1,017	4.6	10.31
Toothpaste, total	**$3,370**	**6.1%**	**NA**
Crest 3D White	364	12.1	10.79%
Sensodyne Pronamel	208	2.9	6.17
Sensodyne	204	18.6	6.05
Colgate	176	24.3	5.22
Colgate Optic White	131	16.5	3.87
Yogurt, total	**$7,204**	**6.6%**	**NA**
Chobani	1,239	17.0	17.20%
Private label[1]	614	2.5	8.52
Dannon Light & Fit	535	–2.8	7.42
Yoplait Original	495	–1.1	6.87
Chobani Flip	425	12.2	5.90

NA = Not available. **Note:** Total category sales include other brands not listed here. (1) “Private label” represents the aggregated sales

figures for store-branded products in that category. (2) Boxes, bags, or bars of 3.5 ounces or more.

Who Owns What: Familiar Consumer Products and Services

The following is a partial list of well-known consumer brands with their (U.S.) parent companies as of Sept. 2022, Among brands not listed are many whose parent companies have the same or a similar name (e.g., Colgate is owned by Colgate-Palmolive Co.).

ABC broadcasting: Walt Disney

Ace bandages: 3M

Advil: Haleon

Ajax cleanser: Colgate-Palmolive

Amana appliances: Whirlpool

American Girl: Mattel

Aquafina water: PepsiCo

Arm & Hammer: Church & Dwight

Band-Aid bandages: Johnson & Johnson

Barbie dolls: Mattel

Ben & Jerry’s ice cream: Unilever

Benadryl: Johnson & Johnson

Ben’s Original Rice: Mars

Betty Crocker products: General Mills

Bounty paper towels: Procter & Gamble

Braun appliances: Procter & Gamble

Brita water systems: Clorox

Cadbury chocolates: Mondele-z International

Calphalon cookware: Newell Rubbermaid
Canada Dry ginger ale: Keurig Dr Pepper
Cap’n Crunch cereal: PepsiCo
Cascade dishwasher detergent: Procter & Gamble
ChapStick: Haleon
Charmin toilet tissue: Procter & Gamble
Cheer detergent: Procter & Gamble
Chips Ahoy!: Mondele-z International
Claritin allergy products: Bayer
Contadina tomatoes: Del Monte
Crest toothpaste: Procter & Gamble
Crisco shortening: B&G Foods
Dairy Queen: Berkshire Hathaway
Dasani water: Coca-Cola
Depends adult diapers: Kimberly-Clark
Dove soap: Unilever
Dreyer’s ice cream: Nestlé
Elmer’s glue: Newell Rubbermaid
ESPN networks: Walt Disney
Febreze: Procter & Gamble
Fisher-Price toys: Mattel
Folgers coffee: J.M. Smucker
Frito-Lay’s snacks: PepsiCo
Fruit of the Loom apparel: Berkshire Hathaway
Gatorade sports drinks: PepsiCo
GEICO auto insurance: Berkshire Hathaway
Gerber baby food: Nestlé
Gillette: Procter & Gamble
Glad products: Clorox

Glade air fresheners: S.C. Johnson
Green Giant vegetables: B&G Foods
Grey Poupon mustard: Kraft Heinz
Halls cough drops: Mondele-z International
HBO: Warner Bros. Discovery
Head & Shoulders shampoo: Procter & Gamble
Healthy Choice meals: ConAgra
Hebrew National meats: ConAgra
Hellmann’s mayonnaise: Unilever
Hidden Valley Salad dressings: Clorox
Hill’s Pet Nutrition: Colgate-Palmolive
Hillshire Farm: Tyson Foods
Hot Pockets: Nestlé
Hot Wheels/Matchbox cars: Mattel
Huggies diapers: Kimberly-Clark
Hulu: Walt Disney
Hunt’s tomatoes: ConAgra
Iams pet food: Mars
Irish Spring soap: Colgate-Palmolive
Ivory soap: Procter & Gamble
Jell-O: Kraft Heinz
Jennie-O turkey: Hormel
Jif peanut butter: J.M. Smucker
Jimmy Dean sausages: Tyson Foods
Jolly Rancher candy: Hershey
Keebler cookies: Ferrero
KFC restaurants: Yum! Brands
Kibbles ‘n Bits pet food: J.M. Smucker
Kingsford charcoal: Clorox

KitchenAid appliances: Whirlpool
Kiwi shoe products: S.C. Johnson
Kleenex: Kimberly-Clark
Knorr soups: Unilever
Kool-Aid: Kraft Heinz
Lipton tea: Ekaterra
Listerine mouthwash: Johnson & Johnson
Maxwell House coffee: Kraft Heinz
Maytag appliances: Whirlpool
Milk-Bone dog snacks: J.M. Smucker
Minute Maid juices: Coca-Cola
Mr. Clean: Procter & Gamble
Mr. Coffee: Newell Rubbermaid
National Geographic: Walt Disney
Mott’s applesauce: Keurig Dr Pepper
Neosporin: Johnson & Johnson
Neutrogena soap: Johnson & Johnson
9Lives cat food: J.M. Smucker
o.b. tampons: Edgewell Personal Care
OFF! insect repellents: S.C. Johnson
Olay: Procter & Gamble
Old Navy clothing: Gap
Old Spice: Procter & Gamble
Oral-B toothbrushes: Procter & Gamble
Ore-Ida potatoes: Kraft Heinz
Oreo cookies: Mondele-z International
Oscar Mayer meats: Kraft Heinz
Pampers diapers: Procter & Gamble
Pantene shampoo: Procter & Gamble

Paper Mate pens: Newell Rubbermaid
Pepto-Bismol: Procter & Gamble
Perrier water: Nestlé
Pine-Sol cleaner: Clorox
Pirates’ Booty: Hershey
Pizza Hut restaurants: Yum! Brands
Planters nuts: Hormel
Popsicle frozen treats: Unilever
Post-it notes: 3M
Prego pasta sauce: Campbell Soup
Pringles snacks: Kellogg Co.
Purina pet foods: Nestlé
Q-tips: Unilever
Quaker Oats: PepsiCo
Raid insecticide: S.C. Johnson
Reese’s candy: Hershey
Rice-A-Roni: PepsiCo
Right Guard deodorant: Thriving Brands
Ritz crackers: Mondele-z International
Rogaine hair treatment: Johnson & Johnson
Roundup herbicide: Bayer
Saran wrap: S.C. Johnson
Schick razors: Edgewell Personal Care
Scope mouthwash: Procter & Gamble
Scotch tape: 3M
Showtime: Paramount
Skippy peanut butter: Hormel
Splenda artificial sweetener: Heartland Food Products Group
Taco Bell restaurants: Yum! Brands

Tampax tampons: Procter & Gamble
Tide detergent: Procter & Gamble
Timberland apparel: VF Corp.
Topo Chico water: Coca-Cola
Trident gum: Mondele-z International
Trojan condoms: Church & Dwight
Tropicana juice: PepsiCo
Tubi: Fox
Twitch: Amazon
Tylenol: Johnson & Johnson
Vaseline: Unilever
VCA animal hospitals: Mars
V8 vegetable juice: Campbell Soup
Velveeta cheese products: Kraft Heinz
Vicks cold medicines: Procter & Gamble
Visine eye drops: Johnson & Johnson
Windex cleaning products: S.C. Johnson
Wrigley’s candy and gum: Mars
Yoplait yogurt: General Mills
Ziploc storage bags: S.C. Johnson

U.S. Home Ownership Rates by Selected Characteristics 1970-2022

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000
Region					
Northeast	58.2%	60.8%	62.2%	62.3%	63.4%
Midwest	69.3	69.4	67.4	68.5	72.2
South	66.3	68.6	65.8	66.5	69.2
West	59.4	60.2	57.3	59.8	61.9

Age					
Under 35 years	—	—	—	38.7	40.2
35-44 years	—	—	—	65.1	67.5
45-54 years	—	—	—	75.2	76.7
55-64 years	—	—	—	79.9	80.3
65+ years	—	—	—	78.1	80.3
Race/ethnicity[1]					
White	—	—	—	70.2	73.7
Black	—	—	—	42.6	46.7
Hispanic	—	—	—	42.2	45.4
Other	—	—	—	47.6	54.4
Income[2]					
Median family income or greater	—	—	—	79.5	81.8
Less then median family income	—	—	—	48.6	50.8
Total U.S.	**64.0**	**65.5**	**63.7**	**64.7**	**67.2**

	2005	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Region						
Northeast	64.7%	64.2%	60.2%	62.4%	61.8%	62.1%
Midwest	73.4	70.8	68.4	69.2	70.7	70.1
South	70.4	69.1	64.9	67.6	67.1	67.8
West	63.8	61.4	58.5	60.1	60.1	60.9
Age						
Under 35 years	42.8	39.0	34.8	37.3	37.8	39.1
35-44 years	68.7	65.6	58.0	61.5	61.3	61.9
45-54 years	76.3	73.6	69.9	70.3	69.4	70.6
55-64 years	81.3	78.7	75.4	76.3	75.4	75.1
65+ years	80.3	80.4	78.5	78.7	79.6	79.3
Race/ethnicity[1]						
White	75.6	74.4	71.6	73.7	74.2	74.6

Black	48.0	46.2	43.0	44.0	44.6	45.3
Hispanic	49.2	47.8	45.4	48.9	47.5	48.3
Other	58.0	55.7	52.6	56.0	56.2	57.3
Income[2]						
Median family income or greater	84.0	81.9	78.3	78.8	78.9	79.0
Less than median family income	52.7	51.9	48.6	51.8	51.9	52.6
Total U.S.	**68.6**	**66.9**	**63.4**	**65.3**	**65.4**	**65.8**

Note: Figures are for 2nd quarter of year shown, except in 2020, which shows 1st-quarter data (COVID-19 impaired completion of the survey for 2nd quarter). Not seasonally adjusted. (1) Hispanic householders may be of any race. “Other” includes householders self-identifying as Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native, as well as combinations of two or more races/ethnicities. (2) Due to a change in survey methodology, data from 2010 and later are not directly comparable with prior years.

U.S. Housing Affordability, 1990-2022

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

Year[1]	Medianpriced existing home	Avg. mortgage rate[2]	Monthly principal & interest payment	Payment as % of median monthly income
1990	$92,000	10.04%	$648	22.0%
1995	110,500	7.85	639	18.9
2000	139,000	8.03	818	19.3
2005	219,000	5.91	1,040	22.4
2010	173,100	4.89	734	14.5
2015	223,900	4.03	858	15.1
2016	235,500	3.88	886	15.0
2017	$248,800	4.20%	$973	15.8%
2018	261,600	4.72	1,088	17.1
2019	274,600	4.04	1,054	15.7

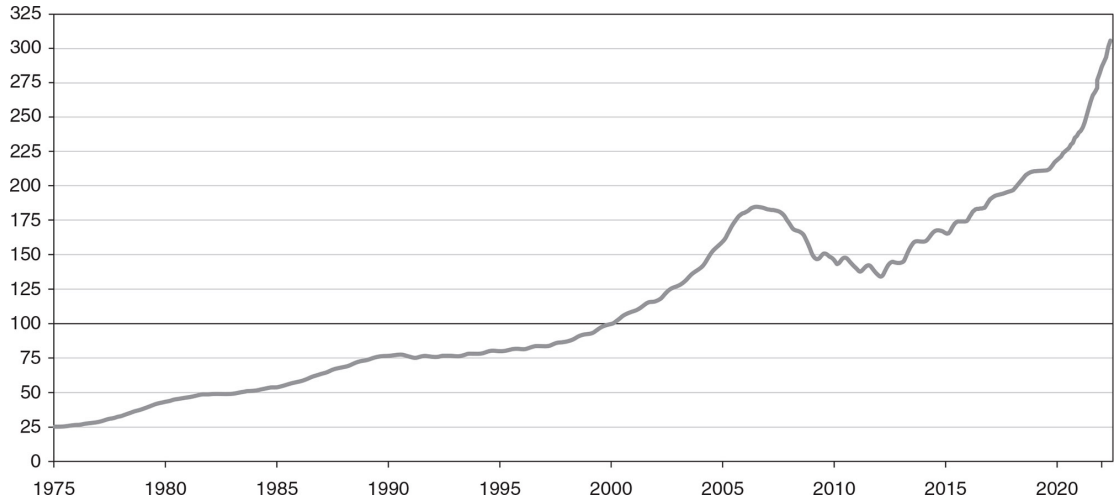
2020	300,200	3.17	1,035	14.7
2021	357,100	3.01	1,206	16.5
2022	423,300	5.60	1,944	25.4

(1) 2022 figures are for June, the latest available. All other figures are annual averages. (2) All figures assume a down payment of 20% of the home price. Based on effective rate on loans closed on existing homes for the period shown.

S&P/Case-Shiller National Home Price Index, 1975-2022

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

This index compares the median price of existing U.S. homes over time. The baseline for comparison is Jan. 2000; all numbers before or after reflect home prices in relation to it. For example, the June 2022 index of 308.2 means that home prices were more than triple what they were 22 years earlier, while the Jan. 1975 index of 25.2 means prices then were 25.2% of what they were in 2000.



Median Price of Existing Single-Family Homes, by Metropolitan Area, 2010-22

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

Median prices are in thousands of dollars and based on all transactions within time period shown.

Metropolitan area	2010	2020	2022[1]
Akron, OH	$108.9	$168.1	$206.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	195.7	232.5	285.6
Albuquerque, NM	178.7	248.1	345.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	224.0	234.9	296.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA	546.4	900.0	1,300.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	114.8	260.8	379.7
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	226.4	247.2	332.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	193.6	367.1	613.2
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	246.1	328.5	396.2
Baton Rouge, LA	169.6	229.7	275.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	125.1	180.3	222.3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	143.0	246.2	318.8
Boise City-Nampa, ID	136.2	353.9	521.8
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	357.3	563.7	722.2
Boulder, CO	358.1	645.9	933.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	408.6	544.0	700.6
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	121.2	178.5	237.2

Burlington-South Burlington, VT	261.2	342.9	462.7
Canton-Massillon, OH	90.9	155.4	179.4
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	88.9	289.0	460.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	141.9	168.6	204.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	200.5	324.4	437.0
Charleston, WV	129.1	147.5	174.7
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	143.3	296.2	414.3
Chattanooga, TN-GA	121.4	220.1	299.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	191.4	287.6	370.1
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	128.0	208.9	277.9
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	114.5	179.5	225.6
Colorado Springs, CO	195.5	361.7	480.9
Columbia, SC	142.6	202.9	277.9
Columbus, OH	136.4	240.8	322.2
Corpus Christi, TX	135.1	225.4	281.6
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	NA	339.9	440.0
Cumberland, MD-WV	100.3	120.9	139.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	143.8	287.2	408.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	112.2	142.8	159.7
Dayton, OH	103.6	175.8	231.7
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	115.6	244.9	354.9
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	232.4	492.7	695.8
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	150.9	229.6	288.1

Detroit-Warren-Deaborn, MI	NA	221.3	271.1
Dover, DE	193.3	241.2	314.9
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	158.3	326.3	491.8
Elmira, NY	101.0	120.4	148.3
El Paso, TX	134.3	177.8	236.5
Erie, PA	107.7	135.1	159.7
Eugene, OR	196.3	354.9	471.2
Fargo, ND-MN	146.4	233.5	289.4
Fayetteville, NC	152.5	163.2	222.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	NA	226.3	350.0
Fort Collins, CO	NA	446.0	630.9
Fort Wayne, IN	97.4	169.3	223.4
Fresno, CA	NA	314.0	424.5
Gainesville, FL	161.6	255.0	357.3
Gary-Hammond, IN	122.9	203.4	252.1
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	91.5	230.1	315.3
Green Bay, WI	130.4	204.2	267.3
Greensboro-High Point, NC	129.8	199.2	278.3
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	145.3	240.9	329.0
Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoulia, MS	125.0	171.3	225.9
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	NA	195.8	250.7
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	235.8	264.5	337.4
Honolulu, HI	607.6	851.5	1,145.0
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	155.0	263.8	357.2

Huntsville, AL	NA	248.0	327.6
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	123.3	227.6	303.3
Jackson, MS	133.2	198.8	252.7
Jacksonville, FL	137.7	279.0	396.0
Kansas City, MO-KS	141.6	237.4	326.1
Knoxville, TN	140.9	229.8	336.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	NA	230.0	343.0
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	84.4	173.3	216.3
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	$138.0	$331.0	$485.4
Lexington-Fayette, KY	143.2	201.2	251.0
Lincoln, NE	133.6	219.8	280.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	132.5	166.9	210.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	323.3	662.3	825.7
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	134.6	212.1	263.5
Madison, WI	217.7	326.4	410.1
Manchester-Nashua, NH	232.0	357.8	485.5
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	120.2	221.2	288.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	201.9	398.0	589.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	205.9	291.3	364.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	170.6	315.2	387.2
Mobile, AL	121.0	167.1	219.5
Montgomery, AL	129.0	171.0	208.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach,	NA	250.2	367.4

SC-NC			
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	153.8	298.9	418.5
New Haven-Milford, CT	231.0	265.9	352.2
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	159.7	240.5	300.6
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	393.7	469.1	621.0
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	164.6	334.9	515.0
Oklahoma City, OK	145.7	174.9	231.9
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	137.3	220.6	281.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	134.7	301.6	430.0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	103.0	260.4	363.7
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	141.0	240.0	330.9
Peoria, IL	116.9	128.1	140.5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	214.9	272.9	346.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	139.2	333.0	496.0
Port St. Lucie, FL	NA	271.0	410.0
Portland-South Portland, ME	NA	356.2	493.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	237.3	451.0	616.3
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	228.5	347.3	457.7
Raleigh, NC	190.4	325.2	477.6
Reading, PA	153.3	190.8	243.0
Reno, NV	179.5	440.8	623.0

Richmond, VA	NA	273.2	391.9
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	179.3	422.6	585.0
Rochester, NY	118.9	170.4	222.8
Rockford, IL	106.9	141.3	172.2
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	184.2	421.0	570.0
St. Louis, MO-IL	131.1	205.8	258.0
Salem, OR	173.5	353.6	459.9
Salt Lake City, UT	206.5	391.0	605.0
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	151.0	254.3	349.5
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	385.7	710.0	965.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	525.6	1,100.0	1,550.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	595.0	1,385.0	1,900.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	295.7	596.9	818.9
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	156.6	179.5	228.7
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	172.2	307.4	458.1
Springfield, IL	124.0	148.0	154.9
Springfield, MA	190.0	249.0	334.6
Springfield, MO	109.1	172.1	243.5
Syracuse, NY	125.1	161.4	196.3
Tallahassee, FL	152.8	248.0	310.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	134.2	272.0	411.0
Toledo, OH	81.5	145.2	173.3
Trenton, NJ	250.7	300.0	370.6

Tucson, AZ	156.6	265.1	380.7
Tulsa, OK	132.3	195.9	251.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	205.0	275.0	336.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	325.3	475.4	626.7
Wichita, KS	118.7	175.0	213.6
Winston-Salem, NC	134.7	202.4	289.8
Worcester, MA-CT	223.3	325.2	425.4
York-Hanover, PA	158.6	199.3	248.7
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	67.2	119.0	143.3

NA = Not available. (1) Preliminary figures for second quarter, 2022.

Characteristics of American Housing Units, 2011-21

Source: *American Housing Survey, 2011-21,* U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Characteristic	**2011**	**2015**	**2019**	**2021**
Total housing units	**114,833**	**118,290**	**124,135**	**128,504**
	Percentage of all homes			
Units in structure				
1, detached	64.3%	63.1%	63.9%	63.6%
1, attached	5.8	7.3	5.2	6.3
2-4	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6
5-9	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.3
10-19	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.4
20-49	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.5
50 or more	3.6	4.5	5.2	4.9
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.2

Condominiums	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.0
Year built				
2020-21	NA	NA	NA	0.8
2015-19	NA	NA	2.8	4.6
2010-14	NA	3.2	4.4	3.9
2005-09	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.0
2000-04	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.0
1995-99	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.1
1990-94	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.3
1985-89	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.8
1980-84	5.8	7.1	6.1	6.3
1970-79	18.7	14.8	14.5	14.4
1960-69	11.8	11.0	10.6	10.3
1950-59	10.3	10.9	10.3	9.6
1940-49	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.5
1930-39	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.5
1920-29	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
1919 or earlier	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.0
Median year built	*1974*	*1976*	*1978*	*1979*
Lot size (single-family homes only)				
Less than 1/8 acre	15.6	15.8	10.1	14.4
1/8-1/4 acre	25.8	33.2	23.8	33.5
1/4-1/2 acre	18.8	20.2	14.0	19.5
1/2-1 acre	12.0	9.1	6.9	9.3
1-5 acres	20.0	14.7	11.3	15.1
5-10 acres	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.2
10+ acres	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.9
Square footage of unit				
Less than 500	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3
500-749	6.7	5.4	6.5	6.4

750-999	11.1	9.6	11.8	11.8
1,000-1,499	23.0%	19.7%	23.6%	23.6%
1,500-1,999	18.6	16.6	18.5	18.6
2,000-2,499	12.4	11.0	12.3	12.3
2,500-2,999	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.5
3,000-3,999	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.2
4,000 or more	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
Number of bedrooms				
None	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
1	10.4	10.9	11.1	10.9
2	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.5
3	42.4	40.7	39.9	40.1
4 or more	21.4	22.3	23.8	23.7
Number of complete bathrooms				
1	34.2	33.4	31.6	31.0
1-1/2	13.2	12.0	11.4	11.0
2	52.2[1]	30.3	31.0	31.5
2-1/2	NA	13.2	13.5	13.6
3 or more	NA	11.0	12.4	13.0
Mortgage characteristics				
None, owned free and clear	34.0	40.8	26.6	41.9
One regular mortgage only	56.6	50.9	33.2	51.6
Two or more regular mortgages	8.8	2.8	1.2	1.3
Median outstanding loan amount	*$120,000*	*$120,000*	*$136,500*	*$150,000*
Equipment				
Washing machine	83.2	82.5	85.8	85.9
Clothes dryer	81.0	80.9	84.5	84.8

Dishwasher	67.0	68.2	73.9	74.6
Central air conditioning	65.7	67.6	71.4	72.4
Main heating fuel[2]				
Piped gas	50.6	46.6	45.1	45.1
Electricity	35.0	41.1	43.2	44.0
Fuel oil	7.0	5.2	4.6	4.5
Bottled gas	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.3

NA = Not applicable/not available. (1) Figure is for 2 or more bathrooms. (2) Not all heating fuels are shown here.

Fair Market Rents for Select Metropolitan Areas, 2023

Source: *Fair Market Rents FY 2023,* U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

	Number of bedrooms				
Metropolitan area	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Atlanta, GA	$1,345	$1,375	$1,553	$1,890	$2,308
Austin, TX	1,253	1,386	1,626	2,088	2,416
Baltimore, MD	1,082	1,254	1,548	2,009	2,298
Birmingham, AL	866	942	1,075	1,376	1,494
Boston, MA	2,025	2,198	2,635	3,207	3,540
Buffalo, NY	869	908	1,069	1,309	1,470
Charlotte, NC	1,154	1,180	1,333	1,691	2,183
Chicago, IL	1,158	1,255	1,440	1,827	2,172
Cincinnati, OH	731	839	1,093	1,464	1,645
Cleveland, OH	719	820	,998	1,296	1,369
Columbus, OH	842	941	1,163	1,426	1,577
Dallas, TX	1,259	1,326	1,565	1,972	2,572
Denver, CO	1,390	1,538	1,856	2,449	2,750
Detroit, MI	845	952	1,213	1,511	1,629
Hartford, CT	1,002	1,207	1,499	1,824	2,226

	Number of bedrooms				
Metropolitan area	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Honolulu, HI	1,563	1,716	2,247	3,193	3,827
Houston, TX	1,030	1,095	1,307	1,722	2,226
Indianapolis, IN	771	897	1,065	1,397	1,671
Jacksonville, FL	954	1,102	1,303	1,676	2,123
Kansas City, MO	885	1,002	1,164	1,530	1,777
Las Vegas, NV	1,046	1,212	1,457	2,071	2,464
Los Angeles, CA	1,534	1,747	2,222	2,888	3,170
Louisville, KY	776	876	1,052	1,395	1,602
Memphis, TN	800	902	1,032	1,365	1,584
Miami, FL	1,362	1,546	1,923	2,530	2,997
Milwaukee, WI	$766	$909	$1,092	$1,374	$1,499
Minneapolis, MN	1,007	1,149	1,410	1,916	2,209
Nashville, TN	1,218	1,245	1,406	1,758	2,173
New Orleans, LA	848	1,002	1,182	1,524	1,770
New York, NY	2,123	2,170	2,451	3,078	3,316
Oklahoma City, OK	775	821	1,016	1,353	1,536
Orlando, FL	1,338	1,422	1,616	2,064	2,503
Philadelphia, PA	1,081	1,218	1,470	1,789	2,079
Phoenix, AZ	1,344	1,467	1,740	2,386	2,716
Pittsburgh, PA	862	904	1,090	1,386	1,515
Portland, OR	1,500	1,610	1,839	2,574	2,995
Providence, RI	1,066	1,171	1,409	1,715	2,118
Richmond, VA	1,157	1,183	1,336	1,727	2,100
Riverside, CA	1,281	1,398	1,751	2,376	2,922
Sacramento, CA	1,277	1,400	1,756	2,496	2,907
St. Louis, MO	748	795	999	1,294	1,512
Salt Lake City, UT	1,051	1,258	1,504	2,061	2,308
San Antonio, TX	918	1,057	1,282	1,631	1,987
San Diego, CA	1,714	1,885	2,399	3,279	3,988
San Francisco, CA	2,156	2,665	3,188	3,912	4,283

	Number of bedrooms				
Metropolitan area	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
San Jose, CA	2,223	2,513	2,941	3,750	4,202
San Juan, PR	507	518	585	831	996
Seattle, WA	1,829	1,881	2,199	2,953	3,446
Tampa, FL	1,291	1,381	1,659	2,123	2,603
Washington, DC	1,589	1,615	1,838	2,299	2,742

Note: Figures are projections made in the previous fiscal year. Metropolitan areas include adjacent cities not shown here. Fair market rents are primarily used by HUD to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

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TRADE

U.S. Trade in Goods With Selected Countries and Major Areas, 2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *World Development Indicators 2022*, The World Bank

Weighted mean tariff rate is the average of tariffs applied to all products weighted by the product's share of the country's imports. A low tariff on a heavily imported product, therefore, has more impact on the weighted mean tariff rate than a high tariff on a product that is rarely imported. Weighted mean tariff rates in 2021 were generally based on 2020 trade data.

(trade in millions of dollars; top 25 countries as ranked by amount of total trade in goods with U.S.)

Rank	Country	Total trade with U.S.	U.S. exports to (rank)	U.S. imports from (rank)
1.	Canada	$665,546	$307,758 (1)	$357,788 (3)
2.	Mexico	661,140	276,491 (2)	384,649 (2)
3.	China[2]	656,378	151,442 (3)	504,935 (1)
4.	Japan	209,425	74,565 (4)	134,860 (5)
5.	Germany	200,548	65,333 (6)	135,216 (4)
6.	South Korea	160,861	65,942 (5)	94,919 (7)
7.	United Kingdom	117,789	61,425 (7)	56,364 (13)
8.	Taiwan	113,902	36,838 (11)	77,064 (8)
9.	India	113,225	40,052 (10)	73,173 (10)
10.	Vietnam	112,906	11,011 (29)	101,896 (6)
11.	Netherlands	88,186	53,080 (8)	35,105 (17)
12.	Ireland	87,482	13,785 (24)	73,697 (9)
13.	Switzerland	86,819	23,638 (17)	63,181 (11)
14.	Italy	82,611	21,661 (18)	60,951 (12)
15.	France	79,997	29,893 (15)	50,104 (15)
16.	Brazil	78,199	46,935 (9)	31,264 (18)
17.	Malaysia	71,291	15,174 (23)	56,117 (14)
18.	Singapore	64,791	35,286 (12)	29,505 (20)

19.	Thailand	60,003	12,652 (26)	47,351 (16)
20.	Belgium	54,717	33,721 (13)	20,996 (22)
21.	Australia	38,920	26,454 (16)	12,467 (33)
22.	Indonesia	36,432	9,379 (32)	27,053 (21)
23.	Russia	36,022	6,387 (39)	29,635 (19)
24.	Spain	34,918	16,332 (22)	18,586 (24)
25.	Hong Kong	34,010	29,894 (14)	4,116 (56)

Rank	Country	U.S. trade balance with (rank[1])	Weighted mean tariff rate
1.	Canada	–$50,029 (7)	1.5%
2.	Mexico	–108,158 (2)	1.2
3.	China[2]	–353,493 (1)	2.5
4.	Japan	–60,296 (5)	2.2
5.	Germany	–69,883 (4)	1.5
6.	South Korea	–28,976 (14)	5.5
7.	United Kingdom	5,061 (225)	1.3
8.	Taiwan	–40,226 (9)	NA
9.	India	–33,120 (13)	6.2
10.	Vietnam	–90,885 (3)	1.3
11.	Netherlands	17,975 (232)	1.5
12.	Ireland	–59,913 (6)	1.5
13.	Switzerland	–39,543 (10)	1.4
14.	Italy	–39,290 (11)	1.5
15.	France	–20,211 (16)	1.5
16.	Brazil	15,671 (231)	8.4
17.	Malaysia	–40,943 (8)	3.6
18.	Singapore	5,780 (226)	0.1
19.	Thailand	–34,698 (12)	3.5
20.	Belgium	12,725 (229)	1.5
21.	Australia	13,987 (230)	0.7
22.	Indonesia	–17,674 (17)	2.0
23.	Russia	–23,248 (15)	4.1
24.	Spain	–2,254 (39)	1.5
25.	Hong Kong	25,778 (233)	0.0

Major area/group	Total trade with U.S.	U.S. exports to	U.S. imports	U.S. trade balance

		(rank)	from (rank)	with (rank[1])
North America	$1,326,686	$584,249	$742,436	–$158,187
Europe	1,055,274	385,966	669,309	–283,343
Euro Area	683,403	247,979	435,423	–187,444
EU	762,144	271,700	490,444	–218,744
Africa	64,341	26,732	37,609	–10,877
OECD	2,802,419	1,153,859	1,648,560	–494,701
Pacific Rim Countries	1,418,587	458,352	960,235	–501,883
Asia-Near East	103,123	51,994	51,129	865
Asia-South	136,571	46,839	89,732	–42,894
ASEAN	379,393	93,555	285,839	–192,284
APEC	3,003,445	1,100,093	1,903,352	–803,259
South/Central America	295,868	174,843	121,026	53,817
Twenty Latin Amer. Reps.	932,816	435,098	497,719	–62,621
Latin Amer. Free Trade Association	852,498	386,565	465,933	–79,368
CAFTA-DR	68,670	38,750	29,920	8,829
Central Amer. Common Market	51,666	28,077	23,589	4,487
NATO Allies	1,447,734	631,536	816,198	–184,662
WORLD TOTAL	**4,585,411**	**1,754,300**	**2,831,111**	**–1,076,810**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Figures shown are on Census Bureau basis and are not seasonally adjusted. Figures may not equal totals due to rounding. Country grouping data reflect groups at the time of reporting. Rankings include territories as well as nations. (1) Rank by size of U.S. trade deficit. (2) Not incl. Hong Kong and Macau.

Countries With Highest and Lowest Mean Tariff Rates, 2020

Source: *World Development Indicators 2022,* The World Bank

HIGHEST TARIFF RATES

Rank	Country	Weighted mean tariff rate[1]
1.	Bermuda	24.07%
2.	Belize	18.69
3.	The Gambia	17.82

4.	Djibouti	17.56[2]
5.	The Bahamas	17.05[3]
6.	Cayman Islands	16.72[4]
7.	Fiji	16.62
8.	Central African Republic	16.44[5]
9.	Chad	16.36[4]
10.	Equatorial Guinea	15.63[6]
11.	Cameroon	15.46[7]
12.	Gabon	14.50[7]
13.	Nauru	14.39
14.	Venezuela	14.06
15.	Sierra Leone	14.05
16.	Solomon Islands	13.62
17.	Antigua and Barbuda	13.07
18.	Vanuatu	12.66
19.	Nigeria	12.37
20.	Guinea	12.23

LOWEST TARIFF RATES

Rank	**Country**	**Weighted mean tariff rate[1]**
1.	Hong Kong	0.00%
	Macau	0.00
	Sudan	0.00
4.	Brunei	0.02
5.	Singapore	0.05
6.	Georgia	0.21
7.	Chile	0.43
8.	Peru	0.66
9.	Australia	0.71
10.	Botswana	0.80
11.	New Zealand	0.85
12.	Mauritius	0.92
13.	Laos	0.97
14.	Albania	1.10
15.	Mexico	1.21[3]
16.	Moldova	1.26

	Namibia	1.26
18.	United Kingdom	1.28
19.	Vietnam	1.34
20.	Switzerland	1.36

(1) 2020 unless otherwise noted. (2) 2014. (3) 2018. (4) 2016. (5) 2017. (6) 2007. (7) 2019.

U.S. Exports and Imports by Principal Commodities, 2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

Item	Exports	Imports
Total[1]	**$1,754,300**	**$2,831,111**
Manufactured goods	**1,134,970**	**2,460,410**
Agricultural commodities	**176,542**	**171,096**
Food and live animals	**124,538**	**140,742**
Live animals other than fish	1,220	3,299
Meat and preparations	23,940	13,199
Dairy products and birds	6,692	2,731
Fish and preparations	4,829	27,866
Cereals and preparations	34,586	12,717
Vegetables and fruits	22,524	43,819
Sugar, preparations, and honey	2,014	5,708
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	3,018	15,472
Feeding stuff for animals	14,830	4,536
Miscellaneous edible products	10,884	11,396
Beverages and tobacco	**6,105**	**31,605**
Beverages	5,076	29,088
Tobacco and manufactures	1,029	2,516
Crude materials except fuels	**96,310**	**49,110**
Hides, skins, and furskins (raw)	1,169	51
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	29,541	1,235
Crude rubber	2,490	3,448
Cork and wood	7,171	15,949
Pulp and waste paper	9,352	4,021

Textile fibers including waste	7,633	1,438
Crude fertilizers	2,863	3,285
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	32,724	12,321
Crude animal and vegetable materials	3,368	7,362
Mineral fuels and lubricants	**235,781**	**216,013**
Coal, coke, and briquettes	10,307	1,069
Petroleum products and preparations	157,139	198,665
Gas, natural and manufactured	67,830	13,642
Electric current	505	2,637
Animal and vegetable oils	**3,446**	**9,676**
Animal oil and fat	1,092	703
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, crude	1,768	8,632
Animal or vegetable fats, processed	586	341
Chemicals and related products	**249,328**	**322,179**
Organic chemicals	42,536	56,470
Inorganic chemicals	12,569	12,492
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	7,628	5,028
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	69,604	157,657
Essential oil and reinoids	17,282	19,219
Fertilizers	$3,303	$9,545
Plastics in primary forms	41,218	21,784
Plastics in nonprimary forms	14,760	14,454
Chemical materials and products	40,428	25,530
Manufactured goods by material	**107,766**	**324,784**
Leather and leather manufactures	772	1,543
Rubber manufactures	8,785	24,188
Cork and wood manufactures	2,241	17,922
Paper and paperboard	14,915	17,320
Textile yarn, fabrics	11,388	36,813
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	11,751	47,072
Iron and steel	13,928	43,163
Nonferrous metals	18,509	66,828
Manufactures of metals	25,477	69,935
Machinery and transport equipment	**459,991**	**1,121,536**
Power-generating machinery	34,036	68,656
Specialized industrial machinery	52,084	61,488
Metalworking machinery	4,407	10,562

General industrial machinery	58,435	119,829
Office machinery	18,486	162,567
Telecommunications equipment	17,412	170,576
Electrical machinery	83,121	226,681
Road vehicles	111,529	271,708
Transport equipment	80,481	29,471
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**120,018**	**477,364**
Prefabricated buildings	2,208	14,982
Furniture	5,092	60,095
Travel goods	589	10,774
Apparel and clothing accessories	3,296	101,095
Footwear	818	26,925
Scientific and controlling equipment	50,493	70,877
Photographic equipment	6,479	17,248
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	51,043	175,368
Miscellaneous commodities	**74,985**	**138,102**
Special transactions	8,008	99,752
Coin, including gold coin	259	4,085
Coin, other than gold	106	44
Gold, nonmonetary	25,768	14,463
Low value estimate	40,845	19,758
Re-exports	**276,031**	**NA**
Agricultural commodities	5,757	NA
Manufactured goods	264,198	NA

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Total on Census Bureau basis; includes re-exports.

Trends in U.S. Foreign Trade, 1790-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

In 1790, U.S. exports and imports combined came to $43 mil, and there was a $3 mil trade deficit. The trade balance was positive for much of the 20th century, but the U.S. has had a trade deficit every year starting in 1976.

(in millions of dollars)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance

1790	$20	$23	–$3
1800	71	91	–20
1805	96	121	–25
1810	67	85	–19
1815	53	113	–60
1820	70	74	–5
1825	91	90	1
1830	72	63	9
1835	115	137	–22
1840	124	98	25
1845	106	113	–7
1850	144	174	–29
1855	219	258	–39
1860	334	354	–20
1865	166	239	–73
1870	393	436	–43
1875	513	533	–20
1880	836	668	168
1885	742	578	165
1890	858	789	69
1895	808	732	76
1900	$1,394	$850	$545
1905	1,519	1,118	401
1910	1,745	1,557	188
1915	2,769	1,674	1,094
1920	8,228	5,278	2,950
1925	4,910	4,227	683
1930	3,843	3,061	782
1935	2,283	2,047	235
1940	4,021	2,625	1,396
1945	9,806	4,159	5,646
1950	9,997	8,954	1,043
1955	14,298	11,566	2,732
1960	25,939	22,433	3,508
1965	35,285	30,621	4,664
1970	56,640	54,385	2,255
1975	132,585	120,181	12,403

1980	271,835	291,242	–19,407
1985	289,071	410,951	–121,879
1990	535,234	616,098	–80,865
1995	794,387	890,771	–96,384
2000	1,082,963	1,452,648	–369,685
2001	$1,015,366	$1,375,739	–$360,373
2002	986,096	1,406,762	–420,665
2003	1,028,186	1,524,428	–496,242
2004	1,168,120	1,778,957	–610,837
2005	1,291,503	2,008,046	–716,543
2006	1,463,992	2,227,524	–763,532
2007	1,660,813	2,371,812	–710,998
2008	1,849,585	2,561,937	–712,351
2009	1,592,791	1,987,563	–394,772
2010	1,872,318	2,375,408	–503,090
2011	2,143,551	2,698,074	–554,522
2012	2,247,453	2,773,359	–525,906
2013	2,313,121	2,759,982	–446,861
2014	2,392,615	2,876,566	–483,952
2015	2,280,778	2,771,554	–490,776
2016	2,240,823	2,720,281	–479,458
2017	2,394,477	2,904,821	–510,344
2018	2,542,462	3,121,057	–578,594
2019	2,546,276	3,105,952	–559,676
2020	2,158,651	2,812,640	–653,989
2021	2,556,638	3,401,685	–845,047

Note: Figures shown using balance of payments basis.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization is an international body that seeks to promote free trade by eliminating barriers to trade. Founded in 1995, the WTO had grown to 164 member countries as of Oct. 2022, with 25 others, including Belarus, Iran, Iraq, and Vatican City, granted observer status. International intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have also been granted observer status. With the

exception of Vatican City, observers must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers.

U.S. Trade in Goods and Services, 2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(top countries as ranked by amount of total trade with U.S.; in millions of dollars)

Country and category	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, except fuels
China			
U.S. exports to	$16,323	$270	$24,006
U.S. imports from	5,047	56	1,720
Trade balance	11,276	214	22,286
Canada			
U.S. exports to	24,759	1,842	8,215
U.S. imports from	29,692	1,315	21,157
Trade balance	–4,933	527	–12,942
Mexico			
U.S. exports to	20,247	366	9,983
U.S. imports from	29,182	9,771	2,998
Trade balance	–8,935	–9,405	6,986
Japan			
U.S. exports to	12,674	297	5,366
U.S. imports from	1,082	287	768
Trade balance	11,592	9,854	4,598
Germany			
U.S. exports to	1,199	127	4,109
U.S. imports from	1,822	354	2,223
Trade balance	–623	–228	1,885
South Korea			
U.S. exports to	8,212	167	3,017
U.S. imports from	1,097	258	534
Trade balance	7,116	–91	2,483
Vietnam			
U.S. exports to	1,786	95,306	3,089

U.S. imports from	4,424	49,348	315
Trade balance	–2,638	45,958	2,774

Country and category	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured goods
China			
U.S. exports to	$15,396	$22,630	$7,862
U.S. imports from	161	24,827	63,087
Trade balance	15,236	–2,197	–55,225
Canada			
U.S. exports to	22,704	41,685	39,786
U.S. imports from	108,740	32,366	52,093
Trade balance	–86,036	9,319	–12,307
Mexico			
U.S. exports to	41,937	35,250	34,099
U.S. imports from	16,210	9,013	30,469
Trade balance	25,727	26,237	3,630
Japan			
U.S. exports to	11,744	13,256	3,423
U.S. imports from	610	14,366	9,050
Trade balance	11,134	–1,110	–5,627
Germany			
U.S. exports to	2,048	12,239	5,113
U.S. imports from	344	34,020	13,775
Trade balance	1,704	–21,781	–8,663
South Korea			
U.S. exports to	16,073	8,900	2,676
U.S. imports from	4,021	9,471	10,980
Trade balance	12,051	–572	–8,305
Vietnam			
U.S. exports to	230	1,716	544
U.S. imports from	1,131	640	7,947
Trade balance	229	1,076	–7,403

Country and category	Machinery and transport equipment	Misc. manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions[1]	Total[2]

China				
U.S. exports to	$50,442	$12,722	$1,362	**$151,065**
U.S. imports from	268,510	168,107	9,970	**541,547**
Trade balance	–218,068	–155,385	–8,608	**–390,482**
Canada				
U.S. exports to	120,389	29,782	17,170	**307,001**
U.S. imports from	75,143	17,922	23,804	**365,738**
Trade balance	45,246	11,860	–6,634	**–58,737**
Mexico				
U.S. exports to	104,472	21,115	8,245	**276,459**
U.S. imports from	237,544	40,904	12,033	**388,378**
Trade balance	–133,072	–19,789	–3,788	**–111,919**
Japan				
U.S. exports to	17,487	9,538	1,161	**74,970**
U.S. imports from	97,489	11,903	3,773	**139,390**
Trade balance	–80,001	–2,365	–2,612	**–64,420**
Germany				
U.S. exports to	30,175	7,735	2,414	**65,174**
U.S. imports from	64,798	13,452	7,424	**138,241**
Trade balance	–34,624	–5,717	–5,010	**–73,067**
South Korea				
U.S. exports to	20,580	5,072	839	**65,772**
U.S. imports from	60,835	9,977	1,640	**98,821**
Trade balance	–40,255	–4,906	–801	**–33,049**
Vietnam				
U.S. exports to	2,787	599	96	**10,947**
U.S. imports from	48,382	45,867	546	**108,196**
Trade balance	45,595	–45,268	–451	**–97,248**

Note: Figures for exports are “free alongside ship” values; figures for imports are “cost, insurance, and freight” values. Neither is directly comparable with the Census Bureau basis shown in other tables in this section. Trade balance is with U.S.; subtracting imports from exports may not equal trade balance due to rounding. Total includes categories not shown here. (1) Not classified elsewhere. (2) Total includes animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, not shown separately.

Exchange Rates for Foreign Currencies, 1970-2021

Source: Federal Reserve Board

One U.S. dollar was worth the following amounts in each country's national currency; exchange rates are annual averages.

Country (currency)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Australia (dollar)	0.90	0.88	1.28	1.72	1.09
Austria (schilling; euro)	25.88	12.95	11.37	1.08	0.75
Belgium (franc; euro)	49.68	29.24	33.42	1.08	0.75
Brazil (real)	NA	NA	NA	1.83	1.76
Canada (dollar)	1.01	1.17	1.17	1.49	1.03
China (yuan)	NA	NA	4.79	8.28	6.77
Denmark (krone)	7.49	5.63	6.19	8.10	5.63
France (franc; euro)	5.52	4.22	5.45	1.08	0.75
Germany[1] (mark; euro)	3.65	1.82	1.62	1.08	0.75
Greece (drachma; euro)	30.00	42.62	158.51	365.92	0.75
Hong Kong (dollar)	NA	NA	7.79	7.79	7.77
India (rupee)	7.58	7.89	17.50	45.00	45.65
Ireland (pound; euro)	2.40	2.06	1.66	1.08	0.75
Italy (lira; euro)	623.00	856.00	1,198.00	1.08	0.75
Japan (yen)	357.60	226.63	144.79	107.80	87.78
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.09	2.18	2.71	3.80	3.22
Mexico (peso[2])	NA	NA	NA	9.46	12.62
Netherlands (guilder; euro)	3.60	2.0	1.82	1.08	0.75
Norway (krone)	7.14	4.94	6.26	8.81	6.05
Portugal (escudo;	28.75	50.08	142.55	1.08	0.75

euro)					
Singapore (dollar)	3.08	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.36
South Korea (won)	310.57	607.43	707.76	1,130.90	1,155.74
Spain (peseta; euro)	69.72	71.76	101.93	1.08	0.75
Sweden (krona)	5.17	4.23	5.92	9.17	7.20
Switzerland (franc)	4.32	1.68	1.39	1.69	1.04
Taiwan (dollar)	NA	NA	26.92	31.26	31.50
Thailand (baht)	21.00	20.48	25.58	40.21	31.70
United Kingdom (pound)	0.42	0.43	0.56	0.66	0.65

Country (currency)	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Australia (dollar)	1.33	1.34	1.44	1.45	1.33
Austria (schilling; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Belgium (franc; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Brazil (real)	3.34	3.65	3.94	5.16	5.40
Canada (dollar)	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.25
China (yuan)	6.28	6.61	6.91	6.90	6.45
Denmark (krone)	6.73	6.31	6.67	6.54	6.29
France (franc; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Germany[1] (mark; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Greece (drachma; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Hong Kong (dollar)	7.75	7.84	7.84	7.76	7.77
India (rupee)	64.11	68.37	70.38	74.14	73.94
Ireland (pound; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Italy (lira; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Japan (yen)	121.05	110.40	109.02	106.78	109.84
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.90	4.03	4.14	4.20	4.14
Mexico (peso[2])	15.87	19.22	19.25	21.55	20.28
Netherlands (guilder; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Norway (krone)	8.07	8.13	8.80	9.43	8.60
Portugal (escudo; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85

Singapore (dollar)	1.37	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.34
South Korea (won)	1,130.96	1,099.29	1,165.80	1,180.56	1,144.89
Spain (peseta; euro)	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.85
Sweden (krona)	8.44	8.69	9.46	9.22	8.58
Switzerland (franc)	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.94	0.91
Taiwan (dollar)	31.74	30.13	30.90	29.46	27.94
Thailand (baht)	34.24	32.30	31.04	31.31	32.01
United Kingdom (pound)	0.65	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.73

NA = Not available. **Note:** The euro, the European Union's single currency, replaced the national currencies in the EU nations shown above. Since 1999 (or 2001 in the case of Greece), the euro has been fixed at the following conversion rates: 13.7603 Austrian schillings, 40.3399 Belgian francs, 6.55957 French francs, 1.95583 German marks, 340.750 Greek drachmas, 0.787564 Irish pounds, 1,936.27 Italian lire, 2.20371 Netherlands guilders, 200.482 Portuguese escudos, and 166.386 Spanish pesetas. (1) West Germany before 1991. (2) Mexico re-based its currency in 1993; earlier values are not comparable.

Top U.S. Trading Partners, 1985-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars; top five countries as ranked by amount of total trade with U.S. in 2021)

Country/category	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Canada					
U.S. exports to	$47,251	$83,674	$127,226	$178,941	$211,899
U.S. imports from	69,006	91,380	144,370	230,838	290,384
Trade balance	–21,755	–7,706	–17,144	–51,897	–78,486
Mexico					
U.S. exports to	13,635	28,279	46,292	111,349	120,248
U.S. imports from	19,132	30,157	62,100	135,926	170,109
Trade balance	–5,497	–1,878	–15,808	–24,577	–49,861
China					
U.S. exports	3,856	4,806	11,754	16,185	41,192
U.S. imports from	3,862	15,237	45,543	100,018	243,470
Trade balance	–6	–10,431	–33,790	–83,833	–202,278
Japan					
U.S. exports to	22,631	48,580	64,343	64,924	54,681
U.S. imports from	68,783	89,684	123,479	146,479	138,004

Trade balance	–46,152	–41,105	–59,137	–81,555	–83,323
Germany					
U.S. exports to	9,050	18,760	22,394	29,448	34,184
U.S. imports from	20,239	28,162	36,844	58,513	84,751
Trade balance	–11,189	–9,402	–14,450	–29,065	–50,567

Country/category	**2010**	**2015**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Canada					
U.S. exports to	$249,257	$280,855	$292,820	$255,392	$307,611
U.S. imports from	277,637	296,305	318,778	270,313	357,160
Trade balance	–28,380	–15,450	–25,958	–14,921	–49,549
Mexico					
U.S. exports to	163,665	236,460	256,316	211,481	276,459
U.S. imports from	229,986	296,433	356,157	325,212	384,706
Trade balance	–66,321	–59,973	–99,841	–113,731	–108,247
China					
U.S. exports	91,911	115,873	106,448	124,485	151,065
U.S. imports from	364,953	483,202	450,760	434,749	506,367
Trade balance	–273,042	–367,328	–344,312	–310,264	–355,302
Japan					
U.S. exports to	60,472	62,388	74,497	63,756	74,970
U.S. imports from	120,552	131,446	143,586	119,499	135,133
Trade balance	–60,080	–69,058	–69,089	–55,743	–60,163
Germany					
U.S. exports to	48,155	49,979	60,069	57,433	65,174
U.S. imports from	82,450	124,888	127,509	115,069	135,224
Trade balance	–34,295	–74,909	–67,440	–57,636	–70,050

Note: Figures shown are on Census Bureau basis.

Busiest U.S. Ports, 2020

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(figures in millions of short tons; ranked by total tonnage handled)

Rank	**Port**	**Domestic**	**Foreign**	**Total**
1.	Houston, TX	79.2	196.8	275.9
2.	South Louisiana, LA	112.4	112.7	225.1
3.	Corpus Christi, TX	25.1	125.7	150.8

4.	New York, NY-NJ	40.1	83.6	123.7
5.	New Orleans, LA	43.2	37.8	81.1
6.	Long Beach, CA	13.5	65.7	79.2
7.	Baton Rouge, LA	43.4	28.3	71.7
8.	Beaumont, TX	24.8	45.8	70.6
9.	Los Angeles, CA	4.5	55.0	59.5
10.	Virginia, VA	5.0	53.1	58.0
11.	Mobile, AL	18.8	34.4	53.2
12.	Plaquemines, LA	25.9	20.9	46.8
13.	Savannah, GA	1.1	42.3	43.5
14.	Lake Charles, LA	20.3	22.7	43.1
15.	Port Arthur, TX	17.3	23.9	41.2
16.	Freeport, TX	4.2	34.6	38.7
17.	Mid-Ohio Valley, OH-WV	35.9	0.0	35.9
18.	Baltimore, MD	4.2	31.0	35.2
19.	Cincinnati-N. Kentucky, OH-KY	34.5	0.0	34.5
20.	Texas City, TX	12.5	21.2	33.7
21.	St. Louis, MO-IL	30.5	0.0	30.5
22.	Huntington-Tristate, KY-OH-WV	29.7	0.0	29.7
23.	Philadelphia, PA	11.6	16.9	28.5
24.	Tampa, FL	15.9	12.6	28.5
25.	Valdez, AK	23.0	2.1	25.1
26.	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	19.4	5.7	25.1
27.	Charleston, SC	1.8	23.1	24.9
28.	Indiana (Northern District), IN	24.1	0.6	24.7
29.	Jackson County, MS	8.3	14.8	23.1
30.	Seattle, WA	4.8	18.1	23.0
31.	Tacoma, WA	4.2	17.4	21.6
32.	Richmond, CA	6.3	14.8	21.1
33.	Portland, OR	6.4	14.3	20.7
34.	Everglades, FL	11.2	9.3	20.4
35.	South Jersey, NJ	8.4	11.9	20.3
36.	Oakland, CA	1.3	18.1	19.4
37.	Kalama, WA	1.4	16.7	18.1
38.	Jacksonville, FL	7.9	8.8	16.7
39.	Pittsburgh, PA	15.5	0.0	15.5

40.	New Bourbon, MO	15.5	0.0	15.5
41.	Mid-America, IL-IA-MO	15.0	0.0	15.0
42.	Illinois Waterway, IL	14.9	0.0	14.9
43.	Two Harbors, MN	11.7	1.8	13.5
44.	Boston, MA	3.4	9.9	13.3
45.	Honolulu, HI	11.4	0.8	12.3
46.	Galveston, TX	5.2	6.7	11.9
47.	Longview, WA	1.1	9.9	11.1
48.	Vancouver, WA	2.6	7.6	10.2
49.	Cleveland-Cuyahoga, OH	7.7	1.8	9.4
50.	San Juan, PR	4.6	4.7	9.3

World's Busiest Ports, 2016-20

Source: Lloyd's List
(ranked by throughput volume in 2020 as measured in thousands of twenty-ft equivalent units (TEUs))

		Volume (TEUs)				
Rank	**Port**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
1.	Shanghai, China	37,133	40,233	42,010	43,303	43,503
2.	Singapore	30,904	33,667	36,599	37,196	36,871
3.	Ningbo-Zhoushan, China	21,560	24,607	26,351	27,530	28,720
4.	Shenzhen, China	23,979	25,209	25,740	25,770	26,550
5.	Guangzhou, China	18,858	20,370	21,922	23,236	23,505
6.	Qingdao, China	18,010	18,262	19,315	21,010	22,010
7.	Busan, South Korea	19,456	20,493	21,663	21,992	21,824
8.	Tianjin, China	14,490	15,040	15,972	17,264	18,353
9.	Hong Kong, China	19,813	20,770	19,596	18,361	17,953
10.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	12,385	13,734	14,513	14,811	14,349
11.	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	14,772	15,368	14,954	14,111	13,488
12.	Port Klang, Malaysia	13,170	11,978	12,316	13,581	13,244
13.	Antwerp, Belgium	10,037	10,451	11,100	11,860	12,031
14.	Xiamen, China	9,614	10,380	10,702	11,122	11,410
15.	Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	8,281	8,261	8,961	9,100	9,800
16.	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	10,465	10,271	10,446	10,429	9,622
17.	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	8,857	9,343	9,459	9,338	9,213

Rank	Port	Volume (TEUs) 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
18.	Hamburg, Germany	8,910	8,860	8,730	9,274	8,540
19.	Long Beach, CA, U.S.	6,775	7,545	8,091	7,632	8,113
20.	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	5,888	6,156	6,586	7,531	7,854

Rank	Port	Percent change 2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Shanghai, China	8.3%	4.4%	3.1%	0.5%
2.	Singapore	8.9	8.7	1.6	–0.9
3.	Ningbo-Zhoushan, China	14.1	7.1	4.5	4.3
4.	Shenzhen, China	5.1	2.1	0.1	3.0
5.	Guangzhou, China	8.0	7.6	6.0	1.2
6.	Qingdao, China	1.4	5.8	8.8	4.8
7.	Busan, South Korea	5.3	5.7	1.5	–0.8
8.	Tianjin, China	3.8	6.2	8.1	6.3
9.	Hong Kong, China	4.8	–5.7	–6.3	–2.2
10.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	10.9	5.7	2.1	–3.1
11.	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	4.0	–2.7	–5.6	–4.4
12.	Port Klang, Malaysia	–9.1	2.8	10.3	–2.5
13.	Antwerp, Belgium	4.1	6.2	6.8	1.4
14.	Xiamen, China	8.0	3.1	3.9	2.6
15.	Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia	–0.2	8.5	1.6	7.7
16.	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	–1.9	1.7	–0.2	–7.7
17.	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	5.5	1.2	–1.3	–1.3
18.	Hamburg, Germany	–0.6	–1.5	6.2	–7.9
19.	Long Beach, CA, U.S.	11.4	7.2	–5.7	6.3
20.	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	4.6	7.0	14.3	4.3

Note: A TEU is the size of a typical shipping container.

Value of Freight Shipments by Transportation Mode, 2012-20

Source: Freight Analysis Framework, U.S. Dept. of Transportation
(value in billions of 2012 dollars)

	2012

Mode of transportation	2012			
	Total	Domestic	Exports	Imports
Mode of transportation	Total	Domestic	Exports	Imports
Truck	$10,929	$10,251	$366	$311
Rail	582	411	63	109
Water	631	270	73	288
Air[1]	1,067	135	461	472
Multiple modes and mail	3,246	1,746	552	947
Pipeline	1,233	1,150	13	70
Other and unknown	40	1	17	22
Total	**17,729**	**13,965**	**1,545**	**2,219**

Mode of transportation	2020			
	Total	Domestic	Exports	Imports
Truck	$12,748	$11,850	$465	$433
Rail	700	487	74	138
Water	689	321	121	248
Air[1]	1,569	171	647	751
Multiple modes and mail	4,199	2,078	824	1,296
Pipeline	1,585	1,423	72	90
Other and unknown	106	1	27	79
Total	**21,596**	**16,330**	**2,230**	**3,035**

Note: Imports and exports that pass through the U.S. from a foreign origin to a foreign destination by any mode not included. All truck, rail, water, and pipeline movements that involve more than one mode, including exports and imports that change mode at international gateways, are included in multiple modes and mail to avoid double counting. (1) Including truck-air.

Merchant Fleets of the World, 2021

Source: *Review of Maritime Transport, 2021,* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
(ranked by dead-weight tonnage under flag of registration as of Jan. 1, 2021)

Flag of registration	Number of ships	Percent of total world ships	Dead-weight tonnage	Percent of total world tonnage	Average vessel size (dead-	Tonnage change, 2020-21

					weight tons)	
1. Panama	7,980	8%	344,200	16.1%	43,133	4.6%
2. Liberia	3,942	4	300,088	14.1	76,126	8.9
3. Marshall Islands	3,817	4	274,041	12.8	71,795	4.7
4. Hong Kong (China)	2,718	3	205,092	9.6	75,457	1.8
5. Singapore	3,321	3	136,400	6.4	41,072	–2.6
6. Malta	2,137	2	116,407	5.5	54,472	0.5
7. China	6,653	7	107,583	5.0	16,171	5.0
8. The Bahamas	1,323	1	74,289	3.5	56,152	–4.3
9. Greece	1,236	1	64,850	3.0	52,468	–6.0
10. Japan	5,201	5	39,091	1.8	7,516	–3.6
11. Cyprus	1,051	1	33,976	1.6	32,328	–1.6
12. Indonesia	10,427	10	28,750	1.3	2,757	6.0
13. Denmark	602	1	24,735	1.2	41,089	6.9
14. Madeira	578	1	22,726	1.1	39,318	9.7
15. Norway	671	1	22,093	1.0	32,926	5.7
16. Isle of Man	319	0	22,011	1.0	68,999	–8.7
17. Iran	893	1	20,417	1.0	22,863	3.1
18. India	1,801	2	17,054	0.8	9,469	–2.1
19. South Korea	1,904	2	15,723	0.7	8,258	4.9
20. Saudi Arabia	392	0	13,662	0.6	34,853	–1.7
21. United States	3,625	4	12,456	0.6	3,436	–0.4
22. United Kingdom	927	1	12,063	0.6	13,013	–0.2
23. Italy	1,296	1	11,255	0.5	8,685	–6.1
24. Russia	2,873	3	10,899	0.5	3,794	10.4
25. Vietnam	1,926	2	10,269	0.5	5,332	12.1
26. Malaysia	1,769	2	10,231	0.5	5,783	–1.6
27. Belgium	201	0	9,603	0.4	47,774	–4.5
28. Bermuda	147	0	8,053	0.4	54,781	3.0
29. Germany	598	1	7,618	0.4	12,740	–10.7
30. Taiwan	429	0	7,136	0.3	16,635	5.3
World total	**99,800**	**100**	**2,134,640**	**100.0**	**21,389**	**3.0**

Note: World total includes flags of registration not shown.

U.S. International Transactions, 1970-2021

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

CURRENT ACCOUNT	1970	1980	1990	2000
Exports of goods and services and income payments (credits)	**$68,388**	**$344,440**	**$712,128**	**$1,469,648**
Goods	42,469	224,250	387,401	784,940
Services	14,171	47,585	147,833	290,381
Primary income receipts	11,748	72,605	176,894	356,706
Imports of goods and services and income payments (debits)	**66,055**	**342,124**	**791,097**	**1,873,098**
Goods	39,866	249,750	498,438	1,231,722
Services	14,519	41,492	117,660	216,115
Primary income payments	5,514	42,533	148,345	338,637
Secondary income payments (current transfers)[1]	6,156	8,349	26,654	86,624
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Capital transfer receipts, other credits	NA	NA	0	35
Capital transfer payments, other debits	NA	NA	7,220	36
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets[2]	9,336	86,968	103,985	587,682
Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities[2]	7,226	62,036	162,109	1,066,074
Balance on current account	**2,331**	**2,318**	**–78,969**	**–403,450**
Balance on capital account	**NA**	**NA**	**–7,221**	**–1**
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (–) from financial-acct. transactions[3]	2,331	2,318	–86,190	–403,451

CURRENT ACCOUNT	2010	2015	2020	2021
Exports of goods and services and income payments (credits)	**$2,623,991**	**$3,207,288**	**$3,260,095**	**$3,780,154**
Goods	1,290,279	1,511,381	1,432,218	1,761,364
Services	562,759	755,310	726,433	795,273
Primary income receipts	680,169	810,073	936,236	1,052,080
Imports of goods and services and income payments (debits)	**3,055,256**	**3,615,053**	**3,879,793**	**4,626,508**
Goods	1,938,950	2,273,249	2,346,103	2,851,660
Services	409,313	491,966	466,537	550,025
Primary income payments	511,948	606,464	773,146	912,587
Secondary income payments (current transfers)[1]	195,045	243,372	294,008	312,236
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Capital transfer receipts, other credits	0	0	372	3,864
Capital transfer payments, other debits	157	42	5,903	6,338
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets[2]	958,703	202,208	943,091	1,278,599
Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities[2]	1,391,042	501,121	1,634,965	1,977,294
Balance on current account	**–431,265**	**–407,764**	**–619,698**	**–846,354**
Balance on capital account	**–157**	**–42**	**–5,532**	**–2,474**
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (–) from financial-acct. transactions[3]	–431,422	–407,807	–696,980	–740,597

NA = Not available or applicable. (1) Includes U.S. government and private transfers, such as U.S. government grants and pensions, fines and penalties, withholding taxes, personal transfers (remittances), insurance-related transfers, and other current transfers. (2) Excludes financial derivatives. (3)

Net lending means that U.S. residents are net suppliers of funds to foreign residents, and net borrowing means the opposite. Net lending or net borrowing can be computed from current- and capital-account transactions or from financial-account transactions.

U.S. International Direct Investments, 1990-2021

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

	U.S. direct investment abroad				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
All countries[1]	**$430,521**	**$1,316,247**	**$3,741,910**	**$6,085,708**	**$6,489,012**
Canada	69,508	132,472	295,206	373,823	406,356
Europe[1]	**214,739**	**687,320**	**2,034,559**	**3,628,811**	**3,981,383**
Austria	1,113	2,872	11,485	4,585	4,632
Belgium	9,464	17,973	43,975	66,901	61,934
Czechia	NA	1,228	5,268	5,086	5,253
Denmark	1,726	5,270	11,802	15,793	16,414
Finland	544	1,342	1,597	3,454	6,487
France	19,164	42,628	78,320	104,635	106,167
Germany	27,609	55,508	103,319	151,475	170,218
Greece	282	795	1,775	157	303
Hungary	NA	1,920	4,237	12,800	11,436
Ireland	5,894	35,903	158,851	373,443	556,599
Italy	14,063	23,484	27,137	27,441	28,096
Luxembourg	1,697	27,849	272,206	713,615	715,591
Netherlands	19,120	115,429	514,689	829,352	885,305
Norway	4,209	4,379	28,541	21,325	30,554
Poland	NA	3,884	13,152	12,920	13,372
Portugal	897	2,664	2,612	2,151	2,154
Russia	NA	1,147	10,040	13,243	12,298
Spain	7,868	21,236	52,390	37,712	38,956
Sweden	1,787	25,959	23,275	57,561	57,698
Switzerland	25,099	55,377	119,891	225,230	216,116
Turkey	522	1,826	4,155	6,221	6,190
UK	72,707	230,762	501,247	918,147	1,005,470

	U.S. direct investment abroad				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
Latin America[1]	**71,413**	**266,576**	**752,788**	**1,028,615**	**1,017,716**
Argentina	2,531	17,488	11,747	12,073	12,543
The Bahamas	4,004	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbados	252	2,141	7,524	48,996	36,419
Bermuda	20,169	60,114	265,524	324,592	278,842
Brazil	14,384	36,717	66,963	66,476	67,547
Chile	1,896	10,052	30,747	23,426	22,582
Colombia	1,677	3,693	6,181	6,844	6,802
Costa Rica	251	1,716	1,827	2,569	2,807
Curaçao[2]	–4,501	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dom. Rep.	529	1,143	1,432	2,411	2,722
Ecuador	280	832	1,283	193	70
Honduras	262	399	936	1,107	1,251
Mexico	10,313	39,352	85,751	104,351	110,684
Panama	9,289	30,758	5,156	3,900	3,460
Peru	599	3,130	7,196	7,260	7,544
UK isls. in Caribbean[3]	5,929	33,451	191,680	333,792	371,601
Venezuela	1,087	10,531	10,255	2,595	2,630
Africa[1]	**3,650**	**11,891**	**54,816**	**44,562**	**44,808**
Egypt	1,231	1,998	12,599	11,001	11,697
Nigeria	–401	470	5,058	6,686	5,920
South Africa	775	3,562	6,017	7,242	7,553
Middle East[1]	**3,959**	**10,863**	**34,431**	**79,431**	**81,280**
Israel	746	3,735	9,464	39,461	41,302
Kuwait	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lebanon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	1,899	3,661	7,436	10,793	11,875
UAE	409	683	4,935	15,892	16,241
Asia and Pacific[1]	**64,718**	**207,125**	**570,111**	**930,464**	**957,469**
Australia	15,110	34,838	125,421	169,669	167,193
China	354	11,140	58,996	115,026	118,186

	U.S. direct investment abroad				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
Hong Kong	6,055	27,447	41,264	86,303	86,836
India	372	2,379	24,666	42,257	45,448
Indonesia	3,207	8,904	10,558	13,164	15,737
Japan	22,599	57,091	113,523	121,809	118,746
Korea, South	2,695	8,968	26,233	34,300	38,115
Malaysia	1,466	7,910	11,791	12,114	12,537
New Zealand	3,156	4,271	6,724	11,715	12,129
Philippines	1,355	3,638	5,399	4,548	4,724
Singapore	3,975	24,133	102,778	273,137	294,540
Taiwan	2,226	7,836	22,188	17,939	16,768
Thailand	1,790	5,824	12,999	16,693	15,474

	Foreign direct investment in U.S.				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
All countries[1]	**$394,911**	**$1,256,867**	**$2,280,044**	**$4,471,403**	**$4,977,492**
Canada	29,544	114,309	192,463	495,327	527,896
Europe[1]	**247,320**	**887,014**	**1,659,774**	**2,807,583**	**3,186,004**
Austria	625	3,007	4,532	15,419	16,202
Belgium	3,900	14,787	69,565	65,495	71,571
Czechia	NA	NA	65	NA	NA
Denmark	819	4,025	7,772	30,179	34,625
Finland	1,504	8,875	4,943	7,828	10,086
France	18,650	125,740	189,763	284,194	276,146
Germany	28,232	122,412	203,077	347,965	403,646
Greece	94	659	–41	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	5,287	39,266	NA	NA
Ireland	1,340	25,523	24,097	235,448	269,429
Italy	1,524	6,576	20,142	31,999	34,373
Luxembourg	2,195	58,930	170,309	334,680	382,914
Netherlands	64,671	138,894	234,408	506,276	629,523
Norway	773	2,665	10,478	30,360	32,498
Poland	29	57	4,386	NA	NA
Portugal	–19	–68	204	NA	NA
Russia	NA	118	5,689	NA	NA

	Foreign direct investment in U.S.				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
Spain	792	5,068	43,095	85,090	79,253
Sweden	5,484	21,991	38,780	60,155	71,453
Switzerland	17,674	64,719	180,642	275,208	282,279
Turkey	20	188	749	NA	NA
UK	98,676	277,613	400,435	421,766	512,431
Latin America[1]	**20,168**	**53,691**	**62,130**	**211,186**	**239,855**
Argentina	420	364	464	NA	NA
The Bahamas	1,535	1,254	1,753	1,865	2,023
Barbados	191	1,560	706	NA	NA
Bermuda	1,550	18,336	365	48,506	49,488
Brazil	377	882	1,357	7,041	8,017
Chile	5	24	391	NA	NA
Colombia	55	2	382	NA	NA
Costa Rica	–2	2	–48	NA	NA
Curaçao[2]	12,974	3,807	2,819	1,193	1,116
Dom. Rep.	0	79	–142	NA	NA
Ecuador	6	29	77	NA	NA
Honduras	8	–3	7	NA	NA
Mexico	575	7,462	10,970	20,645	28,012
Panama	4,188	3,819	952	1,800	1,872
Peru	NA	–13	182		
UK isls. in Caribbean[3]	–2,979	15,191	38,477	101,906	116,392
Venezuela	496	792	3,122	1,381	1,075
Africa[1]	**505**	**2,700**	**2,265**	**9,861**	**10,333**
Egypt	1	–4	–277	NA	NA
Nigeria	–17	NA	23	NA	NA
South Africa	10	704	699	3,558	4,103
Middle East[1]	**4,425**	**6,506**	**16,808**	**41,238**	**42,356**
Israel	640	3,012	8,714	10,608	11,253
Kuwait	NA	NA	NA	1,423	1,433
Lebanon	NA	NA	NA	2	–1
Saudi Arabia	1,811	NA	NA	6,395	6,181

	Foreign direct investment in U.S.				
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2021**
UAE	99	64	747	20,340	21,160
Asia and Pacific[1]	**92,948**	**192,647**	**346,605**	**906,208**	**971,048**
Australia	6,542	18,775	35,632	85,802	97,745
China	NA	277	3,300	36,785	38,249
Hong Kong	1,511	1,493	4,440	14,069	14,429
India	NA	96	4,102	1,679	2,947
Indonesia	25	16	138	NA	NA
Japan	83,091	159,690	255,012	651,075	690,022
Korea, South	–1,009	3,110	15,746	63,137	72,521
Malaysia	56	310	338	1,036	1,086
New Zealand	157	395	584	2,395	2,729
Philippines	77	47	103	NA	NA
Singapore	1,289	5,087	21,517	28,427	30,167
Taiwan	836	3,174	4,642	17,972	17,336
Thailand	150	132	158	NA	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** On a historical cost basis. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise resident in another economy. Ownership or control of 10% or more of the voting securities of an entity in another economy is the threshold for separating direct investment from other types of investment. (1) Totals and subtotals include countries or territories not shown in table. (2) Curaçao figures before 2010 are for the entire Netherlands Antilles, a confederation that ended in 2010. (3) Incl. British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

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TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Top Motor Vehicle Producing Nations, 2021

Source: International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (OICA)

(in thousands of units; ranked by total production)

Nation	Total motor vehicles	Cars	Commercial vehicles[1]	% change, 2020-21[2]
China[3]	26,082	21,408	4,674	3%
U.S.	9,167	1,563	7,604	4
Japan	7,847	6,619	1,228	–3
India	4,399	3,631	768	30
South Korea	3,462	3,163	300	–1
Germany	3,309	3,096	213	–12
Mexico	3,146	708	2,437	–1
Brazil	2,248	1,708	540	12
Spain	2,098	1,662	436	–8
Thailand	1,686	595	1,091	18
Russia	1,566	1,353	214	9
France	1,351	918	433	3
Turkey	1,276	783	493	–2
Indonesia	1,122	890	232	63
Canada	1,115	288	827	–19
Czechia	1,111	1,105	6	–4
Slovakia	1,000	1,000	0	1
UK	932	860	73	–6
Italy	796	442	353	2

South Africa	499	239	260	12
Malaysia	482	446	35	–1%
Poland	439	261	179	–3
Argentina	435	184	251	69
Romania	421	421	0	–4
Morocco	403	338	65	23
Hungary	394	394	0	–3
Portugal	290	229	61	10
Taiwan	265	197	69	8
Belgium	261	224	37	–2
Uzbekistan	242	237	5	–15
Austria	137	125	12	9
Slovenia	96	96	0	–32
Finland	93	93	0	8
Kazakhstan	92	81	12	24
Egypt	24	24	0	0
Serbia	21	21	0	–9
Others	1,829	1,645	184	NA
NAFTA	**13,428**	**2,560**	**10,868**	**0**
Total	**80,146**	**57,054**	**23,092**	**3**

NA = Not applicable. NAFTA = North American Free Trade Agreement. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Includes light commercial vehicles, heavy trucks, coaches, and buses. (2) Percent change in number of total motor vehicles. (3) Not including Taiwan.

World Motor Vehicle Production, 1950-2021

Source: For 1950-90, American Automobile Manufacturers Assn.; 2000-12, Automotive News Data Center and R.L. Polk; 2013-21, OICA

(in thousands of units)

Year	U.S.	Canada	Europe[1]	Japan
1950	8,006	388	1,991	32
1960	7,905	398	6,837	482
1970	8,284	1,160	13,049	5,289
1980	8,010	1,324	15,496	11,043
1990	9,783	1,928	18,866	13,487
2000	12,832	2,952	17,678	10,145
2005	12,018	2,665	20,855	10,800
2010	7,632	2,074	19,371	9,197
2011	8,462	2,127	20,709	7,901
2012	10,142	2,454	22,324	9,448
2013	11,066	2,380	19,923	9,630
2014	11,661	2,394	20,430	9,775
2015	12,100	2,283	21,096	9,278
2016	12,198	2,370	21,700	9,205
2017	11,190	2,200	22,161	9,694
2018	10,986	2,000	21,273	9,201
2019	10,880	1,917	21,312	9,684
2020	8,222	1,377	16,921	8,068
2021	9,167	1,115	16,331	7,847

Year	Other	World total	U.S. % of world total
1950	160	10,577	75.7%
1960	866	16,488	47.9
1970	1,637	29,419	28.2
1980	2,692	38,565	20.8
1990	4,496	48,554	20.1
2000	16,098	59,704	21.5
2005	20,691	67,892	17.7
2010	35,036	73,311	10.4
2011	36,828	76,027	11.1

2012	36,714	81,082	12.5
2013	44,508	87,507	12.6
2014	45,536	89,776	12.9
2015	46,024	90,781	13.3
2016	49,504	94,977	12.8
2017	52,058	97,303	11.5
2018	48,079	91,539	12.0
2019	47,994	91,787	11.9
2020	42,434	77,622	11.4
2021	45,686	80,146	11.4

Note: Data may not be fully comparable across all years because they are derived from different sources. Number of units may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Prior to 2004, numbers exclude Eastern European production.

Passenger Cars Imported Into the U.S. by Country of Origin, 1970-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in number of units)

Year	Mexico	Japan	Canada	S. Korea	Germany[1]
1970	NA	381,338	692,783	NA	674,945
1975	0	695,573	733,766	NA	370,012
1980	1	1,991,502	594,770	NA	338,711
1985	13,647	2,527,467	1,144,805	NA	473,110
1990	215,986	1,867,794	1,220,221	201,475	245,286
1995	462,800	1,114,360	1,552,691	131,718	204,932
2000	933,948	1,837,631	2,138,825	568,153	491,704
2005	693,149	1,832,534	1,967,985	730,500	547,191
2010	902,565	1,569,220	1,741,493	515,601	506,053
2013	1,127,375	1,722,119	2,009,140	759,964	657,832
2014	1,290,183	1,530,386	2,022,449	895,141	624,891

2015	1,438,840	1,609,709	1,969,502	1,065,972	639,879
2016	1,417,616	1,714,368	2,010,907	1,001,021	555,577
2017	1,724,526	1,731,889	1,850,765	929,530	502,059
2018	1,934,412	1,729,301	1,641,534	831,164	458,829
2019	2,018,770	1,734,743	1,558,959	916,610	413,528
2020	1,528,214	1,402,501	1,194,399	874,236	286,399
2021	1,394,258	1,351,829	954,953	826,483	299,275

Year	UK	Italy	Sweden	France	Total[2]
1970	76,257	42,523	57,844	37,114	2,013,420
1975	67,106	102,344	51,993	15,647	2,074,653
1980	32,517	46,899	61,496	47,386	3,116,448
1985	24,474	8,689	142,640	42,882	4,397,679
1990	27,271	11,045	93,084	1,976	3,944,602
1995	42,450	1,031	82,593	14	3,624,428
2000	81,079	3,129	86,707	28,024	6,326,013
2005	184,716	5,377	93,736	412	6,564,844
2010	96,689	4,298	38,749	4,153	5,668,111
2013	115,326	14,289	21,617	12,694	6,682,557
2014	105,135	21,607	26,443	25,292	6,813,003
2015	134,413	132,340	37,789	28,034	7,420,613
2016	199,611	133,002	47,769	16,497	7,482,316
2017	217,341	159,802	58,492	9,801	7,660,401
2018	235,133	153,426	43,359	5,091	7,551,409
2019	213,528	102,641	60,147	2,413	7,478,857
2020	138,742	91,692	69,719	656	5,975,735
2021	134,306	57,848	78,756	453	5,536,421

NA = Not available. **Note:** Excludes cars assembled in U.S. foreign trade zones. (1) Figures prior to 1991 are for West Germany. (2) Includes units imported from countries not shown in table.

Passenger Car Production in U.S. Plants, 2019-21

Source: Wards Intelligence

(in number of units; only 2021 models with at least 10,000 produced included)

	2021	2020	2019
FORD TOTAL	**65,590**	**72,793**	**120,242**
Ford Mustang	65,590	65,668	99,174
GENERAL MOTORS TOTAL	**97,916**	**208,826**	**253,837**
Chevrolet Camaro	22,399	27,797	41,858
Chevrolet Corvette	36,010	22,076	14,651
Chevrolet Malibu	26,860	110,192	123,451
HONDA TOTAL	**258,489**	**363,420**	**448,385**
Acura ILX	12,329	14,942	18,134
Acura TLX	17,435	29,749	24,114
Honda Accord	174,549	209,459	274,247
Honda Civic	40,352	91,009	111,519
Honda Insight	13,682	18,124	20,143
HYUNDAI TOTAL	**92,590**	**163,114**	**198,593**
Hyundai Elantra	49,785	77,028	123,761
Hyundai Sonata	42,805	86,086	74,832
KIA TOTAL	**80,061**	**72,549**	**98,387**
Kia K5	80,061	53,755	—
NISSAN TOTAL	**129,210**	**147,908**	**272,383**
Nissan Altima	101,732	118,258	225,934
Nissan Leaf	12,262	12,575	16,022
Nissan Maxima	15,216	17,075	30,427
SUBARU TOTAL	**54,830**	**75,558**	**106,410**
Subaru Impreza	33,176	48,416	73,461
Subaru Legacy	21,654	27,142	32,949
TESLA TOTAL	**245,632**	**267,680**	**333,707**

Tesla Model 3	235,538	244,271	301,479
Tesla Model S	10,094	23,409	32,228
TOYOTA TOTAL	**489,630**	**495,690**	**601,823**
Lexus ES	44,523	38,637	51,660
Toyota Avalon	19,874	23,228	32,892
Toyota Camry	296,936	292,239	359,782
Toyota Corolla	128,297	141,586	157,489
VOLKSWAGEN TOTAL	**25,199**	**23,783**	**8,501**
Volkswagen Passat	25,199	23,783	8,501
VOLVO TOTAL	**22,940**	**30,020**	**43,267**
Volvo 60	22,940	30,020	43,267
TOTAL CARS	**1,562,717**	**1,924,398**	**2,511,711**

— = No production. **Note:** Totals may include models not shown.

Light Truck Production in U.S. Plants, 2019-21

Source: Wards Intelligence

(in number of units; only 2021 models with at least 10,000 produced included)

	2021	2020	2019
BMW TOTAL	**433,748**	**361,361**	**411,620**
BMW X3	118,249	100,815	115,088
BMW X4	55,490	43,745	65,557
BMW X5	170,680	139,029	161,096
BMW X6	38,605	36,668	17,260
BMW X7	50,724	41,104	52,619
FORD TOTAL	**1,560,582**	**1,599,642**	**2,012,454**
Ford Bronco	54,562	128	—
Ford Econoline	40,575	37,572	52,146
Ford Escape	141,385	195,611	256,351
Ford Expedition	82,649	80,117	95,727

Ford Explorer	228,002	240,711	203,016
Ford F-Series	753,853	731,013	1,021,829
Ford Ranger	98,592	91,660	135,094
Ford Transit	98,536	147,849	166,554
Lincoln Aviator	21,765	25,510	20,488
Lincoln Corsair	20,854	29,110	10,761
Lincoln Navigator	19,809	20,361	25,257
GENERAL MOTORS TOTAL	**1,360,989**	**1,296,062**	**1,409,341**
Buick Enclave	40,836	38,506	45,169
Cadillac Escalade	33,294	14,131	23,694
Cadillac Escalade ESV	18,021	7,686	14,767
Cadillac XT5	25,397	44,785	43,564
Cadillac XT6	18,994	23,355	20,762
Chevrolet Bolt	19,515	30,218	23,428
Chevrolet Bolt EUV	14,911	—	—
Chevrolet Colorado	85,193	94,569	113,625
Chevrolet Express	29,343	52,083	73,922
Chevrolet Silverado	393,367	331,498	315,268
Chevrolet Suburban	50,741	36,304	52,664
Chevrolet Tahoe	121,863	98,645	106,712
Chevrolet Traverse	114,573	140,119	147,735
GMC Acadia	51,024	76,038	89,125
GMC Canyon	28,620	27,211	31,900
GMC Savana	10,967	18,184	25,593
GMC Sierra	189,935	166,914	159,747
GMC Yukon	65,633	45,252	44,662
GMC Yukon XL	40,560	21,852	32,924
HONDA TOTAL	**597,835**	**603,028**	**756,659**
Acura MDX	50,885	56,567	56,368
Acura RDX	53,792	63,115	77,653
Honda CR-V	209,974	207,259	270,764
Honda Odyssey	59,990	81,980	125,498

Honda Passport	51,014	37,990	50,702
Honda Pilot	130,358	122,062	146,428
Honda Ridgeline	41,822	34,055	29,246
HYUNDAI TOTAL	**198,816**	**105,521**	**137,407**
Hyundai Santa Cruz	15,025	—	—
Hyundai Santa Fe	102,084	105,521	137,407
Hyundai Tucson	81,707	—	—
KIA TOTAL	**175,039**	**149,725**	**175,613**
Kia Sorento	76,587	67,411	107,898
Kia Telluride	98,452	82,314	67,715
MERCEDES TOTAL	**294,789**	**239,957**	**221,548**
Mercedes GLE	198,362	164,480	150,504
Mercedes GLS	54,569	44,777	35,438
Mercedes Sprinter	41,858	30,700	35,606
NISSAN TOTAL	**322,578**	**283,161**	**490,653**
Nissan Frontier	65,526	28,352	80,207
Nissan Murano	50,791	55,874	85,402
Nissan Pathfinder	32,250	51,960	76,781
Nissan Rogue	138,479	90,180	159,784
Nissan Titan	23,153	26,143	18,952
STELLANTIS TOTAL	**1,171,025**	**1,061,424**	**1,418,981**
Dodge Durango	67,775	60,266	76,647
Jeep Cherokee	58,542	139,847	207,966
Jeep Gladiator	91,755	78,845	76,968
Jeep Grand Cherokee	301,181	221,177	287,419
Jeep Wagoneer	21,042	—	—
Jeep Wrangler	249,542	220,154	274,945
Ram Pickup	381,188	341,135	495,036
SUBARU TOTAL	**214,816**	**238,900**	**262,106**
Subaru Ascent	60,522	69,292	88,280
Subaru Outback	154,294	169,608	173,826
TESLA TOTAL	**195,524**	**89,100**	**30,690**

Tesla Model X	14,326	31,396	30,690
Tesla Model Y	181,198	57,704	—
TOYOTA TOTAL	**641,239**	**508,237**	**593,138**
Toyota Highlander	292,479	241,962	265,843
Toyota RAV4	76,869	36,254	—
Toyota Sienna	127,270	52,173	87,307
Toyota Tacoma	50,639	72,973	106,919
Toyota Tundra	86,546	97,136	123,997
TOYOTA MAZDA TOTAL	**12,303**	—	—
Toyota Corolla Cross	12,303	—	—
VOLKSWAGEN TOTAL	**114,232**	**104,063**	**99,193**
Volkswagen Atlas/Atlas Cross Sport	114,232	104,063	99,193
LIGHT TRUCK TOTAL	**7,307,551**	**6,656,326**	**8,035,847**

— = No production. **Note:** Totals may include models not shown.

Domestic and Imported Retail Vehicle Sales in the U.S., 1980-2021

Source: Wards Intelligence

(in number of units)

	Cars		
Year	**Domestic[2]**	**Imports**	**Total cars**
1980	6,579,778	2,369,457	8,949,235
1985	8,204,670	2,774,517	10,979,187
1990	6,916,860	2,384,346	9,301,206
1995	7,113,902	1,506,257	8,620,159
2000	6,761,603	2,016,120	8,777,723
2001	6,254,371	2,097,629	8,352,000
2002	5,816,671	2,225,584	8,042,255
2003	5,472,500	2,083,051	7,555,551
2004	5,333,496	2,149,059	7,482,555

Year	Cars		
	Domestic[2]	Imports	Total cars
2005	5,473,450	2,186,533	7,659,983
2006	5,416,828	2,344,764	7,761,592
2007	5,197,271	2,365,063	7,562,334
2008	4,490,863	2,278,271	6,769,134
2009	3,558,283	1,843,282	5,401,565
2010	3,791,499	1,844,240	5,635,739
2011	4,145,964	1,946,897	6,092,861
2012	5,119,844	2,125,325	7,245,169
2013	5,433,158	2,153,176	7,586,334
2014	5,609,878	2,098,122	7,708,000
2015	5,595,123	1,933,403	7,528,526
2016	5,145,575	1,737,771	6,883,346
2017	4,592,965	1,496,238	6,089,203
2018	4,086,889	1,223,388	5,310,277
2019	3,543,923	1,175,787	4,719,710
2020	2,559,778	842,060	3,401,838
2021	2,375,728	974,322	3,350,050

Year	Light trucks		
	Domestic[2]	Imports	Total light trucks
1980	1,750,735	478,887	2,229,622
1985	3,629,080	832,186	4,461,266
1990	3,956,756	611,941	4,568,697
1995	5,705,708	402,181	6,107,889
2000	7,719,707	852,325	8,572,032
2001	7,789,089	981,280	8,770,369
2002	7,707,738	1,066,375	8,774,113
2003	7,856,322	1,227,180	9,083,502
2004	8,138,107	1,246,258	9,384,365
2005	8,072,456	1,215,315	9,287,771

Year	Light trucks		
	Domestic[2]	Imports	Total light trucks
2006	7,396,058	1,346,750	8,742,808
2007	7,138,803	1,388,085	8,526,888
2008	5,329,165	1,096,469	6,425,634
2009	4,116,550	884,242	5,000,792
2010	5,020,441	898,644	5,919,085
2011	5,666,512	982,443	6,648,955
2012	6,127,314	1,060,720	7,188,034
2013	6,704,499	1,239,268	7,943,767
2014	7,384,280	1,359,910	8,744,190
2015	8,097,387	1,782,078	9,879,465
2016	8,436,243	2,157,722	10,593,965
2017	8,651,782	2,409,100	11,060,882
2018	9,153,418	2,761,253	11,914,671
2019	9,621,675	2,619,677	12,241,352
2020	8,614,605	2,455,405	11,070,010
2021	9,006,491	2,590,432	11,596,923

Year	All vehicles[1]		
	Domestic[2]	Imports	Total vehicles
1980	8,330,513	2,848,344	11,178,857
1985	12,109,999	3,615,292	15,725,291
1990	11,133,504	3,013,865	14,147,369
1995	13,192,861	1,923,464	15,116,325
2000	14,922,648	2,889,025	17,811,673
2001	14,372,624	3,099,754	17,472,378
2002	13,829,568	3,309,084	17,138,652
2003	13,638,351	3,329,091	16,967,442
2004	13,880,251	3,418,322	17,298,573
2005	14,020,528	3,423,801	17,444,329

Year	All vehicles[1]		
	Domestic[2]	Imports	Total vehicles
2006	13,334,843	3,714,138	17,048,981
2007	12,687,016	3,773,299	16,460,315
2008	10,107,753	3,385,439	13,493,192
2009	7,867,766	2,734,277	10,602,043
2010	9,020,088	2,752,438	11,772,526
2011	10,108,762	2,939,624	13,048,386
2012	11,581,776	3,197,708	14,779,484
2013	12,479,306	3,403,406	15,882,712
2014	13,388,628	3,471,215	16,859,843
2015	14,127,526	3,729,798	17,857,324
2016	13,969,117	3,909,190	17,878,307
2017	13,644,445	3,920,682	17,565,127
2018	13,711,080	4,001,724	17,712,804
2019	13,676,873	3,811,281	17,488,154
2020	11,571,020	3,310,336	14,881,356
2021	11,830,646	3,577,919	15,408,565

Note: Vehicles are cars and light trucks belonging to gross vehicle weight (GVW) classes 1-3 (under 14,001 lbs). (1) Except for 1980, “All vehicles” includes medium and heavy trucks. (2) Includes the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

U.S. Sales of Hybrid, Electric, and Fuel Cell Vehicles, 2000-21

Source: Wards Intelligence; in number of units sold

Power type	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Hybrid car	9,350	151,253	231,819	350,753	276,995
Hybrid light	0	54,575	42,286	22,606	64,797

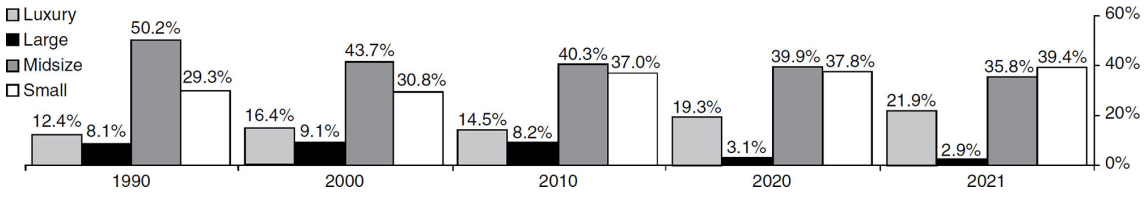
truck					
Total hybrid	**9,350**	**205,828**	**274,105**	**373,359**	**341,792**
Electric car	463	0	326	72,313	64,307
Electric light truck	0	0	0	61	16,067
Total electric	**463**	**0**	**326**	**72,374**	**80,374**
Fuel cell car	0	6	17	74	1,042
Fuel cell light truck	0	0	0	34	40
Total fuel cell	**0**	**6**	**17**	**108**	**1,082**
Plug-in hybrid car	0	0	326	41,739	60,972
Plug-in hybrid light truck	0	0	0	2,076	10,357
Total plug-in hybrid	**0**	**0**	**326**	**43,815**	**71,329**

Power type	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Hybrid car	252,366	217,459	230,676	161,078	215,041
Hybrid light truck	111,363	120,690	168,768	293,989	584,005
Total hybrid	**363,729**	**338,149**	**399,444**	**455,067**	**799,046**
Electric car	62,208	167,737	184,728	119,552	191,006
Electric	40,172	39,325	49,094	118,988	268,468

light truck					
Total electric	**102,380**	**207,062**	**233,822**	**238,540**	**459,474**
Fuel cell car	2,285	2,324	1,822	730	2,911
Fuel cell light truck	28	44	267	208	430
Total fuel cell	**2,313**	**2,368**	**2,089**	**938**	**3,341**
Plug-in hybrid car	76,420	95,279	58,576	30,860	41,125
Plug-in hybrid light truck	14,607	28,604	27,215	38,189	134,992
Total plug-in hybrid	**91,027**	**123,883**	**85,791**	**69,049**	**176,117**

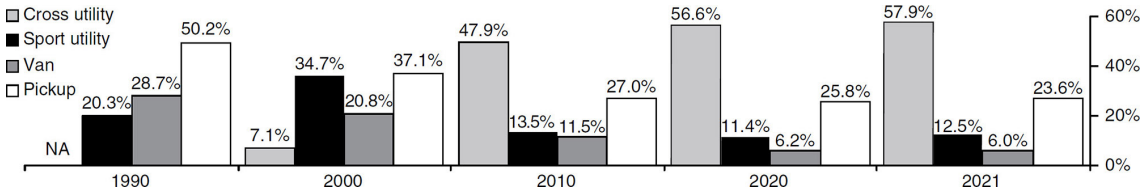
U.S. Retail Car Sales by Vehicle Size, 1990-2021

Source: Wards Intelligence; as percent of total U.S. sales



U.S. Light Truck Sales by Type, 1990-2021

Source: Wards Intelligence; as percent of total U.S. sales



NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Comm. chassis sales (not shown) were 0.8% (for 1990), 0.2% (2000), 0.1% (2010), 0.02% (2020), 0.02% (2021).

Top-Selling Passenger Cars in the U.S., 2019-21

Source: Wards Intelligence; ranked by number of vehicles sold

	Car	2021 sales
1.	Toyota Camry	313,795
2.	Honda Civic	263,787
3.	Toyota Corolla	248,993
4.	Honda Accord	202,676
5.	Tesla Model 3	139,503
6.	Nissan Sentra	127,861
7.	Hyundai Elantra	124,422
8.	Kia Forte	115,929
9.	Nissan Altima	103,777
10.	Hyundai Sonata	93,142

	Car	2020 sales
1.	Toyota Camry	294,348
2.	Honda Civic	261,225
3.	Toyota Corolla	237,178
4.	Honda Accord	199,458

5.	Nissan Altima	137,988
6.	Ford Fusion	110,665
7.	Hyundai Elantra	105,475
8.	Chevrolet Malibu	102,651
9.	Nissan Sentra	94,646
10.	Tesla Model 3	86,759

	Car	2019 sales
1.	Toyota Camry	336,978
2.	Honda Civic	325,650
3.	Toyota Corolla	304,850
4.	Honda Accord	267,567
5.	Nissan Altima	209,183
6.	Nissan Sentra	184,618
7.	Hyundai Elantra	175,094
8.	Ford Fusion	166,045
9.	Tesla Model 3	142,774
10.	Chevrolet Malibu	131,917

Top-Selling Light Trucks in the U.S., 2019-21

Source: Wards Intelligence; ranked by number of vehicles sold

	Truck	2021 sales
1.	Ford F-Series	656,039
2.	Ram Pickup	544,458
3.	Chevrolet Silverado	519,774
4.	Toyota RAV4	407,739
5.	Honda CR-V	361,271
6.	Nissan Rogue	285,602
7.	Jeep Grand Cherokee	264,444
8.	Toyota Highlander	264,128

9.	Toyota Tacoma	252,520
10.	GMC Sierra	248,924

	Truck	2020 sales
1.	Ford F-Series	721,132
2.	Chevrolet Silverado	586,675
3.	Ram Pickup	547,881
4.	Toyota RAV4	430,387
5.	Honda CR-V	333,502
6.	Chevrolet Equinox	270,994
7.	GMC Sierra	253,016
8.	Toyota Tacoma	238,806
9.	Nissan Rogue	227,935
10.	Ford Explorer	226,217

	Truck	2019 sales
1.	Ford F-Series	833,378
2.	Ram Pickup	617,227
3.	Chevrolet Silverado	570,608
4.	Toyota RAV4	448,071
5.	Honda CR-V	384,168
6.	Nissan Rogue	350,447
7.	Chevrolet Equinox	346,048
8.	Toyota Tacoma	248,801
9.	Jeep Grand Cherokee	242,969
10.	Ford Escape	241,388

Most Popular Colors by Vehicle Type, 2021

Source: Axalta Coating Systems; for 2021 model year in North America

Luxury cars/SUVs	
Color	**Percent**

White/pearl white	31%
Black/effect black	21
Gray	18
Silver	11
Blue	8
Red	6
Brown/beige	4
Yellow/gold	<1
Green	<1
Other	4

Intermediate cars/CUVs

Color	Percent
White/pearl white	28%
Gray	24
Black/effect black	17
Silver	12
Blue	9
Red	8
Brown/beige	1
Green	1
Yellow/gold	<1
Other	<1

Compact/sports cars

Color	Percent
White/pearl white	24%
Gray	20
Black/effect black	19
Blue	13
Silver	10
Red	10
Brown/beige	<1

Yellow/gold	1
Green	<1
Other	2

Trucks/SUVs

Color	Percent
White/pearl white	28%
Black/effect black	22
Gray	19
Blue	11
Silver	9
Red	7
Brown/beige	2
Green	2
Yellow/gold	1
Other	<1

U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Fuel Efficiency, 1975-2021

Source: Natl. Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Cars and light-duty trucks (SUVs, minivans, passenger vans, and pickup trucks) showed significant fuel-efficiency improvements from 1975 through 1987, when the fuel economy for both combined reached a high of 22 miles per gallon (mpg). The fuel economy value mainly declined, 1988-2004, but since 2005, fuel economy has generally increased,

reaching a new all-time high of 25.4 mpg in 2020.

Year[1]	Cars (mpg)	Light-duty trucks (mpg)	All light-duty vehicles (mpg)
1975	13.5	11.6	13.1
1980	20.0	15.8	19.2
1985	23.0	17.5	21.3
1990	23.3	17.4	21.2
1995	23.3	17.0	20.5
2000	22.5	16.8	19.8
2004	22.9	16.5	19.3
2005	23.1	16.9	19.9
2006	23.0	17.2	20.1
2007	23.7	17.4	20.6
2008	23.9	17.8	21.0
2009	25.0	18.5	22.4
2010	25.7	18.8	22.6
2011	25.4	19.1	22.3
2012	26.9	19.3	23.6
2013	27.6	19.8	24.2
2014	27.6	20.3	24.1
2015	28.2	21.1	24.6
2016	28.5	21.2	24.7
2017	29.2	21.3	24.9
2018	29.9	21.9	25.1
2019	29.9	22.0	24.9
2020	30.7	22.4	25.4
2021[2]	31.3	22.6	25.3

Note: Adjusted mpg composite values (city and highway fuel efficiency combined in a 55%/45% ratio) are used for all vehicles

and are intended to reflect real-world use. (1) Because of changes in methodology, mpg figures prior to 1986 are not entirely comparable with later values. (2) Preliminary.

Registered Cars in the U.S., 1900-2020

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

(number of automobiles for public and private use)

Year	Reg. cars
1900	8,000
1905	77,400
1910	458,377
1915	2,332,426
1920	8,131,522
1925	17,481,001
1930	23,034,753
1935	22,567,827
1940	27,465,826
1945	25,796,985
1950	40,339,077
1955	52,144,739
1960	61,671,390
1965	75,257,588
1970	89,243,557
1975	106,705,934
1980	121,600,843
1985	127,885,193
1990	133,700,497
1995	128,386,775
1996	129,728,311
1997	129,748,704
1998	131,838,538

1999	132,432,044
2000	133,621,420
2001	137,633,467
2002	135,920,677
2003	135,669,897
2004	136,430,651
2005	136,568,083
2006	135,399,945
2007	135,932,930
2008	137,079,843
2009	134,879,600
2010	130,892,240
2011	125,656,528
2012	111,289,906
2013	113,676,345
2014	113,898,845
2015	112,864,228
2016	112,961,266
2017	111,177,029
2018	111,242,132
2019	108,547,710
2020	105,143,990

Note: There were no publicly owned vehicles before 1925; statistics also exclude military vehicles for all years. Alaska and Hawaii data included since 1960.

Licensed Drivers by Age and Sex, 1980-2020

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

(numbers in thousands)

Age (years)	1980 Total	1990 Total	2000 Total
Under 16	**93**	**43**	**27**
16	1,823	1,443	1,470
17	2,790	2,132	2,331
18	3,247	2,595	2,839
19	3,542	3,037	3,077
19 and under	**11,496**	**9,249**	**9,744**
20	3,636	3,229	3,140
21	3,733	3,249	3,172
22	3,811	3,262	3,182
23	3,938	3,398	3,247
24	3,915	3,758	3,225
20-24	**19,032**	**16,897**	**15,966**
25-29	18,925	19,895	17,586
30-34	17,369	20,578	19,155
35-39	13,696	19,055	21,059
40-44	11,134	16,905	21,093
45-49	10,076	13,020	19,154
50-54	10,090	10,484	16,868
55-59	9,770	9,438	12,760
60-64	8,232	9,235	9,915
65-69	6,580	8,375	8,386
70-74	NA	NA	7,468
75-79	NA	NA	5,911
80-84	NA	NA	3,511
85 and over	**NA**	**NA**	**2,050**
Total	**145,295**	**167,015**	**190,625**

Age (years)	2010 Male	2010 Female	2010 Total
Under 16	**199**	**198**	**398**

Age (years)	2010 Male	Female	Total
16	608	605	1,213
17	1,025	1,004	2,028
18	1,408	1,323	2,731
19	1,641	1,546	3,187
19 and under	**4,880**	**4,676**	**9,556**
20	1,744	1,682	3,426
21	1,756	1,717	3,474
22	1,757	1,725	3,483
23	1,767	1,748	3,515
24	1,792	1,779	3,571
20-24	**8,817**	**8,651**	**17,469**
25-29	9,179	9,253	18,431
30-34	8,934	8,915	17,849
35-39	9,079	9,082	18,161
40-44	9,613	9,565	19,178
45-49	10,381	10,433	20,814
50-54	10,241	10,388	20,628
55-59	9,127	9,313	18,440
60-64	7,847	8,011	15,858
65-69	5,652	5,816	11,468
70-74	4,029	4,202	8,231
75-79	2,966	3,192	6,158
80-84	2,090	2,373	4,464
85 and over	**1,541**	**1,870**	**3,411**
Total	**104,374**	**105,740**	**210,115**

Age (years)	2020 Male	Female	Total	% total drivers
Under 16	**30**	**31**	**62**	**0.0%**

	2020			
Age (years)	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**% total drivers**
16	511	531	1,042	0.5
17	925	927	1,852	0.8
18	1,253	1,214	2,467	1.1
19	1,502	1,427	2,930	1.3
19 and under	**4,221**	**4,130**	**8,351**	**3.7**
20	1,656	1,581	3,237	1.4
21	1,707	1,638	3,346	1.5
22	1,751	1,693	3,444	1.5
23	1,803	1,755	3,558	1.6
24	1,862	1,831	3,694	1.6
20-24	**8,780**	**8,498**	**17,278**	**7.6**
25-29	9,877	9,837	19,714	8.6
30-34	10,041	10,146	20,186	8.8
35-39	9,791	9,952	19,743	8.7
40-44	9,135	9,331	18,465	8.1
45-49	9,094	9,261	18,355	8.0
50-54	9,429	9,589	19,018	8.3
55-59	9,910	10,213	20,123	8.8
60-64	9,421	9,872	19,294	8.5
65-69	8,022	8,553	16,575	7.3
70-74	6,415	6,882	13,297	5.8
75-79	4,136	4,498	8,635	3.8
80-84	2,459	2,710	5,169	2.3
85 and over	**1,863**	**2,129**	**3,992**	**1.7**
Total	**112,595**	**115,601**	**228,196**	**100.0**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Mobile Device Handheld Phone and Texting Laws for Drivers, 2022

Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; as of Aug. 2022

State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforcement
AL	No[1]	Yes	P
AK	No	Yes	P
AZ	Yes	Yes	P[2]
AR	No[3]	Yes	P
CA	Yes	Yes	P[4]
CO	No[5]	Yes	P
CT	Yes	Yes	P
DE	Yes	Yes	P
DC	Yes	Yes	P
FL	No	Yes	P
GA	Yes	Yes	P
HI	Yes	Yes	P
ID	Yes	Yes	P
IL	Yes	Yes	P
IN	Yes	Yes	P
IA	No[6]	Yes	P
KS	No[6]	Yes	P
KY	No[5]	Yes	P
LA	No[5,6,7]	Yes	P[8]
ME	Yes	Yes	P
MD	Yes	Yes	P
MA	Yes	Yes	P
MI	No[6]	Yes	P
MN	Yes	Yes	P
MS	No	Yes	P

MO	No	No[9]	P
MT	No	No	NA
NE	No[10]	Yes	S
NV	Yes	Yes	P
NH	Yes	Yes	P
NJ	Yes	Yes	P
NM	No[6]	Yes	P
NY	Yes	Yes	P
NC	No[5]	Yes	P
ND	No[5]	Yes	P
OH	No[5]	Yes	S[11]
OK	No[6]	Yes	P
OR	Yes	Yes	P
PA	No	Yes	P
RI	Yes	Yes	P
SC	No	Yes	P
SD	No[6]	Yes	P[12]
TN	Yes	Yes	P
TX	No[5]	Yes	P
UT	No[5]	Yes	P
VT	Yes	Yes	P
VA	Yes	Yes	P
WA	Yes	Yes	P
WV	Yes	Yes	P
WI	No[6]	Yes	P
WY	No	Yes	P

NA = Not applicable. P = Officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = Officer may issue citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). **Note:** Laws shown for licensed passenger car drivers. Different laws and regulations apply to school bus, municipal transit, and other mass transit operators. Different laws may apply in school zones, construction zones, or other such areas. (1) Yes for 16-year-old

drivers and for 17-year-old drivers who have held an intermediate license for fewer than 6 months. (2) Secondary for learner's permit holders and intermediate license holders during the first 6 months after licensing. (3) Yes for drivers under 21 years of age. (4) Secondary for cellphone use by young drivers. (5) Yes for drivers under 18. (6) Yes for learner's permit and intermediate license holders. (7) Yes for drivers in the year after getting their first license. (8) Secondary for cellphone use by novice drivers age 18 and older. (9) Yes for drivers 21 and younger. (10) Yes for learner's permit and intermediate license holders under 18. (11) Primary for drivers younger than 18. (12) Secondary for learner's permit and intermediate license holders.

Selected Motor Vehicle Statistics

Source: Federal Highway Admin., U.S. Dept. of Transportation; Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety; American Petroleum Inst.

Driver's license age requirements, state gas tax, and safety belt use laws (incl. laws passed, but not in effect) as of 2022. Other figures are for 2020.

	Driver's license age requirements			
STATE	**Learner's permit**	**Regular[1]**	**Gas taxes (cents/gal)[5]**	**Safety belt use law[6]**
Alabama	15	17	49.71	P(a)
Alaska	14	16y, 6m	33.53	P
Arizona	15y, 6m	16y, 6m	37.40	S
Arkansas	14	18	43.20	P
California	15y, 6m	17	86.55	P

STATE	Driver's license age requirements: Learner's permit	Driver's license age requirements: Regular[1]	Gas taxes (cents/gal)[5]	Safety belt use law[6]
Colorado	15	17	40.40	S
Connecticut	16	18[2,3,4]	54.15	P(a)
Delaware	16	17[2]	41.40	P
Dist. of Columbia	16	18[4]	52.20	P
Florida	15	18	61.95	P
Georgia	15	18[2]	55.95	P
Hawaii	15y, 6m	17[2]	70.09	P
Idaho	14y, 6m	16[2]	51.40	S
Illinois	15	18[2]	78.00	P
Indiana	15	18	68.19	P
Iowa	14	17[2]	48.40	P
Kansas	14	16y, 6m	42.43	P(a)
Kentucky	16	17[2]	44.40	P
Louisiana	15	17	38.41	P
Maine	15	16y, 9m[2]	48.41	P
Maryland	15y, 9m	18[2]	54.50	P(a)
Massachusetts	16	18[2]	44.94	S
Michigan	14y, 9m	17[2]	63.57	P
Minnesota	15	17[2]	49.00	P
Mississippi	15	16y, 6m	37.19	P
Missouri	15	17y, 11m	38.32	S(b)
Montana	14y, 6m	16[2]	51.65	S
Nebraska	15	17	44.10	S

STATE	Driver's license age requirements: Learner's permit	Driver's license age requirements: Regular[1]	Gas taxes (cents/gal)[5]	Safety belt use law[6]
Nevada	15y, 6m	18[2]	68.88	S
New Hampshire	15y, 6m	18[2]	42.23	None
New Jersey	16	18	69.10	P(a)
New Mexico	15	16y, 6m[2]	37.28	P
New York	16	17[2]	66.62	P
North Carolina	15	16y, 6m[2]	57.15	P(a)
North Dakota	14	16[2]	41.40	S
Ohio	15y, 6m	18[2]	56.91	S
Oklahoma	15y, 6m	16y, 6m	38.40	P
Oregon	15	17[2,3]	57.23	P
Pennsylvania	16	17	77.10	S(b)
Rhode Island	16	17y, 6m[2]	53.40	P
South Carolina	15	16y, 6m	45.15	P
South Dakota	14	16	48.40	S
Tennessee	15	17	45.80	P
Texas	15[2]	18	38.40	P
Utah	15	17[2]	50.31	P
Vermont	15	16y, 6m[2]	50.54	S
Virginia	15y, 6m	18[2]	52.80	S
Washington	15	17[2]	67.80	P
West Virginia	15	17	54.10	P

STATE	Driver's license age requirements: Learner's permit	Driver's license age requirements: Regular[1]	Gas taxes (cents/gal)[5]	Safety belt use law[6]
Wisconsin	15[2]	16y, 9m[2]	51.30	P
Wyoming	15	16y, 6m[2]	42.40	S
U.S. AVERAGE			**57.09**	

STATE	Licensed drivers: Per 1,000 resident pop.	Licensed drivers: Per reg. motor vehicle	Reg. motor vehicles per 1,000 pop.	Fuel use per reg. motor vehicle (gal)
Alabama	821	0.78	1,081	720
Alaska	710	0.67	1,084	471
Arizona	766	0.96	816	613
Arkansas	711	0.75	961	732
California	686	0.88	772	515
Colorado	740	0.80	921	518
Connecticut	705	0.87	806	543
Delaware	840	0.82	1,020	541
Dist. of Columbia	731	1.68	500	319
Florida	723	0.90	850	550
Georgia	702	0.89	824	688
Hawaii	655	0.74	893	330
Idaho	704	0.66	1,050	620
Illinois	653	0.78	841	517
Indiana	671	0.73	918	664

STATE	Licensed drivers		Reg. motor vehicles per 1,000 pop.	Fuel use per reg. motor vehicle (gal)
	Per 1,000 resident pop.	Per reg. motor vehicle		
Iowa	717	0.61	1,197	595
Kansas	688	0.75	894	689
Kentucky	649	0.68	996	634
Louisiana	736	0.92	831	693
Maine	776	0.94	830	712
Maryland	736	1.08	695	645
Massachusetts	717	0.98	731	526
Michigan	705	0.84	848	604
Minnesota	723	0.76	1,006	562
Mississippi	680	0.98	694	1,141
Missouri	692	0.78	908	723
Montana	765	0.44	1,807	416
Nebraska	743	0.75	999	693
Nevada	655	0.82	812	579
New Hampshire	776	0.78	994	545
New Jersey	701	1.04	676	652
New Mexico	699	0.82	847	879
New York	631	1.08	586	551
North Carolina	720	0.91	824	659
North Dakota	704	0.61	1,175	762
Ohio	693	0.75	906	575
Oklahoma	641	0.69	937	730
Oregon	694	0.77	966	496
Pennsylvania	699	0.84	836	539
Rhode Island	692	0.86	820	452
South Carolina	749	0.91	874	752

STATE	Licensed drivers: Per 1,000 resident pop.	Licensed drivers: Per reg. motor vehicle	Reg. motor vehicles per 1,000 pop.	Fuel use per reg. motor vehicle (gal)
South Dakota	737	0.52	1,450	550
Tennessee	708	0.86	850	728
Texas	602	0.78	764	820
Utah	661	0.90	763	694
Vermont	739	0.76	975	533
Virginia	688	0.79	885	639
Washington	755	0.81	943	425
West Virginia	617	0.68	929	676
Wisconsin	740	0.77	963	582
Wyoming	734	0.52	1,479	807
U.S. AVERAGE	**693**	**0.84**	**837**	**616**

STATE	Annual miles driven: Per gal used	Per reg. vehicle	Per lic. driver
Alabama	17.72	12,766	16,800
Alaska	14.22	6,692	10,226
Arizona	17.72	10,862	11,574
Arkansas	15.90	11,642	15,747
California	19.15	9,863	11,102
Colorado	17.56	9,091	11,314
Connecticut	19.18	10,408	11,897
Delaware	15.33	8,294	10,064
Dist. of Columbia	26.65	8,500	5,818
Florida	20.51	11,269	13,240
Georgia	19.10	13,134	15,418
Hawaii	21.22	6,994	9,533

STATE	Annual miles driven		
	Per gal used	Per reg. vehicle	Per lic. driver
Idaho	14.64	9,077	13,542
Illinois	17.18	8,890	11,443
Indiana	18.60	12,356	16,901
Iowa	13.20	7,856	13,113
Kansas	15.53	10,698	13,897
Kentucky	16.45	10,435	16,016
Louisiana	18.07	12,528	14,158
Maine	16.41	11,673	12,488
Maryland	18.74	12,083	11,424
Massachusetts	20.43	10,747	10,956
Michigan	16.95	10,238	12,317
Minnesota	16.13	9,071	12,620
Mississippi	16.89	19,264	19,664
Missouri	18.03	13,030	17,090
Montana	14.89	6,199	14,640
Nebraska	14.49	10,040	13,505
Nevada	17.10	9,897	12,270
New Hampshire	16.15	8,807	11,275
New Jersey	16.94	11,045	10,647
New Mexico	15.15	13,323	16,126
New York	16.41	9,049	8,404
North Carolina	18.47	12,168	13,924
North Dakota	12.79	9,752	16,266
Ohio	16.92	9,735	12,730
Oklahoma	15.42	11,259	16,467
Oregon	15.91	7,886	10,968
Pennsylvania	15.28	8,230	9,852
Rhode Island	17.52	7,920	9,381
South Carolina	15.73	11,833	13,818

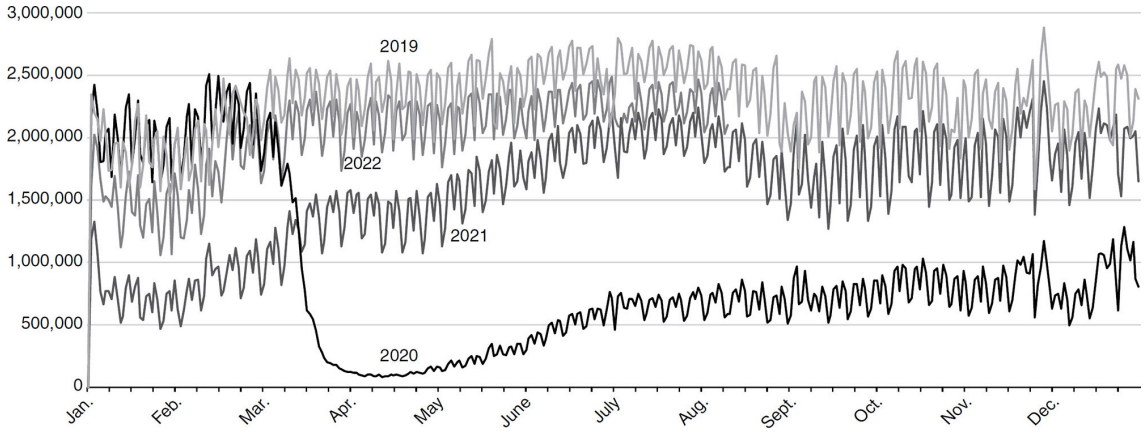
STATE	Annual miles driven		
	Per gal used	Per reg. vehicle	Per lic. driver
South Dakota	13.69	7,527	14,804
Tennessee	17.92	13,047	15,663
Texas	14.17	11,623	14,750
Utah	17.59	12,200	14,072
Vermont	18.55	9,882	13,034
Virginia	15.65	10,006	12,879
Washington	17.42	7,394	9,232
West Virginia	14.33	9,687	14,571
Wisconsin	17.61	10,256	13,346
Wyoming	14.10	11,382	22,939
U.S. AVERAGE	**17.09**	**10,523**	**12,724**

Note: Most states have graduated licensing systems that phase in full driving privileges. During the learner's stage, driving generally is not permitted without adult supervision. In an intermediate stage, young licensees may be allowed to drive unsupervised under certain conditions. (1) Min. age at which all restrictions may be lifted on private passenger car operation. (2) Applicants under a specified age (typically between 17 and 19) must complete driver education. (3) Home training (CT) or more hours of supervised driving (OR) may be substituted for driver ed. (4) Learner's stage mandatory for all license applicants regardless of age. (5) Includes 18.4 cents per gallon in federal excise taxes. (6) P = Officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = Officer may issue seat belt citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). (a) Secondary enforcement for rear seat occupants; (b) Primary enforcement for children under a specified age.

U.S. Air Travelers, 2019-22

Source: Transportation Security Admin. (TSA)

(number of daily travelers who went through TSA checkpoints, as of Aug. 11, 2022)



International Tourism Receipts, 2000-21

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO; as of Aug. 2022

(in billions of U.S. dollars; ranked by 2019 figures)

Rank	Country	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
1.	U.S.	$100.2	$130.3	$192.6	$199.0	$72.5	$70.2
2.	Spain	30.9	58.8	62.5	79.7	18.5	34.5
3.	France	33.0	57.1	58.3	63.5	32.6	40.8
4.	Thailand	7.5	20.1	41.2	59.8	13.5	4.8
5.	UK	22.2	35.6	52.4	52.7	18.9	22.7
6.	Italy	27.5	35.6	39.4	49.6	19.8	25.2
7.	Japan	3.4	13.2	25.0	46.1	10.7	4.7
8.	Australia	9.4	32.6	34.2	45.7	25.8	17.0
9.	Germany	18.7	34.7	36.9	41.8	22.1	22.2
10.	Macau	3.2	22.3	31.0	40.1	9.2	15.4
11.	United Arab Emirates	1.1	31.5	25.6	38.4	24.6	34.4

12.	China[1]	16.2	45.8	45.0	35.8	10.0	11.3
13.	India	3.5	14.5	21.0	30.7	13.0	13.0
14.	Turkey	7.6	22.6	26.6	29.8	10.2	20.8
15.	Canada	10.8	17.6	20.3	29.8	13.5	13.1
16.	Hong Kong	5.9	22.2	36.2	28.9	2.9	1.8
17.	Mexico	8.3	12.0	17.7	24.6	11.0	19.8
18.	Austria	9.8	18.6	18.2	22.9	13.8	10.4
19.	South Korea	6.8	10.3	14.8	20.9	10.3	10.5
20.	Portugal	5.2	10.1	12.9	20.5	8.8	11.8
21.	Greece	9.2	12.7	15.7	20.4	4.9	12.4
22.	Singapore	5.1	14.2	16.6	20.3	5.2	3.8
23.	Malaysia	5.0	18.1	17.6	19.8	3.0	0.1
24.	Netherlands	7.2	11.7	13.4	18.6	9.7	9.4
25.	Switzerland	6.6	14.8	16.9	18.1	10.0	10.3
	World	**495**	**1,001**	**1,219**	**1,483**	**548**	**617**

(1) Not including Hong Kong and Macau.

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination, 2000-21

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO; as of Aug. 2022

(visitors in millions; ranked by 2019 figures)

Rank	Country	2000	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	% change, 2020-19
1.	France	77.2	77.6	84.5	90.0	40.0	NA	16.6%
2.	Spain	46.4	52.7	68.2	83.5	18.9	31.2	80.0
3.	U.S.	51.2	60.0	77.8	79.4	19.2	22.1	55.1
4.	China[1]	31.2	55.7	56.9	65.7	8.0	NA	110.6
5.	Italy	41.2	43.6	50.7	64.5	25.2	26.9	56.6
6.	Turkey	9.6	31.4	39.5	51.2	15.9	29.9	433.3
7.	Mexico	20.6	23.3	32.1	45.0	24.3	31.9	118.4
8.	Thailand	9.6	15.9	29.9	39.9	6.7	0.4	315.6
9.	UK	23.2	28.9	35.1	39.4	10.7	7.5	69.8
10.	Germany	19.0	23.9	31.2	35.2	10.9	11.7	85.3
11.	Denmark	3.5	26.7	28.2	33.1	5.9	NA	845.7
12.	Japan	4.8	8.6	19.7	31.9	4.1	0.2	564.6
13.	Greece	13.1	15.0	23.6	31.3	7.4	14.7	138.9
14.	Malaysia	10.2	24.6	25.7	26.1	4.3	0.1	155.9
15.	United Arab Emirates	3.92	7.42	19.3	25.3	7.2	NA	545.4%
16.	Portugal	5.7	6.8	10.1	24.6	6.5	NA	331.6
17.	Russia	21.2	20.3	33.7	24.6	6.4	NA	16.0
18.	Hong Kong	8.8	20.1	26.7	23.8	1.4	0.1	170.5
19.	Austria	18.0	16.2	19.6	22.7	9.6	12.7	26.1
20.	Canada	19.6	16.2	18.0	22.1	3.0	3.1	12.8
21.	Poland	17.4	58.3	16.7	21.2	8.4	NA	21.8
22.	Netherlands	10.0	8.7	11.8	20.1	7.3	6.2	101.0
23.	Macau	5.2	11.9	14.3	18.6	2.8	3.7	257.7

24.	Vietnam	2.1	5.0	7.9	18.0	3.8	0.2	757.1
25.	Saudi Arabia	6.6	10.9	18.0	17.5	4.1	3.5	165.2
	World	**674**	**957**	**1,208**	**1,465**	**406**	**429**	**117.4**

NA = Not available. (1) Not including Hong Kong and Macau. (2) Dubai only.

World Tourism Receipts, 1990-2021

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), © UNWTO; as of Aug. 2022

(in billions of U.S. dollars)

Year	Receipts[1]
1990	$271
1995	415
1996	449
1997	449
1998	457
1999	475
2000	495
2001	481
2002	501
2003	549
2004	652
2005	704
2006	766
2007	883
2008	968
2009	881
2010	1,001
2011	1,119
2012	1,162
2013	1,256

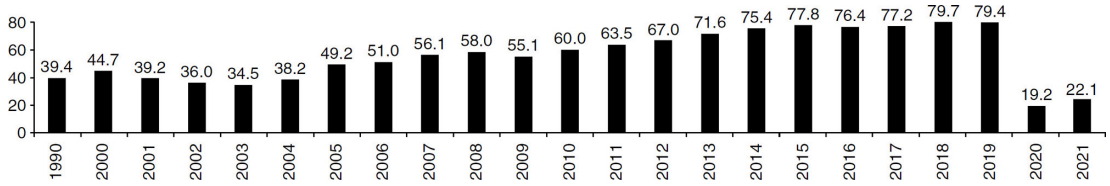
2014	1,314
2015	1,219
2016	1,248
2017	1,344
2018	1,455
2019	1,483
2020	548
2021	617

(1) Total of all transactions made by or on behalf of visitors for the duration of their visit. Does not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside a traveler's country of residence.

International Travel to the U.S., 1990-2021

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

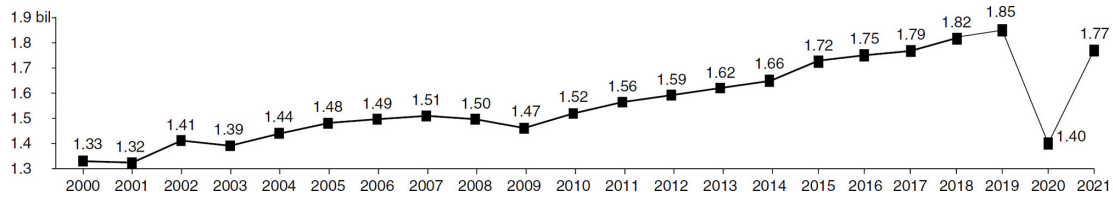
(number of visitors in millions)



U.S. Domestic Leisure Travel Volume, 2000-21

Source: U.S. Travel Assn.

(in billions of person-trips of 50 mi or more, one-way)

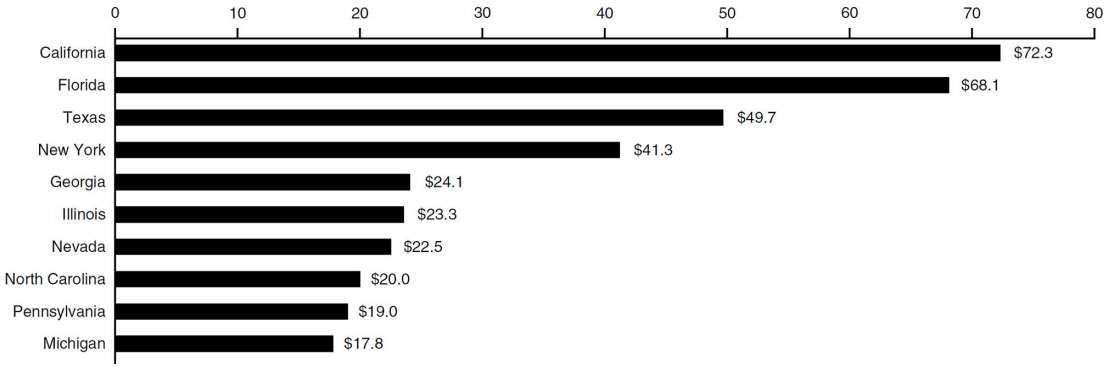


Note: Method of collecting travel data has been revised; data for earlier years have been adjusted to maintain comparability.

Top 10 U.S. States by Traveler Spending, 2020

Source: U.S. Travel Assn.

(domestic and international traveler spending within state, in billions of dollars)



International Visitors to the U.S. by Top Countries of Origin, 2021

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by number of visitors)

Country of origin	Visitors	Expenditures	Expenditures

			(mil)	per visitor
1.	Mexico	10,396,724	$11,706	$1,126
2.	Canada	2,529,022	3,655	1,445
3.	Colombia	1,063,659	3,052	2,869
4.	United Kingdom	460,749	2,416	5,244
5.	India	433,305	5,814	13,418
6.	Ecuador	407,417	NA	NA
7.	Dominican Republic	405,869	1,246	3,070
8.	Peru	404,937	1,193	2,946
9.	Argentina	301,794	1,177	3,900
10.	Guatemala	279,896	871	3,112
11.	Costa Rica	266,772	$797	$2,988
12.	Germany	249,154	1,302	5,226
13.	Honduras	241,579	741	3,067
14.	Brazil	239,336	1,892	7,905
15.	France	222,036	1,089	4,905
16.	Venezuela	221,502	854	3,855
17.	Israel	208,264	887	4,259
18.	Chile	207,333	777	3,748
19.	El Salvador	203,053	618	3,044
20.	South Korea	202,711	2,305	11,371
All countries		**22,100,453**	**80,956**	**3,663**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Expenditures include passenger fares.

Traveler Spending in the U.S., 1987-2021

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Travel Assn.

(in billions of dollars by origin of traveler)

Year	Domestic	International
1987	$235	$31
1990	291	43

1994	340	58
1995	360	63
1996	385	70
1997	406	73
1998	425	71
1999	458	75
2000	503	82
2001	484	72
2002	478	67
2003	496	65
2004	532	75
2005	572	82
2006	610	86
2007	641	97
2008	662	110
2009	606	94
2010	644	104
2011	694	119
2012	728	127
2013	751	135
2014	792	136
2015	814	157
2016	837	156
2017	882	156
2018	933	156
2019	992	181
2020	682	41
2021	846	40

Characteristics of U.S. Travelers Visiting Overseas Destinations, 2020

Source: Survey of Intl. Air Travelers, National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Total U.S. resident travelers	**44,808,000**
Males	47.7%
Females	52.2%
Avg. age of males (yrs.)	45.5
Avg. age of females (yrs.)	43.4
Median annual household income	$100,000
Used prepaid package	8.0%
Visited only one country	90.2%
Advanced trip decision (median days)	60
Mean number of persons in travel party	1.5
Median number of nights	10
Main purpose of trip	**% of travelers**
Vacation/holiday	49.9%
Visit friends/relatives	33.3
Business	7.3
Education	3.7
Convention/conference/trade show	2.5
Religion/pilgrimage	1.3
Health treatment	0.8
Leisure/recreational activities[1]	**% of travelers**
Sightseeing	72.7%
Shopping	66.4
Small towns/countryside	39.3
Experience fine dining	36.0
Historical locations	31.1
Guided tours	30.4
Cultural/ethnic heritage sites	26.5
National parks/monuments	26.4
Art galleries/museums	24.7
Water sports	21.1
Nightclubbing	19.7
Concert/play/musical	9.1
Environmental/ecological excursions	8.7

Amusement/theme parks	8.1
Casino/gamble	7.5
Camping/hiking	6.8
Sporting event	5.6
Hunting/fishing	4.2
Golfing/tennis	3.0
Snow sports	2.8

(1) Percentages based on multiple responses.

U.S. Resident Travel Abroad, 1996-2021

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Year	Canada	Mexico	Europe	Caribbean	Asia	S. Amer.
1996	3,047	3,992	8,946	4,021	3,155[1]	1,456
2000	3,836	4,949	12,963	4,664	3,931	1,878
2005	3,912	5,673	12,553	5,397	4,816	2,181
2010	11,749	20,015	11,104	5,716	4,861	2,129
2011	11,557	19,917	10,826	6,032	4,136	1,654
2012	11,854	20,367	11,245	6,435	4,313	1,703
2013	12,008	20,546	11,408	6,546	4,327	1,735
2014	11,515	25,882	11,892	7,172	4,509	1,772
2015	12,669	28,733	12,599	7,648	4,843	1,869
2016	13,895	31,194	13,614	7,879	5,383	2,010
2017	14,326	35,050	15,793	8,321	5,771	1,925
2018	14,341	36,923	17,742	8,702	6,253	2,104
2019	14,994	39,942	19,049	9,368	6,546	2,338
2020	1,929	21,729	2,582	3,098	1,114	772
2021	2,093	28,789	5,238	6,399	626	1,401

Year	Cent. Amer.	Oceania	Middle East	Africa	Total

1996	1,046	592	434	138	**26,826**
2000	1,598	877	445	230	**35,371**
2005	2,300	783	554	204	**38,372**
2010	2,263	687	1,339	408	**37,355**
2011	2,158	505	1,347	366	**58,497**
2012	2,394	547	1,500	365	**60,723**
2013	2,496	572	1,579	352	**61,570**
2014	2,697	601	1,780	358	**68,176**
2015	2,791	643	2,045	351	**74,191**
2016	2,984	725	2,176	365	**80,226**
2017	3,032	776	2,306	403	**87,703**
2018	3,237	861	2,443	432	**93,038**
2019	3,451	958	2,545	552	**99,745**
2020	1,104	247	737	187	**33,499**
2021	2,585	63	1,516	385	**49,097**

Note: 2010-21 estimates for Canada and Mexico incl. all modes of transportation used. Estimates for Canada and Mexico (1996-2005) and for all other regions for all years are available only for air travel to countries in that region. (1) Region called Far East.

U.S. Commercial Airline Safety, 1985-2020

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Year	Departures (mil)	Fatal accidents	Fatalities[1]	Rate of fatal accidents[2]
1985	6.1	4	197	0.066
1990	7.8	4	11	0.051
1995	8.1	1	160	0.012
2000	11.1	2	89	0.018
2001[3]	10.6	6	531	0.019
2004	10.8	1	13	0.009
2005	10.9	3	22	0.027

2006	10.6	2	50	0.019
2007	10.7	0	0	—
2008	10.3	0	0	—
2009	9.6	1	50	0.010
2010	9.5	0	0	—
2011	9.4	0	0	—
2012	9.2	0	0	—
2013	9.3	0	0	—
2014	9.0	0	0	—
2015	9.0	0	0	—
2016	9.1	0	0	—
2017	9.1	0	0	—
2018	9.4	1	1	0.011
2019	9.6	1	1	0.010
2020	4.4	0	0	—

— = Not applicable. * = Preliminary. **Note:** Statistics are for scheduled commercial carriers. (1) Includes deaths that occurred on the ground as a result of an accident, except for fatalities resulting from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. (2) Per 100,000 departures. (3) The Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks have been included among the number of fatal accidents but have been excluded when calculating the fatal accident rate.

U.S. Airline Statistics, 1995-2021

Source: Airlines for America

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Passengers enplaned (mil)[1]	547.8	666.1	738.6	720.5
Revenue passenger miles (bil)[1,2]	540.7	692.8	779.0	798.0
Available seat miles (bil)[1,3]	807.1	957.0	1,003.4	972.6
Cargo revenue ton miles (mil)[1,2]	16,921	23,888	28,039	27,885

% of seating utilized[1]	67.0%	72.4%	77.6%	82.1%
Passenger revenue (mil)[4]	$70,132	$94,307	$94,340	$104,431
Net profit (mil)[4]	$2,001	$2,238	–$28,647	$2,245
Total employment (thous.)[5]	595.6	739.6	619.6	564.4

	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021
Passengers enplaned (mil)[1]	798.2	889.0	926.7	369.4	666.2
Revenue passenger miles (bil)[1,2]	902.2	1,011.5	1,055.6	378.0	687.9
Available seat miles (bil)[1,3]	1,077.0	1,208.2	1,247.1	643.2	932.9
Cargo revenue ton miles (mil)[1,2]	27,062	30,638	30,221	28,742	32,421
% of seating utilized[1]	83.8%	83.7%	84.6%	58.8%	73.7%
Passenger revenue (mil)[4]	$126,880	$139,005	$145,173	$49,888	$86,690
Net profit (mil)[4]	$24,794	$11,775	$14,763	–$35,047	–$2,786
Total employment (thous.)[5]	605.3	719.2	740.4	707.9	714.2

(1) Scheduled service only. (2) One fare-paying passenger or one ton of revenue cargo transported one mile. (3) One seat transported one mile. (4) Passenger carriers only. (5) Figures are of the sum of full-time and part-time employees.

Top 25 U.S. Passenger Airlines, 2021

Source: Airlines for America

In 2021, 99.7% of all passengers enplaned flew on the top 25 U.S. passenger airlines.

(in millions; ranked by number of passengers enplaned in scheduled service in 2021)

	Airline	Passengers
1.	American Airlines	123.7
2.	Southwest Airlines	123.3
3.	Delta Air Lines	102.9
4.	United Air Lines	72.5
5.	SkyWest Airlines	35.5
6.	Spirit Air Lines	30.8
7.	JetBlue Airways	30.2
8.	Alaska Airlines	23.2
9.	Frontier Airlines	20.7
10.	Republic Airlines	17.7
11.	Allegiant Air	13.6
12.	Envoy Air	13.4
13.	Endeavor Air	12.9
14.	PSA Airlines	12.4
15.	Mesa Airlines	10.0
16.	Hawaiian Airlines	6.5
17.	Horizon Air	6.0
18.	Piedmont Airlines	3.8
19.	Air Wisconsin Airlines	3.4
20.	Commutair	2.9
21.	Sun Country Airlines	2.7
22.	GoJet Airlines	2.4
23.	Silver Airways	0.5
24.	Cape Air	0.4
25.	Avelo Airlines	0.3

Note: Includes domestic and international passengers on U.S. airlines.

Top North American Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2021

Source: *2021 World Annual Traffic Report,* Airports Council Intl.

	City/airport name (airport code)	Total passengers[1]
1.	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl. (ATL)	75,704,760
2.	Dallas/Ft Worth Intl. (DFW)	62,465,756
3.	Denver Intl. (DEN)	58,828,552
4.	Chicago O'Hare Intl. (ORD)	54,020,399
5.	Los Angeles Intl. (LAX)	48,007,284
6.	Charlotte Douglas Intl. (CLT)	43,302,230
7.	Orlando Intl. (MCO)	40,351,068
8.	Las Vegas McCarran Intl. (LAS)	39,754,366
9.	Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl. (PHX)	38,846,713
10.	Miami Intl. (MIA)	37,302,456
11.	Seattle-Tacoma Intl. (SEA)	36,154,015
12.	Mexico City Benito Juárez Intl. (MEX)	36,056,614
13.	Houston George Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	31,866,308
14.	New York John F. Kennedy Intl. (JFK)	30,788,322
15.	Newark Liberty Intl. (EWR)	29,049,552
16.	Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl. (FLL)	28,076,808
17.	Minneapolis/St. Paul Int. (MSP)	25,202,120
18.	San Francisco Intl. (SFO)	24,343,627
19.	Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW)	23,610,765
20.	Boston Logan Intl. (BOS)	22,695,835

Top World Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2021

Source: *2021 World Annual Traffic Report,* Airports Council Intl.

	City/airport name (country; airport code)	Total passengers[1]
1.	Guangzhou Baiyun Intl. (China; CAN)	40,259,401
2.	Chengdu Shuangliu Intl. (China; CTU)	40,117,496
3.	Delhi Indira Gandhi Intl. (India; DEL)	37,139,957
4.	Istanbul Intl. (Turkey; IST)	36,988,067
5.	Shenzhen Baoan Intl. (China; SZX)	36,358,185
6.	Chongqing Jiangbei Intl. (China; CKG)	35,766,284
7.	Shanghai Hongqiao Intl. (China; SHA)	33,207,337
8.	Beijing Capital Intl. (China; PEK)	32,639,013
9.	Kunming Intl. (China; KMG)	32,221,662
10.	Shanghai Pudong Intl. (China; PVG)	32,206,814
11.	Moscow Sheremetyevo Intl. (Russia; SVO)	30,943,456
12.	Xi’an-Xianyang Intl. (China; XIY)	30,173,312
13.	Dubai Intl. (United Arab Emirates; DXB)	29,110,609
14.	Hangzhou Xiaoshan Intl. (China; HGH)	28,163,820
15.	Paris Charles de Gaulle (France; CDG)	26,196,575
16.	Tokyo Haneda Intl. (Japan; HND)	26,169,812
17.	Jeju Intl. (South Korea; CJU)	25,802,550
18.	Amsterdam Schiphol (Netherlands; AMS)	25,492,633
19.	Moscow Domodedovo (Russia; DME)	25,065,087
20.	Beijing Daxing Intl. (China; PKX)	25,051,012

Note: World list excludes North American airports and airports that do not participate in Airports Council Intl.’s Airport Traffic Statistics collection. (1) Arriving and departing passengers and direct transit passengers counted once.

Busiest Amtrak Stations, 2021

Source: Amtrak

(in thous.; ranked by total ridership)

Station	Tickets from	Tickets to	Total

			ridership
New York (Penn. Sta.), NY	2,032	2,029	4,061
Washington, DC	882	876	1,758
Philadelphia (30th Street Sta.), PA	751	749	1,500
Chicago (Union Sta.), IL	670	666	1,337
Boston (South Sta.), MA	345	335	679
Los Angeles, CA	237	229	466
Baltimore (Penn Sta.), MD	225	222	447
Albany-Rensselaer, NY	188	192	379
New Haven (Union Sta.), CT	173	174	348
Boston (Back Bay Sta.), MA	161	162	323
Providence (Amtrak), RI	151	153	304
Newark (Penn Sta.), NJ	142	142	284
BWI Airport Sta., MD	130	130	259
Sacramento, CA	127	129	255
San Diego (Downtown), CA	118	118	236
Wilmington, DE	114	114	228
Milwaukee (Downtown), WI	100	98	198
Lorton (Auto Train), VA	105	93	198
Sanford (Auto Train), FL	93	105	198
Bakersfield, CA	98	99	197
Seattle (King Street Sta.), WA	97	96	193
Portland (Union Sta.), OR	94	93	187

Lancaster, PA	90	90	179
Emeryville, CA	80	84	164
Harrisburg, PA	81	80	161

U.S. Public Transportation Usage, 1996-2020

Source: Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Public transportation usage is measured in unlinked passenger trips (UPT), which counts the number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles each time they board.

(UPT in millions)

Number of passengers by year	
Year	**UPT**
1996	7,565
1997	7,982
1998	8,115
1999	8,522
2000	8,720
2002	9,018
2003	8,876
2004	8,937
2005	9,175
2006	9,379
2007	10,054
2008	10,367
2009	10,252
2010	10,082
2011	10,209
2012	10,472
2013	10,528

2014	10,633
2015	10,496
2016	10,369
2017	10,063
2018	9,863
2019	9,880
2020	5,938

Number of passengers by mode of transportation

Mode	2011 UPT	2020 UPT	% change, 2011-20
Motorbus	5,012	3,109	–38.0%
Heavy rail[1]	3,647	1,778	–51.3
Commuter rail[2]	461	259	–43.8
Light rail[3]	434	332	–23.7
Other	298	264	–11.2
Demand response[4]	90	80	–11.4
Vanpool	27	24	–10.2

(1) An electric railway with the ability to carry a heavy volume of passengers and characterized by high-speed and rapid-acceleration passenger rail cars operating singly or in multi-car trains on fixed rails. (2) An electric- or diesel-propelled railway for urban passenger travel that operates between a central city and outlying areas. (3) An electric railway that operates singly on fixed rails and is powered by overhead electric lines. (4) Includes passenger cars, vans, or small buses dispatched by request to pick up passengers and transport them to their destinations.

Public Spending on Transportation Infrastructure, 1960-2017

Source: *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure, 1956* to *2017*, Congressional Budget Office

	Federal spending[1]		
Year	Highways	Mass transit and rail	Aviation

1960	60.33%	0.20%	11.59%
1970	55.81	1.89	17.30
1980	32.83	19.45	12.68
1990	42.17	12.69	20.92
2000	46.61	11.38	19.16
2005	45.03	14.00	20.42
2010	45.13	15.79	16.69
2015	46.73	15.71	17.36
2016	47.32	16.94	17.00
2017	46.59	17.30	17.05
PERCENT CHANGE			
1960-2017	–22.77	8,550.00	47.11
2000-17	–0.04	52.02	–11.01

Year	Highways	State and local spending[2] Mass transit and rail	Aviation
1960	61.45%	6.47%	2.70%
1970	59.98	7.47	4.42
1980	51.99	9.84	4.20
1990	43.15	13.25	4.92
2000	41.84	13.77	6.55
2005	40.27	14.86	6.30
2010	37.09	15.10	6.68
2015	38.10	71.01	5.86
2016	38.40	16.84	5.71
2017	38.31	16.83	5.94
PERCENT CHANGE			
1960-2017	–37.66	160.12	120.00
2000-17	–8.44	22.22	–9.31

Note: State and local spending is net of federal grants and loan subsidies. (1) Figures represent percentage of total federal infrastructure spending for the year, including categories not shown. (2) Figures represent percentage of total state and local infrastructure spending for the year, including categories not shown.

Record-Breaking Roller Coasters

Source: Roller Coaster DataBase; World Almanac research; as of Aug. 2022

Steel-Tracked Roller Coasters

Fastest	Roller coaster	Theme park, location
149.1 mph	Formula Rossa	Ferrari World Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
128.0	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
111.8	Red Force	Ferrari Land, Salou, Spain
111.8	Do-Dodonpa	Fuji-Q Highland, Fujiyoshida, Japan
100.0	SUPERMAN: Escape from Krypton	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA
Tallest		
456 ft	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
415	SUPERMAN: Escape from Krypton	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA
367.3	Red Force	Ferrari Land, Salou, Spain
325	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
318.3.	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Kuwana, Japan
Largest drop		
418 ft	Kingda Ka	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
328.1	SUPERMAN: Escape from Krypton	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA
320	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
306.8	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Kuwana, Japan
306	Leviathan	Canada’s Wonderland,

		Vaughan, ON, Canada
Longest		
8,133.2 ft	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Kuwana, Japan
6,708.7	Fujiyama	Fuji-Q Highland, Fujiyoshida, Japan
6,602	Fury 325	Carowinds, Charlotte, NC
6,595	Millennium Force	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
6,561.7	Formula Rossa	Ferrari World Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Inversions		
14	Smiler	Alton Towers, Alton, UK
10	Colossus	Thorpe Park, Chertsey, UK
10	10 Inversion Roller Coaster	Chimelong Paradise, Panyu, China
10	Crazy Coaster	Loca Joy Holiday Theme Park, Yongchuan, China
10	Altair	Cinecittà World, Rome, Italy
10	Velikolukskiy Myasokombinat-2	Wonder Island, St. Petersburg, Russia
10	Sik	Flamingo Land, Malton, UK

Wood-Tracked Roller Coasters

Fastest	**Roller coaster**	**Theme park, location**
72.0	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
71.5	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
70.0	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
68.4	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
68.0	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO

Tallest		
183.8 ft	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
183.8	T Express	Everland, Yongin-si, S. Korea
181	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
165	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
164	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
Largest drop		
180 ft	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
176	El Toro	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
162	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO
160.8	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park, Norrköping, Sweden
159.1	Colossos - Kampf der Giganten	Heide Park Resort, Soltau, Germany
Longest		
7,361 ft	The Beast	Kings Island, Mason, OH
6,442	The Voyage	Holiday World, Santa Claus, IN
5,383.8	T Express	Everland, Yongin-si, S. Korea
5,383	Shivering Timbers	Michigan’s Adventure, Muskegon, MI
5,249.3	Jupiter	Kijima Kogen, Beppu, Japan
Inversions		
3	Outlaw Run	Silver Dollar City, Branson, MO
3	Wildfire	Kolmården Wildlife Park,

		Norrköping, Sweden
2	Goliath	Six Flags Great America, Gurnee, IL
1	Hades 360	Mt. Olympus Water & Theme Park, Wisconsin Dells, WI
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Jiujiang, China
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Huaiyin, China
1	Jungle Trailblazer	Oriental Heritage, Cixi, China
1	Mine Blower	Fun Spot America, Kissimmee, FL

Most Visited Amusement/Theme Parks, 2019-20

Source: Themed Entertainment Association

(visitors in thousands; ranked by 2019 figures)

North America

Rank	Park, location	2019 visitors	2020 visitors
1.	Magic Kingdom[1], FL	20,963	6,941
2.	Disneyland, CA	18,666	3,674
3.	Disney's Animal Kingdom[1], FL	13,888	4,166
4.	Epcot[1], FL	12,444	4,044
5.	Disney's Hollywood Studios[1], FL	11,483	3,675
6.	Universal Studios Florida[2], FL	10,922	3,908
7.	Islands of Adventure[2], FL	10,375	3,638
8.	Disney California Adventure, CA	9,861	1,919
9.	Universal Studios Hollywood, CA	9,147	1,701
10.	SeaWorld Orlando, FL	4,640	1,598

World

Rank	Park, location	2019 visitors	2020 visitors
1.	Tokyo Disneyland, Tokyo, Japan	17,910	4,160
2.	Tokyo DisneySea, Tokyo, Japan	14,650	3,400
3.	Universal Studios Japan, Osaka, Japan	14,500	4,901
4.	Chimelong Ocean Kingdom, Hengqin, China	11,736	4,797
5.	Shanghai Disneyland, Shanghai, China	11,210	5,500
6.	Disneyland Park at Disneyland Paris, Marne-la-Vallée, France	9,745	2,620
7.	Everland, Seoul, South Korea	6,606	2,760
8.	Lotte World, Seoul, South Korea	5,953	1,560
9.	Nagashima Spa Land, Kuwana, Japan	5,950	2,400
10.	Europa-Park, Rust, Germany	5,750	2,500

Note: Attendance in 2020 declined largely due to restrictions limiting operating days and capacities in the COVID-19 pandemic. World list excludes North American parks. (1) Located at Walt Disney World. (2) Located at Universal Orlando.

Passports, Foreign Travel, and Regulations for Air Travel

Source: Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization (WHO); Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Passports, Visas

Passports are issued by the Dept. of State to U.S. citizens and nationals to provide documentation for foreign travel. As of Oct. 2022, the fees for a new passport book and passport card for persons ages 16 and over total $195; provided certain criteria are met, these can be renewed for $160. For a passport book alone, fees are $165 for a new passport and $110 for passport renewal.

In 2008, the U.S. government began issuing passport cards. Travelers arriving by land or sea from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda may present a passport card to enter the U.S. Passport cards may not be used for air travel, however. The fees for a new passport card for persons ages 16 and over total $65 ($30 to renew).

As of Oct. 2022, the processing time for passport applications was 7-10 weeks, and expedited processing time was 4-6 weeks (at an additional $60 fee).

A U.S. passport is often sufficient for U.S. citizens to gain admission for a limited stay in another country. Some countries also require an entry visa. Each country has its own specific guidelines concerning length and purpose of visit, among other considerations. Visitors may need to provide proof of sufficient funds for their intended stay, onward/return tickets,

and/or at least six months remaining validity on their U.S. passports.

All persons traveling by air outside of the U.S. (excluding direct travel to and from a U.S. territory) are required to present a passport or other valid document upon reentering the U.S.

For up-to-date passport and international travel information, visit the State Dept.'s Consular Affairs website (travel.state.gov) or call U.S. Passports at 1-877-487-2778.

COVID-19 Impact on Foreign Travel

The COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating effect on international travel in 2020, although travel began to increase in early 2021 and continued to approach pre-pandemic levels in 2022. In June 2022, the CDC rescinded the order requiring air passengers traveling from a foreign country to the U.S. to show a negative COVID-19 test or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 before they board their flight. Because countries were affected differently, the U.S. State Dept. urged travelers to check the travel advisory for their destination before traveling, found at travel.state.gov.

As of Sept. 2022, travelers were recommended to follow safety precautions related to the COVID-19 pandemic while traveling, including the wearing of face masks in crowded areas.

Summary of TSA Regulations

Airplane carry-ons. TSA promotes the liquids (or “3-1-1”) rule regarding carry-on items. Containers with liquids, gels, aerosols, creams, or pastes must hold **3.4** oz (100 mL) or less; these containers should be packed inside a single **1**-quart, clear plastic, resealable bag; and this **1** bag must go through checkpoint security. Exceptions to the liquids rule include medication, baby formula and food, and breast milk; these items must be removed and screened separately.

Security checkpoint identification. Adult travelers (18 years of age and over) must present a photo ID. Acceptable documents include a U.S. passport or passport card; foreign government-issued passport; state-issued driver’s license; permanent resident card; or U.S. military ID, among others. Starting May 3, 2023, travelers using a state-issued driver’s license must have the enhanced version or one that is compliant with the REAL ID Act.

Screening process. Travelers may wear loose fitting or religious garments (incl. head coverings) through security. They may be subject to additional screening if clothing could conceal prohibited items. Travelers may request a private area if selected for personal

screening. Travelers will be screened by someone of the same gender.

In Dec. 2011, the TSA began the TSA PreCheck program, allowing expedited screening at airport security for preapproved passengers; the 5-year membership cost $85. As of Oct. 2022, this was available at more than 200 U.S. airports and by around 83 participating airlines.

Disability-related permitted carry-on items:

- Wheelchairs, mobility scooters
- Crutches, canes, and walkers
- Portable oxygen concentrators (if they meet specific FAA criteria)
- Medications and associated supplies
- Service animals

Permitted carry-on items:

- Disposable and electric razors (blades not allowed)
- Eye drops and contact lens solution (3.4 oz or less)
- Strollers, baby carriers, child car seats
- Beverages (any size) purchased after security screening

Prohibited carry-on items:

- Knives (except plastic or round-bladed butter knives), incl. pocket knives and knives that are religious objects
- Firearms or realistic firearm replicas, ammunition
- Screwdrivers, wrenches, pliers, and other tools more than 7 in. in length; hammers
- Self-defense sprays

For complete travel information, visit www.tsa.gov/travel

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EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Unemployment in the U.S., 1900-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (civilian labor force, persons 16 years of age and older unless otherwise noted; annual averages, in thousands)

		Unemployed	
Year	**Employed**	**Number**	**Rate**
1900[1]	26,956	1,420	5.0%
1910[1]	34,599	2,150	5.9
1920[1]	39,208	2,132	5.2
1930[1]	44,183	4,340	8.9
1940[1]	47,520	8,120	14.6
1950	58,918	3,288	5.3
1960	65,778	3,852	5.5
1965	71,088	3,366	4.5
1970	78,678	4,093	4.9
1975	85,846	7,929	8.5
1980	99,303	7,637	7.1
1985	107,150	8,312	7.2
1993	120,259	8,940	6.9
1994	123,060	7,996	6.1%
1995	124,900	7,404	5.6
1996	126,708	7,236	5.4
1997	129,558	6,739	4.9
1998	131,463	6,210	4.5
1999	133,488	5,880	4.2
2000	136,891	5,692	4.0
2001	136,933	6,801	4.7
2002	136,485	8,378	5.8

Year	Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Rate
2003	137,736	8,774	6.0
2004	139,252	8,149	5.5
2005	141,730	7,591	5.1
2006	144,427	7,001	4.6
2007	146,047	7,078	4.6
2008	145,362	8,924	5.8%
2009	139,877	14,265	9.3
2010	139,064	14,825	9.6
2011	139,869	13,747	8.9
2012	142,469	12,506	8.1
2013	143,929	11,460	7.4
2014	146,305	9,617	6.2
2015	148,834	8,296	5.3
2016	151,436	7,751	4.9
2017	153,337	6,982	4.4
2018	155,761	6,314	3.9
2019	157,538	6,001	3.7
2020	147,795	12,947	8.1
2021	152,581	8,623	5.3

Note: Because of revisions in population controls, data for a given year may not be strictly comparable to other years. **Other unemployment rates (1905-55)**, persons 14 years of age and older: 1905, 4.3%; 1915, 8.5%; 1925, 3.2%; 1935, 20.3%; 1936, 16.9%; 1937, 14.3%; 1938, 19.0%; 1939, 17.2%; 1945, 1.9%; 1955, 4.4%. (1) Persons 14 years of age and older.

Unemployment Rate and Benefits Data by State, 2021

Source: Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor; state programs only

State/terr.	Unemployment	Monetarily	Number of	Number of

	rate	eligible claimants	first payments	final payments
AL	3.4%	68,668	66,530	35,905
AK	6.4	41,697	24,213	11,637
AZ	4.9	191,860	119,615	63,816
AR	4.0	68,817	36,570	16,942
CA	7.3	846,382	1,275,695	1,075,243
CO	5.4	413,020	189,520	69,464
CT	6.3	187,342	126,512	59,888
DE	5.3	56,194	17,160	7,246
DC	6.6	66,223	28,433	18,210
FL	4.6	352,527	275,170	244,500
GA	3.9	317,488	181,832	103,359
HI	5.7	45,913	33,135	23,316
ID	3.6	51,627	25,062	10,973
IL	6.1	602,405	456,164	244,253
IN	3.6	214,591	115,685	48,656
IA	4.2	94,628	75,639	24,662
KS	3.2	149,168	99,460	17,526
KY	4.7	115,725	49,426	17,303
LA	5.5	158,978	88,685	60,135
ME	4.6	43,996	27,117	13,005
MD	5.8	218,506	94,970	46,787
MA	5.7	300,927	182,076	123,202
MI	5.9	377,113	254,573	147,762
MN	3.4	280,764	152,854	100,157
MS	5.6	85,346	40,081	20,348
MO	4.4	180,208	99,524	48,963
MT	3.4	28,366	18,299	9,249
NE	2.5	46,294	18,767	7,417
NV	7.2	231,476	123,284	69,988
NH	3.5	43,686	18,287	7,533
NJ	6.3	445,422	235,339	159,011

NM	6.8	82,205	43,110	35,123
NY	6.9	1,337,646	748,318	395,453
NC	4.8	242,604	104,012	73,369
ND	3.7	21,806	15,796	9,041
OH	5.1	724,663	196,031	28,913
OK	3.8	151,573	116,345	278,329
OR	5.2	186,733	134,466	35,464
PA	6.3	650,814	356,459	181,119
PR	7.9	98,436	64,543	38,976
RI	5.6	166,918	80,159	15,334
SC	4.0	136,737	62,021	38,370
SD	3.1	10,085	6,113	1,366
TN	4.3	218,614	102,790	57,279
TX	5.7	1,093,747	441,053	381,520
UT	2.7	74,843	35,451	15,050
VT	3.4	24,749	19,332	7,062
VA	3.9	321,530	250,950	60,677
VI	NA	2,011	2,293	11,869
WA	5.2	270,778	169,040	102,146
WV	5.0	80,536	36,466	14,252
WI	3.8	206,026	83,920	52,011
WY	4.5	14,609	10,134	4,184
U.S.	**5.3**	**12,443,020**	**7,628,479**	**4,743,363**

State/terr.	Initial claims	Benefits paid	Average weekly benefit	Employers subject to state law
AL	526,485	$138,469,964	$260.60	106,244
AK	114,165	117,129,288	281.31	19,437
AZ	254,176	326,667,980	237.48	149,998
AR	123,018	88,637,051	243.79	75,675
CA	3,786,968	8,477,975,638	314.66	1,534,025
CO	888,329	829,784,453	381.99	200,989
CT	274,107	695,034,513	361.04	112,540

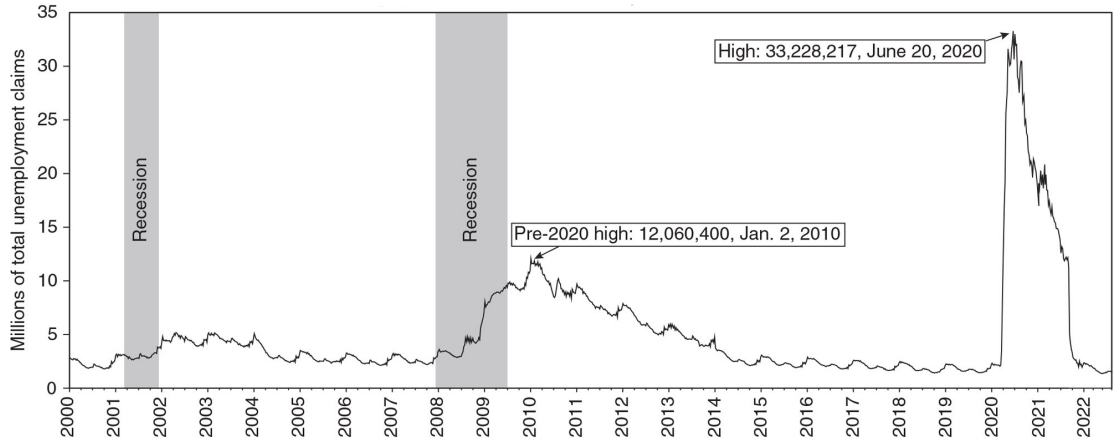
DE	137,129	71,305,369	281.09	36,481
DC	127,695	170,087,057	365.94	38,456
FL	1,101,682	607,348,637	238.61	634,391
GA	924,999	666,619,349	282.40	277,483
HI	141,581	254,114,654	479.48	36,508
ID	125,013	90,604,932	354.08	68,511
IL	1,595,984	2,801,736,623	363.07	334,492
IN	884,969	412,872,119	254.91	138,195
IA	176,247	402,304,597	424.30	83,534
KS	423,831	232,302,011	421.26	78,946
KY	338,002	498,241,887	361.46	101,414
LA	297,630	538,183,913	184.44	105,740
ME	60,307	124,758,582	343.07	48,816
MD	1,276,229	478,033,375	329.50	136,172
MA	526,278	1,859,219,282	508.87	244,184
MI	763,542	1,445,689,146	332.63	226,989
MN	442,519	1,045,640,298	436.15	148,839
MS	174,724	94,773,464	197.98	59,560
MO	393,561	357,954,074	261.15	177,887
MT	50,482	97,938,825	464.73	47,848
NE	78,122	83,637,804	349.10	60,673
NV	237,814	605,911,986	371.98	83,798
NH	96,922	56,097,847	284.90	48,146
NJ	587,720	1,969,332,694	474.35	259,191
NM	152,582	308,077,547	335.55	52,882
NY	2,642,605	2,690,006,711	372.91	528,378
NC	539,813	194,761,318	250.69	257,512
ND	35,780	103,649,925	470.42	26,084
OH	1,522,219	644,127,211	379.90	241,438
OK	302,337	335,792,184	317.13	94,110
OR	334,928	594,311,982	387.98	143,587
PA	1,191,592	2,031,215,384	387.58	332,806
PR	120,822	107,831,312	214.31	55,465

RI	305,691	200,644,588	389.02	38,876
SC	163,978	201,542,514	241.23	125,988
SD	15,100	29,032,757	360.84	30,808
TN	389,294	322,312,155	220.94	141,362
TX	1,728,236	2,538,523,642	413.07	607,190
UT	125,463	174,207,970	429.00	96,772
VT	55,223	95,872,632	382.37	25,183
VA	609,772	348,930,571	291.20	241,814
VI	5,979	16,084,002	485.22	4,279
WA	659,920	1,409,361,280	481.30	256,230
WV	130,514	143,878,350	275.92	37,811
WI	541,281	528,518,783	305.45	156,132
WY	29,672	58,241,724	422.50	24,689
U.S.	**28,533,031**	**38,715,331,955**	**349.80**	**9,194,558**

NA = Not available.

Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims, 2000-22

Source: Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor



Note: Total includes state programs, programs for federal employees and ex-service members, extended and emergency programs, short-time compensation, Pandemic Unemployment

Assistance, and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation.

U.S. Unemployment Duration by Industry and Occupation, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Occupation	Number of unemployed persons (thous.)				
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Management, professional, and related	1,889	415	406	244	823
Management, business, and financial operations	812	157	163	115	377
Professional and related	1,077	258	243	129	446
Service	2,057	503	480	262	812
Sales and office	1,685	406	385	232	661
Sales and related	853	205	194	112	342
Office and administrative support	832	201	191	120	319
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	984	261	220	143	359
Farming, fishing, and forestry	104	31	22	15	36
Construction and extraction	681	180	155	100	246
Installation, maintenance, and repair	199	50	43	28	77
Production, transportation, and material moving	1,473	372	345	210	546
Production	485	118	101	74	192

Occupation	Number of unemployed persons (thous.) Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Transportation and material moving	988	254	244	136	354
Industry[1]					
Agriculture and related industries	125	39	30	19	38
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	74	8	11	8	47
Construction	655	172	150	98	234
Manufacturing	647	161	136	96	254
Durable goods	390	104	81	53	152
Nondurable goods	256	57	54	43	102
Wholesale and retail trade	1,184	289	285	158	452
Transportation and utilities	535	127	122	78	208
Information	147	27	31	22	66
Financial activities	300	70	67	32	131
Professional and business services	945	201	209	146	389
Education and health services	1,122	304	279	134	405
Leisure and hospitality	1,339	311	306	165	558
Other services	348	85	75	46	143
Public administration	141	32	32	23	54
No previous work experience	518	179	140	69	129
Total unemployed[2]	**8,623**	**2,140**	**1,981**	**1,164**	**3,337**

Occupation	Weeks of unemployment Average (mean) duration	Median duration

Occupation	Weeks of unemployment	
	Average (mean) duration	Median duration
Management, professional, and related	31.8	20.9
Management, business, and financial operations	34.0	24.3
Professional and related	30.2	18.1
Service	28.1	16.6
Sales and office	29.2	17.2
Sales and related	29.3	17.5
Office and administrative support	29.0	16.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	26.5	15.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry	23.7	14.0
Construction and extraction	26.4	15.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	28.5	17.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	27.6	15.6
Production	29.1	18.5
Transportation and material moving	26.9	14.3
Industry[1]		
Agriculture and related industries	21.6	12.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	38.5	36.8
Construction	25.9	15.1
Manufacturing	29.3	17.7
Durable goods	29.7	16.8
Nondurable goods	28.6	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	28.3	15.9
Transportation and utilities	27.5	17.5
Information	33.3	23.7

Occupation	Weeks of unemployment	
	Average (mean) duration	Median duration
Financial activities	30.7	19.7
Professional and business services	31.6	19.7
Education and health services	27.1	13.4
Leisure and hospitality	29.2	18.4
Other services	28.1	18.7
Public administration	31.2	18.0
No previous work experience	23.8	9.7
Total unemployed[2]	**28.7**	**16.5**

Note: Persons 16 years of age and older. (1) Includes wage and salary workers only. (2) Includes persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. Displaced Workers, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

		Reason for job loss (% distrib.)		
	Number (thous.)	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Total displaced workers	**3,596**	**38.1%**	**30.9%**	**31.0%**
Age: 20 to 24 years	119	39.1	39.2	21.7
25 to 54 years	2,227	37.9	31.2	30.8
55 to 64 years	852	35.7	32.8	31.5
65 years and over	398	43.5	23.0	33.5
Sex: Men	1,889	35.2	33.3	31.5
Women	1,708	41.3	28.3	30.4
Race: White	2,819	37.1	30.2	32.7

		Reason for job loss (% distrib.)		
	Number (thous.)	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Black	357	44.4	28.4	27.2
Asian	278	29.7	42.0	28.3
Hispanic or Latino	597	46.3	35.2	18.5

NA = Not available. **Note:** As of Jan. 2022. Displaced workers are persons age 20 or older who lost or left jobs they had held for at least three years. Workers in this table were displaced between Jan. 2019 and Dec. 2021. Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race.

U.S. Unemployment Rates by Selected Characteristics, 1995-2022

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
Total (all civilian workers)	**5.6%**	**4.0%**	**5.1%**	**9.6%**	**5.3%**	**3.7%**
Men, 20 years and older	4.8	3.3	4.4	9.8	4.9	3.4
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	3.6	4.6	8.0	4.8	3.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.3	13.1	16.6	25.9	16.9	12.7
White	4.9	3.5	4.4	8.7	4.6	3.3
Black	10.4	7.6	10.0	16.0	9.6	6.1
Asian	—	3.6	4.0	7.5	3.8	2.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9.3	5.7	6.0	12.5	6.6	4.3
Married men, spouse present[1]	3.3	—	—	6.8	2.8	1.8
Married women,	3.9	—	—	5.9	3.1	2.2

spouse present[1]						
Women who maintain families, spouse absent	8.0	5.9	7.8	12.3	7.4	5.0
Occupation						
Management, professional, and related	2.4	1.8	2.3	4.7	2.5	2.0
Service	7.5	5.2	6.4	10.3	6.7	4.4
Sales and office	5.0	3.8	4.8	9.0	5.1	3.7
Natural resources, constr., and maintenance	—	5.3	6.5	16.1	7.2	4.7
Production, transp., and material moving	—	5.1	6.5	12.8	6.3	4.3
Industry						
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5.8	4.1	5.2	9.9	5.1	3.5
Mining	5.2	4.4	3.1	9.4	8.6	3.2
Construction	11.5	6.2	7.4	20.6	7.3	4.5
Manufacturing	4.9	3.5	4.9	10.6	4.3	3.0
Durable goods	4.4	3.2	4.6	11.2	4.1	2.7
Nondurable goods	5.7	4.0	5.3	9.6	4.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	4.3	5.4	9.5	5.5	4.1
Transportation and utilities	4.5	3.4	4.1	8.4	4.4	3.5
Information	—	3.2	5.0	9.7	3.9	3.5
Financial activities	3.3	2.4	2.9	6.9	2.6	2.1
Professional and business services	—	4.8	6.2	10.8	5.6	3.6
Education and health services	—	2.5	3.4	5.8	3.6	2.5
Leisure and	—	6.6	7.8	12.2	7.9	5.2

hospitality						
Other services	8.4	3.9	4.8	8.5	5.2	3.2
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	11.1	9.0	8.3	13.9	9.4	7.4
Government workers	2.9	2.1	2.6	4.4	2.7	4.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	—	2.1	2.7	5.9	3.9	2.7

		2021			2022	
	2020	Jan.	June	Yr.	Jan.	June
Total (all civilian workers)	**8.1%**	**6.8%**	**6.1%**	**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**3.8%**
Men, 20 years and older	7.4	6.8	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.3
Women, 20 years and older	8.0	6.2	5.8	5.0	3.8	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.9	15.6	13.3	11.7	11.6	13.1
White	7.3	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.9	3.5
Black	11.4	9.8	9.4	8.6	7.3	6.1
Asian	8.7	6.8	5.9	5.0	3.7	3.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	10.4	9.4	7.3	6.8	5.5	4.4
Married men, spouse present[1]	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.0
Married women, spouse present[1]	6.3	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.3
Women who maintain families, spouse absent	9.6	8.3	8.1	7.1	5.0	4.5
Occupation						
Management, professional, and related	4.5	3.7	6.1	2.8	2.3	3.8

	2020	2021			2022	
		Jan.	June	Yr.	Jan.	June
Service	13.0	11.4	7.9	7.8	6.7	4.5
Sales and office	8.0	6.1	6.1	5.3	4.1	3.9
Natural resources, constr., and maintenance	8.9	9.7	7.1	6.6	6.2	4.0
Production, transp., and material moving	10.2	8.0	7.9	7.1	6.0	4.7
Industry						
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8.4	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.5	3.5
Mining	11.3	14.2	10.3	11.2	8.4	1.6
Construction	8.7	9.4	7.5	6.5	7.1	3.7
Manufacturing	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.0
Durable goods	6.7	4.2	5.7	4.1	3.1	2.9
Nondurable goods	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8.3	6.9	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.1
Transportation and utilities	9.3	8.2	6.0	6.3	4.5	3.8
Information	7.5	7.4	6.1	5.4	4.2	3.1
Financial activities	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.1
Professional and business services	6.7	6.8	5.2	5.2	4.5	3.4
Education and health services	5.7	4.3	4.4	3.5	2.9	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	19.4	15.9	10.9	10.1	8.2	5.2
Other services	9.8	8.8	5.4	5.4	4.9	2.5
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	8.1	9.4	7.5	7.6	8.5	4.4

	2020	2021			2022	
		Jan.	June	Yr.	Jan.	June
Government workers	4.8	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.2	3.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.9	4.1	2.7

— = Not available. **Note:** All monthly rates are unadjusted, except for married men and women, which are seasonally adjusted. (1) Beginning in Jan. 2020, data refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Data for prior years refers to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.

U.S. Workers by Industry and Type, 2011, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (in thousands)

	2011			
Industry	Total employed	Private industry workers	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Mining[3]	817	794	3	20
Construction	9,039	7,033	418	1,585
Manufacturing	14,336	13,961	97	273
Durable goods	9,007	8,749	81	176
Nondurable goods	5,329	5,212	17	98
Wholesale and retail trade	19,726	18,667	95	949
Wholesale trade	3,798	3,618	11	166
Retail trade	15,927	15,049	84	783
Transportation and utilities	7,200	5,430	1,417	352
Transportation and warehousing	5,957	4,530	1,074	352
Utilities	1,243	900	343	—

Industry	2011 Total employed	Private industry workers	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Information	3,150	2,820	198	131
Financial activities	9,386	8,528	236	615
Finance and insurance	6,613	6,259	126	225
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,773	2,269	111	390
Professional and business services	15,819	13,383	412	2,011
Professional and technical services	9,461	8,111	235	1,108
Management, administrative, and waste services	6,358	5,272	176	903
Education and health services	31,867	20,411	10,372	1,077
Educational services	12,965	4,122	8,637	206
Health care and social assistance	18,902	16,290	1,736	871
Hospitals	6,315	5,501	805	9
Health services, except hospitals	9,367	8,505	455	403
Social assistance	3,221	2,284	475	459
Leisure and hospitality	12,697	11,639	405	636
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,922	2,175	347	400
Accommodation and food services	9,775	9,464	59	235

Industry	2011 Total employed	Private industry workers	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Other services	6,724	5,731	29	956
Other services, except private households	6,002	5,010	29	956
Private households	722	722	—	—
Public administration	6,853	—	6,853	—

Industry	2021 Total employed	Private industry workers[1]	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Mining[3]	603	586	4	13
Construction	11,271	9,165	395	1,704
Manufacturing	14,718	14,319	120	272
Durable goods	9,349	9,094	91	158
Nondurable goods	5,369	5,225	29	114
Wholesale and retail trade	19,623	18,667	92	853
Wholesale trade	3,451	3,292	15	142
Retail trade	16,172	15,375	77	710
Transportation and utilities	9,377	7,412	1,357	601
Transportation and warehousing	8,017	6,407	1,009	593
Utilities	1,360	1,004	348	—
Information	2,721	2,399	165	154
Financial activities	10,725	9,716	197	808
Finance and insurance	7,497	7,111	120	266

Industry	2021 Total employed	Private industry workers[1]	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,229	2,606	77	542
Professional and business services	19,295	16,784	434	2,065
Professional and technical services	12,877	11,539	239	1,094
Management, administrative, and waste services	6,418	5,244	196	970
Education and health services	34,725	23,552	10,112	1,057
Educational services	13,521	4,755	8,546	219
Health care and social assistance	21,204	18,797	1,565	838
Hospitals	7,364	6,569	777	18
Health services, except hospitals	10,696	9,901	356	437
Social assistance	3,144	2,327	432	383
Leisure and hospitality	12,635	11,643	338	652
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,896	2,168	285	442
Accommodation and food services	9,739	9,475	53	209
Other services	7,186	6,089	37	1,052
Other services, except private households	6,527	5,430	37	1,052

Industry	2021 Total employed	Private industry workers[1]	Govt. workers	Self-employed workers
Private households	659	659	—	—
Public administration	7,410	—	7,410	—

— = No data or data that do not meet publication criteria. (1) Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated. (2) Unincorporated. (3) Includes quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

Persons Not in the U.S. Labor Force, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

The Labor Dept.'s unemployment rate, based on its household survey, shows the number of people out of work as a percentage of adults age 16 and older in the labor force. That rate excludes the millions of adults considered to be not in the labor force.

(in thousands)

		Age in years			Sex	
	Number	16 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women
Total not in the labor force	**100,241**	**16,574**	**23,241**	**60,426**	**40,983**	**59,259**
Do not want a job now[1]	93,912	14,919	20,272	58,722	37,999	55,913
Want a job[1]	6,329	1,656	2,969	1,704	2,984	3,346
Did not search for work in previous year	3,925	1,010	1,699	1,216	1,774	2,151

	Number	Age in years			Sex	
		16 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	Men	Women
Searched in previous year but not previous four weeks[2]	2,404	646	1,270	488	1,209	1,194
Not available to work now	622	206	329	87	253	369
Available to work now	1,782	440	941	401	956	826
Reason not currently looking[3]						
Discouraged over job prospects[4]	510	104	279	127	312	198
Reasons other than discouragement	1,272	336	662	273	644	628
Family responsibilities	155	20	107	28	54	101
In school or training	154	108	41	4	76	78
Ill health or disability	142	18	70	54	79	63
Other[5]	820	190	444	187	435	385

(1) Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job. (2) Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job to be considered unemployed. (3) Of those available to work now. (4) Includes believing no work is available, not being able to find work, lacking necessary schooling or training, thought of as too young or old by employers, and other types of discrimination. (5) Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior four weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not ascertained.

U.S. Small Business Employment by Industry, 2019

Source: U.S Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Industry	Small business employment	Total private employment	% small business employment
Health care and social assistance	9,153,169	20,864,810	43.9%
Accommodation and food services	8,789,153	14,492,377	60.6
Construction	5,694,355	7,043,901	80.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,339,687	9,284,491	57.5
Other services (excl. public administration)	4,750,090	5,619,240	84.5
Administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services	3,804,585	12,642,017	30.1
Wholesale trade	3,362,014	6,181,224	54.4
Finance and insurance	1,889,886	6,553,166	28.8
Educational services	1,719,209	3,808,801	45.1
Real estate, rental and leasing	1,499,044	2,240,148	66.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,488,720	2,504,413	59.4
Information	979,093	3,572,352	27.4
Management of companies and enterprises	379,728	3,523,278	10.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas	276,837	626,740	44.2

extraction			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and hunting	137,357	164,567	83.5
Utilities	111,586	641,700	17.4
Industries not classified	14,738	14,738	100.0
Total employed	**61,693,908**	**132,989,428**	**46.4**

Note: A small business is defined here as a firm employing fewer than 500 employees.

U.S. Occupations Projected to Grow Most, 2021-31

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (ranked by greatest positive change in number of jobs; numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Change, 2021-31		Median annual wage, 2021[1]
	2021	2031	Number	Percent	
Total, all occupations	**158,134.7**	**166,452.1**	**8,317.4**	**5.3%**	**$45,760**
Home health and personal care aides	3,636.9	4,560.9	924.0	25.4	29,430
Cooks, restaurant	1,255.6	1,715.6	459.9	36.6	30,010
Software developers	1,425.9	1,796.5	370.6	26.0	120,730
Fast food and counter workers	3,195.6	3,438.8	243.2	7.6	25,100
General and operations managers	3,118.4	3,328.2	209.8	6.7	97,970
Waiters and waitresses	1,904.4	2,101.4	197.0	10.3	26,000
Registered nurses	3,130.6	3,326.0	195.4	6.2	77,600
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2,806.5	2,974.8	168.4	6.0	31,230
Stockers and order fillers	2,472.7	2,630.6	157.9	6.4	30,110
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	792.5	942.8	150.3	19.0	63,920

Occupation	Employment		Change, 2021-31		Median annual wage, 2021[1]
	2021	2031	Number	Percent	
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	1,093.1	1,238.7	145.7	13.3	36,570
Medical and health services managers	480.7	616.9	136.2	28.3	101,340
Financial managers	730.8	854.0	123.1	16.8	131,710
Medical assistants	743.5	861.3	117.8	15.8	37,190
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,237.4	1,353.8	116.4	9.4	28,780
Nurse practitioners	246.7	359.4	112.7	45.7	120,680
Light truck drivers	1,109.7	1,220.4	110.7	10.0	38,280
Management analysts	950.6	1,059.0	108.4	11.4	93,000
Bartenders	514.0	606.0	92.0	17.9	26,350
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2,094.7	2,185.6	90.9	4.3	48,310
Animal caretakers	290.7	377.6	86.9	29.9	28,600
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	2,298.4	2,383.9	85.5	3.7	29,760

Occupation	Employment 2021	Employment 2031	Change, 2021-31 Number	Change, 2021-31 Percent	Median annual wage, 2021[1]
Computer and information systems managers	509.1	591.5	82.4	16.2	159,010
Accountants and auditors	1,449.8	1,531.6	81.8	5.6	77,250
Lawyers	833.1	913.3	80.2	9.6	127,990
Managers, all other	1,305.8	1,384.3	78.4	6.0	124,650

(1) Wage data cover nonfarm wage and salary workers and do not cover the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, or household workers.

U.S. Occupations Projected to Decline Most, 2021-31

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (ranked by greatest negative change in number of jobs; numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment 2021	Employment 2031	Change, 2021-31 Number	Change, 2021-31 Percent	Median annual wage, 2021[1]
Total, all occupations	**158,134.7**	**166,452.1**	**8,317.4**	**5.3%**	**$45,760**
Cashiers	3,371.6	3,036.0	–335.7	–10.0	27,260
Secretaries and administrative assistants[2]	2,075.6	1,868.0	–207.6	–10.0	37,880
Office clerks, general	2,751.8	2,621.1	–130.8	–4.8	37,030
Customer service representatives	2,898.9	2,793.6	–105.3	–3.6	36,920

Occupation	Employment		Change, 2021-31		Median annual wage, 2021[1]
	2021	2031	Number	Percent	
Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants	508.0	405.4	–102.6	–20.2	62,060
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	1,367.1	1,270.7	–96.4	–7.1	36,590
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	1,505.7	1,427.5	–78.2	–5.2	39,230
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,707.8	1,630.6	–77.2	–4.5	45,560
Cooks, fast food	792.3	723.2	–69.1	–8.7	24,180
Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks	814.3	757.2	–57.1	–7.0	36,890
Tellers	378.0	334.3	–43.7	–11.6	36,310
Correctional officers and jailers	402.2	360.6	–41.6	–10.3	47,920
Data entry keyers	155.9	117.4	–38.5	–24.7	35,630
Buyers and purchasing agents	459.8	427.5	–32.2	–7.0	63,470
Legal secretaries and administrative assistants	157.8	127.5	–30.4	–19.2	47,710

Occupation	Employment		Change, 2021-31		Median annual wage, 2021[1]
	2021	2031	Number	Percent	

(1) Wage data cover nonfarm wage and salary workers and do not cover the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, or household workers. (2) Excl. legal, medical, executive.

Projected Employment by Typical Entry-Level Education, 2021-31

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Typical entry-level education	Employment, 2021		% change in employment, 2021-31	Median annual wage, 2021
	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution		
Total, all occupations	**158,134.7**	**100.0%**	**5.3%**	**$45,760**
Doctoral or professional degree	4,272.4	2.7	9.1	115,010
Master’s degree	2,983.7	1.9	13.6	77,750
Bachelor’s degree	38,360.1	24.3	8.2	78,580
Associate’s degree	3,368.0	2.1	8.8	59,260
Postsecondary nondegree award	9,793.1	6.2	6.7	44,420
Some college, no degree	4,133.2	2.6	0.8	37,960
High school diploma or equivalent	60,945.8	38.5	2.9	38,290
No formal educational credential	34,278.3	21.7	4.8	29,420

Typical entry-level education	Employment, 2021		% change in employment, 2021-31	Median annual wage, 2021
	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution		

Note: The occupational employment and growth rates shown in this table include projected growth in all jobs from 2021-31, not justentry-level jobs. Entry-level education reflects 2021 requirements—BLS does not project educational requirements.

Highest Average Weekly Wages by County, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

County	Avg. weekly wage	% change, 2020-21
Santa Clara, CA	$4,005	8.7%
San Francisco, CA	3,737	2.6
San Mateo, CA	3,615	5.9
New York, NY	3,240	5.4
Suffolk, MA	2,595	1.4
King, WA	2,333	6.7
Washington, DC	2,320	1.0
Arlington, VA	2,224	0.0
Middlesex, MA	$2,155	5.2%
Fairfield, CT	2,142	6.0
Fairfax, VA	2,090	4.6
Morris, NJ	1,929	–3.4
Westchester, NY	1,914	14.3
Alexandria City, VA	1,871	2.4
Alameda, CA	1,854	1.8

Note: Figures shown are for the 4th quarter, from among the 357 largest U.S. counties, which comprise 73.1% of total covered workers. Cameron County, TX, recorded the lowest average weekly earnings among the largest counties, with an average of $760. It was followed by Hidalgo, TX ($776); Horry, SC ($808); Webb, TX ($829); Harrison, MS ($863); Baldwin, AL ($876); Cleveland, OK ($880); Osceola, FL ($885); El Paso, TX ($892); and Lake, FL ($892). Data include all workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs.

Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2020

Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	Fatalities	
Event or exposure	**Number**	**%**
Total	**4,764**	**100%**
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	**705**	**15**
Intentional injury by person	651	14
Homicides	392	8
Shooting by other person—intentional	304	6
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	50	1
Suicides	259	5
Transportation incidents	**1,778**	**37**
Aircraft incidents	80	2
Rail vehicle incidents	32	1
Pedestrian vehicular incident	330	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	57	1
Water vehicle incident	74	2
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,038	22
Roadway collision with other vehicle	537	11
Roadway collision moving in same direction	142	3
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	198	4
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	106	2
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	302	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	275	6
Roadway noncollision incident	196	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	155	3
Nonroadway incident involving	206	4%

motorized land vehicle		
Nonroadway noncollision incident	167	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	101	2
Fire or explosion	**71**	**1**
Fall, slip, trip	**805**	**17**
Fall on same level	136	3
Fall to lower level	645	14
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	36	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	63	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	**672**	**14**
Exposure to electricity	126	3
Exposure to temperature extremes	62	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	448	9
Inhalation of harmful substance	50	1
Contact with objects and equipment	**716**	**15**
Struck by object or equipment	468	10
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	174	4
Struck by falling object or equipment	217	5
Struck by discharged or flying object	37	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	142	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	89	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	93	2

Note: Percentages show incidence rate per total fatalities.

U.S. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 2020

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—

Characteristic	Illnesses/injuries[2]	Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—		
		1 day	2 days	3-5 days
Total	**1,176,340**	**8.5%**	**6.9%**	**12.9%**
Male	577,990	10.1	7.6	14.5
Female	585,540	7.1	6.2	11.5
Age				
14-15 years	180	11.1	—	33.3
16-19 years	32,790	17.4	11.4	18.2
20-24 years	108,800	10.5	8.9	16.6
25-34 years	250,050	9.6	7.2	14.3
35-44 years	232,790	8.1	6.6	13.0
45-54 years	241,620	7.1	6.5	11.7
55-64 years	217,100	7.4	6.0	11.3
65 years and over	53,480	6.2	5.5	11.7
Age group not reported	39,540	9.5	5.8	7.5
Occupation(s)				
Management, business, financial	49,930	8.8	7.1	11.5
Computer, engineering, science	6,860	8.9	5.8	17.9
Education, legal, community service, arts, media	21,610	13.5	6.2	15.2
Health-care practitioners, technical	177,650	4.5	3.9	9.3
Service	328,020	7.9	6.5	12.8
Sales and related	60,130	9.0	9.2	16.2
Office and administrative support	49,770	7.6	7.3	11.3
Farming, fishing, forestry	15,990	14.2	9.3	17.3

Characteristic	Illnesses/injuries[2]	Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—		
		1 day	2 days	3-5 days
Construction, extraction	69,790	12.5	9.9	14.6
Installation, maintenance, repair	77,770	12.3	7.3	14.5
Production	111,150	11.5	8.3	14.2
Transportation, material moving	205,580	7.7	7.1	13.6

Characteristic	Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—				Median days away from work
	6-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more	
Total	**18.3%**	**22.6%**	**7.6%**	**23.2%**	**12**
Male	14.9	18.2	7.4	27.4	12
Female	21.8	26.6	7.8	19.0	12
Age					
14-15 years	22.2	11.1	16.7	—	6
16-19 years	18.3	20.5	4.6	9.8	7
20-24 years	21.7	23.1	5.8	13.4	10
25-34 years	20.0	24.0	6.7	18.3	10
35-44 years	18.7	23.1	7.8	22.6	12
45-54 years	17.3	21.1	8.5	27.9	14
55-64 years	16.5	20.9	8.3	29.7	14
65 years and over	14.3	21.4	8.5	32.4	14
Age group not reported	17.9	31.3	9.5	18.5	14
Occupation(s)					
Management, business, financial	22.2	29.1	6.4	14.9	11
Computer, engineering, science	15.2	27.3	7.0	17.8	11

Characteristic	Percent of days-away-from-work cases[1] involving—				Median days away from work
	6-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more	
Education, legal, community service, arts, media	21.9	20.7	8.1	14.4	10
Health-care practitioners, technical	25.5	32.5	8.9	15.4	12
Service	21.0	25.6	7.7	18.5	11
Sales and related	14.6	20.7	6.4	23.9	11
Office and administrative support	23.9	24.5	7.0	18.5	10
Farming, fishing, forestry	15.0	16.4	6.1	21.8	8
Construction, extraction	11.3	12.4	7.6	31.8	12
Installation, maintenance, repair	12.7	15.6	7.3	30.4	12
Production	15.2	20.6	7.3	22.9	11
Transportation, material moving	12.7	15.2	7.5	36.2	15

— = Data do not meet publication guidelines or may be too small to be displayed. **Note:** Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. (1) Cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction. (2) Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry workers.

Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Rates

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Apr. 2022

Effective date	Minimum wage	% avg. earnings[1]	In 2022 dollars

Oct. 24, 1938	$0.25	40%	$5.16
Oct. 24, 1939	0.30	48	6.20
Oct. 24, 1945	0.40	39	6.39
Jan. 25, 1950	0.75	52	9.23
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	51	10.79
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	50	11.08
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	51	11.77
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	49	12.30
Feb. 1, 1968	1.60	53	13.53
May 1, 1974	2.00	45	11.90
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	43	11.65
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	44	11.96
Jan. 1, 1978	$2.65	43%	$12.26
Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	43	12.28
Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	43	11.52
Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	42	11.13
Apr. 1, 1990	3.80	35	8.52
Apr. 1, 1991	4.25	38	9.09
Oct. 1, 1996	4.75	37	8.68
Sept. 1, 1997	5.15	39	9.24
July 24, 2007	5.85	34	8.12
July 24, 2008	6.55	37	8.61
July 24, 2009	7.25	40	9.73

Note: Before 1961, the minimum wage applied primarily to employees engaged in, or producing goods for, interstate commerce. The 1961 amendments extended coverage primarily to employees in large retail and service enterprises and to local transit, construction, and gas station employees. The 1966 and subsequent amendments extended coverage to farm workers; government employees; workers in various retail and service trades; and certain domestic workers. Starting in 1978, minimum wage applied equally to all covered, nonexempt workers. Exceptions apply to certain workers with disabilities, full-time students, persons under age 20 in their first 90 days of employment, and tipped employees. (1) Percent of gross hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing.

Civilian Employment of the Federal Government, 1940-2023

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management; Office of Management and Budget (numbers in thousands)

Year	Total executive branch	Dept. of Defense	Civilian agencies/depts. Total employees	Agriculture	HHS, Education, Social Sec.[1]	Homeland Sec.
1940	699	256	443	98	9	18
1945	3,370	2,635	736	82	11	20
1950	1,439	753	686	84	13	20
1955	1,860	1,187	673	86	40	21
1960	1,808	1,047	761	99	62	21
1965	1,901	1,034	867	113	87	21
1970	2,203	1,219	983	118	112	23
1975	2,149	1,042	1,107	121	147	31
1980	2,161	960	1,201	129	163	40
1985	2,112	1,029	1,084	107	137	39
1990	2,174	1,006	1,168	111	122	48
1995	1,970	822	1,148	104	129	54
2000	1,814	660	1,153	95	128	67
2005	1,830	653	1,177	100	128	143
2010	2,128	741	1,386	96	137	173
2015	2,042	725	1,317	86	139	179
2020	2,180	777	1,403	79	139	198
2022[2]	2,206	786	1,420	90	144	197
2023[2]	2,289	791	1,498	100	149	207

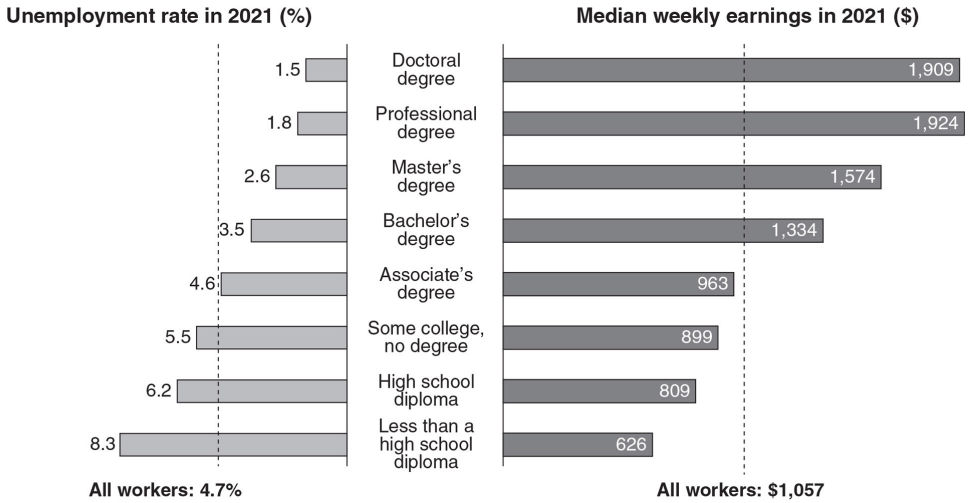
Year	Civilian agencies/depts. Interior	Justice	Transportation	Treasury	Veterans Affairs	Other
1940	46	11	NA	45	40	176
1945	45	19	NA	84	65	409
1950	66	20	NA	76	188	219
1955	54	24	NA	65	178	206
1960	56	24	NA	62	172	265
1965	71	27	NA	74	167	307
1970	75	33	62	84	169	308

	Civilian agencies/depts.					
Year	Interior	Justice	Transportation	Treasury	Veterans Affairs	Other
1975	80	47	69	101	213	297
1980	77	48	66	102	228	346
1985	72	51	55	106	221	294
1990	71	66	59	130	214	347
1995	72	82	57	129	228	292
2000	67	95	57	113	203	328
2005	70	103	56	110	222	244
2010	71	113	57	112	285	342
2015	64	114	54	95	335	251
2020	61	114	53	91	389	279
2022[2]	63	117	54	96	407	251
2023[2]	68	123	56	102	436	258

NA = Not available. HHS = Health and Human Services. **Note:** End-of-fiscal-year count; U.S. Postal Service excluded. All years are not directly comparable, as 1940-80 is civilian employment of full-time permanent, temporary, part-time, and intermittent employees; 1985-2023 is full-time equivalent employees. (1) Estimated, 1940-50. (2) Estimated.

Unemployment Rates and Earnings by Education, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor



Note: Data for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Median Earnings by Industry and Sex, 2020

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Employed		
Industry	**Total**	**% men**	**% women**
Total	**155,888,980**	**52.4%**	**47.6%**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,658,413	79.4	20.6
Construction	10,416,196	89.8	10.2
Manufacturing	15,617,461	71.0	29.0
Wholesale trade	3,971,773	70.0	30.0
Retail trade	17,195,083	51.2	48.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8,576,862	75.1	24.9
Information	3,066,743	59.4	40.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	10,319,201	46.4	53.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative, and waste management services	18,312,454	57.5	42.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	36,315,080	25.8	74.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	14,651,909	48.6	51.4
Other services, except public administration	7,516,616	46.3	53.7
Public administration	7,271,189	55.1	44.9

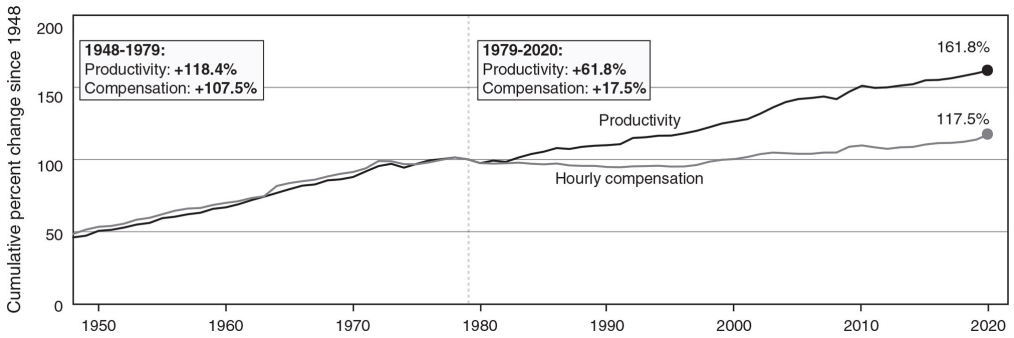
	Median earnings

Industry	Median earnings			Women's as % of Women's as % of men's
Industry	Total	Men	Women	
Total	**$39,782**	**$46,020**	**$33,108**	**71.9%**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	37,389	41,131	25,006	60.8
Construction	42,078	42,366	39,276	92.7
Manufacturing	48,872	52,829	38,605	73.1
Wholesale trade	48,627	51,897	40,879	78.8
Retail trade	25,386	30,385	21,315	70.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	45,702	49,647	36,723	74.0
Information	56,492	65,556	45,830	69.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing	54,585	70,643	47,123	66.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative, and waste management services	50,932	60,156	41,414	68.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	40,233	50,356	37,161	73.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	18,683	21,669	16,216	74.8
Other services, except public administration	27,177	35,518	21,730	61.2
Public administration	57,943	65,972	49,984	75.8

Note: Data are 5-year estimates from the 2016-20 ACS, for the civilian employed population 16 years of age and over including workers not employed full-time.

Net Productivity and Workers' Hourly Compensation, 1948-2020

Source: Economic Policy Institute (EPI), based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data This graph shows the cumulative percent change since 1948 in net productivity and hourly compensation in the U.S. Net productivity is the growth of goods and services produced minus depreciation per hour worked. Hourly compensation is average wages and benefits for private sector production and nonsupervisory workers, who make up around 80% of private payroll employment.



U.S. Median Weekly Earnings, 2022

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Total	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
TOTAL		
16 years and over	118,887	$1,041
16 to 24 years	11,063	685
16 to 19 years	1,704	603
20 to 24 years	9,359	703
25 years and over	107,824	1,107
25 to 54 years	82,511	1,103
25 to 34 years	29,333	976
35 to 44 years	28,019	1,180
45 to 54 years	25,160	1,181
55 years and over	25,313	1,115
55 to 64 years	20,179	1,134

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Total	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
65 years and over	5,134	1,023
White		
16 years and over	90,564	1,068
16 to 24 years	8,444	688
25 years and over	82,120	1,133
25 to 54 years	61,834	1,128
55 years and over	20,285	1,151
Black		
16 years and over	15,820	885
16 to 24 years	1,484	636
25 years and over	14,337	916
25 to 54 years	11,243	919
55 years and over	3,094	901
Asian		
16 years and over	8,045	1,336
16 to 24 years	478	846
25 years and over	7,567	1,376
25 to 54 years	6,203	1,432
55 years and over	1,364	1,129
Hispanic[1]		
16 years and over	22,488	812
16 to 24 years	2,809	647
25 years and over	19,679	862
25 to 54 years	16,172	856
55 years and over	3,507	882
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related	53,386	1,459
Management, business, and financial operations	22,515	1,597
Professional and related	30,871	1,377
Service	15,755	707

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Total	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
Sales and office	22,329	867
Sales and related	9,279	951
Office and administrative support	13,049	824
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11,473	964
Farming, fishing, and forestry	665	620
Construction and extraction	6,480	913
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,328	1,070
Production, transportation, and material moving	15,944	807
Production	7,385	833
Transportation and material moving	8,559	790

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Men	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
TOTAL		
16 years and over	65,478	$1,144
16 to 24 years	6,144	707
16 to 19 years	1,024	643
20 to 24 years	5,119	719
25 years and over	59,334	1,211
25 to 54 years	45,311	1,200
25 to 34 years	16,090	1,025
35 to 44 years	15,511	1,332
45 to 54 years	13,710	1,316
55 years and over	14,023	1,240

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Men	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
55 to 64 years	10,992	1,266
65 years and over	3,031	1,143
White		
16 years and over	51,073	1,161
16 to 24 years	4,788	712
25 years and over	46,286	1,236
25 to 54 years	34,783	1,218
55 years and over	11,503	1,290
Black		
16 years and over	7,684	953
16 to 24 years	1,484	636
25 years and over	6,933	991
25 to 54 years	5,418	995
55 years and over	1,516	979
Asian		
16 years and over	4,325	1,496
16 to 24 years	245	754
25 years and over	4,080	1,567
25 to 54 years	3,367	1,669
55 years and over	713	1,299
Hispanic[1]		
16 years and over	13,452	877
16 to 24 years	1,707	689
25 years and over	11,744	917
25 to 54 years	9,597	906
55 years and over	2,147	982
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related	25,680	1,743
Management, business, and financial operations	11,714	1,883
Professional and related	13,965	1,627

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Men	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
Service	7,768	773
Sales and office	8,774	1,018
Sales and related	4,960	1,165
Office and administrative support	3,814	918
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	10,951	975
Farming, fishing, and forestry	539	620
Construction and extraction	6,261	915
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,151	1,077
Production, transportation, and material moving	12,305	873
Production	5,391	914
Transportation and material moving	6,914	832

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Women	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
TOTAL		
16 years and over	53,409	$943
16 to 24 years	4,919	656
16 to 19 years	680	546
20 to 24 years	4,239	682
25 years and over	48,490	989
25 to 54 years	37,200	997
25 to 34 years	13,243	922
35 to 44 years	12,508	1,047
45 to 54 years	11,449	1,051

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Women	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
55 years and over	11,290	958
55 to 64 years	9,188	981
65 years and over	2,103	895
White		
16 years and over	39,490	956
16 to 24 years	3,656	650
25 years and over	35,834	1,008
25 to 54 years	27,051	1,014
55 years and over	8,783	976
Black		
16 years and over	8,137	840
16 to 24 years	733	641
25 years and over	7,403	867
25 to 54 years	5,825	871
55 years and over	1,578	854
Asian		
16 years and over	3,720	1,182
16 to 24 years	233	964
25 years and over	3,487	1,216
25 to 54 years	2,837	1,257
55 years and over	650	991
Hispanic[1]		
16 years and over	9,036	752
16 to 24 years	1,101	605
25 years and over	7,935	789
25 to 54 years	6,575	797
55 years and over	1,360	750
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related	27,707	1,265
Management, business, and financial operations	10,800	1,399

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY	Women	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
Professional and related	16,906	1,185
Service	7,987	656
Sales and office	13,555	799
Sales and related	4,320	778
Office and administrative support	9,235	804
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	522	782
Farming, fishing, and forestry	126	619
Construction and extraction	219	710
Installation, maintenance, and repair	176	914
Production, transportation, and material moving	3,639	694
Production	1,995	695
Transportation and material moving	1,645	693

Note: Not seasonally adjusted; figures are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers for second quarter 2021. Total includes races not shown here. (1) May be of any race.

Average Hours and Earnings of U.S. Production Workers, 1969-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (annual averages)

Year	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
1969	37.5	$3.22	$120.80
1970	37.0	3.41	125.91

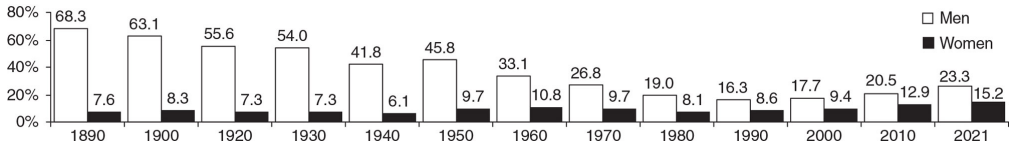
1971	36.7	3.63	133.35
1972	36.9	3.91	143.99
1973	36.9	4.14	152.71
1974	36.4	4.44	161.76
1975	36.0	4.74	170.45
1976	36.0	5.06	182.36
1977	35.9	5.44	195.34
1978	35.8	5.88	210.17
1979	35.6	6.34	225.46
1980	35.2	6.84	240.83
1981	35.2	7.43	261.29
1982	34.7	7.86	272.98
1983	34.9	8.20	286.34
1984	35.1	8.49	298.08
1985	34.9	8.73	304.37
1986	34.7	8.92	309.69
1987	34.7	$9.14	$317.33
1988	34.6	9.44	326.50
1989	34.5	9.81	338.42
1990	34.3	10.20	349.63
1991	34.1	10.51	358.46
1992	34.2	10.77	368.17
1993	34.3	11.05	378.74
1994	34.5	11.34	391.07
1995	34.3	11.65	399.93
1996	34.3	12.04	413.06
1997	34.5	12.51	431.75
1998	34.5	13.01	448.47
1999	34.3	13.48	463.09
2000	34.3	14.01	480.90
2001	33.9	14.54	493.53
2002	33.9	14.96	506.48
2003	33.7	15.36	517.68
2004	33.7	15.68	528.65
2005	33.8	$16.12	$543.94
2006	33.9	16.74	566.94

2007	33.8	17.41	589.09
2008	33.6	18.06	607.10
2009	33.1	18.60	615.82
2010	33.4	19.04	636.02
2011	33.6	19.43	652.72
2012	33.7	19.73	665.54
2013	33.7	20.13	677.62
2014	33.7	20.60	694.74
2015	33.7	21.03	708.70
2016	33.6	21.53	723.20
2017	33.7	22.05	742.48
2018	33.8	22.71	766.99
2019	33.6	23.51	790.44
2020	33.9	24.68	837.39
2021	34.2	25.89	886.06

Note: Data refer to production workers and nonsupervisory employees.

Elderly in U.S. Labor Force, 1890-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (percent of persons age 65 and older who participated in the labor force; 1910 figures not available)



U.S. Union Membership, 1930-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (numbers in thousands)

Year	Total employed[1]	% in union	Union members[2]
1930	29,424	11.6%	3,401
1935	27,053	13.2	3,584
1940	32,376	26.9	8,717
1945	40,394	35.5	14,322
1950	45,222	31.5	14,267

1955	50,675	33.2	16,802
1960	54,234	31.4	17,049
1965	60,815	28.4	17,299
1970	70,920	27.3	19,381
1975	76,945	25.5	19,611
1980	90,564	21.9	19,843
1985	94,521	18.0	16,996
1990	103,905	16.1	16,740
1995	110,038	14.9	16,360
2000	120,786	13.5	16,258
2005	125,889	12.5	15,685
2010	124,073	11.9	14,715
2012	127,577	11.3	14,366
2013	129,110	11.3	14,528
2014	131,431	11.1	14,576
2015	133,743	11.1	14,795
2016	136,101	10.7	14,555
2017	137,890	10.7	14,817
2018	140,099	10.5	14,744
2019	141,737	10.3	14,574
2020	132,174	10.8	14,253
2021	136,393	10.3	14,012

(1) Prior to 1985, total labor force figure, which includes unemployed persons. From 1985 on, does not include self-employed workers. (2) From 1930 to 1980, includes dues-paying members of traditional trade unions, regardless of employment status; after 1980, includes employed only. From 1985 on, includes members of employee associations similar to a union.

Median Weekly Earnings of U.S. Workers by Union Affiliation, 2000, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	2000			
Sex and age	**Total**	**Union members[1]**	**Represented by unions[2]**	**Non-union**
Total, 16 years and older	**$576**	**$696**	**$691**	**$542**

Sex and age	2000 Total	Union members[1]	Represented by unions[2]	Non-union
16 to 24 years	361	437	436	355
25 years and older	611	709	705	592
25 to 34 years	550	627	624	529
35 to 44 years	631	716	712	614
45 to 54 years	671	755	752	639
55 to 64 years	617	727	723	592
65 years and older	442	577	565	422
Men, 16 years and older	**646**	**739**	**737**	**620**
16 to 24 years	376	458	457	370
25 years and older	700	753	752	682
25 to 34 years	603	678	675	591
35 to 44 years	731	776	774	718
45 to 54 years	777	801	799	769
55 to 64 years	738	755	757	729
65 years and older	537	613	613	514
Women, 16 years and older	**491**	**616**	**613**	**472**
16 to 24 years	342	406	405	339
25 years and older	515	627	623	497
25 to 34 years	493	579	578	483
35 to 44 years	520	605	604	506
45 to 54 years	565	697	692	522
55 to 64 years	505	659	647	481
65 years and older	378	485	484	365

Sex and age	2021 Total	Union members[1]	Represented by unions[2]	Non-union
Total, 16 years and older	**$998**	**$1,169**	**$1,158**	**$975**
16 to 24 years	623	757	744	617
25 years and older	1,057	1,192	1,180	1,030
25 to 34 years	931	1,049	1,038	916

Sex and age	2021 Total	Union members[1]	Represented by unions[2]	Non-union
35 to 44 years	1,131	1,264	1,252	1,107
45 to 54 years	1,154	1,266	1,257	1,136
55 to 64 years	1,132	1,224	1,224	1,111
65 years and older	994	1,083	1,093	980
Men, 16 years and older	**1,097**	**1,227**	**1,217**	**1,069**
16 to 24 years	650	771	750	640
25 years and older	1,160	1,253	1,245	1,146
25 to 34 years	972	1,105	1,093	959
35 to 44 years	1,241	1,363	1,354	1,221
45 to 54 years	1,295	1,339	1,337	1,281
55 to 64 years	1,256	1,268	1,265	1,254
65 years and older	1,129	1,148	1,150	1,124
Women, 16 years and older	**912**	**1,104**	**1,086**	**884**
16 to 24 years	605	745	739	599
25 years and older	954	1,126	1,115	930
25 to 34 years	881	1,008	1,003	862
35 to 44 years	992	1,168	1,151	967
45 to 54 years	1,012	1,180	1,162	981
55 to 64 years	976	1,157	1,164	953
65 years and older	867	1,012	1,016	846

Note: Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time wage and salary workers. Excludes self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated. (1) Includes members of an employee association similar to a union. (2) Includes members of a labor union as well as those whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee-association contract.

Work Stoppages (Strikes and Lockouts) in the U.S., 1950-2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; involving 1,000 workers or more

Year	No.	Workers (thous.)	Days idle (thous.)

1950	424	1,698	30,390
1955	363	2,055	21,180
1960	222	896	13,260
1965	268	999	15,140
1970	381	2,468	52,761
1975	235	965	17,563
1980	187	795	20,844
1981	145	729	16,908
1982	96	656	9,061
1983	81	909	17,461
1984	62	376	8,499
1985	54	324	7,079
1986	69	533	11,861
1987	46	174	4,481
1988	40	118	4,381
1989	51	452	16,996
1990	44	185	5,926
1991	40	392	4,584
1992	35	364	3,989
1993	35	182	3,981
1994	45	322	5,021
1995	31	192	5,771
1996	37	273	4,889
1997	29	339	4,497
1998	34	387	5,116
1999	17	73	1,996
2000	39	394	20,419
2001	29	99	1,151
2002	19	46	660
2003	14	129	4,091
2004	17	171	3,344
2005	22	100	1,736
2006	20	70	2,688
2007	21	189	1,265
2008	15	72	1,954
2009	5	13	124

2010	11	45	302
2011	19	113	1,020
2012	19	148	1,131
2013	15	55	290
2014	11	34	200
2015	12	47	740
2016	15	99	1,543
2017	7	25	440
2018	20	485	2,815
2019	25	426	3,244
2020	8	27	966
2021	16	81	1,552

Note: Numbers cover stoppages that began in the year indicated. Workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage during the year. For work stoppages ongoing at the end of a calendar year, days idle include only the days for the calendar year.

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ENERGY

U.S. Energy Overview, 1960-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy; in quadrillion Btu

	1960	1970	1980	1990
Production	**42.79**	**63.46**	**67.15**	**70.67**
Fossil fuels	39.86	59.15	58.98	58.52
Coal[1]	10.82	14.61	18.60	22.49
Natural gas (dry)	12.66	21.67	19.91	18.33
Crude oil[2]	14.94	20.40	18.25	15.57
Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL)	1.45	2.48	2.23	2.14
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.24	2.74	6.10
Renewable energy	2.93	4.07	5.43	6.04
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	1.61	2.63	2.90	3.05
Biomass[4]	1.32	1.43	2.48	2.74
Geothermal energy	(s)	0.01	0.05	0.17
Solar	NA	NA	NA	0.06
Wind	NA	NA	NA	0.03
Imports	**4.19**	**8.34**	**15.80**	**18.82**
Coal	0.01	—	0.03	0.07
Natural gas	0.16	0.85	1.01	1.55
Petroleum[5]	4.00	7.47	14.66	17.12
Crude oil[2]	2.20	2.81	11.20	12.77
Petroleum products[6]	1.80	4.66	3.46	4.35
Biomass[7]	NA	NA	NA	NA

Electricity	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06
Exports	**1.48**	**2.63**	**3.70**	**4.75**
Coal	1.02	1.94	2.42	2.77
Natural gas	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.09
Petroleum	0.43	0.55	1.16	1.82
Crude oil[2]	0.02	0.03	0.61	0.23
Petroleum products[6]	0.41	0.52	0.55	1.59
Biomass[8]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electricity	—	0.01	0.01	0.06
Consumption	**45.04**	**67.82**	**78.02**	**84.43**
Fossil fuels	42.09	63.50	69.78	72.28
Coal	9.84	12.27	15.42	19.17
Natural gas[9]	12.39	21.80	20.24	19.60
Petroleum[10]	19.87	29.50	34.16	33.50
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.24	2.74	6.10
Renewable energy	2.93	4.07	5.43	6.04
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	1.61	2.63	2.90	3.05
Biomass[4]	1.32	1.43	2.48	2.74
Geothermal energy	(s)	0.01	0.05	0.17
Solar	NA	NA	NA	0.06
Wind	NA	NA	NA	0.03

	2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Production	**71.27**	**69.38**	**74.91**	**88.30**
Fossil fuels	57.31	55.00	58.16	70.20
Coal[1]	22.74	23.19	22.04	17.95
Natural gas (dry)	19.66	18.56	21.81	28.07
Crude oil[2]	12.36	10.97	11.61	19.70
Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL)	2.55	2.28	2.71	4.48

Nuclear electric power	7.86	8.16	8.43	8.34
Renewable energy	6.10	6.22	8.32	9.77
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	2.81	2.70	2.54	2.32
Biomass[4]	3.01	3.10	4.55	5.03
Geothermal energy	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21
Solar	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.43
Wind	0.06	0.18	0.92	1.78
Imports	**28.87**	**34.66**	**29.87**	**23.79**
Coal	0.31	0.76	0.48	0.26
Natural gas	3.87	4.45	3.83	2.79
Petroleum[5]	24.42	29.20	25.36	20.41
Crude oil[2]	19.78	22.09	20.14	16.30
Petroleum products[6]	4.64	7.11	5.22	4.11
Biomass[7]	(s)	0.01	(s)	0.08
Electricity	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.26
Exports	**3.96**	**4.46**	**8.18**	**12.90**
Coal	1.53	1.27	2.10	1.85
Natural gas	0.25	0.74	1.15	1.80
Petroleum	2.11	2.34	4.78	9.12
Crude oil[2]	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.96
Petroleum products[6]	2.00	2.28	4.69	8.15
Biomass[8]	NA	(s)	0.05	0.08
Electricity	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.03
Consumption	**98.70**	**100.10**	**97.51**	**97.41**
Fossil fuels	84.62	85.62	80.72	79.09
Coal	22.58	22.80	20.83	15.55
Natural gas[9]	23.82	22.57	24.58	28.19
Petroleum[10]	38.15	40.22	35.32	35.37
Nuclear electric	7.86	8.16	8.43	8.34

power				
Renewable energy	6.10	6.23	8.27	9.75
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	2.81	2.70	2.54	2.32
Biomass[4]	3.01	3.11	4.51	5.02
Geothermal energy	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21
Solar	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.43
Wind	0.06	0.18	0.92	1.78

	2019	2020	2021
Production	**101.44**	**95.67**	**97.77**
Fossil fuels	81.35	75.73	77.32
Coal[1]	14.26	10.70	11.61
Natural gas (dry)	35.19	34.82	35.41[E]
Crude oil[2]	25.56	23.50	23.24[E]
Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL)	6.35	6.81	7.06
Nuclear electric power	8.45	8.25	8.13
Renewable energy	11.63	11.69	12.32
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	2.56	2.50	2.28
Biomass[4]	5.22	4.81	5.00
Geothermal energy	0.20	0.20	0.21
Solar	1.02	1.21	1.50
Wind	2.64	2.97	3.33
Imports	**22.87**	**19.99**	**21.43**
Coal	0.14	0.11	0.11
Natural gas	2.81	2.62	2.88
Petroleum[5]	19.64	16.98	18.18
Crude oil[2]	15.05	13.04	13.52
Petroleum products[6]	4.60	3.94	4.66

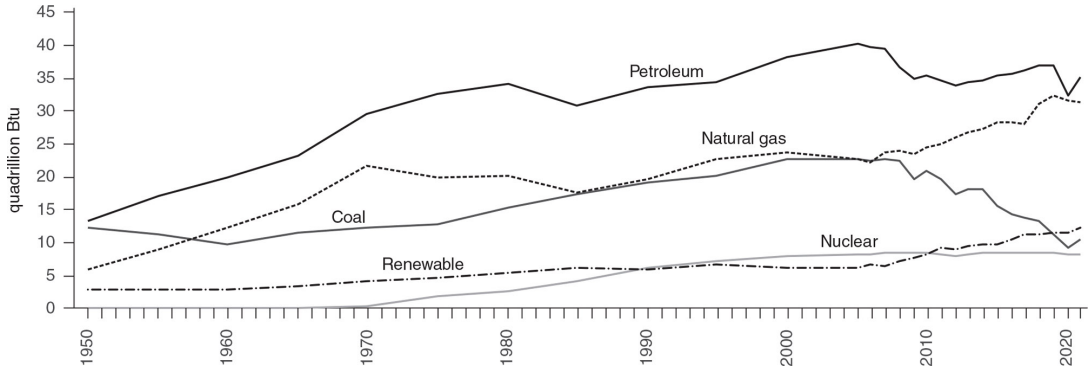
Biomass[7]	0.07	0.07	0.08
Electricity	0.20	0.21	0.18
Exports	**23.48**	**23.46**	**25.25**
Coal	2.31	1.73	2.07
Natural gas	4.70	5.33	6.71
Petroleum	16.14	16.11	16.12
Crude oil[2]	6.21	6.70	6.22
Petroleum products[6]	9.93	9.41	9.90
Biomass[8]	0.24	0.23	0.25
Electricity	0.07	0.05	0.05
Consumption	**100.47**	**92.97**	**97.33**
Fossil fuels	80.41	73.04	76.91
Coal	11.32	9.18	10.55
Natural gas[9]	32.25	31.54	31.34
Petroleum[10]	36.87	32.33	35.07
Nuclear electric power	8.45	8.25	8.13
Renewable energy	11.47	11.52	12.16
Conventional hydroelectric power[3]	2.56	2.50	2.28
Biomass[4]	5.06	4.64	4.84
Geothermal energy	0.20	0.20	0.21
Solar	1.02	1.21	1.50
Wind	2.64	2.97	3.33

NA = Not available. — = Less than 0.005 quadrillion Btu. (s) = Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. E = Estimate. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Incl. waste coal supplied beginning in 1989 and refuse recovery beginning in 2001. (2) Incl. lease condensate. Imports incl. crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. (3) Starting in 1990, pumped storage was removed and expanded coverage of industrial use of hydroelectric power was included. (4) Category known as “wood, waste, and alcohol” for years prior to 2000. Includes wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline). Ethanol is

included in both Petroleum and Biomass categories but is only counted once in totals. (5) Imports incl. crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. Imports/exports excl. biofuels. (6) Incl. unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components; excl. biofuels. (7) Beginning in 1993, incl. fuel ethanol (minus denaturant); also incl. biodiesel (beginning in 2001), renewable diesel fuel (beginning in 2011), and other biofuels (beginning in 2021). (8) Beginning in 2001, incl. biodiesel; beginning in 2010, also incl. fuel ethanol (minus denaturant); beginning in 2016, also incl. wood and wood-derived fuels. (9) Excl. supplemental gaseous fuels. (10) Petroleum products supplied; excl. biofuels.

U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 1950-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy



World’s Largest Energy Producers and Consumers, 1980-2019

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(primary energy in quadrillion Btu; ranked by 2019 data as of June 7, 2022)

Production		**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
1.	China	19.54	31.88	41.26
2.	United States	67.15	70.67	71.27

3.	Russia	NA	NA	42.58
4.	Saudi Arabia	22.43	15.92	21.59
5.	Canada	10.15	13.15	17.78
6.	Australia	3.72	6.59	9.64
7.	India	2.83	6.36	8.60
8.	Indonesia	4.22	5.27	7.50
9.	Iran	3.94	7.65	10.40
10.	Brazil	1.98	4.03	6.62
11.	United Arab Emirates	3.89	5.51	6.77
12.	Iraq	5.45	4.54	5.62
13.	Qatar	1.20	1.14	2.83
14.	Norway	2.93	5.80	10.30
15.	Kazakhstan	NA	NA	3.95
16.	Kuwait	3.99	2.79	5.04
17.	Algeria	2.80	4.75	6.19
18.	Nigeria	4.49	4.07	5.18
19.	South Africa	2.54	3.87	5.20
20.	Mexico	5.71	7.64	9.38
21.	United Kingdom	8.71	9.00	11.16
22.	France	2.35	4.27	5.04
23.	Colombia	0.66	1.92	3.01
24.	Germany	NA	NA	5.46
25.	Malaysia	0.66	1.87	3.17

Production		**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
1.	China	97.03	110.99	114.83
2.	United States	74.91	79.25	87.76
3.	Russia	54.14	55.84	56.86
4.	Saudi Arabia	23.33	27.42	27.17
5.	Canada	18.26	19.09	20.76
6.	Australia	13.22	13.13	15.08
7.	India	14.02	14.28	14.56

8.	Indonesia	12.86	12.84	14.32
9.	Iran	14.65	13.75	14.06
10.	Brazil	10.11	10.35	10.81
11.	United Arab Emirates	7.71	9.00	9.23
12.	Iraq	5.27	6.49	7.30
13.	Qatar	7.78	9.84	9.77
14.	Norway	9.46	9.48	9.13
15.	Kazakhstan	7.13	7.45	7.56
16.	Kuwait	5.63	6.59	6.68
17.	Algeria	6.93	7.00	6.56
18.	Nigeria	6.38	7.00	6.79
19.	South Africa	5.78	5.87	5.96
20.	Mexico	8.86	8.70	8.38
21.	United Kingdom	6.36	4.96	4.70
22.	France	5.20	5.22	5.40
23.	Colombia	4.40	5.23	5.35
24.	Germany	5.10	5.02	4.94
25.	Malaysia	3.85	3.78	3.96

Production		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
1.	China	108.08	111.96	117.82	123.59
2.	United States	84.34	88.13	95.78	101.44
3.	Russia	58.90	61.41	63.46	64.28
4.	Saudi Arabia	29.16	28.50	29.18	27.86
5.	Canada	21.11	22.70	23.61	23.52
6.	Australia	16.08	16.87	17.38	18.85
7.	India	15.94	16.54	17.53	17.79
8.	Indonesia	14.24	14.15	16.08	17.06
9.	Iran	17.12	18.33	18.46	16.09
10.	Brazil	11.59	11.93	12.14	12.71
11.	United Arab Emirates	9.98	9.89	10.04	10.76
12.	Iraq	9.65	9.97	10.32	10.57

13.	Qatar	9.87	9.77	9.74	9.65
14.	Norway	9.64	9.83	9.48	8.86
15.	Kazakhstan	7.36	7.73	8.19	8.14
16.	Kuwait	7.41	7.05	7.15	7.12
17.	Algeria	6.91	6.76	6.69	6.43
18.	Nigeria	5.72	5.97	5.93	6.02
19.	South Africa	5.86	5.90	5.83	5.91
20.	Mexico	7.35	6.68	6.25	5.79
21.	United Kingdom	5.22	5.30	5.48	5.45
22.	France	5.10	4.99	5.30	5.14
23.	Colombia	5.18	5.21	5.07	5.07
24.	Germany	4.81	4.93	4.84	4.53
25.	Malaysia	4.08	4.39	4.52	4.51

Consumption		**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
1.	China	19.11	28.37	42.47
2.	United States	78.02	84.43	98.70
3.	Russia	NA	NA	26.76
4.	India	3.75	7.42	12.21
5.	Japan	15.81	19.26	22.27
6.	Canada	9.55	10.64	12.53
7.	Germany	NA	NA	14.39
8.	Brazil	3.90	5.86	8.48
9.	South Korea	1.88	4.06	8.10
10.	Iran	1.60	3.01	5.14
11.	Saudi Arabia	1.65	3.34	5.10
12.	France	8.64	9.24	10.89
13.	Indonesia	1.16	2.31	4.15
14.	United Kingdom	8.99	9.29	9.90
15.	Mexico	3.80	4.72	6.49
16.	Italy	6.20	6.73	7.58
17.	Turkey	1.00	1.94	3.17

18.	Australia	2.99	3.85	4.80
19.	Spain	3.18	4.01	5.51
20.	South Africa	2.62	3.82	4.61
21.	Thailand	0.50	1.25	2.57
22.	United Arab Emirates	0.28	1.23	2.09
23.	Poland	4.76	4.27	3.71
24.	Egypt	0.71	1.42	2.01
25.	Malaysia	0.41	0.84	1.82

Consumption		**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
1.	China	111.97	130.88	137.45
2.	United States	97.51	94.39	98.30
3.	Russia	30.29	31.46	31.34
4.	India	22.20	24.27	26.64
5.	Japan	21.52	20.36	19.79
6.	Canada	13.76	14.29	14.78
7.	Germany	14.17	13.72	13.51
8.	Brazil	11.42	12.20	12.81
9.	South Korea	10.87	11.51	11.59
10.	Iran	9.03	9.61	10.42
11.	Saudi Arabia	8.81	9.79	10.36
12.	France	11.00	10.73	10.40
13.	Indonesia	6.19	6.30	6.67
14.	United Kingdom	9.19	8.75	8.27
15.	Mexico	7.53	7.71	7.68
16.	Italy	7.69	7.24	6.70
17.	Turkey	4.51	5.06	5.22
18.	Australia	5.65	5.80	5.75
19.	Spain	6.22	5.79	5.61
20.	South Africa	5.62	5.62	5.60
21.	Thailand	4.41	4.82	5.12
22.	United Arab Emirates	3.64	4.00	4.15

23.	Poland	4.11	4.07		3.99
24.	Egypt	3.51	3.78		3.73
25.	Malaysia	2.98	3.12		3.43

Consumption		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
1.	China	137.78	142.02	147.02	151.61
2.	United States	97.38	97.66	101.23	100.47
3.	Russia	31.01	31.92	33.04	33.24
4.	India	28.10	29.46	31.20	31.78
5.	Japan	19.35	19.06	18.96	18.66
6.	Canada	14.61	14.97	15.17	15.18
7.	Germany	13.76	14.23	13.86	13.40
8.	Brazil	12.37	12.51	12.44	12.56
9.	South Korea	12.29	12.35	12.44	12.41
10.	Iran	10.88	11.38	11.89	12.06
11.	Saudi Arabia	10.46	10.95	10.17	10.16
12.	France	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.16
13.	Indonesia	6.79	7.01	7.72	8.04
14.	United Kingdom	8.30	8.26	8.23	8.01
15.	Mexico	7.97	7.96	7.80	7.87
16.	Italy	6.72	6.79	6.83	6.72
17.	Turkey	6.05	6.47	6.40	6.61
18.	Australia	6.01	6.20	6.16	6.12
19.	Spain	5.75	5.78	5.88	5.79
20.	South Africa	5.55	5.73	5.49	5.65
21.	Thailand	5.28	5.41	5.51	5.34
22.	United Arab Emirates	4.72	4.65	4.60	4.61
23.	Poland	4.22	4.43	4.38	4.28
24.	Egypt	3.77	4.01	4.03	4.02
25.	Malaysia	3.34	3.52	3.84	3.96

NA = Not applicable or not available.

Average U.S. Gasoline Prices, 1976-2022

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022; *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, July 2022; Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in dollars per gallon, including taxes; constant dollars is price in July 2022 dollars)

	Current dollars		Constant dollars, unleaded regular[1]
Year	**Unleaded regular**	**Diesel**	
1976	$0.61	NA	$3.16
1980	1.25	NA	4.43
1985	1.20	NA	3.17
1990	1.16	NA	2.53
1995	1.15	$1.11	2.13
1996	1.23	1.24	2.24
1997	1.23	1.20	2.19
1998	1.06	1.04	1.85
1999	1.17	1.12	2.00
2000	1.51	1.49	2.53
2003	1.59	1.51	2.48
2004	1.88	1.81	2.87
2005	2.30	2.40	3.40
2006	2.59	2.71	3.74
2007	2.80	2.89	3.96
2008	3.27	3.80	4.43
2009	2.35	2.47	3.20
2010	2.79	2.99	3.73
2011	3.53	3.84	4.59
2012	3.64	3.97	4.62
2013	3.53	3.92	4.40
2014	3.37	3.83	4.16

Year	Current dollars		Constant dollars, unleaded regular[1]
	Unleaded regular	Diesel	
2015	2.45	2.71	3.00
2016	2.14	2.30	2.62
2017	2.41	2.65	2.89
2018	2.74	3.18	3.18
2019	2.64	3.06	2.98
2020	2.17	2.55	2.47
2021	3.05	3.29	3.26
2022	5.06[2]	5.75[2]	4.07[3]

NA = Not applicable. (1) Base prices vary slightly from unleaded regular column at left. (2) June 2022 figure. (3) Forecast.

Energy Consumption by State, 2020

Source: State Energy Data System, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Total Consumption

Rank, state	Btu (tril)
1. Texas	13,480.8
2. California	6,922.8
3. Louisiana	4,200.4
4. Florida	4,003.1
5. Illinois	3,612.9
6. Pennsylvania	3,413.0
7. Ohio	3,404.5
8. New York	3,354.2
9. Georgia	2,727.6
10. Michigan	2,610.6
11. Indiana	2,564.4

12. North Carolina	2,470.9
13. Virginia	2,273.1
14. Tennessee	2,039.1
15. New Jersey	1,893.9
16. Alabama	1,838.7
17. Washington	1,779.4
18. Minnesota	1,731.5
19. Wisconsin	1,708.1
20. Missouri	1,702.1
21. Kentucky	1,595.5
22. Oklahoma	1,579.2
23. South Carolina	1,533.3
24. Iowa	1,526.1
25. Arizona	1,508.2
26. Colorado	1,451.1
27. Massachusetts	1,278.4
28. Maryland	1,212.6
29. Kansas	1,069.5
30. Mississippi	1,037.3
31. Arkansas	1,034.7
32. Oregon	983.0
33. Nebraska	863.7
34. Utah	829.0
35. West Virginia	803.9
36. Nevada	710.1
37. New Mexico	699.7
38. Connecticut	667.0
39. Alaska	640.1
40. North Dakota	625.9
41. Idaho	550.1
42. Wyoming	504.4
43. Montana	429.3
44. South Dakota	396.6
45. Maine	365.1

46. New Hampshire	295.5
47. Delaware	277.1
48. Hawaii	232.5
49. Rhode Island	175.8
50. Dist. of Columbia	143.8
51. Vermont	125.7
United States	**92,862.3[1]**

Consumption per Capita

Rank, state	**Btu (mil)**
1. Louisiana	903.1
2. Alaska	874.0
3. Wyoming	873.8
4. North Dakota	803.5
5. Iowa	478.6
6. Texas	461.4
7. West Virginia	449.2
8. South Dakota	447.1
9. Nebraska	440.3
10. Oklahoma	398.6
11. Montana	395.3
12. Indiana	377.9
13. Alabama	365.9
14. Kansas	364.3
15. Kentucky	354.2
16. Mississippi	350.8
17. Arkansas	343.5
18. New Mexico	330.4
19. Minnesota	303.4
20. South Carolina	298.9
21. Idaho	297.7
22. Tennessee	294.7
23. Wisconsin	289.9

24. Ohio	288.7
25. Illinois	282.6
26. Delaware	279.4
27. Missouri	276.6
28. Maine	268.0
29. Virginia	263.3
30. Pennsylvania	262.7
31. Michigan	259.3
32. Georgia	254.3
33. Utah	252.6
34. Colorado	250.9
35. North Carolina	236.3
36. Oregon	231.8
37. Washington	230.5
38. Nevada	228.0
39. New Hampshire	214.5
40. Arizona	210.1
41. Dist. of Columbia	208.3
42. New Jersey	204.1
43. Maryland	196.5
44. Vermont	195.6
45. Florida	185.6
46. Connecticut	185.3
47. Massachusetts	182.1
48. California	175.3
49. New York	166.4
50. Rhode Island	160.3
51. Hawaii	160.1
United States	**280.1**

(1) Includes –12.9 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that are not allocated to the states.

U.S. Production of Crude Oil by State, 1990-2021

Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual 2021,* Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Oil production in North Dakota more than tripled between 2010 and 2021 through the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, a process by which water, sand, and chemicals are injected at high pressure to create fractures in shale rock, releasing the oil or natural gas within. Fracking accounted for just 2% of U.S. oil production in 2000 but grew to 65% by 2021.

(in thousands of barrels; ranked by 2021 production)

Rank, state	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021
1. TX	678,478	443,397	426,767	1,776,449	1,741,444
2. NM	67,250	67,198	65,569	370,402	459,792
3. ND	36,717	32,719	112,555	434,889	393,763
4. AK	647,309	355,199	218,904	163,852	159,623
5. CO	30,453	18,481	33,068	167,862	144,621
6. OK	112,273	69,976	70,196	171,740	143,052
7. CA	320,868	271,132	200,370	143,114	130,593
8. WY	103,856	60,726	53,890	89,091	84,753
9. UT	27,604	15,636	24,663	30,951	36,317
10. LA	147,582	105,425	67,590	36,708	32,843
11. KS	55,428	34,463	40,470	28,260	27,518
12. WV	2,143	1,400	1,842	19,059	18,918
13. MT	19,810	15,428	25,332	18,985	18,731
14. OH	10,008	6,575	4,772	23,819	18,147
15. MS	27,034	19,844	23,981	14,166	13,430
16. IL	19,954	12,206	9,067	7,166	7,054
17. PA	2,641	1,500	3,238	5,532	6,357

18. MI	19,676	7,907	6,980	4,197	4,454
19. AL	18,538	10,457	7,155	4,310	4,250
20. AR	10,386	7,154	5,733	4,143	4,179
21. KY	5,409	3,465	2,519	2,265	2,464
22. NE	5,889	2,957	2,331	1,674	1,593
23. IN	3,000	2,098	1,835	1,402	1,523
24. FL	5,675	4,626	1,777	1,488	1,492
25. SD	1,648	1,170	1,607	1,047	1,028
26. NV	4,011	621	426	196	210
27. TN	506	346	257	165	206
28. NY	415	210	381	275	178
29. MO	146	94	146	62	50
30. ID	NA	NA	0	1	25
31. AZ	121	59	37	5	6
32. VA	16	9	12	5	3
Federal offshore	**299,835**	**558,242**	**588,335**	**606,311**	**624,878**
U.S. total	**2,684,687**	**2,130,707**	**2,001,805**	**4,129,563**	**4,083,494**

NA = Not available. **Note:** One barrel is equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Dry Shale Gas Production in the U.S., 2000-22

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy (production in billions of cubic ft per day; ranked by 2022 production)

Site name (primary location)	2000	2005	2010
Marcellus (PA, WV, OH, NY)	––	––	0.45
Permian (TX, NM)	0.64	0.64	0.94
Haynesville (LA, TX)	0.14	0.10	2.44
Utica (OH, PA, WV)	––	––	0.00
Eagle Ford (TX)	––	––	0.12

Woodford (OK)	0.01	0.02	0.97
Niobrara-Codell (CO, WY)	0.26	0.36	0.54
Mississippian (OK)	0.69	0.77	0.65
Bakken (ND, MT)	0.01	0.02	0.11
Barnett (TX)	0.13	0.97	4.13
Fayetteville (AR)	––	––	1.81
Other U.S. shale locations	1.13	1.08	3.14
Total	**3.02**	**3.97**	**15.30**

Site name (primary location)	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**
Marcellus (PA, WV, OH, NY)	15.07	16.61	18.56
Permian (TX, NM)	2.86	4.36	5.75
Haynesville (LA, TX)	3.86	3.78	5.58
Utica (OH, PA, WV)	2.03	4.28	6.03
Eagle Ford (TX)	4.77	3.95	4.15
Woodford (OK)	1.97	2.46	2.75
Niobrara-Codell (CO, WY)	1.24	1.63	1.86
Mississippian (OK)	1.28	1.43	2.19
Bakken (ND, MT)	0.93	1.06	1.36
Barnett (TX)	3.93	2.89	2.55
Fayetteville (AR)	2.64	1.76	1.41
Other U.S. shale locations	4.40	3.28	3.20
Total	**44.97**	**47.50**	**55.39**

Site name (primary location)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Marcellus (PA, WV, OH, NY)	21.69	23.40	24.95	25.74
Permian (TX, NM)	8.77	11.43	11.88	13.75
Haynesville (LA, TX)	8.06	9.45	10.33	12.73

Utica (OH, PA, WV)	7.04	6.98	6.63	6.71
Eagle Ford (TX)	4.37	4.68	3.64	4.00
Woodford (OK)	2.96	2.91	2.64	2.69
Niobrara-Codell (CO, WY)	2.31	2.81	2.53	2.53
Mississippian (OK)	2.72	2.76	2.19	2.23
Bakken (ND, MT)	1.77	2.22	2.09	2.07
Barnett (TX)	2.46	2.18	1.94	1.74
Fayetteville (AR)	1.32	1.18	1.09	1.00
Other U.S. shale locations	3.15	2.84	2.62	2.44
Total	**66.61**	**72.83**	**72.52**	**77.64**

–– = Less than 0.001 billions of cubic ft per day. **Note:** Figures are monthly averages of production per day estimates as of Jan. 1 of year shown. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1950-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in thousands of barrels per day; average for the year)

Year	Imports from Persian Gulf[1]	Total imports	Total exports	Net imports[2]	Petroleum products supplied[3]
1950	NA	850	305	545	6,458
1955	NA	1,248	368	880	8,455
1960	326	1,815	202	1,613	9,797
1965	359	2,468	187	2,281	11,512
1970	184	3,419	259	3,161	14,697
1975	1,165	6,056	209	5,846	16,322
1980	1,519	6,909	544	6,365	17,056
1985	311	5,067	781	4,286	15,726
1990	1,966	8,018	857	7,161	16,988
1995	1,573	8,835	949	7,886	17,725

2000	2,488	11,459	1,040	10,419	19,701
2005	2,334	13,714	1,165	12,549	20,802
2010	1,711	11,793	2,353	9,441	19,178
2013	2,009	9,859	3,621	6,237	18,967
2014	1,875	9,241	4,176	5,065	19,100
2015	1,507	9,449	4,738	4,711	19,532
2016	1,766	10,055	5,261	4,795	19,692
2017	1,746	10,144	6,376	3,768	19,952
2018	1,578	9,943	7,601	2,341	20,512
2019	963	9,141	8,471	670	20,543
2020	766	7,863	8,498	–635	18,186
2021	688	8,468	8,632	–164	19,782

NA = Not available. **Note:** U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories; imports include receipts from U.S. territories. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. (2) Total imports minus total exports. (3) Includes field production, refinery production, imports, and unaccounted-for crude oil minus change in stocks, crude oil losses, refinery imports, and exports.

World Fossil Fuel Reserves

Source: International Energy Statistics Database, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

	Crude oil (bil barrels), 2021	Natural gas (tril cu ft), 2021	Coal (mil short tons), 2021
North America	**222.8**[1]	**543.0**[1]	**260,331**
Canada	170.3	73.0	7,255
Greenland	0.0	0.0	202
Mexico	5.8	6.4	1,335
United States	47.1[1]	465.4[1]	251,539
Central & South America	**331.1**	**268.5**	**15,090**
Argentina	2.5	14.0	551

Bolivia	0.2	10.7	1
Brazil	12.7	12.9	7,271
Chile	0.2	3.5	1,302
Colombia	2.0	3.1	5,020
Cuba	0.1	2.5	0
Ecuador	8.3	0.4	26
Peru	0.9	10.6	112
Trinidad & Tobago	0.2	10.5	0
Venezuela	303.8	200.4	806
Europe	**13.5**	**80.9**	**113,116**
Albania	0.2	0.2	575
Bosnia & Herz.	0.0	0.0	2,496
Bulgaria	0.0	0.2	2,608
Czechia	0.0	0.1	3,963
Germany	0.1	0.8	39,573
Greece	0.0	0.0	3,170
Hungary	0.0	0.1	3,207
Kosovo	0.0	0.0	1,724
Montenegro	0.0	0.0	157
Netherlands	0.1	4.7	548
North Macedonia	0.0	0.0	366
Norway	8.1	54.5	2
Poland	0.1	3.2	31,450
Romania	0.6	3.7	321
Serbia	0.1	1.7	8,283
Slovakia	0.0	0.5	149
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	409
Spain	0.2	0.1	1,308
Turkey	0.4	0.1	12,704
United Kingdom	2.5	6.4	29
Eurasia	**118.9**	**2,338.0**	**248,274**
Armenia	0.0	0.0	180
Azerbaijan	7.0	60.0	0
Belarus	0.2	0.1	0

Georgia	0.0	0.3	222
Kazakhstan	30.0	85.0	28,225
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.2	1,070
Russia	80.0	1,688.2	178,757
Tajikistan	0.0	0.2	413
Turkmenistan	0.6	400.0	0
Ukraine	0.4	39.0	37,892
Uzbekistan	0.6	65.0	1,516
Middle East	**847.8**	**2,843.1**	**1,326**
Bahrain	0.2	2.9	0
Iran	208.6	1,200.3	1,326
Iraq	145.0	131.7	0
Israel	0.0	6.2	0
Kuwait	101.5	63.0	0
Oman	5.4	23.0	0
Qatar	25.2	842.6	0
Saudi Arabia	258.6	332.8	0
Syria	2.5	8.5	0
UAE	97.8	215.1	0
Yemen	3.0	16.9	0
Africa	**125.3**	**624.1**[1]	**16,355**
Algeria	12.2	159.1	65
Angola	7.8	12.1	0
Botswana	0.0	0.0	1,830
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	0.2	0.0	97
Congo Rep.	2.9	10.0	0
Egypt	3.3	63.0	18
Eswatini	0.0	0.0	159
Libya	48.4	53.1	0
Mozambique	0.0	100.0	1,975
Nigeria	36.9	203.4	379
South Africa	0.0	NA	10,905
Sudan	5.0	3.0	0

Tanzania	0.0	0.2	297
Zambia	0.0	0.0	50
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	553
Asia & Oceania	**46.7**[1]	**590.2**	**506,690**
Afghanistan	0.0	1.8	73
Australia	2.4	114.0	165,597
Bangladesh	0.0	4.5	323
Brunei	1.1	9.2	0
China	26.0	235.0	157,847
India	4.6	48.8	122,414
Indonesia	2.5	49.7	38,436
Japan	0.0	0.7	386
Korea, North	0.0	0.0	661
Korea, South	NA	0.3	359
Laos	0.0	0.0	554
Malaysia	3.6	42.0	249
Mongolia	NA	0.0	2,778
Myanmar	0.1	22.5	7
New Zealand	0.0	1.1	8,350
Pakistan	0.5	20.9	3,377
Philippines	0.1	3.5	398
Thailand	0.3	4.9	1,172
Vietnam	4.4	24.7	3,704
World	**1,661.9**[1]	**7,257.2**[1]	**1,161,182**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Regional and world totals may include countries not shown. Proved reserves only. Some countries omitted for lack of appreciable reserves. (1) As of 2020, the latest year available.

U.S. Crude Oil Imports by Selected Countries, 1975-2021

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

The United States' dependence on foreign oil continued to decline as a consequence of increased U.S. production of crude oil, natural gas, and domestic biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel. Imports stood at just 6.1 mil barrels a day in 2021, down from more than 10.1 mil barrels per day in 2005. Since 2004, Canada has been the largest foreign supplier of U.S. oil. In 2021, it was responsible for about 62% of all U.S. oil imports, nearly five times as much as those from all OPEC countries combined.

(in thousands of barrels per day; ranked by 2021 imports)

Country	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Canada	600	199	468	643	1,040
Mexico	70	507	715	689	1,027
*Saudi Arabia	701	1,250	132	1,195	1,260
Russia[1]	0	0	0	1	14
Colombia	0	0	0	140	207
*Iraq	2	28	46	514	0
Ecuador[2]	0	0	0	0	96
*Nigeria	746	841	280	784	621
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0
*Libya	223	548	0	0	0
Guyana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	12	144	31	96	258
United Kingdom	0	173	278	155	341
Trinidad and Tobago	115	115	98	76	62
*Angola[3]	71	37	104	236	360
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	44
Brunei	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
*Kuwait	4	27	4	79	213
*Algeria	264	456	84	63	27
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*United Arab Emirates	117	172	35	9	5
Peru	NA	NA	NA	NA	21
Cameroon	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
*Iran	278	8	27	0	0
Guatemala	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Non-OPEC Countries	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,660**
OPEC Countries	**3,211**	**3,864**	**1,312**	**3,514**	**3,570**
Persian Gulf countries[4]	**1,121**	**1,508**	**244**	**1,801**	**1,479**
TOTAL	**4,105**	**5,263**	**3,201**	**5,894**	**7,230**

Country	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2018**	**2021**
Canada	1,348	1,633	1,970	3,169	3,707	3,758
Mexico	1,313	1,556	1,152	688	665	583
*Saudi Arabia	1,523	1,445	1,082	1,052	870	356
Russia[1]	7	199	269	38	73	199
Colombia	318	156	338	373	295	180
*Iraq	620	527	415	229	518	152
Ecuador[2]	125	276	210	225	176	148
*Nigeria	875	1,077	983	54	175	108
Brazil	5	94	255	190	126	104
*Libya	0	44	43	3	55	90
Guyana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	51
Norway	302	119	25	9	53	48
United Kingdom	291	224	120	11	57	41
Trinidad and Tobago	56	64	45	7	7	39
*Angola[3]	295	456	383	124	90	32
Argentina	53	56	29	18	23	28
Brunei	21	14	NA	NA	15	25
*Kuwait	263	227	195	204	78	21

*Algeria	1	228	328	3	79	18
Kazakhstan	NA	12	18	NA	22	18
*United Arab Emirates	3	9	2	2	5	17
Peru	4	4	14	6	1	8
Cameroon	4	3	50	NA	3	4
*Iran	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Guatemala	18	11	11	8	7	3
Non-OPEC Countries	**4,526**	**5,310**	**4,661**	**4,690**	**5,186**	**5,314**
OPEC Countries	**4,544**	**4,816**	**4,553**	**2,673**	**2,583**	**796**
Persian Gulf countries[4]	**2,409**	**2,207**	**1,694**	**1,487**	**1,472**	**548**
TOTAL	**9,071**	**10,126**	**9,213**	**7,363**	**7,768**	**6,110**

* = OPEC member, as of 2021. NA = Not available. **Note:** Subtotals and totals include countries not shown here. For years of OPEC membership, see footnotes on individual countries. (1) May include oil from USSR states before 1992. (2) Ecuador suspended its OPEC membership Dec. 1992. rejoined in Oct. 2007, and again withdrew in Jan. 2020. Imports from Ecuador in 1993-2007 and 2021 appear in non-OPEC totals, and imports from Ecuador in 2008-19 appear in OPEC totals. (3) Angola became a member of OPEC as of 2007 and is not included in OPEC totals from before that year. (4) Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

U.S. Coal Production and Consumption, 1950-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022; *Annual Coal Report 2020*; Energy Information Administration (EIA); U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in thousand short tons)

	Coal production[1]		
Year	**Surface mining**	**Underground mining**	**Total production**
1950	139,388	421,000	560,388
1960	141,745	292,584	434,329

Year	Coal production[1]		
	Surface mining	Underground mining	Total production
1970	272,131	340,530	612,661
1975	361,174	293,467	654,641
1980	492,192	337,508	829,700
1985	532,838	350,800	883,638
1990	604,529	424,546	1,029,076
1995	636,725	396,249	1,032,974
2000	699,953	373,659	1,073,612
2005	762,887	368,612	1,131,498
2010	747,214	337,155	1,084,368
2015	590,119	306,821	896,941
2018	480,806	275,361	756,167
2019	438,936	267,373	706,309
2020	339,905	195,530	535,434
2021	NA	NA	577,650

Year	Coal consumption				
	Residential[2]	Commercial	Industrial	Electric power[3]	Total consumption
1950	51,562	63,021	224,637	91,871	494,102
1960	24,159	16,789	177,402	176,685	398,081
1970	9,024	7,090	186,637	320,182	523,231
1975	2,823	6,587	147,244	405,962	562,640
1980	1,355	5,097	127,004	569,274	702,730
1985	1,711	6,068	116,429	693,841	818,049
1990	1,345	5,379	115,207	782,567	904,498
1995	755	5,052	106,067	850,230	962,104
2000	454	3,673	94,147	985,821	1,084,095
2005	378	4,342	83,774	1,037,485	1,125,978
2010	NA	3,081	70,381	975,052	1,048,514
2015	NA	1,503	58,167	738,444	798,115

	Coal consumption				
Year	Residential[2]	Commercial	Industrial	Electric power[3]	Total consumption
2018	NA	972	49,917	637,217	688,105
2019	NA	876	47,062	538,606	586,543
2020	NA	793	40,073	435,827	476,693
2021	NA	811	43,433	501,427	545,671

NA = Not available. (1) A small amount of refuse recovery has been included in coal production figures since 2001. (2) Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data no longer collected by the EIA. (3) Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

World Nuclear Power Summary, 2021

Source: *Nuclear Power Reactors in the World,* International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); as of Dec. 31, 2021

	Reactors in operation		Reactors under construction[1]	
Country	No. of units	Total MW(e)	No. of units	Total MW(e)
Argentina	3	1,641	1	25
Armenia	1	448	0	—
Belarus	1	1,110	1	1,110
Belgium	7	5,942	0	—
Brazil	2	1,884	1	1,340
Bulgaria	2	2,006	0	—
Canada	19	13,624	0	—
China	53	50,034	16	15,967
Czechia	6	3,934	0	—
Finland	4	2,794	1	1,600
France	56	61,370	1	1,630
Germany	3	4,055	0	—

Country	Reactors in operation		Reactors under construction[1]	
	No. of units	Total MW(e)	No. of units	Total MW(e)
Hungary	4	1,916	0	—
India	22	6,795	8	6,028
Iran	1	915	1	974
Japan	33	31,679	2	2,653
Korea, South	24	23,091	4	5,360
Mexico	2	1,552	0	—
Netherlands	1	482	0	—
Pakistan	5	2,242	1	1,014
Romania	2	1,300	0	—
Russia	37	27,727	4	3,759
Slovakia	4	1,868	2	880
Slovenia	1	688	0	—
South Africa	2	1,854	0	—
Spain	7	7,121	0	—
Sweden	6	6,882	0	—
Switzerland	4	2,960	0	—
Taiwan	3	2,859	NA	NA
Ukraine	15	13,107	2	2,070
United Arab Emirates	2	2,762	2	2,690
United Kingdom	12	7,343	2	3,260
United States	93	95,523	2	2,234
TOTAL	**437**	**389,508**	**56**	**58,096**

Country	Nuclear electricity supplied in 2021		Total operating experience[3]	
	TW(e).h[2]	% of nation's total	Years	Months
Argentina	10.2	7.2%	94	2
Armenia	1.9	25.3	47	8
Belarus	5.4	14.1	1	2

Country	Nuclear electricity supplied in 2021		Total operating experience[3]	
	TW(e).h[2]	% of nation's total	Years	Months
Belgium	48.0	50.8	317	7
Brazil	13.9	2.4	61	3
Bulgaria	15.8	34.6	171	3
Canada	86.8	14.3	807	6
China	383.2	5.0	470	8
Czechia	29.0	36.6	182	10
Finland	22.6	32.8	171	4
France	363.4	69.0	2,393	0
Germany	65.4	11.9	830	11
Hungary	15.1	46.8	146	2
India	39.8	3.2	554	9
Iran	3.2	1.0	10	4
Japan	61.3	7.2	1,965	6
Korea, South	150.5	28.0	620	2
Mexico	11.6	5.3	59	11
Netherlands	3.6	3.1	77	0
Pakistan	15.8	10.6	92	11
Romania	10.4	18.5	39	11
Russia	208.4	20.0	1,410	7
Slovakia	14.6	52.3	180	7
Slovenia	5.4	36.9	40	3
South Africa	12.2	6.0	74	3
Spain	54.2	20.8	357	1
Sweden	51.4	30.8	480	0
Switzerland	18.6	28.8	232	11
Taiwan	26.8	10.8	236	8
Ukraine	81.1	55.0	548	6
United Arab Emirates	10.1	1.3	1	9
United Kingdom	41.8	14.8	1,648	6

Country	Nuclear electricity supplied in 2021		Total operating experience[3]	
	TW(e).h[2]	% of nation's total	Years	Months
United States	771.6	19.6	4,694	4
TOTAL	**2,653.1**	—	**19,170**	**9**

— = Not applicable. NA = Not available. MW(e) = Megawatt electricity. (1) Bangladesh and Turkey have reactors under construction, which are included in totals but not listed separately. (2) 1 terawatt-hour [TW(e).h] = 10^6 megawatt-hour [MW(e).h]. For an average power plant, 1 TW(e).h = 0.39 megaton of coal equivalent (input) and 0.23 megaton of oil equivalent (input). (3) Total includes shutdown plants for countries not listed here: Italy (80 years, 8 months), Kazakhstan (25 years, 10 months), and Lithuania (43 years, 6 months).

Nuclear Reliance by Nation, 2021

Source: *Nuclear Power Reactors in the World,* International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

(nuclear electricity generation as % of total electricity generated within country; as of Dec. 31, 2021)

Rank	Country	Nuclear share
1.	France	69.0%
2.	Ukraine	55.0
3.	Slovakia	52.3
4.	Belgium	50.8
5.	Hungary	46.8
6.	Slovenia	36.9
7.	Czechia	36.6
8.	Bulgaria	34.6
9.	Finland	32.8
10.	Sweden	30.8
11.	Switzerland	28.8
12.	South Korea	28.0

13.	Armenia	25.3
14.	Spain	20.8
15.	Russia	20.0
16.	United States	19.6
17.	Romania	18.5
18.	United Kingdom	14.8
19.	Canada	14.3
20.	Belarus	14.1
21.	Germany	11.9
22.	Pakistan	10.6
23.	Japan	7.2
24.	Argentina	7.2
25.	South Africa	6.0
26.	Mexico	5.3
27.	China	5.0
28.	India	3.2
29.	Netherlands	3.1
30.	Brazil	2.4
31.	UAE	1.3
32.	Iran	1.0

U.S. Nuclear Generation, 1957-2021

Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2022, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Years	Total operable units[1]	Net summer capacity (mil kW)[2]	Nuclear electricity generation (mil net kWh)	Nuclear share of electricity net generation	Capacity factor[3]
1957	1	0.055	10	—	NA
1958	1	0.055	165	—	NA
1959	2	0.055	188	—	NA
1960	3	0.411	518	0.1%	NA
1965	13	0.793	3,657	0.3	NA
1970	20	7.004	21,804	1.4	NA

1975	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9%
1980	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
2000	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2004	104	99.628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005	104	99.988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006	104	100.334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007	104	100.266	806,425	19.4%	91.8%
2008	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	91.1
2009	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
2010	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
2011	104	101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
2012	104	101.885	769,331	19.0	86.1
2013	100	99.240	789,016	19.4	89.9
2014	99	98.569	797,166	19.5	91.7
2015	99	98.672	797,178	19.6	92.3
2016	99	99.565	805,694	19.8	92.3
2017	99	99.629	804,950	20.0	92.3
2018	98	99.433	807,084	19.3	92.5
2019	96	98.119	809,409	19.6	93.4
2020	94	96.501	789,919	19.7	92.4
2021	93	95.492[E]	778,152	18.9	92.7[E]

NA = Not available. — = Less than 0.05%. E = Estimate. (1) Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate. (2) The maximum output that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (June 1 through Sept. 30). (3) Beginning in 2008, capacity factor data calculated using a new methodology.

U.S. Nuclear Reactors Generating the Most Electricity, 2021

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in megawatt hours)

Rank	Reactor, location	Electricity generated	Capacity[1]
1.	Grand Gulf-1, Port Gibson, MS	11,772,058	95.9%
2.	Palo Verde-1, Wintersburg, AZ	11,515,959	100.3
3.	Peach Bottom-2, Delta, PA	11,439,087	103.3
4.	Nine Mile Point-2, Scriba, NY	11,155,916	111.4
5.	Browns Ferry-3, Athens, AL	10,962,181	99.3
6.	Browns Ferry-1, Athens, AL	10,881,278	98.9
7.	Peach Bottom-3, Delta, PA	10,829,157	96.2
8.	Susquehanna-1, Salem Township, PA	10,664,952	97.6
9.	Comanche Peak-1, Glen Rose, TX	10,528,185	99.7
10.	South Texas-2, Bay City, TX	10,491,836	93.6
11.	South Texas-1, Bay City, TX	10,363,168	91.0
12.	McGuire-1, Huntersville, NC	10,361,236	102.1
13.	Vogtle-2, Waynesboro, GA	10,343,780	102.5%
14.	Millstone-3, Waterford, CT	10,296,948	96.3
15.	Salem-1, Hancocks Bridge, NJ	10,205,299	101.7
16.	Byron-2, Byron, IL	10,193,056	102.4

17.	Palo Verde-2, Wintersburg, AZ	10,123,959	88.0
18.	LaSalle-1, Marseilles, IL	10,092,537	101.9
19.	Limerick-1, Limerick, PA	10,050,781	102.5
20.	Palo Verde-3, Wintersburg, AZ	9,989,944	86.9
21.	Braidwood-1, Braceville, IL	9,887,584	95.4
22.	Seabrook-1, Seabrook, NH	9,856,117	90.2
23.	Diablo Canyon-1, Avila Beach, CA	9,854,372	100.3
24.	Waterford-3, Killona, LA	9,806,799	96.1
25.	Byron-1, Byron, IL	9,776,596	95.9

(1) The ratio of power generated to the maximum potential generation expressed as a percentage.

Renewable Energy Sources

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy

Concern over the environmental impact of burning fossil fuels has helped spur interest in alternative fuels that are less polluting. And because the supply of fossil fuels is finite and diminishing, there is interest in “renewable” sources that do not deplete existing supplies. However, renewable energy sources still make up only a small share of U.S. domestic energy production (about 12.6% in 2021). The main reason for this is their relatively higher cost (in some cases two to four times that of power obtained from traditional fuels). The following

are the major renewable energy sources available.

Biomass is plant- and animal-derived material usable as an energy source. It includes wood and wood processing waste; agricultural crops and waste materials; food, yard, and wood waste in garbage; and animal manure and human sewage. As of Apr. 2022, biomass was the most common renewable energy source in the U.S. Biomass such as wood can be burned to produce heat and generate electricity. Agricultural crops can be burned as a fuel or converted to liquid biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel; these are usually blended with petroleum fuels but can also be used on their own. Second-generation biofuels are made from non-food crops. While biomass fuels provide some benefits to the environment, such as reduced waste in landfills, they still produce carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

Geothermal energy is generated from heat inside the Earth. This form of energy is both clean and renewable. The technology has caught on in countries with substantial geothermal activity such as Iceland, where it accounts for approximately two-thirds of primary energy use. In the U.S., the best sources for geothermal power are in the West, Alaska, and in Hawaii, where geothermal energy resources are close to

the Earth’s surface. Drilling wells and testing the temperature deep underground is the most reliable method for locating geothermal reservoirs, which are largely undetectable above ground.

Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. It does not naturally occur on Earth as a pure gas or liquid but is always combined with other elements (such as oxygen, to form water, or carbon, to form methane). If hydrogen is to be used for energy, it must be separated from these other elements. The two most common methods for producing hydrogen are steam reforming and electrolysis (water splitting).

NASA began using liquid hydrogen in the 1950s as a rocket fuel and used hydrogen fuel cells to power electrical systems on spacecraft. Fuel cells produce electricity by combining hydrogen and oxygen atoms. Hydrogen use in vehicles is a major focus of fuel cell research and development, and several vehicle manufacturers have begun making light-duty hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles available in regions where hydrogen fueling stations have been built.

Hydropower, or hydroelectric power, is generated by water flowing through turbines. Along with biomass fuels and wind power, it is one of the most common renewable energy

sources in the U.S. today by amount of energy produced. A dam on a river is a common hydropower producer. No harmful air pollutants are produced, but the dams needed to generate power can harm river ecosystems. Researchers are working on technologies to maximize use of hydropower and reduce adverse environmental effects.

Ocean energy can be generated in two ways. Ocean thermal energy conversion uses heat that the ocean absorbs from the sun to power generators, sometimes producing drinkable desalinated water as a byproduct. Mechanical ocean energy is generated by the movement of tides and waves through turbines. In both cases, power generation is not very efficient with current technology. New methods of capturing this energy are under development. Mechanical ocean energy requires the building of large dams or breakwater-type structures called tidal barrages, which could harm coastal ecosystems.

Solar energy is generated using light from the sun. Solar energy is increasingly used to generate electricity. Photovoltaic (PV) cells, also called solar cells, are made of semi-conducting materials that can directly convert sunlight to electricity without producing any harmful waste. Arrays of mirrors can concentrate the sun’s rays onto PV panels, making solar collectors more efficient. Solar thermal systems can use sunlight

to heat water. According to the Dept. of Energy, homes incorporating solar heating designs can save 50% or more on heating bills. Solar energy is limited by its dependence on a range of factors, including location, time of day, time of year, and weather conditions.

Wind energy uses wind turbines to produce energy. It is one of the most common renewable energy sources in the U.S. today. Wind turbines typically are perched on towers 100 ft tall or higher; they are often placed in large groups ("farms"), which are sometimes located offshore. Farmers and homeowners sometimes use stand-alone turbines to generate supplemental electricity. Tax credits for wind energy producers and government incentives for homeowners have lowered the price of wind power. But some object to wind farms because of their appearance or the noise the turbines make. Wind power raises few other environmental problems, but the turbines can pose a danger to birds. In addition, because weather is involved, consistent energy generation can be a challenge.

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CRIME

Crime in the U.S., 1990-2020

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2020*, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Reported offenses are classified as **violent crimes** if they involve force or the threat of force: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following offenses are considered **property crimes**: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (excluded from this table because of insufficient data to make estimates).

		Violent crime			
Year(s)	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[2]
NUMBER OF OFFENSES					
1990	1,820,127	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863
1995	1,798,792	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207
2000	1,425,486	15,586	90,178	408,016	911,706
2005	1,390,745	16,740	94,347	417,438	862,220
2008	1,394,461	16,465	90,750	443,563	843,683
2011	1,206,005	14,661	84,175	354,746	752,423
2014	1,153,022	14,164	84,864	322,905	731,089
2016	1,250,162	17,413	96,970	332,797	802,982
2017	1,247,917	17,294	99,708	320,596	810,319
2018	1,209,997	16,374	101,363	281,278	810,982
2019	1,210,229	16,669	103,060	268,483	822,017
2020	1,277,696	21,570	91,021	243,600	921,505

Year(s)	Property crime			
	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[3]	Motor vehicle theft
NUMBER OF OFFENSES				
1990	12,655,486	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1995	12,063,935	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
2000	10,182,584	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002
2005	10,174,754	2,155,448	6,783,447	1,235,859
2008	9,774,152	2,228,887	6,586,206	959,059
2011	9,052,743	2,185,140	6,151,095	716,508
2014	8,209,010	1,713,153	5,809,054	686,803
2016	7,928,530	1,516,405	5,644,835	767,290
2017	7,682,988	1,397,045	5,513,000	772,943
2018	7,219,084	1,235,013	5,232,167	751,904
2019	6,995,235	1,118,096	5,152,267	724,872
2020	6,452,038	1,035,314	4,606,324	810,400

Year	Violent crime				
	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[2]
PERCENT CHANGE: NUMBER OF OFFENSES					
2011-20	5.9%	47.1%	8.1%	–31.3%	22.5%
2016-20	2.2	23.9	–6.1	–26.8	14.8
2019-20	5.6	29.4	11.7	–9.3	12.1

Year	Property crime			
	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[3]	Motor vehicle theft
PERCENT CHANGE: NUMBER OF OFFENSES				
2011-20	–28.7%	–52.6%	–25.1%	13.1%
2016-20	–18.6	–31.7	–18.4	5.6
2019-20	–7.8	–7.4	–10.6	11.8

	Violent crime

Year	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[2]
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS					
1990	729.6	9.4	41.1	256.3	422.9
1995	684.5	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3
2000	506.5	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0
2005	469.0	5.6	31.8	140.8	290.8
2008	458.6	5.4	29.8	145.9	277.5
2011	387.1	4.7	27.0	113.9	241.5
2014	361.6	4.4	26.6	101.3	229.2
2016	386.6	5.4	30.0	102.9	248.3
2017	383.8	5.3	30.7	98.6	249.2
2018	370.4	5.0	31.0	86.1	248.2
2019	368.6	5.1	31.4	81.8	250.4
2020	387.8	6.5	27.6	73.9	279.7

Year	Property crime			
	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[3]	Motor vehicle theft
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS				
1990	5,073.1	1,232.2	3,185.1	655.8
1995	4,590.5	987.0	3,043.2	560.3
2000	3,618.3	728.8	2,477.3	412.2
2005	3,431.5	726.9	2,287.8	416.8
2008	3,214.6	733.0	2,166.1	315.4
2011	2,905.4	701.3	1,974.1	230.0
2014	2,574.1	537.2	1,821.5	215.4
2016	2,451.6	468.9	1,745.4	237.3
2017	2,362.9	429.7	1,695.5	237.7
2018	2,209.8	378.0	1,601.6	230.2
2019	2,130.6	340.5	1,569.2	220.8
2020	1,958.2	314.2	1,398.0	246.0

	Violent crime

Year	All violent crimes	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault[2]
PERCENT CHANGE: CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS					
2011-20	0.2%	39.1%	2.3%	–35.1%	15.8%
2016-20	0.3	21.6	–7.9	–28.2	12.6
2019-20	5.2	28.9	–12.0	–9.6	11.7

Year	Property crime			
	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft[3]	Motor vehicle theft
PERCENT CHANGE: CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS				
2011-20	–32.6%	–55.2%	–29.2%	7.0%
2016-20	–20.1	–33.0	–19.9	3.7
2019-20	–8.1	–7.7	–10.9	11.4

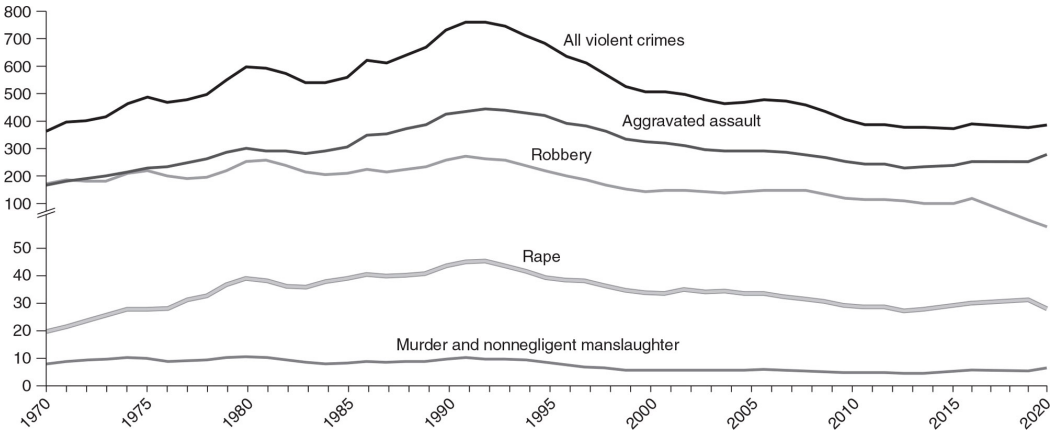
(1) In 2013, the FBI began collecting rape data under a revised definition. For comparison purposes, this table presents data under the legacy definition of rape: “carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” That definition does not include statutory rape, other types of sexual offenses, or attacks with male victims. (2) Attack or attempted attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (3) The unlawful taking of another’s property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excludes crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud.

Violent Crime Rates in the U.S., 1970-2020

Source: *Crime in the United States*, 2020, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

After rising during much of the 1970s and 1980s, the violent crime rate dropped sharply, from a historic high of 758.2 reported offenses per 100,000 population in 1991 to nearly half that in 2020 (387.8). The rates of aggravated assault and robbery decreased even more precipitously over

that same time period. The UCR program began collecting rape data under a revised definition in 2013, but the data here uses the legacy definition of rape to allow for comparison.



U.S. Crime Rates by Region and State, 2020

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2020*, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

(per 100,000 population, based on U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1)

	Violent crime				
Area	**All violent crimes**	**Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**	**Rape[2]**	**Robbery**	**Aggravated assault[3]**
Total U.S.	**398.5**	**6.5**	**38.4**	**73.9**	**279.7**
Northeast	**308.4**	**4.5**	**27.0**	**69.0**	**207.9**
New England	**233.9**	**2.6**	**27.6**	**39.7**	**164.1**
Connecticut	181.6	3.9	16.7	57.2	103.8
Maine	108.6	1.6	36.0	12.6	58.4
Massachusetts	308.8	2.3	26.9	43.7	235.9
New Hampshire	146.4	0.9	39.7	20.5	85.3
Rhode Island	230.8	3.0	38.5	31.8	157.5

Vermont	173.4	2.2	34.2	10.3	126.7
Middle Atlantic	**335.3**	**5.2**	**26.8**	**79.6**	**223.7**
New Jersey	195.4	3.7	14.4	49.4	127.9
New York	363.8	4.2	28.3	90.6	240.7
Pennsylvania[5]	389.5	7.9	33.1	83.9	264.6
Midwest	**387.8**	**7.0**	**44.1**	**63.5**	**273.1**
East North Central	**385.1**	**7.6**	**43.9**	**67.9**	**265.7**
Illinois[6]	425.9	9.1	40.4	97.4	278.9
Indiana	357.7	7.5	34.8	62.4	253.0
Michigan	478.0	7.6	60.9	44.5	365.1
Ohio[7]	308.8	7.0	43.2	66.9	191.6
Wisconsin	323.4	5.3	34.6	52.8	230.6
West North Central	**393.5**	**5.9**	**44.6**	**53.8**	**289.3**
Iowa	303.5	3.5	40.7	29.8	229.4
Kansas	425.0	3.4	43.3	31.8	346.4
Minnesota	277.5	3.4	39.1	68.5	166.5
Missouri	542.7	11.8	43.3	74.4	413.3
Nebraska	334.1	3.6	60.0	41.2	229.3
North Dakota	329.0	4.2	51.7	19.7	253.4
South Dakota	501.4	4.5	67.1	30.7	399.1
South	**431.5**	**8.0**	**38.1**	**71.9**	**313.4**
South Atlantic	**389.0**	**7.7**	**32.4**	**67.1**	**281.7**
Delaware	431.9	7.4	26.4	70.9	327.1
Dist. of Columbia[8]	999.8	28.2	43.6	332.9	595.1
Florida	383.6	5.9	35.4	62.2	280.1
Georgia	400.1	8.8	31.9	65.5	293.8
Maryland[5]	399.9	9.1	28.6	118.5	243.7
North Carolina[6]	419.3	8.0	27.6	69.2	314.5
South Carolina	530.7	10.5	40.0	59.8	420.3

Virginia	208.7	6.1	26.5	34.3	141.7
West Virginia	355.9	6.6	46.6	20.7	282.1
East South Central	**461.7**	**9.2**	**35.3**	**62.5**	**354.7**
Alabama[5]	453.6	9.6	32.7	54.2	357.1
Kentucky	259.1	7.2	30.6	52.9	168.3
Mississippi[7]	291.2	10.6	38.7	47.8	194.0
Tennessee	672.7	9.6	38.9	81.0	543.2
West South Central	**486.1**	**8.0**	**48.7**	**84.1**	**345.3**
Arkansas	671.9	10.6	73.5	52.0	535.8
Louisiana	639.4	15.8	46.0	80.7	497.0
Oklahoma	458.6	7.4	52.8	59.1	339.3
Texas	446.5	6.6	46.0	91.4	302.5
West	**418.8**	**5.2**	**41.8**	**89.8**	**282.1**
Mountain	**439.2**	**5.4**	**53.6**	**67.1**	**313.1**
Arizona	484.8	6.9	44.0	83.7	350.2
Colorado	423.1	5.1	62.9	68.3	286.9
Idaho	242.6	2.2	45.5	9.5	185.3
Montana	469.8	5.0	55.3	25.8	383.7
Nevada	460.3	5.7	59.0	88.7	306.8
New Mexico	778.3	7.8	55.5	99.0	615.9
Utah	260.7	3.1	55.7	41.	159.9
Wyoming	234.2	3.1	57.2	11.3	162.6
Pacific	**409.2**	**5.1**	**36.3**	**100.4**	**267.4**
Alaska	837.8	6.7	154.8	97.4	578.9
California	442.0	5.6	34.2	113.6	288.7
Hawaii	254.2	2.9	40.4	61.6	149.2
Oregon[7]	291.9	2.9	36.9	51.4	200.6
Washington	293.7	3.9	34.8	67.4	187.6
Puerto Rico	**164.5**	**16.7**	**4.7**	**37.3**	**105.8**

	Property crime[1]			
Area	**All property crimes**	**Burglary**	**Larceny-theft[4]**	**Motor vehicle theft**

Total U.S.	**1,958.2**	**314.2**	**1,398.0**	**246.0**
Northeast	**1,370.6**	**178.8**	**1,076.5**	**115.2**
New England	**1,210.0**	**155.7**	**926.7**	**127.5**
Connecticut	1,565.1	187.1	1,141.2	236.8
Maine	1,156.2	148.8	943.5	63.8
Massachusetts	1,053.2	149.7	804.3	99.2
New Hampshire	1,098.9	103.3	919.1	76.4
Rhode Island	1,245.5	166.8	935.9	142.7
Vermont	1,217.0	154.2	1,020.5	42.4
Middle Atlantic	**1,428.8**	**187.2**	**1,130.8**	**110.7**
New Jersey	1,158.2	146.2	896.3	115.7
New York	1,410.7	165.5	1,143.6	101.7
Pennsylvania[5]	1,644.1	248.6	1,274.5	121.0
Midwest	**1,785.5**	**286.8**	**1,285.2**	**213.5**
East North Central	**1,612.9**	**263.1**	**1,169.1**	**180.7**
Illinois[6]	1,559.4	246.4	1,143.5	169.5
Indiana	1,783.2	280.4	1,274.3	228.5
Michigan	1,360.9	233.1	943.3	184.5
Ohio[7]	1,850.3	318.8	1,359.8	171.7
Wisconsin	1,485.7	218.5	1,106.1	161.0
West North Central	**2,162.0**	**338.7**	**1,538.2**	**285.1**
Iowa	1,698.2	371.1	1,130.1	197.1
Kansas	2,199.1	331.4	1,619.6	248.1
Minnesota	2,124.9	307.0	1,567.8	250.0
Missouri	2,531.0	378.8	1,759.1	393.2
Nebraska	1,909.2	229.9	1,418.7	260.5
North Dakota	2,124.1	417.6	1,435.5	271.0
South Dakota	1,956.7	340.1	1,357.3	259.3
South	**2,106.6**	**348.7**	**1,523.5**	**234.4**
South Atlantic	**1,911.9**	**290.4**	**1,429.2**	**192.3**
Delaware	1,961.4	254.2	1,538.5	168.7
Dist. of Columbia[8]	3,493.0	275.5	2,740.7	476.8
Florida	1,769.4	240.6	1,352.7	176.1
Georgia	2,007.4	290.7	1,478.5	238.2
Maryland	1,609.8	252.0	1,184.9	172.9

North Carolina	2,226.5	471.2	1,561.7	193.6
South Carolina	2,721.1	448.0	1,991.0	282.1
Virginia	1,456.4	133.5	1,196.6	126.3
West Virginia	1,399.4	273.3	998.9	127.2
East South Central	**2,175.6**	**394.9**	**1,523.0**	**257.7**
Alabama[5]	2,136.8	399.5	1,515.3	222.0
Kentucky	1,779.5	344.1	1,178.6	256.8
Mississippi[7]	2,101.6	488.3	1,408.3	205.0
Tennessee	2,492.8	384.5	1,802.0	306.4
West South Central	**2,389.4**	**421.3**	**1,676.3**	**291.7**
Arkansas	2,613.4	523.1	1,828.5	261.8
Louisiana	2,884.4	510.1	2,107.3	266.9
Oklahoma	2,705.6	613.3	1,714.3	378.0
Texas	2,245.0	370.7	1,587.3	287.0
West	**2,286.5**	**378.6**	**1,522.3**	**385.6**
Mountain	**2,312.0**	**358.1**	**1,622.1**	**331.8**
Arizona	2,227.7	330.0	1,656.0	241.7
Colorado	2,833.8	400.3	1,909.3	524.3
Idaho	1,111.9	204.2	810.9	96.7
Montana	2,120.8	270.1	1,603.0	247.6
Nevada	1,926.6	368.8	1,221.4	336.4
New Mexico	2,841.9	648.8	1,765.5	427.6
Utah	2,464.4	290.6	1,857.3	316.6
Wyoming	1,610.6	210.4	1,234.7	165.5
Pacific	**2,274.5**	**388.3**	**1,475.3**	**411.0**
Alaska	2,260.5	379.5	1,611.7	269.3
California	2,138.9	369.7	1,341.7	427.6
Hawaii	2,411.4	329.1	1,702.5	379.8
Oregon[7]	2,659.0	339.2	1,928.8	391.0
Washington	2,732.4	522.1	1,854.2	356.1
Puerto Rico	**419.1**	**93.4**	**263.1**	**62.6**

Note: Offense totals are based on all law enforcement agencies in the UCR program and include estimates for agencies that submitted less than 12 months of data. Only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense incident is used in calculating crime rates. (1) Excl. arson

because of insufficient data to make estimates. (2) Unless otherwise noted, figures estimated using FBI definition of rape (revised 2013): “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” (3) Attack or attempted attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (4) The unlawful taking of another’s property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excl. crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud. (5) Limited data available for state. (6) Does not incl. figures that the FBI determined did not follow UCR reporting guidelines. (7) State’s agencies submitted rape data according to the legacy rape definition. (8) Incl. offenses reported by Metro Transit Police and DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services Arson Investigation Unit.

Crime Rates in the Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2020

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2020*, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Data includes metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with sufficient law enforcement agency participation and 12 months of data from the principal city/cities.

(per 100,000 estimated population as of July 1)

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	MSA pop. (mil)	Property crimes[3]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA[4]	6.0	2,575.0
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	2.3	2,366.6
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD[5]	2.8	2,358.5
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4.9	995.9
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC[4]	2.6	2,739.7

Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI[4]	9.5	NA
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2.2	1,658.8
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2.0	1,704.5
Columbus, OH	2.1	2,209.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX[4]	7.5	2,232.7
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.0	3,302.7
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4.3	1,333.3
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7.2	2,617.4
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN[4]	2.0	2,643.8
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2.3	2,046.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13.1	2,095.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6.2	2,192.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI[5]	3.6	2,332.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA[6]	20.3	1,335.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2.7	1,862.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD[4]	6.1	1,953.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5.1	2,217.4
Pittsburgh, PA[4]	2.3	1,413.1
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2.5	2,678.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4.7	1,984.5

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	2.4	2,015.3
St. Louis, MO-IL	2.8	NA
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2.6	2,808.9
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3.3	1,484.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4.7	3,008.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2.0	2,226.6
San Juan-Bayamon-Caguas, Puerto Rico	2.0	505.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4.0	3,156.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.2	1,363.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV[5]	6.3	1,626.1

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	Violent crime				
	Total	Murder[1]	Rape[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA[4]	320.7	5.7	26.1	94.1	194.7
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	315.6	3.2	43.6	62.4	206.4
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD[5]	698.7	15.5	36.6	242.7	403.8
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	253.8	2.2	21.8	38.2	191.6
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC[4]	426.9	5.2	27.6	101.3	292.7
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI[4]	NA	8.0	40.3	NA	NA
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	235.7	5.7	33.0	54.6	142.3

Cleveland-Elyria, OH	440.6	10.3	36.2	106.5	287.7
Columbus, OH	313.2	9.0	54.3	99.3	150.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX[4]	351.0	4.4	45.1	103.6	197.9
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	490.4	6.1	65.8	93.9	324.5
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	570.2	10.5	46.2	64.8	448.8
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	631.8	9.2	44.7	167.9	410.0
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN[4]	641.5	9.3	46.3	166.8	419.1
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	478.7	5.5	54.6	100.3	318.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	472.6	5.6	34.6	132.5	300.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	417.0	7.5	30.9	88.9	289.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI[5]	272.5	2.7	44.7	78.3	146.9
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA[6]	332.9	2.8	19.8	107.5	202.8
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	426.7	5.9	42.0	72.2	306.6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD[4]	409.0	8.9	32.3	131.9	235.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	464.3	6.2	44.4	93.8	319.9
Pittsburgh, PA[4]	274.6	5.5	25.8	58.8	184.5
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	NA	NA	41.1	60.0	203.7
Riverside-San	431.1	7.2	27.9	92.0	304.0

Bernardino-Ontario, CA					
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	378.3	4.8	27.0	87.5	259.0
St. Louis, MO-IL	497.0	14.3	34.8	79.2	368.7
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	530.6	6.6	60.1	92.3	371.7
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	345.7	3.4	29.0	75.8	237.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	440.1	5.3	31.8	178.5	224.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	317.2	2.8	41.6	86.7	186.2
San Juan-Bayamon-Caguas, Puerto Rico	175.2	20.0	4.5	46.6	104.1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	339.7	4.5	31.1	93.5	210.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	314.1	4.0	33.3	47.1	229.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV[5]	NA	NA	29.2	89.2	147.7

NA = Not available because FBI determined agency data were over- or underreported or that agency did not follow reporting guidelines. (1) Data in category includes nonnegligent manslaughter. (2) Data submitted using only the revised definition of rape. (3) Includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft but not arson because of insufficient data to make estimates. (4) Figures are for 2018. (5) Figures are for 2019. (6) Figures are for 2017.

Criminal Victimization, 2016-20

Source: *Criminal Victimization, 2020,* Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

A crime committed against an individual or single household—whether threatened, attempted,

or completed—counts as one victimization. Because more than one person may be victimized during a criminal incident, the number of victimizations may be greater than the number of personal crime incidents. **Victimization rates** measure the frequency with which victimizations occurred per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households.

	Number			
Crime type	**2016**	**2017**	**2019**	**2020**
Violent crime[1]	**5,353,820**	**5,612,670**	**5,813,410**	**4,558,150**
Rape/sexual assault	298,410	393,980	459,310	319,950
Robbery	458,810	613,840	534,420	437,260
Assault	4,596,600	4,604,850	4,819,680	3,800,950
Aggravated assault	1,040,580	993,170	1,019,490	812,180
Simple assault	3,556,020	3,611,680	3,800,190	2,988,770
Violent crime excluding simple assault[2]	1,797,790	2,000,990	2,013,220	1,569,390
Selected characteristics of violent crime	1,068,120	1,237,960	1,164,540	856,750
Domestic violence[3]				
Intimate partner violence[4]	597,200	666,310	695,060	484,830
Stranger violence	2,082,410	2,034,100	2,254,740	1,973,200
Property crime	**15,815,310**	**13,340,220**	**12,818,000**	**12,085,170**
Burglary/trespassing[5]	3,160,450	2,538,170	2,178,400	1,741,250
Burglary[6]	2,205,180	1,688,890	1,484,730	1,210,640
Trespassing[7]	955,270	849,280	693,670	530,610
Motor-vehicle theft	618,330	516,810	495,670	545,810
Other theft[8]	12,036,530	10,285,240	10,143,930	9,798,110

	Rate			
Crime type	**2016**	**2017**	**2019**	**2020**

Violent crime[1]	**19.7**	**20.6**	**21.0**	**16.4**
Rape/sexual assault	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
Robbery	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.6
Assault	16.9	16.9	17.4	13.7
Aggravated assault	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.9
Simple assault	13.1	13.3	13.7	10.7
Violent crime excluding simple assault[2]	6.6	7.3	7.3	5.6
Selected characteristics of violent crime	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.1
Domestic violence[3]				
Intimate partner violence[4]	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.7
Stranger violence	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.1
Property crime	**118.6**	**108.4**	**101.4**	**94.5**
Burglary/trespassing[5]	23.7	20.6	17.2	13.6
Burglary[6]	16.5	13.7	11.7	9.5
Trespassing[7]	7.2	6.9	5.5	4.1
Motor-vehicle theft	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.3
Other theft[8]	90.3	83.6	80.2	76.6

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Because of survey changes, the number of property crimes for 2017 and on should not be compared with that number in 2016. (1) Excl. homicide because survey is based on interviews with victims. (2) Incl. rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. (3) Victimization by intimate partners or family members. (4) Incl. victimizations by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. (5) Incl. unlawful, forcible, or attempted entry of places, incl. a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., hotel room), or other structure (e.g., garage). Incl. victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Excl. trespassing on land. (6) Incl. only crimes where the offender committed or attempted a theft. (7) Incl. crimes where the offender did not commit or attempt a theft. Excl. trespassing on land. (8) Incl. other unlawful or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with victim.

Prison Population by State, 2000-20

Source: National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of Dec. 31, 2020, 1,215,821 prisoners were under the jurisdiction, or legal authority, of state (87.5%) or federal (12.5%) correctional authorities, a 24.7% decrease from a peak U.S. prison population of 1,615,487 in 2009. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations in 2019-20 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Jails, which are locally operated, typically hold persons awaiting trial or sentencing as well as those sentenced to one year or less.

Jurisdiction	2000	2019	2020	% change, 2019-20
U.S. total[1]	**1,394,231**	**1,430,165**	**1,215,821**	**–15.0%**
Federal[2,3]	**145,416**	**175,116**	**152,156**	**–13.1**
State[1]	**1,248,815**	**1,255,049**	**1,063,665**	**–15.2**
Alabama	26,406	28,304	25,328	–10.5
Alaska[4]	4,173	4,475	4,578	2.3
Arizona	26,510	42,441	37,731	–11.1
Arkansas	11,915	17,759	16,094	–9.4
California	163,001	122,687	97,328	–20.7
Colorado	16,833	19,785	16,168	–18.3
Connecticut[4]	18,355	12,823	9,559	–25.5
Delaware[4]	6,921	5,692	4,710	–17.3
Dist. of Columbia[3]	10,352	—	—	—
Florida	71,319	96,009	81,027	–15.6
Georgia	44,232	54,816	47,141	–14.0
Hawaii[4]	5,053	5,279	4,171	–21.0
Idaho	5,535	9,437	8,171	–13.4
Illinois	45,281	38,259	29,729	–22.3

Indiana	20,125	27,180	23,944	–11.9
Iowa	7,955	9,282	8,307	–10.5
Kansas	8,344	10,177	8,779	–13.7
Kentucky	14,919	23,082	18,552	–19.6
Louisiana	35,207	31,609	26,964	–14.7
Maine	1,679	2,185	1,714	–21.6
Maryland	23,538	18,595	15,623	–16.0
Massachusetts	10,722	8,205	6,762	–17.6
Michigan	47,718	38,053	33,617	–11.7
Minnesota	6,238	9,982	8,148	–18.4
Mississippi	20,241	19,417	17,577	9.5%
Missouri	27,543	26,044	23,062	–11.4
Montana	3,105	4,723	3,927	—
Nebraska	3,895	5,682	5,306	–6.6
Nevada	10,063	12,840	11,422	–11.0
New Hampshire	2,257	2,691	2,352	–12.6
New Jersey	29,784	18,613	12,830	–31.1
New Mexico	5,342	6,723	5,500	–18.2
New York	70,199	43,500	34,128	–21.5
North Carolina	31,266	34,079	29,461	–13.6
North Dakota	1,076	1,794	1,401	–21.9
Ohio	45,833	50,338	45,036	–10.5
Oklahoma[5]	23,181	25,033	22,462	–10.3
Oregon[1]	10,580	14,961	12,753	—
Pennsylvania	36,847	45,702	39,357	–13.9
Rhode Island[4]	3,286	2,740	2,227	–18.7
South Carolina	21,778	18,608	16,157	–13.2
South Dakota	2,616	3,801	3,250	–14.5
Tennessee	22,166	26,349	22,685	–13.9
Texas	166,719	158,429	135,906	–14.2
Utah	5,637	6,671	5,446	–18.4
Vermont[4]	1,697	1,608	1,284	–20.1
Virginia	30,168	36,091	31,838	–11.8
Washington	14,915	19,261	15,724	–18.4
West Virginia	3,856	6,800	6,044	–11.1

Wisconsin	20,754	23,956	20,298	–15.3
Wyoming	1,680	2,479	2,087	–15.8

— = Not calculated because counts for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable, not applicable, or not available. (1) Includes BJS-imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 prisoner data. (2) Includes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. (3) DC has not operated a prison system since year-end 2001. 2000 figure includes jail and prison population. Felons sentenced under DC's criminal code are currently housed in federal facilities. (4) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. (5) Includes persons in county jails waiting to be moved to state prison.

Death Penalty by State, 1930-2022

Source: *Capital Punishment*, Natl. Prisoner Statistics Program, BJS, USDOJ; Death Penalty Information Center (DPIC)

In 2020, five states executed 7 inmates while 2,469 prisoners remained under sentence of death at year's end, according to the most recent data available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The death row population has decreased every year since 2000, but the demographic composition has changed little: as of year-end 2020, 56.5% of prisoners were white and 41.1% were Black.

As of mid-2022, 27 states and the federal government authorized the death penalty. Of the 23 states without the death penalty, 8 are not shown here (Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin); they did not execute anyone after 1930. More recently, capital punishment was abolished in New Mexico (2009), Illinois (2011), Connecticut (2012), Maryland (2013), New

Hampshire (2019; one person remains on state's death row as repeal was not retroactive), Colorado (2020), and Virginia (2021). State supreme courts have struck down the death penalty as unconstitutional in Delaware (2016) and Washington (2018). Governors have issued moratoriums on executions in Oregon (2011), Pennsylvania (2015), and California (2019). Nebraska voters, in a 2016 referendum, overturned their state's ban on capital punishment. The federal government resumed executions in July 2020, after a nearly 17-year hiatus, but the Biden administration imposed a moratorium July 1, 2021.

All death penalty states authorized lethal injection as their primary method of execution in 2021. Some states also permitted execution by electrocution, lethal gas, hanging, firing squad, and nitrogen hypoxia.

Jurisdiction	Prisoners under death sentence, 2020[1]	Executions[2]			
		2021[3]	2020[1]	1977-2021	1930-2021
U.S. total	**2,469**	**11**	**17**	**1,540**	**5,399**
Federal[1]	**51**	**3**	**10**	**16**	**49**
State	**2,418**	**8**	**7**	**1,524**	**5,350**
Alabama	170	1	1	68	203
Arizona	116	0	0	37	75
Arkansas	29	0	0	31	149
California	703	0	0	13	305
Colorado	0	0	0	1	48
Connecticut	—	—	0	1	22

Delaware[3]	0	0	0	16	28
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	0	0	40
Florida	337	0	0	99	269
Georgia	40	0	1	76	442
Idaho	8	0	0	3	6
Illinois	—	—	0	12	102
Indiana	8	0	0	20	61
Iowa	—	—	0	0	18
Kansas	10	0	0	0	15
Kentucky	26	0	0	3	106
Louisiana	66	0	0	28	161
Maryland	—	—	0	5	73
Massachusetts	—	—	0	0	27
Mississippi	40	1	0	22	176
Missouri	20	1	1	91	153
Montana	2	0	0	3	9
Nebraska	12	0	0	4	8
Nevada	67	0	0	12	41
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	—	—	0	0	74
New Mexico[3]	0	0	0	1	9
New York	0	0	0	0	329
North Carolina	137	0	0	43	306
Ohio	137	0	0	56	228
Oklahoma	45	2	0	114	174
Oregon	24	0	0	2	21
Pennsylvania	118	0	0	3	155
South Carolina	36	0	0	43	205
South Dakota	1	0	0	5	6
Tennessee	50	0	1	13	106
Texas	206	3	3	573	870
Utah	7	0	0	7	20
Vermont	—	—	0	0	4

Virginia	2	0	0	113	205
Washington	0	0	0	5	52
West Virginia	—	—	0	0	40
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	8

— = Not available or applicable. (1) As of year end. Excludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder. (2) Excludes 160 executions carried out by military authorities between 1930 and 1961. (3) Advance count.

U.S. Prison Population, 1925-2020

Source: National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

As recently as 1970, the U.S. had fewer than 200,000 people behind bars nationwide, or less than 1 in 1,000 residents. That number rose steadily from the 1970s on, reaching an all-time high of 1.62 mil prisoners in 2009. The imprisonment rate has declined since its high of 506 prisoners per 100,000 residents in both 2007 and 2008.

Year	Prisoners	Imprisonment rate
1925	91,669	79
1930	129,453	104
1940	173,706	131
1950	166,165	109
1960	212,953	117
1970	196,441	96
1980	329,821	138
1990	773,919	295
1995	1,125,874	411
2000	1,394,231	470
2005	1,525,910	492
2010	1,613,803	500
2013	1,576,950	477

2015	1,526,603	459
2016	1,508,129	450
2017	1,489,189	441
2018	1,464,385	432
2019	1,430,805	419

Note: Imprisonment rate is per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages at year end based on U.S. Census Bureau pop. ests. Since 1971, the rate is of prisoners sentenced to more than one year. Data for 1940-70 include all adult felons serving sentences in state and federal institutions. In 1977, the BJS began to include persons under state jurisdiction but not in a state's physical custody, such as persons in private prisons, local jails, and other facilities. Figures may not be directly comparable over time.

Prison Situation Under Correctional Authorities' Jurisdiction, 2020

Source: *Prisoners in 2020,* National Prisoner Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Largest prison populations	
Jurisdiction	**Number**
U.S. total	**1,215,821**
Federal[4]	**152,156**
State	**1,063,665**
1. Texas	135,906
2. California	97,328
3. Florida	81,027
4. Georgia	47,141
5. Ohio	45,036
6. Pennsylvania	39,357
7. Arizona	37,731
8. New York	34,128
9. Michigan	33,617
10. Virginia	31,838
11. Illinois	29,729
12. North Carolina	29,461
13. Louisiana	26,964

Largest prison populations		
	Jurisdiction	**Number**
14.	Alabama	25,328
15.	Indiana	23,944
16.	Missouri	23,062
17.	Tennessee	22,685
18.	Oklahoma[5]	22,462
19.	Wisconsin	20,298
20.	Kentucky	18,552

% change in prison population, 2019-20		
	Jurisdiction	**% change[1]**
	U.S. total	**–15.0%**
	Federal[4]	**–13.1**
	State	**–15.2**
1.	New Jersey	–31.1
2.	Connecticut[6]	–25.5
3.	Illinois	–22.3
4.	North Dakota	–21.9
5.	Maine	–21.6
6.	New York	–21.5
7.	Hawaii[6]	–21.0
8.	California	–20.7
9.	Vermont[6]	–20.1
10.	Kentucky	–19.6
11.	Rhode Island[6]	–18.7
12.	Minnesota	–18.4
	Utah	–18.4
	Washington	–18.4
15.	Colorado	–18.3
16.	New Mexico	–18.2
17.	Massachusetts	–17.6
18.	Delaware[6]	–17.3
19.	Maryland	–16.0

% change in prison population, 2019-20	
Jurisdiction	**% change[1]**
20. Wyoming	–15.8

Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners	
Jurisdiction	**Rate[2]**
U.S. total	**358**
Federal[4]	**43**
State	**315**
1. Mississippi	584
2. Louisiana	581
3. Oklahoma	559
4. Arkansas	529
5. Arizona	495
6. Texas	455
7. Georgia	433
8. Kentucky	414
9. Alabama	398
Idaho	398
11. Ohio	385
12. Missouri	374
13. Florida	371
14. Virginia	370
15. Montana	362
South Dakota	362
17. Nevada	361
18. Wyoming	358
19. Indiana	351
20. West Virginia	340

Prison population as % of maximum estimated capacity	
Jurisdiction	**% max. capacity[3]**
U.S. total	**NA**
Federal	**91.9%**
State	**NA**

Prison population as % of maximum estimated capacity		
	Jurisdiction	**% max. capacity[3]**
1.	Nebraska	118.8
2.	Idaho	98.7
3.	Iowa	91.8
4.	Indiana[7]	90.5
5.	Alaska[8]	90.0
6.	Hawaii	87.8
7.	Arkansas	86.8
8.	Texas	86.7
9.	Wisconsin	85.8
10.	Oklahoma	84.6
	Washington	84.6
12.	Arizona[9]	84.0
13.	South Dakota[9]	82.8
14.	Michigan	82.1
15.	Oregon	81.7
16.	Florida	81.2
17.	Colorado	81.1
18.	Nevada	80.7
19.	Kansas	80.6
20.	Missouri	79.4

Prison population as % of maximum estimated capacity	
Jurisdiction	**% max. capacity[3]**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held, at year end. Sentenced felons from DC were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. OR did not submit 2019 prisoner data or 2020 capacity data. BJS-imputed counts are included in U.S. and state totals. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations in 2019-20 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. (1) Rankings do not incl. MT or OR. (2) Prisoners sentenced to more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents based on Census Bureau pop. figures except OH, which incl. a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less. (3) Based on custody counts, not jurisdiction population, excl. inmates held in local jails, other states, or private facilities unless otherwise noted. As % of rated, operational, or design capacity. Some states define capacity differently from BJS. CT and OH do not report capacity data. (4) Incl. adult prisoners held in nonsecure communitycorrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. (5) Incl. persons waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison. (6) Prisons and jails form integrated system. Data incl. total jail and prison pops. (7) Incl. state-owned facilities staffed by private-company employees. (8) Excl. nontraditional confinement (e.g., halfway houses). (9) Incl. persons in private facilities.

Imprisonment Rates by Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age, 2020

Source: *Prisoners in 2020,* Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

(number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category at year end)

		Male				
Age	**All prisoners**	**All male**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Other[1]**
Total[2]	**358**	**678**	**332**	**1,890**	**837**	**4,579**
18-19	84	157	47	585	138	565
20-24	412	757	278	2,294	877	3,252
25-29	748	1,356	576	3,547	1,638	7,144

Age	All prisoners	Male				
		All male	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[1]
30-34	835	1,515	747	3,827	1,807	10,224
35-39	853	1,567	824	4,080	1,869	12,686
40-44	751	1,404	729	3,753	1,643	12,484
45-49	605	1,145	609	3,105	1,333	12,011
50-54	470	898	481	2,509	1,044	9,942
55-59	361	703	376	1,991	860	8,175
60-64	224	448	235	1,267	631	6,172
65 or older	74	160	90	449	288	2,775
No. of sentenced prisoners (thous.)[2]	**1,182.2**	**1,102.7**	**321.5**	**375.4**	**260.5**	**145.3**

Age	Female				
	All female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[1]
Total[2]	**47**	**38**	**65**	**48**	**440**
18-19	7	4	18	8	74
20-24	52	35	88	57	455
25-29	113	90	152	110	837
30-34	136	117	154	138	1,024
35-39	135	119	147	131	1,192
40-44	103	89	126	94	1,116
45-49	77	68	99	62	932
50-54	54	43	81	48	751
55-59	35	26	56	34	621
60-64	17	12	29	17	322
65 or older	4	3	8	5	102
No. of sentenced prisoners (thous.)[2]	**79.5**	**37.4**	**14.1**	**14.8**	**13.2**

Age	Female				
	All female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[1]

Note: Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Includes imputed counts for any states that did not submit prisoner data. Hispanics may be of any race. White, Black, and “other” exclude persons of Hispanic origin. (1) Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. (2) Persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

Prisoners and Incarceration Rates in Selected Countries, 2005-20

Source: UN Crime Trends Survey, United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime; World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research

The following table lists countries with some of the largest prison populations and most persons incarcerated per 100,000 population. For years given unless otherwise noted.

	Number of prisoners			
Country	**2020**	**2015**	**2010**	**2005**
Argentina	95,852	72,693	59,227	55,423
Bangladesh	83,107	71,647	69,650	72,268
Brazil	811,707	698,618	513,954	361,402
China	—	1,612,766	1,648,450	—
Colombia	96,285	120,444	86,028	66,829
Ethiopia	110,000	—	104,467	72,2116
India	488,511	419,623	368,998	358,368
Indonesia	249,056	173,572	117,863	97,691
Iran	189,0002	223,0004	250,0005	134,384
Mexico	211,154	221,439	230,266	208,272
Morocco	84,990	74,039	64,877	50,933
Myanmar (Burma)	—	79,668[4]	66,000[5]	—
Nigeria	62,388	63,668	47,072	39,006
Pakistan	88,6873	80,169	75,586	89,370
Peru	88,475	79,185	45,464	33,010
Philippines	165,563	139,469	95,390	91,200[6]
Poland	68,354	72,695	82,372	84,875
Russia	482,851	646,085	819,280	823,444
South Africa	154,437	159,771	163,312	157,402
Thailand	364,012	323,473	210,855	162,293
Turkey (Türkiye)	267,883	177,262	120,194	55,966
U.S.	1,675,400	2,172,800	2,279,100	2,200,400
Uganda	67,318	45,527	31,230	19,048
UK[1]	78,740	84,444	84,004	75,121
Vietnam	123,697[2]	136,245	113,018[5]	88,414

	Incarceration rates			
Country	**2020**	**2015**	**2010**	**2005**

Country	Incarceration rates 2020	2015	2010	2005
Antigua and Barbuda	487.1	392.54	335.1	238.1
Bahamas, The	369.0	—	360.1	891.8
Barbados	319.8	334.4	322.5	360.8
Belarus	—	353.1	420.6	427.5
Belize	478.3	399.5	720.1	486.3
Brazil	381.9	341.7	262.6	194.2
Costa Rica	308.1	288.8	231.6	205.8
Dominica	508.4	254.3	416.2	399.5
El Salvador	—	525.8	423.9	213.2
Grenada	315.5	458.0	412.3	226.5
Maldives	—	332.6	226.9	454.7[6]
Nicaragua	—	232.84	116.6	101.8
Palau	522.22	407.6	571.0	518.4[5]
Panama	427.72	448.3	344.3	368.2
Russia	330.9	445.6	571.0	573.1
Rwanda	—	477.4	547.8	—
St. Kitts and Nevis	—	426.1[4]	575.4	500.7[6]
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	638.1	907.1[4]	959.7	335.1
Seychelles	—	730.3[4]	473.3	182.7
Thailand	521.5	470.7	313.8	248.1
Trinidad and Tobago	—	543.4	277.9	290.9
Turkey (Türkiye)	317.6	225.7	166.2	82.4
Turkmenistan	—	—	520.9	283.1
U.S.	506.2	677.1	737.5	745.9
Uruguay	332.9[2]	293.0	259.0	187.0

— = Not available. **Note:** Use caution when making comparisons because of differences in each country's legal definitions and methods of offense counting and reporting. (1) England and Wales. (2) Figure as of 2019. (3) 2021. (4) 2016. (5) 2011. (6) 2006.

Law Enforcement Officers and Civilian Employees, 2020-21

Source: *Crime in the United States, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, Crime Data Explorer (CDE); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of Oct. 31, 2021, city, county, state, college and university, and tribal agencies around the country collectively employed 954,549 full-time law enforcement workers. About 69.2% of these employees were sworn

officers. The FBI defines a law enforcement officer as a person who ordinarily carries a firearm and badge, has full arrest powers, and is paid from specific dedicated government funds. Civilians (e.g., clerks, radio dispatchers, correctional officers) made up the remainder.

Altogether, they provided service to an estimated 283.0 mil people around the country, meaning there were 3.4 full-time law enforcement employees and 2.3 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

The great majority of officers (86.7%) were men, while women made up 60.3% of civilian employees. The most populous state, California, employed the greatest number of full-time law enforcement workers (117,584). Washington, DC, had the highest rate, with 7.6 full-time law enforcement employees per 1,000 residents, followed by New Jersey (5.6) and Illinois (5.1). Washington state had the lowest, with 2.0 per 1,000 residents.

Nationwide, according to preliminary data, 73 law enforcement officers were killed feloniously (that is, willfully and intentionally by the offender) in the line of duty in 2021, compared to 46 officers in 2020 and in the highest total since 2011 (72). Of the 73 officers, 61 were killed by firearms. Twenty-four were killed in unprovoked attacks, the highest total in over 30 years of reporting. On average, the officers were 39 years of age and had served in law enforcement for 12 years when killed. An additional 56 officers were killed accidentally in 2021 while on the job, 31 of them in motor vehicle crashes. In 2020, 60,105 officers were reported to have been assaulted in the line of duty. The highest percentage (29.6%) were assaulted while responding to disturbance calls such as family quarrels.

Sentenced State Prisoners by Offense and Selected Characteristics, 2019

Source: *Prisoners in 2020*, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Dept. of Justice

	All prisoners[1]	Male	Female

Total number of sentenced prisoners	**1,221,288**	**1,131,100**	**90,200**
	Percent of total or subset of prisoners by most serious offense		
Violent	**58.2%**	**59.7%**	**39.6%**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13.3	13.5	11.5
Negligent manslaughter	1.6	1.5	3.0
Rape or sexual assault	13.7	14.6	2.5
Robbery	12.4	12.8	7.4
Aggravated or simple assault	13.6	13.8	10.7
Other	3.6	3.6	4.4
Property	**15.3**	**14.7**	**22.6**
Burglary	8.2	8.4	6.4
Larceny/theft	3.0	2.7	7.2
Motor-vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	1.1
Fraud	1.6	1.2	5.6
Other	1.6	1.6	2.3
Drug[3]	**14.0**	**13.1**	**26.0**
Public order[4]	**11.9**	**12.0**	**10.9**
Other or unspecified[5]	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.0**

	White[2]	**Black[2]**	**Hispanic**
Total number of sentenced prisoners	**386,700**	**399,000**	**266,500**
	Percent of total or subset of prisoners by most serious offense		
Violent	**49.8%**	**63.9%**	**66.1%**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10.0	16.3	12.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.4	0.9	1.2
Rape or sexual assault	17.1	8.7	16.0
Robbery	6.7	18.9	12.4
Aggravated or simple assault	11.0	15.1	19.9
Other	3.5	3.9	3.7
Property	**20.5**	**12.4**	**10.1**
Burglary	9.9	7.5	6.1
Larceny/theft	4.8	2.4	1.4
Motor-vehicle theft	0.9	0.5	0.9
Fraud	2.5	1.0	0.7
Other	2.3	0.9	1.0

Drug[3]	**16.6**	**12.2**	**11.7**
Public order[4]	**12.3**	**11.1**	**11.7**
Other or unspecified[5]	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Note: Year-end estimates based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction, or legal authority, of state correctional officials. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. Hispanics may be of any race. (1) Includes race categories not shown here and persons of two or more races. (2) Excludes persons of Hispanic origin. (3) Includes possession, trafficking, and other and unspecified drug offenses. (4) Includes weapons, driving under the influence or while intoxicated, and court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public order offenses. (5) Includes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Arrests by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2020

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2020*, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Each instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense is counted as one arrest. Some arrest data could therefore represent multiple arrests of the same person. Arrest estimates are based on statistics from law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of arrest data, including race information.

	Arrests by race[1]		
Offense charged	**Total[2]**	**White**	**Black/African Amer.**
Total arrests	**5,213,213**	**70.0%**	**26.0%**
Violent crime	**334,923**	**60.1**	**35.5**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8,618	46.0	51.0
Rape[3]	14,181	70.6	25.4
Robbery	47,674	47.6	49.3
Aggravated assault	264,450	62.3	33.1
Property crime	**603,810**	**68.4**	**28.2**
Burglary	103,568	69.4	27.6
Larceny-theft	435,625	67.9	28.7
Motor vehicle theft	57,823	69.9	26.4
Arson	6,794	72.8	22.2
Other assaults[4]	625,158	65.4	30.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,289	68.7	28.5
Fraud	53,968	65.9	30.4
Embezzlement	6,490	60.7	36.2

Offense charged	Arrests by race[1] Total[2]	White	Black/African Amer.
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	61,086	62.6	34.1
Vandalism	119,655	68.2	27.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	114,690	52.1	45.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11,692	53.1	41.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	21,774	73.9	21.4
Drug abuse violations	791,450	72.4	24.7
Gambling	1,174	66.2	22.0
Offenses against the family and children	39,583	68.2	23.5
Driving under the influence	516,965	80.8	15.0
Liquor laws	68,586	78.2	13.5
Drunkenness	134,508	76.0	14.1
Disorderly conduct	153,881	65.4	28.8
Vagrancy	9,710	65.8	28.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,513,490	71.4	24.8
Suspicion	264	62.9	15.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	8,067	71.4	24.6

Offense charged	Arrests by race[1] Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Isl.
Total arrests	**2.5%**	**1.2%**	**0.3%**
Violent crime	**2.4**	**1.6**	**0.4**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.4	1.3	0.3
Rape[3]	2.0	1.6	0.4
Robbery	1.5	1.1	0.5
Aggravated assault	2.6	1.7	0.4
Property crime	**2.1**	**1.1**	**0.2**
Burglary	1.6	1.2	0.2
Larceny-theft	2.2	1.1	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	2.2	1.3	0.4
Arson	2.4	2.2	0.3

Offense charged	Arrests by race[1]		
	Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Isl.
Other assaults[4]	2.5	1.4	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	1.0	1.7	0.1
Fraud	2.1	1.5	0.2
Embezzlement	1.1	1.8	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1.6	1.4	0.2
Vandalism	2.5	1.3	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1.1	1.1	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0.4	5.0	0.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	2.1	2.3	0.3
Drug abuse violations	1.5	1.1	0.2
Gambling	0.5	10.5	0.9
Offenses against the family and children	7.3	0.9	0.1
Driving under the influence	2.2	1.7	0.3
Liquor laws	6.8	1.3	0.2
Drunkenness	8.7	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	4.7	0.9	0.2
Vagrancy	4.1	1.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2.4	1.0	0.3
Suspicion	20.1	0.8	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	2.6	0.9	0.5

Offense charged	Arrests by Hispanic origin	
	Total[2]	Hispanic/Latino
Total arrests	**4,477,428**	**20.7%**
Violent crime	**294,088**	**26.7**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,269	22.5
Rape[3]	11,857	29.6
Robbery	41,970	25.9
Aggravated assault	232,992	26.8
Property crime	**515,672**	**17.7**
Burglary	89,960	21.8

Offense charged	Arrests by Hispanic origin	
	Total[2]	Hispanic/Latino
Larceny-theft	368,820	15.2
Motor vehicle theft	51,063	28.3
Arson	5,829	21.8
Other assaults[4]	532,225	20.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	19,625	17.0
Fraud	46,491	14.8
Embezzlement	5,562	14.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	52,652	20.7
Vandalism	102,777	20.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	94,295	24.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,949	24.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	18,924	30.4
Drug abuse violations	711,136	21.9
Gambling	1,111	42.1
Offenses against the family and children	34,157	16.2
Driving under the influence	435,235	28.4
Liquor laws	54,050	17.6
Drunkenness	128,105	24.5
Disorderly conduct	119,408	14.0
Vagrancy	8,832	18.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,285,377	17.9
Suspicion	205	10.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	6,552	25.6

(1) Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding. (2) Not all agencies provide ethnicity data so total arrests by race will not equal total arrests by Hispanic origin. Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race. (3) Aggregate totals based on both the legacy and revised UCR definitions of rape. (4) Assaults in which no dangerous weapons were used and the victim did not sustain serious injury (e.g., stalking).

Foreign Nationals Removed From the U.S. by Criminal Status and Nationality, 2011-20

Source: *Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2020,* Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security(countries ranked by total foreign nationals removed in 2020)

Country of	2011		2013		2015	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%

nationality	removed	criminal[1]	removed	criminal[1]	removed	criminal[1]
Total	**390,413**	**48.6%**	**432,212**	**45.9%**	**325,191**	**37.9%**
Mexico	287,452	50.6	306,886	47.6	233,085	38.3
Guatemala	30,871	38.1	47,013	32.8	33,379	31.5
Honduras	22,675	48.0	36,635	45.3	20,298	42.2
El Salvador	17,945	47.6	21,130	44.8	21,899	33.0
Ecuador	1,783	39.8	1,509	38.4	1,430	34.1
India	754	21.5	458	29.5	523	25.6
Brazil	3,483	15.8	1,573	23.8	1,016	28.3
Dominican Republic	2,919	73.7	2,322	78.4	1,883	80.8
Colombia	2,138	49.7	1,468	63.3	1,596	49.8
Cuba	88	67.0	41	73.2	45	40.0
All other countries	20,305	40.8	13,177	52.8	10,037	45.3

	2017		2019		2020	
Country of nationality	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**	**Total removed**	**% criminal[1]**
Total	**286,758**	**38.2%**	**348,468**	**48.8%**	**239,151**	**49.5%**
Mexico	183,774	40.3	203,824	48.4	151,518	51.4
Guatemala	33,048	33.6	53,174	43.3	28,192	36.2
Honduras	22,162	41.9	40,747	44.0	20,280	47.1
El Salvador	18,448	35.2	18,185	48.4	11,938	41.9
Ecuador	1,397	36.3	2,494	59.3	3,084	48.6
India	695	23.0	1,815	34.7	2,531	21.6
Brazil	1,724	23.6	2,399	61.7	2,275	58.2
Dominican Republic	2,031	74.6	2,207	73.7	1,910	77.5
Colombia	2,059	31.1	2,947	88.6	1,872	82.7
Cuba	196	38.3	1,163	13.8	1,529	15.6
All other countries	21,224	25.0	19,513	70.1	14,022	64.3

Note: Fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30) data. Excludes persons removed by Customs and Border Protection, which does not identify whether foreign nationals are criminals. (1) Persons with a prior criminal conviction.

Gun Violence Incidents and Deaths, 2015-22

Source: Gun Violence Archive

The Gun Violence Archive is an independent data collection and research group with no affiliation with any advocacy organization. Since 2013, it has maintained an

online archive of gun violence incidents, which it collects daily from more than 7,500 media, law enforcement, government, and commercial sources.

(number of actual deaths, injuries, or gun violence [GV] incidents verified as of Aug. 14, 2022; 2022 data are for partial year)

	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
Total GV incidents	**48,129**	**58,108**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Total GV deaths, all					
causes	NA	NA	39,585	45,047	27,762
Deaths[1]	13,570	15,732	15,495	20,957	12,714
Suicides[2]	NA	NA	24,090	24,090	15,048
Injuries	26,894	31,361	30,199	40,596	24,669
Children killed/injured	680	721	696	1,063	688
Teens (age 12-17) killed/injured	2,699	3,260	3,125	4,636	3,188
Murder/suicide incidents	NA	NA	632	595	435
Mass shootings[3]	336	348	417	691	416
Mass murders[3]	NA	NA	31	28	19
Home invasion	2,331	2,567	NA	NA	NA
Defensive use	1,397	2,119	1,618	1,284	745
Unintentional shooting	1,997	2,064	1,910	2,023	982
Officer-involved incidents					
Officer killed/injured	279	301	299	371	228
Subject-suspect killed/injured	2,045	2,147	794	890	549

NA = Not available. Note: All numbers are subject to change or incidents recategorized. (1) From 2019 on, includes homicide, murder, unintentional shootings, and defensive gun use. (2) Calculation based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suicide data. (3) Four or more people shot and/or killed in a single event, at the same general time and location, not including the shooter.

Hate Crimes by Offense Type and Bias Motivation, 2020

Source: *Hate Crime Statistics, 2020, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program,* Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Dept. of Justice

Hate crimes are defined as crimes motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias against a characteristic such as race, ethnicity, or religion. The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 led to the collection of hate crime data as part of the FBI's UCR program. Not all law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR program submit hate crime data, so the data presented is not representative of the nation as a whole.

	Crimes against persons			
Bias motivation	**Aggravated assault**	**Simple assault**	**Intimidation**	**Other[1]**
Total	**1,390**	**2,166**	**4,119**	**75**
Single-bias incidents	**1,370**	**2,131**	**3,940**	**75**
Race/ethnicity/ancestry	**976**	**1,455**	**2,296**	**38**
Anti-white	145	317	231	16
Anti-Black or African American	530	660	1,577	12
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	5	26	14	4
Anti-Asian	47	99	111	0
Anti-Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Isl.	2	2	3	0
Anti-multiple races, group	31	41	77	2
Anti-Arab	9	24	29	0
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	162	215	170	4
Anti-other race/ethnicity/ancestry	45	71	84	0
Religion	**73**	**151**	**293**	**1**
Anti-Jewish	34	59	209	1
Anti-Catholic	5	5	5	0
Anti-Protestant	2	6	1	0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	12	32	43	0
Anti-other religion[4]	18	42	26	0
Anti-multiple religions, group	0	6	9	0
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	2	1	0	0
Sexual orientation	**223**	**370**	**1,254**	**13**
Anti-gay (male)	157	252	203	9
Anti-lesbian	17	28	940	2

Bias motivation	Crimes against persons			
	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Intimidation	Other[1]
Anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group)	45	84	102	2
Anti-heterosexual	0	1	4	0
Anti-bisexual	4	5	5	0
Gender	**19**	**24**	**16**	**3**
Anti-male	8	6	2	1
Anti-female	11	18	14	2
Gender identity	**61**	**90**	**60**	**15**
Anti-transgender	57	76	52	10
Anti-gender non-conforming	4	14	8	5
Disability	**18**	**41**	**21**	**5**
Anti-physical	6	20	8	3
Anti-mental	12	21	13	2
Multiple-bias incidents[5]	**20**	**35**	**179**	**0**

Bias motivation	Crimes against property				
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Destruction/ damage/ vandalism	Other[2]
Total	**140**	**132**	**362**	**2,333**	**180**
Single-bias incidents	**139**	**130**	**356**	**2,243**	**175**
Race/ethnicity/ancestry	**82**	**69**	**166**	**1,355**	**92**
Anti-white	27	17	56	150	24
Anti-Black or African American	23	32	71	821	39
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	1	4	10	22	8
Anti-Asian	7	3	4	52	2
Anti-Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Isl.	0	2	0	2	4
Anti-multiple races, group	1	1	5	105	4
Anti-Arab	0	2	2	19	0
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	18	6	6	73	4
Anti-other race/ethnicity/ancestry	5	2	12	111	7
Religion	**7**	**34**	**78**	**671**	**51**
Anti-Jewish	3	11	9	460	2
Anti-Catholic	0	4	8	33	12

Bias motivation	Crimes against property				
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Destruction/ damage/ vandalism	Other[2]
Anti-Protestant	1	2	4	10	3
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	1	4	7	23	4
Anti-other religion[4]	1	13	42	125	26
Anti-multiple religions, group	1	0	5	19	3
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	0	0	3	1	1
Sexual orientation	**34**	**17**	**68**	**179**	**15**
Anti-gay (male)	28	7	15	87	6
Anti-lesbian	0	1	6	24	2
Anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group)	6	7	45	63	6
Anti-heterosexual	0	1	1	3	0
Anti-bisexual	0	1	1	2	1
Gender	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**
Anti-male	0	1	3	1	0
Anti-female	1	1	1	3	2
Gender identity	**10**	**3**	**18**	**20**	**5**
Anti-transgender	8	3	9	13	4
Anti-gender non-conforming	2	0	9	7	1
Disability	**5**	**5**	**22**	**14**	**10**
Anti-physical	3	2	8	4	1
Anti-mental	2	3	14	10	9
Multiple-bias incidents[5]	**1**	**2**	**6**	**90**	**5**

Bias motivation	Total offenses	Crimes against society[3]
Total	**11,129**	**232**
Single-bias incidents	**10,790**	**231**
Race/ethnicity/ancestry	**6,677**	**148**
Anti-white	1,048	65
Anti-Black or African American	3,819	54
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	103	9
Anti-Asian	330	5
Anti-Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Isl.	15	0

Anti-multiple races, group	270	3
Anti-Arab	85	0
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	664	6
Anti-other race/ethnicity/ancestry	343	6
Religion	**1,402**	**43**
Anti-Jewish	794	6
Anti-Catholic	77	5
Anti-Protestant	31	2
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	126	0
Anti-other religion[4]	322	29
Anti-multiple religions, group	44	1
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	8	0
Sexual orientation	**2,185**	**12**
Anti-gay (male)	770	6
Anti-lesbian	1,021	1
Anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group)	363	3
Anti-heterosexual	12	2
Anti-bisexual	19	0
Gender	**81**	**6**
Anti-male	25	3
Anti-female	56	3
Gender identity	**294**	**12**
Anti-transgender	237	5
Anti-gender non-conforming	57	7
Disability	**151**	**10**
Anti-physical	60	5
Anti-mental	91	5
Multiple-bias incidents[5]	**339**	**1**

(1) Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape (revised definition only), and additional offenses not shown here. (2) Includes arson, motor vehicle theft, and additional offenses not shown here. (3) Includes animal cruelty, drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, prostitution offenses, and weapon law violations, where society as a whole is considered the victim. (4) Includes offenses against religions not shown here. (5) Incidents in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases.

Federal Sentence Length by Type of Crime, 2021

Source: *2021 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics,* U.S. Sentencing Commission

Data based on court documentation for federal cases involving felonies and misdemeanors (excluding petty misdemeanors) in which the offender was sentenced in fiscal year 2021 (Oct. 1-Sept. 30). Excludes cases where data was missing or incomplete.

Type of crime[1]	Mean months	Median months	Number of cases
Total	**48**	**24**	**56,931**
Administration of justice	13	8	509
Antitrust	3	3	6
Arson	63	48	79
Assault	58	36	657
Bribery/corruption	20	12	247
Burglary/trespass	23	14	62
Child pornography	108	90	1,215
Commercialized vice	14	11	114
Drug possession	1	0	274
Drug trafficking	74	60	17,599
Environmental	2	0	161
Extortion/racketeering	25	15	116
Firearms	48	37	8,079
Food and drug	9	1	45
Forgery/counter/copyright	16	12	137
Fraud/theft/embezzlement	20	12	4,512
Immigration	13	8	16,911
Individual rights[2]	34	6	65
Kidnapping	166	123	92
Manslaughter	69	59	56
Money laundering	57	30	1,028
Murder	244	231	257
National defense	37	27	215
Obscenity/other sex offenses	22	18	297
Prison offenses	11	8	529
Robbery	104	90	1,300
Sexual abuse	211	180	1,062
Stalking/harassing	26	18	219
Tax	14	12	421
Other[3]	2	0	667

(1) As detailed in presentence report or determined by the applicable offense with

the highest statutory sentencing range. (2) For example, obstructing an election or registration and intercepting communications or eavesdropping, among other offenses. (3) Includes interference with a flight crew and the unlawful sale, transportation, possession, etc., of drug paraphernalia, among other felony and miscellaneous offenses not within any of the other categories.

American Deaths in Terrorist Attacks, 1995-2020

Source: Global Terrorism Database, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Year	Total attacks in U.S.	Total deaths in U.S.	U.S. deaths in U.S.	U.S. deaths worldwide
1995	60	178	177	195
1996	35	2	2	36
1997	42	2	1	14
1998	31	4	3	135
1999	53	20	20	25
2000	42	8	7	43
2001	47	3,014	2,916	2,918
2002	33	4	0	30
2003	33	0	0	17
2004	9	0	0	5
2005	21	0	0	3
2006	6	1	1	4
2007	8	0	0	1
2008	18	2	2	14
2009	12	22	22	23
2010	17	4	4	6
2011	10	0	0	3
2012	20	7	6	12
2013	20	23	21	29
2014	29	26	26	41
2015	39	54	53	68
2016	68	68	59	79
2017	66	98	87	102
2018	73	45	45	50
2019	64	51	40	52
2020	103	NA	NA	NA
Total	**959**	**3,633**	**3,492**	**3,905**

NA = Not yet available. **Note:** Number of deaths includes perpetrators. Deaths worldwide exclude deaths in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Notable Terrorist Incidents Worldwide Since 1971

Source: U.S. Dept. of State; *Facts On File World News Digest*; World Almanac research

Selected noteworthy incidents, excluding most assassinations, kidnappings, and military targets. Does not include all incidents in Iraq or Afghanistan, 2001-present; see also Chronology of the Year's Events.

1971—Mar. 1: Senate wing of U.S. Capitol Building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1972—July 21: "Bloody Friday." Provisional IRA exploded 20+ bombs across Belfast, N. Ireland; 9 killed, hundreds injured. **Sept. 5:** Palestinian group Black September killed 2 Israeli athletes and seized 9 others at Olympic Village in Munich, W. Germany, during Summer Olympics; 9 hostages, 5 militants, 1 Ger. officer died in botched rescue.

1973—Dec. 17: Palestinian gunmen attacked Rome airport and bombed plane on tarmac; hijacked Lufthansa plane with 5 Italian hostages to Athens, Greece, then to Kuwait; 31 killed.

1974—June 17: Houses of Parliament in London, England, bombed by Provisional IRA; 11 injured.

1975—Jan. 27: Puerto Rican FALN nationalists bombed Fraunces Tavern in New York City; 4 killed, 53 injured. **Jan. 29:** U.S. State Dept. building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1976—June 27: Palestinian and Baader-Meinhof militants forced Air France jet to land in Entebbe, Uganda. Israeli army rescued 103 hostages from airport terminal in battle with terrorists and Ugandan troops, July 3-4; 32 killed in all.

1978—Mar. 11: Palestinian militants shot civilians and hijacked bus with hostages from Haifa to Tel Aviv, Israel. Bus exploded during firefight with police at a roadblock; 38 killed.

1979—Nov. 4: Iranian radicals seized U.S. embassy in Tehran, taking 66 Americans hostage. 52 were held until Jan. 20, 1981. **Nov. 20:** Around 200 Islamic fundamentalists opposed to the Saudi monarchy seized Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and held hundreds of pilgrims hostage. Saudi forces retook mosque Dec. 4; about 270 died.

1980—Feb. 27: Members of leftist guerrilla group April 19 Movement (M-19) seized Dominican Republic embassy in Bogota, Colombia; 80 hostages taken, 18 held until Apr. 27.

1983—Apr. 18: Hezbollah suicide truck bomb at U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 63. **Oct. 9:** N. Korean agents ambushed a S. Korean govt. delegation in Rangoon, Burma, killing 21. **Oct. 23:** Hezbollah suicide truck bombings of U.S. and French military bases, Beirut, Lebanon; 242 Americans, 58 French killed.

1984—Sept. 20: U.S. embassy annex nr. Beirut, Lebanon, bombed, killing approx. 20. **Sept. 20:** In worst bioterrorism attack in U.S. history, members of Rajneesh cult contaminated an Oregon salsa bar with salmonella, sickening 751.

1985—Apr. 12: Bomb blast at restaurant nr. U.S. aira base in Torrejon, Spain; 18 killed. **June 14:** Hezbollah members hijacked TWA Flight 847 with 153 passengers and crew to Beirut, Lebanon; 39 held for 17 days, 1 U.S. Navy sailor killed. **June 23:** Air India Flight 182 destroyed by bomb off coast of Ireland; 329 killed. Blamed on Sikh terrorists. **Oct. 7:** Four Palestinians hijacked Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*; 1 passenger killed. **Nov. 23:** EgyptAir Flight 648 from Athens, Greece, to Cairo hijacked to Malta by Palestinian group Abu Nidal; 60 killed in rescue. **Dec. 27:** Palestinian militants opened fire at El-Al (Isr.) airline counters at Rome and Vienna airports; 19 killed.

1986—Apr. 5: Nightclub in Berlin, W. Germany, bombed; 3 killed, incl. 2 U.S. service personnel, 200+ hurt. 3 Libyan embassy workers in Germany convicted.

1987—Apr. 17: Bomb in Sri Lankan capital killed 100+; blamed on Tamil rebels who, 4 days later, attacked Sinhalese travelers on highway, killing 127. **June 19:** Basque group ETA bombed supermarket garage in Barcelona, Spain; 21 killed. **Nov. 29:** Bomb planted by N. Korean agents exploded on Korean Air Lines Flight 858 over Indian Ocean; 115 killed.

1988—Dec. 21: Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on ground; Libya took responsibility for bombing in Aug. 2003.

1989—Sept. 19: French UTA Flight 722 from Congo Republic to Paris destroyed by bomb in midair over Niger; 170 killed.

1992—Mar. 17: Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, bombed; 28 killed, 200+ injured. Hezbollah suspected.

1993—Feb. 26: Truck bomb exploded in World Trade Center garage in New York City; 6 killed. Blast later linked to al-Qaeda. **Mar. 12-19:** At least 11 bombs ripped through Bombay and Calcutta, India; 300+ killed.

1994—Feb. 25: U.S.-born Israeli settler Baruch Goldstein opened fire in mosque in Hebron, West Bank; about 30 Muslim worshippers killed. **July 18:** Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jewish center bombed; 87 killed. Blamed on Hezbollah.

1995—Mar. 20: Twelve killed and over 5,000 injured when Japanese cult members released sarin nerve gas in Tokyo subway cars. **Apr. 19:** Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City bombed, killing 168. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols convicted. McVeigh executed in 2001; Nichols sentenced to life in prison. **Nov. 13:** U.S. military compound in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, bombed by Islamic Movement of Change; 7 killed.

1996—Jan. 31: Tamil Tigers drove explosives-laden truck into Central Bank in Colombo, Sri Lanka; 90 killed. **June 25:** Fuel truck exploded outside Khobar Towers, U.S. military complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; killed 19. **July 27:** Bomb exploded in Atlanta, GA, during Olympic Games; killed 2, injured 100+. Extremist Eric Robert Rudolph sentenced to life in prison, 2005. **Dec. 3:** Bomb exploded on subway in Paris; 4 killed, 86 injured. Algerian Islamic extremist group suspected.

1997—Nov. 17: Gamaa al-Islamiya militants killed 58 tourists and 4 Egyptians in Valley of the Kings nr. Luxor, Egypt.

1998—Aug. 7: U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es- Salaam, Tanzania, bombed; 257 people killed. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility. **Aug. 15:** IRA car bomb outside courthouse in Omagh, N. Ireland, killed 29. **Oct. 18:** National Liberation Army of Colombia blew up Ocensa oil pipeline; about 71 killed.

1999—Sept. 9-16: Three buildings bombed in Moscow and Volgodonsk, Russia; about 300 killed. Chechen rebels blamed.

2000—Oct. 12: Small boat assisting in docking of USS *Cole* exploded alongside it in Aden, Yemen; 17 U.S. sailors killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda.

2001—Sept. 11: 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked 4 U.S. domestic flights, including 2 planes that crashed into New York City's World Trade Center towers and 1 into Pentagon. Total dead minus hijackers: 2,977; deadliest terrorist attack yet on U.S. soil. **Sept.-Nov. 7:** Letters tainted with deadly anthrax bacteria mailed through U.S. postal system killed 5, sickened 17; investigation concluded in 2010 that government-employed microbiologist Bruce Ivins, who died by suicide in 2008, was responsible.

2002—Mar. 27: Suicide bombing at hotel in Netanya, Israel, during Passover celebration; 27 killed. **Oct. 12:** Resort in Bali, Indonesia, bombed; 202 dead. Jemaah Islamiah blamed. **Oct. 23:** Chechen guerrillas seized theater in Moscow, held 700+ hostages. Russian authorities gassed theater; most guerrillas and about 128 hostages killed. **Dec. 27:** Chechen rebels plowed truck bomb into pro-Russian govt. headquarters in Grozny, Chechnya; 80 killed, 152 injured.

2003—May 12-13: Al-Qaeda militants detonated car bombs at 3 residential complexes used by Westerners in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 34 killed. **May 16:** Five explosions in Casablanca, Morocco; 44 killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **Aug. 19:** UN headquarters in Baghdad bombed by truck; 22 killed, incl. UN envoy to Iraq. **Aug. 25:** 2 bombs exploded in taxis in Mumbai, India; 46 killed. Islamic militants suspected. **Nov. 15:** Two synagogues in Istanbul, Turkey, bombed; 25 killed. **Nov. 20:** British consulate and offices of HSBC bombed in Istanbul, Turkey; 27 killed. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **Dec. 5:** Suicide bombing on commuter train in Yessentuki, Russia; 44 killed. Blamed on Chechen rebels.

2004—Feb. 6: Bomb exploded in Moscow subway; 39 killed, 130 injured. Chechen rebels blamed. **Mar. 11:** Al-Qaeda cell bombed 4 commuter trains during morning rush hour in Madrid, Spain; 191 killed, about 1,200 injured. **May 29:** Al-Qaeda militants stormed foreigner compound in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, taking hostages; 22 killed. **Aug. 24:** Chechen suicide bombers caused crash of two Russian passenger planes in diff. parts of Russia; 90 killed. **Sept. 1:** Chechen militants seized school in Beslan, in North Ossetia, Russia; held 1,000+ hostage for 3 days before Russian troops stormed school. About 330 killed, incl. 27 hostage-takers.

2005—July 7: Four bombs exploded on 3 separate subways and 1 bus in London, Eng.; 52 killed, about 700 injured. **July 23:** Three car bombs explode nr. Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, resorts; about 90 killed. **Nov. 9:** 3 suicide bombings targeted hotels in Amman, Jordan; killed 56. Al-Qaeda in Iraq took responsibility.

2006—July 11: 8 explosions struck 7 different trains and 1 station of public commuter rail system in Mumbai, India; 207 killed. Lashkar-e-Qahhar (Army of Terror) claimed responsibility.

2007—Feb. 19: Train traveling between New Delhi and border with Pakistan caught fire, 68 killed; Indian ministers blamed Muslim militants for trying to disrupt peace talks between India and Pakistan. **Dec. 11:** Two coordinated car bombs went off outside govt. building and UN office building in Algiers, Algeria; 41 killed, incl. 17 UN employees, 170 wounded.

2008—Sept. 20: Suicide bomber in truck set off explosion outside of Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan; 53 killed, 271 wounded. **Nov. 26-29:** Series of attacks and bombings on luxury hotels and high-profile targets in Mumbai, India; 171 killed, 300 injured.

2009—Feb. 20: Suicide bomber targeted Shiite funeral in Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan; 30 killed. **Nov. 5:** U.S. Army major opened fire on Fort Hood (TX) military base, killing 13 and wounding 30+. **Dec. 25:** A Nigerian man failed to blow up a flight from Amsterdam to Detroit with bomb hidden in his underpants.

2010—Jan. 1: Taliban suicide bomber killed more than 100 on playground in NW Pakistan. **Mar. 29:** Two female Chechen separatists detonated suicide bombs at two landmark Moscow subway stations, killing at least 40. **July 9:** Suicide bombers targeted tribal elders in Mohmand, Pakistan, killing more than 100. **July 11:** Several bombs claimed by al-Shabab exploded simultaneously in Kampala, Uganda, killing more than 70 people who had gathered to watch the World Cup final broadcast.

2011—Jan. 24: Suicide bomber killed 35 in Moscow’s Domodedovo Airport, location chosen to maximize deaths of foreigners. **July 22:** Anders Behring Breivik, right-wing Norwegian extremist, set off a bomb

in van outside govt. buildings in Oslo, then massacred dozens of young people at a summer camp on Tyrifjorden Lake, bringing death toll to 77.

2012—Jan. 21: Series of attacks by Islamist extremist group Boko Haram killed more than 185 in Kano, Nigeria. **May 21:** Suicide bomber claimed by al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) killed more than 100 soldiers during military parade rehearsal nr. Yemeni presidential palace. **Aug. 5:** White supremacist fatally shot 6 worshippers at a Sikh temple before killing himself, Oak Creek, WI. **Sept. 11:** Terrorists stormed U.S. embassy in Benghazi, Libya, killing 4 Americans, including U.S. Amb. J. Christopher Stevens.

2013—Apr. 15: Two bombs exploded nr. Boston Marathon finish line, killing 3 and injuring 264; 4-day search ended in death of suspect Tamerlan Tsarnaev and capture of his brother, Dzhokhar, a naturalized Chechen immigrant. **Sept. 21:** Al-Shabab, a Somali militant group, killed up to 70 people and wounded at least 175 at a Nairobi, Kenya, shopping mall.

2014—Apr.-May: Islamist extremist group Boko Haram kidnapped more than 250 girls from schools in Nigeria; killed more than 150 villagers in Gamboru. **Dec. 15:** Nine Taliban gunmen attacked military-affiliated school in Peshawar, Pakistan, executing about 150, including 132 children.

2015—Jan. 7: Gunmen stormed Paris offices of *Charlie Hebdo*, a satirical newspaper, killing 12. Two days later, French police killed suspects, brothers who identified themselves as belonging to AQAP. **Mar. 18:** Gunmen killed 21 tourists and a police officer at Tunisia's National Bardo Museum. Several terrorist groups claimed credit. **Apr. 2:** Al-Shabab militants killed 147 students at Kenya's Garissa Univ. after separating Christian and Muslim students. **June 17:** Lone white-supremacist gunman killed 9, incl. a state senator, in a historically Black church in Charleston, SC. **Oct. 31:** Terrorists downed a Russian charter flight shortly after takeoff from Egyptian resort, killing all 224 onboard. Egyptian affiliate of the Sunni extremist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) said it smuggled a soda-can bomb onto plane. **Nov. 13:** Series of coordinated suicide bombings and other attacks by ISIS on Paris cafes, a soccer stadium, and a concert hall killed 137 (incl. 7 attackers); wounded 350+. **Dec. 2:** A heavily armed married couple opened fire on the husband's coworkers at a holiday party for San Bernardino (CA) County Health Dept., killing 14, wounding 21.

2016—Mar. 22: Three explosions in Brussels, two at the airport and one at a busy subway station, killed 35 people (incl. 3 bombers) and injured 300+. ISIS claimed credit; investigators linked perpetrators to 2015 Paris attacks. **June 12:** Lone gunman killed 49 people and wounded 53 at a gay nightclub in Orlando, FL. **July 7:** A heavily armed man shot and

killed five police officers and wounded seven other officers and two civilians in downtown Dallas, TX, during peaceful protest. **July 14:** Tunisian-born man drove rented truck into Bastille Day crowds in Nice, France, killing 86 and injuring 400+. **Dec. 19:** Tunisian man on Germany's terror watch list drove hijacked truck through outdoor market in Berlin, killing 12; 56+ injured.

2017—**May 22:** Suicide bomber detonated in entrance hall of Manchester, England, arena as fans left a concert by U.S. singer Ariana Grande, killing 22; 800 injured. ISIS claimed responsibility. **June 3:** Three assailants in a van hit pedestrians on London Bridge before exiting vehicle and attacking people with knives; 8 killed and 48+ injured. **Aug. 18:** A Moroccan man killed 2 and injured 8 with a knife in Turku, Finland; country's first terror attack. **Oct. 14:** Two truck bombs detonated in Mogadishu, Somalia, leaving 512 dead, 300+ injured. Blamed on al-Shabab. **Nov. 24:** Attack on Sufi mosque in Bir al-Abed, Egypt, by extremists affiliated with ISIS, killed 311 people and injured 100+ others.

2018—**Oct. 27:** Man opened fire inside of Tree of Life Congregation synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, killing 11 worshippers.

2019—**Mar. 15:** Australian gunman attacked two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, killing 51. **Apr. 21:** Nine Muslim extremists with alleged links to Islamic State staged suicide bombings in churches and hotels on Easter Sunday in Sri Lanka, killing more than 250. **Aug. 3:** Gunman killed 23, injured 20+ at Walmart store in El Paso, TX; claimed to be targeting Hispanics. **Aug. 18:** Suicide bomber killed at least 80 people and injured 180+ at a wedding party in Kabul, Afghanistan. ISIS claimed responsibility. **Dec. 28:** Al-Shabab claimed credit for truck bombing at a Mogadishu, Somalia, police checkpoint that killed 85.

2021—**Aug. 26:** ISIS-K claimed responsibility for attack outside Kabul, Afghanistan, airport that killed at least 170 Afghans and 13 U.S. service personnel.

2022—**Mar. 4:** ISIS-K claimed suicide bombing at Shiite mosque that killed at least 65 in Peshawar, Pakistan. **May 14:** White supremacist fatally shot 10 Black people in predominantly Black neighborhood of Buffalo, NY.

Notable Assassinations Since 1865

1865—**Apr. 14:** U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth, well-known actor with Confederate sympathies, at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC; died Apr. 15.

1881—**Mar. 13:** Alexander II of Russia. **July 2:** U.S. Pres. James A. Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau, disappointed office seeker, in Washington, DC; died Sept. 19.

1894—June 24: French Pres. Sadi Carnot by Sante Caserio, Italian anarchist, in Lyon.

1898—Sept. 10: Empress Elizabeth of Austria stabbed by Luigi Luccheni, Italian anarchist.

1900—July 29: Umberto I, king of Italy, shot by an anarchist.

1901—Sept. 6: U.S. Pres. William McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz, anarchist, in Buffalo, NY; died Sept. 14.

1908—Feb. 1: King Carlos I of Portugal and his son Luís Filipe, in Lisbon.

1913—Feb. 23: Mexican Pres. Francisco I. Madero and Vice Pres. José María Pino Suárez. **Mar. 18:** King George of Greece, by an anarchist.

1914—June 28: Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife shot by Gavrilo Princip, Serb nationalist, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

1916—Dec. 30: Grigory Rasputin, Russian mystic and court figure, by group of aristocrats.

1918—July 12: Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Perm. **July 16:** Nicholas II, former (abdicated) czar of Russia; his wife, Czarina Alexandra; their son, Czarevitch Alexis; their daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia; and 4 members of household executed by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg.

1920—May 20: Mexican Pres. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, in Tlaxcalantongo.

1922—Aug. 22: Michael Collins, Irish revolutionary, in West Cork. **Dec. 16:** Polish Pres. Gabriel Narutowicz in Warsaw.

1923—July 20: Gen. Francisco “Pancho” Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.

1928—July 17: Gen. Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, in San Angel.

1932—May 6: French Pres. Paul Doumer shot by Russian émigré, Pavel Gorgulov, in Paris.

1934—July 25: Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by Nazis, in Vienna.

1935—Sept. 8: Sen. Huey P. Long, former Louisiana governor, shot by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, son-in-law of political opponent, in Baton Rouge; died Sept. 10.

1940—Aug. 20: Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein), exiled Soviet commissar of war, fatally wounded with ice ax by Soviet agent nr. Mexico City.

1948—Jan. 30: Leader of movement for Indian independence Mohandas K. Gandhi (Mahatma) shot by Hindu fanatic in New Delhi. **Sept. 17:** Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator for Palestine, by Jewish extremists in Jerusalem.

1951—July 20: Jordanian King Abdullah ibn Hussein. **Oct. 16:** Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan shot, in Rawalpindi.

1956—Sept. 21: Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua shot in León by a young poet; died Sept. 29.

1957—July 26: Guatemalan Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, in Guatemala City by one of his guards.

1958—July 14: King Faisal of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdullah, and **July 15**, Prem. Nuri as-Said, by rebels in Baghdad.

1959—Sept. 25: Prime Min. Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), by Buddhist monk in Colombo.

1961—Jan. 17: First elected prime min. of Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, in Katanga Prov. by political rivals. **May 30:** Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo, nr. Ciudad Trujillo.

1963—June 12: Medgar Evers, NAACP's Mississippi field secretary, shot by Byron De La Beckwith in Jackson, MS. **Nov. 2:** Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, in military coup. **Nov. 22:** U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy shot while riding in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX; accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald murdered by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while awaiting trial.

1965—Jan. 21: Iranian Prem. Hassan Ali Mansour, in Tehran. **Feb. 21:** Malcolm X, Black nationalist leader, shot by 3 men linked to Nation of Islam at New York City rally.

1966—Sept. 6: Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa stabbed to death in parliament at Cape Town.

1968—Apr. 4: Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. fatally shot in Memphis, TN; James Earl Ray convicted of crime. **June 5:** Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D, NY) shot in Los Angeles; died June 6. Sirhan Sirhan convicted of crime.

1971—Nov. 28: Jordanian Prime Min. Wasfi Tal by Palestinian guerrillas, in Cairo, Egypt.

1973—Mar. 2: U.S. Amb. Cleo A. Noel Jr., U.S. Charge d'Affaires George C. Moore, and Belgian Charge d'Affaires Guy Eid by Palestinian guerrillas, in Khartoum, Sudan. **Dec. 20:** Spanish Prem. Luis Carrero Blanco in car bombing by Basque separatist group ETA, in Madrid.

1974—Aug. 19: U.S. Amb. to Cyprus, Rodger P. Davies, by sniper's bullet in Nicosia.

1975—Feb. 11: Pres. Richard Ratsimandrava of Madagascar shot in Antananarivo. **Mar. 25:** Saudi Arabian King Faisal shot by nephew Prince Musad Abdel Aziz, in Riyadh. **Aug. 15:** Bangladesh Pres. Sheik Mujibur Rahman killed in coup.

1976—Feb. 13: Nigerian head of state, Gen. Murtala Ramat Mohammed, by self-styled young revolutionaries.

1977—Mar. 16: Kamal Jumblatt, Lebanese Druze chieftain, shot nr. Beirut. **Mar. 18:** Rep. of the Congo Pres. Marien Ngouabi shot in Brazzaville.

1978—May 9: Former Italian Prem. Aldo Moro killed by Red Brigades terrorists who had abducted him Mar. 16 in Rome and held him hostage. **July 9:** Former Iraqi Prem. Abdul Razzak al-Naif shot in London.

1979—Aug. 27: Lord Mountbatten and 3 others died from an IRA bomb on his boat off coast of Co. Sligo, Ireland. **Oct. 26:** S. Korean Pres. Park Chung Hee and 6 bodyguards fatally shot by Kim Jae Kyu, head of S. Korean intelligence agency.

1980—Apr. 12: Liberian Pres. William R. Tolbert, in military coup. **Sept. 17:** Former Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza Debayle shot in Paraguay.

1981—Oct. 6: Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-Sadat shot by commandos while reviewing military parade in Cairo; 7 others killed.

1982—Sept. 14: Lebanese Pres.-elect Bashir Gemayel killed by bomb in east Beirut.

1983—Aug. 21: Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. shot at Manila Intl. Airport.

1984—Oct. 31: Indian Prime Min. Indira Gandhi shot by 2 Sikh bodyguards in New Delhi.

1986—Feb. 28: Swedish Prime Min. Olof Palme shot on Stockholm street; case officially closed in 2020 when a prosecutor identified the assassin as Stig Engström, who died by suicide in 2000.

1987—June 1: Lebanese Prem. Rashid Karami killed when bomb exploded aboard helicopter.

1988—Apr. 16: PLO military chief Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad) gunned down by Israeli commandos in Tunisia.

1989—Aug. 18: Colombian pres. candidate Luis Carlos Galán killed by Medellín cartel drug traffickers at campaign rally in Bogotá. **Nov. 22:** Lebanese Pres. Rene Moawad killed when bomb exploded next to his motorcade.

1990—Mar. 22: Colombian pres. candidate Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa shot at airport in Bogotá.

1991—May 21: Former Indian Prime Min. Rajiv Gandhi killed by bomb during election rally in Madras.

1992—June 29: Algerian Pres. Mohamed Boudiaf shot in Annaba.

1993—May 1: Sri Lankan Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa killed by suicide bomber in Colombo.

1994—Apr. 6: Burundian Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira and Rwandan Pres. Juvénal Habyarimana killed with 8 others when their plane was shot down, precipitating Rwandan genocide.

1995—Nov. 4: Israeli Prime Min. Yitzhak Rabin shot by Jewish extremist at peace rally in Tel Aviv.

1996—Oct. 2: Andrei Lukanov, former Bulgarian prime min., shot outside of Sofia home.

1998—Apr. 26: Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop Juan José Gerardi Conedera, human rights champion, beaten to death in Guatemala City.

1999—Apr. 9: Niger Pres. Ibrahim Bare Mainassara killed by dissident soldiers. **Oct. 27:** Armenian Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian, with 7 others, shot during session of parliament.

2001—Jan. 16: Dem. Rep. of Congo Pres. Laurent Kabila shot to death by bodyguard at pres. palace in Kinshasa. **June 1:** Nepal's King Birendra, Queen Aiswarya, and 7 other royals fatally shot by Crown Prince Dipendra, who then killed self.

2002—July 6: Afghan Vice Pres. Haji Abdul Qadir shot outside his office in Kabul.

2003—Mar. 12: Serbian Prime Min. Zoran Djindjic shot by paramilitary snipers outside govt. headquarters in Belgrade.

2004—Feb. 13: Former Chechen Pres. Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev killed after car exploded in Qatar. **Mar. 22:** Sheik Ahmed Yassin, spiritual leader of Hamas, by Israeli missile attack in Gaza City. **May 9:** Chechen Pres. Akhmad Kadyrov by bomb at WWII memorial service in Grozny. **Nov. 2:** Filmmaker Theo van Gogh, critic of Islam and great-grandnephew of painter Vincent van Gogh, shot and stabbed by Muslim militant in Amsterdam.

2005—Jan. 4: Baghdad Gov. Ali al-Haidari gunned down by insurgents in Baghdad, Iraq.

2007—Aug. 2: *Oakland Post* editor Chauncey Bailey, who was investigating financial status of Your Black Muslim Bakery, shot in Oakland, CA. **Dec. 27:** Benazir Bhutto, former Pakistani prime min. and first female elected leader of a Muslim state, by bomb and gunman later linked to then-Pres. Pervez Musharraf.

2008—Feb. 12: Imad Mughniyeh, top Hezbollah commander and reputed mastermind of the 1983 bombing of U.S. embassy in Beirut, by car bomb in Damascus, Syria. **Oct. 23:** Ivo Pukanic, editor-in-chief of Croatian political newspaper *Nacional*, killed in Zagreb when bomb exploded nr. his car.

2009—Mar. 2: Guinea-Bissau's longtime Pres. João Bernardo Vieira shot by army troops outside his home in Bissau. **May 31:** Dr. George Tiller, one of the few doctors in the U.S. to perform abortions late in pregnancy, shot to death in his Wichita, KS, church by anti-abortion extremist.

2011—Sept. 20: Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of Afghanistan's High Peace Council and a former pres., killed in his Kabul home by assassin with

explosives hidden in his turban.

2012—Jan. 11: Iranian nuclear scientist Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan killed by car bomb.

2014—Sept. 1: U.S. airstrikes killed Ahmed Abdi Godane, leader of Somalia-based Islamist militant group al-Shabab.

2015—Feb. 27: Boris Y. Nemtsov, Russian opposition leader and former first deputy prime minister, shot near Red Square.

2016—June 16: UK Labour MP Jo Cox shot and stabbed in West Yorkshire by far-right assailant. **Dec. 20:** Turkish police officer shot Russian ambassador to Turkey, Andrei Karlov, in Ankara.

2017—Feb. 13: Kim Jong Nam, half-brother to N. Korean leader Kim Jong Un, killed in chemical nerve agent attack at Kuala Lumpur airport. Two women, charged in attack by Malaysian authorities, blamed coercion by N. Korean agents. **Oct. 16:** Maltese investigative journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia killed in a car bombing.

2018—Feb. 21: Slovak journalist Ján Kuciak and fiancée shot dead in their home. **Oct. 2:** Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi, a U.S. resident, murdered inside Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey; U.S., other intelligence agencies pointed to Saudi crown prince Mohammed bin Salman's involvement.

2020—Jan. 3: Iranian Gen. Qassem Soleimani killed by U.S. airstrike in Baghdad.

2021—July 7: Haitian Pres. Jovenel Moïse killed by mercenaries in his home.

2022—July 8: Japanese former prime min. Shinzo Abe fatally shot while campaigning for his party. **July 31:** Egyptian Ayman al-Zawahiri, al-Qaeda cofounder and successor to Osama bin Laden, killed in U.S. drone strike in Kabul, Afghanistan.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949-2022

Chairman	Service
Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, USA	8/16/1949-8/15/1953
Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN	8/15/1953-8/15/1957
Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF	8/15/1957-9/30/1960
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA	10/1/1960-9/30/1962
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, USA	10/1/1962-7/1/1964
Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, USA	7/3/1964-7/2/1970
Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN	7/2/1970-7/1/1974
Gen. George S. Brown, USAF	7/1/1974-6/20/1978
Gen. David C. Jones, USAF	6/21/1978-6/18/1982
Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., USA	6/18/1982-9/30/1985
Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., USN	10/1/1985-9/30/1989
Gen. Colin L. Powell, USA	10/1/1989-9/30/1993
Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, USA	10/25/1993-9/30/1997
Gen. Henry H. Shelton, USA	10/1/1997-

	9/30/2001
Gen. Richard B. Myers, USAF	10/1/2001-9/30/2005
Gen. Peter Pace, USMC	10/1/2005-9/30/2007
Adm. Michael G. Mullen, USN	10/1/2007-9/30/2011
Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, USA	10/1/2011-9/30/2015
Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., USMC	10/1/2015-9/30/2019
Gen. Mark A. Milley, USA	10/1/2019-

Chief Commanding Officers of the U.S. Military

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: Gen. Mark A. Milley (USA). **Vice Chairman:** Adm. Christopher W. Grady (USN)

Date of rank is date when the individual achieved his or her current rank. While serving in any of these positions, or as commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is $16,974.90 per month. Officers below hold positions listed as of Oct. 1, 2022.

Army

Chief of Staff (CSA)	Date of rank
McConville, James C.	Aug. 9, 2019

Other Generals	
Brito, Gary M.	Sept. 8, 2022
Cavoli, Christopher G.	Oct. 1, 2020
Daly, Edward M.	July 2, 2020
Dickinson, James H.	Aug. 20, 2020
Fenton, Bryan P.	Aug. 30, 2022
Flynn, Charles A.	June 4, 2021
George, Randy A.	Aug. 5, 2022
Hokanson, Daniel R.	Aug. 3, 2020
Kurilla, Michael E.	Apr. 1, 2022
LaCamera, Paul J.	Nov. 18, 2019
Milley, Mark A.	Aug. 14, 2014
Nakasone, Paul M.	May 4, 2018
Poppas, Andrew P.	July 8, 2022
Richardson, Laura J.	Oct. 29, 2021
Williams, Darryl A.	June 27, 2022

Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)	**Date of rank**
Berger, David H.	July 11, 2019
Other Generals	
Langley, Michael E.	Aug. 6, 2022
Smith, Eric. M.	Oct. 8, 2021

Coast Guard

Commandant, with rank of Admiral	Date of rank
Fagan, Linda L.	June 18, 2021
Vice Commandant, with rank of Admiral	
Poulin, Steven D.	May 31, 2022

Air Force

Chief of Staff (CSAF or AF/CC)	Date of rank
Brown, Charles Q., Jr.	July 26, 2018
Other Generals	
Allvin, David W.	Nov. 12, 2020
Cotton, Anthony J.	Aug. 27, 2021
Hecker, James B.	June 27, 2022
Kelly, Mark D.	Aug. 28, 2020
Minihan, Michael A.	Oct. 5, 2021
Raymond, John W.	Oct. 25, 2016
Richardson, Duke Z.	June 13, 2022
Thompson, David D.	Oct. 1, 2020
Van Ovost, Jacqueline D.	Aug. 20, 2020
VanHerck, Glen D.	Aug. 20,

	2020
Wilsbach, Kenneth S	July 8, 2020

Navy

Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)	**Date of rank**
Gilday, Michael M. (surface warfare)	Aug. 22, 2019
Other Admirals	
Aquilino, John C. (aviator)	May 17, 2018
Caldwell, James F., Jr. (submariner)	Aug. 14, 2015
Caudle, Daryl L. (submariner)	Dec. 7, 2021
Franchetti, Lisa M. (surface warfare)	Sept. 2, 2022
Grady, Christopher W. (surface warfare)	May 4, 2018
Munsch, Stuart B. (submariner)	June 27, 2022
Paparo, Samuel J., Jr. (aviator)	May 5, 2021
Richard, Charles A. (submariner)	Nov. 18, 2019

Commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands

U.S. European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany: Gen. Christopher G. Cavoli (U.S. Army)

U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, Honolulu, Hawaii: Adm. John C. Aquilino (USN)

U.S. Special Operations Command, MacDill AFB, Florida: Gen. Bryan P. Fenton (U.S. Army)

U.S. Transportation Command, Scott AFB, Illinois: Gen. Jacqueline Van Ovost (USAF)
U.S. Central Command, MacDill AFB, Florida: Gen. Michael E. Kurilla (U.S. Army)
U.S. Southern Command, Doral, Florida: Gen. Laura J. Richardson (U.S. Army)
U.S. Northern Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado: Gen. Glen D. VanHerck (USAF)
U.S. Strategic Command, Offutt AFB, Nebraska: Adm. Charles A. Richard (USN)
U.S. Africa Command, Kelley Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany: Gen. Michael E. Langley (USMC)
U.S. Cyber Command, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Gen. Paul M. Nakasone (U.S. Army)
U.S. Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado: Gen. James H. Dickinson (U.S. Army)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Commands

NATO Headquarters: Chairman, NATO Military Committee: Air Chief Marshal Stuart Peach (British Armed Forces)

ACO Operational Level Commands:

Joint Force Command Brunssum (JFC Brunssum): Gen. Guglielmo Luigi Miglietta (Italian Army), Commander
Joint Force Command Naples (JFC Naples): Adm. Stuart B. Munsch (USN), Commander

Strategic Commands:

Allied Command Operations (ACO): Gen. Christopher G. Cavoli (U.S. Army), Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Allied Command Transformation (ACT): Gen. Philippe Lavigne (French Air Force), Supreme Allied Commander Transformation

Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1946-2022

In 1942, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS); it was disbanded in 1945. In 1946, Pres. Harry Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). A 1947 law replaced the NIA with the National Security Council (NSC) and the CIG with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Director	Served	Appointed by President
Adm. Sidney W. Souers	1946	Truman
Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg	1946-1947	Truman
Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter	1947-1950	Truman
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith	1950-1953	Truman
Allen W. Dulles	1953-1961	Eisenhower
John A. McCone	1961-1965	Kennedy

Adm. William F. Raborn Jr.	1965-1966	Johnson, L. B.
Richard Helms	1966-1973	Johnson, L. B.
James R. Schlesinger	1973	Nixon
William E. Colby	1973-1976	Nixon
George H. W. Bush	1976-1977	Ford
Adm. Stansfield Turner	1977-1981	Carter
William J. Casey	1981-1987	Reagan
William H. Webster	1987-1991	Reagan
Robert M. Gates	1991-1993	Bush, G. H. W.
R. James Woolsey	1993-1995	Clinton
John M. Deutch	1995-1996	Clinton
George J. Tenet	1997-2004	Clinton
Porter Goss	2004-2006	Bush, G. W.
Gen. Michael V. Hayden	2006-2009	Bush, G. W.
Leon E. Panetta	2009-2011	Obama
Gen. David H. Petraeus	2011-2012	Obama
John O. Brennan	2013-2017	Obama
Michael R. Pompeo	2017-2018	Trump
Gina Haspel	2018-2021	Trump
William J. Burns	2021-	Biden

U.S. Military Personnel Strength on Active Duty Worldwide, 2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Mar. 31, 2022)

Area	Personnel

TOTAL WORLDWIDE[1]	**1,346,017**
U.S., TERRITORIES, AND SPEC. LOCATIONS	
Regional total	**1,180,064**
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE	
The Bahamas	59
Brazil	49
Canada	146
Colombia	64
Cuba (Guantánamo)	639
El Salvador	62
Honduras	364
Mexico	79
Regional total	**1,803**
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Djibouti	274
Kenya	81
Somalia	53
Regional total	**956**
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	
Australia	783
British Indian Ocean Territory	216
China	58
Japan	55,636
South Korea	25,687
Philippines	187
Singapore	203
Thailand	106
Regional total	**83,113**

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, AND SOUTH ASIA	
Bahrain	3,746
Egypt	264
Israel	102
Jordan	106
Kuwait	720
Qatar	443
Saudi Arabia	558
United Arab Emirates	221
Regional total[2]	**6,426**
FORMER SOVIET UNION	
Regional total	**201**
EUROPE	
Belgium	1,130
France	80
Germany	36,039
Greece	376
Greenland	146
Hungary	78
Italy	12,643
Netherlands	429
Norway	2,592
Poland	172
Portugal	242
Romania	137
Spain	3,107
Turkey (Türkiye)	1,709
United Kingdom	9,704
Regional total[2]	**68,955**

Note: Most countries and areas with fewer than 100 assigned U.S. military members not listed; regional totals include personnel stationed in countries and areas not shown. (1) Includes undistributed/other personnel. (2) Does not include troops deployed to Afghanistan/Syria/Yemen.

U.S. Military Personnel on Active Duty in U.S. States and Territories, 2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Mar. 31, 2022)

State/area	Active personnel	Reserve personnel
Alabama	8,259	18,810
Alaska	20,823	4,681
Arizona	19,151	15,101
Arkansas	3,772	10,932
California	163,438	54,442
Colorado	35,684	14,090
Connecticut	6,817	6,753
Delaware	3,594	5,110
Dist. of Columbia	10,825	3,841
Florida	67,947	37,741
Georgia	65,335	26,595
Hawaii	40,908	9,657
Idaho	3,553	5,325
Illinois	20,165	23,172
Indiana	1,032	17,348
Iowa	260	11,138
Kansas	21,435	10,086
Kentucky	34,629	12,202

Louisiana	15,371	16,486
Maine	806	3,580
Maryland	29,567	18,669
Massachusetts	3,234	14,071
Michigan	2,035	14,725
Minnesota	601	17,985
Mississippi	11,396	14,824
Missouri	13,514	18,434
Montana	3,340	4,066
Nebraska	6,393	5,957
Nevada	12,216	8,065
New Hampshire	1,177	4,090
New Jersey	7,825	17,219
New Mexico	12,937	4,901
New York	20,061	28,612
North Carolina	99,240	21,220
North Dakota	7,293	4,501
Ohio	6,734	26,577
Oklahoma	20,101	12,935
Oregon	1,597	9,074
Pennsylvania	2,474	27,436
Rhode Island	3,824	4,349
South Carolina	31,992	17,706
South Dakota	3,394	4,606
Tennessee	2,411	17,556
Texas	117,340	55,911
Utah	4,540	11,827
Vermont	149	3,288
Virginia	129,995	25,402

Washington	63,605	17,180
West Virginia	189	7,433
Wisconsin	1,053	13,635
Wyoming	3,168	2,997
Unknown[1]	6,380	63
U.S. total	**1,173,579**	**764,038**
American Samoa	3	241
Guam	6,277	2,509
Northern Mariana Islands	27	64
Puerto Rico	164	11,717
U.S. Virgin Islands	11	654
Wake Island	3	0
Territorial total	**6,485**	**15,185**

Note: Armed Forces (AF) Europe, AF the Americas, and AF Pacific—deployed primarily at sea or not at fixed-duty stations (1,634 reserve)—are not shown. (1) includes undistributed/other personnel.

U.S. Army Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2022

Source: Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

		Commissioned officers		
Date	**Total strength[1]**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female[2]**
1940	267,767	17,563	16,624	939
1942	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475
1943	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222
1944	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726
1945	8,266,373	835,403	772,511	62,892

Date	Total strength[1]	Commissioned officers		
		Total	Male	Female[2]
1946	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642
1950	591,487	67,784	63,375	4,409
1960	871,348	91,056	86,832	4,224
1965	967,049	101,812	98,029	3,783
1970	1,319,735	143,704	138,469	5,235
1975	781,316	89,756	85,184	4,572
1980 (Sept. 30)	772,661	85,339	77,843	7,496
1990 (Mar. 31)	746,220	91,330	79,520	11,810
2000	471,633	66,344	56,391	9,953
2005 (Sept. 30)	492,728	69,174	57,675	11,499
2010 (Sept. 30)	566,045	78,588	64,952	13,636
2015 (Dec. 31)	482,264	78,586	64,223	14,363
2018	468,331	77,850	63,184	14,666
2019	472,209	78,883	63,733	15,150
2020	476,306	78,739	63,388	15,351
2021	486,141	79,795	63,878	15,917
2022	465,239	79,204	63,141	16,063

Date	Warrant officers[3]		Enlisted personnel		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	763	—	249,441	249,441	—
1942	3,285	—	2,867,762	2,867,762	—
1943	21,919	—	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,325
1944	36,893	10	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945	56,216	44	7,374,710	7,283,930	90,780

Date	Warrant officers[3]		Enlisted personnel		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1946	9,826	18	1,622,546	1,605,847	16,699
1950	4,760	22	518,921	512,370	6,551
1960	10,141	39	770,112	761,833	8,279
1965	10,285	23	854,929	846,409	8,520
1970	23,005	13	1,153,013	1,141,537	11,476
1975	13,214	22	678,324	640,621	37,703
1980 (Sept. 30)	13,265	113	673,944	612,593	61,351
1990 (Mar. 31)	15,177	470	639,713	567,015	72,698
2000	10,608	781	393,900	333,947	59,953
2005 (Sept. 30)	11,506	976	406,923	346,194	57,354
2010 (Sept. 30)	14,106	1,434	467,248	406,871	60,377
2015 (Dec. 31)	13,577	1,421	384,301	331,620	52,681
2018	12,987	1,378	372,667	319,270	53,397
2019	12,905	1,395	375,600	321,500	54,100
2020	12,818	1,433	379,993	323,683	56,310
2021	13,171	1,457	387,170	329,761	57,409
2022	13,434	1,479	366,655	312,765	53,890

Date	Warrant officers[3]		Enlisted personnel		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Represents strength of active Army, including Philippine Scouts (1940-46), ret. Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excl. those (e.g., U.S. Military Academy cadets, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel) not on extended active duty. (1) Includes categories not listed, e.g., West Point cadets. Data for 1940-46 include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps). (2) Includes Army Nurse Corps for all years, Women's Army Corps (1942-78), and Medical Specialists Corps (1949 and after). (3) Act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1926, directed the appointment as warrant officers of field clerks still in active service. Includes flight officers as follows: 1943, 5,700; 1944, 13,615; 1945, 31,117; 1946, 2,580.

U.S. Navy Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

Year	Officers	Nurses[1]	Enlisted	Officer candidates[1]	Total[2]
1940	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997
1945	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817
1950	42,687	1,964	331,860	5,037	381,538
1960	67,456	2,103	544,040	4,385	617,984
1970	78,488	2,273	605,899	6,000	692,660
1980	63,100	—	464,100	—	527,200

1990 (Sept.)	74,429	—	530,133	—	604,562
1995 (May)	61,075	—	402,626	—	463,701
2000 (Oct.)	53,698	—	320,212	—	373,910
2005	54,039	—	305,368	—	363,858
2010	53,071	—	273,609	—	330,065
2011	53,620	—	270,425	—	328,648
2012	53,799	—	262,975	—	321,300
2013	54,062	—	263,647	—	322,242
2014	54,852	—	265,622	—	323,792
2015	54,770	—	268,408	—	326,504
2016	54,973	—	271,100	—	330,556
2017	55,047	—	264,404	—	323,938
2018	55,401	—	268,340	—	328,244
2019	55,475	—	275,474	—	335,444
2020	56,248	—	279,147	—	339,782
2021	56,698	—	288,547	—	349,769
2022	57,105	—	282,481	—	344,022

— = Not applicable. (1) Starting in 1980, “Nurses” are included with “Officers,” and “Officer candidates” are included with “Enlisted.” (2) May include categories not shown, e.g., midshipmen.

U.S. Air Force Personnel on Active Duty, 1918-2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear)

Year[1]	Total

1918	195,023
1920	9,050
1930	13,531
1940	51,165
1941	152,125
1942	764,415
1943	2,197,114
1944	2,372,292
1945	2,282,259
1950	411,277
1960	814,213
1970	791,078
1980	557,969
1990	535,233
1995	400,051
2000	357,777
2001	351,935
2002	369,721
2003	373,116
2004	379,887
2005	358,705
2006	352,620
2007	340,596
2008	328,771
2009	333,423
2010	337,505
2011	333,729
2012	333,487
2013	333,506

2014	328,791
2015	312,195
2016	315,786
2017	322,559
2018	325,222
2019	331,332
2020	333,559
2021[2]	336,329
2022[2]	333,455

(1) Prior to 1950, data are for U.S. Army Air Corps and Air Service of the Signal Corps. (2) Includes Space Force personnel.

U.S. Marine Corps Personnel on Active Duty, 1940-2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear)

Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total
1940	1,800	26,545	28,345
1945	37,067	437,613	474,680
1950	7,254	67,025	74,279
1960	16,203	154,418	170,621
1970	24,941	234,796	259,737
1980	18,198	170,271	188,469
1990	19,958	176,694	196,652
1995	18,017	153,929	171,946
2000	17,897	154,744	172,641
2005	19,118	159,113	178,231
2010	21,680	179,446	201,126

2011	22,281	178,546	200,827
2012	22,380	174,748	197,128
2013	22,045	173,048	195,093
2014	21,507	169,327	190,834
2015	21,144	163,144	184,587
2016	20,827	162,543	183,370
2017	21,296	163,234	184,530
2018	21,582	163,637	185,219
2019	21,769	165,045	186,814
2020	21,941	160,788	182,729
2021	22,062	158,074	180,136
2022	21,997	152,487	174,484

U.S. Coast Guard Personnel on Active Duty, 1970-2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of midyear, except where noted)

Year	Officers	Cadets	Enlisted	Total
1970	5,512	653	31,524	37,689
1980	6,463	877	32,041	39,381
1985	6,775	733	31,087	38,595
1990	6,475	820	29,860	37,308
1995	7,489	841	28,401	36,731
2000	7,154	863	27,695	35,712
2005	7,908	1,006	31,900	40,814
2010	8,678	744	33,713	43,135
2011	8,659	1,053	33,615	43,327
2012 (Mar.)	8,316	988	33,758	43,062
2013 (Jan.)	8,376	1,010	32,971	42,357

2014	8,572	676	31,233	40,481
2015	8,550	623	30,896	40,069
2016	8,550	623	30,896	40,069
2017	8,483	623	32,015	41,121
2018	8,578	807	32,719	42,104
2019	8,361	809	32,406	41,576
2020	9,144	814	31,791	41,749
2021	9,031	801	31,705	41,537
2022	8,941	789	30,823	40,553

Women in the U.S. Armed Forces

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Women in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard are fully integrated with male personnel. All enlisted jobs were opened to women when the draft ended June 30, 1973. Admission to service academies began in 1976. Under rules instituted in 1993, women began to fly combat aircraft and serve aboard warships. By the mid-1990s, 80% of all jobs and more than 90% of all career fields had been opened to women. A woman first achieved the rank of four-star general in 2009. In 2010, the Navy removed its ban on women serving on

submarine crews. The Pentagon in 2013 lifted its ban on women serving in direct ground combat units. In 2015, the first two women graduated from the Army's Ranger School. Adm. Linda Fagan was sworn in as commandant of the Coast Guard in June 2022, making her the first woman to lead a U.S. military branch.

Women Active Duty Troops, 2022

Service	% women
Army	15.6%
Navy	20.7
Marines	9.3
Air Force (incl. Space Force)	21.5
Coast Guard	15.9

Women on Active Duty, All DOD[1] Services, 1973-2022

Year	% women
1973	2.5%
1981	8.9
1987	10.2
1993	11.6
2000	14.4
2005	14.6
2010	14.5
2015	15.6%
2017	16.3

2018	16.6
2019	17.0
2020	17.3
2021	21.0
2022	17.6

Women Veterans by Period of Service, 2022

Period of service	% of women vets[2]
Gulf War era[3]	67.5%
Vietnam era	12.0
Korean War	1.2
World War II	0.5
Peacetime only	20.2

Note: Numbers on active duty are as of June 30 in 2021 and Sept. 30 in previous years; veterans are projected pop. (1) Does not include Coast Guard. (2) Some women served in multiple periods. (3) Includes women who served both pre- and post-9/11 but not in peacetime only.

Average Age and Length of Service of Active Enlisted Personnel, 1973-2020

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense

Year	Avg. age	Avg. months of service
1973	25.0	69.8
1974	25.0	69.6
1975	24.9	68.2
1976	24.9	67.6
1977	24.9	66.5
1978	25.0	67.3

1979	25.1	67.7
1980	25.0	66.5
1981	25.1	67.1
1982	25.4	68.6
1983	25.6	70.0
1984	25.7	71.1
1985	25.8	72.3
1986	25.9	73.1
1987	26.1	74.8
1988	26.3	76.7
1989	26.4	78.0
1990	26.7	81.8
1991	27.0	84.8
1992	27.1	86.4
1992	27.1	86.4
1993	27.2	87.7
1994	27.3	89.6
1995	27.4	89.3
1996	27.4	89.6
1997	27.4	89.2
1998	27.3	88.4
1999	27.3	87.3
2000	27.1	85.5
2001	27.0	84.4
2002	27.1	84.1
2003	27.0	83.3
2004	27.0	82.6
2005	27.1	83.2
2006	27.1	82.0

2007	27.1	81.0
2008	27.1	80.3
2009	27.2	80.4
2010	27.3	80.9
2011	27.4	81.1
2012	27.4	NA
2013	27.3	NA
2014	27.3	NA
2015	27.2	NA
2016	27.1	NA
2017	27.0	NA
2018	26.9	NA
2019	26.9	NA
2020	27.0	NA

NA = Not available.

Monthly Military Pay Scale, 2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(effective Jan. 1, 2022; salaries rounded to nearest dollar)

	Cumulative years of service				
	<2	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**
Commissioned officers					
O-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
O-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
O-8	11,636	12,017	12,270	12,341	12,656
O-7	9,668	10,118	10,325	10,491	10,790
O-6	7,332	8,055	8,583	8,583	8,616

	Cumulative years of service				
	<2	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**
O-5	6,112	6,885	7,362	7,451	7,749
O-4	5,274	6,104	6,512	6,603	6,981
O-3	4,637	5,256	5,672	6,185	6,482
O-2	4,007	4,563	5,255	5,433	5,544
O-1	3,477	3,620	4,376	4,376	4,376

	Cumulative years of service				
	8	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**
Commissioned officers					
O-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
O-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
O-8	13,183	13,306	13,807	13,951	14,382
O-7	11,085	11,427	11,768	12,110	13,183
O-6	8,985	9,035	9,035	9,548	10,455
O-5	7,927	8,318	8,606	8,977	9,544
O-4	7,386	7,892	8,285	8,558	8,715
O-3	6,807	7,017	7,363	7,544	7,544
O-2	5,544	5,544	5,544	5,544	5,544
O-1	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
Commissioned officers					
O-10	NA	16,975	16,975	16,975	16,975
O-9	NA	16,445	16,682	16,975	16,975
O-8	15,006	15,581	15,966	15,966	15,966

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
O-7	14,090	14,090	14,090	14,090	14,162
O-6	10,988	11,521	11,824	12,131	12,725
O-5	9,814	10,081	10,384	10,384	10,384
O-4	8,805	8,805	8,805	8,805	8,805
O-3	7,544	7,544	7,544	7,544	7,544
O-2	5,544	5,544	5,544	5,544	5,544
O-1	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376	4,376

	Cumulative years of service				
	<2	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**
Commisioned officers with over 4 years of active duty service as enlisted member or warrant officer					
O-3E	NA	NA	NA	6,185	6,482
O-2E	NA	NA	NA	5,433	5,544
O-1E	NA	NA	NA	4,376	4,672

	Cumulative years of service				
	8	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**
Commisioned officers with over 4 years of active duty service as enlisted member or warrant officer					
O-3E	6,807	7,017	7,363	7,655	7,823
O-2E	5,721	6,019	6,249	6,421	6,421
O-1E	4,845	5,022	5,195	5,433	5,433

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
Commisioned officers with over 4 years of active duty service as enlisted member or warrant officer					

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
O-3E	8,051	8,051	8,051	8,051	8,051
O-2E	6,421	6,421	6,421	6,421	6,421
O-1E	5,433	5,433	5,433	5,433	5,433

	Cumulative years of service				
	<2	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**
Warrant officers					
W-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
W-4	4,792	5,154	5,302	5,448	5,699
W-3	4,376	4,558	4,746	4,807	5,002
W-2	3,872	4,238	4,351	4,429	4,679
W-1	3,399	3,765	3,863	4,071	4,316

	Cumulative years of service				
	8	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**
Warrant officers					
W-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
W-4	5,947	6,198	6,575	6,907	7,222
W-3	5,388	5,789	5,979	6,198	6,423
W-2	5,070	5,264	5,454	5,687	5,869
W-1	4,679	4,848	5,085	5,317	5,500

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
Warrant officers					
W-5	NA	8,520	8,952	9,275	9,630
W-4	7,480	7,732	8,101	8,405	8,751

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
W-3	6,828	7,102	7,265	7,439	7,676
W-2	6,033	6,231	6,360	6,463	6,463
W-1	5,669	5,873	5,873	5,873	5,873

	Cumulative years of service				
	<2	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**
Enlisted members					
E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E-7	3,294	3,596	3,734	3,915	4,058
E-6	2,849	3,136	3,274	3,409	3,549
E-5	2,610	2,786	2,921	3,059	3,273
E-4	2,393	2,516	2,652	2,787	2,906
E-3	2,161	2,297	2,436	2,436	2,436
E-2	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
E-1[1]	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833

	Cumulative years of service				
	8	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**
Enlisted members					
E-9	NA	5,789	5,921	6,086	6,280
E-8	4,739	4,949	5,078	5,234	5,402
E-7	4,303	4,441	4,685	4,889	5,027
E-6	3,864	3,988	4,226	4,298	4,351
E-5	3,498	3,682	3,704	3,704	3,704
E-4	2,906	2,906	2,906	2,906	2,906
E-3	2,436	2,436	2,436	2,436	2,436

	Cumulative years of service				
	8	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**
E-2	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
E-1[1]	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833

	Cumulative years of service				
	18	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**
Enlisted members					
E-9	6,477	6,791	7,057	7,336	7,764
E-8	5,706	5,861	6,123	6,268	6,626
E-7	5,175	5,233	5,425	5,528	5,921
E-6	4,413	4,413	4,413	4,413	4,413
E-5	3,704	3,704	3,704	3,704	3,704
E-4	2,906	2,906	2,906	2,906	2,906
E-3	2,436	2,436	2,436	2,436	2,436
E-2	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
E-1[1]	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Basic pay rate for Academy cadets/midshipmen and ROTC members/applicants is $1,218. See Dept. of Defense Financial Management Regulations for details on pay-scale limitations and eligibility requirements. **Over 30 years**—O-10: $16,975; O-9: $16,975; O-8: $16,366; O-7: $14,446; O-6: $12,980; W-5: $10,113; W-4: $8,926; E-9: $8,152; E-8: $6,759. **Over 34 years**—O-10: $16,975; O-9: $16,975; O-8: $16,774; W-5: $10,618; E-9: $8,560. **Over 38 years**—O-10: $16,975; O-9: $16,975; W-5: $11,150; E-9: $8,989. (1) Applicable to E-1 with 4 months or more of active duty. Basic pay for an E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty is $1,695.

U.S. Veteran Population, 2022

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
(projected population, in thousands, as of Sept. 30)

Period of service	Vet. pop.
Total peacetime veterans[1]	**4,063**
Service between Vietnam War era and Gulf War era	2,878
Service between Korean War and Vietnam War era	1,148
Service between WWII and Korean War	35
Pre-WWII service	1
Total wartime veterans[2]	**14,730**
Total World War II[3]	174
WWII only	159
Total Korean War[3]	819
Korean War with no other wartime service	730
Korean War with service in WWII	11
Total Vietnam War era[3]	5,842
Vietnam War era with no other wartime service	5,385
Vietnam War era with service in Korea	74
Vietnam War era with service in Korea and WWII	5
Total Gulf War era[3]	8,367
Gulf War era pre-9/11 with service in Vietnam era	261
Gulf War era pre-9/11, post-9/11, and with service in Vietnam War era	61
Gulf War era pre-9/11	2,705
Gulf War era pre-9/11 and post-9/11	1,562
Gulf War era post-9/11	3,722
TOTAL VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE	**18,792**

Note: Figures are for U.S. veterans worldwide. Includes those who served on active duty in Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service and NOAA, and reservists called to federal active duty. Excludes those dishonorably discharged, those whose only active duty was training, and those currently on active duty. (1) Veterans with both wartime and peacetime service are counted only as “wartime veterans.” (2) Veterans serving in more than one period are counted only once in total. (3) Total includes veterans who also served in other periods.

African American Service in U.S. Wars

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

American Revolution. About 5,000 served in the Continental Army, mostly in integrated units, some in all-black combat units.

Civil War. Some 180,000 served in 163 units of the Union Army's U.S. Colored Troops, and 200,000 worked in service units—10% of the Union Army in all; about 37,000 died, 31,000 wounded.

World War I. 350,000-400,000 served in the armed forces, 100,000 in France. Some 40,000 fought.

World War II. Some 1 mil served in the armed forces—8% of all troops—mostly in Army service units; all-black fighter and bomber Army Air Force units and infantry divisions gave distinguished service.

Korean War. More than 600,000 served in the military; 3,075 lost their lives in combat. By 1954, armed forces were completely desegregated.

Vietnam War. 274,937 served in the armed forces (1965-74)—9.8% of all troops; 7,243 were killed in combat.

Persian Gulf War. About 104,000 served in the Kuwaiti theater—20% of all U.S. troops; 66 died in combat.

Operation Enduring Freedom/Freedom's Sentinel. 204 military deaths and 1,458 wounded in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation New Dawn/Operation Inherent Resolve. 465 military deaths and 2,796 wounded.

Outlays for Individual Payments to Veterans, 1940-2023

Source: White House Office of Management and Budget
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Compensation	Pensions
1940	$574	$244	$185
1950	8,613	1,533	476
1960	5,300	2,049	1,263
1970	8,883	2,980	2,255
1980	21,153	7,446	3,585
1990	28,801	10,735	3,594
2000	46,835	20,777	2,969
2001	46,187	18,587	2,760
2002	52,621	22,429	3,166
2003	57,407	24,705	3,229
2004	62,567	26,307	3,334
2005	69,824	30,888	3,663
2006	71,139	31,000	3,547
2007	73,726	31,064	3,376
2008	84,463	36,266	3,790
2009	$94,985	$40,490	$4,161
2010	106,454	43,498	4,359

2011	122,524	52,780	4,664
2012	119,544	50,058	4,537
2013	134,083	59,393	5,173
2014	143,412	64,360	5,251
2015	153,506	69,725	5,299
2016	167,046	79,907	5,824
2017	167,399	79,839	5,505
2018	170,949	79,986	4,796
2019	194,241	95,599	4,940
2020	214,200	105,615	4,751
2021	230,039	112,134	4,156
2022*	259,504	138,125	4,090
2023*	284,179	140,119	3,516

Year	Hospital, medical	Education	Insurance & burial
1940	$69	—	$76
1950	764	$2,739	3,101
1960	931	392	665
1970	1,798	1,002	848
1980	6,513	2,421	1,188
1990	12,281	791	1,400
2000	20,090	1,636	1,363
2001	21,730	1,763	1,347
2002	23,465	2,241	1,320
2003	25,568	2,574	1,331
2004	28,556	2,978	1,392
2005	30,650	3,254	1,369
2006	31,888	3,354	1,350
2007	34,485	3,456	1,345
2008	39,409	3,634	1,364
2009	$44,637	$4,328	$1,369
2010	48,506	8,773	1,318
2011	52,681	11,112	1,287
2012	52,972	10,734	1,243
2013	55,067	13,220	1,230
2014	58,906	13,729	1,166
2015	63,652	13,605	1,225
2016	65,810	14,579	926
2017	67,949	13,520	586
2018	72,899	12,703	565

2019	79,661	13,433	608
2020	90,330	13,120	384
2021	101,018	12,245	486
2022*	103,544	12,892	853
2023*	127,230	12,512	802

— = Not available. * = Estimate. **Note:** Compensation is service-connected; pension is not.

Characteristics of Veterans by Service Period

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; as of 2018
(number of veterans in thousands)

	World War II	Korean War	Peacetime only, pre-Vietnam Era	Vietnam Era
Total	**485**	**1,306**	**1,505**	**6,384**
Median age (yrs.)	92.6	86.1	80.0	70.8
Race/Hispanic origin				
White alone, non-Hispanic	441	1,157	1,333	5,272
Black alone, non-Hispanic	19	67	83	588
Other, non-Hispanic	11	32	36	210
Hispanic	15	50	53	314
Employment				
In labor force	12	59	155	1,515
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	474	1,248	1,350	4,869
Education:				
High school graduate or less	237	610	702	2,170
Some college, no degree	97	332	415	2,332
Bachelor’s degree or more	151	365	388	1,883
Personal income (median)	$29,070	$30,960	$30,780	$38,770
Receives public assistance[1]	31	88	104	525

	Peacetime only, post-Vietnam Era	Gulf War	Post-9/11
Total	**2,529**	**3,804**	**3,764**
Median age (yrs.)	58.0	49.6	36.6
Race/Hispanic origin			

White alone, non-Hispanic	1,818	2,626	2,449
Black alone, non-Hispanic	433	609	551
Other, non-Hispanic	110	215	274
Hispanic	169	354	490
Employment			
In labor force	1,733	2,945	3,081
Employed	1,664	2,850	2,948
Unemployed	69	95	133
Not in labor force	797	859	683
Education:			
High school graduate or less	950	816	819
Some college, no degree	1,028	1,566	1,671
Bachelor’s degree or more	552	1,421	1,274
Personal income (median)	$45,530	$61,350	$50,110
Receives public assistance[1]	354	311	343

— = Not available. (1) Includes Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, and food stamps (SNAP).

Employment Status of Veterans With Service-Connected Disabilities, 2021

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Aug. 2021

Veteran status, presence of disability, and period of service	Employed (thous.)			Unemployed (thous.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total veterans	**8,083**	**7,015**	**1,068**	**309**	**279**	**30**
With service-connected disability	2,340	2,031	309	83	74	9
Without service-connected disability	5,272	4,603	669	226	205	21
Gulf War era, total	5,717	4,848	868	199	178	20
With service-connected disability	2,016	1,734	282	60	52	8
Without service-connected disability	3,354	2,838	516	139	126	12
Gulf War era II	3,589	3,040	549	118	103	15
With service-connected disability	1,438	1,228	210	47	39	8
Without service-connected disability	1,914	1,611	303	71	64	7

Veteran status, presence of disability, and period of service	Employed (thous.)			Unemployed (thous.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Gulf War era I	2,128	1,808	319	81	75	5
With service-connected disability	578	506	72	12	12	NA
Without service-connected disability	1,440	1,227	212	68	63	5
WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam era	850	813	37	26	26	NA
With service-connected disability	149	147	2	6	6	NA
Without service-connected disability	662	634	28	20	20	NA
Other service periods	1,516	1,354	163	84	75	9
With service-connected disability	175	150	25	17	16	1
Without service-connected disability	1,256	1,130	126	67	59	9

Veteran status, presence of disability, and period of service	Unemployment rate (%)			Not in labor force (thous.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total veterans	**3.7%**	**3.8%**	**2.7%**	**9,646**	**8,825**	**821**
With service-connected disability	3.4	3.5	2.8	2,450	2,226	224
Without service-connected disability	4.1	4.3	3.0	6,755	6,223	532
Gulf War era, total	3.4	3.5	2.3	1,796	1,385	410
With service-connected disability	2.9	2.9	2.8	895	729	166
Without service-connected disability	4.0	4.3	2.3	779	570	209
Gulf War era II	3.2	3.3	2.7	975	764	211
With service-connected disability	3.2	3.1	3.7	553	439	114
Without service-connected disability	3.6	3.8	2.3	369	275	94
Gulf War era I	3.6	4.0	1.6	821	622	199
With service-connected disability	2.1	2.4	NA	342	290	52

Veteran status, presence of disability, and period of service	Unemployment rate (%)			Not in labor force (thous.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Without service-connected disability	4.5	4.9	2.4	410	295	115
WWII, Korean War, and Vietnam era	3.0	3.1	NA	5,515	5,327	188
With service-connected disability	3.9	4.0	NA	1,206	1,187	19
Without service-connected disability	2.9	3.1	NA	4,090	3,930	159
Other service periods	5.2	5.2	5.4	2,335	2,112	222
With service-connected disability	8.7	9.6	NA	349	311	38
Without service-connected disability	5.1	4.9	6.3	1,887	1,723	164

NA = Not available. **Note:** Veterans in survey were on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (Sept. 2001-present), Gulf War era I (Aug. 1990-Aug. 2001), Vietnam era (Aug. 1964-Apr. 1975), Korean War (July 1950-Jan. 1955), World War II (Dec. 1941-Dec. 1946), and other service periods. Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified in the most recent period only. A service-connected disability is a health condition or impairment caused or made worse by military service.

Nations With Largest Armed Forces, 2021

Source: *The Military Balance 2022,* International Institute for Strategic Studies, published by Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis, UK
(ranked by active-duty troop strength as of 2021)

Rank	Country	Active troops (thous.)	Reserve troops (thous.)	Defense expend. (mil)	Tanks (MBT) (army only)
1.	China	2,035	510	207,340	5,400
2.	India	1,460	1,155	65,079	3,690
3.	United States	1,395	843	754,019	2,645
4.	North Korea	1,280	600	—	3,500+
5.	Russia	900	2,000	45,802	2,927
6.	Pakistan	652	0	10,393	2,487
7.	Iran	610	350	25,002	1,513+
8.	South Korea	555	3,100	46,650	2,074
9.	Vietnam	482	5,000	6,345	1,383
10.	Egypt	439	479	4,824	2,480

Rank	Country	Active troops (thous.)	Reserve troops	Defense expend. (mil)	Tanks (MBT) (army only)
11.	Indonesia	396	400	8,399	103
12.	Brazil	367	1,340	21,752	296
13.	Thailand	361	200	7,273	370
14.	Myanmar (Burma)	356	0	2,299	195+
15.	Turkey	355	379	10,160	2,378
16.	Saudi Arabia	257	0	46,667	1,010
17.	Colombia	256	35	5,970	0
18.	Sri Lanka	255	6	1,529	62
19.	Japan	247	56	49,254	579
20.	Mexico	216	82	6,760	0
21.	France	203	41	59,342	222
22.	Eritrea	202	120	—	270
23.	Ukraine	196	900	4,269	858
24.	Morocco	196	150	6,349	656
25.	Iraq	193	0	7,352	391+
26.	Germany	183	30	56,051	284
27.	Israel	170	465	20,299	400
28.	Syria	169	0	—	0
29.	Taiwan	169	1,657	16,214	650
30.	Afghanistan	165	0	1,880	0

Rank	Country	Cruisers/ frigates/ destroyers	Submarines	Combat aircraft (air force only) FGA	FTR
1.	China	3C/45F/36D*	59	972+	517
2.	India	17F/10D*	17	500	61
3.	United States	24C/21F/68D*	67	1,055	261
4.	North Korea	2F	71	30	401+
5.	Russia	4C/16F/11D*	49	427+	185
6.	Pakistan	8F	8	217	151
7.	Iran	0	17	90	182+
8.	South Korea	3C/17F/6D	19	347	174
9.	Vietnam	0	8	72	0
10.	Egypt	11F	8	274	32
11.	Indonesia	7F	4	40	9
12.	Brazil	7F	5	24	49

Rank	Country	Cruisers/ frigates/ destroyers	Submarines	Combat aircraft (air force only)	
				FGA	FTR
13.	Thailand	7F*	0	11	76
14.	Myanmar (Burma)	5F	1	6	63
15.	Turkey	16F	12	279	27
16.	Saudi Arabia	6F	0	222	81
17.	Colombia	0	4	22	0
18.	Sri Lanka	1F	0	1	5
19.	Japan	4C/6F/35D*	22	116	201
20.	Mexico	1F	0	0	5
21.	France	18F/3D*	8	161	47
22.	Eritrea	0	0	2	8
23.	Ukraine	1F	0	14	70
24.	Morocco	3F	0	49	22
25.	Iraq	0	0	34	0
26.	Germany	8F/3D	6	0	138
27.	Israel	0	5	309	0
28.	Syria	0	0	79	55
29.	Taiwan	22F/4D	4	191	216
30.	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0

— = Not available. * = Navy with aircraft carrier(s), as follows: China 2, France 1, India 1, Japan 4, Russia 1, Thailand 1, U.S. 11. FGA = Fighter, ground attack. FTR = Fighter. MBT = Main battle tank.

U.S. Anti-Terrorism Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), 2008-21

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense

(fiscal-year enacted funding, in billions; annual average troop levels, in thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total: OCO designated funding	**$187**	**$146**	**$163**	**$159**	**$115**	**$82**	**$85**
Op. Inherent Resolve[2]	148	94	62	45	10	3	1
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3]	39	52	101	114	105	79	84
European	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Deterrence Initiative/non-war							
Base requirements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total: OCO troop levels	**187**	**185**	**180**	**145**	**99**	**63**	**37**
Op. Inherent Resolve[2]	154	141	96	47	9	0	0
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3]	33	44	84	98	90	63	37

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total: OCO designated funding	**$63**	**$59**	**$82**	**$83**	**$69**	**$71[1]**	**$70**
Op. Inherent Resolve[2]	5	5	14	13	14	7	7
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3]	54	44	46	47	45	17	13
European Deterrence Initiative/non-war	2	2	4	6	7	6	5
Base requirements	2	8	18	17	2	6	17
Total: OCO troop levels	**13**	**14**	**14**	**24**	**26**	**22***	—
Op. Inherent Resolve[2]	3	4	6	6	11	7	—
Op. Freedom's Sentinel[3]	10	10	8	18	16	15	—

NA = Not applicable. * = Requested. — = Not available. (1) Total includes $35 bil of in-theater and U.S. stateside costs attributed to individual operations for previous years and excludes funding associated with border security and hurricane reconstruction efforts. (2) Includes Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Inherent Resolve, and other activities in Iraq and Syria. (3) Includes Operations Enduring Freedom and Freedom's Sentinel, both in Afghanistan.

Conventional Arms Transfer Agreements With the World by Supplier, 2010-21

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); as of Mar. 14, 2022

(SIPRI trend-indicator values [TIVs] in millions of current U.S. dollars; ranked by 2010-21 totals)

Supplier	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
United States	$8,074	$8,943	$9,053	$7,504	$9,602	$9,932
Russia	6,187	8,679	8,177	7,926	5,495	5,942
France	874	2,223	1,298	1,769	1,754	2,214
China	1,475	1,266	1,517	2,056	1,302	1,798
Germany	2,671	1,314	757	796	1,797	1,769
United Kingdom	1,157	1,055	929	1,608	1,651	1,179
Italy	538	945	759	873	672	676
Israel	640	545	458	419	396	789
Spain	262	938	251	439	953	966
Netherlands	370	546	886	388	645	475
South Korea	198	350	224	371	220	94
Total	**25,775**	**30,021**	**27,978**	**27,240**	**27,231**	**28,649**

Supplier	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010-21
United States	$9,864	$11,909	$9,824	$10,923	$9,233	$10,613	$115,475
Russia	6,836	6,234	7,097	5,531	3,686	2,744	74,535
France	2,075	2,343	1,996	3,713	2,484	3,954	26,698
China	2,438	1,601	1,306	1,504	775	1,085	18,121
Germany	2,509	1,948	1,073	1,000	1,217	914	17,765
United Kingdom	1,394	1,173	704	957	556	601	12,964
Italy	618	774	496	351	847	1,717	9,267
Israel	1,463	1,268	704	349	400	606	8,036
Spain	471	817	704	303	962	612	7,677
Netherlands	485	1,050	462	253	478	299	6,337
South Korea	477	742	1,056	694	778	566	5,770
Total	**31,479**	**31,878**	**27,326**	**27,501**	**23,679**	**25,637**	**334,391**

Note: SIPRI data on arms transfers relate to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons, using TIV. TIV is based on the known unit production costs of a core set of weapons and is intended to represent the transfer of military resources rather than the financial value of the transfer. A weapon that has been in service in another armed force is valued at 40% of a new weapon. A significantly refurbished or modified used weapon is valued at 66% of that of a new weapon. Total includes suppliers/countries not shown here.

U.S. Foreign Military Sales, 1950-2021

Source: Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), Dept. of Defense

Listed are sales of military articles, services, and/or training to foreign governments and international

organizations through the DSCA-administered Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program for the Dept. of Defense. Transfers may in some cases be completed through grants/leases.

(in millions)

	1950-2016	2020	2021
North America	**$11,359.0**	**$462.4**	**$2,634.6**
Canada	9,469.8	517.4	2,555.8
Mexico	1,873.3	–60.1	78.8
South America	**12,205.6**	**213.4**	**809.4**
Argentina	757.6	37.0	6.2
Brazil	2,497.2	19.3	101.7
Chile	1,311.5	39.6	585.6
Colombia	2,908.8	62.9	71.6
Asia and Australia	**449,358.2**	**33,037.0**	**17,323.0**
Afghanistan	8,020.3	1,071.5	1,263.9
Australia	32,359.8	1,718.4	937.5
India	8,449.1	3,363.7	320.2
Iraq	17,192.2	367.8	386.4
Israel	42,064.8	1,058.8	1,478.5
Japan	28,554.8	1,982.6	3,903.5
Kuwait	16,520.9	908.5	1,256.7
New Zealand	637.3	991.8	58.6
Pakistan	10,357.0	146.2	73.2
Philippines	1,823.4	140.0	90.3
Saudi Arabia	139,883.3	1,175.2	1,564.8
Singapore	9,209.6	1,291.3	24.8
South Korea	35,598.1	2,124.1	1,902.0
Taiwan	30,019.1	11,777.4	2,678.0
United Arab Emirates	22,896.2	3,568.0	359.7
Europe	**$149,031.4**	**$10,545.4**	**$10,957.1**
Denmark	4,108.2	154.4	35.2
Finland	4,932.9	24.8	90.6
France	5,762.6	246.3	1,516.4
Germany	16,965.7	501.5	1,097.4
Greece	14,212.3	408.1	314.6
Hungary	181.9	13.6	515.1
Italy	4,484.6	151.6	935.6
Netherlands	13,214.4	451.0	522.2

Norway	6,246.4	242.4	36.8
Poland	5,488.0	4,709.5	126.6
Romania	704.6	768.2	986.4
Ukraine	405.8	510.6	333.1
United Kingdom	27,640.8	440.8	2,861.1
Africa	**45,400.1**	**606.3**	**5,403.2**
Chad	37.5	3.3	2.3
Djibouti	47.5	1.4	4.8
Egypt	38,199.0	783.0	2,027.9
Kenya	346.1	6.8	5.8
Liberia	73.1	0.0	3.2
Morocco	5,139.0	4,538.6	53.5
Senegal	37.0	0.3	2.5
Tunisia	1,375.9	58.7	175.5
World total	**704,759.4**	**50,781.5**	**34,809.7**

Note: Regional subtotals include countries not listed.

Leading Defense Contract Recipients, 2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; Federal Procurement Data System, U.S. General Services Administration

Listed are the 50 companies or organizations receiving the largest dollar volume of prime contract awards from the U.S. Dept. of Defense during fiscal year 2020 (Oct. 1, 2020-Sept. 30, 2021).

Rank	Recipient	Funds awarded
1.	Lockheed Martin Corp.	$40,336,310,175
2.	The Boeing Co.	22,190,742,309
3.	Raytheon Technologies Corp.	20,595,230,252
4.	General Dynamics Corp.	17,287,598,045
5.	Pfizer Inc.	13,318,201,850
6.	Northrop Grumman Corp.	12,722,257,359
7.	Humana Inc.	7,144,989,966
8.	ModernaTX, Inc.	6,911,459,855
9.	L3Harris Technologies, Inc.	6,137,239,263
10.	Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.	5,997,392,071
11.	Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc	5,565,000,000
12.	Analytic Services Inc.	4,390,564,828
13.	Leidos Holdings, Inc.	3,770,110,929
14.	BAE Systems PLC	3,765,881,303
15.	Centene Corp.	3,217,755,179

16.	Bechtel Corp	2,991,667,661
17.	General Electric Co.	2,982,103,685
18.	McKesson Corp.	2,969,796,176
19.	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	2,815,839,161
20.	Bell Boeing Joint Project Office	2,470,233,928
21.	Science Applications International Corp.	2,445,495,694
22.	KBR, Inc.	2,390,789,435
23.	Amentum Services, Inc.	2,273,701,151
24.	Booz Allen Hamilton Holding Corp.	2,243,557,274
25.	Oshkosh Corp.	2,203,382,952
26.	AstraZeneca plc	$2,150,219,559
27.	General Atomics	2,129,021,123
28.	AmerisourceBergen Corp	2,025,789,670
29.	Eli Lilly and Co.	1,913,730,000
30.	Abbott Laboratories	1,773,844,422
31.	Fluor Corp.	1,762,010,927
32.	CACI International Inc.	1,513,127,717
33.	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	1,487,035,437
34.	Vectrus Systems Corp.	1,420,352,760
35.	Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	1,264,255,926
36.	Sierra Nevada Corp.	1,223,761,515
37.	Johns Hopkins University	1,214,182,748
38.	Merck & Co. Inc.	1,208,080,503
39.	Massachusetts Institute of Tech.	1,151,873,723
40.	Ministry of Defense	1,130,173,537
41.	Leonardo S.p.A.	1,120,397,533
42.	The Aerospace Corp.	1,035,064,907
43.	Textron Inc.	987,797,133
44.	The British Petroleum Co. plc	983,217,429
45.	The MITRE Corp.	968,949,315
46.	Peraton Solutions Inc.	955,217,553
47.	United Launch Alliance, L.L.C.	948,992,110
48.	BAE Systems Holdings Inc.	938,792,802
49.	L-3 Communications Vertex Aerospace LLC	902,712,346
50.	Dell Technologies Inc.	857,839,463

U.S. Military Awards in Selected Wars and Conflicts

Source: U.S. Army Human Resources Command, U.S. Dept. of Defense; Congressional Medal of Honor Society

Award	Civil War	WWI	WWII	Korea

Medal of Honor (MOH)	1,523	132	473	147
Distinguished Service Cross	NA	6,428	4,710	734
Silver Star	NA	NA	73,654	10,061
Legion of Merit	NA	NA	20,273	NA
Distinguished Flying Cross	NA	NA	126,318	NA
Soldier’s Medal	NA	NA	12,485	581
Bronze Star (total)	NA	NA	395,408	30,359
Purple Heart	NA	NA	NA	NA
Air Medal (total)	NA	NA	1,166,471	0
Army Commendation (total)	NA	NA	0	0

Award	Vietnam	Gulf War	Afghanistan[1]	Iraq[2]
Medal of Honor (MOH)	267	0	20	8
Distinguished Service Cross	1,066	0	29	18
Silver Star	21,634	75	411	376
Legion of Merit	10,356	158	245	185
Distinguished Flying Cross	21,697	108	61	121
Soldier’s Medal	5,402	43	210	117
Bronze Star (total)	719,971	28,857	73,000	115,927
Purple Heart	220,527	504	9,468	22,626
Air Medal (total)	1,039,125	6,399	20,447	23,531
Army Commendation (total)	837,040	81,979	193,167	411,123

NA = Not available or applicable. **Note:** Numbers for the individual decorations shown here represent only those awards that were properly processed and reported to Dept. of the Army Headquarters. The actual number of individual decorations awarded under combat conditions, when award approval authority is delegated to field commanders, cannot be stated with absolute certainty. Numbers here reflect the current statistics recorded by the Military Awards Branch, as of Aug. 5, 2021, unless noted, except for MOH, which was reported by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society as of Aug. 10, 2022. (1) Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Freedom’s Sentinel. May include awards for actions related to operations but occurring outside of Afghanistan. As of Dec. 10, 2019. (2) Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Inherent Resolve. May include awards for actions related to operations but occurring in other nations, including Syria. As of Dec. 10, 2019.

Medal of Honor

Source: Congressional Medal of Honor Society; U.S. Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Sept. 3, 2022)

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for individual bravery in the U.S. On Dec. 21, 1861, Pres.

Abraham Lincoln signed a bill to create the Navy Medal of Honor. Lincoln, on July 14, 1862, approved a resolution providing for the presentation of Medals of Honor to enlisted men of the Army and Voluntary Forces. The law was amended on Mar. 3, 1863, so that officers as well as enlisted men were eligible. The first Army Medals of Honor were awarded on Mar. 25, 1863; the first Navy medals went to sailors and Marines on Apr. 3, 1863.

The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the armed forces, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against any enemy of the U.S.; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the U.S. is not a belligerent party.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his or her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of service is required, and each recommendation for award of this decoration is considered on the standard of extraordinary merit.

Prior to World War I, the 2,625 Army Medal of Honor awards up to that time were reviewed to determine which met new stringent criteria. The Army removed 911 names from the list, most of them former members of a Civil War volunteer infantry group who had been induced to extend their enlistments when they were promised the medal. However, the medal was restored to Dr. Mary Walker in 1977 and to Buffalo Bill Cody and seven other scouts in 1989.

Medal of Honor Recipients From Recent Conflicts

Honoree	Rank[1]	Branch of service	Date of action	Date of award
Somalia Campaign				
Gordon, Gary I.*	Master Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/1993	5/23/1994
Shughart, Randall D.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	10/3/1993	5/23/1994
War in Iraq				
Atkins, Travis W.*	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	6/1/2007	3/27/2019
Bellavia, David G.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	11/10/2004	6/25/2019
Cashe, Alwyn C.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	10/17/2005	12/16/2021
Dunham, Jason L.*	Corporal	USMC	4/14/2004	1/11/2007
McGinnis, Ross A.*	Pvt. First Class/Specialist*	U.S. Army	12/4/2006	6/5/2008
Monsoor, Michael A.*	Petty Officer Second Class	U.S. Navy	9/29/2006	4/8/2008
Payne, Thomas P.	Sgt. Major	U.S. Army	10/22/2015	9/11/2020
Smith, Paul R.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	4/4/2003	4/5/2005
War in Afghanistan				
Byers, Edward C., Jr.	Senior Chief	U.S. Navy	12/8-9/2012	2/29/2016
Carpenter, William Kyle	Lance Cpl.	USMC	11/21/2010	6/19/2014
Carter, Ty M.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/2009	8/26/2013
Celiz, Christopher A.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	7/12/2018	12/16/2021
Chapman, John A.*	Technical Sgt.	USAF	3/4/2002	8/22/2018
Giunta, Salvatore A.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/25/2007	11/16/2010
Groberg, Florent A.	Capt.	U.S. Army	8/8/2012	11/12/2015
Meyer, Dakota	Sgt.	USMC	9/8/2009	9/15/2011
Miller, Robert J.*	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	1/25/2008	10/6/2010
Monti, Jared C.*	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	6/21/2006	9/17/2009
Murphy, Michael P.*	Lt.	U.S. Navy	6/28/2005	10/22/2007
Petry, Leroy A.	Sgt. First Class	U.S. Army	5/26/2008	7/12/2011
Pitts, Ryan M.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	7/13/2008	7/21/2014
Plumlee, Earl D.	Master Sgt.	U.S. Army	8/28/2013	12/16/2021
Romesha, Clinton L.	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	10/3/2009	2/11/2013
Shurer, Ronald J., II	Staff Sgt.	U.S. Army	4/6/2008	10/1/2018
Slabinski, Britt K.	Master Chief	U.S. Navy	3/4/2002	5/24/2018
Swenson, William D.	Capt.	U.S. Army	9/8/2009	10/15/2013
White, Kyle J.	Sgt.	U.S. Army	11/9/2007	5/13/2014
Williams, Matthew O.	Master Sgt.	U.S. Army	4/6/2008	10/30/2019

* = Awarded posthumously. (1) Rank at date of award.

Other Selected Awards

Source: The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army; Navy Department Awards Web Service; Air Force Personnel Center

Distinguished Service Cross

Established by Congress July 9, 1918, on recommendation of Gen. John J. “Black Jack” Pershing, and awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades. The Navy Cross and Air Force Cross are equivalent.

Silver Star

Third-highest military combat honor. An earlier version of this award, the Citation Star, was established by Congress on July 19, 1918, and retroactively awarded to soldiers for “gallantry in action,” back to the Spanish-American War. The Silver Star medal replaced the Citation Star in 1932 and is awarded for gallantry in action which, while of a lesser degree than that required for award of the Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, and awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards are made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement, not sustained operational activities against an armed enemy. Initial awards were given to persons who made record-breaking long-distance and endurance flights or who set altitude records.

Soldier’s Medal

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, to recognize acts of heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. The same degree of heroism is required as for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The performance must have

involved personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy. Awards are not made solely on the basis of having saved a life.

Bronze Star

Established by executive order Feb. 4, 1944, largely to raise the morale of ground troops in WWII, on the recommendation of Gen. George C. Marshall. It is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the U.S. military, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service not involving participation in aerial flight.

Purple Heart

The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by Gen. George Washington on Aug. 7, 1782. Following the American Revolution, the badge fell into disuse until 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. During WWII, the Order of the Purple Heart was awarded for both wounds received in action and for meritorious service. Following the introduction of the Legion of Merit, the Purple Heart was awarded only for combat wounds. Today, it is awarded to any armed forces member who, while serving with the U.S. Armed Services, has been wounded or killed, or who has died or may hereafter die after being wounded in action against an enemy of the U.S. or in an armed conflict in which the U.S. or friendly foreign forces are engaged; as the result of an act of any hostile foreign force; as a result of an international terrorist attack against the U.S. or a friendly foreign nation; or as a result of military operations outside the U.S. as part of a peacekeeping force. Wounds must be inflicted directly by enemy action, including while held as a prisoner of war or while being taken captive.

U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Insignia

Source: Dept. of the Army, Dept. of the Navy, Dept. of the Air Force, U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Army

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing (1860-1948), the only person to have held this rank while living, was authorized to prescribe his own insignia but never wore in excess of four stars. Congress established the rank in 1799 to be bestowed on George Washington; Washington was finally promoted to the rank by joint resolution of Congress, approved by Pres. Gerald Ford, Oct. 19, 1976.

General of the Army—Five silver stars fastened together in a circle and the coat of arms of the U.S. in gold color metal with shield and crest enameled. Reserved for wartime use only.

Rank	Insignia
General of the Army*	Five silver stars
General	Four silver stars
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars
Major General	Two silver stars
Brigadier General	One silver star
Colonel	Silver eagle
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf
Major	Gold oak leaf
Captain	Two silver bars
First Lieutenant	One silver bar
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar

Warrant Officers

Grade Five—Silver bar with enamel black line.
Grade Four—Silver bar with 4 enamel black squares.
Grade Three—Silver bar with 3 enamel black squares.
Grade Two—Silver bar with 2 enamel black squares.
Grade One—Silver bar with 1 enamel black square.

Noncommissioned Officers

Sergeant Major of the Army (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs, with a U.S. coat of arms centered on the chevrons, flanked by 2 stars—1 star on each side of the eagle. Also distinctive red-and-white shield collar insignia.

Command Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star with a wreath around the star between the chevrons and arcs.

Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star between the chevrons and arcs.
First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a lozenge between the chevrons and arcs.
Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs.
Sergeant First Class (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 arcs.
Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 arc.
Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons.
Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons.

Specialists

Specialist (E-4)—Eagle device only.

Other Enlisted

Private First Class (E-3)—One chevron above 1 arc.
Private (E-2)—One chevron.
Private (E-1)—None.

*Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Air Force

Insignia for Air Force officers are identical to those of the Army. Insignia for enlisted personnel are worn on both sleeves and consist of 1 star and an appropriate number of rockers. Chevrons appear above 5 rockers for the top three noncommissioned officer ranks, as follows (in ascending order): Master Sergeant, 1 chevron; Senior Master Sergeant, 2 chevrons; Chief Master Sergeant, 3 chevrons. The insignia of the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force has 3 chevrons and a wreath around the star design, while the Command Chief Master Sergeant insignia features an additional star. General of the Air Force is reserved for wartime use only.

Navy

The following stripes are worn on the lower sleeves of the Service Dress Blue uniform. They are of gold embroidery.

Rank	Insignia
Fleet Admiral*	1 two inch with 4 one-half inch
Admiral	1 two inch with 3 one-half inch
Vice Admiral	1 two inch with 2 one-half inch
Rear Admiral (upper half)	1 two inch with 1 one-half inch

Rear Admiral (lower half)	1 two inch
Captain	4 one-half inch
Commander	3 one-half inch
Lieutenant Commander	2 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch between
Lieutenant	2 one-half inch
Lieutenant (jr. grade)	1 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch above
Ensign	1 one-half inch
Warrant Officer W-5	1/2" stripe under 1/8" blue strip with 1 break
Warrant Officer W-4	1/2" stripe with 1 break
Warrant Officer W-3	1/2" stripe with 2 breaks, 2" apart
Warrant Officer W-2	1/2" stripe with 3 breaks, 2" apart

Enlisted personnel (noncommissioned petty officers)—Rating badge worn on the upper left sleeve consisting of a spread eagle, appropriate number of chevrons, and centered specialty mark.

* = Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Marine Corps

Marine Corps' distinctive cap and collar ornament is the Marine Corps emblem—a combination of the American eagle, a globe, and an anchor. Marine Corps and Army officer insignia are similar. Marine Corps enlisted insignia, although basically similar to the Army's, feature crossed rifles beneath the chevrons. Marine Corps enlisted rank insignia are as follows:

Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (E-9)—Same as Sergeant Major (below) but with Marine Corps emblem in the center with a 5-pointed star on both sides of the emblem.

Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a 5-pointed star in the center.

Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a bursting bomb insignia in the center.

First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with a diamond in the middle.

Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.

Gunnery Sergeant (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.

Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 rocker with crossed rifles in the middle.

Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons above crossed rifles.

Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons above crossed rifles.

Lance Corporal (E-3)—One chevron above crossed rifles.

Private First Class (E-2)—One chevron.

Private (E-1)—None.

Coast Guard

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with certain minor changes such as the officer cap insignia. The Coast Guard shield is worn on both sleeves of officers and on the right sleeve of all enlisted personnel.

Federal Service Academies

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY. Founded 1802. Awards B.S. degree and Army commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usma.edu

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. Founded 1845. Awards B.S. degree and Navy or Marine Corps commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usna.edu

U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO. Founded 1954. Awards B.S. degree and Air Force commission for a 6-year service obligation. **Website:** www.usafa.af.mil

U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT. Founded 1876. Awards B.S. degree and Coast Guard commission for a 5-year service obligation. **Website:** www.cga.edu

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY. Founded 1943. Awards B.S. degree; a license as a deck, engineer, or dual officer; and a U.S. Naval Reserve commission. Service obligations vary according to options taken by the graduate. Website: www.usmma.edu

Casualties in Principal Wars of the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Data prior to World War I are based on incomplete records in many cases. Casualty data are confined to dead and wounded personnel and, therefore, exclude personnel captured or missing in action who were subsequently returned to military control.

CASUALTIES

	Branch of service	Number serving	CASUALTIES Battle deaths	Other deaths	Wounds not mortal[1]	Total[2]
	Branch of service	Number serving	Battle deaths	Other deaths	Wounds not mortal[1]	Total[2]
Revolutionary War	**Total**	**184,000 to 250,000[13]**	**4,435**	—	**6,188**	**10,623**
1775-83						
War of 1812	**Total**	**286,730[14]**	**2,260**	—	**4,505**	**6,765**
1812-15	Army	—	1,950	—	4,000	5,950
	Navy	—	265	—	439	704
	Marines	—	45	—	66	111
Mexican War	**Total**	**78,718[14]**	**1,733**	**11,550**	**4,152**	**17,435**
1846-48	Army	—	1,721	11,550	4,102	17,373
	Navy	—	1	—	3	4
	Marines	—	11	—	47	58
	Coast Guard[8]	71 off.	—	—	—	—
Civil War						
1861-65						
Union forces[3]	**Total**	**2,213,363**	**140,414**	**224,097**	**281,881**	**646,392**
	Army	2,128,948[14]	138,154	221,374	280,040	639,568
	Navy	84,415	2,112	2,411	1,710	6,233
	Marines	(in Navy total)	148	312	131	591
	Coast Guard[8]	219 off.	1	—	—	1
Confederate forces (estimate)[3]	**Total**	**600,000 to 1.5 mil**	**74,524**	**59,297**	—	**133,821**
Spanish-American War	**Total**	**306,760**	**385**	**2,061**	**1,662**	**4,108**
1898	Army[9]	280,564	369	2,061	1,594	4,024
	Navy	22,875	10	—	47	57
	Marines	3,321	6	—	21	27
	Coast Guard[8]	660	0	—	—	—
World War I	**Total**	**4,734,991**	**53,402**	**63,114**	**204,002**	**320,518**
Apr. 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918	Army[10]	4,057,101	50,510	55,868	193,663	300,041
	Navy	599,051	431	6,856	819	8,106
	Marines	78,839	2,461	390	9,520	12,371

			CASUALTIES			
	Branch of service	**Number serving**	**Battle deaths**	**Other deaths**	**Wounds not mortal[1]**	**Total[2]**
	Coast Guard	8,835	30	81	—	111
World War II[4]	**Total**	**16,112,566**	**291,557**	**113,842**	**670,846**	**1,076,245**
Dec. 7, 1941-Dec. 31, 1946	Army[11]	11,260,000	234,874	83,400	565,861	884,135
	Navy[12]	4,183,466	36,950	25,664	37,778	100,392
	Marines	669,100	19,733	4,778	67,207	91,718
	Coast Guard	241,093	574	1,343	—	1,917
Korean War[5]	**Total**	**5,720,000**	**33,739**	**2,835**	**103,284**	**139,858**
June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953	Army	2,834,000	27,731	2,125	77,596	107,452
	Navy	1,177,000	503	154	1,576	2,233
	Marines	424,000	4,267	242	23,744	28,253
	Air Force	1,285,000	1,238	314	368	1,920
	Coast Guard	44,143	—	—	—	—
Vietnam War[6]	**Total**	**8,744,000**	**47,434**	**10,786**	**153,303**	**211,523**
Aug. 4, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973	Army	4,368,000	30,963	7,261	96,802	135,026
	Navy	1,842,000	1,631	935	4,178	6,744
	Marines	794,000	13,095	1,749	51,392	66,236
	Air Force	1,740,000	1,745	841	931	3,517
	Coast Guard	8,000	7	2	60	69
Persian Gulf War	**Total**	**2,225,000**	**147**	**235**	**467**	**849**
1991	Army	782,000	98	126	354	578
	Navy	669,000	5	50	12	67
	Marines	213,000	24	44	92	160
	Air Force	561,000	20	15	9	44
	Coast Guard	400	—	—	—	—
Iraq War[7]	**Total**	**269,363[15]**	**3,519**	**973**	**32,292**	**36,784**
Mar. 19, 2003-Dec. 15, 2011	Army	99,664[15]	2,574	727	22,543	25,844
	Navy	61,018[15]	63	49	672	784

		CASUALTIES			
Branch of service	**Number serving**	**Battle deaths**	**Other deaths**	**Wounds not mortal[1]**	**Total[2]**
Marines	66,166[15]	852	171	8,625	9,648
Air Force	42,515[15]	29	26	452	507
Coast Guard	1,250[15]	1	—	1	2

— = Not available. Off. = Officers. **Note:** As of Aug. 2022, there were 1,845 battle deaths, 503 non-hostile deaths, and 20,149 wounded in Op. Enduring Freedom (Oct. 7, 2001-Dec. 31, 2014), mostly in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf area; 77 battle deaths, 30 non-hostile deaths, and 620 wounded in Operation Freedom's Sentinel (Jan. 1, 2015-Aug. 30, 2021) in Afghanistan, including 13 killed in attack on Kabul's airport in Aug. 2021 during U.S. withdrawal; 20 battle deaths, 87 non-hostile deaths, and 272 wounded in Operation Inherent Resolve (Aug. 8, 2014-) against ISIS in Iraq and Syria. (1) Marine Corps data for Iraq War, World War II, Spanish-American War, and prior wars represent the number of individuals wounded, whereas all other data in this column represent the total number (incidence) of wounds. (2) Totals for all branches do not include categories for which no data are listed. (3) From the final report of the Provost Marshal General, 1863-66. Authoritative statistics for the Confederate forces are not available. In addition, an estimated 26,000-31,000 Confederate personnel died in Union prisons. New estimates published in *Civil War History* in 2012 recalculated the death toll for both sides and determined that it was 20% higher than previously thought, at 750,000. (4) Data are for Dec. 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1946, when hostilities were officially terminated by presidential proclamation; few battle deaths or wounds not mortal were incurred after Japanese acceptance of Allied peace terms on Aug. 14, 1945. Numbers serving Dec. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1945: Total—14,903,213; Army—10,420,000; Navy—3,883,520; Marine Corps—599,693. (5) As a result of an ongoing Dept. of Defense review of available Korean War casualty record information, updates have been made to previously reported figures for battle deaths and other deaths. (6) Number serving Aug. 5, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973 (date of cease-fire). Includes casualties incurred in Mayaguez incident. Wounds not mortal exclude 150,341 persons not requiring hospital care. (7) Military deaths during the invasion phase, which ended Apr. 30, 2003, totaled 115 combat-related and 23 other. (8) Then known as the U.S. Revenue Cutter Services, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard. (9) Number serving Apr. 21-Aug. 13, 1898, while dead and wounded data are for May 1-Aug. 31, 1898. Active hostilities ceased on Aug. 13, 1898, but the U.S. and Spain did not exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace until Apr. 11, 1899. (10) Includes Army Air Forces battle deaths and wounds not mortal, as well as casualties suffered by American forces in northern Russia to Aug. 25, 1919, and in Siberia to Apr. 1, 1920. Other deaths cover Apr. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918. (11) Includes Army Air Forces. (12) Battle deaths and wounds not mortal include casualties incurred in Oct. 1941 due to hostile action. (13) Estimated. (14) As reported by Commissioner of Pensions in his Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1903. (15) Number serving as of Mar. 31, 2003, i.e., does not include numbers of troops deployed since then.

Timeline of Major Wars Since 1066

Norman Conquest 1066-71	William I, duke of Normandy, landed on the English coast near Hastings on Sept. 28, 1066, and defeated Harold II, Saxon king of England, at Battle of Hastings Oct. 14. William crowned king Dec. 25 in Westminster Abbey. Most revolts were suppressed by 1071. **Conquest linked England's interests with those of the continent and led to its rise as a powerful monarchy.**
Crusades 1095-1270/1291	Military expeditions undertaken by **Western European Christians**, usually at the behest of the **papacy**, to recover **Jerusalem** and other Biblical places of pilgrimage from **Muslim** control. In the long term, stimulated trade and flow of ideas between East and West. Pope Urban II called Nov. 27, 1095, for the **First Crusade**; Crusaders took Jerusalem on July 15, 1099, massacred inhabitants, and founded four temporary states: Antioch, Edessa, Jerusalem, and Tripoli. The failed **Second Crusade** was prompted by Muslims' capture of Edessa in 1144. Jerusalem was captured by Ayyubid sultan Saladin on Oct. 2, 1187, leading to the **Third Crusade**, which involved the Holy Roman emperor, Frederick I (Barbarossa); the French king, Philip II (Augustus); and the English king, Richard I (Lion-Heart) but did not lead to a Crusader victory. The **Fourth Crusade** sacked Constantinople on Apr. 13, 1204. The **Fifth Crusade** began with capture of Damietta in Egypt (1219) but failed at Cairo. A **Sixth Crusade** led to the Treaty of Jaffa in 1229, giving Jerusalem to the Crusaders until 1244, when its seizure by the Khwarezmians led to the launch of a **Seventh Crusade**. The last crusade abruptly ended when its leader, French King Louis IX, died in 1270. The last major Crusader stronghold, Acre, was lost on May 18, 1291.
Hundred Years War 1337-1453	Series of armed conflicts over rival claims to the French throne, broken by a number of truces and peace treaties. Edward III declared self king of France in 1338 and invaded, with victories at Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356). **Treaty of Brétigny** signed May 8, 1360, but French king Charles V renewed fighting in 1369. Truce from 1396 until **Henry V** of England invaded in 1415 and **defeated French army at Agincourt**, capturing land north of Loire River, including Paris. **Treaty of Troyes** in 1420 made Henry VI heir of both thrones. The siege of French stronghold Orléans, lifted in 1429 with help from **Joan of Arc**, turned tide in favor of French, who won last battle (1453). **War ended English claims to France, paved way for French absolute monarchy.**
Wars of the Roses 1455-85	Series of dynastic civil wars for the throne in England fought by the **rival houses of Lancaster and York**. Richard, third duke of York, in conflict with the Lancastrian King **Henry VI**, won victories at St. Albans (1455) and Northampton (1460); Richard died at Battle of Wakefield on Dec. 30, 1460, before coronation, leaving his son to become King Edward IV. Henry VI imprisoned in Tower of London, 1465. Edward died in 1483; his brother became **Richard III** after usurping throne from Edward V, nephew. Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of

	Bosworth Field (1485). As Henry VII, he married Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth, 1486, **uniting the houses**.
Thirty Years' War 1618-48	A series of religious and political conflicts involving **most countries of Western Europe**; majority of fighting in Germany, devastating it. Protestants stormed Habsburg palace in the "Defenestration of Prague" (May 23, 1618). Major conflicts included defeat of King Christian IV of Denmark and Norway by Catholic League (1626); victories by Lutheran King Gustav II Adolph of Sweden at Breitenfeld (1631) and Lützen (1632). France, under cardinal and statesman **Richelieu**, chief minister of King Louis XIII, declared war on the Habsburgs in May 1635; defeated Austro-Bavarian army (Aug. 3, 1645), leading to Truce of Ulm. **Peace of Westphalia** signed at Münster on Oct. 24, 1648, bringing peace by recognizing the rulers' sovereignty within their lands and their right to determine the religious beliefs of their subjects.
English Civil Wars 1638-60	Series of conflicts between followers of King Charles (Cavaliers) and of Parliament (Roundheads), over divine right of king versus Parliament's right to control national finances. Presbyterian Scots, allied with Parliament, rioted and in 1640 occupied the northern counties of England. **Oliver Cromwell**, second in command of Parliament's New Model Army, destroyed the king's army at Battle of Naseby (June 14, 1645); first civil war ended May 1646 when Charles surrendered to the Scots. Charles later allied with Scots but was defeated by Cromwell at Preston Aug. 17-19, 1648, and executed Jan. 30, 1649. Parliament abolished monarchy and House of Lords. Cromwell suppressed Irish and Scottish rebellions, was briefly succeeded by son Richard after death (1658). **Charles II restored to the throne** by the "Long Parliament," May 1660.
War of the Spanish Succession 1701-14	War fought by the Grand Alliance (originally England, Netherlands, Denmark, and Austria; later also Portugal), against coalition of France, Spain, and a number of small Italian and German principalities to preserve balance of power after death of Spanish king Charles II. Opened with invasion of Italy, via Venice, by an Austrian army under Prince Eugène of Savoy in May 1701. French forced to withdraw from Netherlands and Italy in 1706 and were finally defeated in 1709 in bloodiest battle of the war at French village of Malplaquet. Treaties of Rastatt and Baden signed in 1714; **Austria given control of Spanish Netherlands, and peace settled between Austria and France**.
War of the Austrian Succession 1740-48	Conflict over rival claims for the **hereditary dominions of the Habsburg family**, following death (1740) of Charles VI, Holy Roman emperor and archduke of Austria. An alliance of Bavaria, France, Spain, Sardinia, Prussia, and Saxony fought against Austria, allied with Holland and Great Britain. King Frederick the Great of Prussia captured Silesia from Austria in the First (1740-42) and Second (1744-45) Silesian Wars. British king George II defeated French army at Battle of Dettingen am

	Main (June 27, 1743). French conquered Austrian Netherlands (1745-46). Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 18, 1748, **restored most original borders; Prussia became significant force**.
Seven Years' War 1756-63	Worldwide conflicts fought for **control of Germany** and for **supremacy in colonial N America and India**. French defeated British Gen. Edward Braddock in Battle of Monongahela in 1754, leading to formal declaration of **French-Indian War**, May 1756. Frederick II of Prussia invaded Saxony on Aug. 29, 1756; defeated French at Rossbach (1757), Austrians at Leuthen (1757), Russians at Zorndorf (1758). By 1760, British conquered French Canada. Peter III of Russia signed armistice with Prussia, 1762. Treaty of Paris signed Feb. 10, 1763; Peace of Hubertusburg Feb. 15, 1763, between Prussia and Austria. **England emerged as leading world naval power.**
American Revolution 1775-83	Conflict between Great Britain and 13 British colonies in eastern N America. George Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775, and King George III declared colonies traitors on Aug. 23. **Declaration of Independence of colonies adopted July 4, 1776.** France recognized the colonies' independence Feb. 6, 1778, followed by Spain on June 21, 1779; both pledged support. French fleet drove British fleet under Adm. Thomas Graves from Chesapeake Bay on Sept. 5, 1781. French and Americans laid siege to Yorktown, VA, Sept. 28-Oct. 19, forcing British Gen. Cornwallis to surrender. **Treaty of Paris** (Sept. 3, 1783) recognized U.S. independence.
Wars of French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars 1792-1815	Large-scale wars fought between France and two multinational coalitions. France declared war on the Austrian part of the Holy Roman Empire, Apr. 20, 1792. Newly created French Republic declared war on monarchs of Britain and Holland, Feb. 1, 1793, and of Spain, Mar. 7. **Napoleon Bonaparte** defeated Austria in N Italy (1796-97), captured Egypt from Britain (1798-99; Battle of the Pyramids, July 21, 1798), and became First Consul after coup d'état of Nov. 9-10, 1799. French Grande Armée later swept through Europe using innovative and aggressive tactics. French navy defeated by British under Adm. Horatio Nelson at **Trafalgar** (Oct. 21, 1805), but Napoleon defeated Austro-Russian forces at Austerlitz (Dec. 2) and controlled most of Europe except Russia and Great Britain by 1808. France suffered its first major defeat by Austria at Aspern-Essling, May 21-22, 1809. **Napoleon invaded Russia**, captured Moscow Sept. 14, 1812, but fled the bitter Russian winter and abandoned Germany after defeat at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19, 1813. Paris captured by Allied armies Mar. 30-31, 1814. Napoleon exiled to Elba May 4 but returned for "Hundred Days" reign, Mar. 20-June 28, 1815; **final defeat at Waterloo** by British and Prussian troops (June 18). **The Bourbon monarchy was restored under Louis XVIII**, and Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria maintained European peace.
Crimean War 1853-56	Conflict between **Russia** and coalition of **Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey for influence over Balkans**

	and the straits between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. Russia destroyed Turkish fleet at Sinope on Nov. 30, 1853. Britain and France declared war in Mar. 1854 and with Turkish troops defeated Russians at Battle of Alma River, Sept. 20. Lord Lucan of Britain prevented Russia from capturing Balaklava on Oct. 25 ("Charge of the Light Brigade" led by Lord Cardigan). Siege of Sevastopol ended when Russia evacuated Sept. 8, 1855. Treaty of Paris signed Mar. 30, 1856; **curbed Russian expansion and loosened European power alignments**.
American Civil War 1861-65	Conflict between the U.S. (the Union) and 11 secessionist Southern states (the Confederate States of America). Union garrison at Fort Sumter in harbor of Charleston, SC, surrendered to Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (Apr. 12-13, 1861). Under Beauregard, 22,000 Confederates repelled 35,000 Union troops under Gen. Irvin McDowell along Bull Run stream near Manassas, VA (July 21). The *Merrimack* (renamed *Virginia*) battled the *Monitor* Mar. 9, 1862. In **Battle of Antietam, MD** (Sept. 17), some 12,000 Northerners and 12,700 Southerners were killed or wounded. Pres. Abraham Lincoln announced **Emancipation Proclamation** Sept. 22. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's 75,000 forces battled 88,000 Union troops under Gen. George Meade at **Gettysburg**, PA, July 1-3, 1863; Lee's army forced across the Potomac R. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at **Appomattox Court House** in Virginia (Apr. 9, 1865). **The Union was preserved and slavery subsequently abolished.**
Franco-Prussian War 1870-71	German states led by Prussia defeated France, seizing Alsace and part of Lorraine. French defeated in several major battles, culminating at **Sedan** Sept. 1, 1870, when Prussian forces decisively defeated the French army and captured emperor Napoleon III. Prussian king William I was made emperor of unified Germany, Jan 18, 1871. **France surrendered** Jan. 28. Final treaty signed May 10; set the stage for later **German imperialistic expansion**.
Spanish-American War 1898	War waged by the U.S. to **liberate Cuba from Spanish rule**. A mysterious explosion, blamed on Spain by American newspapers, sank the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana's harbor (Feb. 15, 1898), killing 260. The U.S. called for Spain's withdrawal from Cuba, and Spain declared war (Apr. 24). William Rufus Shafter led 17,000 U.S. troops from Daiquirí to Santiago de Cuba, taking **San Juan Hill** with help of the Rough Riders under Teddy Roosevelt. Santiago de Cuba surrendered July 17. The Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898) provided for the **independence of Cuba** and the cession by Spain to the U.S. of **Puerto Rico, Guam, and for a $20 mil payment, the Philippine Islands**.
World War I 1914-18	Local European war that grew into a global war involving 32 nations: the Allies and the Associated Powers—28 nations including Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the U.S.—versus the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey,

	and Bulgaria. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia (June 28, 1914). Germany invaded France through Belgium; advance on Paris halted by the French under Gen. Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre at the **First Battle of the Marne**, Sept. 5-12. Germany checked the Russian army at the Battle of Tannenberg, Aug. 26-30. The British suffered 57,470 casualties (19,240 dead) in the opening day of the **First Battle of the Somme** (July 1-Nov. 18, 1916), first of 12 battles that forced Germany back to Hindenburg Line. **U.S. declared war on Germany Apr. 6, 1917.** Russian involvement ended when Bolshevik party seized power on Nov. 7; signed armistice Dec. 15. German offensive halted by U.S. and French troops at **Second Battle of the Marne** (July 15-Aug. 5, 1918), turning point of the war. Allied counteroffensive broke the fortified defensive Hindenburg Line, and an armistice was signed Nov. 11.
World War II 1939-45	Global military conflict stemming from European unrest after World War I and Japan's aggressive expansion into Asia and the Pacific. **War in Europe:** Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact (Aug. 23, 1939) freed Germany and the Soviet Union to attack Poland in Sept. **Britain and France declared war on Germany** Sept. 3. German forces raced through Europe (Apr.-June 1940), captured Paris June 14. **Italy declared war on France and Britain** June 10. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans and N Africa by June 1941. U.S. entered war Dec. 1941. Three million Axis troops invaded Russia June 22, 1941, but Russian counterthrusts stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Aug. 20, 1942-Feb. 2, 1943), and Allies took N Africa (Nov. 8, 1942-May 13, 1943), Italy (July 10, 1943-May 2, 1945). Normandy invaded on **D-Day**, June 6, 1944; Paris liberated Aug. 25. Leaders at Yalta Conference (Feb. 4-11, 1945) discussed defeat and division of Germany into four. Adolf Hitler committed suicide Apr. 30. **Germany surrendered unconditionally** May 7. **War in the Pacific:** Japan invaded China (July 7, 1937), joined alliance with Germany and Italy (Sept. 27, 1940), and signed nonaggression pact with Russia (Apr. 13, 1941); attacked Hawaii's Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941; U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. **Battle of Midway** (June 4-7, 1942) repulsed Japanese advance. Marines landed on Guadalcanal Aug. 7. Navy defeated Japanese fleet at **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 23-26, 1944. B-29 bombing raids on Japan began in Nov. Marines invaded Iwo Jima (Feb. 19-Mar. 16, 1945) with heavy casualties, then Okinawa (Apr. 1-June 21). **U.S. atom bombs dropped** on Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9) and Soviet invasion of Manchuria (Aug. 8) **forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender**; formal surrender on Sept. 2.
Korean War 1950-53	Military struggle fought on the Korean Peninsula between the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (N Korea) and the Republic of Korea (S Korea) that developed into an international war involving China allied with N Korea against the U.S. and other nations under the UN flag. DPRK army crossed the 38th

	parallel and invaded S Korea (June 25, 1950), entering Seoul (June 26). Amphibious assault launched at **Inchon** by Gen. Douglas MacArthur (Sept. 15) helped U.S. forces rout DPRK close to Yalu River by Nov. 24. The Chinese, in counterattack, retook Seoul (Jan. 4, 1951) but were forced back to the 38th parallel by Apr. 22. Armistice was signed (July 27, 1953) by the UN, DPRK, and China, but not ROK, **leaving the peninsula partitioned at about the 38th parallel**.
Vietnam War 1959-75	Struggle primarily in S Vietnam that widened into a war between S Vietnam supported mainly by the U.S. and N Vietnam supported by the USSR and China. Viet Minh, led by Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, formed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Sept. 2, 1945). Colonial power France withdrew after fortress at Dien Bien Phu fell (May 8, 1954). Pres. John F. Kennedy pledged U.S. commitment to S Vietnamese independence Dec. 14, 1961. USS *Maddox* destroyer damaged in **Gulf of Tonkin** (Aug. 2, 1964), prompting Congress to increase involvement. Regular bombing of N Vietnam began (Feb. 24, 1965), and the first U.S. combat ground forces arrived (Mar. 6). N Vietnamese Army siege of **Khe Sanh** (Jan. 21-Apr. 7, 1968) and the **"Tet" offensive** (Jan. 30) aimed to cause insurrection in the S. **My Lai Massacre** by U.S. soldiers of civilians (Mar. 16, 1968) created scandal, fueled U.S. disaffection with war. U.S. forces peaked at 543,400 in Apr. 1969. NVA **"Easter Offensive"** (Mar. 30, 1972) rebuffed, and U.S. responded with aerial bombings in May and Dec. U.S. withdrew after cease-fire, Jan. 1973. **NVA offensive captured Saigon, Apr. 30, 1975, and unified Vietnam under Communist rule.**
Persian Gulf Wars 1991, 2003-10	Conflicts fought principally between Iraq and the U.S. concerning Iraq's influence in the Middle East and its development of weapons of mass destruction. **First Gulf War:** Iraq under dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait Aug. 2, 1990, and annexed it; UN Security Council ordered Iraqi forces to withdraw by Jan. 15, 1991. Beginning Jan. 17, a U.S.-led multinational force (**Operation Desert Storm**) bombed military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. A coordinated air-land offensive (**Operation Desert Sabre**, begun Feb. 24) retook Kuwait City Feb. 26, and permanent cease-fire was signed on Apr. 6. Iraq was ordered to pay reparations to Kuwait, reveal locations of biological and chemical weapons, and eliminate weapons of mass destruction. **Second Gulf War:** The U.S. and UK mistakenly asserted that Iraq was still producing WMDs and posed an imminent threat. The UN passed Resolution 1441, Nov. 8, 2002, warning Iraq of "serious consequences" if it failed to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UN weapons inspectors. Iraq rejected a Mar. 17, 2003, U.S. ultimatum demanding Hussein and his sons leave Iraq. U.S. launched **Operation Iraqi Freedom** Mar. 19, 2003, with support from UK and other allies, but without full UN Security Council support. Baghdad fell Apr. 9, and major combat operations declared over May 1. Hussein was captured Dec. 13, 2003, but guerrilla opposition to U.S. troops

and insurgent violence continued. U.S. combat operations in Iraq formally ended Aug. 31, 2010.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Number and Acreage of Farms by State, 2000, 2021

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm	
State	**2021**	**2000**	**2021**	**2000**	**2021**	**2000**
AL	38.5	47.0	8.2	9.0	213	191
AK	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	810	1,569
AZ	19.0	10.7	26.2	26.9	1,379	2,518
AR	42.0	48.0	14.0	14.6	333	304
CA	69.0	83.1	24.2	28.0	351	337
CO	39.0	30.0	31.8	31.6	815	1,060
CT	5.5	4.2	0.4	0.4	69	86
DE	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.6	230	215
FL	47.5	44.0	9.7	10.4	204	238
GA	41.3	49.1	10.2	10.9	247	223
HI	7.3	5.5	1.1	1.4	151	251
ID	24.6	24.5	11.5	11.9	467	486
IL	70.9	77.0	27.0	27.5	381	357
IN	55.1	63.4	14.8	15.2	269	240
IA	84.9	94.0	30.5	32.5	359	346
KS	58.6	64.5	45.7	47.5	780	736
KY	74.1	90.0	12.9	13.7	174	152
LA	27.4	29.0	8.0	8.0	292	277
ME	7.6	7.1	1.3	1.4	171	190
MD	12.4	12.4	2.0	2.1	161	172
MA	7.2	6.1	0.5	0.5	69	89

State	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm	
	2021	2000	2021	2000	2021	2000
MI	46.0	53.0	9.7	10.2	211	192
MN	67.4	81.0	25.4	27.9	377	344
MS	34.3	42.0	10.4	11.2	303	266
MO	95.0	109.0	27.5	30.2	289	277
MT	27.1	27.8	57.9	59.3	2,137	2,133
NE	44.8	46.1	44.8	46.1	1,000	887
NV	3.4	3.1	6.1	6.4	1,794	2,065
NH	4.1	3.3	0.4	0.4	105	133
NJ	9.9	9.7	0.8	0.8	76	86
NM	24.7	18.0	40.0	44.9	1,619	2,494
NY	33.4	37.5	6.9	7.7	207	205
NC	45.1	55.5	8.3	9.2	184	166
ND	26.0	30.8	39.3	39.4	1,512	1,279
OH	76.9	79.0	13.5	14.8	176	187
OK	77.2	84.5	34.4	33.8	446	401
OR	37.1	40.0	15.7	17.3	423	433
PA	52.7	59.0	7.3	7.7	139	130
RI	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	55	75
SC	24.6	24.2	4.8	4.9	195	203
SD	29.4	32.4	43.2	44.0	1,469	1,358
TN	69.5	88.0	10.7	11.8	154	134
TX	247.0	228.3	126.0	130.9	510	573
UT	17.9	15.5	10.7	11.6	598	747
VT	6.8	6.6	1.2	1.3	176	192
VA	41.5	48.5	7.7	8.7	186	180
WA	35.3	37.0	14.5	15.6	411	420
WV	22.3	20.8	3.5	3.6	157	173
WI	64.1	77.5	14.2	16.0	222	206
WY	12.2	9.2	29.0	34.5	2,377	3,750

	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm	
State	2021	2000	2021	2000	2021	2000
U.S.	2,012.1	2,166.8	895.3	945.1	445	436

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), 1969-2021

Source: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Fiscal year	Avg. participation (thous.)	Avg. monthly benefit per person	Total benefits (mil)	All other costs (mil)[1]	Total costs (mil)
1969	2,878	$6.63	$228.8	$21.7	$250.5
1970	4,340	10.55	549.7	27.2	576.9
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.5	233.2	4,618.7
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.9	485.6	9,206.5
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.6	959.6	11,703.2
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.8	1,304.5	15,447.3
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.1	1,856.3	24,620.4
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.3	2,070.7	17,054.0
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.2	2,380.8	20,637.0
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.3	2,412.0	23,816.3
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.9	2,480.1	27,099.0
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.9	2,504.1	31,072.0
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.4	2,715.7	32,903.1
2007	26,316	96.18	30,373.3	2,800.3	33,173.5
2008	28,223	$102.19	$34,608.4	$3,031.3	$37,639.6
2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.9	3,260.0	53,619.9
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.2	3,581.3	68,283.5
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.9	3,875.6	75,686.5
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.3	3,791.8	78,411.1

2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.3	3,792.7	79,859.0
2014	46,664	125.01	69,998.8	4,061.5	74,060.3
2015	45,767	126.81	69,645.1	4,301.6	73,946.8
2016	44,220	125.40	66,539.3	4,372.9	70,912.1
2017	42,317	125.47	63,711.1	4,464.3	68,175.3
2018	40,776	124.50	60,916.9	4,532.0	65,448.8
2019	35,702	129.83	55,622.3	4,764.8	60,387.1
2020	39,875	155.14	74,233.5	5,023.5	79,257.0
2021	41,563	217.83	108,647.4	5,176.4	113,823.9

(1) Includes the federal share of state administrative expenses, nutrition education, and employment and training programs, in addition to other federal costs (e.g., benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy, EBT [electronic benefit transfer] systems, program evaluation and modernization, program access, health and nutrition pilot projects).

U.S. Federal Food Assistance Programs, 1990-2021

Source: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (in millions of dollars; for fiscal years ending on Sept. 30)

Program	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[1]	$15,491	$24,620	$17,054	$31,073	$68,284
Puerto Rico nutrition assistance[2]	937	1,131	1,268	1,495	2,001
Natl. school lunch[3]	3,834	5,160	6,149	8,031	10,880
School breakfast[3,4]	596	1,048	1,393	1,927	2,859

WIC (Women, Infants, and Children)[5]	2,122	3,440	3,982	4,994	6,690
Summer food service[6]	164	237	267	267	359
Child and adult care[7]	813	1,464	1,683	2,111	2,638
Special milk[4]	19	17	15	16	12
Nutrition for the elderly (NSIP)[8]	142	148	137	4	3
Food distrib. on Indian reserv.[9]	66	65	76	76	95
Commodity supplemental food[9]	85	99	98	156	165
Food distrib. to charitable insts.[10]	104	64	2	4	1
Emergency food assistance (TEFAP)[11]	334	135	225	373	631
Total[12]	**24,707**	**37,628**	**32,349**	**50,527**	**94,618**

Program	**2015**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[1]	$73,946	$60,387	$79,259	$113,827
Puerto Rico nutrition assistance[2]	1,951	1,924	1,938	2,038
Natl. school lunch[3]	13,003	14,201	10,318	5,826
School breakfast[3,4]	3,892	4,546	3,548	2,080
WIC (Women, Infants, and Children)[5]	6,241	5,274	4,991	5,008

Summer food service[6]	488	475	4,311	10,674
Child and adult care[7]	3,307	3,735	3,023	3,794
Special milk[4]	11	7	4	3
Nutrition for the elderly (NSIP)[8]	3	3	2	2
Food distrib. on Indian reserv.[9]	120	143	156	118
Commodity supplemental food[9]	193	259	286	297
Food distrib. to charitable insts.[10]	0	0	0	0
Emergency food assistance (TEFAP)[11]	525	764	769	1,258
Total[12]	**103,680**	**91,717**	**108,605**	**144,925**

Note: 2021 data are preliminary. All data subject to revision by the FNS. (1) Formerly known as the Food Stamp Program. Includes benefits and admin. expenses. (2) Provides benefits analogous to SNAP. (3) Nine-month averages (summer months excluded). (4) Cash payments based on federal reimbursement rates to states. (5) Includes food benefits, nutrition services and admin. funds, Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, infrastructure, breastfeeding promotion and peer counseling, program evaluation, and technical assistance. (6) Includes cash payments, entitlement and bonus commodities, and the federal share of state and sponsor admin. costs. (7) Includes cash payments, entitlement and bonus commodities, cash-in-lieu of commodities, sponsor admin. costs, start-up costs, and audits. (8) For 2003 and on, Nutrition Services Incentive Program administered by the Agency on Aging, Dept. of Health and Human Services; FNS costs limited to value of commodities distributed. (9) Includes cost of commodity distrib. (entitlement and bonus) and federal share of state admin. expenses. (10) Includes summer camps. (11) Includes cost of commodities to hunger relief orgs. (e.g., food banks, soup kitchens) and federal share of state admin. expenses. (12) Does not include federal share of state admin. costs for some programs not shown.

U.S. Cost of Food, 2022

Source: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

(costs for individuals are for those in four-person households)

Age-gender group	Thrifty plan[1]		Low-cost plan[2]	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
Individual child				
1 year	$24.30	$105.50	$34.60	$149.90
2-3 years	36.80	159.60	36.80	159.40
4-5 years	39.90	173.00	37.70	163.30
6-8 years	44.50	192.90	53.40	231.60
9-11 years	51.40	222.80	57.10	247.40
Individual male				
12-13 years	55.00	238.10	65.90	285.70
14-18 years	69.10[3]	299.40[3]	66.50	288.10
19-50 years	67.10[3]	290.80[3]	66.20	286.70
51-70 years	59.10	256.20	62.40	270.60
71+ years	56.70	245.60	61.70	267.40
Individual female				
12-13 years	47.70	206.90	56.40	244.40
14-18 years	54.80[3]	237.50[3]	56.20	243.40

Age-gender group	Thrifty plan[1]		Low-cost plan[2]	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
19-50 years	53.90[3]	233.40[3]	57.40	248.60
51-70 years	50.10	216.90	56.00	242.60
71+ years	55.00	238.20	55.50	240.60
4-person family[4]	216.90	939.90		

	Moderate-cost plan[2]		Liberal plan[2]	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
Individual child				
1 year	$39.30	$170.20	$47.80	$207.00
2-3 years	44.10	190.90	53.60	232.10
4-5 years	46.80	203.00	56.70	245.70
6-8 years	64.20	278.30	75.50	327.10
9-11 years	74.00	320.80	86.00	372.60
Individual male				
12-13 years	82.30	356.70	96.60	418.70
14-18 years	84.50	366.00	97.50	422.40
19-50 years	83.00	359.80	101.40	439.20
51-70 years	78.80	341.50	94.10	407.70
71+ years	76.40	331.10	93.80	406.50

	Moderate-cost plan[2]		Liberal plan[2]	
	Weekly	**Monthly**	**Weekly**	**Monthly**
Individual female				
12-13 years	68.00	294.50	83.80	363.00
14-18 years	67.30	291.60	83.00	359.60
19-50 years	70.30	304.60	89.80	389.20
51-70 years	69.80	302.40	84.30	365.10
71+ years	68.70	297.70	82.60	357.80
4-person family[4]				

Note: As of June 2022. A basis of all four food plans is that all meals and snacks are prepared at home. All costs are rounded to nearest 10 cents. Monthly costs are calculated by multiplying the weekly costs by 4.333. (1) Represents a nutritious, practical, cost-effective diet. The nutritional bases are the Dietary Reference Intakes and the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*. For specific foods and quantities, see *Thrifty Food Plan, 2021*. Plan is based on 2013-16 consumption and 2015-16 price data and updated to current dollars by using the Consumer Price Index for specific food items. (2) Represents a nutritious diet at three different cost levels. The nutritional bases of the food plans are the 1997-2005 Dietary Reference Intakes, 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and 2005 MyPyramid food intake recommendations. In addition to cost, differences among plans are in specific foods and quantities of foods. For specific foods and quantities of foods in the food plans, see *The Low-Cost, Moderate-Cost, and Liberal Food Plans, 2007*. All three food plans are based on 2001-02 data and updated to current dollars by using the Consumer Price Index for specific food items. (3) Age range varies slightly from standard: 14-19 years and 20-50 years, replacing 14-18 years and 19-50 years, respectively. (4) Defined as a couple (male and female), 20-50 years old, and two children ages 6-8 and 9-11 years.

U.S. Household Food Security by Selected Characteristics, 2021

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in thousands of households)

		Food secure	
	Total[1]	**No.**	**%**
All households	**132,043**	**118,533**	**89.8%**
Household composition			
With children under 18 years old	36,765	32,170	87.5
With children under 6 years old	15,406	13,418	87.1
Married-couple families	23,849	22,088	92.6
Female head, no spouse	9,197	6,965	75.7
Male head, no spouse	3,194	2,678	83.8
Other household with child[2]	524	438	83.6
With no children under 18 years old	95,278	86,364	90.6
More than one adult	56,113	52,215	93.1
Women living alone	21,641	18,781	86.8
Men living alone	17,524	15,367	87.7
With elderly	42,501	39,473	92.9
Elderly living alone	16,056	14,530	90.5
Race/ethnicity of households			
White, non-Hispanic	85,866	79,843	93.0

	Total[1]	Food secure	
		No.	%
Black, non-Hispanic	16,951	13,597	80.2
Other, non-Hispanic	10,144	9,112	89.8
Hispanic[3]	19,082	15,983	83.8
Area of residence[4]			
Inside metropolitan area	113,842	102,295	89.9
In principal cities[5]	38,360	33,684	87.8
Not in principal cities	58,118	53,029	91.2
Outside metropolitan area	18,201	16,240	89.2

	With low food security		With very low food security	
	No.	%	No.	%
All households	**8,428**	**6.4%**	**5,082**	**3.8%**
Household composition				
With children under 18 years old	3,277	8.9	1,318	3.6
With children under 6 years old	1,473	9.6	515	3.3
Married-couple families	1,344	5.7	417	1.7
Female head, no spouse	1,497	16.3	735	8.0
Male head, no spouse	374	11.8	142	4.4
Other household with child[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
With no children under 18 years old	5,150	5.4	3,764	4.0

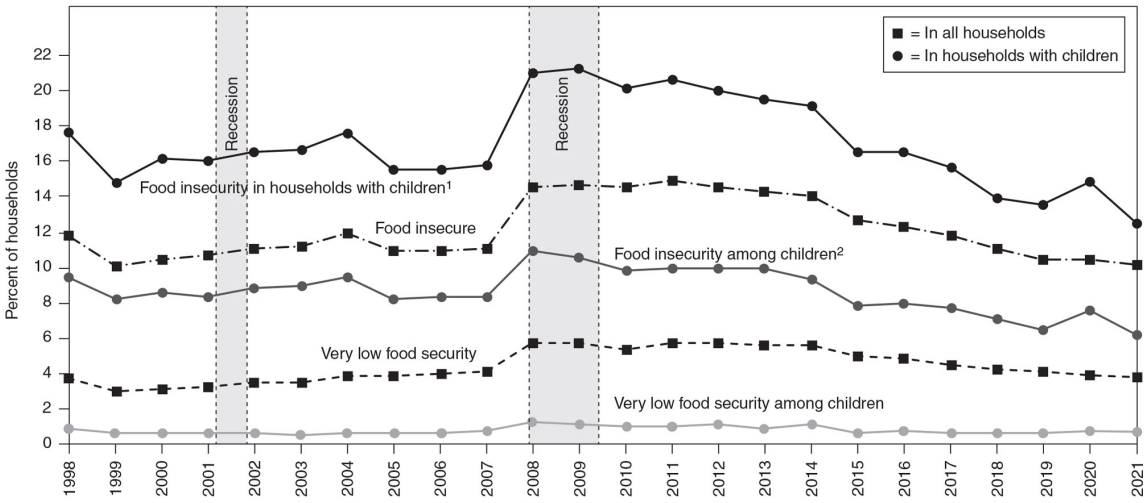
	With low food security		With very low food security	
	No.	%	No.	%
More than one adult	2,458	4.3	1,440	2.6
Women living alone	1,568	7.2	1,292	6.0
Men living alone	1,125	6.4	1,032	5.9
With elderly	1,858	4.3	1,170	2.8
Elderly living alone	798	5.0	728	4.5
Race/ethnicity of households				
White, non-Hispanic	3,754	4.4	2,269	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	2,019	11.9	1,335	7.9
Other, non-Hispanic	595	5.9	437	4.3
Hispanic[3]	2,059	10.7	1,040	5.5
Area of residence[4]				
Inside metropolitan area	7,219	6.3	4,328	3.8
In principal cities[5]	2,899	7.6	1,777	4.6
Not in principal cities	3,228	5.6	1,861	3.2
Outside metropolitan area	1,208	6.7	753	4.1

	With low food security		With very low food security	
	No.	%	No.	%

NA = Not reported. **Note:** Low food security households report food acquisition problems and reduced diet quality but typically few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. The very low food security category identifies households in which the food intake of one or more members was reduced and eating patterns disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food. (1) Totals exclude households of unknown food security status. Exclusions represented 0.2% of all households in 2021. (2) Households with children in complex living arrangements, e.g., children of other relatives or unrelated roommate or boarder. (3) Hispanics may be of any race. (4) Based on 2013 Office of Management and Budget delineations of metropolitan areas. (5) Households within incorporated areas of the largest cities in each metropolitan area. Residence inside or outside of principal cities unknown for about 15% of households in metropolitan statistical areas.

Trends in U.S. Food Insecurity in U.S. Households, 1998-2020

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture



(1) Those with low or very low food security among adults or children or both. (2) In some food-insecure households with children, only adults were food insecure. Households with food-insecure children are those with low or very low food security among children.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Selected Foods, 1970-2019

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S.; Beer Institute; Wine Institute

(fruits and vegetables in pounds, beverages in gallons)

	1970	1990	2019	% change, 1970-2019
Fresh fruit	**100.6**	**117.3**	**138.8**	**38.0%**
Apples	17.2	19.8	17.6	2.1
Avocados	0.5	1.4	7.9	1,645.5
Bananas	17.4	24.3	27.4	57.6
Grapes	2.9	7.9	8.4	188.4
Oranges	16.1	12.6	8.5	–47.4
	5.8	5.5	2.1	–63.4

Peaches/nectarines				
Strawberries	1.7	3.2	5.8	234.3
Canned vegetables	**100.7**	**110.3**	**93.2**	–7.4
Sweet corn	14.3	10.9	5.3	–63.0
Tomatoes	62.1	75.3	68.1	9.7
Frozen vegetables	**43.7**	**66.7**	**73.1**	**67.3**
Broccoli	1.0	2.2	2.6	174.5
Carrots	1.4	2.3	1.8	26.2
Green peas	1.9	2.2	1.3	–34.6
Potatoes	28.5	46.4	51.5	80.4
Sweet corn	5.7	8.6	6.9	19.5
Fresh vegetables	**154.4**	**176.4**	**195.7**	**26.8%**
Broccoli	0.5	3.4	6.2	1,055.9
Carrots	6.0	8.3	13.6	128.5
Cucumbers	2.8	4.7	8.0	184.7
Garlic	0.4	1.4	1.9	334.8
Lettuce head	22.4	27.7	12.7	–43.4
Onions	10.1	15.1	20.4	101.4
Potatoes	61.8	46.7	34.2	–44.6
Tomatoes	12.1	15.5	20.3	67.5
Beverages				
Orange juice	3.6	3.6	2.3	–37.8
Coffee	33.4	26.8	26.2[1]	–21.5[2]
Beer	18.5	23.9	19.2	3.9
Wine	1.3	2.1	2.9	123.8

Sweeteners	**119.1**	**132.3**	**123.2**	**3.4**
Sugar (refined)	101.8	64.4	68.4	–32.8
Honey	1.0	0.7	1.3	30.0
High fructose corn syrup	0.5	49.6	36.7	6,595.0

Note: All figures are rounded; percent change is calculated based on unrounded original data. Per capita consumption based on total population. Alcoholic beverage consumption would be higher if based on legal drinking age population. (1) As of 2015. (2) Percent change, 1970-2015.

U.S. Meat Production and Consumption, 1940-2022

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (in millions of pounds)

	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton	
Year	**Prod.**	**Cons.**	**Prod.**	**Cons.**	**Prod.**	**Cons.**
1940	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873
1950	9,534	9,825	1,230	1,206	597	602
1960	14,753	15,490	1,109	1,118	768	856
1970	21,684	23,451	588	613	551	669
1980	21,643	23,560	400	420	318	351
1990	22,743	24,030	327	325	363	397
2000	26,888	27,338	225	225	234	354
2010	26,412	26,392	145	150	168	317
2015	23,760	24,771	88	88	155	357
2016	25,221	25,673	81	73	155	381
2017	26,187	26,492	80	78	150	396
2018	26,872	26,762	81	89	158	415
2019	27,155	27,272	79	81	153	422
2020	27,174	27,561	69	66	143	435

	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton	
2022*	27,922	27,970	NA	NA	NA	NA

	Pork		All red meats[1]		All poultry[2]	
Year	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
1940	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	NA	NA
1950	10,714	10,612	22,075	22,279	3,174	3,097
1960	13,905	14,057	30,535	31,521	6,310	6,168
1970	14,699	14,957	37,522	39,689	10,193	9,981
1980	16,617	16,838	38,978	41,170	14,173	13,525
1990	15,354	16,025	38,787	40,778	23,468	22,152
2000	18,952	18,643	46,299	46,560	36,073	30,508
2010	22,437	19,072	49,180	45,931	43,058	35,201
2015	24,517	20,656	48,520	45,872	45,769	38,785
2016	24,941	20,891	50,388	47,019	47,225	39,577
2017	25,584	21,035	51,991	48,000	48,178	40,236
2018	26,315	21,491	53,417	48,757	49,018	40,975
2019	27,638	22,188	55,015	49,963	50,251	42,081
2020	28,303	22,121	55,680	50,199	50,876	42,670
2022*	27,159	22,031	55,268	50,560	51,189	43,007

NA = Not available. * = July projection. (1) Includes beef, veal, lamb and mutton, and pork. May not add up to totals because of rounding. (2) Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chicken.

Estimated Calorie Requirements

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025,* U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Estimated amount of calories, rounded to the nearest 200, needed to maintain energy balance by sex, for various age groups and

levels of physical activity. In adults ages 19 and older, calorie needs generally decrease with age.

	Age (years)	Sedentary[1]	Moderately active[2]	Active[3]
Female[4]	2-3	1,000	1,000-1,200	1,000-1,400
	4-8	1,200-1,400	1,400-1,600	1,400-1,800
	9-13	1,400-1,600	1,600-2,000	1,800-2,200
	14-18	1,800	2,000	2,400
	19-30	1,800-2,000	2,000-2,200	2,400
	31-50	1,800	2,000	2,200
	51+	1,600	1,800	2,000-2,200

	Age (years)	Sedentary[1]	Moderately active[2]	Active[3]
Male	2-3	1,000	1,000-1,400	1,000-1,400
	4-8	1,200-1,400	1,400-1,600	1,600-2,000
	9-13	1,600-2,000	1,800-2,200	2,000-2,600
	14-18	2,000-2,400	2,400-2,800	2,800-3,200
	19-30	2,400-2,600	2,600-2,800	3,000
	31-50	2,200-2,400	2,400-2,600	2,800-3,000
	51+	2,000-2,200	2,200-2,400	2,400-2,800

Note: Based on Estimated Energy Requirements (EER) equations, using reference heights and weights. The reference man is 5 ft 10 in. tall and weighs 154 lbs. The reference woman is 5 ft 4 in. tall and weighs 126 lbs. (1) Includes only the physical activity of independent living. (2) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking 1.5-3 mi per day at 3-4 mph. (3) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking more than 3 mi per day at 3-4 mph. (4) Calorie needs during the first trimester of pregnancy generally do not increase compared to prepregnancy needs. Additional calories needed for the later trimesters and during lactation include approximately 300-400 additional calories.

Top Sources of Sugars, Saturated Fat, and Sodium in U.S. Diets

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2013-16

Saturated fat

Source	%
Sandwiches	19
Desserts, sweet snacks	11
Rice, pasta, other grain-based mixed dishes	7
Higher-fat milk, yogurt	6
Pizza	5
Cheese	4
Chips, crackers, savory snacks	4
Meat, poultry, seafood mixed dishes	4
Poultry, excl. deli and mixed dishes	4
Vegetables, excl. starchy	4
Eggs	3
Meats, excl. deli and mixed dishes	3
Spreads	3
Starchy vegetables	3
Other	20

Sodium

Source	%
Sandwiches	21
Rice, pasta, other grain-based mixed dishes	8
Vegetables, excl. starchy	7
Meat, poultry, seafood mixed dishes	5
Pizza	5
Poultry, excl. deli and mixed dishes	5

Chips, crackers, savory snacks	4
Desserts, sweet snacks	4
Soups	4
Starchy vegetables	4
Breakfast cereals, bars	3
Condiments, gravies	3
Deli, cured products	3
Eggs	3
Yeast breads, tortillas	3
Other	19

Sugars

Source	**%**
Sugar-sweetened beverages	24
Desserts, sweet snacks	19
Coffee, tea	11
Candy, sugars	9
Breakfast cereals, bars	7
Sandwiches	7
Higher-fat milk, yogurt	4
Other	19

Note: Data are for people ages 1 and older.

Understanding Food Components

Water dissolves and transports other nutrients throughout the body, aiding in the processes of digestion, absorption, circulation, and excretion. It helps regulate body temperature.

Macronutrients

Carbohydrates, of which sugars, fibers, and starches are the major types, are the most important source of energy for the body. The digestive system changes carbohydrates into glucose, which the body uses for energy for cells, tissues, and organs. The body stores extra sugar in the liver and muscles. Best sources: grains, beans, vegetables, fruits.

Fats provide energy by furnishing calories to the body. They also help the body absorb vitamins A, D, E, and K. Best sources of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats: olive, canola, and peanut oils; nuts and nut butters; fatty fish; olives; avocado. Sources of saturated fats: meats, cheeses, butter, cream, milk, lard.

Fiber is the portion of plant foods that our bodies cannot digest. There are two basic types: insoluble and soluble. Insoluble fibers help move food materials through the digestive tract; soluble fibers tend to slow them down. Both types absorb water, thus preventing constipation. Soluble fibers are also helpful in reducing blood cholesterol levels. Best sources: beans, bran, fruits, whole grains, vegetables.

Proteins, composed of amino acids, are essential to good nutrition. They build,

maintain, and repair the body. Proteins from animal sources (eggs, meat, fish, milk) supply adequate amounts of all indispensable amino acids and are thus called complete. Proteins from plants, legumes, nuts, seeds, and vegetables can be combined to complete protein needs.

Vitamins

Vitamin A promotes good eyesight; plays a role in bone growth, reproduction, the immune system. Best sources: liver, sweet potatoes, carrots, kale, cantaloupe, fortified milk.

Vitamin B_1 (thiamin) is essential to energy metabolism and the growth, development, and function of cells. Best sources: whole grains, fortified bread and cereal, pork, fish.

Vitamin B_2 (riboflavin) is essential to growth, red blood cell production, and energy metabolism. Best sources: eggs, dairy products, organ meats, lean meats, bread products, fortified cereal, spinach.

Vitamin B_6 (pyridoxine and related compounds) is important in making antibodies and hemoglobin, maintaining normal nerve function, and protein metabolism. Best sources: fish, organ meats, dried beans, poultry, noncitrus fruits, chickpeas.

Vitamin B_{12} (cobalamin) is needed to form red blood cells. Best sources: beef liver, clams, meat, fish, poultry, eggs.

Folate (vitamin B_9; folic acid is a synthetic form used in supplements and fortified foods) is required for making DNA and other genetic material and for cell division. Best sources: liver, dark green leafy vegetables, fruit, fruit juice, peanuts, beans, enriched breads, fortified cereals.

Niacin (vitamin B_3) helps turn food into energy and is important for cell development and function. Best sources: poultry, nuts, fish.

Other B vitamins include pantothenic acid and biotin.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) acts as an antioxidant; also needed to make collagen, a protein necessary for wound healing. Best sources: citrus fruits, broccoli, strawberries, cantaloupe, kiwi, Brussels sprouts, potatoes, tomatoes, red and green peppers.

Vitamin D is important for bone development. Best sources: sunlight, fortified dairy products, tuna, salmon.

Vitamin E is an antioxidant and enhances immune function. Best sources: vegetable oils, nuts, seeds, green leafy vegetables.

Vitamin K is necessary for formation of prothrombin, which helps blood to clot. Best dietary sources: green leafy vegetables, plant oils. Also made by intestinal bacteria.

Minerals

Calcium is needed to build and maintain bones and teeth. Best sources: dairy, leafy green vegetables.

Iron is a component of hemoglobin, which transports oxygen within blood, and myoglobin, which supplies oxygen to the muscles. Best sources: lean meats, beans, green leafy vegetables, seafood, whole grains, fortified cereal.

Phosphorus is present in every cell of the body, and the majority of it can be found in bones and teeth. Best sources: cheese, milk, meats, poultry, fish.

Other minerals include chloride, chromium, copper, fluoride, iodine, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, potassium, selenium, sodium, zinc.

Understanding Food Label Claims

Source: Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food and Drug Admin. (FDA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; Food Safety and Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

Nutrition Packaging Terms

Manufacturers can make certain claims on processed food labels only if they meet the definitions specified here.

SUGAR. Sugar free: less than 0.5 g per serving; **No added sugars; Without added sugars:** no sugars or sugar-containing ingredients added during processing; must state if food is not “low calorie” or “reduced calorie”; **Unsweetened; No added sweeteners:** factual statements; **Reduced sugar:** at least 25% less sugar per serving than reference food.

FAT. Fat free: less than 0.5 g of total fat per serving; **Saturated fat free:** less than 0.5 g of saturated fat and less than 0.5 g of trans fatty acids per serving; **Low fat:** 3 g or less of total fat per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Low saturated fat:** 1 g or less per serving and not more than 15% of calories from saturated fat; **Reduced fat; Less fat:** at least 25% less total fat per serving than reference food.

FIBER. High fiber: 20% or more of the daily value per serving; **Good source of fiber:** 10%-19% of the daily value per serving;

More fiber; Added fiber: 10% or more of the daily value per serving than reference food.

SODIUM. Sodium free: less than 5 mg per serving; **Low sodium:** 140 mg or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Very low sodium:** 35 mg or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small); **Reduced sodium; Less sodium:** at least 25% less per serving than reference food.

CALORIES. Calorie free: less than 5 calories per serving; **Low calorie:** 40 calories or less per serving (and per 50 g if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Reduced calories; Fewer calories:** at least 25% fewer calories per serving than reference food.

CHOLESTEROL. Cholesterol claims are only permitted when food contains 2 g or less saturated fat per serving. **Cholesterol free:** less than 2 mg of cholesterol; **Low cholesterol:** 20 mg or less of cholesterol (and per 50 g of food if the serving size is small, i.e., 30 g or less, 2 tbs or less); **Reduced cholesterol; Less cholesterol:** at least 25% less per serving than reference food.

Other Packaging Terms

The FDA allows food producers and marketers to use language on their packaging that advertises the health benefits and production methods of their products. Products marked “certified” have been formally evaluated by a USDA National Organic Program-authorized certifying agent. Below are some common packaging terms and their meanings.

Organic: Organic operations must demonstrate that their practices foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity. Before a product can be labeled organic, a farm or business must pass a site inspection by a USDA-accredited certifying agent. Organic foods must be produced without irradiation, sewage sludge, synthetic fertilizers, and genetic engineering.

Foods that contain all organic ingredients may advertise “100 percent organic” on the “principal display panel” (generally the front of the packaging) along with the USDA organic seal. Foods with at least 95% organic ingredients may be called “organic” and may place the official seal on their packaging. Products with at least 70% organic ingredients may display “made with organic ____” but may not use the organic seal.

Products with less than 70% organic ingredients may not make any organic claims on the principal display panel but may list organic ingredients on the information panel.

Natural: Product contains no artificial ingredient or added color and is only minimally processed (i.e., does not fundamentally alter the product).

Free range or **free roaming:** Producers must demonstrate that poultry has been allowed access to the outside.

Fresh poultry: Whole poultry and cuts that have never been below 26°F.

Frozen poultry: Temperature of raw, frozen poultry is 0°F or below.

Gluten free: Products with a gluten limit of 20 parts per million.

Halal and **Zabiah Halal:** Produced in federally inspected meat packing plants and handled in accordance with Islamic law and under Islamic authority.

Kosher: Meat and poultry products prepared under rabbinical supervision.

No hormones: Hormones are not allowed in the raising of hogs or poultry, so those products may not make this claim. If sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA, this term may appear on packages of beef.

No antibiotics: Claim may be made on a package (red meat and poultry) if sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA showing that the animals were raised without antibiotics.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-25: Key Recommendations

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025,* U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The government revises its dietary guidelines every five years. The most recent edition marks the first time the guidelines provide recommendations by life stage, from birth through older adulthood. Each stage of life is distinct and has unique needs that affect health and disease risk. Early food preferences influence food and beverage choices later. And the science has evolved to focus on the importance of a healthy dietary pattern over time. The science also shows it is never too late to start and maintain a healthy dietary pattern, which can yield health benefits in the short term and cumulatively over years.

Core elements of a healthy dietary pattern:

- **Vegetables** of all types—dark green; red and orange; beans, peas, and lentils; starchy; and other vegetables.
- **Fruits**, especially whole fruit.
- **Grains**, at least half of which are whole grain.
- **Dairy**, including fat-free or low-fat milk, yogurt, and cheese, and/or lactose-free versions and fortified soy beverages and yogurt as alternatives.
- **Protein foods**, including lean meats, poultry, and eggs; seafood; beans, peas, and lentils; and nuts, seeds, and soy products.
- **Oils**, including vegetable oils and oils in food, such as seafood and nuts.

Dietary components to limit:

- **Added sugars**—Less than 10% of calories per day starting at age 2. Avoid foods and beverages with added sugars for those younger than age 2.
- **Saturated fat**—Less than 10% of calories per day starting at age 2.
- **Sodium**—Less than 2,300 milligrams per day, and even less for children younger than age 14.
- **Alcoholic beverages**—Adults of legal drinking age can choose not to drink, or to drink in moderation by limiting intake to 2 drinks or less in a day for men and 1 drink or less in a day for women, when alcohol is consumed. Drinking less is better for health than drinking more. There are some adults who should not drink alcohol, such as people who are pregnant.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Meat and Dairy, 1910-2019

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (in pounds per capita per year, unless otherwise noted)

Meat	1910	1930	1950	1970	1990	2000
Beef	48.5	33.7	44.6	79.8	63.9	64.5
Chicken	11.0	11.1	14.3	27.4	42.5	54.2
Fish/shellfish	11.2	10.2	11.9	11.7	14.9	15.2
Pork	38.2	41.1	43.0	48.5	46.4	47.8
Total red meat[2]	96.0	83.6	95.8	132.5	112.2	113.7
Dairy						
Butter	18.4	17.6	10.9	5.4	4.3	4.5
Cheese, American	2.8	3.2	5.5	7.0	11.1	12.7
Cheese, other than American	1.5	1.5	2.2	4.4	13.5	16.9
Ice cream	1.9	9.3	16.4	16.7	15.4	16.1
Milk, skim/lower fat (gallons)	7.1	5.0	2.9	5.8	15.2	14.5
Milk, whole (gallons)	25.2	28.2	34.3	25.5	10.5	8.2

Meat	2010	2015	2017	2019	% change, 1910-2019
Beef	56.7	51.4	54.3	55.4	14.1%
Chicken	58.0	62.6	64.1	67.0	510.5
Fish/shellfish	15.8	15.5	16.1	NA	43.6[1]
Pork	44.4	46.3	46.7	48.8	27.6
Total red meat[1]	102.0	98.6	102.0	105.2	9.6

Dairy					
Butter	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.2	–66.5
Cheese, American	13.3	14.0	15.1	15.5	463.1
Cheese, other than American	19.4	21.1	21.9	22.8	1,404.0
Ice cream	14.0	12.9	12.3	12.1	522.1
Milk, skim/lower fat (gallons)	14.8	12.4	11.3	10.3	45.4
Milk, whole (gallons)	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	–76.1

NA = Not available. (1) Percent change, 1910-2017. (2) Includes beef, veal, lamb, and pork.

Characteristics of Organic Farms in the U.S., 2017

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

		Farms with certified organic sales		
Total farms/acreage	**All farms**	**Organic less than 50% of total sales**	**Organic 50% or more of total sales**	**Farms with organic sales, exempt from certification[1]**
Farms (number)	$2,042,220	$4,301	$11,650	$2,215
Land in farms (acres)	900,217,576	4,082,741	4,912,949	112,809
Average size of farms (acres)	441	949	422	51

Total farms/acreage	All farms	Farms with certified organic sales		Farms with organic sales, exempt from certification[1]
		Organic less than 50% of total sales	Organic 50% or more of total sales	
Market value of ag. prod. sold/govt. payments				
Total (thous.)	397,466,269	8,473,343	6,744,349	23,698
Average per farm	194,625	1,970,087	578,914	10,699
Total sales (thous.)	388,522,695	8,435,721	6,696,211	22,534
Value of crops[2] (thous.)	193,546,699	7,119,268	3,777,059	16,957
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products (thous.)	194,975,996	1,316,453	2,919,152	5,577
Government payments (thous.)	8,943,574	37,622	48,137	1,164
Land use (acres)				
Total cropland	396,433,817	2,882,881	2,764,555	34,397
Harvested cropland	320,041,858	2,391,939	2,044,553	20,094
Permanent pasture and rangeland	400,771,178	866,997	1,458,601	30,713
Irrigated land	58,013,907	1,272,583	738,351	5,521
Type of farming (no. of farms)				

Total farms/acreage	All farms	Farms with certified organic sales		Farms with organic sales, exempt from certification[1]
		Organic less than 50% of total sales	Organic 50% or more of total sales	
Oilseed and grain	325,033	695	1,700	18
Vegetable and melon	45,165	531	2,320	573
Fruit and tree nut	95,441	680	2,204	507
Greenhouse, nursery, floriculture	45,477	307	470	300
Tobacco	3,757	69	83	—
Cotton	8,815	26	12	—
Sugarcane, hay, and all other crop farming	443,402	615	1,148	375
Beef cattle ranching and farming	641,496	385	335	98
Cattle feedlots	13,379	49	34	—
Dairy cattle and milk production	37,750	368	2,372	4
Hog and pig	23,048	67	28	32
Poultry and egg production	44,260	260	764	105
Sheep and goat	92,974	105	57	84
Aquaculture[3] and other animal production[4]	222,223	144	123	119

Total farms/acreage	All farms	Farms with certified organic sales		Farms with organic sales, exempt from certification[1]
		Organic less than 50% of total sales	Organic 50% or more of total sales	

(—) = Not available. (1) Normally less than $5,000 in sales. (2) Including nursery and greenhouse crops. (3) Primarily engaged in the farm raising of finfish, shellfish, or any other kind of animal aquaculture. (4) Primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, and aquaculture) for sale or product production, primarily engaged in one of the following: bees, horses and other equine, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, etc. and producing products such as honey and other bee products.

Livestock on Farms in the U.S., 1900-2022

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (in thousands as of Jan. 1, unless otherwise noted)

Year	All cattle[1]	Milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs and pigs[2]
1900	59,739	16,544	48,105	51,055
1910	58,993	19,450	50,239	48,072
1920	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159
1930	61,003	23,032	51,565	55,705
1940	68,309	24,940	52,107	61,165
1950	77,963	23,853	29,826	58,937
1960	96,236	19,527	33,170	59,026
1970	112,369	12,091	20,423	57,046
1975	132,028	11,220	14,515	54,693

1980	111,242	10,758	12,699	67,318
1985	109,582	10,777	10,716	54,073
1990	95,816	10,015	11,358	53,788
1995	102,785	9,482	8,886	57,150
2000	98,199	9,183	7,036	59,335
2005	95,018	9,004	6,135	60,975
2010	93,881	9,086	5,620	65,327
2011	100,000	9,200	5,480	64,625
2012	90,769	9,230	5,365	66,361
2013	89,300	9,218	5,335	66,373
2014	88,526	9,208	5,245	64,775
2015	89,143	9,307	5,280	66,145
2016	91,918	9,310	5,300	68,919
2017	93,705	9,346	5,250	71,545
2018	94,298	9,432	5,265	73,145
2019	94,805	9,353	5,230	74,550
2020	93,793	9,343	5,200	78,658
2021	93,790	9,442	5,170	77,312
2022	91,902	9,375	5,065	74,201

(1) For 1970 and on, includes milk cows and heifers that have calved. (2) As of Dec. 1 of preceding year.

Production of Principal U.S. Crops, 1990-2021

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Year	Corn for grain (1,000 bu)	Oats (1,000 bu)	Barley (1,000 bu)	Sorghum for grain (1,000 bu)	All wheat (1,000 bu)
1990	7,934,028	357,654	422,196	573,303	2,729,778
1995	7,373,876	162,027	359,562	460,373	2,182,591

2000	9,915,051	149,545	318,728	470,526	2,232,460
2005	11,114,082	114,878	211,896	392,933	2,104,690
2010	12,446,865	81,190	180,268	345,625	2,206,916
2012	10,755,111	61,486	218,990	247,742	2,252,307
2013	13,828,964	64,642	216,745	392,331	2,134,979
2014	14,215,532	70,232	181,542	432,575	2,026,310
2015	13,601,964	89,535	218,187	596,751	2,061,939
2016	15,148,038	64,770	199,914	480,261	2,308,723
2017	14,609,407	49,585	143,258	361,871	1,740,910
2018	14,340,369	56,130	153,527	364,986	1,885,156
2019	13,619,928	53,258	172,499	341,460	1,932,017
2020	14,111,449	65,694	170,813	372,960	1,828,043
2021	15,115,170	39,836	117,673	447,810	1,645,764

Year	Rye (1,000 bu)	Canola (1,000 lb)	Cotton (upland) (1,000 b)	Cottonseed (1,000 t)
1990	10,176	NA	15,505.4	5,968.5
1995	10,064	548,447	17,532.2	6,848.7
2000	8,386	1,998,310	16,799.2	6,435.6
2005	7,537	1,580,985	23,259.7	8,172.1
2010	7,431	2,447,628	17,600.0	6,098.1
2012	6,542	2,391,610	16,534.0	5,666.0
2013	7,626	2,210,505	12,275.0	4,203.0
2014	7,189	2,512,645	15,753.0	5,125.0
2015	11,616	2,878,470	12,455.0	4,043.0
2016	13,451	3,086,340	16,601.0	5,369.0
2017	10,252	3,055,410	20,223.0	6,422.0
2018	8,432	3,615,440	17,566.0	5,631.0
2019	10,622	3,400,865	19,227.0	5,945.0
2020	11,532	3,453,062	14,061.0	4,435.0
2021	9,808	2,720,550	17,257.0	5,377.0

Year	Tobacco (1,000 lb)	All hay (1,000 t)	Beans, dry edible (1,000 cwt)	Peas, dry edible (1,000 cwt)
1990	1,626,380	146,212	32,379	2,372
1995	1,268,538	154,166	30,812	4,765
2000	1,052,999	151,921	26,409	3,474
2005	645,015	151,017	26,772	14,003
2010	718,190	145,624	31,801	14,221
2012	762,709	117,072	31,925	11,002
2013	723,579	135,002	24,576	15,620
2014	876,415	139,923	28,910	17,155
2015	719,171	134,502	30,057	18,283
2016	628,720	134,995	28,703	27,762
2017	710,161	128,207	35,961	14,195
2018	533,241	123,600	37,745	15,929
2019	467,956	128,864	20,756	22,210
2020	372,877	126,812	32,665	21,629
2021	477,973	120,196	22,721	8,549

Year	Peanuts[1] (1,000 lb)	Soybeans[2] (1,000 bu)	Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	Sweet potatoes (1,000 cwt)
1990	3,602,770	1,925,947	402,110	12,594
1995	4,247,455	2,176,814	443,606	12,906
2000	3,265,505	2,757,810	513,621	13,794
2005	4,869,860	3,063,237	423,926	15,730
2010	4,156,840	3,329,181	404,273	23,845
2012	6,753,880	3,042,044	464,970	26,482
2013	4,173,170	3,357,984	434,652	24,785
2014	5,188,665	3,927,090	442,170	29,584
2015	6,001,357	3,926,339	441,205	31,016
2016	5,581,570	4,296,086	441,411	31,546
2017	7,115,410	4,411,633	450,921	35,646

2018	5,495,935	4,428,150	450,020	27,378
2019	5,466,487	3,551,908	424,419	31,973
2020	6,158,350	4,216,302	420,020	30,128
2021	6,389,300	4,435,232	409,671	28,853

Year	Rice (1,000 cwt)	Sugarcane (1,000 t)	Sugar beets (1,000 t)	Pecans[3] (1,000 lb)	Apples (1,000 t)
1990	156,088	28,136	27,513	205,000	4,828
1995	173,871	30,944	27,954	268,000	5,293
2000	190,872	36,114	32,541	209,850	5,291
2005	223,235	26,606	27,433	280,250	4,853
2010	243,104	27,360	32,034	293,740	4,646
2012	199,939	32,227	35,224	302,300	4,496
2013	189,953	30,761	32,789	266,330	5,216
2014	222,215	30,424	31,285	264,150	5,907
2015	193,148	32,122	35,371	254,290	5,023
2016	224,145	32,118	36,920	268,770	5,689
2017	178,228	33,238	35,317	304,850	5,777
2018	223,833	34,542	33,282	240,930	5,120
2019	185,104	31,937	28,650	255,600	5,543
2020	227,514	36,100	33,610	304,050	5,143
2021	191,796	33,030	36,751	255,300	4,924

Year	Grapes (1,000 t)	Peaches (1,000 t)	Oranges[4] (1,000 bx)	Grapefruit[4] (1,000 bx)
1990	5,660	1,121	184,415	49,300
1995	5,922	1,150	263,605	71,050
2000	7,688	1,276	299,760	66,980
2005	7,814	1,185	216,500	25,640
2010	7,471	1,150	192,835	30,400
2012	7,531	968	206,119	27,650
2013	8,632	904	189,893	28,950

2014	7,884	853	155,977	25,200
2015	7,621	847	146,602	21,950
2016	7,697	796	141,891	19,400
2017	7,384	701	118,520	16,960
2018	7,596	652	91,130	12,480
2019	6,961	681	126,550	14,810
2020	6,040	653	122,840	13,950
2021	6,050	689	103,950	10,400

b = bale; bu = bushel; bx = box; cwt = hundred weight; lb = pound; t = ton. **Note:** Some 2021 figures are preliminary estimates. (1) Harvested for nuts. (2) Harvested for beans. (3) Utilized production only. (4) Crop year ending in year cited.

Animal Products: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2021

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures represent dollars per 100 lb for veal calves, beef cattle, hogs, lambs, milk (wholesale), and sheep; dollars per head for milk cows; cents per lb for broilers, chickens, turkeys, and wool; and cents per dozen for eggs. Weighted calendar year prices for livestock and livestock products other than wool. For 1943-63, wool prices were weighted on marketing year basis. The marketing year was changed in 1964 from a calendar year to a Dec.-Nov. basis for broilers, chickens, eggs, and hogs.

Year	Broilers	Calves (veal)	Cattle (beef)	Chickens (excl. broilers)
1940	17.3	8.83	7.56	13.0
1950	27.4	26.30	23.30	22.2
1960	16.9	22.90	20.40	12.2
1970	13.6	34.50	27.10	9.1
1980	27.7	76.80	62.40	11.0
1990	32.6	95.60	74.60	9.3
2000	33.6	104.00	68.60	5.7
2005	43.6	135.00	89.70	6.5
2010	48.2	117.00	92.20	8.1
2011	46.6	142.00	113.00	8.7
2012	50.0	168.00	122.00	8.8
2013	60.6	181.00	125.00	9.5
2014	63.7	261.00	152.00	10.1
2015	53.8	247.00	147.00	10.3

2016	47.8	158.00	119.00	8.1
2017	54.4	168.00	120.00	4.7
2018	55.9	170.00	115.00	4.8
2019	48.6	159.00	116.00	3.7
2020	35.8	161.00	109.00	1.8
2021	53.2	171.00	121.00	1.5

Year	Eggs	Hogs	Lambs[1]	Milk
1940	18.0	5.39	8.10	1.82
1950	36.3	18.00	25.10	3.89
1960	36.1	15.30	17.90	4.21
1970	39.1	22.70	26.40	5.71
1980	56.3	38.00	63.60	13.05
1990	70.9	53.70	55.50	13.74
2000	61.8	42.30	79.80	12.40
2005	54.0	50.20	110.00	15.19
2010	85.7	54.10	125.00	16.35
2011	95.6	65.30	NA	20.25
2012	101.1	64.20	NA	18.56
2013	107.2	67.20	NA	20.12
2014	122.1	76.50	NA	24.07
2015	168.0	55.30	NA	17.21
2016	76.3	49.30	NA	16.34
2017	85.6	53.10	NA	17.69
2018	116.1	50.20	NA	16.28
2019	77.7	51.40	NA	18.63
2020	93.1	46.90	NA	18.16
2021	94.0	67.30	NA	18.54

Year	Milk cows	Sheep[1]	Turkeys	Wool
1940	61	3.95	15.2	28.4
1950	198	11.60	32.8	62.1
1960	223	5.61	25.4	42.0
1970	332	7.51	22.6	35.4
1980	1,190	21.30	41.3	88.1

1990	1,160	23.20	39.4	80.0
2000	1,340	34.30	40.7	33.0
2005	1,770	45.10	44.9	71.0
2010	1,330	49.70	61.5	115.0
2011	1,420	NA	68.2	167.0
2012	1,430	NA	72.1	153.0
2013	1,380	NA	66.5	145.0
2014	1,830	NA	73.5	146.0
2015	1,990	NA	81.1	145.0
2016	1,760	NA	82.6	145.0
2017	1,620	NA	64.6	147.0
2018	1,360	NA	51.0	175.0
2019	1,200	NA	57.9	189.0
2020	1,300	NA	70.9	166.0
2021	1,360	NA	82.1	170.0

NA = Not available. (1) Prices not calculated after 2010.

Crops: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2021

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures represent cents per lb for apples, cotton, and peanuts; dollars per bushel for barley, corn, oats, soybeans, and wheat; dollars per 100 lb for potatoes, rice, and sorghum; and dollars per ton for cottonseed and hay. Weighted crop year prices. The marketing year is described as follows: apples and potatoes, July-June; barley, oats, and wheat, June-May; corn, sorghum, and soybeans, Sept.-Aug.; cottonseed, Aug.-Feb.; cotton, peanuts, and rice, Aug.-July; and hay, May-Apr.

Year	Apples	Barley	Corn	Cottonseed	Cotton (upland)
1940	NA	0.39	0.62	21.70	9.8
1950	NA	1.19	1.52	86.60	39.9
1960	2.7	0.84	1.00	42.50	30.1
1970	6.5	0.97	1.33	56.40	21.9
1980	12.1	2.86	3.11	129.00	74.4
1990	20.9	2.14	2.28	121.00	67.1
2000	17.8	2.11	1.85	105.00	49.8
2005	24.4	2.53	2.00	96.00	47.7
2010	25.1	3.86	5.18	161.00	81.5
2011	30.3	5.35	6.22	260.00	88.3
2012	37.1	6.43	6.89	252.00	72.5
2013	30.3	6.06	4.46	246.00	77.9
2014	25.7	5.30	3.70	194.00	61.3
2015	33.6	5.52	3.61	227.00	61.2
2016	31.6	4.96	3.36	195.00	68.0
2017	32.1	4.47	3.36	142.00	68.6
2018	29.9	4.62	3.61	155.00	70.3
2019	25.8	4.69	3.56	161.00	59.6
2020	29.7	4.75	4.53	194.00	66.3
2021[1]	31.7	5.15	5.45	242.00	85.0

Year	Hay	Oats	Peanuts	Potatoes
1940	9.78	0.30	3.7	0.85
1950	21.10	0.79	10.9	1.50
1960	21.70	0.60	10.0	2.00
1970	26.10	0.62	12.8	2.21
1980	71.00	1.79	25.1	6.55
1990	80.60	1.14	34.7	6.08
2000	84.60	1.10	27.4	5.08
2005	98.20	1.63	17.3	7.06
2010	114.00	2.52	22.5	9.20
2011	178.00	3.49	31.8	9.41
2012	191.00	3.89	30.1	8.63

2013	176.00	3.75	24.9	9.71
2014	172.00	3.21	22.0	8.88
2015	145.00	2.12	19.3	8.76
2016	129.00	2.06	19.7	9.08
2017	142.00	2.59	22.9	9.17
2018	166.00	2.66	21.5	8.90
2019	163.00	2.82	20.5	9.94
2020	156.00	2.77	21.0	9.30
2021[1]	186.00	4.00	23.3	9.92

Year	Rice	Sorghum	Soybeans	Wheat
1940	1.80	0.87	0.89	0.67
1950	5.09	1.88	2.47	2.00
1960	4.55	1.49	2.13	1.74
1970	5.17	2.04	2.85	1.33
1980	12.80	5.25	7.57	3.91
1990	6.68	3.79	5.74	2.61
2000	5.61	3.37	4.54	2.62
2005	7.65	3.33	5.66	3.42
2010	12.70	8.96	11.30	5.70
2011	14.50	10.70	12.50	7.24
2012	15.10	11.30	14.40	7.77
2013	16.30	7.64	13.00	6.87
2014	13.40	7.20	10.10	5.99
2015	12.20	5.91	8.95	4.89
2016	10.40	4.98	9.47	3.89
2017	12.90	5.75	9.33	4.72
2018	12.60	5.82	8.48	5.16
2019	13.60	5.96	8.57	4.58
2020	14.40	9.00	10.80	5.05
2021[1]	15.70	9.75	13.00	7.30

NA = Not available. (1) Preliminary.

World Meat Production, 2000, 2020

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in thousands of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2020

Top beef producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	U.S.	12,017	12,357
2.	Brazil	6,579	10,100
3.	China[1]	5,131	6,706
4.	Argentina	2,718	3,168
5.	India	2,242	2,516
6.	Australia	1,988	2,372
7.	Pakistan	886	2,297
8.	Mexico	1,409	2,081
9.	Russia	1,898	1,634
10.	France	1,528	1,435
11.	Canada	1,263	1,382
12.	Germany	1,304	1,091
13.	South Africa	582	1,039
14.	Turkey	359	962
15.	Uzbekistan	390	962
16.	UK	705	932
17.	Italy	1,153	753
18.	Colombia	745	751
19.	New Zealand	587	701
20.	Spain	651	678
21.	Ireland	577	633
22.	Egypt	570	571
23.	Poland	349	559
24.	Indonesia	386	541
25.	Iran	289	534
Africa		3,921	6,226
Asia		13,041	19,208
Central America		1,766	2,704
Europe		11,577	10,537

Top beef producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
North America		13,280	13,739
Oceania		2,591	3,086
South America		11,846	16,372
World total		**58,239**	**72,070**

Top pork producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	China[1]	39,660	41,133
2.	U.S.	8,597	12,845
3.	Germany	3,982	5,118
4.	Spain	2,905	5,003
5.	Brazil	2,600	4,482
6.	Russia	1,578	4,282
7.	Vietnam	1,418	3,550
8.	Canada	1,640	2,299
9.	France	2,312	2,201
10.	Poland	1,923	1,985
11.	Netherlands	1,623	1,662
12.	Mexico	1,030	1,652
13.	Denmark	1,625	1,596
14.	Philippines	1,213	1,500
15.	South Korea	916	1,403
16.	Japan	1,256	1,306
17.	Italy	1,479	1,287
18.	Myanmar	118	1,127
19.	Belgium	1,042	1,099
20.	UK	899	984
21.	Thailand	693	894
22.	Taiwan	921	844
23.	Ukraine	676	697
24.	Argentina	214	655
25.	Chile	261	574

Top pork producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
Africa		754	1,597
Asia		47,959	53,257
Central America		1,140	1,858
Europe		24,648	30,315
North America		10,237	15,145
Oceania		487	551
South America		3,658	6,868
World total		**89,089**	**109,835**

Top poultry producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	U.S.	16,575	23,150
2.	China[1]	11,890	21,278
3.	Brazil	6,125	14,379
4.	Russia	775	4,577
5.	Indonesia	818	3,752
6.	Mexico	1,869	3,617
7.	India	904	3,597
8.	Poland	589	2,689
9.	Japan	1,195	2,348
10.	Argentina	1,000	2,265
11.	Iran	815	2,231
12.	Turkey	668	2,201
13.	UK	1,513	1,952
14.	South Africa	821	1,881
15.	Thailand	1,149	1,844
16.	Peru	510	1,723
17.	Myanmar	244	1,700
18.	Pakistan	332	1,662
19.	France	2,148	1,645
20.	Spain	990	1,632
21.	Colombia	504	1,620

Top poultry producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
22.	Malaysia	714	1,598
23.	Germany	790	1,572
24.	Canada	1,065	1,473
25.	Egypt	592	1,469
Africa		2,913	6,767
Asia		22,907	50,689
Central America		2,371	4,704
Europe		11,735	22,329
Northern America		17,640	24,623
Oceania		767	1,537
South America		9,697	22,130
World total		**68,502**	**133,357**

(1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

World Corn, Rice, and Wheat Production, 2000, 2020

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in millions of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2020

Top corn producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	U.S.	251.9	360.3
2.	China	106.0	260.7
3.	Brazil	32.3	104.0
4.	Argentina	16.8	58.4
5.	Ukraine	3.8	30.3
6.	India	12.0	30.2
7.	Mexico	17.6	27.4
8.	Indonesia	9.7	22.5
9.	South Africa	11.4	15.3
10.	Russia	1.5	13.9
11.	Canada	7.0	13.6

Top corn producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
12.	France	16.0	13.4
13.	Nigeria	4.1	12.0
14.	Romania	4.9	10.9
15.	Ethiopia	2.7	10.0
16.	Pakistan	1.6	8.5
17.	Hungary	5.0	8.4
18.	Philippines	4.5	8.1
19.	Serbia	NA	7.9
20.	Egypt	6.5	7.5
21.	Italy	10.1	6.8
22.	Tanzania	2.0	6.7
23.	Poland	0.9	6.7
24.	Turkey	2.3	6.5
25.	Paraguay	0.6	5.8
Africa		43.7	90.5
Asia		149.1	365.3
Central America		20.3	31.5
Europe		60.2	123.9
North America		258.8	373.8
Oceania		0.6	0.5
South America		55.8	176.3
World total		**589.0**	**1,162.4**

Top rice producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	China	187.9	211.9
2.	India	127.5	178.3
3.	Bangladesh	37.6	54.9
4.	Indonesia	51.9	54.6
5.	Vietnam	32.5	42.8
6.	Thailand	25.8	30.2
7.	Myanmar	21.0	25.1

Top rice producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
8.	Philippines	12.4	19.3
9.	Brazil	11.1	11.1
10.	Cambodia	4.0	11.0
11.	U.S.	8.7	10.3
12.	Japan	11.9	9.7
13.	Pakistan	7.2	8.4
14.	Nigeria	3.3	8.2
15.	Nepal	4.2	5.6
16.	Sri Lanka	2.9	5.1
17.	Egypt	6.0	4.9
18.	South Korea	7.2	4.7
19.	Tanzania	0.8	4.5
20.	Madagascar	2.5	4.2
21.	Laos	2.2	3.7
22.	Peru	1.9	3.4
23.	Colombia	2.2	3.4
24.	Mali	0.7	3.0
25.	Guinea	1.1	2.9
Africa		17.5	37.9
Asia		545.2	676.6
Central America		1.3	1.4
Europe		3.2	4.1
North America		8.7	10.3
Oceania		1.1	0.1
South America		20.4	25.0
World total		**598.6**	**756.7**

Top wheat producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
1.	China	99.6	134.3
2.	India	76.4	107.6
3.	Russia	34.5	85.9

Top wheat producers			
Rank	**Country**	**2000**	**2020**
4.	U.S.	60.6	49.7
5.	Canada	26.5	35.2
6.	France	37.4	30.1
7.	Pakistan	21.1	25.2
8.	Ukraine	10.2	24.9
9.	Germany	21.6	22.2
10.	Turkey	21.0	20.5
11.	Argentina	15.5	19.8
12.	Iran	8.1	15.0
13.	Australia	22.1	14.5
14.	Kazakhstan	9.1	14.3
15.	Poland	8.5	12.4
16.	UK	16.7	9.7
17.	Egypt	6.6	9.0
18.	Spain	7.3	8.1
19.	Romania	4.4	6.8
20.	Italy	7.5	6.7
21.	Brazil	1.7	6.3
22.	Iraq	0.4	6.2
23.	Uzbekistan	3.7	6.2
24.	Ethiopia	1.2	5.5
25.	Afghanistan	1.5	5.2
Africa		14.1	25.2
Asia		254.7	347.9
Central America		3.5	3.0
Europe		181.4	255.0
North America		87.2	84.9
Oceania		22.4	14.9
South America		19.6	30.0
World total		**582.9**	**760.9**

NA = Not applicable.

Value of U.S. Agricultural Trade, 1935-2021

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(in millions of dollars)

Year	Agric. exports	Agric. imports	Agric. trade balance	Total agric. trade
1935	$669	$934	–$265	$1,603
1940	738	1,239	–501	1,977
1945	2,191	1,729	462	3,920
1950	2,986	3,177	–191	6,163
1955	3,144	3,781	–637	6,925
1960	4,519	4,010	509	8,529
1965	6,097	3,986	2,111	10,083
1970	7,115	5,433	1,682	12,548
1975	22,220	9,132	13,088	31,352
1980	41,738	16,526	25,212	58,264
1985	32,509	19,194	13,315	51,702
1990	45,348	23,816	21,531	69,164
1995	60,958	30,480	30,479	91,438
2000	55,294	41,646	13,648	96,940
2001	56,701	42,214	14,487	98,915
2002	55,964	44,457	11,507	100,422
2003	58,662	49,114	9,548	107,777
2004	64,896	56,127	8,770	121,023
2005	64,859	61,567	3,292	126,426
2006	71,231	68,868	2,363	140,099
2007	85,227	75,171	10,056	160,398
2008	117,951	84,227	33,724	202,178
2009	98,644	78,241	20,403	176,886
2010	111,239	82,934	28,304	194,173
2011	142,090	97,465	44,625	239,554
2012	141,200	108,342	32,858	249,542
2013	145,082	111,002	34,081	256,084
2014	156,849	115,888	40,961	272,737

2015	144,068	121,611	22,456	265,679
2016	133,719	121,083	12,635	254,802
2017	144,781	127,151	17,630	271,932
2018	148,620	136,478	12,142	285,098
2019	140,095	141,437	–1,342	281,532
2020	139,686	143,417	–3,731	283,104
2021	172,123	163,291	8,832	335,414

Note: Data for 1935-65 are for July-June fiscal year; data for 1970-2021 are for Oct.-Sept. fiscal year.

Crop Consumption Per Capita in Selected Nations, 1980-2019

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (in kilograms per capita per year)

	Corn			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Afghanistan	33	24	3	4
Argentina	6	5	12	12
Australia	2	4	4	4
Bangladesh	0	0	1	1
Brazil	22	22	28	28
Canada	4	3	16	19
China[1]	5	4	7	6
Congo Republic	5	3	4	4
Cuba	0	0	29	27
Egypt	49	57	62	60
France	2	13	12	14
Germany	3	6	13	13
India	8	8	7	8
Indonesia	24	29	29	30
Iran	1	1	3	3
Iraq	0	3	0	1
Israel	12	23	16	15

	Corn			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Italy	5	3	4	4
Japan	15	19	14	14
Kenya	114	88	77	74
Korea, North	43	56	49	56
Korea, South	2	13	14	15
Mexico	118	124	119	120
New Zealand	1	3	5	9
Nigeria	6	33	33	33
Pakistan	7	6	15	20
Philippines	22	19	21	22
Russia	NA	NA	1	1
Saudi Arabia	11	13	26	30
South Africa	120	108	98	96
Thailand	5	5	9	9
Turkey	8	21	23	18
Ukraine	NA	NA	12	19
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	1
UK	3	3	3	4
U.S.	8	13	12	12
Venezuela	55	54	53	52
Vietnam	7	7	11	16
Africa	38	41	44	43
Asia	8	9	10	10
Central America	107	113	105	106
Europe	4	5	7	8
North America	7	12	13	13
Oceania	2	4	4	4
South America	22	23	29	29
World per capita consumption	**13**	**15**	**18**	**19**

	Rice

Country	1980	1990	Rice 2014	2019
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Afghanistan	20	17	19	15
Argentina	2	6	14	12
Australia	8	8	13	14
Bangladesh	144	159	258	269
Brazil	39	41	46	37
Canada	3	5	14	15
China[1]	75	82	124	128
Congo Republic	2	5	7	18
Cuba	51	47	98	79
Egypt	26	31	55	51
France	4	4	7	8
Germany	2	2	5	5
India	64	78	105	108
Indonesia	125	131	192	180
Iran	30	30	41	40
Iraq	31	37	56	51
Israel	6	8	15	17
Italy	5	5	6	10
Japan	73	65	84	80
Kenya	2	2	22	21
Korea, North	71	70	113	105
Korea, South	138	97	93	83
Mexico	5	4	9	8
New Zealand	2	4	10	11
Nigeria	15	21	38	40
Pakistan	23	14	20	20
Philippines	97	94	184	195
Russia	NA	NA	8	7
Saudi Arabia	33	18	52	53
South Africa	4	8	23	21
Thailand	137	114	172	157

	Rice			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Turkey	3	6	15	16
Ukraine	NA	NA	4	4
United Arab Emirates	43	34	41	27
UK	2	2	8	7
U.S.	4	7	11	11
Venezuela	21	13	40	40
Vietnam	128	133	225	213
Africa	15	17	33	35
Asia	77	82	117	118
Central America	8	7	16	16
Europe	5	4	6	7
North America	4	7	11	11
Oceania	9	10	17	19
South America	29	32	43	39
World per capita consumption	**50**	**54**	**80**	**81**

	Wheat			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Afghanistan	162	140	159	162
Argentina	115	114	98	105
Australia	81	70	75	75
Bangladesh	29	21	16	19
Brazil	50	44	54	53
Canada	76	78	73	75
China[1]	59	78	64	66
Congo Republic	33	33	39	47
Cuba	78	74	57	55
Egypt	129	151	147	146
France	95	92	116	120
Germany	69	67	86	88
India	45	41	61	60

	Wheat			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Indonesia	10	9	29	30
Iran	154	164	156	156
Iraq	144	185	137	136
Israel	138	124	115	104
Italy	174	149	147	144
Japan	44	44	44	44
Kenya	20	23	37	38
Korea, North	32	22	24	21
Korea, South	49	48	50	51
Mexico	42	42	35	33
New Zealand	78	69	86	86
Nigeria	16	3	26	26
Pakistan	114	128	109	104
Philippines	17	20	25	32
Russia	NA	NA	134	138
Saudi Arabia	88	104	103	98
South Africa	56	56	54	59
Thailand	4	4	12	18
Turkey	210	223	169	169
Ukraine	NA	NA	109	109
United Arab Emirates	63	65	87	89
UK	82	82	99	111
U.S.	70	81	81	80
Venezuela	50	51	50	29
Vietnam	17	3	14	15
Africa	45	47	47	47
Asia	53	60	64	65
Central America	38	38	34	34
Europe	118	117	111	112
North America	71	81	80	80
Oceania	79	69	66	67
South America	58	53	58	57

Country	Wheat			
	1980	1990	2014	2019
World per capita consumption	**64**	**68**	**66**	**66**

NA = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** All figures are rounded. Data for 2014 and 2019 are not directly comparable to earlier years because of a change in methodology. (1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

Meat Consumption Per Capita in Selected Nations, 1980-2019

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

(in kilograms per capita per year)

Country	Beef			
	1980	1990	2014	2019
Afghanistan	5	7	5	3
Argentina	85	64	52	48
Australia	53	47	35	26
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1
Brazil	22	28	39	37
Canada	40	36	30	27
China[1]	<1	1	5	6
Congo Republic	4	1	3	2
Cuba	15	13	6	7
Egypt	7	8	12	10
France	33	33	21	21
Germany	23	22	14	14
India	2	2	1	1
Indonesia	2	2	3	3
Iran	6	6	6	7
Iraq	5	7	4	3
Israel	13	14	25	29
Italy	26	27	19	17

	Beef			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Japan	5	8	9	10
Kenya	12	9	10	9
Korea, North	2	2	1	1
Korea, South	3	6	15	17
Mexico	11	14	15	15
New Zealand	57	39	19	18
Nigeria	5	2	2	2
Pakistan	5	6	9	9
Philippines	3	2	5	5
Russia	NA	NA	16	13
Saudi Arabia	6	4	5	5
South Africa	20	17	18	18
Thailand	6	6	2	2
Turkey	3	7	12	13
Ukraine	NA	NA	9	8
United Arab Emirates	14	13	7	6
UK	23	21	17	17
U.S.	47	43	37	38
Venezuela	22	18	25	12
Vietnam	2	2	5	6
Africa	7	6	6	5
Asia	2	3	4	5
Central America	10	12	14	13
Europe	23	25	14	14
North America	47	43	37	37
Oceania	50	43	24	19
South America	28	27	31	29
World per capita consumption	**11**	**10**	**9**	**9**

	Pork			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**

	Pork			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Afghanistan	NA	NA	<1	<1
Argentina	9	4	10	14
Australia	15	18	24	29
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0
Brazil	8	7	12	14
Canada	35	28	23	25
China[1]	11	19	37	39
Congo Republic	1	2	3	6
Cuba	5	10	18	18
Egypt	<1	<1	<1	<1
France	37	34	31	32
Germany	60	60	50	42
India	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indonesia	1	3	2	1
Iran	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	<1
Israel	2	2	2	2
Italy	25	32	37	38
Japan	13	15	20	22
Kenya	<1	<1	<1	<1
Korea, North	10	11	4	4
Korea, South	8	13	33	40
Mexico	18	9	15	18
New Zealand	12	14	24	27
Nigeria	1	1	2	2
Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Philippines	9	12	18	18
Russia	NA	NA	24	27
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Africa	3	4	4	5
Thailand	6	9	13	14

	Pork			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Turkey	<1	<1	0	0
Ukraine	NA	NA	17	17
United Arab Emirates	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK	26	25	23	24
U.S.	33	28	26	31
Venezuela	6	5	9	5
Vietnam	5	10	35	38
Africa	1	1	1	1
Asia	6	9	15	16
Central America	14	8	13	15
Europe	32	35	33	34
North America	33	28	26	30
Oceania	14	17	21	23
South America	7	6	11	13
World per capita consumption	**12**	**13**	**15**	**16**

	Poultry			
Country	**1980**	**1990**	**2014**	**2019**
Afghanistan	1	1	2	2
Argentina	11	11	39	45
Australia	21	24	48	49
Bangladesh	1	1	2	2
Brazil	10	14	45	47
Canada	22	28	37	41
China[1]	1	3	13	14
Congo Republic	2	5	13	21
Cuba	9	12	17	28
Egypt	4	4	14	15
France	16	21	23	23
Germany	10	11	18	18
India	<1	<1	2	3

	Poultry			
Indonesia	1	3	7	8
Iran	6	7	27	27
Iraq	9	11	10	6
Israel	35	39	67	72
Italy	18	20	18	19
Japan	10	14	18	19
Kenya	2	1	1	2
Korea, North	2	3	2	2
Korea, South	2	6	18	21
Mexico	6	10	31	36
New Zealand	10	17	28	30
Nigeria	2	2	1	1
Pakistan	1	1	5	5
Philippines	5	4	12	13
Russia	NA	NA	29	31
Saudi Arabia	24	29	40	42
South Africa	8	15	37	37
Thailand	7	9	15	11
Turkey	6	8	19	21
Ukraine	NA	NA	23	27
United Arab Emirates	43	39	23	34
UK	14	19	29	33
U.S.	26	39	51	59
Venezuela	17	13	44	15
Vietnam	2	2	11	13
Africa	2	3	7	6
Asia	2	3	10	11
Central America	6	9	29	33
Europe	12	15	23	25
North America	26	38	50	57
Oceania	18	22	35	36
South America	9	12	39	40

			Poultry	
World per capita consumption	**6**	**8**	**15**	**16**

NA = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** All figures are rounded. Data for 2014 and 2019 are not directly comparable to earlier years because of a change in methodology. (1) Not including Hong Kong or Macau.

World Capture of Fish, Crustaceans, and Mollusks, 2010-19

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

(in thousands of metric tons; ranked by 2019 captures)

Country	2010	2013	2015	2018	2019
China	14,807	15,351	16,386	14,648	13,995
Indonesia	5,386	6,125	6,690	7,216	7,479
India	4,689	4,643	4,843	5,320	5,459
Russia	4,070	4,361	4,457	5,111	4,974
Peru	4,302	5,854	4,824	7,170	4,815
U.S.	4,312	5,096	5,040	4,744	4,800
VIetnam	2,250	2,624	2,861	3,346	3,429
Japan	4,091	3,651	3,404	3,262	3,164
Norway	2,680	2,087	2,304	2,493	2,309
Philippines	2,500	2,199	2,151	2,050	2,054
Chile	2,680	1,771	1,786	2,123	1,972
Myanmar	1,961	1,919	1,970	2,037	1,951
Bangladesh	1,727	1,550	1,624	1,871	1,896
Mexico	1,527	1,616	1,467	1,692	1,573
Thailand	1,811	1,825	1,501	1,537	1,542
Malaysia	1,433	1,489	1,492	1,459	1,461
Morocco	1,136	1,254	1,365	1,372	1,459
South Korea	1,722	1,597	1,650	1,395	1,358
Iceland	1,061	1,363	1,320	1,259	905
Spain	975	989	976	926	880

World Aquaculture Production, 2010-19

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; ranked by 2019 production volume

	Metric tons (thous.)				
Country	**2010**	**2013**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**
China	35,513	40,337	43,748	47,559	48,246
India	3,786	4,551	5,260	7,176	7,795
Indonesia	2,305	3,974	4,342	5,427	5,950
Vietnam	2,683	3,207	3,462	4,144	4,442
Bangladesh	1,309	1,860	2,060	2,405	2,489
Egypt	920	1,098	1,175	1,594	1,642
Norway	1,020	1,248	1,381	1,355	1,453
Chile	701	1,033	1,046	1,266	1,385
Myanmar	851	929	997	1,130	1,082
Thailand	1,286	998	920	920	964
Philippines	745	815	782	826	858
Ecuador	273	332	427	581	696
Brazil	411	477	578	581	600
Japan	718	610	705	644	598
South Korea	476	402	479	568	594
Iran	220	325	346	440	505
U.S.	497	429	426	466	490
Turkey	168	234	239	312	371
Spain	252	224	290	348	308
Cambodia	60	90	143	252	305
World total[1]	**57,744**	**66,952**	**72,776**	**82,305**	**85,336**

	Value (mil)				
Country	**2010**	**2013**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**
China	$70,830	$111,411	$126,350	$145,089	$150,751
India	7,073	10,127	10,376	13,524	14,515
Indonesia	4,894	8,935	7,900	11,981	13,062
Vietnam	5,980	6,789	8,885	11,165	12,040

	Value (mil)				
Country	**2010**	**2013**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**
Bangladesh	2,840	4,414	5,150	5,895	6,050
Egypt	1,679	2,088	2,230	2,160	2,862
Norway	5,081	6,891	5,811	8,342	8,152
Chile	3,753	7,525	6,834	10,446	10,898
Myanmar	956	1,715	1,645	1,499	1,842
Thailand	2,813	2,957	2,322	3,018	3,199
Philippines	1,562	1,975	1,869	1,887	2,046
Ecuador	1,251	1,764	2,305	3,002	2,602
Brazil	1,307	1,328	1,228	1,230	1,197
Japan	4,042	3,607	3,537	3,940	3,925
South Korea	1,481	1,454	1,719	2,322	2,060
Iran	638	957	1,029	1,599	1,843
U.S.	1,023	1,176	1,150	1,320	1,274
Turkey	708	903	923	1,125	1,334
Spain	520	509	508	596	710
Cambodia	113	175	267	750	921
World total[1]	**131,222**	**191,919**	**206,742**	**248,670**	**259,547**

Note: Does not include production of aquatic plants or marine mammals. (1) Includes nations not shown.

U.S. Commercial Landings of Fish and Shellfish, 2002-20

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Landings for human food		Landings for industrial purposes[1]	
Year	**Weight (lbs)**	**Value**	**Weight (lbs)**	**Value**
2002	7,067,094,344	$2,939,748,312	2,158,877,385	$151,469,682
2003	7,363,302,009	3,158,883,239	1,945,550,088	155,953,269
2004	7,752,166,753	3,607,559,055	1,865,906,141	146,404,582

Year	Landings for human food		Landings for industrial purposes[1]	
	Weight (lbs)	Value	Weight (lbs)	Value
2005	7,907,355,441	3,868,657,886	1,688,949,706	119,649,213
2006	7,924,311,714	4,101,123,962	1,704,256,590	118,139,373
2007	7,540,829,883	4,126,154,701	1,826,660,655	180,896,135
2008	6,701,195,414	4,383,842,138	1,717,391,789	158,999,456
2009	6,264,808,614	3,795,835,175	1,850,228,451	162,282,839
2010	6,592,680,084	4,496,834,667	1,720,913,969	167,931,585
2011	7,963,393,001	5,352,025,648	1,953,659,304	188,373,574
2012	7,548,368,496	5,374,917,040	2,178,910,494	194,945,178
2013	7,982,323,151	5,362,113,834	1,811,938,384	200,244,915
2014	7,888,131,808	5,413,194,892	1,673,240,081	196,333,493
2015	7,777,694,475	5,161,006,567	1,981,018,794	237,535,867
2016	7,514,898,310	5,207,612,743	2,144,354,016	314,776,168
2017	8,268,671,974	5,583,718,240	1,693,583,416	250,888,071
2018	7,531,750,885	5,435,551,798	1,894,720,811	256,125,477
2019	7,593,808,828	5,290,247,592	1,769,703,907	307,898,008
2020	6,710,608,693	4,465,645,545	1,677,652,173	315,559,535

Year	Total	
	Weight (lbs)	Value
2002	9,225,971,729	$3,091,217,994
2003	9,308,852,097	3,314,836,508
2004	9,618,072,894	3,753,963,637
2005	9,596,305,147	3,988,307,099
2006	9,628,568,304	4,219,263,335
2007	9,367,490,538	4,307,050,836
2008	8,418,587,203	4,542,841,594
2009	8,115,037,065	3,958,118,014
2010	8,313,594,053	4,664,766,252
2011	9,917,052,305	5,540,399,222
2012	9,727,278,990	5,569,862,218
2013	9,794,261,535	5,562,358,749

Year	Total Weight (lbs)	Value
2014	9,561,371,889	5,609,528,385
2015	9,758,713,269	5,398,542,434
2016	9,659,252,326	5,522,388,911
2017	9,962,255,390	5,834,606,311
2018	9,426,471,696	5,691,677,275
2019	9,363,512,735	5,598,145,600
2020	8,388,260,866	4,781,205,080

Note: Does not include products of aquaculture, except oysters and clams. Landings reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks (e.g., clams, oysters, scallops), which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell). (1) Processed into meal, oil, solubles, and shell products or used as bait or animal food.

U.S. Domestic Landings by Region, 2019-20

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Region	2019 Weight (thous. lbs)	2019 Value (thous.)	2020 Weight (thous. lbs)	2020 Value (thous.)
New England	513,892	$1,521,910	479,294	$1,196,814
Middle Atlantic	645,239	498,095	560,591	487,923
South Atlantic	124,909	202,223	106,225	183,484
Gulf	1,407,059	816,021	1,207,564	730,931
Pacific Coast	6,621,777	2,329,801	5,903,776	1,962,159
Hawaii	34,684	109,751	27,264	83,855
Total	**9,347,560**	**5,477,801**	**8,284,714**	**4,645,166**

Note: Landings reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks (e.g., clams, oysters, scallops), which are reported in weight of meats (excluding the shell).

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HEALTH

U.S. Health Expenditures, 1960-2020

Source: Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Type of expenditure	1960	1970	1980	1990
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	**$27.1**	**$74.1**	**$253.2**	**$718.8**
	Percent distribution			
Health consumption expenditures	**90.5%**	**89.5%**	**91.9%**	**93.2%**
Personal health care	85.3	84.2	84.6	85.1
Hospital care	33.1	36.7	39.7	34.8
Professional services	29.2	26.7	25.5	28.9
Physician and clinical services	20.5	19.3	18.8	22.1
Other professional services	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.4
Dental services	7.3	6.4	5.3	4.4
Other health, residential, personal care[1]	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.3
Home health care[2]	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.7
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[2,3]	3.0	5.4	6.0	6.2
Retail outlet sales of medical products	18.1	13.3	9.2	10.1
Prescription drugs	9.9	7.4	4.8	5.6
Durable medical equipment	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.9
Other nondurable medical products	5.5	3.5	2.8	2.6

Type of expenditure	1960	1970	1980	1990
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
Government administration[4]	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net cost of health insurance[5]	3.7	2.5	3.6	4.3
Government public health activities	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.8
Investment	**9.5**	**10.5**	**8.1**	**6.8**
Research[6]	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.8
Structures and equipment	6.9	7.8	6.0	5.0
	Average annual percent change from previous year shown			
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	—	**10.6%**	**13.1%**	**11.0%**
Health consumption expenditures	—	**10.4**	**13.4**	**11.2**
Personal health care	—	10.4	13.1	11.1
Hospital care	—	11.7	14.0	9.6
Professional services	—	9.6	12.6	12.4
Physician and clinical services	—	9.9	12.8	12.8
Other professional services	—	6.3	17.0	17.4
Dental services	—	9.0	10.9	9.0
Other health, residential, personal care	—	11.5	20.5	11.0
Home health care[1]	—	14.5	26.9	18.1
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	—	17.4	14.2	11.4
Retail outlet sales of medical products	—	7.3	8.9	12.1
Prescription drugs	—	7.5	8.2	12.8

Type of expenditure	1960	1970	1980	1990
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
Durable medical equipment	—	9.0	8.8	13.0
Other nondurable medical products	—	5.9	10.5	10.0
Government administration[2]	—	30.0	14.1	10.0
Net cost of health insurance	—	6.4	17.2	13.0
Government public health activities	—	13.8	16.9	12.0
Investment	—	**11.7**	**10.3**	**9.0**
Research[3]	—	10.9	10.8	8.9
Structures and equipment	—	11.9	10.1	9.0

Type of expenditure	2000	2010	2019	2020
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	**$1,365.7**	**$2,589.4**	**$3,759.1**	**$4,124.0**
	Percent distribution			
Health consumption expenditures	**93.7%**	**94.1%**	**94.8%**	**95.3%**
Personal health care	84.7	84.2	84.5	81.4
Hospital care	30.4	31.2	31.8	30.8
Professional services	28.3	26.6	27.2	25.9
Physician and clinical services	21.1	19.8	20.4	19.6
Other professional services	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
Dental services	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5
Other health, residential, personal care[1]	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1
Home health care[2]	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0

Type of expenditure	2000	2010	2019	2020
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[2,3]	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.8
Retail outlet sales of medical products	12.7	13.3	12.7	11.9
Prescription drugs	8.9	9.8	9.0	8.4
Durable medical equipment	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Other nondurable medical products	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1
Government administration[4]	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Net cost of health insurance[5]	4.6	5.8	6.3	7.3
Government public health activities	3.2	2.9	2.8	5.4
Investment	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**4.7**
Research[6]	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5
Structures and equipment	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.2
	Average annual percent change from previous year shown			
NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES	**6.6%**	**6.6%**	**4.2%**	**9.7%**
Health consumption expenditures	**6.7**	**6.7**	**4.3**	**10.3**
Personal health care	6.6	6.5	4.3	5.8
Hospital care	5.2	6.9	4.4	6.4
Professional services	6.4	5.9	4.5	4.6

Type of expenditure	2000	2010	2019	2020
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
Physician and clinical services	6.1	5.9	4.6	5.4
Other professional services	7.8	6.7	5.3	5.6
Dental services	7.0	5.5	3.4	–0.6
Other health, residential, personal care	10.4	7.2	4.8	6.7
Home health care[1]	9.9	8.1	5.4	9.5
Nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities[1]	6.6	5.2	2.4	13.0
Retail outlet sales of medical products	9.1	7.1	3.6	2.7
Prescription drugs	11.7	7.6	3.3	3.0
Durable medical equipment	6.6	4.4	4.0	–3.7
Other nondurable medical products	3.1	7.5	5.1	5.7
Government administration[2]	9.0	5.9	5.1	2.1
Net cost of health insurance	7.3	9.1	5.2	27.4
Government public health activities	8.0	5.8	3.7	113.1
Investment	**5.8**	**5.9**	**2.8**	**–1.2**
Research[3]	7.2	6.8	1.5	7.0

Type of expenditure	2000	2010	2019	2020
	Amount in billions (current dollars)			
Structures and equipment	5.3	5.5	3.4	–4.5

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Incl. freestanding facilities only. Additional services of this type provided in hospital-based facilities are counted as hospital care. (2) Incl. all administrative costs (e.g., employee salaries) associated with insuring individuals enrolled in federally managed health insurance programs. (3) Research and development expenditures of drug companies and other mfrs. and providers of med. equip. and supplies are included in the expenditure class in which a product falls instead of here.

Health Coverage for Persons Under 65, 1984-2019

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (percent of population)

	Private insurance			
Characteristic	1984	2000	2010	2019
Total	**76.8%**	**71.5%**	**61.7%**	**64.3%**
Age				
Under 18 years	72.6	66.6	54.1	55.6
18-44 years	76.5	70.5	60.0	65.5
45-64 years	83.3	78.7	71.3	70.3
Race and Hispanic origin				
White only, non-Hispanic	82.4	79.5	72.0	73.8
Black only, non-Hispanic	58.2	56.0	45.1	49.8
Hispanic or Latino, any race	55.7	47.8	36.8	44.6

Characteristic	Private insurance 1984	2000	2010	2019
Percent of poverty level				
Below 100%	32.2	25.2	16.0	18.4
100%-199%	70.3	50.1	34.8	35.8
200%-399%[3]	89.3	78.1	70.7	70.4
400% or more	95.4	91.9	89.9	90.8
Geographic region				
Northeast	80.5	76.3	68.2	67.8
Midwest	80.6	78.8	66.7	71.3
South	74.3	66.8	57.5	59.4
West	71.9	66.5	58.9	63.4

Characteristic	Medicaid[1] 1984	2000	2010	2019
Total	**6.8%**	**9.5%**	**16.9%**	**20.5%**
Age				
Under 18 years	11.9	19.6	36.4	37.9
18-44 years	5.1	5.6	10.9	15.4
45-64 years	3.4	4.5	6.8	12.3
Race and Hispanic origin				
White only, non-Hispanic	3.7	6.1	11.0	13.7
Black only, non-Hispanic	20.7	21.0	30.0	34.8
Hispanic or Latino, any race	13.3	15.5	28.6	30.9
Percent of poverty level				
Below 100%	33.0	38.4	50.8	60.1
100%-199%	5.3	16.2	28.5	39.6
200%-399%[3]	0.8	4.0	8.4	12.6
400% or more	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.7

Characteristic	Medicaid[1] 1984	2000	2010	2019
Geographic region				
Northeast	8.6	10.6	17.9	23.2
Midwest	7.4	8.0	17.3	17.4
South	5.1	9.4	16.0	19.2
West	7.0	10.4	17.1	23.3

Characteristic	Uninsured[2] 1984	2000	2010	2019
Total	**14.5%**	**17.0%**	**18.2%**	**12.0%**
Age				
Under 18 years	13.9	12.6	7.8	5.1
18-44 years	17.1	22.4	27.1	17.0
45-64 years	9.6	12.6	15.7	11.1
Race and Hispanic origin				
White only, non-Hispanic	11.9	12.5	13.7	8.8
Black only, non-Hispanic	19.7	19.5	20.7	11.2
Hispanic or Latino, any race	29.5	35.6	32.0	22.5
Percent of poverty level				
Below 100%	33.9	34.2	30.3	19.2
100%-199%	21.8	31.0	32.4	20.7
200%-399%[3]	7.6	15.4	17.4	13.0
400% or more	3.2	5.9	5.6	4.0
Geographic region				
Northeast	10.2	12.2	12.4	7.0
Midwest	11.3	12.3	14.1	9.3
South	17.7	20.5	21.9	16.6
West	18.2	20.7	20.6	10.6

Characteristic	Uninsured[2]			
	1984	2000	2010	2019

Note: Data based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Totals incl. groups not shown separately. Because of questionnaire redesigns, data for 1984 are not strictly comparable with data for later years; data for 2019 have not been fully evaluated for comparability with earlier years. (1) Incl. persons who had a state-sponsored health plan or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). (2) Incl. persons who had only Indian Health Service coverage.

Spending on Health in the 50 Most Populous Countries, 2019

Source: Global Health Expenditure Database, World Health Organization (WHO)

Country	As % of GDP	Per capita[1]
Afghanistan	13.2%	$66
Algeria	6.2	248
Angola	2.5	71
Argentina	9.5	946
Bangladesh	2.5	46
Brazil	9.6	853
Canada	10.8	5,048
China	5.4	535
Colombia	7.7	495
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	3.5	21
Egypt	4.7	150
Ethiopia	3.2	27
France	11.1%	$4,492
Germany	11.7	5,440
Ghana	3.4	75
India	3.0	64
Indonesia	2.9	120
Iran	6.7	470

Iraq	4.5	253
Italy	8.7	2,906
Japan	10.7	4,360
Kenya	4.6	83
Korea, South	8.2	2,625
Madagascar	3.7	20
Malaysia	3.8	437
Mexico	5.4%	$540
Morocco	5.3	174
Mozambique	7.8	39
Myanmar	4.7	60
Nepal	4.4	53
Nigeria	3.0	71
Pakistan	3.4	39
Peru	5.2	370
Philippines	4.1	142
Poland	6.4	1,014
Russia	5.6	653
Saudi Arabia	5.7	1,316
South Africa	9.1	547
Spain	9.1%	$2,711
Sudan	4.6	47
Tanzania	3.8	40
Thailand	3.8	296
Turkey	4.3	396
Uganda	3.8	32
Ukraine	7.1	248
UK	10.2	4,313
U.S.	16.8	10,921
Uzbekistan	5.6	99
Venezuela	5.4	339
Vietnam	5.2	181
World[2]	**6.2**	**923**

(1) At average exchange rate. (2) Includes other nations not shown. As

of 2018.

Population Not Covered by Health Insurance by State, 1990-2021

Source: American Community Survey and Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

	1990		2000		2021	
	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered
AL	710	17.4%	547	12.5%	489	9.9%
AK	77	15.4	108	17.4	80	11.4
AZ	547	15.5	853	16.4	766	10.7
AR	421	17.4	373	14.1	273	9.2
CA	5,683	19.1	5,956	17.5	2,713	7.0
CO	495	14.7	559	12.9	455	8.0
CT	226	6.9	300	8.9	184	5.2
DE	96	13.9	66	8.5	57	5.7
DC	109	19.2	71	12.8	24	3.7
FL	2,376	18.0	2,591	16.2	2,598	12.1
GA	971	15.3	1,126	13.9	1,339	12.6
HI	81	7.3	95	7.9	54	3.9
ID	159	15.2	198	15.4	166	8.8
IL	1,272	10.9	1,474	12.0	875	7.0
IN	587	10.7	608	10.1	504	7.5
IA	225	8.1	233	8.1	151	4.8
KS	272	10.8	256	9.6	264	9.2
KY	480	13.2	509	12.7	251	5.7
LA	797	19.7	736	16.8	345	7.6
ME	139	11.2	131	10.4	78	5.7
MD	601	12.7	473	9.0	369	6.1
MA	530	9.1	450	7.1	173	2.5

	1990		2000		2021	
	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered
MI	865	9.4	767	7.8	495	5.0
MN	389	8.9	393	8.0	252	4.5
MS	531	19.9	368	13.2	343	11.9
MO	665	12.7	474	8.6	571	9.4
MT	115	14.0%	144	16.1%	89	8.2%
NE	138	8.5	134	7.9	138	7.1
NV	201	16.5	321	15.7	362	11.6
NH	107	9.9	97	7.9	71	5.1
NJ	773	10.0	857	10.2	657	7.2
NM	339	22.2	415	23.0	207	10.0
NY	2,176	12.1	2,730	14.5	1,019	5.2
NC	883	13.8	964	12.1	1,078	10.4
ND	40	6.3	61	9.8	59	7.9
OH	1,123	10.3	1,101	9.8	758	6.5
OK	574	18.6	587	17.4	538	13.8
OR	360	12.4	398	11.6	255	6.1
PA	1,218	10.1	915	7.6	702	5.5
RI	105	11.1	71	6.9	47	4.3
SC	550	16.2	426	10.7	512	10.0
SD	81	11.6	80	10.8	83	9.5
TN	673	13.7	603	10.7	686	10.0
TX	3,569	21.1	4,555	22.0	5,224	18.0
UT	156	9.0	243	10.8	299	9.0
VT	54	9.5	44	7.4	23	3.7
VA	996	15.7	670	9.6	574	6.8
WA	557	11.4	767	13.1	488	6.4
WV	249	13.8	239	13.4	107	6.1
WI	321	6.7	378	7.1	312	5.4
WY	58	12.5	71	14.7	69	12.2
U.S.	**34,719**	**13.9**	**36,586**	**13.1**	**28,227**	**8.6**

Persons Not Covered by Health Insurance by Selected Characteristics, 2021

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers without health insurance coverage for entire calendar year, in thousands)

Characteristic	No. not covered	% of tot. pop.
Total uninsured	**27,187**	**8.3%**
Race and Hispanic origin[1]		
White	20,434	8.2
White, not Hispanic	10,100	5.2
Black	3,959	9.0
Asian	1,274	6.2
Hispanic (any race)	11,410	18.3
Age[2]		
Under 65 years	26,532	9.8
Under 19 years[3]	3,886	5.0
19 to 64 years	22,646	11.6
19 to 25 years[4]	4,318	14.9
26 to 34 years	5,426	13.5
35 to 44 years	5,154	11.9
45 to 64 years	7,748	9.4
65 years and over	655	1.2
Nativity		
Native-born	18,057	6.4
Foreign-born	9,130	19.5
Naturalized citizen	1,799	7.9
Not a citizen	7,331	30.6
Household income		
Less than $25,000	5,468	13.8%
$25,000 to less than $50,000	6,478	12.4

$50,000 to less than $75,000	5,506	10.6
$75,000 to less than $100,000	3,581	8.6
$100,000 to less than $125,000	2,153	6.1
$125,000 to less than $150,000	1,266	5.0
$150,000 or more	2,735	3.3
Work experience[5]		
All workers	16,428	10.5
Full-time, year-round	10,079	9.1
Less than full-time, year-round	6,348	14.2
Did not work at least one week	7,239	12.8
Marital status[6]		
Married	8,065	8.1
Widowed	402	12.3
Divorced	2,273	12.5
Separated	739	19.0
Never married	11,166	15.8

(1) Numbers are for one race alone unless otherwise noted. (2) People aged 65 and older as well as certain people under age 65 with long-term disabilities are eligible for Medicare. (3) Eligible for Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). (4) May be eligible to be a dependent on a parent's health insurance. (5) Aged 15 to 64 only. (6) Aged 19 to 64 only.

Health Insurance Marketplace Plan Enrollment by Selected Characteristics, 2022

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
(cumulative enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1, 2021-Jan. 15, 2022; exact dates vary for state-based marketplaces)

	Marketplace total	
	Number	**Percent**
Number who have selected a plan	**14,511,077**	**100.0%**

	Marketplace total	
	Number	**Percent**
Under 18 years of age	1,324,889	9.1
18-25 years of age	1,390,193	9.6
26-34 years of age	2,309,069	15.9
35-44 years of age	2,405,070	16.6
45-54 years of age	2,808,798	19.4
55-64 years of age	4,036,150	27.8
65+ years of age	235,603	1.6
Number receiving financial assistance[3,4]	12,978,537	89.4
With advance premium tax credits	12,959,981	89.3
With cost-sharing reductions[4]	7,003,391	48.3

	Federal marketplace[1]	
	Number	**Percent**
Number who have selected a plan	**10,255,636**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years of age	1,009,842	9.8
18-25 years of age	1,037,425	10.1
26-34 years of age	1,562,082	15.2
35-44 years of age	1,712,146	16.7
45-54 years of age	2,004,919	19.5
55-64 years of age	2,762,438	26.9
65+ years of age	166,784	1.6
Number receiving financial assistance[3,4]	9,462,980	92.3
With advance premium tax credits	9,447,972	92.1
With cost-sharing reductions[4]	5,482,118	53.5

	State marketplaces[2]	
	Number	**Percent**
Number who have selected a plan	**4,255,441**	**100.0%**
Under 18 years of age	315,047	7.4
18-25 years of age	352,768	8.3
26-34 years of age	746,987	17.6

	State marketplaces[2]	
	Number	Percent
35-44 years of age	692,924	16.3
45-54 years of age	803,879	18.9
55-64 years of age	1,273,712	29.9
65+ years of age	68,819	1.6
Number receiving financial assistance[3,4]	3,515,557	82.6
With advance premium tax credits	3,512,009	82.5
With cost-sharing reductions[4]	1,521,273	35.7

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) For the 33 states using HealthCare.gov, the federally facilitated marketplace. (2) For the 17 states and the Dist. of Columbia with their own marketplaces. (3) Advance premium tax credit (APTC) only, cost-sharing reduction (CSR) only, or both APTC and CSR. (4) Does not include CSR data for Nevada (state-based marketplace).

Health Insurance Marketplace Average Monthly Premiums, 2022

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

For the 2022 open enrollment period, 33 states used HealthCare.gov, the eligibility and enrollment platform run by the federal government. Seventeen states and the Dist. of Columbia ran their own exchanges (state-based marketplaces, or SBMs).

(based on enrollment-related activity for Nov. 1, 2021-Jan. 15, 2022; exact dates vary for state-based marketplaces)

State	Avg. premium before tax credits	Avg. premium after tax credits	Avg. tax credits	Avg. % reduction in premium

				after tax credits
Alabama	$765	$96	$710	90.7%
Alaska	746	158	692	88.9
Arizona	554	180	446	73.1
Arkansas[1]	537	134	449	78.4
California[2]	579	150	459	74.9
Colorado[2]	466	191	368	66.3
Connecticut[2]	741	207	654	82.4
Delaware	706	169	604	81.1
Dist. of Columbia[2]	559	502	407	35.1
Florida	611	80	552	89.1
Georgia	530	105	464	84.5
Hawaii	642	164	576	83.2
Idaho[2]	508	214	460	86.3
Illinois	643	204	506	69.4
Indiana	564	193	458	73.6
Iowa	666	135	595	84.9
Kansas	627	149	530	80.4
Kentucky[2]	579	185	481	76.5
Louisiana	764	157	655	82.0
Maine[2]	554	163	470	78.3
Maryland[2]	447	158	383	74.2
Massachusetts[2]	470	201	373	74.0
Michigan	503	170	390	67.9
Minnesota[2]	481	280	340	44.1
Mississippi	618	72	566	90.6
Missouri	629	137	546	83.0
Montana	577	142	500	81.8
Nebraska	$707	$121	$615	84.2%
Nevada[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	447	212	335	59.7
New Jersey[2]	620	197	489	69.7
New Mexico[2]	540	219	460	66.1

New York[2]	608	400	363	35.8
North Carolina	637	96	579	88.3
North Dakota	507	100	452	84.7
Ohio	575	230	437	68.4
Oklahoma	623	93	558	87.6
Oregon[1]	587	201	489	73.4
Pennsylvania[2]	616	168	501	73.5
Rhode Island[2]	477	135	403	77.9
South Carolina	585	107	512	84.2
South Dakota	696	91	640	89.5
Tennessee	619	128	543	84.3
Texas	557	86	502	88.0
Utah	408	62	370	88.6
Vermont[2]	692	204	566	76.1
Virginia[1]	577	126	506	84.0
Washington[2]	485	229	437	72.5
West Virginia	1,144	204	1,002	84.4
Wisconsin	629	161	530	77.7
Wyoming	857	88	812	93.6
Total HealthCare.gov	**594**	**111**	**524**	**85.3**

NA = Not available (not reported). (1) SBM using the HealthCare.gov platform for eligibility determinations, enrollments, and related functions. (2) SBM.

Health Care Visits by Selected Characteristics, 1997-2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	No visits		
Characteristic	**1997**	**2010**	**2018**
	Percent distribution		

All persons[1]	**16.5%**	**15.6%**	**14.5%**
Age			
Under 6 years	5.0	3.7	4.9
6-17 years	15.3	10.4	8.6
18-44 years	21.7	24.2	21.9
45-64 years	16.9	14.8	14.2
65-74 years	9.8	6.3	6.4
75 years and over	7.7	4.1	4.1
Sex			
Male	21.3	20.4	18.7
Female	11.8	10.9	10.3
Health insurance status[2]			
Insured continuously	14.1	12.1	12.9
Uninsured, up to 12 mos.	18.9	18.5	21.2
Uninsured 12+ mos.	39.0	43.8	45.3

		1-3 visits	
Characteristic	**1997**	**2010**	**2018**
		Percent distribution	
All persons[1]	**46.2%**	**45.4%**	**49.2%**
Age			
Under 6 years	44.9	48.9	52.7
6-17 years	58.7	59.1	63.9
18-44 years	46.7	43.9	47.6
45-64 years	42.9	42.8	45.5
65-74 years	36.9	36.1	40.1
75 years and over	31.8	31.0	34.8
Sex			
Male	47.1	46.4	49.7
Female	45.4	44.4	48.8
Health insurance status[2]			
Insured continuously	49.2	48.6	51.9

Uninsured, up to 12 mos.	46.0	47.8	48.4
Uninsured 12+ mos.	41.4	39.7	41.6

	4-9 visits		
Characteristic	**1997**	**2010**	**2018**
	Percent distribution		
All persons[1]	**23.6%**	**25.8%**	**23.4%**
Age			
Under 6 years	37.0	36.8	33.9
6-17 years	19.3	23.6	21.4
18-44 years	19.0	20.6	18.7
45-64 years	24.7	26.1	24.7
65-74 years	31.6	35.7	31.8
75 years and over	33.8	38.0	33.6
Sex			
Male	20.6	22.7	21.2
Female	26.5	28.8	25.6
Health insurance status[2]			
Insured continuously	23.6	26.2	23.1
Uninsured, up to 12 mos.	20.8	22.0	20.9
Uninsured 12+ mos.	13.2	12.6	9.9

	10 visits or more		
Characteristic	**1997**	**2010**	**2018**
	Percent distribution		
All persons[1]	**13.7%**	**13.2%**	**12.9%**
Age			
Under 6 years	13.0	10.6	8.4
6-17 years	6.8	6.9	6.2
18-44 years	12.6	11.3	11.7
45-64 years	15.5	16.4	15.7
65-74 years	21.6	21.9	21.7

75 years and over	26.6	27.0	27.6
Sex			
Male	11.0	10.5	10.3
Female	16.3	15.9	15.4
Health insurance status[2]			
Insured continuously	13.0	13.0	12.1
Uninsured, up to 12 mos.	14.4	11.6	9.5
Uninsured 12+ mos.	6.4	3.9	3.1

Note: Totals incl. visits to hospital emergency departments, doctor offices, and clinics as well as home visits by a health care professional during a 12-month period. (1) Incl. persons of unknown health insurance status. (2) Prior to interview, for persons under age 65 only.

Reasons Given by Patients for Physician Office Visits, 2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Principal reason	Number of visits (thous.)	% of all visits
1.	Progress visit, not otherwise specified	151,669	17.6%
2.	General medical examination	54,456	6.3
3.	Postoperative visit	26,785*	3.1
4.	For other and unspecified test results	19,637*	2.3
5.	Prenatal examination, routine	19,380	2.3
6.	Knee symptoms	18,666	2.2
7.	Cough	18,469	2.1
8.	Medication, other and unspecified kinds	16,824	2.0

9.	Hypertension	16,466	1.9
10.	Counseling, not otherwise specified	15,448	1.8
11.	Gynecological examination	11,494	1.3
12.	Symptoms referable to throat	11,066	1.3%
13.	Preoperative visit for specified and unspecified types of surgery	10,836*	1.3
14.	Disturbances of sleep	10,672*	1.2
15.	Well-baby examination	10,530	1.2
16.	Anxiety and nervousness	10,154	1.2
17.	Diabetes mellitus	9,866	1.1
18.	Stomach and abdominal pain, cramps and spasms	9,460	1.1
19.	Diagnosed complications of pregnancy and puerperium	9,391	1.1
20.	Vision dysfunctions	8,634	1.0
All other reasons		**400,481**	**46.5**
All visits		**860,386**	**100.0**

* = Estimate does not meet NCHS standards of reliability. **Note:** Based on nationally representative sample survey of visits to nonfederal office-based patient care physicians. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Visits to Physician Offices and Hospital Outpatient and Emergency Departments, 1995-2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(number of visits per 100 persons)

	All places[1]		
Sex and age	**1995**	**2000**	**2011**
Total	**334**	**374**	**400**

Sex and age	All places[1]		
	1995	2000	2011
Male	290	325	354
Under 18	273	302	372
18-44	190	203	208
45-54	275	316	322
55-64	351	428	430
65-74	508	614	655
75 and over	711	771	869
Female	377	420	444
Under 18	277	285	341
18-44	336	377	393
45-54	400	451	459
55-64	446	529	520
65-74	603	692	707
75 and over	666	763	790

Sex and age	Physician offices			
	1995	2000	2011	2018
Total	**271**	**304**	**314**	**250**
Male	232	261	280	214
Under 18	209	231	294	179
18-44	139	148	145	103
45-54	229	260	250	234
55-64	300	367	351	277
65-74	445	539	566	459
75 and over	616	670	758	681
Female	309	345	348	286
Under 18	217	221	265	172
18-44	265	298	286	243
45-54	339	384	364	308
55-64	382	453	436	383
65-74	534	609	611	509
75 and over	571	645	657	617

Sex and age	Hospital outpatient depts. 1995	2000	2011
Total	**26**	**31**	**40**
Male	21	26	32
Under 18	25	29	37
18-44	14	17	20
45-54	20	26	34
55-64	26	32	45
65-74	29	38	52
75 and over	34	42	49
Female	31	35	48
Under 18	25	29	38
18-44	31	33	47
45-54	32	36	53
55-64	38	45	54
65-74	36	46	60
75 and over	34	49	61

Sex and age	Hospital emergency depts. 1995	2000	2011	2018
Total	**37**	**40**	**45**	**41**
Male	37	38	42	37
Under 18	40	41	41	40
18-44	37	38	43	33
45-54	26	30	38	35
55-64	25	30	34	35
65-74	34	36	37	35
75 and over	61	59	62	56
Female	37	41	48	44
Under 18	35	35	39	40
18-44	40	46	59	49
45-54	29	31	41	39
55-64	26	31	31	37
65-74	32	37	37	36
75 and over	61	69	72	62

Sex and age	Hospital emergency depts. 1995	2000	2011	2018

(1) Incl. visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments. Prior to 2006, visits to community health centers were not included in survey.

Most Frequently Mentioned Drugs at Office Visits, 2018

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Therapeutic drug category[1]	No. of mentions (thous.)	% of total[2]
1.	Analgesics[3]	285,097	10.7%
2.	Antihyperlipidemic agents	137,462	5.1
3.	Antidepressants	126,167	4.7
4.	Antidiabetic agents	113,738	4.2
5.	Vitamins	113,157	4.2
6.	Antiplatelet agents	99,057	3.7
7.	Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	96,965	3.6
8.	Dermatological agents	93,742	3.5
9.	Bronchodilators	89,713	3.4
10.	Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	87,771	3.3
11.	Anticonvulsants	84,174	3.1%
12.	Proton pump inhibitors	71,833	2.7
13.	Immunostimulants	67,608	2.5
14.	Ophthalmic preparations	65,862	2.5
15.	Vitamin and mineral combinations	63,534	2.4
16.	Calcium channel blocking agents	63,315	2.4

17.	Diuretics	61,681	2.3
18.	Minerals and electrolytes	53,880	2.0
19.	ACE[4] inhibitors	52,959	2.0
20.	Antihistamines	50,777	1.9

Note: A mention is documentation in a patient's record of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued at a visit to a nonfederal office-based patient care physician. (1) Based on the Multum Lexicon second-level therapeutic drug category. (2) Based on an estimated 2,676,847,000 drug mentions. (3) Incl. narcotic and nonnarcotic analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. (4) Angiotensin-converting enzyme.

U.S. Organ Transplants

Source: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN), United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS)

Waiting List, Sept. 2022

Type of transplant	Candidates	% of total
All organs	**105,908**	**100.0%**
Kidney	90,002	85.0
Liver	11,102	10.5
Heart	3,373	3.2
Kidney-pancreas	1,906	1.8
Lung	1,040	1.0
Pancreas	872	0.8
Intestine	206	0.2
Heart-lung	31	0.03

Transplants Performed, 2021

Type of transplant	Number	% of total
All organs	**41,356**	**100.0%**
Kidney	24,670	59.7
Liver	9,236	22.3
Heart	3,818	9.2
Lung	2,524	6.1
Kidney-pancreas	820	2.0
Pancreas	143	0.3
Intestine	96	0.2
Heart-lung	45	0.1

Note: Waiting list as of Sept. 14; numbers may not add up to total because of patients waiting for multiple organs. Total transplants performed include organs not shown separately.

Illicit Drug Use Among Persons Age 12 or Older, 2002-20

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Of all those age 12 or older who used an illicit drug in the past month in 2020, approximately 1.7 mil were adolescents aged 12-17 (making 6.7% of that age group current drug users). About 8.0 mil current users were young adults aged 18-25 (or 23.9% of that age group).

(numbers in thousands)

Substance	2002 No.	2002 %	2005 No.	2005 %
Used in lifetime				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	94,946	40.4	97,545	40.1
Cocaine	33,910	14.4	33,673	13.8
Crack	8,402	3.6	7,928	3.3
Heroin	3,668	1.6	3,534	1.5
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	24,516	10.4	22,433	9.2
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Used in past year				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	25,755	11.0	25,375	10.4
Cocaine	5,902	2.5	5,523	2.3
Crack	1,554	0.7	1,381	0.6
Heroin	404	0.2	379	0.2
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	999	0.4	563	0.2
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—
Used in past month				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	14,584	6.2	14,626	6.0

Cocaine	2,020	0.9	2,397	1.0
Crack	567	0.2	682	0.3
Heroin	166	0.1	136	0.1
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	112	0.0	104	0.0
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—

	2010		2014	
Substance	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Used in lifetime				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	106,613	42.0	117,213	44.2
Cocaine	37,361	14.7	39,200	14.8
Crack	9,208	3.6	9,424	3.6
Heroin	4,144	1.6	4,813	1.8
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	23,375	9.2	25,035	9.4
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Used in past year				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	29,301	11.6	35,124	13.2
Cocaine	4,533	1.8	4,553	1.7
Crack	885	0.3	773	0.3

Heroin	621	0.2	914	0.3
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	881	0.3	1,290	0.5
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—
Used in past month				
Illicit drugs[1]	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	17,409	6.9	22,188	8.4
Cocaine	1,472	0.6	1,530	0.6
Crack	378	0.1	354	0.1
Heroin	239	0.1	435	0.2
Hallucinogens	—	—	—	—
LSD	155	0.1	287	0.1
Ecstasy	—	—	—	—
Inhalants	—	—	—	—
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	—	—	—	—
Opioids[3]	—	—	—	—

	2019		2020	
Substance	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Used in lifetime				
Illicit drugs[1]	138,027	50.2	138,543	50.0
Marijuana	127,139	46.2	126,504	45.7
Cocaine	41,445	15.1	39,261	14.2

Crack	9,375	3.4	9,356	3.4
Heroin	5,696	2.1	6,252	2.3
Hallucinogens	44,087	16.0	43,949	15.9
LSD	27,528	10.0	28,123	10.2
Ecstasy	20,097	7.3	20,478	7.4
Inhalants	25,090	9.1	26,749	9.7
Methamphetamine	16,013	5.8	15,397	5.6
Used in past year				
Illicit drugs[1]	57,203	20.8	59,277	21.4
Marijuana	48,242	17.5	49,634	17.9
Cocaine	5,468	2.0	5,172	1.9
Crack	778	0.3	657	0.2
Heroin	745	0.3	902	0.3
Hallucinogens	6,010	2.2	7,133	2.6
LSD	2,470	0.9	2,637	1.0
Ecstasy	2,539	0.9	2,622	0.9
Inhalants	2,142	0.8	2,390	0.9
Methamphetamine	1,999	0.7	2,550	0.9
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	16,304	5.9	16,073	5.8
Opioids[3]	10,065	3.7	9,490	3.4
Used in past month				
Illicit drugs[1]	35,803	13.0	37,309	13.5
Marijuana	31,606	11.5	32,784	11.8
Cocaine	1,998	0.7	1,831	0.7
Crack	378	0.1	335	0.1
Heroin	431	0.2	513	0.2
Hallucinogens	1,915	0.7	1,761	0.6
LSD	580	0.2	649	0.2
Ecstasy	663	0.2	681	0.2

Inhalants	807	0.3	904	0.3
Methamphetamine	1,173	0.4	1,722	0.6
Misuse of psychotherapeutics[2]	5,337	1.9	5,278	1.9
Opioids[3]	3,101	1.1	2,885	1.0

— = Not comparable due to methodological changes or not reported due to measurement issues. **Note:** Misuse is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription or use in greater amounts, more often, or for a longer period of time. Caution should be used when comparing estimates for 2020 and prior years because of methodological changes for 2020. (1) Includes marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, the misuse of psychotherapeutics, and opioids. (2) Includes four categories of prescription drugs (pain relievers, stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives) but not over-the-counter drugs. (3) Includes the misuse of prescription opioid pain relievers and the use of heroin.

Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use in 12th Graders, 1975-2021

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health (percent who have ever used)

Drug	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Any illicit drug[1]	55.2%	65.4%	60.6%	47.9%	48.4%
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	40.7	41.7
Inhalants[2]	—	17.3	18.1	18.5	17.4
Nitrites	—	11.1	7.9	2.1	1.5
Hallucinogens[3]	—	15.6	12.1	9.7	12.7

LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.7	11.7
PCP	—	9.6	4.9	2.8	2.7
MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly)	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	9.4	6.0
Crack	—	—	—	3.5	3.0
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
Narcotics other than heroin[4]	9.0	9.8	10.2	8.3	7.2
Amphetamines[4]	22.3	26.4	26.2	17.5	15.3
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal meth (ice)	—	—	—	2.7	3.9
Sedatives (barbiturates)[4]	18.2	14.9	11.8	7.5	7.4
Methaqualone[4]	8.1	9.5	6.7	2.3	1.2
Tranquilizers[4]	17.0	15.2	11.9	7.2	7.1
Alcohol	90.4	93.2	92.2	89.5	80.7
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	64.4	64.2
Smokeless tobacco	—	—	—	—	30.9
Any vaping[5]	—	—	—	—	—
Steroids[4]	—	—	—	2.9	2.3

Drug	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2017**
Any illicit drug[1]	54.0%	50.4%	48.2%	48.9%	48.9%
Marijuana/hashish	48.8	44.8	43.8	44.7	45.0
Inhalants[2]	14.2	11.4	9.0	5.7	4.9
Nitrites	0.8	1.1	—	—	—
Hallucinogens[3]	13.0	8.8	8.6	6.4	6.7
LSD	11.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.0
PCP	3.4	2.4	1.8	—	—

MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly)	11.0	5.4	7.3	5.9	4.9
Cocaine	8.6	8.0	5.5	4.0	4.2
Crack	3.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
Heroin	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7
Narcotics other than heroin[4]	10.6	12.8	13.0	8.4	6.8
Amphetamines[4]	15.6	13.1	11.1	10.8	9.2
Methamphetamine	7.9	4.5	2.3	1.0	1.1
Crystal meth (ice)	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.5
Sedatives (barbiturates)[4]	9.2	10.5	7.5	5.9	4.5
Methaqualone[4]	0.8	1.3	0.4	—	—
Tranquilizers[4]	8.9	9.9	8.5	6.9	7.5
Alcohol	80.3	75.1	71.0	64.0	61.5
Cigarettes	62.5	50.0	42.2	31.1	26.6
Smokeless tobacco	23.1	17.5	17.6	13.2	11.0
Any vaping[5]	—	—	—	35.5	35.8
Steroids[4]	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6

Drug	2019	2020	2021	2020-21 change
Any illicit drug[1]	47.4%	46.6%	41.3%	–5.3%
Marijuana/hashish	43.7	43.7	38.6	–5.1
Inhalants[2]	5.3	3.8	5.0	1.2
Nitrites	—	—	—	—
Hallucinogens[3]	6.9	7.5	7.1	–0.4
LSD	5.6	5.9	4.9	–0.9
PCP	—	—	—	—
MDMA (Ecstasy,	3.3	3.6	2.8	–0.8

Molly)				
Cocaine	3.8	4.1	2.5	–1.7
Crack	1.7	1.6	1.5	–0.1
Heroin	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Narcotics other than heroin[4]	5.3	5.3	2.3	–3.0
Amphetamines[4]	7.7	7.3	4.9	–2.5
Methamphetamine	0.8	1.7	0.6	–1.1
Crystal meth (ice)	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.6
Sedatives (barbiturates)[4]	4.2	4.4	3.5	–0.9
Methaqualone[4]	—	—	—	—
Tranquilizers[4]	6.1	7.0	3.3	–3.8
Alcohol	58.5	61.5	54.1	–7.4
Cigarettes	22.3	24.0	17.8	–6.1
Smokeless tobacco	9.8	*	8.6	—
Any vaping[5]	45.6	47.2	40.5	–6.7
Steroids[4]	1.6	2.0	0.8	–1.2

— = Not available. * = Est. not presented due to small sample size (the COVID-19 pandemic halted data collection prematurely). **Note:** Because of changes to question wording, some data may not be directly comparable across years. (1) Incl. marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine other than crack, or heroin; or any use of narcotics other than heroin, amphetamines, sedatives (barbiturates), or tranquilizers not under a doctor’s orders. (2) Unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. (3) Unadjusted for underreporting of PCP. (4) Incl. only drug use not under a doctor’s orders. (5) Incl. vaping nicotine, marijuana, or just flavoring.

Cigarette Use in the U.S., 1985-2020

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (percentage of persons age 12 or older, unless otherwise noted, reporting use in the month prior to the survey)

	1985	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Total	**38.7**	**24.9**	**24.9**	**23.0**	**19.4**	**16.7**	**15.0**
Sex							
Male	43.4	26.9	27.4	25.4	21.8	18.6	16.4
Female	34.5	23.1	22.5	20.7	17.1	14.9	13.6
Age							
12-17 years	29.4	13.4	10.8	8.4	4.2	2.3	1.4
18-25 years	47.4	38.3	39.0	34.3	26.7	17.5	13.9
26 years or older[1]	45.7	24.2	24.3	22.8	20.0	18.2	16.7
Race/Hispanic origin							
White, not Hispanic	38.9	25.9	26.0	24.3	20.7	18.0	15.7
Black, not Hispanic	38.0	23.3	24.5	22.6	21.3	18.7	17.3
Hispanic, any race	40.0	20.7	22.1	20.1	15.3	12.2	11.5
Education[2]							
Non-HS graduate	37.3	32.4	34.8	34.3	28.1	26.5	25.3
HS graduate	37.0	31.1	31.8	29.6	27.4	24.9	23.3

Some college	32.6	27.7	28.1	25.8	23.5	20.2	16.1
College graduate	23.0	13.9	13.8	12.8	9.6	8.0	6.8

HS = High school. **Note:** Because of methodological changes in 2002, 2015, and 2020, data may not be comparable across years. (1) Persons age 26 to 34 only in 1985. (2) Persons age 18 or older.

Daily Use of Cigarettes by 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, 1995-2021

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health
(percent who smoked daily in last 30 days)

	8th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 2005-21
Total	**9.3**	**7.4**	**4.0**	**0.4**	**–90.0%**
Gender					
Male	9.2	7.0	3.9	0.3	–92.3
Female	9.2	7.5	4.0	0.3	–92.5
College plans					
None/ under 4 yrs.	22.5	21.7	14.4	1.3	–91.0
Complete 4 yrs.	7.5	5.6	2.9	0.1	–96.6
Region					
Northeast	9.2	6.9	3.2	0.2	–93.8

	8th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 2005-21
Midwest	11.0	9.0	4.8	0.4	–91.7
South	9.4	7.8	5.0	0.3	–94.0
West	7.0	4.9	2.4	0.5	–79.2
Parental education[1]					
Some HS/less	15.8	13.1	7.8	1.4	–82.1
Some/completed HS	11.3	11.3	6.3	0.5	–92.1
Completed HS/some college	9.4	6.7	4.3	0.6	–86.0
Some/completed college	7.2	3.9	2.2	0.1	–95.5
Completed college/higher	5.7	4.1	1.4	0.1	–92.9
Race/ethnicity[2]					
White	10.5	9.0	4.6	0.6	–87.0
Black	2.8	3.2	2.1	0.5	–76.2
Hispanic	9.2	7.1	3.1	0.1	–96.8

	10th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 2005-21
Total	**16.3**	**14.0**	**7.5**	**0.8**	**–89.3%**
Gender					
Male	16.3	13.7	7.2	0.7	–90.3

	10th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 2005-21
Female	16.1	14.1	7.7	0.4	–94.8
College plans					
None/ under 4 yrs.	32.7	28.8	19.2	1.8	–90.6
Complete 4 yrs.	13.3	11.6	5.9	0.4	–93.2
Region					
Northeast	15.8	14.1	7.6	0.7	–90.8
Midwest	17.6	16.3	8.6	1.1	–87.2
South	19.3	15.7	8.8	0.7	–92.0
West	9.4	7.8	4.0	0.6	–85.0
Parental education[1]					
Some HS/less	20.0	18.9	9.9	0.7	–92.9
Some/completed HS	21.6	17.6	11.1	0.8	–92.8
Completed HS/some college	17.0	14.2	7.9	0.9	–88.6
Some/completed college	12.6	11.5	5.2	0.5	–90.4
Completed college/higher	10.3	9.8	4.4	0.3	–88.6
Race/ethnicity[2]					
White	17.6	17.7	9.1	0.9	–90.1
Black	4.7	5.2	3.9	1.0	–74.4
Hispanic	9.9	8.8	5.9	0.3	–94.9

	12th grade

	12th grade				% change, 2005-21
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 1995-2021
Total	**21.6**	**20.6**	**13.6**	**2.0**	**–85.3%**
Gender					
Male	21.7	20.9	14.6	1.2	–91.8
Female	20.8	19.7	11.9	2.4	–79.8
College plans					
None/under 4 yrs.	33.7	31.7	24.9	3.6	–85.5
Complete 4 yrs.	17.4	16.6	10.5	1.0	–90.5
Region					
Northeast	22.5	22.8	13.3	1.3	–90.2
Midwest	25.7	23.6	16.3	1.3	–92.0
South	21.7	19.4	15.4	1.4	–90.9
West	14.5	16.9	7.6	4.1	–46.1
Parental education[1]					
Some HS/less	21.3	22.8	11.7	2.2	–81.2
Some/completed HS	24.6	22.9	18.3	2.8	–84.7
Completed HS/some college	21.6	21.2	14.4	3.1	–78.5
Some/completed college	19.7	18.6	11.7	0.8	–93.2
Completed college/higher	18.5	15.2	8.1	0.5	–93.8
Race/ethnicity[2]					
White	23.9	25.7	17.1	2.5	–85.4

	12th grade				
	1995	2000	2005	2021	% change, 2005-21
Black	6.1	8.0	5.6	1.6	–71.4
Hispanic	11.6	15.7	7.7	1.6	–79.2

HS = high school. **Note:** Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Avg. highest level of education attained by respondent's mother and father. (2) For each of these groups, data for the specified year and previous year have been combined to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates.

Tobacco Use by High School and Middle School Students, 2021

Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

In 2021, about one in 10 high school and middle school students (9.3%) in the U.S. reported current use—defined as use on one or more days in the past 30 days—of a tobacco product. While the use of cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco has declined significantly among students since 2011, electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) use has increased over the

same time period. Since 2014, e-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among students in grades 6 through 12.

Tobacco product	High school students using tobacco			
	Female	Male	All students	Estimated no. of users[1]
E-cigarettes	11.9%	10.7%	11.3%	1,720,000
Cigarettes	1.8	2.0	1.9	280,000
Cigars	1.5	2.6	2.1	310,000
Smokeless tobacco	—	1.7	1.2	170,000
Hookahs	1.3	1.2	1.2	180,000
Nicotine pouches	0.6	1.6	1.1	160,000
Heated tobacco products	0.7	0.9	0.8	120,000
Pipe tobacco	—	—	0.4	60,000
Any tobacco product[2]	**13.8**	**13.0**	**13.4**	**2,060,000**
Any combustible tobacco[3]	4.2	4.6	4.4	660,000
2+ tobacco products	3.1	4.5	3.8	580,000
	Middle school students using tobacco			

Tobacco product	Middle school students using tobacco			Estimated no. of users[1]
	Female	Male	All students	

Tobacco product	Female	Male	All students	Estimated no. of users[1]
E-cigarettes	3.2%	2.3%	2.8%	320,000
Cigarettes	1.2	0.9	1.0	120,000
Cigars	0.5	0.6	0.6	60,000
Smokeless tobacco	—	0.8	0.6	60,000
Hookahs	—	—	0.4	40,000
Nicotine pouches	—	0.2	0.3	30,000
Heated tobacco products	0.4	0.4	0.4	40,000
Pipe tobacco	—	—	0.2	20,000
Any tobacco product[2]	**4.4**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**470,000**
Any combustible tobacco[3]	1.9	1.4	1.6	190,000
2+ tobacco products	1.5	1.1	1.3	150,000

— = Not available. (1) Rounded down to nearest 10,000. (2) Incl. e-cigarettes, cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookahs, nicotine pouches, heated tobacco products, pipe tobacco, or bidis, not shown separately here. (3) Does not incl. e-cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing or dissolvable tobacco, snuff, dip, snus), nicotine pouches, or heated tobacco products.

Alcohol Use by 8th and 12th Graders, 1980-2021

Source: Monitoring the Future study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research; Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse, Natl. Insts. of Health

	1980	1990	1995
Alcohol use[1]	**Percent using in the 30 days before the survey**		
All 8th graders	—	—	**24.6%**
Male	—	—	25.0
Female	—	—	24.0
White	—	—	25.4
Black	—	—	18.7
Hispanic	—	—	32.4
All 12th graders	**72.0%**	**57.1%**	**51.3**
Male	77.4	61.3	55.7
Female	66.8	52.3	47.0
White	75.4	63.8	54.5
Black	47.6	35.8	35.2
Hispanic	63.6	49.1	48.7
Heavy alcohol use[2]	**Percent heavily using in the two weeks before the survey**		
All 8th graders	—	—	**12.3%**
Male	—	—	12.5
Female	—	—	12.1
White	—	—	12.1
Black	—	—	8.3
Hispanic	—	—	18.4
All 12th graders	**41.2%**	**32.2%**	**29.8**

Male	52.1	39.1	36.9
Female	30.5	24.4	23.0
White	44.3	36.6	32.3
Black	17.7	14.4	14.9
Hispanic	33.1	25.6	26.6

	2000	2005	2010
Alcohol use[1]	**Percent using in the 30 days before the survey**		
All 8th graders	**22.4%**	**17.1%**	**13.8%**
Male	22.5	16.2	13.2
Female	22.0	17.9	14.3
White	24.7	17.9	13.9
Black	16.0	14.9	11.8
Hispanic	26.7	20.6	18.1
All 12th graders	**50.0**	**47.0**	**41.2**
Male	54.0	50.7	44.2
Female	46.1	43.3	37.9
White	55.1	52.3	45.4
Black	30.0	29.0	31.4
Hispanic	51.2	43.3	40.1
Heavy alcohol use[2]	**Percent heavily using in the two weeks before the survey**		
All 8th graders	**11.7%**	**8.4%**	**7.2%**
Male	11.7	8.2	6.5
Female	11.3	8.6	7.8
White	13.0	9.0	7.1
Black	7.3	6.1	5.3
Hispanic	16.0	12.1	10.8
All 12th graders	**30.0**	**27.1**	**23.2**

Male	36.7	32.6	28.0
Female	23.5	21.6	18.4
White	34.6	32.5	27.6
Black	11.5	11.3	13.1
Hispanic	31.0	23.9	22.1

	2013	2015	2019
Alcohol use[1]	**Percent using in the 30 days before the survey**		
All 8th graders	**10.2%**	**9.7%**	**7.9%**
Male	9.3	9.1	7.3
Female	11.2	9.9	8.3
White	9.5	8.9	8.0
Black	9.7	8.2	4.9
Hispanic	14.3	10.4	9.6
All 12th graders	**39.2**	**35.3**	**29.3**
Male	41.8	36.0	29.8
Female	36.3	35.0	28.5
White	43.6	40.9	34.9
Black	28.4	24.0	19.4
Hispanic	39.0	36.3	24.4
Heavy alcohol use[2]	**Percent heavily using in the two weeks before the survey**		
All 8th graders	**5.1%**	**4.6%**	**3.8%**
Male	4.5	4.6	3.5
Female	5.7	4.6	4.0
White	4.2	4.0	3.4
Black	4.5	4.1	1.9
Hispanic	7.8	5.4	5.3
All 12th graders	**22.1**	**17.2**	**14.4**

Male	26.1	19.3	16.1
Female	18.1	14.9	12.4
White	25.6	21.2	17.6
Black	12.5	9.8	6.7
Hispanic	22.4	18.5	10.8

	2021	% change, 2019-21
Alcohol use[1]	**Percent using in the 30 days before the survey**	
All 8th graders	**7.3%**	**–0.6%**
Male	5.9	–1.5
Female	8.5	0.2
White	9.2	1.2
Black	6.9	2.1
Hispanic	6.2	–3.4
All 12th graders	**25.8**	**–3.5**
Male	23.1	–6.6
Female	28.6	0.1
White	35.3	0.4
Black	18.2	–1.2
Hispanic	21.8	–2.6
Heavy alcohol use[2]	**Percent heavily using in the two weeks before the survey**	
All 8th graders	**2.8%**	**–1.1%**
Male	2.0	–1.5
Female	3.2	–0.8
White	3.6	0.2
Black	3.4	1.5
Hispanic	2.4	–2.9

All 12th graders	**11.8**	**–2.6**
Male	11.1	–5.0
Female	12.6	0.2
White	17.2	–0.4
Black	5.8	–0.9
Hispanic	9.8	–1.0

— = Not available. **Note:** To derive percentages for each race/ethnicity subgroup, data for the specified year and previous year have been combined to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates. Because of insufficient data for 2020 estimates, changes across 2019-21 total samples are provided for comparison. (1) In 1993, the alcohol question was changed slightly to indicate that a "drink" is defined as "more than a few sips." (2) Five or more drinks in a row (binge drinking) on one or more occasions.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV disables or kills crucial immune cells known as CD4 cells (also called T cells, or T-lymphocyte or T-helper cells), progressively destroying the body's ability to fight disease.

HIV is commonly spread through unprotected sexual contact with an infected partner’s semen or vaginal fluids. It is also spread through contact with infected blood. Modern screening techniques make HIV transmission through transfusions or organ/tissue transplants, rare, but HIV can spread among intravenous drug users who share syringes and similar equipment. A woman can also transmit HIV to her child during pregnancy or delivery or through breastfeeding. With treatment, a woman can reduce her transmission rate from about 25% to 1% or less. There is no evidence HIV can spread through saliva or casual contact such as shaking hands or the sharing of food utensils, towels and bedding, or toilet seats.

About two-thirds of people experience flu-like symptoms within 2-4 weeks of being infected with HIV in what is called the acute HIV infection stage. The second stage is chronic infection, also referred to as asymptomatic HIV infection or clinical latency. Even though a person may not

have any symptoms, the HIV continues to multiply, infect, and kill CD4 cells.

The term AIDS applies to the final (third) stage of HIV infection. According to the CDC's official case definition, an HIV-infected person 6 years of age or older with fewer than 200 CD4 cells per cubic millimeter of blood can be said to have AIDS. (Healthy adults usually have 500-1,600 CD4 cells per cu mm.) An HIV-infected person who develops an AIDS-defining opportunistic infection (OI) can also be diagnosed with AIDS. In the U.S., the most common OIs include the herpes simplex virus 1, salmonella, candidiasis, and toxoplasmosis.

Months or years prior to the onset of AIDS, people may experience such symptoms as swollen glands, lack of energy, fevers and sweats, and memory loss or other neurologic disorders. Children with AIDS may have delayed development or fail to thrive.

HIV is primarily detected by testing blood for the presence of antibodies (disease-fighting proteins of the immune

system) to HIV. HIV antibodies can be detected within 3-12 weeks of exposure. Combination HIV tests that look for both HIV antibodies and parts of the virus called antigens can detect an infection in 18-90 days. A nucleic acid test can detect the presence of HIV in blood 10-33 days after exposure, but the test is expensive and not used in routine screening.

Since 1987, when the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved a drug called zidovudine (or AZT) for the treatment of HIV, around 46 drugs and drug combinations (fixed doses of two or more medications in a single pill) have received approval. These drugs are grouped into classes: nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs), protease inhibitors (PIs), fusion inhibitors, CCR5 antagonists, integrase strand transfer inhibitors (INSTIs), attachment inhibitors, and post-attachment inhibitors. Each class of drug attacks the virus at a different point in its life cycle. Patients generally take three

different HIV medicines from at least two different classes as part of antiretroviral therapy (ART), which extends the period between HIV infection and the development of serious illness.

Without a vaccine or cure for AIDS, the best way to prevent HIV infection is to avoid activities that carry a risk. The CDC recommends abstinence, mutual monogamy with an uninfected partner, limiting the number of sexual partners, never sharing needles, and using condoms correctly and consistently. People who do not have HIV but are at high risk of exposure can take medication daily to prevent HIV infection, called pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Daily PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% and from injection drug use by at least 74%. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is the emergency use of HIV medicines after a single high-risk event. PEP must be started within 72 hours of exposure to HIV, and it is not always effective.

New AIDS Diagnoses in the U.S., by Transmission Category, 1985-2020

Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

Transmission category	All years[1]	1985	1990	1995
All persons 13 years of age and older	**1,310,317**	**11,802**	**47,394**	**64,496**
All males 13 years of age and older	**1,036,859**	**10,943**	**41,443**	**51,586**
Male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC)	633,607	7,713	26,711	28,924
Injection drug use	197,486	1,772	8,794	13,008
MMSC and injection drug use	96,143	1,058	3,997	5,514
Heterosexual contact[2]	97,511	99	1,057	3,638
Other[3]	10,676	302	884	502
All females 13 years of age and older	**273,458**	**859**	**5,951**	**12,910**
Injection drug use	95,962	508	3,406	5,972
Heterosexual contact[2]	170,962	245	2,236	6,701

Other[3]	4,740	107	309	237
All children, under 13 years of age	**10,047**	—	—	—

Transmission category	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**
All persons 13 years of age and older	**38,158**	**34,086**	**27,355**
All males 13 years of age and older	**28,159**	**24,979**	**20,516**
Male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC)	15,472	15,324	13,916
Injection drug use	5,924	3,482	1,880
MMSC and injection drug use	2,802	2,419	1,542
Heterosexual contact[2]	3,782	3,616	3,066
Other[3]	179	138	111
All females 13 years of age and older	**9,999**	**9,107**	**6,839**
Injection drug use	3,418	2,427	1,394
Heterosexual contact[2]	6,450	6,552	5,315
Other[3]	131	128	130
All children,	—	—	—

Transmission category	2015	2017	2020
under 13 years of age			
All persons 13 years of age and older	**18,571**	**17,745**	**14,288**
All males 13 years of age and older	**14,067**	**13,480**	**11,038**
Male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC)	10,097	9,736	8,172
Injection drug use	958	935	727
MMSC and injection drug use	889	838	687
Heterosexual contact[2]	2,026	1,902	1,397
Other[3]	97	69	56
All females 13 years of age and older	**4,504**	**4,265**	**3,250**
Injection drug use	813	766	585
Heterosexual contact[2]	3,609	3,407	2,605
Other[3]	83	92	61
All children, under 13 years of age	—	—	—

— = Not available. **Note:** Table shows number of persons

diagnosed with an HIV infection at stage 3 (AIDS) in the 50 states and DC. The definition of AIDS cases has expanded over time. Data for 2020 are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. (1) Includes diagnoses for years not shown, from the beginning of the epidemic (1981) through 2020. Incl. 6 dependent areas. (2) Sexual contact with a person known to have or to be at high risk for HIV infection. (3) Incl. hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure (13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis), and risk factor not reported or not identified.

New HIV Diagnoses in the U.S., 2016-20

Source: *HIV Surveillance Report, 2020*; National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

	Number of diagnoses				
Characteristic	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
All persons	**39,552**	**38,421**	**37,504**	**36,585**	**30,403**
Gender					
Male	31,332	30,461	29,730	28,948	24,269
Female	7,512	7,300	7,084	6,917	5,439
Transgender woman/girl[1]	675	612	627	652	638
Transgender man/boy[2]	22	33	48	45	40
Additional gender identity[3]	11	15	15	23	17
Age at diagnosis					
Under 13 years	130	105	87	57	57

Characteristic	Number of diagnoses				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13-14 years	26	25	20	21	12
15-19 years	1,715	1,786	1,719	1,648	1,248
20-24 years	6,915	6,466	6,109	5,969	4,822
25-29 years	7,947	7,723	7,711	7,402	6,061
30-34 years	5,641	5,672	5,673	5,673	5,197
35-39 years	4,210	4,260	4,209	4,140	3,409
40-44 years	3,245	2,980	2,971	2,974	2,515
45-49 years	3,046	2,930	2,780	2,575	2,072
50-54 years	2,856	2,637	2,455	2,312	1,857
55-59 years	1,882	1,872	1,843	1,832	1,575
60-64 years	1,080	1,083	1,046	1,107	885
65 years and over	859	882	881	875	693
Race/ethnicity					
Not Hispanic/Latino					
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	216	200	173	205	201
Asian	931	930	868	739	637
Black/African American	16,799	16,279	15,786	15,503	12,856
Native Hawaiian/other Pac. Isl.	38	51	61	66	66
White	9,885	9,643	9,448	9,070	7,843
Multiracial	1,582	1,377	1,212	1,106	792
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	10,101	9,941	9,956	9,896	8,008

Characteristic	Diagnoses per 100,000 resident pop.				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All persons	**12.2**	**11.8**	**11.5**	**11.1**	**9.2**
Gender					
Male	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—
Transgender woman/girl[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Transgender man/boy[2]	—	—	—	—	—
Additional gender identity[3]	—	—	—	—	—
Age at diagnosis					
Under 13 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
13-14 years	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
15-19 years	8.1	8.5	8.2	7.8	6.0
20-24 years	30.9	29.3	28.0	27.6	22.3
25-29 years	34.6	33.1	32.7	31.4	26.1
30-34 years	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.3	22.8
35-39 years	20.3	20.1	19.5	19.0	15.6
40-44 years	16.5	15.2	15.1	14.9	12.4
45-49 years	14.6	14.0	13.4	12.6	10.4
50-54 years	13.1	12.4	11.8	11.3	9.1
55-59 years	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.3
60-64 years	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.3
65 years and over	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
Race/ethnicity					
Not Hispanic/Latino					
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	9.1	8.3	7.2	8.5	8.3

Characteristic	Diagnoses per 100,000 resident pop.				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Asian	5.2	5.1	4.6	3.9	3.3
Black/African American	41.7	40.1	38.6	37.6	31.0
Native Hawaiian/other Pac. Isl.	6.7	8.8	10.3	10.9	10.8
White	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.0
Multiracial	23.2	19.7	16.9	15.0	10.5
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	17.6	17.0	16.7	16.4	13.1

— = Not available because of lack of denominator data. **Note:** Data shown are for the 50 states and DC. They reflect reports to the CDC as of Dec. 31, 2021, of persons who have been diagnosed with an HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease. 2020 data should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Numbers less than 12 should be interpreted with caution. (1) Incl. individuals assigned male sex at birth who have ever identified as female gender. (2) Incl. individuals assigned female sex at birth who have ever identified as male gender. (3) Incl., e.g., bigender, gender queer, and two-spirit.

Deaths of Persons in the U.S. With HIV Ever Classified as AIDS, 1981-2020

Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC

Age at death	Number	% of total
Under 13 years	5,202	0.7%
13-14 years	308	0.04
15-19 years	1,397	0.2
20-24 years	10,977	1.4
25-29 years	51,040	6.5
30-34 years	108,894	14.0
35-39 years	136,997	17.6
40-44 years	131,760	16.9
45-49 years	107,764	13.8
50-54 years	82,631	10.6
55-59 years	59,320	7.6
60-64 years	39,318	5.0
65 years and over	44,971	5.8
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,134	0.3
Asian (incl. Asian/Pac. Isl. legacy)	3,925	0.5
Black/African American	311,902	40.0
Native Hawaiian/other Pac. Islander	433	0.1
White	297,177	38.1
Multiracial	20,427	2.6
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	144,537	18.5

Transmission category[1]	Number	% of total
Male 13 years of age or older	627,866	80.4%
Male-to-male sexual contact (MMSC)	354,624	45.4
Injection drug use	153,044	19.6

MMSC and injection drug use	61,960	7.9
Heterosexual contact[2]	48,370	6.2
Perinatal[3]	708	0.1
Other[4]	9,161	1.2
Female 13 years of age or older	147,511	18.9
Injection drug use	66,793	8.6
Heterosexual contact[2]	76,011	9.7
Perinatal[3]	824	0.1
Other[4]	3,882	0.5
Region of residence		
Northeast	225,812	28.9
Midwest	81,408	10.4
South	302,904	38.8
West	143,218	18.3
U.S. dependent areas	27,237	3.5
Total[5]	**780,579**	**100.0**

Note: Deaths of persons with HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS) may be due to any cause. Numbers are cumulative from the beginning of the epidemic, in 1981, through 2020 in the 50 states, DC, and 6 dependent areas. Numbers may not add up to totals as they are calculated independently. (1) Based on sex assigned at birth. Classified based on risk factor most likely responsible for HIV transmission. (2) Sexual contact with a person known to have or to be at high risk for HIV infection. (3) Individual 13 years of age or older at time of death. (4) Incl. hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified. (5) Incl. persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Allergies and Asthma

Source: Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

An estimated one in six Americans suffers from allergies each year. People with allergies have immune systems that overreact to a normally harmless substance, called an

allergen. Common allergens include plant pollens, dust mites, or animal dander; plants such as poison ivy; and certain drugs, such as penicillin. The major food allergens are milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, soybeans, and sesame.

The tendency to develop allergies is usually inherited. Though allergies typically manifest in childhood, they can show up at any age. Food allergies and eczema (inflamed or irritated skin) are common allergies among infants. Older children and adults may develop allergic rhinitis, or hay fever, in reaction to an inhaled allergen. Allergic rhinitis symptoms include nasal congestion, runny nose, and sneezing.

People with allergies should avoid contact with an allergen, if feasible. Medications, such as antihistamines and nasal corticosteroids, may be used to decrease an allergic reaction. Other effective allergy treatments include decongestants, eye drops, and ointments. Allergy shots, a form of immunotherapy, aim to desensitize a patient to an allergen through gradual exposure to increasingly higher doses of it. People at risk of anaphylaxis—a severe, whole-body allergic reaction that occurs rapidly—should have access to injectable epinephrine, an emergency medication.

Some allergy sufferers also have asthma. About 25.3 mil Americans in 2020 had a current diagnosis of asthma. Asthma is a chronic inflammation disease that can develop at any age. It affects the passageways that carry air into and out of the lungs. During an asthma attack, these airways become inflamed and fill with mucus. A person may experience wheezing, tightening of the chest, and coughing. Asthma can become life-threatening if not controlled in its early stages. The following symptoms may be indicative of an emergency: the patient shows no improvement minutes after initial treatment; struggles to breathe while hunched with chest and neck pulled in; has trouble walking or talking; and develops gray or blue lips or fingernails.

Exposure to an allergen can set off an asthma attack. Tobacco smoke, cold air, and expressing strong emotion can also trigger an attack, as can respiratory infections and physical exercise. An accurate diagnosis by a physician is important. Although there is no cure for asthma or allergies, they can be controlled through lifestyle changes and quick-relief and long-term medications.

Website: www.aafa.org

Persons With Asthma in the U.S., 2020

Source: National Health Interview Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Characteristic	Number (thous.)	Percent
Total	**25,257**	**7.8%**
Children (under age 18)	4,227	5.8
Adults	21,030	8.4
Age		
0-4 years	394	2.0
5-14 years	2,699	6.6
15-19 years	1,833	9.3
20-24 years	2,254	10.3
25-34 years	3,601	8.1
35-64 years	10,245	8.3
65 years and over	4,215	7.8
Sex		
Males	9,605	6.1
Under age 18 years	2,107	5.7
Age 18 and over	7,498	6.2
Females	15,652	9.5
Under age 18	2,119	6.0
Age 18 and over	13,533	10.4
Race/ethnicity[1]		
White non-Hispanic	15,286	7.6
Black non-Hispanic	4,025	10.8
Asian non-Hispanic	633	3.5
Amer. Ind./Alaska Native non-Hispanic	417	10.8
Hispanic (any race)	3,770	6.7
Mexican	1,829	5.5
Other Hispanic	1,916	8.7

Note: Includes only those with a current asthma diagnosis. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Data are for 2018-20.

Alzheimer’s Disease

Source: Alzheimer’s Association

Alzheimer’s disease is a degenerative disease in which nerve cells in the brain deteriorate and die. It is the most common cause of dementia. Early symptoms include forgetting newly learned information and apathy or depression. As the disease advances, a person may exhibit disorientation and behavior changes; confusion about events, time, and place; and suspicion towards family, friends, and caregivers.

The rate of the disease’s progression varies. Changes to the brain might begin 20 or more years before they are measurable in a stage researchers call preclinical Alzheimer’s disease. For example, decreased glucose metabolism, a known biological marker for Alzheimer’s disease, can be picked up by a brain scan. In the next stage—mild cognitive impairment (MCI) due to Alzheimer’s disease—a person can still perform everyday activities without significant trouble. The disease’s third stage, dementia due to Alzheimer’s disease, can range from mild to moderate to severe. While a person could remain independent with assistance early on, they ultimately lose the ability to perform basic bodily functions, such as walking or

swallowing, making them susceptible to infections of the lungs, urinary tract, and other organs. The average length of time from diagnosis of Alzheimer's dementia until death is 4-8 years for those age 65 and older.

Within the U.S. population, an estimated 10.7% of persons age 65 and older and 33.2% of those age 85 and older have Alzheimer's dementia. Almost two-thirds of Americans with Alzheimer's are women. Alzheimer's dementia is also more prevalent in the older Black and Hispanic populations than in other racial or ethnic groups.

Diagnosis involves a comprehensive evaluation that may include a complete health history, physical examination, neurological and mental status assessments, and other tests. Depression, drug interactions, nutritional imbalances, and excessive alcohol consumption can cause symptoms that look similar to dementia. Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal lobar degeneration, and cerebrovascular disease can also cause dementia.

Treatments for cognitive and behavioral symptoms are available, and clinical trials are ongoing for ways to prevent Alzheimer's or to slow its course. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved six drugs, five of which temporarily treat symptoms. The

sixth drug, which received accelerated FDA approval in 2021, targets the underlying disease process.

Age is the greatest risk factor for Alzheimer's disease. Having the e4 form of the APOE (apolipoprotein E) gene and a family history of the disease are also risk factors. Staying physically and mentally active and socially connected may be associated with a lower risk for the disease.

An estimated 6.5 mil Americans age 65 and older were living with Alzheimer's dementia in 2022. The U.S. cost in 2022 of diagnosing, treating, and providing long-term care for persons age 65 and older with Alzheimer's or other dementias was an estimated $321 bil. That estimate does not include the hours of unpaid care that family members, friends, and others provide, valued at around $271.6 bil in 2021.

Website: www.alz.org

Warning Signs of Alzheimer's Disease

- Memory loss that disrupts daily life
- Challenges in planning or solving problems
- Difficulty completing familiar tasks at home, at work, or at leisure
- Confusion with time or place
- Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- New problems with words in speaking or writing

- Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
- Decreased or poor judgment
- Withdrawal from work or social activities
- Changes in mood and personality

Arthritis

Source: Arthritis Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The term arthritis refers to more than 100 different diseases that cause pain, aching, stiffness, and swelling in or around the joints. An estimated 20.9% of the adult population aged 18 and over reported having doctor-diagnosed arthritis in 2020. The cause of most types of arthritis is unknown; scientists are studying the role of genetics, lifestyle, and environment.

Of the three most prevalent forms of arthritis, **osteoarthritis** (OA), also called degenerative arthritis, is the most common, affecting over 32.5 mil Americans. With OA, protective cartilage at a joint breaks down. When the bones of the joint thus rub together, pain and stiffness may result. The most commonly affected joints are in the lower back, hips, knees, hands, and feet.

Fibromyalgia, another common arthritis condition, affects about 2% of American adults, with women twice as likely as men to have it. People suffering from fibromyalgia experience

widespread pain, abnormal pain processing, sleep disturbance, and psychological distress. Other symptoms include tingling or numbness in hands and feet and problems with thinking and memory.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disease that affects an estimated 1.3 mil U.S. adults (or 0.6%–1% of the adult population). It is one of the most serious and disabling forms of arthritis, which women experience at 2-3 times the rate of men. With RA, the body's immune system attacks healthy cells in the joints, causing inflammation that can lead to cartilage and bone damage.

Other forms of arthritis and related conditions include lupus, gout, scleroderma, and Sjögren's syndrome. To diagnose arthritis, a doctor will record a patient's symptoms and look for any swelling or limited movement during a physical. Other signs of arthritis include rashes, mouth sores, and dry eyes. A doctor may test a patient's blood, urine, or joint fluid or take joint X-rays.

Medications that relieve pain and swelling, such as analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs, can be used to treat arthritis. Regular physical activity, in particular low-impact sports like walking or swimming, can improve mood and ease pain. Maintaining a healthy weight puts

less stress on joints. Surgery to replace a joint is an option if OA gets to be too severe.

Website: www.arthritis.org

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Natl. Institute of Mental Health; Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (CHADD)

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders of childhood, when it is usually first diagnosed. Individuals with ADHD may have trouble paying attention and controlling impulsive behaviors.

Signs and Symptoms of ADHD

- Daydreaming a lot
- Forgetting or losing things frequently
- Squirming or fidgeting
- Talking too much
- Making careless mistakes or taking unnecessary risks
- Having a hard time resisting temptation
- Having trouble taking turns
- Having difficulty getting along with others

ADHD may manifest in one of three ways. A person who is **predominantly inattentive** is easily distracted or forgets details of daily routines. Someone who is **predominantly hyperactive-impulsive** may feel restless and impulsive. In the third type, **combined**

presentation, an individual displays symptoms of both inattentiveness and hyperactivity-impulsivity. The cause of ADHD is unknown, but current research shows that genetics plays a significant role. Alcohol, tobacco, or drug use during pregnancy; low birth weight; and brain injury are being studied as other possible risk factors.

According to the 2019-20 National Survey of Children's Health, 8.9% of children age 3-17 years in the U.S. have a current diagnosis of ADHD. Boys are more likely to be diagnosed because girls with ADHD tend to present more inattentive symptoms. At least one-third of children with ADHD will continue to have it as adults. Studies have found that young adults with ADHD are more likely than those who have never been diagnosed with it to drop out of high school, to be unemployed, or to work an unskilled job.

In most cases, ADHD is treated with a combination of medication (stimulants and nonstimulants) and behavior therapy.

Breast Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc.; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

In 2022, an estimated 287,850 women and 2,710 men in the U.S. will be newly diagnosed with breast cancer, and about 43,250 women

and 530 men will die from it. More than 3.8 mil women live with a history of breast cancer, but mortality rates have been declining, especially among older women, probably because of earlier detection and improved treatment.

The risk for breast cancer is higher for women and increases with age. It is higher for women with a personal or family history of cancer (particularly breast cancer), a longer menstrual history (menstrual periods that started early and ended later in life), recent use of hormonal birth control, use of menopausal hormone therapy, and in those who have no children or had no live birth until after age 30. Other risk factors include alcohol consumption, physical inactivity, and being overweight or obese. About 5%-10% of breast cancers are probably due to inherited mutations, the most common being those in the BRCA1 and BRCA2. Most women who develop breast cancer have no family history of it.

Breast cancer often manifests first as a new lump or mass. Other symptoms include swelling, distortion, tenderness, skin irritation, redness, scaliness, or nipple abnormalities, such as ulceration, retraction, or spontaneous discharge.

Studies show that early detection increases survival and treatment options. Although most

detected breast lumps are noncancerous, any suspicious lump should be biopsied.

Treatment for breast cancer may involve breast-conserving surgery (removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue), mastectomy (surgical removal of the breast), radiation, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and/or targeted therapy. The five-year relative survival rate for female breast cancer patients has improved from 74.8% in 1975-77 to 90.6% in 2012-18; for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast), survival is 99.1%.

Website: www.cancer.org

Prostate Cancer

Source: Prostate Cancer Foundation; American Cancer Society, Inc.; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

The prostate is a male gland located between the bladder and scrotum that secretes seminal fluid. Among men in the U.S., prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second-most common cause, after lung and bronchus cancer, of cancer deaths. In 2022, an estimated 268,490 men will be newly diagnosed with prostate cancer, and about 34,500 will die from the disease. More than 3.1

mil men in the U.S. are living with a history of prostate cancer today.

The most identifiable risk factors for prostate cancer are age, family history, and African ancestry. The median age at diagnosis is 66, and the chances of developing the disease rise dramatically with age. Black men in the U.S. and Caribbean have the world's highest documented incidence rate of prostate cancer. The cause for this disparity remains unclear.

Usually, the disease has no symptoms in its early stages. As the disease advances, a man may experience weak or interrupted urine flow; inability to urinate or difficulty starting or stopping the urine flow; the need to urinate frequently, especially at night; blood in the urine; or pain or burning with urination. Advanced prostate cancer commonly spreads to the bones, causing pain in areas such as the hips, spine, or ribs.

The American Cancer Society recommends that at age 50, men at average risk of prostate cancer should speak with their health care provider about the benefits and limitations of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing. An increased PSA level may indicate a higher chance of having prostate cancer, but older age and the use of certain medications, among other factors, can raise or lower PSA levels. Black

men or those with a family history of the disease (a close relative who was diagnosed before age 65) should be aware of their screening options beginning at age 45. Men with more than one close relative with prostate cancer should discuss screening at 40. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that men ages 55-69 screen for prostate cancer based on individual risk. It advises against routine screening in men age 70 and older. Because prostate cancer is slow-growing, testing is not likely to help men with a life expectancy of less than 10 years. Men under 40 seldom get prostate cancer.

Prostate cancer treatment may include surgery, radiation, hormonal therapy, chemotherapy, or some combination. If caught early on, while tumor cells are localized within the prostate, the five-year relative survival rate approaches 100.0%.

Websites: www.pcf.org; www.cancer.org

Skin Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health.

Skin cancer—the most common cancer diagnosed in the U.S.—is generally divided into the following types: **basal and squamous cell skin cancers** (or nonmelanomas) and **melanomas**. Invasive melanoma accounts for

only about 1% of all skin cancers but the majority of skin cancer deaths. Risk factors include heavy exposure to UV light, multiple moles (more than 50), fair skin, family or personal history of skin cancers, a history of sunburns, and occupational exposure to certain compounds.

Melanomas generally look like abnormal moles on the surface of the skin. Abnormal moles differ from regular skin cells and may be a sign of skin cancer. An irregular mole should be examined by a doctor as soon as possible.

If caught early, melanoma is highly curable. In 2012-18, the five-year relative survival rate for melanoma at the localized stage was 99.5%; at the regional stage, 70.6%; and 31.9% at the distant stage.

Treatment may include simple removal of the melanoma; amputation if the cancer is found on a finger or toe; or chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and/or radiation if the melanoma has spread to other parts of the body.

Warning Signs of Abnormal Moles

- **A**symmetry: one half does not match the other half
- **B**order: edges are irregular, ragged, notched, or blurred
- **C**olor: not uniform; may be shades of brown or black, and patches of pink, red, blue, or white
- **D**iameter: moles wider than ¼ inch are abnormal (however, melanomas can be smaller)
- **E**volving: mole changes size, shape, or color over time

Website: www.cancer.org

Cancer Risk Factors

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, liver, colorectum, breast, and possibly pancreas. Alcohol consumption combined with tobacco use increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, and esophagus far more than either drinking or smoking alone.

Diet and physical activity: Overweight and obesity are associated with increased risk for developing many cancers, including cancers of the breast in postmenopausal women, colorectum, kidney, pancreas, and esophagus. Overweight and obesity may also be associated with increased risk of fatal prostate cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and male breast cancer. It's not yet known for certain how diet, nutrition intake, and the amount and distribution of body fat factor into the development of certain cancers.

Environmental hazards: Exposure to certain substances, called carcinogens, can increase the risk of various cancers. Carcinogens like arsenic or radon may occur naturally, or they may be manufactured, like

vinyl chloride. The risk of lung cancer from asbestos exposure is greatly increased among smokers.

Estrogen: Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT, formerly called hormone replacement therapy) without the use of progestin can increase the risk of endometrial and ovarian cancer. Combining progestin with estrogen MHT may help minimize that risk. Studies, however, suggest that use of MHT increases the risk of breast cancer. The benefits and risks of the use of estrogen should be discussed carefully with one's doctor.

HPV infection: Although most HPV infections do not cause cancer, almost all cervical cancers are caused by a persistent HPV infection. Persistent HPV infections also cause over 90% of anal cancers, and 70% of oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, and penile cancers. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that most people in the U.S. will acquire HPV at some point in their lives. It recommends routine vaccination at age 11-12, although the current vaccine only protects against certain types of HPV.

Radiation: Excessive exposure to ionizing radiation can increase cancer risk. Medical and dental X-rays are adjusted to deliver the lowest dose possible without sacrificing image quality.

Excessive radon exposure in the home may increase lung cancer risk, especially in cigarette smokers. Radon is estimated to be the second-leading cause of U.S. lung cancer deaths.

Smokeless tobacco: Use of chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, and other tobacco products that are not smoked increase the risk of oral, esophageal, and pancreatic cancers.

Smoking: Smoking is responsible for about 30% of cancer deaths and about 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Exposure to secondhand smoke is also responsible for lung cancer cases in adults who have never smoked. Cigarette smoking also increases the risk of the following cancers: larynx, oral cavity and pharynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, bladder, stomach, colorectum, and acute myeloid leukemia. While electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) generally have lower carcinogen levels than combustible tobacco products, the long-term risks of use are not yet clear. Adolescents and young adults who use e-cigarettes may also be more likely to begin using combustible tobacco products according to early research.

Sunlight: Many of the 5.4 mil skin cancers diagnosed annually in the U.S. could have been prevented by protection from the sun’s rays and

avoiding indoor tanning. Epidemiological evidence shows that sun exposure is a major factor in the development of melanoma and that incidence rates are increasing.

Screening Guidelines for Early Detection of Cancer

Cancer site	Population	Test or procedure	Frequency
Breast	Women, age 40+	Mammography	The American Cancer Society (ACS) no longer recommends regular breast self-exams or clinical breast exams; research has not found that they reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer. Women should be familiar with how their breasts look and feel and report any changes to a health care professional. For women at average risk (e.g., lack of strong family history of breast cancer), at age 40: begin annual mammography if desired; for ages 45-54: annual mammograms; for ages 55+: mammograms yearly or every two years

			for those in good health with a life expectancy of 10 or more years. Women at high risk for breast cancer, such as a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation, should get a breast MRI and mammogram yearly.
Cervix	Women, age 21+ or 25+	Pap test, HPV test	The ACS recommends all women begin screening at age 25; the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force [USPSTF] recommends screening start at age 21. For ages 25-65, a primary HPV test every 5 years is preferred. If HPV testing alone is not available, then an HPV/Pap co-test every 5 years or a Pap test every 3 years is acceptable. For ages 65+: women who have had regular screenings with normal results in the previous 10 years should no longer be tested; women with a history of abnormal test results or cervical precancers should continue to be

			tested for at least 20 years after diagnosis. Women who have had a total hysterectomy for reasons unrelated to cervical cancer should not be screened. Women should not be screened annually by any method at any age.
Colorectal	Men and women, ages 45-75 or 50-75	Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) **or** fecal immunochemical test (FIT) **or**	The ACS recommends starting at age 45; the USPSTF recommends screening begin at age 50. Annual, for people with average risk. Testing at home with adherence to instructions for collection and number of samples is recommended. An FOBT or FIT done with a stool sample collected during a digital rectal examination in a health care setting is not sufficient for screening.
		Stool DNA test (MT-sDNA), **or**	Every 3 years, starting at age 45 or 50.
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 45 or 50. Can be performed every 10

			years if an FIT is done yearly.
		CT, or virtual, colonography, **or**	Every 5 years, starting at age 45 or 50.
		Colonoscopy	Every 10 years, starting at age 45 or 50. A colonoscopy should also be done if any of the above tests is positive.
Endometrial	Women, at menopause	Women at average risk should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or discharge to their physician.	
Lung	Current or former smokers, ages 50-80	Low-dose CT scan (LDCT)	People aged 50 to 80 years with a 20 pack-year or more smoking history (number of packs smoked per day multiplied by number of years smoked) who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years should be screened annually. People who are older than age 80, or have not smoked for 15 years, or have a limited life expectancy making surgery unlikely should discontinue screening.
Prostate	Men, age 40+ or 55-69	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and	The ACS recommends men with an average risk

	prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	and an expected life span of 10+ years should talk with their health care provider at age 50 about the benefits and risks of screening. African Americans—who have a higher rate of prostate cancer—and men with a first-degree relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65 should have this talk at age 45. Men with more than one first-degree relative diagnosed at an early age should have the talk at age 40. The USPSTF recommends PSA-based screening for men ages 55-69 based on individual risk.

New U.S. Cancer Cases and Deaths for Leading Sites, 2022

Source: *Cancer Facts & Figures 2022,* American Cancer Society

The following estimates exclude basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, also referred to as nonmelanoma skin cancers, and in situ carcinomas (i.e., noninvasive cancers) except of the urinary bladder. In 2022, an estimated 51,400 cases of female breast ductal carcinoma

in situ and 97,920 cases of melanoma in situ are expected to be diagnosed. An est. 5.4 mil cases of basal cell and squamous cell skin cancer were diagnosed among 3.3 mil people in 2012 according to the most recent study available.

Estimated New Cases Both sexes	
Breast	290,560
Prostate	268,490
Lung and bronchus	236,740
Colon and rectum	151,030
Melanoma of the skin	99,780
Urinary bladder	81,180
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	80,470
Kidney and renal pelvis	79,000
Uterine corpus	65,950
Pancreas	62,210
All sites	**1,918,030**

Male	
Prostate	268,490
Lung and bronchus	117,910
Colon and rectum	80,690
Urinary bladder	61,700
Melanoma of the skin	57,180
Kidney and renal pelvis	50,290
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	44,120
Oral cavity and pharynx	38,700
Leukemia	35,810
Pancreas	32,970
All sites	**983,160**

Female	
Breast	287,850
Lung and bronchus	118,830
Colon and rectum	70,340
Uterine corpus	65,950
Melanoma of the skin	42,600
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	36,350
Thyroid	31,940
Pancreas	29,240
Kidney and renal pelvis	28,710
Leukemia	24,840
All sites	**934,870**

Estimated Deaths Both sexes	
Lung and bronchus	130,180
Colon and rectum	52,580
Pancreas	49,830
Breast	43,780
Prostate	34,500
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	30,520
Leukemia	24,000
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	20,250
Brain and other nervous system	18,280
Urinary bladder	17,100
All sites	**609,360**

Male	
Lung and bronchus	68,820
Prostate	34,500
Colon and rectum	28,400
Pancreas	25,970
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	20,420
Leukemia	14,020

Esophagus	13,250
Urinary bladder	12,120
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11,700
Brain and other nervous system	10,710
All sites	**322,090**

Female	
Lung and bronchus	61,360
Breast	43,250
Colon and rectum	24,180
Pancreas	23,860
Ovary	12,810
Uterine corpus	12,550
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	10,100
Leukemia	9,980
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8,550
Brain and other nervous system	7,570
All sites	**287,270**

U.S. Cancer Mortality Rates by Cancer Site, 1975-2019

Source: SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) Program, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health (mortality rate per 100,000 pop. by year of death)

Cancer site	**1975**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
All cancer sites combined[1]	**199.1**	**207.0**	**211.3**	**214.9**	**209.9**
Anus, anal canal, and anorectum	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bones and joints	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5

Brain and other nervous system	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.7
Colon and rectum	28.1	28.1	26.9	24.6	22.6
Esophagus	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Eye and orbit	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gallbladder	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Hodgkin lymphoma	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5
Kidney and renal pelvis	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3
Larynx	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Leukemia	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.4
Lung and bronchus	42.6	49.4	54.3	58.9	58.4
Melanoma of the skin	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
Myeloma	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	5.6	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.7
Oral cavity and pharynx	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.2
Pancreas	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.4
Small intestine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Soft tissue including heart	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Stomach	8.5	7.4	6.5	6.1	5.3
Thyroid	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Urinary bladder (invasive and in situ)	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.4

Cancer site	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
All cancer sites combined[1]	**198.8**	**185.2**	**171.8**	**159.0**	**146.0**
Anus, anal canal, and anorectum	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Bones and joints	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Brain and other nervous system	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3
Colon and rectum	20.7	17.6	15.5	14.0	12.8
Esophagus	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8
Eye and orbit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gallbladder	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Hodgkin lymphoma	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Kidney and renal pelvis	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4
Larynx	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Leukemia	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.3	5.9
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.6
Lung and bronchus	55.8	52.9	47.4	40.7	33.4
Melanoma of the skin	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0
Myeloma	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8.2	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.0
Oral cavity and pharynx	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Pancreas	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0
Small intestine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Soft tissue	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

including heart					
Stomach	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8
Thyroid	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Urinary bladder (invasive and in situ)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1

(1) Not including cancer sites for which data is not available (breast, cervix uteri, corpus and uterus, not otherwise specified, ovary, prostate, testis, vagina, vulva).

U.S. Cancer Survival Rates by Age at Diagnosis, 2012-18

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health

	All races		
Age at diagnosis	**% total**	**% male**	**% female**
All ages	**67.9%**	**66.4%**	**69.5%**
Under age 45	84.3	80.5	86.7
Ages 45-54	76.6	71.0	80.8
Ages 55-64	70.7	68.7	73.0
Under age 65	75.1	71.2	78.7
Ages 65-74	67.5	68.1	66.7
Ages 65 and over	60.4	61.8	58.8
Ages 75 and over	51.2	52.3	50.0

	White		
Age at diagnosis	**% total**	**% male**	**% female**
All ages	**68.1%**	**66.3%**	**70.0%**
Under age 45	85.5	82.0	87.8
Ages 45-54	77.2	71.3	81.7
Ages 55-64	71.2	68.8	74.0

Age at diagnosis	White		
	% total	% male	% female
Under age 65	75.8	71.6	79.6
Ages 65-74	67.7	67.9	67.3
Ages 65 and over	60.7	61.7	59.5
Ages 75 and over	51.8	52.6	51.1

Age at diagnosis	Black		
	% total	% male	% female
All ages	**63.7%**	**65.0%**	**62.3%**
Under age 45	75.3	70.5	78.1
Ages 45-54	70.2	68.4	71.8
Ages 55-64	64.9	66.4	62.8
Under age 65	68.3	67.5	69.1
Ages 65-74	63.4	67.2	58.5
Ages 65 and over	56.9	61.6	52.0
Ages 75 and over	45.5	48.3	43.4

Note: Rates are five-year relative (estimated) survival rates for all invasive cancer sites, at all stages of diagnosis; based on follow-up of patients into 2019.

Depression

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. and National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Depression is a serious illness that affects thoughts, feelings, and the ability to function in everyday life. It is one of the most common mental disorders in the U.S., affecting all age groups. In 2020, an estimated 21.0 mil adults age 18 and older (or 8.4% of the adult population) in the U.S. had at least one major

depressive episode. Over the same 12-month period, 17.0% of persons age 18-25 years experienced at least one major depressive episode versus 5.4% of those 50 or older. More women (13.5 mil) than men (7.4 mil) reported at least one major depressive episode in 2020.

Available treatments can alleviate symptoms. But many depressed people—and those around them—fail to realize that they have an illness or could benefit from medical help.

Symptoms and Types of Depression

- Depressed mood most of the day
- Loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities
- Significant weight loss with appetite and/or weight changes
- Insomnia or hypersomnia (excessive daytime sleepiness or prolonged nighttime sleep)
- Restlessness or moving/talking more slowly
- Fatigue or loss of energy
- Feelings of worthlessness
- Difficulty concentrating, thinking, or making decisions
- Recurrent thoughts of death or suicide, or suicide attempts

A diagnosis of **major depressive disorder** (or **clinical depression**) is made if an individual reports experiencing five or more of these symptoms in the same two-week period.

Bipolar disorder (formerly known as manic-depressive illness), while distinct from

depression, is characterized by depressive episodes alternating with manic episodes, when a person may experience an abnormally elevated mood, less need for sleep, increased talkativeness, racing thoughts, agitation, and engagement in risky activities (e.g., spending a lot of money, unprotected sex).

Depression in women who are pregnant or who recently gave birth (**postpartum depression**); **psychotic depression**, where a person also has some type of psychosis, such as delusions or hallucinations; and **seasonal affective disorder** are other forms of depression.

Treatments for Depression

Depression can be treated with medication, psychotherapy, or a combination of the two, which studies have shown to be most effective in treating moderate-to-severe depression. Antidepressants influence the functioning of certain neurotransmitters in the brain. The most popular antidepressants are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) and bupropion are also commonly prescribed as they have fewer side effects than drugs from older classes, such as tricyclics and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). Some people

respond better, however, to the older antidepressants.

Research has shown that certain types of psychotherapy, particularly cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and interpersonal therapy (IPT), can help relieve depression. CBT helps patients change the negative thinking and behavior patterns often associated with depression. IPT focuses patients on working through personal relationships that may contribute to depression.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been found effective in treating some cases of severe depression, particularly those that have not responded to other treatment. ECT involves using electric currents to produce a seizure in the brain of a patient under general anesthesia. Headaches and memory loss, though common side effects, are typically short-lived. Other types of treatment involving brain stimulation are being studied.

Website: www.nimh.nih.gov

Diabetes

Source: American Diabetes Association; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Diabetes is a chronic disease in which the body does not produce or properly use the hormone **insulin**. Insulin is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other foods into energy.

Both genetics and environment appear to play roles in the onset of diabetes. This disease, which has no cure, was the eighth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2020 (102,188 deaths). In 2019, an est. 23.7 mil Americans (6.3% of the population) had diagnosed diabetes. Diagnosed diabetes in the U.S. cost an estimated $327 bil in direct medical costs and in reduced productivity in 2017.

The American Diabetes Association supports studies proving that detection at an earlier stage and modest lifestyle changes, such as eating better and exercising more, will help prevent or delay complications.

There are two major types of diabetes:

Type 1 (formerly known as insulin-dependent or juvenile diabetes). The body does not produce insulin; the disease is usually diagnosed in children and young adults. People with type 1 diabetes must take daily insulin to stay alive.

Type 2 (formerly known as non-insulin dependent or adult-onset diabetes). The body does not produce enough or cannot properly use insulin. It is the most common form of the disease (90%-95% of all diabetes cases) and often begins later in life.

Prediabetes

In 2019, 96.0 mil Americans age 18 and older (or about 1 in 3 adults) had prediabetes, the state that occurs when a person's blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not high enough for a diagnosis of diabetes. People with prediabetes are at increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes unless lifestyle changes are made.

Complications From Diabetes

People often have diabetes for many years before it is diagnosed. During that time, serious complications may develop. Potential complications include the following:

Diabetic eye disease. High blood glucose can damage blood vessels to the eyes. In 2019, about 25.6% of adults age 18 and older with diagnosed diabetes had severe vision difficulty or blindness. Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of vision loss among those with diabetes. People with diabetes are also more likely to develop glaucoma or cataracts.

Kidney disease. In 2018, 62,012 people with diagnosed diabetes (181.9 per 100,000 of the total diabetic population) had end-stage renal disease.

Amputations. Diabetes is the most frequent cause for nontraumatic lower-limb amputations. About 1.2 per 1,000 adults age 18 and older with diabetes were hospitalized in 2019 for

amputation below the knee; the rate was 0.4 per 1,000 for amputation above the knee and 2.0 for amputation of the foot.

Heart disease and stroke. Among adults age 35 and older with diabetes, 23.5% had major heart disease or a stroke in 2019.

Common Diabetes Symptoms

- Frequent urination
- Thirst
- Hunger
- Fatigue
- Blurry vision
- Cuts and bruises that are slow to heal
- Weight loss, nausea, vomiting (type 1)
- Tingling or numbness in hands or feet (type 2)

Gestational Diabetes

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is a form of diabetes that develops during or is diagnosed during pregnancy. Hormones released during pregnancy can cause insulin resistance, allowing blood glucose levels to rise. Usually there are no symptoms, or the symptoms are mild. Because GDM usually starts around the 24th week, pregnant women should receive a glucose tolerance test between the 24th and 28th week of pregnancy. Diet and exercise can help keep blood glucose levels within normal limits. Treatment may also include daily blood

glucose testing and insulin injections. Women with GDM tend to have larger babies at birth, which can complicate delivery. Glucose levels usually return to normal after delivery, but the odds of recurrence in future pregnancies and development of type 2 diabetes later in life increase. GDM is a common complication, affecting 2%-10% of U.S. pregnancies annually. In 2020, 7.8 of 100 live births in the U.S. were to women with GDM.

Website: www.diabetes.org

Eating Disorders

Source: National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Eating disorders are medical illnesses that involve serious disturbances in eating behavior, usually in an extreme and unhealthy reduction of food intake or severe overeating. The main types are anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge-eating disorder. Though they can develop at any age, the median age of onset for anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is 18 years old and 21 years old for binge-eating disorder. They may be caused by a combination of genetics, behavioral, psychological, and social factors. Eating disorders often occur with other illnesses such as depression, substance abuse, and anxiety disorders. If not treated,

eating disorders can lead to serious complications, including heart conditions and kidney failure, which may result in death.

Anorexia nervosa affects an estimated 0.6% of the U.S. adult population and three times as many women as men. It has the highest mortality rate of any mental disorder in the U.S. Symptoms include resistance to maintaining weight at minimally healthy levels, intense fear of gaining weight, exaggerated importance of body weight or shape in one's self image, and infrequent or absent menstrual periods. Anorexics see themselves as overweight even when they are dangerously thin. In response, they avoid food and take other extreme measures to lose weight, such as exercising compulsively or purging by means of vomiting or laxatives and enemas. While some anorexics fully recover after a single episode, others may relapse frequently or experience chronic deterioration.

Bulimia nervosa affects an estimated 1.0% of the U.S. adult population. It is five times more prevalent in women than men. It is characterized by recurrent uncontrolled binge-eating episodes followed by what is believed to be compensatory behavior to prevent weight gain, such as self-induced vomiting, use of laxatives or diuretics, exercising excessively, or

fasting. Persons with bulimia can weigh within the normal range for their age and height, but they still fear gaining weight and are intensely dissatisfied with their bodies. They often perform their behaviors in secret, feeling shame when they binge and relief when they purge.

Binge-eating disorder affects an estimated 2.8% of the U.S. adult population, with women twice as likely than men to have it. As with bulimia, a binge-eating disorder involves episodes of excessive eating during which the sufferer may feel a complete lack of control. But individuals with this disorder do not compensate by purging, exercising, or fasting. Many are thus overweight or obese, and the shame they feel can lead to further binge-eating.

Early diagnosis and a comprehensive treatment program are essential to recovery. Some patients may need immediate hospitalization. For anorexia, treatment usually follows three established steps: weight restoration, usually in an inpatient hospital setting; treatment of any accompanying psychological disturbances, including the use of medications; and achieving long-term remission or recovery by reducing or eliminating negative thoughts and behaviors.

Heart and Blood Vessel Disease

Source: American Heart Assn. (AHA); Natl. Ctr. for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Natl. Heart, Blood, and Lung Inst., Natl. Insts. of Health (NIH), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Warning Signs of Heart Attack

- Discomfort in chest. Most heart attacks involve discomfort, such as pressure, squeezing, or pain, in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes or occurs intermittently. Most common symptom in men and women
- Discomfort in other upper body areas, including one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach
- Shortness of breath, with or without chest discomfort
- Breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea, or lightheadedness, among other signs

While chest discomfort is the most common symptom of a heart attack, women are more likely to experience the other symptoms, such as abdominal pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, and extreme fatigue, without having any chest pain. The AHA advises calling 911 at onset of symptoms so that emergency medical services can begin treatment on the way to the hospital.

Warning Signs of Stroke

- **F**ace drooping or weakness on one side
- **A**rm weakness
- **S**peech difficulty, including slurring

- **T**ime to call 911 Other stroke symptoms, which may appear separately or in combination with F.A.S.T.:
- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion or trouble speaking or comprehending
- Sudden vision difficulty in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of coordination
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause

If someone has one or more stroke symptoms, immediately call 911 or the emergency medical service number so an ambulance, ideally one with advanced life support, can be sent. Prompt treatment of a stroke can prevent death or lessen the long-term effects.

A transient ischemic attack (TIA), also referred to as a mini stroke, is when blood flow to the brain is blocked temporarily, with symptoms typically lasting under five minutes. Immediate medical treatment is still necessary as a TIA could signal a future stroke.

Major Modifiable Risk Factors

Major risk factors for heart and blood vessel (cardiovascular) disease are age, gender, and heredity. People 65 years of age or older are more likely to die of coronary heart disease. Men are at greater risk, as well as African Americans and those with a family history of

heart disease. Major risk factors that can be modified include the following:

High blood pressure. High blood pressure, or hypertension, increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, kidney failure, and congestive heart failure. It affects men and women of all races, ethnic origins, and ages. But obesity, physical inactivity, and an unhealthy diet can contribute to this often symptomless disease. Everyone 3 years of age and older should have a blood pressure reading at least once a year.

A blood pressure reading consists of two measurements written one above the other, such as 122/78 mmHg (millimeters of mercury). The upper number (systolic pressure) represents the amount of pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts (beats) and pushes blood through the circulatory system. The lower number (diastolic pressure) represents the pressure in the arteries between beats, when the heart is resting. According to guidelines revised in 2017, a blood pressure reading below 120/80 is considered normal, while a reading of 130/80 or higher indicates hypertension, of which there are two stages:

Stage 1 is 130-139 (systolic) over 80-89 (diastolic);

Stage 2 is 140+ (systolic) over 90+ (diastolic).

The diagnosis can be based on either the systolic or diastolic reading. Any reading higher than 180/120 is a hypertensive crisis that must be addressed by a doctor immediately.

High blood pressure usually cannot be cured, but it can be controlled in a variety of ways, including through diet, exercise, quitting smoking (where applicable), and medication. Treatment should be at the direction and under the supervision of a physician.

High blood cholesterol. Cholesterol is a waxy fat-like substance produced by the liver and found in all cells of the body. Dietary cholesterol exists in animal foods. Excess levels of cholesterol increase the risk of heart disease. High cholesterol in itself usually does not cause symptoms, so many people are unaware that they have a problem.

There are two major kinds of cholesterol: LDL (low-density lipoprotein), often called “bad” cholesterol, can build up on the inside walls of blood vessels, narrowing them. HDL (high-density lipoprotein), known as “good” cholesterol, helps reduce that risk.

NIH guidelines classify healthy total cholesterol levels (determined by a blood test) as less than 170 mg/dL for those age 19 or younger and 125 to 200 mg/dL for persons age 20 or older. LDL levels of less than 100 mg/dL

are considered healthy. Healthy levels of HDL are more than 45 mg/dL for those age 19 or younger, 40 mg/dL or higher for men ages 20+, and 50 mg/dL or higher for women ages 20+. Among U.S. adults age 20 and over, 11.5% had high cholesterol (i.e., total cholesterol level equal to or greater than 240 mg/dL) in 2015-18.

As with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol can be controlled by lifestyle changes and medication and should be treated by a physician.

Triglycerides, another form of fat in the blood, can also raise the risk of heart disease. Levels that are borderline high (150-199 mg/dL), high (200-499 mg/dL), or very high (500 mg/dL or more) may need treatment.

Diabetes. Adults with diabetes mellitus are two to three times more likely to die of heart disease or stroke.

Tobacco smoke. Cigarette smokers and nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke are more likely to develop coronary heart disease (CHD).

Obesity. People with excess body fat, especially around the waist (more than 40 in. for men, more than 35 in. for women), are more likely to develop heart and blood vessel disease even without any other risk factors.

Physical inactivity. A sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for CHD. The risk increase is comparable to that observed for high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, or cigarette smoking.

Women and Cardiovascular Disease

Heart disease was the number one cause of death for women in the United States in 2019, accounting for 21.8% of all female deaths. (Stroke was the third leading cause, at 6.2%.) Because heart disease was long viewed as a "man's" disease, many of the major cardiovascular studies were conducted only on men. Researchers are now trying to understand the influence of gender on cardiovascular disease risk and prevention.

One problem in **diagnosis** is that women tend to have heart attacks later in life than men, so symptoms may be masked by other age-related diseases such as arthritis or osteoporosis. Even certain diagnostic tests and procedures such as the exercise stress test may not be as accurate in women, with the result that the disease process leading to heart attack or stroke may not be detected early on, with potentially serious consequences.

Website: www.heart.org

COVID-19

Source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) was discovered in Dec. 2019 in Wuhan, China, and quickly spread around the world. COVID-19 is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. It is part of the coronavirus family, which includes common viruses that cause a variety of diseases from the common cold to acute bronchitis to more severe diseases like severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). Like many other respiratory viruses, coronaviruses spread through droplets projected from the mouth or nose when an infected person breathes, coughs, sneezes, or speaks.

The word *corona* means crown and refers to the appearance of coronaviruses, which have spike proteins on their surfaces. These spike proteins allow the virus to attach to a human cell in order to infect it, replicating inside of the cell and spreading to other cells.

COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, a flu, or pneumonia. Most people with COVID-19 have mild symptoms, but some become severely ill. After infection, some people—even those who experienced minor or no symptoms—may suffer long-term effects, known as post-COVID conditions, or long COVID. Older adults, people

who have certain underlying medical conditions, and pregnant people are at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Vaccines against COVID-19 are safe and effective; the first vaccines were made available in the U.S. beginning in Dec. 2020 under emergency authorization.

Symptoms of COVID-19

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms, including the following:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

U.S. COVID-19 Cases, Deaths, and Vaccination Rates

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

As of July 22, 2022, except for vaccination rates, which are as of July 20. Counts include

numbers of confirmed and probable cases and deaths since Jan. 21, 2020. Suspected cases and deaths are excluded. People who are infected but do not get tested or seek medical care are less likely to be reported as cases. All data are provisional.

	Cumulative total	
State/territory	**Cases**	**Deaths**
Alabama	1,407,699	19,872
Alaska	269,068	1,275
American Samoa	7,471	33
Arizona	2,179,180	30,698
Arkansas	892,469	11,660
California	10,495,155	92,292
Colorado	1,583,759	12,937
Connecticut	846,026	11,093
Delaware	291,212	3,012
Dist. of Columbia	161,169	1,363
Florida	6,716,112	77,098
Georgia	2,721,391	38,933
Guam	54,163	377
Hawaii	313,805	1,536
Idaho	474,150	5,010
Illinois	3,523,006	38,799
Indiana	1,807,442	24,030
Iowa	811,227	9,759
Kansas	827,301	8,966
Kentucky	1,444,443	16,330
Louisiana	1,271,895	17,504
Maine	274,327	2,464
Maryland	1,167,922	14,912

State/territory	Cumulative total Cases	Deaths
Massachusetts	1,955,844	21,127
Michigan	2,652,659	37,291
Minnesota	1,580,508	13,242
Mississippi	864,529	12,589
Missouri	1,537,658	20,838
Montana	292,026	3,455
Nebraska	511,738	4,363
Nevada	798,140	11,200
New Hampshire	336,445	2,618
New Jersey	2,560,841	34,196
New Mexico	583,366	8,172
New York[2]	3,059,726	28,420
New York City	2,692,867	40,979
North Carolina	2,952,301	25,439
North Dakota	255,185	2,304
Northern Mariana Islands	12,398	35
Ohio	2,918,366	38,981
Oklahoma	1,108,553	14,555
Oregon	841,001	7,996
Pennsylvania	3,061,287	46,062
Puerto Rico	827,224	4,708
Rhode Island	388,280	3,625
South Carolina	1,587,503	18,132
South Dakota	248,788	2,947
Tennessee	2,179,647	26,937
Texas	7,338,125	87,474
Utah	1,004,426	4,884
Vermont	127,583	658
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	21,540	120
Virginia	1,933,366	20,867

State/territory	Cumulative total Cases	Deaths
Washington	1,717,051	13,526
West Virginia	547,785	7,121
Wisconsin	1,761,382	14,876
Wyoming	168,678	1,850
United States[3]	**89,972,868**	**1,021,546**

State/territory	Rate per 100,000 pop. Cases	Deaths
Alabama	28,710	405
Alaska	36,781	174
American Samoa	15,764	69
Arizona	29,939	421
Arkansas	29,574	386
California	26,562	233
Colorado	27,502	224
Connecticut	23,730	311
Delaware	29,906	309
Dist. of Columbia	22,837	193
Florida	31,270	358
Georgia	25,631	366
Guam	32,146	223
Hawaii	22,163	108
Idaho	26,532	280
Illinois	27,802	306
Indiana	26,848	356
Iowa	25,712	309
Kansas	28,397	307
Kentucky	32,331	365
Louisiana	27,360	376
Maine	20,408	183
Maryland	19,318	246

State/territory	Rate per 100,000 pop.	
	Cases	Deaths
Massachusetts	28,376	306
Michigan	26,561	373
Minnesota	28,025	234
Mississippi	29,049	423
Missouri	25,054	339
Montana	27,323	323
Nebraska	26,454	225
Nevada	25,912	363
New Hampshire	24,744	192
New Jersey	28,831	385
New Mexico	27,821	389
New York[2]	27,678	257
New York City	32,063	487
North Carolina	28,149	242
North Dakota	33,486	302
Northern Mariana Islands	23,911	61
Ohio	24,967	333
Oklahoma	28,015	367
Oregon	19,940	189
Pennsylvania	23,913	359
Puerto Rico	25,902	147
Rhode Island	36,652	342
South Carolina	30,833	352
South Dakota	28,122	333
Tennessee	31,917	394
Texas	25,308	301
Utah	31,330	152
Vermont	20,446	105
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	20,265	112
Virginia	22,651	244

State/territory	Rate per 100,000 pop. Cases	Deaths
Washington	22,549	177
West Virginia	30,566	397
Wisconsin	30,252	255
Wyoming	29,145	319
United States[3]	**27,101**	**307**

State/territory	Vaccination rate (% of total pop.) At least one dose	Fully vaccinated[1]
Alabama	63.5%	51.8%
Alaska	71.0	62.9
American Samoa	95.0	88.7
Arizona	74.7	62.6
Arkansas	67.6	55.2
California	83.4	73.0
Colorado	80.7	71.0
Connecticut	95.0	80.3
Delaware	84.6	70.3
Dist. of Columbia	95.0	76.9
Florida	80.4	67.8
Georgia	66.3	55.6
Guam	92.2	83.6
Hawaii	89.0	79.3
Idaho	62.6	56.0
Illinois	76.7	69.2
Indiana	62.8	56.6
Iowa	68.7	62.6
Kansas	73.5	62.8
Kentucky	67.0	58.0
Louisiana	61.7	54.1
Maine	92.4	80.8

State/territory	Vaccination rate (% of total pop.)	
	At least one dose	Fully vaccinated[1]
Maryland	88.1	76.7
Massachusetts	95.0	80.2
Michigan	67.6	60.7
Minnesota	76.1	69.9
Mississippi	60.4	52.5
Missouri	67.1	56.9
Montana	66.0	57.4
Nebraska	71.1	64.2
Nevada	76.5	61.6
New Hampshire	90.0	71.8
New Jersey	91.8	76.7
New Mexico	89.6	72.3
New York[2]	91.4	78.0
New York City	NA	NA
North Carolina	86.4	62.9
North Dakota	66.5	56.2
Northern Mariana Islands	88.3	83.8
Ohio	64.0	59.0
Oklahoma	72.2	58.2
Oregon	78.9	70.4
Pennsylvania	86.7	69.9
Puerto Rico	95.0	83.7
Rhode Island	95.0	84.1
South Carolina	68.7	57.9
South Dakota	78.1	62.8
Tennessee	62.9	55.1
Texas	74.8	62.5
Utah	73.1	65.0
Vermont	95.0	82.2

State/territory	Vaccination rate (% of total pop.) At least one dose	Fully vaccinated[1]
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	66.8	54.0
Virginia	87.2	74.0
Washington	82.2	73.2
West Virginia	65.8	58.3
Wisconsin	72.7	66.3
Wyoming	58.9	51.5
United States[3]	**78.7**	**67.2**

NA = Not available. (1) Defined as having received two doses on different days of two-dose series or one dose of single-dose vaccine. (2) Excl. New York City, except for vaccination rates, which are for the entire state. (3) U.S. data incl. counts from jurisdictions not shown separately in table, incl. three countries in free association compacts (Marshall Islands, Fed. States of Micronesia, Palau).

Common Infectious Diseases

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization

State and local officials, in connection with the CDC, monitor certain diseases in the interests of public health. Some diseases must be confirmed in a laboratory while others may be diagnosed based on epidemiologic data (e.g., exposure to a foodborne pathogen linked to confirmed cases of illness in other patients). Statistics may thus appear uneven because of different reporting methods for each disease. This list is meant to be used for reference purposes only and not as a diagnostic tool.

Chickenpox

(Varicella-zoster virus, or VZV) Highly contagious disease commonly associated with children that can be especially serious in babies, adults, pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems. A person who has had chicken-pox may develop shingles later in life if the virus reactivates. **Transmission:** direct contact with rash or through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. **Symptoms:** blister-like rash that can last up to 7 days, fever. **Vaccine:** available since 1995. **Treatment:** for relief of symptoms; antivirals only for those at risk of complications. **Annual U.S. cases:** before 1995, about 4 mil, mostly children; in 2020, 3,048 (provisional).

Chlamydia

(*Chlamydia trachomatis*) One of the most widely spread sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and the most common condition reported to the CDC of the diseases that it tracks. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. A mother can pass an infection to her baby during delivery. **Symptoms:** Most of those infected show no symptoms. In women, abnormal vaginal discharge, infection of the cervix and urinary tract; can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. In men, infection of urinary tract and pain and swelling in one or both testicles; can

also infect the throat, rectum, and eyes. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics. **Annual U.S. cases:** 1,579,885 in 2020 (or 481.3 per 100,000 pop.).

Common cold

(More than 200 different viruses, rhinoviruses being most common) An upper respiratory viral infection. **Transmission:** touching one's nose, eyes, or mouth after touching something contaminated by the virus; inhalation of airborne virus. **Symptoms:** irritated nose or scratchy throat, sneezing and watery green or yellow nasal discharge, coughing, muscle aches, headaches, postnasal drip (mucus dripping down throat). **Treatment:** no cure. Over-the-counter remedies can relieve symptoms. **Annual U.S. cases:** about 1 bil.

Gonorrhea

(*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) Very common bacterial STD. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. Can pass from mother to infant during delivery. **Symptoms:** pain or burning during urination. In men, white, yellow, or green discharge from urethra; in women, increased vaginal discharge, vaginal bleeding between periods. Many men and most women do not present symptoms. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics, although bacteria has become

increasingly resistant. **Annual U.S. cases:** 677,769 in 2020 (or 206.5 per 100,000 pop.).

Hepatitis

A viral disease that causes inflammation of the liver. In the U.S., five forms are endemic: A, B, C, D, and E. Forms A, B, and C are the most common. HBV and HCV can cause chronic disease. **Symptoms:** all forms have generally similar symptoms including jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, mild flu-like symptoms. Many cases cause no symptoms. In extreme cases, infected persons may develop end-stage liver disease.

Hepatitis A (*Hepatovirus picornaviridae*). **Transmission:** consuming food or water contaminated with feces from infected persons. **Vaccine:** effective. (In developing countries, older children and adults may generally be immune after having been infected when young.) **Treatment:** disease usually resolves on its own; alcohol consumption should be avoided. **Annual U.S. cases:** 9,952 acute (i.e., newly acquired) in 2020 (provisional).

Hepatitis B (*Orthohepadnavirus hepadnaviridae*). **Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** for chronic cases, drug treatment

is necessary. For acute cases, disease usually resolves itself. **Annual U.S. cases:** 2,157 acute, 10 perinatal (pregnant person to child) in 2020 (provisional).

Hepatitis C (*Hepacivirus flavinviridae***). Transmission:** unsterilized needle sharing; contaminated blood transfusions; sexual contact; infants during childbirth. **Vaccine:** none. **Treatment:** chronic cases treated with drugs, which can eliminate the virus in more than 90% of patients. For acute cases, the CDC recommends monitoring by a doctor and starting treatment if the infection becomes chronic. **Annual U.S. cases:** 4,798 acute (confirmed), 165 perinatal in 2020 (provisional).

HPV

(More than 200 related human papillomaviruses) Most common sexually transmitted infection in U.S.; causes nearly all cases of cervical cancer, 91% of anal cancers. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. **Symptoms:** most of those infected have no symptoms though in some cases, low-risk HPVs result in genital warts and precancerous bumps on anus, cervix or vulva, or penis. High-risk HPVs can persist for years and lead to cell changes that become cancerous, possibly producing symptoms. **Vaccine:** recommended at age 11 or 12. **Treatment:** while there is no

cure, a healthy immune system can usually fight off HPV on its own. Women age 21 and older should be regularly screened for cervical cancer. **Annual U.S. cases:** est. 13 mil new infections, 42.5 mil currently infected in 2020.

Influenza

(Various influenza viruses) Highly contagious viral respiratory infection. **Transmission:** airborne; contact with face after touching infected surface. **Symptoms:** chills, fatigue, fever, headaches, sore throat, sinus congestion, coughing. ("Stomach flu" is not influenza.) **Vaccine:** yearly vaccinations recommended; available as injection or nasal spray. **Treatment:** antiviral drugs; disease normally runs its course in a matter of days. **Annual U.S. cases:** est. 34.9 mil flu-related illnesses, 380,209 flu-related hospitalizations, and 20,342 flu-related deaths during the 2019-20 influenza season. Adults 65 years of age and older made up 45.0% of all those hospitalized and 58.7% of deaths from influenza.

Lyme disease

(*Borrelia burgdorferi*) Bacterial inflammatory disease, first identified 1975 in Old Lyme, CT, most common vector-borne disease in the U.S. Concentrated in New England, the mid-Atlantic and upper Midwest U.S., usually in areas with

large deer populations. Also on the West Coast, particularly Northern California. **Transmission:** bite from infected blacklegged (or deer) tick. Mice and deer are most common tick hosts. **Symptoms:** mimic those of other diseases. Flu-like symptoms: fatigue, stiff neck, joints. A roughly circular rash may appear at site of tick bite and expand to look like a bull's eye. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early stages; anti-inflammatory drugs to relieve symptoms. Without treatment, long-term complications (some fatal) involving joints, heart, and nervous system. **Annual U.S. cases:** from 9,465 reported cases in 1991—the first year the CDC began collecting Lyme disease data—to 34,945 cases (23,453 confirmed; 11,492 probable) in 2019. The CDC estimates about 476,000 people get Lyme disease each year.

Malaria

(*Plasmodium* parasite) Mosquito-borne disease that mostly occurs in tropical and subtropical regions. **Transmission:** bite from infected *Anopheles* mosquito. **Symptoms:** high fever, shaking chills, heavy sweating, headaches, fatigue, enlarged spleen. If left untreated, organ damage and death. **Treatment:** antimalarial drugs, such as doxycycline, for treatment and prevention. **Annual cases:** 1,936 confirmed in 2019, 569 in

2020 (provisional) in the U.S.; est. 241 mil cases and 627,000 deaths worldwide in 2020, with four African countries accounting for just over half of global malaria deaths.

Measles

(*Rubeola* virus) Declared eliminated in the U.S. in 2000; spreads mostly via unvaccinated travelers from abroad **Transmission:** airborne transmission. The virus can survive for up to two hours in the air where an infected person has coughed or sneezed. **Symptoms:** itchy and raised rash, cough, watery eyes, high fever. Complications include ear infections, pneumonia, brain swelling, premature birth, or even death. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; relief of symptoms. **Annual U.S. cases:** 1,274 in 2019, 13 confirmed in 2020 (both years preliminary).

Mumps

(Mumps virus) Acute and contagious viral infection. **Transmission:** direct contact with mucus or saliva of infected persons. **Symptoms:** headaches, fever, loss of appetite may precede painful, visible swelling of the salivary glands under one or both ears. In severe cases, inflammation of testes, pancreas, ovaries; brain swelling; deafness. **Vaccine:** MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine is

effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; symptoms may be relieved by applying cold or warm compress to swollen glands. **Annual U.S. cases:** 3,780 in 2019; 616 in 2020 (preliminary).

Peptic ulcer

(Most from *Helicobacter pylori* [*H. pylori*] bacteria; also long-term use of aspirin or other anti-inflammatory drugs) Weakening of the stomach or duodenum's protective mucous coating, allowing stomach acid and bacteria to irritate the lining and cause a sore. **Transmission:** *H. pylori* may be transmitted through food and water; possibly through close contact between infected persons. **Symptoms:** indigestion; bloating; dull, transient abdominal pain or discomfort; nausea; vomiting. **Treatment:** antibiotics, drugs to reduce stomach acid. **Annual U.S. cases:** 4.6 mil people.

Pertussis or Whooping cough

(*Bordetella pertussis*) Upper respiratory bacterial infection. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by infected persons; highly contagious. **Symptoms:** initially, mild cold-like symptoms, fever, difficulty breathing; later, violent coughing with characteristic "whooping" sound when patient tries to breathe between

coughs, vomiting. Many babies, instead of coughing, may stop breathing and turn blue. **Vaccine:** available as part of Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis) combination vaccine. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early cases; otherwise, disease must run its course. **Annual U.S. cases:** 18,617 in 2019; 5,818 in 2020 (provisional).

Salmonella or Salmonellosis

(*Salmonella*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** eating foods contaminated by feces carrying the bacteria or eating undercooked meats or raw eggs contaminated by bacteria. Contact with infected domestic animals. **Symptoms:** fever, diarrhea, abdominal cramps. **Treatment:** no standard treatment. Runs its course in 4-7 days. Antibiotics in severe cases. **Annual U.S. cases:** (excluding Paratyphi and Typhi infections) 58,371 in 2019; 43,772 in 2020 (provisional).

Shigellosis

(Four species of *Shigella* bacteria) Diarrheal disease. **Transmission:** swallowing water or consuming food contaminated by infected feces. **Symptoms:** sometimes bloody diarrhea, fever, stomach pain usually lasting 5-7 days. **Treatment:** replacement of fluids and salts to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics in severe

cases. Antidiarrheal medicines may make illness worse. **Annual U.S. cases:** 18,574 in 2019; 8,768 in 2020 (provisional).

Syphilis

(*Treponema pallidum*) Bacterial infection that can cause significant health problems if left untreated. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted; pregnant women can transmit during fetal development or at birth. **Symptoms:** primary stage: painless sore, called a chancre, where bacteria entered the body; usually heals in 3-6 weeks with or without treatment. Without treatment, disease enters secondary stage: skin rash as chancre is healing or weeks after it has healed. Without treatment, enters latent stage (no visible symptoms). Very rarely, can move into tertiary stage 10-30 years after infection and cause death. Syphilis can spread to the brain and nervous system (neurosyphilis) or eyes (ocular syphilis) at any stage; symptoms include fever, fatigue, dementia, vision changes. **Treatment:** antibiotics, though reinfection is possible. **Annual U.S. cases:** 133,945 (41,655 primary and secondary) in 2020.

Tetanus or Lockjaw

(*Clostridium tetani*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** spores of bacteria commonly found in soil entering body through broken skin.

Symptoms: muscle stiffness; spasms or "locking" of muscles of the jaw, neck, limbs; seizures, fever. Breathing difficulties may lead to death in 1-2 of every 10 cases. **Vaccine:** four forms of immunization. **Treatment:** tetanus immune globulin to fight infection, drugs to control spasms. **Annual U.S. cases:** 26 in 2019; 15 in 2020 (provisional).

Tuberculosis

(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) Bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by persons with TB disease. **Symptoms:** no symptoms in person with latent TB infection. Person with TB disease may have weight loss, fever, cough with discharge (sometimes with bloody sputum) lasting 3 or more weeks, night sweats. **Vaccine/treatment:** BCG (bacille Calmette-Guérin) vaccine for children where TB is prevalent. Not recommended for use in the U.S. because of low infection risk and variable effectiveness in adults. Antibiotics to treat TB disease or to prevent latent infection from becoming active. **Annual U.S. cases:** 7,173 in in 2020; 7,860 in 2021 (provisional).

Yellow fever

(Yellow fever virus, in *flavivirus* genus) Viral infection endemic in tropical areas of Africa and

Central and South America. **Transmission:** bite from virus-carrying mosquito. **Symptoms:** head and body aches, nausea and vomiting, fatigue; more severely, fever, jaundice (yellowing skin), organ failure, coma, and death. Most infected people exhibit no symptoms or only mild symptoms. **Vaccine:** safe and effective, conferring lifetime immunity to most who receive it. **Treatment:** symptoms treated until disease runs its course. **Annual cases:** none in the U.S. in 2019 or 2020; est. 200,000 cases and 30,000 deaths worldwide (90% in Africa).

U.S. Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 1950-2018

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Diphtheria		Tetanus		Pertussis		Polio (paralytic)	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1950	5,796	410	486	336	120,718	1,118	33,300[1]	1,904
1960	918	69	368	231	14,809	118	2,525	230
1970	435	30	148	79	4,249	12	31	7
1980	3	1	95	28	1,730	11	9	2
1990	4	1	64	11	4,570	12	6	0
2000	1	0	35	5	7,867	12	0	0
2005	0	0	27	1	25,616	31	1[2]	0
2007	0	0	28	5	10,454	9	0	0
2008	0	0	19	3	13,278	6	0	0
2009	0	0	18	6	16,858	1	1[2]	0
2010	0	0	26	3	27,550	5	0	0

Year	Diphtheria		Tetanus		Pertussis		Polio (paralytic)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
2011	0	0	36	6	18,719	1	0	0
2012	1	0	37	4	48,277	4	0	0
2013	0	0	26	3	28,639	2	1[2]	0
2014	1	0	25	1	32,971	7	0	0
2015	0	NA	29	NA	20,762	NA	0	NA
2016	0	NA	34	NA	17,972	NA	0	NA
2017	0	NA	33	NA	18,975	NA	0	NA
2018	1	NA	23	NA	15,609	NA	0	NA

Year	Measles		Mumps		Rubella	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1950	319,124	468	NR	NA	NR	NA
1960	441,703	380	NR	42	NR	12
1970	47,351	89	104,953	16	56,552	31
1980	13,506	11	8,576	2	3,904	1
1990	27,786	64	5,292	1	1,125	8
2000	86	1	338	2	176	0
2005	66	NA	314	0	11	0
2007	43	0	800	0	11	1
2008	140	0	454	2	16	0
2009	71	2	1,991	2	3	2
2010	63	2	2,612	1	5	2
2011	220	0	404	0	4	1
2012	55	2	229	0	9	0
2013	187	0	584	1	9	0
2014	667	0	1,223	0	6	0
2015	188	NA	1,329	NA	5	NA
2016	85	NA	6,369	NA	1	NA
2017	120	NA	6,109	NA	7	NA
2018	375	NA	2,515	NA	4	NA

Year	Measles		Mumps		Rubella	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths

NA = Not applicable or available. NR = Not nationally reportable. (1) Incl. non-paralytic reported cases. (2) Vaccine-associated/derived paralytic polio.

Effectiveness of the Seasonal Flu Vaccine, 2004-22

Source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The CDC conducts studies to determine how effective each season's flu vaccine was among a nationwide sample of patients.

Flu season	Vaccine effectiveness
2004-05	10%
2005-06	21
2006-07	52
2007-08	37
2008-09	41
2009-10	56
2010-11	60%
2011-12	47
2012-13	49
2013-14	52
2014-15	19
2015-16	48
2016-17	40%
2017-18	38

2018-19	29
2019-20	39
2020-21	NA
2021-22	35

NA = Not applicable or available. NR = Not nationally reportable. (1) Incl. non-paralytic reported cases. (2) Vaccine-associated/derived paralytic polio.

Weight Guidelines

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Federal clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults age 20 and over were first released in 1998. The guidelines define overweight and obese in terms of **body mass index (BMI)**. BMI, based on a person's weight and height, can be an indicator of total body fat. A BMI of 18.5-24.9 is within a healthy weight range. A BMI of less than 18.5 is **underweight** while 25-29.9 is considered **overweight**; a BMI of 30 or higher indicates **obesity**. Obesity can be further subdivided into three classes, with class 3 obesity (BMI of 40 or higher) described as severe obesity. BMI can be calculated at www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/educational/lose_wt/BMI/bmicalc.htm. (BMI in persons ages 2 through 19 is age- and sex-specific. For example, a 10-year-old boy would be at a

healthy weight if his BMI were in the 5th to less than 85th percentile of all 10-year-old boys in the reference population.)

Waist circumference should be evaluated along with BMI. Men with a waist circumference of more than 40 inches and non-pregnant women with a waist circumference of more than 35 inches may be at increased risk for disease because of excess abdominal fat. BMI and waist circumference are screening tools, not diagnostics. A health-care provider should also perform other assessments to evaluate risk and diagnose disease, taking into consideration such factors as blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and family medical history.

The National Center for Health Statistics notes that 41.9% of American adults (ages 20 and over) and 19.7% of youth (ages 2-19) in 2017-Mar. 2020 were obese. The prevalence of obesity has increased over time, from 30.5% of adults and 13.9% of youth in 1999-2000 to its current levels. Among all age groups, obesity was more prevalent in the non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic population than among non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic Asians.

A high prevalence of overweight and obesity is a public health concern because higher body weights increase a person’s risk of developing type 2 diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia,

cardiovascular disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, sleep and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and certain cancers.

Adults Meeting U.S. Fitness Guidelines, 1998-2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Characteristic	% meeting aerobic activity guidelines				
	1998	2000	2005	2010	2018
Sex and age					
Male, 18-44 years	51.5%	53.6%	50.0%	59.0%	63.6%
Male, 45-54 years	44.3	45.2	42.6	50.7	56.9
Male, 55-64 years	38.3	38.9	38.4	46.0	54.8
Male, 65-74 years	38.5	41.8	38.3	40.7	50.3
Male, 75 years and over	26.1	30.7	28.6	32.3	39.8
Female, 18-44 years	40.0	42.0	43.1	48.5	57.2
Female, 45-54 years	36.1	39.1	38.1	44.7	48.6
Female, 55-64 years	32.5	33.5	34.1	38.6	46.8
Female, 65-74 years	26.2	32.6	30.2	31.8	42.4
Female, 75 years and over	14.0	16.8	18.8	18.3	26.8
Race or Hispanic origin[1]					
White, not Hispanic	43.1	45.7	45.7	51.5	57.6
Black, not Hispanic	30.4	31.7	29.1	37.3	45.8
Amer. Indian or AK Native	39.7	29.7	41.6	42.0	54.1
Asian	37.1	41.7	37.5	44.2	54.7
Two or more races	—	43.9	41.1	50.2	56.6
Hispanic or Latino	29.1	30.8	28.5	36.2	47.8
Geographic region					
Northeast	39.6	45.3	43.3	46.9	55.5

Characteristic	% meeting aerobic activity guidelines				
	1998	2000	2005	2010	2018
Midwest	42.0	43.5	43.5	46.1	53.4
South	35.3	37.3	36.5	45.0	50.5
West	46.7	46.9	44.4	52.0	59.9
Total, 18 years and over	**40.0**	**42.2**	**41.1**	**47.3**	**54.3**

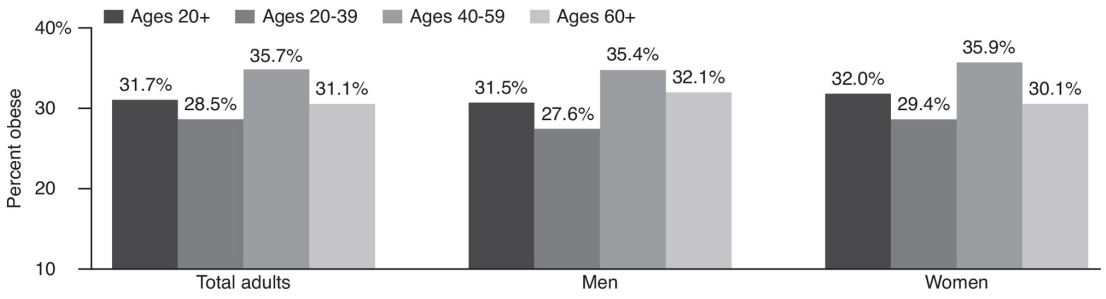
Characteristic	% meeting muscle-strengthening guidelines				
	1998	2000	2005	2010	2018
Sex and age					
Male, 18-44 years	27.2%	26.3%	28.7%	35.6%	38.3%
Male, 45-54 years	18.8	18.0	19.2	24.8	27.3
Male, 55-64 years	12.9	13.8	15.7	22.9	22.7
Male, 65-74 years	12.0	12.2	14.5	20.6	22.2
Male, 75 years and over	9.5	10.1	12.4	14.5	18.5
Female, 18-44 years	17.9	17.9	19.8	22.1	28.2
Female, 45-54 years	13.7	16.1	19.8	20.4	21.7
Female, 55-64 years	10.3	12.4	15.9	17.5	22.2
Female, 65-74 years	7.8	10.5	13.3	15.6	19.8
Female, 75 years and over	5.7	6.7	6.7	10.8	12.7
Race or Hispanic origin[1]					
White, not Hispanic	18.7	19.3	22.5	26.3	29.4
Black, not Hispanic	15.6	16.0	15.7	21.6	24.3
Amer. Indian or AK Native	18.2	13.9	20.5	16.7	24.2
Asian	17.2	17.2	16.9	21.9	26.7
Two or more races	—	22.2	23.6	30.4	30.0
Hispanic or Latino	12.7	11.9	12.9	18.1	24.4
Geographic region					
Northeast	17.5	20.0	21.6	24.3	28.6
Midwest	18.2	19.3	21.9	24.7	28.4
South	15.0	15.1	17.6	22.0	25.0

Characteristic	% meeting muscle-strengthening guidelines				
	1998	2000	2005	2010	2018
West	22.3	19.7	21.3	27.5	30.8
Total, 18 years and over	**17.7**	**18.0**	**20.2**	**24.4**	**27.8**

— = Not available. **Note:** Measures of physical activity reflect the federal 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, which recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults each week perform at least 150 min. of moderate-intensity, 75 min. of vigorous-intensity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 min., preferably spread throughout the week. The guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups on two or more days a week. (1) Persons reporting only one race, unless otherwise noted. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Obesity Among Adults in the U.S., 2018

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services



Overweight and Obesity Among U.S. Adults, 1960-2020

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (as

percent of adults age 20-74 in 1960-80 and age 20 and over for all other years shown here)

Survey period	Total		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity
1960-62	31.5%	13.4%	0.9%
1971-74	32.7	14.5	1.3
1976-80	32.1	15.0	1.4
1988-94	33.1	22.9	2.8
1999-2000	34.0	30.5	4.7
2001-02	35.1	30.5	5.1
2003-04	34.1	32.2	4.8
2005-06	32.6	34.3	5.9
2007-08	34.3	33.7	5.7
2009-10	33.0	35.7	6.3
2011-12	33.6	34.9	6.4
2013-14	32.5	37.7	7.7
2015-16	31.6	39.6	7.7
2017-18	30.7	42.4	9.2
2017-20[1]	NA	41.9	9.2

Survey period	Men		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity
1960-62	38.7%	10.7%	0.3%
1971-74	41.7	12.1	0.6
1976-80	39.9	12.7	0.4
1988-94	40.7	20.2	1.7
1999-2000	39.7	27.5	3.1
2001-02	42.2	27.7	3.6
2003-04	39.7	31.1	2.8
2005-06	39.9	33.3	4.2

Survey period	Men		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity
2007-08	40.1	32.2	4.2
2009-10	38.4	35.5	4.4
2011-12	37.8	33.5	4.4
2013-14	38.7	35.0	5.5
2015-16	36.5	37.9	5.6
2017-18	34.1	43.0	6.9
2017-20[1]	NA	41.8	6.6

Survey period	Women		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity
1960-62	24.7%	15.8%	1.4%
1971-74	24.3	16.6	2.0
1976-80	24.9	17.0	2.2
1988-94	25.9	25.4	3.9
1999-2000	28.6	33.4	6.2
2001-02	28.2	33.2	6.5
2003-04	28.6	33.2	6.9
2005-06	25.5	35.3	7.4
2007-08	28.6	35.4	7.3
2009-10	27.9	35.8	8.1
2011-12	29.7	36.1	8.3
2013-14	26.5	40.4	9.9
2015-16	26.9	41.1	9.7
2017-18	27.5	41.9	11.5
2017-20[1]	NA	41.8	11.7

Survey period	Women		
	Overweight	Obesity	Severe obesity

NA = Not available. **Note:** Overweight is body mass index (BMI) of 25 or greater but less than 30; obesity is BMI greater than or equal to 30; extreme obesity is BMI greater than or equal to 40. Does not include pregnant women. (1) 2017-Mar. 2020 prepandemic data set produced by combining full 2017-18 data with partial 2019-20 data.

Obesity Among Children and Adolescents in the U.S., 1988-2018

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, NCHS, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
(percent of population)

Age/sex/poverty level	1988-94	1999-2002	2003-06	2007-10
2-5 years				
Both sexes	7.2%	10.3%	12.5%	11.1%
Boys	6.2	10.0	12.8	11.9
Girls	8.2	10.6	12.2	10.2
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	9.7	10.9	14.3	13.2
100%-199%	7.3	13.8*	12.7	11.8
200%-399%	5.6	7.6*	11.9	13.9
400% or more	—	—	10.0*	5.8*
6-11 years				
Both sexes	11.3	15.9	17.0	18.8
Boys	11.6	16.9	18.0	20.7
Girls	11.0	14.7	15.8	16.9
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	11.4	19.1	22.0	22.2

100%-199%	11.1	16.4	19.2	20.7
200%-399%	11.7	15.3	16.7	18.9
400% or more	—	12.9*	9.2*	12.5*
12-19 years				
Both sexes	10.5	16.0	17.6	18.2
Boys	11.3	16.7	18.2	19.4
Girls	9.7	15.3	16.8	16.9
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	15.8	19.8	19.3	24.3
100%-199%	11.2	15.1	18.4	20.1
200%-399%	9.4	15.7	19.3	16.3
400% or more	—	13.9	12.6	14.0

Age/sex/poverty level	2009-12	2011-14	2013-16	2015-18
2-5 years				
Both sexes	10.2%	8.9%	11.6%	13.7%
Boys	12.0	9.2	11.5	14.5
Girls	8.4	8.6	11.7	12.9
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	12.3	11.6	13.5	15.5
100%-199%	11.6	10.2	12.6	16.8
200%-399%	11.0	7.7*	10.4	12.7
400% or more	5.0*	—	8.2	6.6
6-11 years				
Both sexes	17.9	17.5	17.9	19.3
Boys	18.3	17.6	19.6	20.9
Girls	17.4	17.5	16.1	17.7
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	24.6	21.5	20.8	24.3
100%-199%	18.5	20.4	20.8	22.8

200%-399%	15.8	15.7	17.1	17.1
400% or more	12.2*	12.2*	12.2	12.1
12-19 years				
Both sexes	19.4	20.5	20.6	20.9
Boys	20.0	20.1	20.0	21.3
Girls	18.9	21.0	21.2	20.4
Percent of poverty level[1]				
Below 100%	23.2	22.4	25.7	28.7
100%-199%	22.5	25.7	24.3	23.1
200%-399%	17.9	19.7	19.3	21.7
400% or more	13.8	13.7*	13.7	11.0

— = Estimate is considered unreliable. * = Estimate has a high relative standard error. **Note:** Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile of the 2000 CDC growth charts. (1) Ratio of family's household income to contemporary federal poverty guidelines.

Basic First Aid

Source: Courtesy of the American National Red Cross, www.redcross.org. All rights reserved in all countries.

Note: This information is not intended to be a substitute for formal training. It is recommended that you contact your local American Red Cross chapter to sign up for a First Aid/CPR/AED (automated external defibrillator) course. Similar courses are also offered by organizations like the American Heart Association and National Safety Council.

In an emergency, it is important to get medical assistance as soon as possible, but knowing what to do until a doctor or other

trained person gets to the scene can save a life, especially in cases of severe bleeding, choking, poisoning, and shock. The Stop the Bleed initiative provides free training in bleeding control techniques to the general public. **Website:** www.StopTheBleed.org

People with special medical problems, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy, or allergies, are urged to wear some sort of emblem identifying the problem as a safeguard against receiving medication that might be harmful or even fatal. Emblems can be purchased from MedicAlert Foundation, 101 Lander Ave., Turlock, CA 95380; (800) 432-5378; www.medicalert.org.

Allergic reaction and anaphylaxis: If you know the person has a severe allergy or is having difficulty breathing, call 911 or the local emergency number. Have the person use any emergency medication they might carry, such as epinephrine.

Animal bite: Call 911 or the local emergency number if the wound is bleeding seriously or if the animal was wild or a stray or you suspect it of having rabies. Control any bleeding. Wash minor wounds with soap under running water and apply antibiotic ointment and a dressing. In the U.S., people most commonly get rabies through contact with a bat, which may not leave a noticeable bite mark. When possible, proper authorities should test the animal for rabies.

Bleeding: Use a barrier between your hand and the wound to help prevent infection. Cover wound with a sterile dressing. Apply direct pressure until bleeding stops. Cover compress with a bandage. Call 911 or the local emergency number if bleeding is severe.

Burn: Check for life-threatening conditions. If the burn is mild, with skin unbroken and no blisters, flush with cold running water for at least 10 minutes (at least 15 minutes if the burn was caused by a chemical). Gently wash with soap and water and pat dry. Apply a thin layer of antibiotic ointment and then a loose, sterile dry dressing to prevent infection. If the burn is severe, call 911 or the local emergency number. Care for shock (see separate entry). Keep the person from getting chilled or overheated until advanced medical assistance arrives. Do not try to clean a severe burn or break blisters.

Chemical in eye: Call 911or the local emergency number. Turn the person's head to the side so that the affected eye is lower than the unaffected eye. Flush the affected eye with large amounts of water for at least 20 minutes.

Choking: See **First Aid for Choking** below.

Convulsions (seizures): Ease the person to the floor and roll them onto one side. Place something soft and flat, like a folded jacket, under the person's head. Do not hold the person down or put anything in their mouth. Stay with the person until they are fully conscious. If convulsions last for longer than 5 minutes or the person has a health condition like diabetes or is pregnant, call 911 or the local emergency number.

Cut (minor): Use a clean barrier between your hand and the wound to prevent infection. Apply direct pressure for a few minutes to control any bleeding. Wash the wound

thoroughly with soap and water and apply a thin layer of antibiotic ointment or a microthin film dressing. Cover the wound with a sterile dressing and a bandage.

Diabetic emergency: A person experiencing a diabetic emergency might have a headache or even appear intoxicated, slurring their speech and moving with difficulty. Offer the person some form of sugar only if they are conscious and able to swallow. Call 911 if the person is unresponsive.

Foreign object in eye: If an object is embedded in someone's eye, do not remove it. If the object is not embedded, have the person blink several times. If the object doesn't come out, gently flush the eye with saline solution or water. Do not rub the eye. Seek medical attention if the foreign object remains.

Frostbite: Handle the frostbitten area gently. Do not rub. If there is no danger of the affected area refreezing, soak it in warm water (not warmer than 105°F), without allowing it to touch the side of the water container, until normal color returns and it feels warm. Loosely bandage the area with dry, sterile dressings. Put cotton or gauze between any frostbitten fingers or toes. Do not break any blisters. Call 911 or seek emergency help as soon as possible.

Heart attack and stroke: See **Heart and Blood Vessel Disease** earlier in chapter.

Heat stroke: Remove the person from the heat. Loosen any tight clothing. Immerse person in cold water until they become alert. If a large enough source of water is not available, drench the person with cold water and fan constantly. If the person is conscious, have them slowly drink some cool water. Call 911 if the person's condition does not improve.

Hypothermia: Call 911 or the local emergency number. For mild hypothermia, cover all exposed skin. Replace wet clothes with something dry. If the person is alert, give them simple carbohydrates to eat and warm, nonalcoholic, decaffeinated liquids to drink. Apply heat pads or other heat sources if available but do not place against bare skin.

Loss of limb: Call 911 or the local emergency number and care for any life-threatening conditions. If a limb is severed, properly protect it for possible reattachment. After the victim is cared for, the limb should be wrapped in sterile gauze and placed in a plastic bag. Place bag in a larger bag or container of an ice and water slurry, not ice alone. Be sure the limb accompanies the victim to the hospital.

Poisoning: Care for any life-threatening conditions. Contact the National Capital Poison Center (800-222-1222, or access their online tool at www.poison.org), 911, or the local emergency number. Do not give the person any food or drink or induce vomiting unless specified to do so by medical professionals. In cases of **alcohol poisoning**, place the person in a position that keeps their airway clear. In cases of **carbon monoxide poisoning**, remove the person from the area if you can do so safely. Naloxone can be administered as a nasal spray or autoinjectable to reverse an **opioid overdose**. All 50 states and DC have enacted naloxone access laws, which allow for it to be dispensed to persons other than a patient.

Shock (injury-related): Monitor breathing and consciousness. Have the person lie down and keep them as comfortable as possible. Do not give the person anything to eat or drink as it increases the risk of vomiting or aspiration. If the weather is cold or damp, place

blankets or extra clothing over and under the person; if the weather is hot, provide shade.

Snakebite: Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately if you're not sure whether or not the snake was venomous. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. Gently wash the injury with soap and water and keep the area below the level of the heart. Have the person remain still if possible. Do not cut, suck at, or apply a tourniquet or ice to a snakebite. Applying an elastic roller bandage may help slow the spread of venom.

Sprains and strains: Splint any injured bone or joint that the person cannot use.

Sting from bee or wasp: If possible, remove the stinger by scraping it away with your finger or a plastic card (like a credit card) or using tweezers. If you use tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the area with soap and water and cover it with a bandage. Apply cold to the area to reduce swelling and pain. Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately if the wound does not stop swelling, the person collapses, or they are known to be allergic to the sting.

Tick bite: Promptly remove any ticks to lower the chance of infection. Use tweezers to grasp it at its head as close to the skin as possible. Pull it slowly and steadily out. Do not use a match or petroleum jelly to remove an embedded tick. Wash and dress the bite area.

Unconsciousness: Call 911 or the local emergency number immediately. Do not move the person if a spinal injury is suspected.

First Aid for Choking

The recommended first aid for a conscious choking victim who is unable to speak, cough, or breathe is to deliver a series of five blows to the back followed by five thrusts to the abdomen. Have another person call 911 or the local emergency number. Obtain consent from the victim to treat them. Apply the back blows by leaning the victim forward and striking between the shoulder blades with the heel of your hand. If the victim is still choking, stand or kneel behind the victim and wrap your arms around their waist. Make a fist with one hand and place the thumb side against the middle of the person's abdomen, just above the navel and well below the lower tip of the breastbone. Grasp your fist in your other hand and quickly thrust upwards into the abdomen. Continue back blows and abdominal thrusts until the object is dislodged, and the person can breathe or cough forcefully, or the person loses consciousness.

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VITAL STATISTICS

Births and Deaths in the U.S., 1960-2021

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Year	**Total number**	**Rate**	**Total number**	**Rate**
1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1,921,031	9.5
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1,989,841	8.8
1990	4,092,994	16.7	2,148,463	8.6
2000	4,058,814	14.4	2,403,351	8.5
2003	4,089,950	14.1	2,448,288	8.4
2004	4,112,052	14.0	2,397,615	8.2
2005	4,138,349	14.0	2,448,017	8.3
2006	4,265,555	14.2	2,426,264	8.1
2007	4,316,233	14.3	2,423,712	8.0
2008	4,247,694	14.0	2,471,984	8.1
2009	4,130,665	13.5	2,437,163	7.9
2010	3,999,386	13.0	2,468,435	8.0
2011	3,953,590	12.7	2,515,458	8.1
2012	3,952,841	12.6	2,543,279	8.1
2013	3,932,181	12.4	2,596,993	8.2
2014	3,988,076	12.5	2,626,418	8.2
2015	3,978,497	12.4	2,712,630	8.4
2016	3,945,875	12.2	2,744,248	8.5
2017	3,855,500	11.8	2,813,503	8.6
2018	3,791,712	11.6	2,839,205	8.7
2019	3,747,540	11.4	2,854,838	8.7
2020	3,613,647	11.0	3,383,729	10.3
2021[1]	3,659,289	11.0[2]	3,459,000	10.4[2]

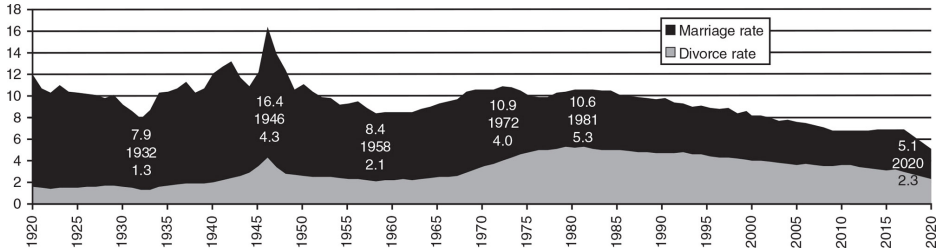
Note: Rates are per 1,000 population; population counts are enumerated as of Apr. 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning in 1970, statistics exclude births and deaths among nonresidents of the U.S. (1) Provisional. (2) Not directly comparable to previous years due to difference in calculation.

Marriage and Divorce Rates in the U.S., 1920-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(Per 1,000 total population. Rates for 2000-20 may exclude data and populations from nonreporting states. Some data are provisional.)

The U.S. marriage rate dipped during the Depression and peaked sharply just after World War II; the trend after that has been more gradual. The divorce rate generally rose from the 1920s through 1981, when it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 population, before declining somewhat. The graph below shows marriage and divorce rates since 1920.



U.S. Median Age at First Marriage, 1890-2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year[1]	Men	Women
1890	26.1	22.0
1900	25.9	21.9
1910	25.1	21.6
1920	24.6	21.2
1930	24.3	21.3
1940	24.3	21.5
1950	22.8	20.3
1960	22.8	20.3
1970	23.2	20.8
1975	23.5	21.1
1980	24.7	22.0
1985	25.5	23.3
1990	26.1	23.9
1995	26.9	24.5

2000	26.8	25.1
2005	27.1	25.3
2010	28.2	26.1
2015	29.2	27.1
2016	29.5	27.4
2017	29.5	27.4
2018	29.8	27.8
2019[2]	29.8	28.0
2020	30.5	28.1
2021	30.4	28.6

(1) Figures for 1947 and on are based on Current Population Survey data; earlier figures based on decennial censuses. (2) Starting in 2019, estimates for marriages include same-sex married couples.

Divorce Rates by State, 2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (per 1,000 population, estimated as of July 1)

State	Divorce rate
Alabama	3.7
Alaska	3.2
Arizona	2.9
Arkansas	3.6
California	NA
Colorado	2.9
Connecticut	1.6
Delaware	2.3
District of Columbia	2.1
Florida	3.0
Georgia	1.9
Hawaii	NA
Idaho	3.4
Illinois	1.6
Indiana	NA
Iowa	2.1
Kansas	1.8
Kentucky	3.1
Louisiana	1.4
Maine	2.4

Maryland	1.7
Massachusetts	1.0
Michigan	2.1
Minnesota	NA
Mississippi	3.3
Missouri	2.7
Montana	2.3
Nebraska	2.8
Nevada	3.0
New Hampshire	2.4
New Jersey	1.7
New Mexico	NA
New York	1.8
North Carolina	2.8
North Dakota	2.4
Ohio	2.5
Oklahoma	3.5
Oregon	2.6
Pennsylvania	2.3
Rhode Island	1.9
South Carolina	2.0
South Dakota	2.5
Tennessee	3.2
Texas	1.5
Utah	3.3
Vermont	2.1
Virginia	2.6
Washington	2.8
West Virginia	3.1
Wisconsin	2.0
Wyoming	3.8
United States	**2.3**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Rates based on provisional counts of divorce including annulments and, for certain areas, divorce petitions filed or legal separations.

Birth Rates and Fertility Rates by Age of Mother, 1950-2021

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	Live births per 1,000 women by age of mother			
			10-14 years	15-19 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
1950	24.1	106.2	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7
1960	23.7	118.0	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7
1970	18.4	87.9	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7
1980	15.9	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1
1990	16.7	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6
2000	14.4	65.9	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1
2005	14.0	66.7	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9
2008	14.0	68.6	0.6	41.5	21.7	70.6
2009	13.5	66.2	0.5	37.9	19.6	64.0
2010	13.0	64.1	0.4	34.2	17.3	58.2
2011	12.7	63.2	0.4	31.3	15.4	54.1
2012	12.6	63.0	0.4	29.4	14.1	51.4
2013	12.4	62.5	0.3	26.5	12.3	47.1
2014	12.5	62.9	0.3	24.2	10.9	43.8
2015	12.4	62.5	0.2	22.3	9.9	40.7
2016	12.2	62.0	0.2	20.3	8.8	37.5
2017	11.8	60.3	0.2	18.8	7.9	35.1
2018	11.6	59.1	0.2	17.4	7.2	32.3
2019	11.4	58.3	0.2	16.7	6.7	31.1
2020	11.0	56.0	0.2	15.4	6.3	28.9
2021[4]	11.0[5]	56.6	0.2	14.4	5.8	27.3

Year	Live births per 1,000 women by age of mother					
	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years[3]
1950	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1990	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
2000	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
2005	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2008	103.0	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.8	0.7
2009	96.2	111.5	97.5	46.1	10.0	0.7
2010	90.0	108.3	96.5	45.9	10.2	0.7

Year	Live births per 1,000 women by age of mother					
	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years[3]
2011	85.3	107.2	96.5	47.2	10.3	0.7
2012	83.1	106.5	97.3	48.3	10.4	0.7
2013	80.7	105.5	98.0	49.3	10.4	0.8
2014	79.0	105.8	100.8	51.0	10.6	0.8
2015	76.8	104.3	101.5	51.8	11.0	0.8
2016	73.8	102.1	102.7	52.7	11.4	0.9
2017	71.0	98.0	100.3	52.3	11.6	0.9
2018	68.0	95.3	99.7	52.6	11.8	0.9
2019	66.6	93.7	98.3	52.8	12.0	0.9
2020	63.0	90.2	94.9	51.8	11.8	0.9
2021[4]	61.5	92.0	97.3	54.2	12.1	1.0

(1) Live births per 1,000 population. (2) Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age. (3) Beginning in 1997, rate computed by relating the number of births to women age 45 and over to women 45-49 years of age. (4) Provisional. (5) Not directly comparable to previous years due to difference in calculation.

Cesarean Delivery Rates by State, 2000-21

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	2000	2010	2013	2021[1]	Percent change, 2000-21
Alabama	26.3%	35.3%	35.8%	35.1%	33.5%
Alaska	17.0	21.5	24.0	24.3	42.9
Arizona	18.6	27.0	27.4	28.7	54.3
Arkansas	26.3	34.8	34.4	34.3	30.4
California	23.4	33.0	33.2	30.8	31.6
Colorado	18.3	25.9	26.0	27.4	49.7
Connecticut	21.6	35.1	34.8	35.4	63.9
Delaware	24.8	33.9	31.5	31.9	28.6
District of Columbia	22.6	33.0	34.2	31.2	38.1
Florida	24.9	37.8	37.7	35.8	43.8
Georgia	22.5	33.8	34.2	35.1	56.0
Hawaii	14.6	27.2	25.2	27.7	89.7
Idaho	18.3	24.8	24.9	24.1	31.7
Illinois	20.9	31.1	31.7	31.2	49.3

Indiana	21.5	30.3	30.5	30.4	41.4
Iowa	20.8	30.3	30.8	29.7	42.8
Kansas	22.2	30.5	30.2	29.6	33.3
Kentucky	23.6	35.4	36.6	34.8	47.5
Louisiana	26.6	39.6	38.9	37.1	39.5
Maine	22.8	29.8	30.0	30.9	35.5
Maryland	24.1	34.5	35.1	34.3	42.3
Massachusetts	23.3	33.0	31.5	31.9	36.9
Michigan	21.9	32.6	32.6	33.3	52.1
Minnesota	19.4	27.1	26.9	28.9	49.0
Mississippi	28.2	37.0	38.5	38.5	36.5
Missouri	22.3	31.9	31.1	30.2	35.4
Montana	19.0%	30.3%	29.7%	27.8%	46.3%
Nebraska	22.5	31.1	30.3	28.6	27.1
Nevada	21.7	34.8	34.9	32.9	51.6
New Hampshire	21.0	30.4	30.1	32.7	55.7
New Jersey	27.3	38.4	38.4	32.5	19.0
New Mexico	17.1	22.8	24.3	27.3	59.6
New York	24.6	34.5	34.3	34.2	39.0
North Carolina	23.0	30.8	30.4	30.2	31.3
North Dakota	20.6	27.7	28.6	26.3	27.7
Ohio	20.0	30.7	31.1	31.5	57.5
Oklahoma	21.0	34.7	33.8	32.5	54.8
Oregon	19.4	29.4	28.0	29.2	50.5
Pennsylvania	21.7	31.3	31.3	30.8	41.9
Rhode Island	21.9	33.0	31.3	33.6	53.4
South Carolina	25.2	35.0	35.0	33.5	32.9
South Dakota	22.8	26.6	25.5	24.6	7.9
Tennessee	24.8	34.2	33.4	32.4	30.6
Texas	24.7	35.1	35.2	34.8	40.9
Utah	16.8	23.1	22.4	23.4	39.3
Vermont	17.3	27.5	27.3	27.2	57.2
Virginia	23.1	34.3	33.7	32.5	40.7
Washington	20.6	29.5	28.3	29.0	40.8
West Virginia	25.4	36.0	35.9	34.1	34.3
Wisconsin	17.5	26.0	26.2	27.3	56.0
Wyoming	19.4	27.9	28.9	26.7	37.6
United States	**22.8**	**32.7**	**32.7**	**32.1**	**40.8**

Note: The cesarean rate is the percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.

(1) Provisional.

Infertility and Use of Infertility Services, by Age and Type of Service, 2015-19

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

A special tabulation in 2015-19 found that for all women 15-49 years of age, 12.2% had ever received any infertility services.

	% of all women who have impaired fecundity[1]		% of all women who have ever received any infertility service	
Age	**0 births**	**1 or more births**	**0 births**	**1 or more births**
15-29 years	9.2%	12.0%	2.7%	11.5%
30-39 years	22.2	12.2	13.6	15.5
40-49 years	33.4	14.5	21.8	20.0
Total 15-49 years	**13.8**	**13.1**	**6.4**	**16.6**

Type of infertility service	**% of women[2]**
Medical help to get pregnant	8.9%
Advice	6.7
Tests on woman or man	5.6
Any medical help to prevent miscarriage	5.2
Ovulation drugs	4.0
Artificial insemination	1.7
Surgery to treatment on blocked tubes	0.7
Assisted Reproductive Technology	0.5

(1) Not surgically sterile, and for whom it is difficult or impossible to get pregnant or carry a pregnancy to term. (2) Age 15-49 years.

Numbers of Multiple Births in the U.S., 1990-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	**Twins**	**Triplets**	**Quadruplets**	**Quintuplets[1]**
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13

1995	96,736	4,551	365	57
2000	118,916	6,742	506	77
2005	133,122	6,208	418	68
2007	138,961	5,967	369	91
2008	138,660	5,877	345	46
2009	137,217	5,905	355	80
2010	132,562	5,153	313	37
2011	131,269	5,137	239	41
2012	131,024	4,598	276	45
2013	132,324	4,364	270	66
2014	135,336	4,233	246	47
2015	133,155	3,871	228	24
2016	131,723	3,755	217	31
2017	128,310	3,675	193	49
2018	123,536	3,400	115	10
2019	120,291	3,136	114	36
2020	112,437	2,738	108	29

(1) Quintuplets and other multiple births of five or more.

Origin Countries for U.S. Foreign Adoptions, 2000-21

Source: Annual Report on Intercountry Adoption, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State (ranked by fiscal year 2021 adoptions)

Country	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
Colombia	297	137	244	229	181	131
India	245	103	241	302	221	194
Ukraine	235	211	298	248	215	303
South Korea	156	188	166	206	276	260
Nigeria	111	83	116	173	176	121
Bulgaria	108	99	134	134	147	201
Philippines	68	39	94	105	111	156
Haiti	54	96	130	196	227	178
Taiwan	48	42	43	32	44	59
Thailand	38	23	38	43	34	45
Total[1]	**1,785**	**1,622**	**2,971**	**4,059**	**4,714**	**5,372**

Country	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2010**	**2005**	**2000**
Colombia	153	172	159	235	291	246

India	138	136	119	243	323	503
Ukraine	303	521	438	445	821	659
South Korea	318	370	138	863	1,630	1,794
Nigeria	154	130	183	189	65	4
Bulgaria	185	183	159	40	30	214
Philippines	150	172	178	214	271	173
Haiti	143	464	388	1,332	234	131
Taiwan	59	69	94	285	141	28
Thailand	47	28	35	53	71	87
Total[1]	**5,648**	**6,441**	**7,094**	**11,059[2]**	**22,710**	**18,120**

(1) Includes countries not shown. (2) Does not reflect approx. 1,090 Haitian children admitted as part of the Special Humanitarian Parole following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

Leading Causes of Infant Death in the U.S., 2020

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Mortality rate[1]
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	4,043	20.6%	111.9
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	3,141	16.0	86.9
Sudden infant death syndrome	1,389	7.1	38.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	1,194	6.1	33.0
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,116	5.7	30.9
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	700	3.6	19.4
Bacterial sepsis[2] of newborn	542	2.8	15.0
Respiratory distress of newborn	388	2.0	10.7

Diseases of the circulatory system	386	2.0	10.7
Neonatal hemorrhage	317	1.6	8.8
All other causes	6,366	32.5	—
All causes	**19,582**	**100.0**	**541.9**

— = Not applicable. (1) Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100,000 live births. (2) Toxic condition resulting from the spread of bacteria.

Nonmarital Childbearing in the U.S., 1970-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1970	1975	1980	1985
Live births to unmarried mothers (thous.)	**399**	**448**	**666**	**828**
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Percent of live births to unmarried women**			
All races and origins	10.7%	14.3%	18.4%	22.0%
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.8
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	—	—	7.3	9.5
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	—	—	23.6	29.5
Maternal age	**Percent distribution of live births to unmarried women**			
Under 20 years	50.1%	52.1%	40.8%	33.8%
20-24 years	31.8	29.9	35.6	36.3
25 years and over	18.1	18.0	23.5	29.9
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age[4]**			
All races and origins	26.4	24.5	29.4	32.8
White[5]	13.9	12.4	18.1	22.5
Black[5]	95.5	84.2	81.1	77.0
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	—	—	—	—

	1990	1995	2000	2005
Live births to unmarried mothers (thous.)	**1,165**	**1,254**	**1,347**	**1,527**
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Percent of live births to unmarried women**			

All races and origins	28.0%	32.2%	33.2%	36.9%
White	20.4	25.3	27.1	31.7
Black	66.5	69.9	68.5	69.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	53.6	57.2	58.4	63.5
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	13.2	16.3	14.8	16.2
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	36.7	40.8	42.7	48.0
Maternal age	**Percent distribution of live births to unmarried women**			
Under 20 years	30.9%	30.9%	28.0%	23.1%
20-24 years	34.7	34.5	37.4	38.3
25 years and over	34.4	34.7	34.6	38.7
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age[4]**			
All races and origins	43.8	44.3	44.0	47.2
White[5]	32.9	37.0	38.2	43.2
Black[5]	90.5	74.5	70.5	67.2
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	89.6	88.7	87.2	96.2

	2010	2015	2019	2020
Live births to unmarried mothers (thous.)	**1,633**	**1,602**	**1,498**	**1,464**
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Percent of live births to unmarried women**			
All races and origins	40.8%	40.3%	40.0%	40.5%
White	35.9	35.8	28.2	28.4
Black	72.1	70.1	70.0	70.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	65.6	65.8	69.0	69.6
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	17.0	16.4	13.2	13.9
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	53.4	53.0	52.1	52.8
Maternal age	**Percent distribution of live births to unmarried women**			
Under 20 years	20.1%	12.9%	10.5%	10.0%
20-24 years	36.8	35.0	31.3	30.8
25 years and over	43.1	52.1	58.2	59.2
Race/Hispanic origin of mother	**Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age[4]**			
All races and origins	47.5	43.4	39.9	38.6
White[5]	44.5	40.4	28.6	27.6
Black[5]	65.3	59.6	56.7	54.9
Hispanic origin (select states)[2,3]	80.6	67.4	57.9	55.8

— = Not available. (1) For 2019-20, data is for Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander combined. (2) Hispanic origin data prior to 1995 is not directly comparable with data for more recent years due to differences in reporting area. (3) Hispanics may be of any race. (4) Rates computed by dividing births to unmarried mothers, regardless of mother's age, by the pop. of unmarried women 15-44 years of age. (5) For 1970 and 1975, birth rates are by race of child.

U.S. Teen Pregnancy Rate by State, 2017

Source: Guttmacher Institute

U.S. state	Pregnancy rate[1]
Alabama	38.1
Alaska	33.7
Arizona	32.3
Arkansas	43.8
California	28.7
Colorado	26.2
Connecticut	20.8
Delaware	31.5
District of Columbia	47.3
Florida	31.8
Georgia	34.5
Hawaii	31.9
Idaho	26.0
Illinois	30.4
Indiana	32.6
Iowa	23.1
Kansas	29.7
Kentucky	38.5
Louisiana	41.3
Maine	22.9
Maryland	31.0
Massachusetts	16.4
Michigan	27.4
Minnesota	19.7
Mississippi	42.6
Missouri	32.8
Montana	31.8
Nebraska	25.4

Nevada	36.4
New Hampshire	15.9
New Jersey	28.9
New Mexico	41.4
New York	33.0
North Carolina	31.9
North Dakota	24.3
Ohio	30.8
Oklahoma	39.8
Oregon	26.0
Pennsylvania	25.7
Rhode Island	22.1
South Carolina	33.6
South Dakota	30.4
Tennessee	36.7
Texas	38.7
Utah	21.5
Vermont	17.6
Virginia	24.6
Washington	26.6
West Virginia	37.1
Wisconsin	20.8
Wyoming	34.5
United States	**31.0**

(1) Number of pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15-19 by state of residence. Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. Data are tabulated according to the individual's age at the pregnancy outcome.

Number, Ratio, and Rate of Legal Abortions in U.S., 1970-2019

Source: *Abortion Surveillance—United States, 2019*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Legal abortions	Ratio[1]	Rate[2]
1970	193,491	52	5
1971	485,816	137	11
1972	586,760	180	13
1973	615,831	196	14
1974	763,476	242	17

1975	854,853	272	18
1980	1,297,606	359	25
1990	1,429,247	344	24
1995	1,210,883	311	20
1999	861,789	261	17
2000	857,475	251	16
2001	853,485	249	16
2002	854,122	250	16
2003	848,163	245	16
2004	839,226	241	16
2005	820,151	235	16
2006	852,385	233	16
2007	827,609	226	16
2008	825,564	229	16
2009	789,217	224	15
2010	765,651	225	14
2011	730,322	217	14
2012	699,202	208	13
2013	664,435	198	12
2014	652,639	192	12
2015	638,169	188	12
2016	623,471	186	12
2017	612,719	185	11
2018	619,591	189	11
2019	629,898	195	11

Note: After 1998, reporting area varies. (1) Number of abortions per 1,000 live births. (2) Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Reported U.S. Abortions by Weeks of Gestation, Age, and Race, 2019

Source: *Abortion Surveillance—United States, 2019,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Weeks of gestation					
	≤6		7–9		10–13	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Age[1]						
Under 15 years	306	27.2%	384	34.1%	214	19.0%

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation ≤6 No.	%	7–9 No.	%	10–13 No.	%
15-19 years	14,886	35.7	15,785	37.9	7,007	16.8
20-24 years	56,003	41.3	50,599	37.3	19,052	14.1
25-29 years	61,791	43.3	52,298	36.7	18,882	13.2
30-34 years	43,257	45.1	34,165	35.6	11,747	12.3
35-39 years	24,816	46.1	18,652	34.7	6,425	11.9
40 years and over	9,053	49.4	5,919	32.3	1,990	10.9
Total	**210,112**	**43.0**	**177,802**	**36.4**	**65,317**	**13.4**
Race/ethnicity[2]						
White[3]	51,748	45.4	40,580	35.6	14,205	12.5
Black[3]	49,644	38.1	49,659	38.1	20,818	16.0
Other[3]	11,606	47.6	8,047	33.0	2,861	11.7
Hispanic	35,358	49.5	23,471	32.9	8,211	11.5
Total	**148,356**	**43.6**	**121,757**	**35.8**	**46,095**	**13.6**

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation 14–15 No.	%	16–17 No.	%	18–20 No.	%
Age[1]						
Under 15 years	73	6.5%	53	4.7%	47	4.2%
15-19 years	1,536	3.7	948	2.3	962	2.3
20-24 years	4,179	3.1	2,398	1.8	2,142	1.6
25-29 years	3,925	2.8	2,294	1.6	2,189	1.5
30-34 years	2,654	2.8	1,523	1.6	1,473	1.5
35-39 years	1,501	2.8	960	1.8	880	1.6
40 years and over	523	2.9	344	1.9	334	1.8
Total	**14,391**	**2.9**	**8,520**	**1.7**	**8,027**	**1.6**
Race/ethnicity[2]						
White[3]	2,978	2.6	1,741	1.5	1,767	1.6
Black[3]	4,464	3.4	2,543	2.0	2,190	1.7
Other[3]	697	2.9	409	1.7	477	2.0
Hispanic	1,897	2.7	1,020	1.4	962	1.3
Total	**10,036**	**3.0**	**5,713**	**1.7**	**5,396**	**1.6**

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation ≥21 No.	%
Age[1]		

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation ≥21 No.	%
Under 15 years	50	4.4%
15-19 years	561	1.3
20-24 years	1,226	0.9
25-29 years	1,242	0.9
30-34 years	1,022	1.1
35-39 years	588	1.1
40 years and over	165	0.9
Total	**4,854**	**1.0**
Race/ethnicity[2]		
White[3]	963	0.8
Black[3]	903	0.7
Other[3]	279	1.1
Hispanic	499	0.7
Total	**2,644**	**0.8**

Note: The CDC requests data annually from the central health agencies of 52 reporting areas (all states, DC, and NYC). Reporting is voluntary. Data exclude areas that did not report, did not report weeks of gestation by age, or did not meet reporting standards. (1) Data from 43 reporting areas; excludes 9 (CA, DC, IL, MD, MA, NH, NY, PA, WI). (2) Data from 29 reporting areas; excludes 23 (CA, CO, DC, HI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, MO, NE, NH, NY, NYC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, WA, WI). (3) Non-Hispanic.

Adult LGBT and Transgender Population by State

Source: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law

(Adult population self-identifying as LGBT and/or transgender as a percentage of overall population.)

State	LGBT, 2017	Transgender, 2022
Alabama	3.1%	0.5%
Alaska	3.7	0.7
Arizona	4.5	0.7
Arkansas	3.3	0.7
California	5.3	0.5
Colorado	4.6	0.6
Connecticut	3.9	0.5
Delaware	4.5	0.8
District of Columbia	9.8	0.9

Florida	4.6	0.6
Georgia	4.5	0.6
Hawaii	4.6	0.7
Idaho	2.8	0.5
Illinois	4.3	0.4
Indiana	4.5	0.5
Iowa	3.6	0.3
Kansas	3.3	0.6
Kentucky	3.4%	0.5%
Louisiana	3.9	0.4
Maine	4.9	0.5
Maryland	4.2	0.5
Massachusetts	5.4	0.7
Michigan	4.0	0.4
Minnesota	4.1	0.6
Mississippi	3.5	0.4
Missouri	3.8	0.2
Montana	2.9	0.4
Nebraska	3.8	0.5
Nevada	5.5	0.3
New Hampshire	4.7	0.6
New Jersey	4.1	0.6
New Mexico	4.5	0.7
New York	5.1	0.5
North Carolina	4.0	0.9
North Dakota	2.7%	0.4%
Ohio	4.3	0.5
Oklahoma	3.8	0.6
Oregon	5.6	0.6
Pennsylvania	4.1	0.6
Rhode Island	4.5	0.7
South Carolina	3.5	0.5
South Dakota	3.0	0.4
Tennessee	3.5	0.5
Texas	4.1	0.4
Utah	3.7	0.6
Vermont	5.2	0.5
Virginia	3.9	0.5
Washington	5.2	0.6

West Virginia	4.0	0.4
Wisconsin	3.8	0.3
Wyoming	3.3	0.5
United States	**4.5**	**0.5**

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity by Age Group, 2022

Source: *Accelerating Acceptance 2022,* a national survey among U.S. adults conducted by research firm Cint on behalf of GLAAD (percent of survey respondents)

	Age				
Sexual orientation	**18-22**	**23-38**	**39-54**	**55-73**	**74+**
Strictly straight/heterosexual	60%	77%	88%	92%	97%
Non-heterosexual	40	23	12	8	3
Bisexual	17	14	6	1	—
Gay or lesbian	7	4	3	5	2
Pansexual	5	3	1	0	—
Queer	5	1	1	0	—
Asexual	3	1	0	1	1
Unsure or questioning	3	1	1	1	—

	Age				
Gender identity	**18-22**	**23-38**	**39-54**	**55-73**	**74+**
Cisgender	80%	89%	95%	97%	99%
Non-cisgender	20	11	5	3	1
Transgender	7	2	1	0	—
Nonbinary	12	5	1	1	—
Unsure or questioning	5	5	3	1	1

— = Option not selected. **Note: Asexual:** not experiencing sexual attraction; **bisexual:** experiencing sexual or romantic attraction to more than one gender; **cisgender:** strictly identifying with the sex assigned at birth; **gay/lesbian:** experiencing sexual attraction to the same gender; **nonbinary:** identifying outside of, or beyond, the binary of male and female gender including gender queer, agender, and bigender; **pansexual:** experiencing sexual or romantic attraction to people of any or all gender identities; **queer:** experiencing sexual or romantic attraction in a way that does not fit into the dominant norms; **transgender:** identifying with a gender that does not correspond to the sex assigned at birth.

Sexual Orientation Among U.S. Adults, 2018

Source: *National Health Interview Survey, 2018,* National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Gay or lesbian[1]		Straight[2]		Bisexual	
	Number (thous.)	% of group	Number (thous.)	% of group	Number (thous.)	% of group
Total	**3,955**	**1.6%**	**233,360**	**97.0%**	**3,143**	**1.3%**
Sex						
Men	2,250	1.9	113,250	97.3	895	0.8
Women	1,705	1.4	120,109	96.8	2,248	1.8
Age						
18-44 years	2,113	1.9	105,755	95.8	2,550	2.3
45-64 years	1,484	1.8	78,338	97.6	475	0.6
65 years and older	358	0.7	49,267	99.0	118	0.2

Note: Percent distributions may not equal 100 due to rounding. (1) Response option provided was “gay” for men and “gay or lesbian” for women. (2) Response option provided was “straight, that is, not gay” for men and “straight, that is, not gay or lesbian” for women.

Sexual Behavior of Opposite-Sex and Same-Sex Partners, 2011-19

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (among population of adults ages 18-49)

	Men[1]		
	Gay	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Lifetime experience			
Sex with female, ever	51.1%	87.3%	94.4%
Sex with male, ever	94.4	69.5	2.7
Total number of sexual partners in the past 12 months			
None	7.9	9.0	6.8
One	37.3	47.0	7.3
Two	17.4	16.5	9.2
Three or more	36.5	25.9	10.7

	Women[1]		
	Lesbian	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Lifetime experience			

	Women[1]		
	Lesbian	**Bisexual**	**Heterosexual**
Sex with female, ever	91.0%	77.7%	12.3%
Sex with male, ever	74.5	96.6	94.9
Total number of sexual partners in the past 12 months			
None	3.6	5.9	6.9
One	71.8	55.8	77.5
Two	12.7	14.5	8.9
Three or more	11.3	21.1	6.7

Contraceptive Use in the U.S., 2002-19

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Method	**2002[1]**	**2006-10[1]**	**2011-15[1]**	**2015-17[1]**	**2017-19[1]**
	Ever used[3]				
Any method of contraception	98.2%	99.1%	99.3%	99.2%	99.2%
Male condom	89.7	93.4	95.0	94.0	94.8
Pill	82.3	81.9	79.3	80.5	78.9
Withdrawal	56.1	59.6	64.8	65.9	66.0
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera)	16.8	23.2	25.4	24.2	25.0
Female sterilization	20.7	19.5	17.1	21.5	20.7
Calendar rhythm method	16.2	18.1	15.9	18.3	17.1
Male sterilization	13.0	13.3	11.4	14.7	14.1
Emergency contraception	4.2	10.8	20.0	22.0	25.1
Contraceptive patch	0.9	10.4	10.6	8.7	7.8
Intrauterine device (IUD)	5.8	7.7	15.0	18.9	21.5
Not currently using contraception[5]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Method	**2002[1]**	**2006-10[1]**	**2011-15[1]**	**2015-17[2]**	**2017-19[2]**
	Currently using[4]				
Any method of contraception	61.9%	62.2%	61.6%	64.9%	65.3%
Male condom	14.7	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.4
Pill	19.2	17.1	15.9	12.6	14.0
Withdrawal	5.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.7
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera)	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.0
Female sterilization	16.7	16.5	14.3	18.6	18.1
Calendar rhythm method	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4

Method	2002[1]	2006-10[1]	2011-15[1]	2015-17[2]	2017-19[2]
	Currently using[4]				
Male sterilization	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.9	5.6
Emergency contraception	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contraceptive patch	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intrauterine device (IUD)	1.3	3.5	6.8	7.9	8.4
Not currently using contraception[5]	38.1	37.8	38.4	35.1	34.7

NA = Not available/not applicable. (1) Women ages 15-44. (2) Women ages 15-49. (3) Among women who have ever had intercourse. (4) Percentage of women using specified contraception in month of interview. Women could be using more than one method. Women are classified here according to the one most effective contraceptive method they are using. Additional methods women may be using are not shown. (5) Currently pregnant or postpartum, trying to get pregnant, not having sex, etc.

Child Care Arrangements of Young Children, 2019

Source: *Digest of Education Statistics*, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Child's characteristic	Pop. under 6 years old (thous.)	% in center-based programs[1]	Hours per week in nonparental care[2]
Total	**21,195**	**37.6%**	**30.7**
Age			
Under 1 year	4,621	14.1	31.8
1-2 years	8,425	26.5	32.1
3-5 years	8,149	62.5	29.2
Race/ethnicity[4]			
White	10,420	40.2	30.6
Black	2,706	39.5	33.3
Hispanic	5,424	32.0	29.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,173	36.6	30.2
Two or more races	1,331	38.7	29.7

Child's characteristic	Type of care (% distrib.)					
	Parental care only	Center-based care	Non-relative's home	Non-relative in child's home	Relative	Multiple arrange-ments[3]

Child's characteristic	Type of care (% distrib.) Parental care only	Center-based care	Non-relative's home	Non-relative in child's home	Relative	Multiple arrange-ments[3]
Total	**40.6%**	**32.1%**	**5.8%**	**2.4%**	**17.3%**	**1.8%**
Age						
Under 1 year	58.2	11.8	4.7	2.7	20.6	2.0
1-2 years	45.4	22.5	7.5	2.9	19.8	1.8
3-5 years	25.6	53.4	4.7	1.8	12.8	1.7
Race/ethnicity[4]						
White	39.0	33.8	7.8	3.4	14.8	1.1
Black	36.9	33.1	3.1	0.8	22.6	3.5
Hispanic	44.3	27.7	4.4	1.1	20.3	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	45.6	32.3	3.0	1.6	14.9	2.6
Two or more races	39.8	34.5	4.3	4.2	15.5	1.7

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because children in multiple care arrangements are included under the category in which the child spent the most time. (1) Includes day care centers, Head Start programs, preschools, prekindergartens, and other early childhood programs. (2) Mean hours per week per child, among preschool children enrolled in any type of nonparental care arrangement. For children with more than one arrangement, the hours of each weekly arrangement were summed to calculate the total amount of time in child care per week. (3) Children who spent an equal number of hours per week in multiple nonparental care arrangements. (4) Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity (Hispanic persons can be of any race).

Sexual Activity of U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2019,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(percent of selected population to have engaged in activity)

Race/ethnicity	Ever had sexual intercourse Female	Male	Total	First sexual intercourse before age 13 Female	Male	Total
White, non-Hispanic	39.2%	36.7%	38.0%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	34.0	50.1	42.3	2.8	10.8	6.9
Hispanic, any race	40.3	43.6	41.8	3.5	4.2	3.8

	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Grade						
9	16.7	21.6	19.2	3.0	4.4	3.7
10	31.8	35.4	33.6	2.5	3.9	3.2
11	46.6	46.6	46.5	1.5	4.6	3.0
12	56.8	56.3	56.7	1.3	2.6	2.0
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	36.8	39.7	38.4	1.2	3.5	2.4
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	46.7	40.0	44.9	5.7	7.8	6.1
Not sure	24.8	25.2	25.0	4.0	7.5	5.6
Sex of sexual contacts[3]						
Opposite sex only	75.5	76.3	75.9	2.4	6.0	4.4
Same sex only or both sexes	73.3	78.4	74.4	9.6	21.5	12.2
All students	**37.6**	**39.2**	**38.4**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**3.0**

	Currently sexually active[1]			Condom use during last sexual intercourse[2]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	29.9%	25.2%	27.5%	51.6%	60.9%	55.8%
Black, non-Hispanic	25.4	32.4	29.0	44.5	51.8	48.2
Hispanic, any race	30.3	29.2	29.7	50.9	62.3	56.2
Grade						
9	10.8	12.5	11.7	51.8	69.0	61.3
10	24.3	22.0	23.1	47.8	64.2	55.4
11	35.9	32.7	34.3	52.3	60.7	56.3
12	43.8	40.6	42.3	47.8	53.4	50.3
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	28.5	26.7	27.6	52.6	60.7	56.6
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	32.2	25.8	30.3	39.0	51.6	41.3
Not sure	18.4	14.8	17.4	41.0	—	47.3
Sex of sexual contacts[3]						
Opposite sex only	57.7	52.0	54.6	52.2	60.2	56.3
Same sex only or both sexes	53.4	49.6	52.6	44.5	52.5	46.5
All students	**28.4**	**26.3**	**27.4**	**49.6**	**60.0**	**54.3**

	Currently sexually active[1]			Condom use during last sexual intercourse[2]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**

— = Not available. (1) Sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the 3 months before the survey. (2) Among the 27.1% of students who were currently sexually active. (3) Students who had no sexual contact are excluded from the analyses by sex of sexual contacts.

Sexual Violence Against U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2019,* CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(as percent of selected population)

	Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse[1]			Experienced sexual violence by anyone[2]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	11.5%	2.8%	7.1%	16.3%	4.4%	10.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	9.9	4.8	7.2	14.4	6.8	10.3
Hispanic, any race	11.8	4.0	8.0	18.4	5.8	12.2
Grade						
9	8.1	2.3	5.1	14.2	3.6	8.7
10	10.3	2.9	6.6	15.3	5.0	10.1
11	13.1	4.7	8.9	18.3	5.7	11.9
12	14.0	3.4	8.7	18.5	6.2	12.3
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual (straight)	9.2	2.5	5.5	14.9	4.2	9.0
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	21.0	15.6	19.4	23.6	15.7	21.5
Not sure	14.7	8.2	12.8	17.5	12.6	16.2
Total	**11.4**	**3.4**	**7.3**	**16.6**	**5.2**	**10.8**

	Experienced sexual dating violence[3]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	12.7%	3.5%	8.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	8.2	4.3	6.2
Hispanic, any race	13.2	3.6	8.7
Grade			
9	12.8	3.6	8.0
10	11.6	3.4	7.6
11	13.6	3.2	8.4
12	12.3	4.7	8.6
Sexual identity			
Heterosexual (straight)	11.3	2.9	6.7

	Experienced sexual dating violence[3]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	18.2	10.3	16.4
Not sure	15.1	13.1	15.0
Total	**12.6**	**3.8**	**8.2**

(1) When they did not want to. (2) Being forced to do “sexual things” (e.g., kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by anyone, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. (3) Being forced to do “sexual things” they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times, among the 66.2% of students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

Risky Vehicular Behaviors by U.S. High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2019,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(percent of selected population to have engaged in activity)

	Rarely or never wore a seat belt[1]			Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol[2]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	3.5%	6.0%	4.8%	16.0%	14.1%	15.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	10.7	12.2	11.6	13.8	17.4	15.9
Hispanic, any race	7.2	7.7	7.5	22.0	19.4	20.8
Grade						
9	5.8	8.1	7.0	18.7	14.2	16.5
10	5.7	8.3	7.1	17.7	15.7	16.9
11	5.5	6.8	6.2	17.3	14.4	16.0
12	4.6	6.1	5.4	15.7	18.1	17.0
Total	**5.6**	**7.4**	**6.5**	**17.5**	**15.6**	**16.7**

	Drove when drinking alcohol[3]			Texted or emailed while driving[4]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
White, non-Hispanic	3.3%	6.7%	5.1%	45.3%	42.5%	43.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	1.9	5.7	4.1	25.1	32.8	29.5

	Drove when drinking alcohol[3]			Texted or emailed while driving[4]		
Race/ethnicity	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Hispanic, any race	5.2	8.0	6.6	32.2	38.0	35.2
Grade						
9	1.6	4.2	3.0	12.6	20.8	17.2
10	2.1	5.1	3.7	21.6	23.0	22.4
11	3.5	6.8	5.1	41.5	41.9	41.8
12	5.2	10.2	7.8	58.6	60.2	59.5
Total	**3.6**	**7.0**	**5.4**	**38.4**	**39.6**	**39.0**

(1) When riding in a car driven by someone else. (2) In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. (3) Among the 59.9% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. (4) Among the 60.1% of students who had driven a car or other vehicle on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

U.S. Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2020

Source: National Safety Council (NSC) website: injuryfacts.nsc.org; Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

An estimated 42,339 people in the U.S. were killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2020, up 8.3% from the total for 2019. The number of licensed drivers (228 mil) and vehicle miles driven (2.904 tril) decreased in 2020; the death rate per 100 mil vehicle miles increased 21.7% to 1.46.

Motor vehicle deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles was 1.53 in 2020. In comparison, the death rate was 1.41 in 2019 and 1.41 in 2010, which represents a 8.5% increase over 10 years. The number of fatalities per 100,000 population increased 13.2% between 2010 and 2020 and increased 8.4% in 2019-20.

In 2020, 5.4 mil male drivers were involved in crashes, whereas 3.7 mil female drivers were

involved in crashes. About 75% of fatal crashes (or 39,393) involved male drivers, compared with fatal crashes involving female drivers (13,033).

In 2020, 11,654 motor vehicle traffic fatalities (30%) involved an alcohol-impaired (blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or greater) driver or motorcycle operator.

Seat belt use was 90.4% in 2021. The least likely seat belt users were those traveling in light traffic (82%) and occupants of pickup trucks (85%). In 2020, the most recent year for which data was available, 51% of passenger vehicle occupants killed in traffic crashes were unrestrained.

Crashes	Deaths	Injuries
All motor vehicle crashes	42,339	4,802,000
Collision between motor vehicles	17,500	3,680,000
Collision with fixed object	12,017	690,000
Collision with pedestrian	8,003	140,000
Noncollision accidents (e.g., rollovers)	3,300	140,000
Collision with pedalcycle	1,403	120,000
Collision with animal or animal-drawn vehicle	106	32,000
Collision with railroad train	87	0

Note: NSC numbers are estimates.

U.S. Passenger Deaths and Death Rates, 1999-2020

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org

	Light duty vehicles[1]		Vans, SUVs, pickup trucks[1]		Buses[2]	
Year	Deaths	Rate[4]	Deaths	Rate[4]	Deaths	Rate[4]
1999	20,851	0.84	11,295	0.76	40	0.07
2000	20,689	0.81	11,545	0.76	3	0.01

Year	Light duty vehicles[1]		Vans, SUVs, pickup trucks[1]		Buses[2]	
	Deaths	Rate[4]	Deaths	Rate[4]	Deaths	Rate[4]
2005	18,509	0.68	13,043	0.76	43	0.07
2006	17,792	0.66	12,723	0.72	15	0.02
2007	29,075	0.66	NA	NA	18	0.03
2008	25,457	0.59	NA	NA	50	0.08
2009	23,441	0.53	NA	NA	21	0.04
2010	22,271	0.50	NA	NA	28	0.05
2011	21,315	0.48	NA	NA	36	0.06
2012	21,773	0.49	NA	NA	25	0.04
2013	21,218	0.47	NA	NA	36	0.06
2014	21,039	0.46	NA	NA	28	0.04
2015	22,362	0.49	NA	NA	28	0.04
2016	23,776	0.50	NA	NA	47	0.07
2017	23,656	0.49	NA	NA	27	0.04
2018	22,840	0.47	NA	NA	30	0.05
2019	22,367	0.46	NA	NA	27	0.04
2020	23,817	0.56	NA	NA	11	0.02

Year	Railroad passenger trains		Scheduled airlines[3]	
	Deaths	Rate[4]	Deaths	Rate[4]
1999	14	0.10	23	0.005
2000	4	0.03	94	0.02
2005	16	0.10	20	0.003
2006	2	0.01	51	0.01
2007	5	0.03	0	0.00
2008	24	0.12	0	0.00
2009	3	0.02	49	0.01
2010	3	0.02	0	0.00
2011	6	0.03	0	0.00
2012	5	0.02	0	0.00
2013	6	0.03	5	0.001
2014	4	0.02	0	0.00
2015	15	0.07	1	<0.001
2016	2	0.01	6	0.001

	Railroad passenger trains		Scheduled airlines[3]	
Year	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**	**Deaths**	**Rate[4]**
2017	9	0.04	0	0.00
2018	6	0.03	1	<0.001
2019	1	0.005	3	<0.001
2020	2	0.03	5	0.002

NA = Not available. (1) From 2007 on, passenger vehicles include passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and SUVs, which were classified separately in previous years. Drivers of light duty vehicles (except taxis) are considered passengers. Includes taxi passengers. (2) Excludes school buses. (3) Excludes charter, cargo, and on-demand services and deaths due to suicide/sabotage. (4) Deaths per 100 mil passenger miles.

Related Factors in Fatal Crashes, 1995-2020

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)

	2020		2010	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Driving too fast for conditions or in excess of posted limit or racing	10,295	19.1%	9,634	21.6%
Under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication	6,246	11.6	6,933	15.5
Operating vehicle in a careless manner[1]	3,958	7.3	—	—
Failure to yield right of way	3,663	6.8	3,227	7.2
Failure to keep in proper lane[2]	3,337	6.2	3,482	7.8
Distracted (phone, talking, eating, object, etc.)[3]	2,968	5.5	3,064	6.9
Operating vehicle in erratic, reckless, or negligent manner[1]	2,356	4.4	2,574	5.8
Failure to obey traffic signs, signals, or officer	2,250	4.2	1,933	4.3
Overcorrecting/oversteering	1,744	3.2	2,096	4.7

	2020		2010	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Vision obscured (rain, snow, glare, lights, building, trees, etc.)	1,533	2.8	1,440	3.2
Drowsy, asleep, fatigued, ill, or blackout	1,165	2.2	1,234	2.8
Swerving or avoiding due to wind, slippery surface, etc.	1,138	2.1	1,712	3.8
Driving wrong way on one-way traffic or wrong side of road	1,060	2.0	1,392	3.1
Making improper turn	368	0.7	990	2.2
Other factors	5,921	11.0	6,362	14.3
None reported	8,659	16.1	12,793	28.7
Unknown	16,885	31.3	5,086	11.4
Total drivers	**53,890**	**100.0**	**44,599**	**100.0**

	2005		1995	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Driving too fast for conditions or in excess of posted limit or racing	11,803	20.0%	11,656	20.8%
Under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication	7,441	12.6	—	—
Operating vehicle in a careless manner[1]	2,712	4.6	2,850	5.1
Failure to yield right of way	4,306	7.3	4,868	8.7
Failure to keep in proper lane[2]	16,551	28.0	15,873	28.3
Distracted (phone, talking, eating, object, etc.)[3]	3,415	5.8	3,323	5.9
Operating vehicle in erratic, reckless, or negligent manner[1]	—	—	—	—
Failure to obey traffic signs, signals, or officer	2,354	4.0	3,189	5.7
Overcorrecting/oversteering	2,319	3.9	1,328	2.4

	2005		1995	
Factor	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Vision obscured (rain, snow, glare, lights, building, trees, etc.)	1,496	2.5	1,309	2.3
Drowsy, asleep, fatigued, ill, or blackout	1,552	2.6	1,816	3.2
Swerving or avoiding due to wind, slippery surface, etc.	2,301	3.9	1,926	3.4
Driving wrong way on one-way traffic or wrong side of road	858	1.5	1,387	2.5
Making improper turn	1,590	2.7	1,253	2.2
Other factors	9,304	15.7	9,096	16.2
None reported	21,265	36.0	20,443	36.4
Unknown	1,187	2.0	990	1.8
Total drivers	**59,104**	**100.0**	**56,155**	**100.0**

— = Not available or not applicable. **Note:** For each year, the sum of the numbers and percentages is greater than total drivers as more than one factor may be present for the same driver. (1) In 1995 and 2005, the two categories were combined; “careless” not mentioned in factor in 2010. (2) “Failure to keep in proper lane or running off road” in 1995, 2005. (3) “Inattentive (talking, eating, etc.)” in 1995, 2005.

U.S. Death Rates for Suicide at Selected Ages, 1960-2019

Source: *Health, United States, 2020-2021*, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (deaths per 100,000 resident population)

	2019			2000		
Age	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
15-24 years	13.9	22.0	5.5	10.2	17.1	3.0
25-44 years	17.8	28.0	7.4	13.4	21.3	5.4
45-64 years	19.5	29.9	9.6	13.5	21.3	6.2
65 years and older	17.0	31.7	5.2	15.2	31.1	4.0
All ages[1]	**13.9**	**22.4**	**6.0**	**10.4**	**17.7**	**4.0**

Age	1980			1960		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
15-24 years	12.3	20.2	4.3	5.2	8.2	2.2
25-44 years	15.6	24.0	7.7	12.2	17.9	6.6
45-64 years	15.9	23.7	8.9	22.0	34.4	10.2
65 years and older	17.6	35.0	6.1	24.5	44.0	8.4
All ages[1]	**12.2**	**19.9**	**5.7**	**12.5**	**20.0**	**5.6**

(1) Incl. ages not shown separately here.

Leading Causes of Death in the U.S., 2020

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Cause of death	Number	% of total deaths	Death rate[1]
All causes	**3,383,729**	**100.0%**	**835.4**
1. Heart disease	696,962	20.6	168.2
2. Cancer	602,350	17.8	144.1
3. COVID-19	350,831	10.4	85.0
4. Accidents (unintentional injuries)	200,955	5.9	57.6
5. Stroke	160,264	4.7	38.8
6. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	152,657	4.5%	36.4
7. Alzheimer’s disease	134,242	4.0	32.4
8. Diabetes	102,188	3.0	24.8
9. Influenza and pneumonia	53,544	1.6	13.0
10. Kidney disease	52,547	1.6	12.7
All other causes (residual)	877,189	25.9	—

— = Not applicable. (1) Per 100,000 U.S. population.

Overdose Deaths From Selected Drugs in the U.S., 1999-2020

Source: National Center on Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC WONDER, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1999	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Total overdose deaths	**16,849**	**17,415**	**29,813**	**38,329**	**52,404**	**70,237**
Female	5,591	5,852	11,089	15,323	19,447	23,685
Male	11,258	11,563	18,724	23,006	32,957	46,552
Any opioid	**8,050**	**8,407**	**14,918**	**21,089**	**33,091**	**47,600**
Female	2,057	2,264	5,161	7,734	11,420	15,263
Male	5,993	6,143	9,757	13,355	21,671	32,337
Prescription opioids	3,442	3,785	9,612	14,583	15,281	17,029
Other synthetic opioids[1]	730	782	1,742	3,007	9,580	28,466
Heroin	1,960	1,842	2,009	3,036	12,989	15,482
Cocaine	3,822	3,544	6,208	4,183	6,784	13,942
Psychostimulants[2]	547	578	1,608	1,854	5,716	10,333
Benzodiazepines	1,135	1,298	3,084	6,497	8,791	11,537
Antidepressants	1,749	1,798	2,861	3,889	4,894	5,269

	2018	2019	2020	Percent change 1999-2020	Percent change 2019-20
Total overdose deaths	**67,367**	**70,630**	**91,799**	**444.8%**	**30.0%**
Female	22,426	22,749	28,071	402.1	23.4
Male	44,941	47,881	63,728	466.1	33.1
Any opioid	**46,802**	**49,860**	**68,630**	**752.5**	**37.6**
Female	14,724	15,225	19,970	870.8	31.2
Male	32,078	34,635	48,660	711.9	40.5
Prescription opioids	14,975	14,139	16,416	376.9	16.1
Other synthetic opioids[1]	31,335	36,359	56,516	7,641.9	55.4
Heroin	14,996	14,019	13,165	571.7	–6.1
Cocaine	14,666	15,883	19,447	408.8	22.4
Psychostimulants[2]	12,676	16,167	23,837	4,257.8	47.4
Benzodiazepines	10,724	9,711	12,290	982.8	26.6
Antidepressants	5,064	5,175	5,597	220.0	8.2

Note: Numbers include all deaths with underlying causes of drug poisoning, regardless of intent. (1) Synthetic opioids other than methadone. This category is dominated by fentanyl-related overdoses. (2) This category, “Psychostimulants with abuse potential,” is dominated by methamphetamine-related overdoses.

Drug-Overdose Deaths in the U.S., 2020

Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Number	Rate[1]
Alabama	1,029	22.3
Alaska	160	22.0
Arizona	2,550	35.8
Arkansas	546	19.1
California	8,908	21.8
Colorado	1,492	24.9
Connecticut	1,371	39.1
Delaware	444	47.3
District of Columbia	424	58.1
Florida	7,231	35.0
Georgia	1,916	18.0
Hawaii	274	18.3
Idaho	287	15.9
Illinois	3,549	28.1
Indiana	2,321	36.7
Iowa	432	14.3
Kansas	490	17.4
Kentucky	2,083	49.2
Louisiana	1,896	42.7
Maine	496	39.7
Maryland	2,771	44.6
Massachusetts	2,302	33.9
Michigan	2,759	28.6
Minnesota	1,050	19.0
Mississippi	586	21.1
Missouri	1,875	32.1
Montana	162	15.6

Nebraska	214	11.3
Nevada	832	26.0
New Hampshire	393	30.3
New Jersey	2,840	32.1
New Mexico	784	39.0
New York	4,965	25.4
North Carolina	3,146	30.9
North Dakota	114	15.6
Ohio	5,204	47.2
Oklahoma	762	19.4
Oregon	803	18.7
Pennsylvania	5,168	42.4
Rhode Island	397	38.2
South Carolina	1,739	34.9
South Dakota	83	10.3
Tennessee	3,034	45.6
Texas	4,172	14.1
Utah	622	20.5
Vermont	190	32.9
Virginia	2,240	26.6
Washington	1,733	22.0
West Virginia	1,330	81.4
Wisconsin	1,531	27.7
Wyoming	99	17.4
U.S.	**91,799**	**28.3**

(1) Number of deaths due to drug overdose per 100,000 population.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2020

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org; National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year[1]	Total[2]	Motor vehicle	Falls	Poisoning	Choking: Inhalation of food, object
1970	114,638	54,633	16,926	5,299	2,753

1980	105,718	53,172	13,294	4,331	3,249
1985	93,457	45,901	12,001	5,170	3,551
1990	91,983	46,814	12,313	5,803	3,303
1995	93,320	43,363	13,986	9,072	3,185
2000	97,900	43,354	13,322	12,757	4,313
2005	117,809	45,343	19,656	23,617	4,386
2010	120,859	35,332	26,009	33,041	4,570
2012	127,792	36,415	28,756	36,332	4,634
2013	130,557	35,369	30,208	38,851	4,864
2014	135,928	35,398	31,959	42,032	4,816
2015	146,571	37,757	33,381	47,478	5,051
2016	161,374	40,327	34,673	58,335	4,829
2017	169,936	40,231	36,338	64,795	5,216
2018	167,127	39,404	37,455	62,399	5,084
2019	173,040	39,107	39,443	65,773	5,228
2020	200,955	42,339	42,114	87,404	4,963
	Deaths per 100,000 population				
1970	56.2	26.8	8.3	2.6	1.4
1980	46.5	23.4	5.9	1.9	1.4
1985	39.3	19.3	5.0	2.2	1.5
1990	36.9	18.8	4.9	2.3	1.3
1995	35.5	16.5	5.3	3.4	1.2
2000	35.6	15.7	4.8	4.6	1.6
2005	39.7	15.3	6.6	8.0	1.5
2010	39.0	11.4	8.4	10.7	1.5
2012	40.7	11.6	9.2	11.6	1.5
2013	41.3	11.2	9.6	12.3	1.5
2014	42.6	11.1	10.0	13.2	1.5
2015	45.6	11.7	10.4	14.8	1.6
2016	49.9	12.5	10.7	18.1	1.5
2017	52.2	12.4	11.2	19.9	1.6
2018	51.1	12.0	11.4	19.1	1.6
2019	52.7	11.9	12.0	20.0	1.6
2020	61.0	12.9	12.8	26.5	1.5

Year[1]	Drowning	Fires, flames, smoke	Mechanical suffocation	Firearms

1970	7,860	6,718	NA	2,406
1980	7,257	5,822	NA	1,955
1985	5,316	4,938	NA	1,649
1990	4,685	4,175	NA	1,416
1995	4,350	3,761	NA	1,225
2000	3,482	3,377	1,335	776
2005	3,582	3,197	1,514	789
2010	3,782	2,782	1,595	606
2012	3,551	2,464	1,604	548
2013	3,391	2,760	1,737	505
2014	3,406	2,701	1,764	461
2015	3,602	2,646	1,863	489
2016	3,789	2,730	1,781	495
2017	3,709	2,812	1,730	486
2018	3,710	2,972	1,617	458
2019	3,692	2,692	1,848	486
2020	4,177	2,951	1,805	535
Deaths per 100,000 population				
1970	3.9	3.3	NA	1.2
1980	3.2	2.6	NA	0.9
1985	2.2	2.1	NA	0.7
1990	1.9	1.7	NA	0.6
1995	1.7	1.4	NA	0.5
2000	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.3
2005	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
2010	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
2012	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2
2013	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2014	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
2015	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
2016	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
2017	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
2018	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.1
2019	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
2020	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2

NA = Not available. **Note:** All figures include on-the-job deaths. (1) Data after 1999 are not comparable with earlier data because of classification

changes. (2) Total incl. other accidental deaths not shown in detail here.

Deaths in the U.S. Involving Firearms by Age and Sex, 2020

Source: National Safety Council website: injuryfacts.nsc.org

Type and sex	All ages	Under 5	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years
Total firearms deaths	**45,222**	**135**	**616**	**9,446**	**17,480**
Male	38,981	97	479	8,359	15,043
Female	6,241	38	137	1,087	2,437
Preventable/accidental	**535**	**41**	**52**	**129**	**157**
Male	474	36	45	123	136
Female	61	5	7	6	21
Suicide	**24,292**	**0**	**224**	**3,173**	**7,116**
Male	21,180	0	189	2,820	6,066
Female	3,112	0	35	353	1,050
Assault	**19,384**	**85**	**309**	**5,966**	**9,698**
Male	16,428	53	218	5,251	8,382
Female	2,956	32	91	715	1,316

Type and sex	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 or older
Total firearms deaths	**5,388**	**5,021**	**3,534**	**3,601**
Male	4,478	4,185	3,038	3,301
Female	910	836	496	300
Preventable/accidental	**48**	**53**	**34**	**21**
Male	40	41	34	19
Female	8	12	0	2
Suicide	**3,418**	**3,889**	**3,107**	**3,365**
Male	2,877	3,308	2,740	3,180
Female	541	581	367	185
Assault	**1,783**	**992**	**353**	**197**
Male	1,442	762	231	88
Female	341	230	122	109

U.S. Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Sex, 1960-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births)

	All races[1]			White[2]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	10.9	12.1	9.5
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.6
2000	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.1
2004	6.8	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.1
2005	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.8
2006	6.7	7.3	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.0
2007	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.0
2008	6.6	7.2	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.0
2009	6.4	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.8	4.7
2010	6.1	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.6
2011	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.6
2012	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.5
2013	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	4.4
2014	5.8	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.3
2015	5.9	6.4	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.4
2016	5.9	6.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.3
2017	5.8	6.3	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.1
2018	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.2
2019	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.0
2020	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.0

	Black[2]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
1960	44.3	49.1	39.4
1970	32.7	36.2	29.0
1980	22.2	24.2	20.2
1990	18.0	19.6	16.3
2000	14.1	15.5	12.7
2004	14.2	15.7	12.7

	Black[2]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
2005	14.3	15.8	12.8
2006	13.8	15.0	12.5
2007	13.8	15.0	12.4
2008	13.1	14.4	11.9
2009	13.1	14.6	11.5
2010	12.0	13.1	10.9
2011	12.0	13.1	10.8
2012	11.6	12.8	10.4
2013	11.6	12.5	10.7
2014	11.4	12.3	10.4
2015	11.7	12.8	10.7
2016	11.8	12.7	10.8
2017	11.0	12.6	10.3
2018	10.8	12.0	9.4
2019	11.0	11.9	10.2
2020	10.4	11.2	9.5

Note: Number of live births is tabulated according to mother's race (1980 and on) or parents' race (before 1980) stated on birth certificate. (1) Incl. races not shown. (2) Non-Hispanic.

Years of Life Expected at Birth in U.S., 1900-2020

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	All races[1]			White[2]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1900[4]	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7
1910[4]	50.0	48.4	51.8	50.3	48.6	52.0
1920[4]	54.1	53.6	54.6	54.9	54.4	55.6
1930	59.7	58.1	61.6	61.4	59.7	63.5
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1

Year	All races[1]			White[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4
2000	76.8	74.1	79.3	77.3	74.7	79.9
2010	78.7	76.2	81.0	78.8	76.4	81.1
2013	78.8	76.4	81.2	78.8	76.5	81.2
2014	78.9	76.5	81.3	78.8	76.5	81.2
2015	78.7	76.3	81.1	78.7	76.3	81.0
2016	78.7	76.2	81.1	78.6	76.2	81.0
2017	78.6	76.1	81.1	78.5	76.1	81.0
2018	78.7	76.2	81.2	78.6	76.2	81.1
2019	78.8	76.3	81.4	78.8	76.3	81.3
2020	77.0	74.2	79.9	77.4	74.8	80.1

Year	Black[2,3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
1900[4]	33.0	32.5	33.5
1910[4]	35.6	33.8	37.5
1920[4]	45.3	45.5	45.2
1930	48.1	47.3	49.2
1940	53.1	51.5	54.9
1950	60.8	59.1	62.9
1960	63.6	61.1	66.3
1970	64.1	60.0	68.3
1980	68.1	63.8	72.5
1990	69.1	64.5	73.6
2000	71.8	68.2	75.1
2010	74.7	71.5	77.7
2013	75.1	71.9	78.1
2014	75.3	72.2	78.2
2015	75.1	71.9	78.1
2016	74.9	71.6	78.0
2017	74.9	71.5	78.1
2018	74.7	71.3	78.0

	Black[2,3]		
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
2019	74.8	71.3	78.1
2020	71.5	67.8	75.4

(1) Includes races not shown. (2) Non-Hispanic beginning in 2010. (3) Data for 1900-60 are for the “nonwhite” pop. (4) Data prior to 1930 does not include all states.

U.S. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, 2021

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

In 2021, U.S. life expectancy fell for the second straight year, primarily due to deaths from COVID-19. Life expectancy in 2021 was 76.1 years, declining by 0.9 year from 77.0 in 2020 and by 2.7 years from 78.8 in 2019. The non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native population (not shown separately on the table) saw the largest decline between 2019 and 2021 (6.6 years). Overall, the 2021 life expectancy was the lowest since 1996.

	All races and origins			Hispanic		
Age (years)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0	76.1	73.2	79.1	77.7	74.4	81.0
1	75.6	72.6	78.5	77.1	73.8	80.4
5	71.6	68.7	74.6	73.1	69.8	76.4
10	66.7	63.8	69.7	68.2	64.9	71.5
15	61.7	58.8	64.7	63.2	59.9	66.5
20	56.9	54.1	59.8	58.4	55.1	61.6
25	52.2	49.5	55.0	53.7	50.6	56.8
30	47.6	45.1	50.2	49.1	46.1	52.0
35	43.1	40.7	45.5	44.5	41.7	47.2
40	38.6	36.4	40.9	39.9	37.3	42.5
45	34.2	32.1	36.4	35.5	33.0	37.8
50	30.0	28.0	31.9	31.1	28.8	33.3
55	25.9	24.0	27.6	26.9	24.8	28.8

	All races and origins			Hispanic		
Age (years)	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
60	22.0	20.4	23.5	23.0	21.1	24.6
65	18.3	16.9	19.6	19.3	17.6	20.6
70	14.8	13.7	15.8	15.7	14.4	16.7
75	11.5	10.6	12.3	12.4	11.3	13.1
80	8.6	7.9	9.1	9.3	8.5	9.7
85	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.9

	White[1]			Black[1]		
Age (years)	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
0	76.4	73.7	79.2	70.8	66.7	74.8
1	75.7	73.0	78.5	70.6	66.5	74.5
5	71.8	69.1	74.6	66.7	62.6	70.7
10	66.8	64.1	69.6	61.8	57.7	65.7
15	61.9	59.2	64.7	56.9	52.8	60.8
20	57.0	54.4	59.8	52.2	48.3	56.0
25	52.3	49.8	54.9	47.8	44.2	51.3
30	47.7	45.3	50.2	43.5	40.0	46.7
35	43.1	40.9	45.5	39.1	35.9	42.1
40	38.7	36.5	40.8	35.0	32.0	37.7
45	34.3	32.3	36.3	30.9	28.1	33.4
50	30.0	28.1	31.9	26.9	24.4	29.2
55	25.9	24.1	27.6	23.2	20.9	25.2
60	21.9	20.4	23.4	19.7	17.6	21.5
65	18.3	16.9	19.5	16.5	14.8	18.0
70	14.7	13.6	15.7	13.6	12.2	14.7
75	11.4	10.5	12.1	10.9	9.7	11.7
80	8.4	7.8	8.9	8.4	7.5	8.9
85	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.5

Note: Data are provisional. (1) Non-Hispanic.

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NOTED PERSONALITIES

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- Widely Known World Personalities of the Present
- Other Noted Personalities (excluding Performing Arts)
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  - Artists, Photographers, and Sculptors of the Past
  - Business Leaders and Philanthropists of the Past
  - Cartoonists, American
  - Economists, Educators, Historians, and Social Scientists of the Past
  - Journalists of the Past, American
  - Military and Naval Leaders of the Past
  - Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past
  - Political Leaders of the Past
  - Scientists of the Past
  - Social Reformers, Activists, and Humanitarians of the Past
  - Sports Personalities of the Past and Present
  - Writers of the Present
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  - Poets Laureate
- Noted Personalities in the Performing Arts
  - Composers of Classical and Avant-Garde Music
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- Performers, by Type
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Country Music Artists of the Past and Present
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Opera Singers of the Past
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Personalities in Entertainment
Entertainment Personalities of the Present
Entertainment Personalities of the Past
Original Names of Selected Entertainers

Widely Known Americans of the Present

Political leaders, journalists, other prominent living persons. As of Oct. 2022. Excludes most who fall in categories listed elsewhere in Noted Personalities, such as Writers of the Present and Entertainment Personalities of the Present. Includes some figures who are active in American life but are not U.S. citizens.

Greg Abbott, b 11/13/1957 (Wichita Falls, TX), TX gov. (R).

Stacey Abrams, b 12/9/1973 (Madison, WI), former GA House minority leader (D); 2022 GA gov. contender.

Eric Adams, b 9/1/1960 (New York, NY), NYC mayor (D).

Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin, b 1/20/1930 (Montclair, NJ), former astronaut, second person to walk on the

Moon.

Samuel A. Alito Jr., b 4/1/1950 (Trenton, NJ), U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Gloria Allred, b 7/3/1941 (Philadelphia, PA), civil rights lawyer.

Marin Alsop, b 10/16/1956 (New York, NY), Baltimore Symphony musical dir.

Christiane Amanpour, b 1/12/1958 (London, Eng., UK), TV journalist.

Marc Andreessen, b 7/9/1971 (New Lisbon, IA), co-author of web browser Mosaic, cofounder of Netscape.

Lloyd Austin, b 8/8/1953 (Mobile, AL), defense sec., U.S. Army gen. (ret.).

David Axelrod, b 2/22/1955 (New York, NY), political strategist; former sr. adviser to Pres. Obama.

James Baker, b 4/28/1930 (Houston, TX), former sec. of state.

Robert Ballard, b 6/30/1942 (Wichita, KS), oceanographer; found wreck of the *Titanic*.

Steve Ballmer, b 3/24/1956 (Detroit, MI), former Microsoft CEO; L.A. Clippers owner.

Steve Bannon, b 11/27/1953 (Norfolk, VA), former chief strategist to Pres. Trump, Breitbart News exec.

Mike Barnicle, b 10/13/1943 (Worcester, MA), columnist.

William Barr, b 5/23/1950 (New York, NY), U.S. atty. gen. (1991-93, 2019-20).

Mary Barra, b 12/24/1961 (Waterford, MI), General Motors CEO.

Amy Coney Barrett, b 1/28/1972 (New Orleans, LA), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Dave Barry, b 7/3/1947 (Armonk, NY), humorist.
Glenn Beck, b 2/10/1964 (Mount Vernon, WA), political commentator.
Ben Bernanke, b 12/13/1953 (Augusta, GA), former Federal Reserve chair.
Carl Bernstein, b 2/14/1944 (Washington, DC), journalist; with Bob Woodward cracked Watergate scandal.
Jeff Bezos, b 1/12/1964 (Albuquerque, NM), Amazon founder.
Jill Biden, b 6/5/1951 (Hammonton, NJ), first lady, professor.
Joseph R. Biden Jr., b 11/20/1942 (Scranton, PA), 46th U.S. president.
Deborah Birx, b 4/4/1956 (Baltimore, MD), physician, fmr. White House coronavirus response coordinator.
Antony Blinken, b 4/16/1962 (Yonkers, NY), sec. of state.
Wolf Blitzer, b 3/22/1948 (Augsburg, Germany), TV journalist.
Michael R. Bloomberg, b 2/14/1942 (Brighton, MA), former NYC mayor, financial information/media entrepreneur.
Charles M. Blow, b 8/11/1970 (Gibsland, LA), columnist.
Cory Booker, b 4/27/1969 (Washington, DC), U.S. sen. (D, NJ), former Newark mayor; 2020 pres. contender.

Andy Borowitz, b 1/4/1958 (Cleveland, OH), humorist.
Donna Brazile, b 12/15/1959 (Kenner, LA), political analyst.
Stephen Breyer, b 8/15/1938 (San Francisco, CA), former U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Sergey Brin, b 8/21/1973 (Moscow, Russia), cofounder of Google.
Tom Brokaw, b 2/6/1940 (Webster, SD), TV journalist, retired anchor.
David Brooks, b 8/11/1961 (Toronto, ON, Can.), columnist, political commentator.
Aaron Brown, b 11/10/1948 (Hopkins, MN), broadcast journalist.
Jerry (Edmund G.) Brown Jr., b 4/7/1938 (San Francisco, CA), CA gov. (D, 1975-83, 2011-19), former pres. candidate.
Frank Bruni, b 10/31/1964 (White Plains, NY), columnist.
Pat Buchanan, b 11/2/1938 (Washington, DC), journalist, former pres. candidate (R).
Warren Buffett, b 8/30/1930 (Omaha, NE), investor, leading philanthropist.
Lonnie Bunch III, b 11/18/1952 (Newark, NJ), Smithsonian Institution sec.
Tarana Burke, b 9/12/1973 (New York, NY), activist who started #metoo movement.
Barbara Bush, b 11/25/1981 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former pres. George W. Bush.
George W. Bush, b 7/6/1946 (New Haven, CT), 43rd U.S. president.

Jeb Bush, b 2/11/1953 (Midland, TX), former FL gov. (R).
Laura Bush, b 11/4/1946 (Midland, TX), former first lady.
Pete Buttigieg, b 1/19/1982 (South Bend, IN), transportation sec.; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Gretchen Carlson, b 6/21/1966 (Anoka, MN), TV journalist.
Tucker Carlson, b 5/16/1969 (San Francisco, CA), TV commentator.
Jimmy Carter, b 10/1/1924 (Plains, GA), 39th U.S. president; 2002 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Rosalynn Carter, b 8/18/1927 (Plains, GA), former first lady.
Joaquin Castro, b 9/16/1974 (San Antonio, TX), U.S. rep. (D, TX).
Julián Castro, b 9/16/1974 (San Antonio, TX), fmr. housing and urban dev. sec.; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Dick Cheney, b 1/30/1941 (Lincoln, NE), former U.S. vice president.
Liz Cheney, b 7/28/1966 (Madison, WI), U.S. rep. (R, WY).
Lynne Cheney, b 8/14/1941 (Casper, WY), political commentator, wife of former U.S. vice pres. Dick Cheney.
Brian Chesky, b 8/29/1981 (Niskayuna, NY), Airbnb founder, CEO.
Judy Chicago, b 7/20/1939 (Chicago, IL), artist.
Dale Chihuly, b 9/20/1941 (Tacoma, WA), glass sculptor.

Noam Chomsky, b 12/7/1928 (Philadelphia, PA), linguist, activist.
Chris Christie, b 9/6/1962 (Newark, NJ), former NJ gov. (R); 2016 pres. contender.
Connie Chung, b 8/20/1946 (Washington, DC), former TV journalist.
Bill Clinton, b 8/19/1946 (Hope, AR), 42nd U.S. president.
Chelsea Clinton, b 2/27/1980 (Little Rock, AR), daughter of former pres. Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton.
Hillary Rodham Clinton, b 10/26/1947 (Chicago, IL), former sec. of state, U.S. sen. (D, NY), first lady; 2016 presidential nominee.
Kate Clinton, b 11/9/1947 (Buffalo, NY), political humorist.
Jim Clyburn, b 7/21/1940 (Sumter, SC), House majority whip (D, SC).
Kenneth Cole, b 3/23/1954 (Brooklyn, NY), fashion designer.
Gail Collins, b 11/25/1945 (Cincinnati, OH), newspaper columnist, writer.
Jason Collins, b 12/2/1978 (Northridge, CA), first openly gay active NBA player.
James Comey, b 12/14/1960 (Yonkers, NY), former FBI director.
Kellyanne Conway, **b** 1/20/1967 (Camden, NJ), fmr. counselor to Pres. Trump.
Tim Cook, b 11/1/1960 (Robertdale, AZ), CEO of Apple Inc.
Anderson Cooper, b 6/3/1967 (New York, NY), TV news anchor.

Bob Costas, b 3/22/1952 (Astoria, Queens, NY), TV sports journalist.
Ann Coulter, b 12/8/1961 (New Canaan, CT), political commentator, author.
Katie Couric, b 1/7/1957 (Arlington, VA), TV and online journalist.
Candy Crowley, b 12/12/1948 (Kalamazoo, MI), TV journalist.
Ben Crump, b 10/10/1969 (Lumberton, NC), civil rights attorney.
Ted Cruz, b 12/22/1970 (Calgary, AB, Can.), U.S. sen. (R, TX).
Mark Cuban, b 7/31/1958 (Pittsburgh, PA), entrepreneur, Dallas Mavericks owner.
Andrew Cuomo, b 12/6/1957 (New York, NY), former NY gov. (D), state atty. gen.
Chris Cuomo, b 8/9/1970 (Queens, NY), TV journalist.
Ann Curry, b 11/19/1956 (Guam), TV journalist.
Angela Davis, b 1/26/1944 (Birmingham, AL), political activist, professor.
Bill de Blasio, b 5/8/1961 (New York, NY), former NYC mayor (D); 2020 pres. contender.
Michael Dell, b 2/23/1965 (Houston, TX), founder and CEO of tech giant Dell.
Alan Dershowitz, b 9/1/1938 (Brooklyn, NY), attorney, political commentator.
Ron DeSantis, b 9/14/1978 (Jacksonville, FL), FL gov. (R).
José Díaz-Balart, b 11/7/1960 (Fort Lauderdale, FL), TV journalist.

Barry Diller, b 2/2/1942 (San Francisco, CA), media exec.
Jamie Dimon, b 3/13/1956 (New York, NY), chair, CEO of JPMorgan Chase.
Lou Dobbs, b 9/24/1945 (Childress, TX), TV journalist.
James Dobson, b 4/21/1936 (Shreveport, LA), evangelical Christian leader.
Timothy Dolan, b 2/6/1950 (St. Louis, MO), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop of NY.
Jack Dorsey, b 11/19/1976 (St. Louis, MO), Twitter cofounder.
Maureen Dowd, b 1/14/1952 (Washington, DC), columnist.
Elizabeth Drew, b 11/16/1935 (Cincinnati, OH), journalist.
Matt Drudge, b 10/27/1966 (Takoma Park, MD), Drudge Report founder/editor.
Michael S. Dukakis, b 11/3/1933 (Brookline, MA), former MA gov. (D), 1988 pres. nominee.
David Duke, b 7/1/1950 (Tulsa, OK), white nationalist activist; politician.
Dick Durbin, b 11/21/1944 (East St. Louis, IL), U.S. Senate majority whip (D, IL).
Sylvia Earle, b 8/30/1935 (Gibbstown, NJ), marine biologist.
Marian Wright Edelman, b 6/6/1939 (Bennettsville, SC), Children’s Defense Fund founder.
Michael Eisner, b 3/7/1942 (Mt. Kisco, NY), former Disney Co. CEO.

Lawrence J. Ellison, b 8/17/1944 (New York, NY), Oracle Corp. cofounder.

Rahm Emanuel, b 11/29/1959 (Chicago, IL), amb. to Japan; fmr. Chicago mayor, Obama chief of staff, U.S. rep. (D, IL).

Doug Emhoff, b 10/13/1964 (Brooklyn, NY), husband of vice pres. Kamala Harris.

Myrlie Evers-Williams, b 3/17/1933 (Vicksburg, MS), civil rights activist.

Louis Farrakhan, b 5/11/1933 (Roxbury, MA), Nation of Islam leader.

Ronan Farrow, b 12/19/1987 (New York, NY), investigative journalist.

Anthony Fauci, b 12/24/1940 (New York, NY), physician, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases dir.

John Fetterman, b 8/15/1969 (West Reading, PA), PA lt. gov.; 2022 U.S. sen. contender (D, PA).

Michael Flynn, **b** 12/1/1958 (Middletown, RI), U.S. Army gen. (ret.); briefly Pres. Trump's natl. security adviser.

Steve (Malcolm) Forbes Jr., b 7/18/1947 (Morristown, NJ), publisher, former pres. contender.

Christine Blasey Ford, b 11/28/1966 (Potomac, MD), professor; complainant against U.S. Supreme Court justice Brett Kavanaugh.

Tom Ford, b 8/27/1961 (Austin, TX), fashion designer, director.

Thomas Friedman, b 7/20/1953 (Minneapolis, MN), columnist, author.

Tulsi Gabbard, b 4/12/1981 (Leloaloa, Amer. Samoa), U.S. rep (D, HI); 2020 pres. contender.
Merrick Garland, b 11/13/1952 (Chicago, IL), U.S. atty. gen.; Supreme Court nominee.
Bill Gates, b 10/28/1955 (Seattle, WA), software pioneer; Microsoft exec.
Henry Louis Gates Jr., b 9/16/1950 (Keyser, WV), African American studies scholar.
Melinda Gates, b 8/15/1964 (Dallas, TX), philanthropist.
David Geffen, b 2/21/1943 (Brooklyn, NY), entertainment exec.
Charles Gibson, b 3/4/1943 (Evanston, IL), TV journalist.
Gabrielle Giffords, b 6/8/1970 (Tucson, AZ), former U.S. rep. (D, AZ); shot in 2011 assassination attempt.
Newt Gingrich, b 6/17/1943 (Harrisburg, PA), former House speaker (R, GA); 2012 pres. contender.
Rudolph Giuliani, b 5/28/1944 (Brooklyn, NY), atty. for fmr. Pres. Trump, fmr. NYC mayor (R).
Ira Glass, b 3/3/1959 (Baltimore, MD), radio host.
Roger Goodell, b 2/19/1959 (Jamestown, NY), NFL commissioner.
Ellen Goodman, b 4/11/1941 (Newton, MA), columnist.
Doris Kearns Goodwin, b 1/4/1943 (Brooklyn, NY), historian, TV commentator.
Berry Gordy, b 11/28/1929 (Detroit, MI), Motown record label founder.

Al Gore Jr., b 3/31/1948 (Washington, DC), former U.S. sen. (D, TN), vice pres., 2000 pres. nominee.
Lindsey Graham, b 7/9/1955 (Central, SC), U.S. sen. (R, SC).
Temple Grandin, b 8/29/1947 (Boston, MA), animal behavioral scientist.
Jeff Greenfield, b 6/10/1943 (New York, NY), TV journalist.
Alan Greenspan, b 3/6/1926 (New York, NY), former Federal Reserve chair.
Savannah Guthrie, b 12/27/1971 (Melbourne, Vic., Australia), TV journalist.
Jenna Bush Hager, b 11/25/1981 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former pres. George W. Bush; TV personality.
Nikki Haley, b 1/20/1972 (Bamberg, SC), fmr. U.S. ambassador to UN, SC gov. (R).
Nikole Hannah-Jones, b 4/9/1976 (Waterloo, IA), journalist.
Sean Hannity, b 12/30/1961 (New York, NY), radio and TV host, author, political commentator.
Kamala Harris, b 10/20/1964 (Oakland, CA), U.S. vice pres.; former U.S. sen. (D, CA).
Reed Hastings, b 10/8/1960 (Boston, MA), Netflix cofounder, co-CEO.
Carla Hayden, b 8/10/1952 (Tallahassee, FL), librarian of U.S. Congress.
Tommy Hilfiger, b 3/24/1951 (Elmira, NY), fashion designer.
Anita Hill, b 7/30/1956 (Morris, OK), legal scholar; complainant against U.S. Supreme Court justice Clarence Thomas.

Paris Hilton, b 2/17/1981 (New York, NY), heiress.
Perez Hilton, b 3/23/1978 (Miami, FL), gossip columnist.
James P. Hoffa, b 5/19/1941 (Detroit, MI), Teamsters Union head.
Larry Hogan, b 5/25/1956 (Washington, DC), MD gov. (R).
Eric Holder Jr., b 1/21/1951 (Bronx, NY), former U.S. atty. gen.
Lester Holt, b 3/8/1959 (San Francisco, CA), TV journalist.
David Horowitz, b 1/10/1939 (New York, NY), consumer advocate, columnist, author.
Steny H. Hoyer, b 6/14/1939 (New York, NY), House majority leader (D, MD).
Mike Huckabee, b 8/24/1955 (Hope, AR), former AR gov. (R), TV host, pres. contender (2008, ’16).
Dolores Huerta, b 4/10/1930 (Dawson, NM), labor activist.
Arianna Huffington, b 7/15/1950 (Athens, Greece), political commentator.
Brit Hume, b 6/22/1943 (Washington, DC), TV journalist.
Carl Icahn, b 2/16/1936 (Brooklyn, NY), financier.
Bob Iger, b 2/10/1951 (Oceanside, NY), Walt Disney Co. chair.
Jay Inslee, b 2/9/1951 (Seattle, WA), WA gov. (D); 2020 pres. contender.
Jesse Jackson, b 10/8/1941 (Greenville, SC), civil rights leader, former pres. contender (D).
Ketanji Brown Jackson, b 9/14/1970 (Washington, DC), U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Marc Jacobs, b 4/9/1964 (New York, NY), fashion designer.
Letitia James, b 10/18/1958 (Brooklyn, NY), NY atty. gen.
Andy Jassy, b 1/13/1968 (Scarsdale, NY), Amazon CEO.
Karine Jean-Pierre, b 8/13/1974 (Fort-de-France, Martinique), White House press sec.
Jasper Johns, b 5/15/1930 (Augusta, GA), painter, printmaker.
Robert L. Johnson, b 4/8/1946 (Hickory, MS), Black Entertainment Television co-founder.
Sheila Johnson, b 1/25/1949 (PA), Black Entertainment Television co-founder.
Alex Jones, b 2/11/1974 (Dallas, TX), InfoWars creator, radio host.
Cleve Jones, b 10/11/1954 (W. Lafayette, IN), AIDS and LGBTQ rights activist.
Colin Kaepernick, b 11/3/1987 (Milwaukee, WI), football player, activist.
Elena Kagan, b 4/28/1960 (New York, NY), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Tim Kaine, b 2/26/1958 (St. Paul, MN), U.S. sen. (D, VA), 2016 vice-pres. nominee.
Travis Kalanick, b 8/6/1976 (Los Angeles, CA), Uber cofounder and former CEO.
Donna Karan, b 10/2/1948 (Forest Hills, Queens, NY), fashion designer.
John Kasich, b 5/13/1952 (McKees Rocks, PA), fmr. OH gov. (R).
Jeffrey Katzenberg, b 12/21/1950 (New York, NY), entertainment exec.

Brett Kavanaugh, b 2/12/1965 (Washington, DC), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Garrison Keillor, b 8/7/1942 (Anoka, MN), author, broadcaster.
Mark Kelly, b 2/21/1964 (Orange, NJ), U.S. sen. (D, AZ), former NASA shuttle commander.
Megyn Kelly, b 11/18/1970 (Syracuse, NY), TV commentator, host.
Brian Kemp, b 11/2/1963 (Athens, GA), GA gov. (R).
Anthony M. Kennedy, b 7/23/1936 (Sacramento, CA), former U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Caroline Kennedy, b 11/27/1957 (New York, NY), author, diplomat, daughter of Pres. Kennedy.
John Kerry, b 12/11/1943 (Aurora, CO), U.S. climate envoy, former sec. of state, U.S. sen. (D, MA); 2004 pres. nominee.
Gayle King, b 12/28/1954 (Chevy Chase, MD), TV and magazine journalist.
Adam Kinzinger, b 2/27/1978 (Kankakee, IL), U.S. rep. (R, IL).
Henry Kissinger, b 5/27/1923 (Furth, Germany), former sec. of state.
Ron Klain, b 8/8/1961 (Indianapolis, IN), White House chief of staff.
Calvin Klein, b 11/19/1942 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.
Amy Klobuchar, b 5/25/1960 (Plymouth, MN), U.S. sen. (D, MN); 2020 pres. contender.
Philip H. Knight, b 2/24/1938 (Portland, OR), founder and chair emeritus of Nike.
Charles G. Koch, b 5/3/1940 (Wichita, KS), Koch Industries exec., philanthropist.

Sarah Koenig, b 7/9/1969 (New York, NY), radio journalist.
Jeff Koons, b 1/21/1955 (York, PA), artist.
Ted Koppel, b 2/8/1940 (Lancashire, Eng., UK), former TV journalist.
Michael Kors, b 8/9/1959 (Merrick, NY), fashion designer.
Hoda Kotb, b 8/9/1964 (Norman, OK), TV journalist.
Nicholas D. Kristof, b 4/27/1959 (Chicago, IL), columnist, author.
William Kristol, b 12/23/1952 (New York, NY), editor, columnist.
Steve Kroft, b 8/22/1945 (Kokomo, IN), TV journalist.
Paul Krugman, b 2/28/1953 (Albany, NY), economist, columnist.
Jared Kushner, b 1/10/1981 (Livingston, NJ), fmr. Trump senior adviser; real estate developer.
Brian Lamb, b 10/9/1941 (Lafayette, IN), cable TV exec., journalist.
Wayne LaPierre Jr., b 11/8/1949 (Schenectady, NY), National Rifle Assn. exec. VP.
Matt Lauer, b 12/30/1957 (New York, NY), TV journalist.
Ralph Lauren, b 10/14/1939 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.
Patrick Leahy, b 3/31/1940 (Montpelier, VT), U.S. sen. (D, VT) and Senate pres. pro tempore.
Norman Lear, b 7/27/1922 (New Haven, CT), TV producer, political activist.
Annie Leibovitz, b 10/2/1949 (Waterbury, CT), photographer.

Monica Lewinsky, b 7/23/1973 (San Francisco, CA), former White House intern.
Shannon Lucid, b 1/14/1943 (Shanghai, China), NASA scientist, astronaut.
Loretta Lynch, b 5/21/1959 (Greensboro, NC), former U.S. atty. gen.
Rachel Maddow, b 4/1/1973 (Castro Valley, CA), TV/radio host, political commentator.
Michelle Malkin, b 10/20/1980 (Philadelphia, PA), political commentator.
Joe Manchin, b 8/24/47 (Farmington, WV), U.S. sen. (D, WV).
Rob Manfred, b 9/28/1958 (Rome, NY), MLB commissioner.
Chelsea Manning, b 12/17/1987 (Crescent, OK), Army pvt. convicted on espionage charges.
Ruth Marcus, b 5/15/1958 (Philadelphia, PA), columnist.
Meghan Markle (Duchess of Sussex), b 8/4/1981 (Los Angeles, CA), wife of UK's Prince Harry, actress.
Chris Matthews, b 12/17/1945 (Philadelphia, PA), TV journalist.
Peter Max, b 10/19/1937 (Berlin, Germany), artist.
Kevin McCarthy, b 1/26/1965 (Bakersfield, CA), U.S. rep. (R, CA), House minority leader.
Mitch McConnell, b 2/20/1942 (Tuscumbia, AL), U.S. sen. minority leader (R, KY).
Ronna Romney McDaniel, b 1973 (Austin, TX), Rep. Natl. Committee chair.
Dr. Phil McGraw, b 9/1/1950 (Vinita, OK), talk-show host, motivational speaker, author.

Mark Meadows, b 7/28/1959 (Verdun, France), fmr. White House chief of staff, fmr. U.S. rep. (R, NC).
Lorne Michaels, b 11/17/44 (Toronto, ON, Canada), creator and producer of *Saturday Night Live*.
Kate Michelman, b 8/4/1942 (NJ), activist.
George Mitchell, b 8/20/1933 (Waterville, ME), former U.S. Sen. majority leader (D, ME), diplomat, Disney Co. chair.
Steven Mnuchin, b 12/21/1962 (New York, NY), former Treasury sec.
Michael Moore, b 4/23/1954 (Davison, MI), activist, documentary filmmaker, author.
Bill Moyers, b 6/5/1934 (Hugo, OK), TV journalist, author.
Robert S. Mueller III, b 8/7/1944 (New York, NY), special counsel who investigated Russian interference in 2016 U.S. elections; former FBI director.
David Muir, b 11/8/1973 (Syracuse, NY), TV news anchor.
Mick Mulvaney, b 7/21/1967 (Alexandria, VA), fmr. acting White House chief of staff, Office of Management and Budget dir.
Rupert Murdoch, b 3/11/1931 (Melbourne, Vic., Austral.), media exec.
Bobby Murphy, b 7/19/1988 (Berkeley, CA), Snapchat cofounder.
Vivek Murthy, b 7/10/1977 (Huddersfield, Eng., UK), U.S. surgeon gen.
Elon Musk, **b** 6/28/1971 (Pretoria, S. Afr.), SpaceX and Tesla CEO.

Satya Nadella, b 8/19/1967 (Hyderabad, India), Microsoft CEO.
Ralph Nader, b 2/27/1934 (Winsted, CT), consumer advocate, independent pres. cand. (1996, 2000, ’04, ’08).
Carl Nassib, b 4/12/1993 (West Chester, PA), first openly gay active NFL player.
Craig Newmark, b 12/6/1952 (Morristown, NJ), founder of Craigslist.com.
Gavin Newsom, b 10/10/1967 (San Francisco, CA), CA gov. (D).
Kristi Noem, b 11/30/1971 (Watertown, SD), SD gov. (R).
Peggy Noonan, b 9/7/1950 (Brooklyn, NY), columnist, speechwriter.
Oliver North, b 10/7/1943 (San Antonio, TX), former NRA pres., Natl. Sec. Council aide, figure in Iran-contra scandal.
Eleanor Holmes Norton, b 6/13/1937 (Washington, DC), DC delegate to U.S. House (D).
Barack Obama, b 8/4/1961 (Honolulu, HI), 44th U.S. president, former U.S. sen. (D, IL).
Michelle Obama, b 1/17/1964 (Chicago, IL), former first lady, lawyer.
Soledad O’Brien, b 9/19/1966 (Smithtown, NY), TV journalist.
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, b 10/13/1989 (Bronx, NY), U.S. rep. (D, NY).
Sandra Day O’Connor, b 3/26/1930 (El Paso, TX), former Supreme Court justice.
Ilhan Omar, b 10/4/1981 (Mogadishu, Somalia), U.S. rep. (D, MN).

Bill O’Reilly, b 9/10/1949 (New York, NY), TV personality.
Suze Orman, b 5/5/1951 (Chicago, IL), financial adviser, TV host.
Beto O’Rourke, b 9/26/1972 (El Paso, TX), 2022 TX gov. contender (D), former U.S. rep. (D, TX); 2020 pres. contender.
Joel Osteen, b 3/5/1963 (Houston, TX), televangelist, author.
Michael Ovitz, b 12/14/1946 (Encino, CA), entertainment exec.
Candace Owens, b 4/29/1989 (Stamford, CT), political activist.
Mehmet Oz, b 6/11/1960 (Cleveland, OH), surgeon, TV personality; 2022 U.S. sen. contender (R, PA).
Clarence Page, b 6/2/1947 (Dayton, OH), journalist, TV commentator.
Lawrence Page, b 3/26/1973 (East Lansing, MI), cofounder of Google.
Camille Paglia, b 4/2/1947 (Endicott, NY), scholar, author.
Sarah Palin, b 2/11/1964 (Sandpoint, ID), former AK gov. (R), 2008 vice-pres. nominee.
Leon E. Panetta, b 6/28/1938 (Monterey, CA), former sec. of defense, CIA director, Obama chief of staff, U.S. rep. (D, CA).
Sean Parker, b 12/3/1979 (Herndon, VA), cofounder of Napster, Facebook.
Rand Paul, b 1/7/1963 (Pittsburgh, PA), U.S. sen. (R, KY).
Jane Pauley, b 10/31/1950 (Indianapolis, IN), TV journalist.

Nancy Pelosi, b 3/26/1940 (Baltimore, MD), U.S. Speaker of the House (D, CA).
Karen Pence, b 1/1/1957 (Indianapolis, IN), wife of fmr. U.S. vice pres. Mike Pence.
Mike Pence, b 6/7/1959 (Columbus, IN), fmr. U.S. vice pres., IN gov. (R).
Tom Perez, b 10/7/1961 (Buffalo, NY), former Dem. Natl. Committee chair, sec. of labor.
David Petraeus, b 11/7/1952 (Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY), former CIA director, CENTCOM cmdr.
Alexandra Petri, b 3/15/1988 (WI), columnist.
Sundar Pichai, b 6/10/1972 (Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India), Alphabet/Google CEO.
Mike Pompeo, b 12/30/1963 (Orange, CA), former sec. of state, CIA director.
Jerome Powell, b 2/4/1953 (Washington, DC), Federal Reserve chair.
Reince Priebus, b 3/18/1972 (Kenosha, WI), former White House chief of staff, Rep. Natl. Committee chair.
Jen Psaki, b 12/1/1978 (Stamford, CT), former White House press sec.
Dan Quayle, b 2/4/1947 (Indianapolis, IN), former U.S. vice pres., U.S. sen. (R, IN).
Anna Quindlen, b 7/8/1953 (Philadelphia, PA), author, columnist.
Martha Raddatz, b 2/14/1953 (Idaho Falls, ID), TV journalist.
Jorge Ramos, b 3/15/1958 (Mexico City, Mex.), TV journalist.
Dan Rather, b 10/31/1931 (Wharton, TX), TV journalist, retired anchor.

Robert Redfield, b 7/15/1951, fmr. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention dir.
Ralph Reed Jr., b 6/24/1961 (Portsmouth, VA), political adviser.
Robert B. Reich, b 6/24/1946 (Scranton, PA), economist, author, former labor sec.
Condoleezza Rice, b 11/14/1954 (Birmingham, AL), former sec. of state, natl. security adviser.
Frank Rich, b 6/2/1949 (Washington, DC), essayist, columnist.
John G. Roberts, b 1/27/1955 (Buffalo, NY), U.S. Supreme Court chief justice.
Robin Roberts, b 11/23/1960 (Tuskegee, AL), *Good Morning America* co-host.
Pat Robertson, b 3/22/1930 (Lexington, VA), religious broadcasting exec., former pres. contender (R).
Eugene Robinson, b 3/12/1954 (Orangeburg, SC), columnist.
V. Gene Robinson, b 5/29/1947 (Lexington, KY), first openly gay Episcopal bishop (retired).
Al Roker, b 8/20/1954 (Queens, NY), TV weather person.
Mitt Romney, b 3/12/1947 (Detroit, MI), U.S. sen. (R, UT); 2012 pres. nominee, former MA gov.
Charlie Rose, b 1/5/1942 (Henderson, NC), TV journalist.
Rod Rosenstein, b 1/13/65 (Philadelphia, PA), fmr. U.S. deputy atty. gen.
Karl Rove, b 12/25/1950 (Denver, CO), former adviser to Pres. G. W. Bush, political commentator.

Marco Rubio, b 5/28/1971 (Miami, FL), U.S. sen. (R, FL).
Edward Ruscha, b 12/16/1937 (Omaha, NE), artist.
Paul Ryan, b 1/29/1970 (Janesville, WI), 2012 vice-pres. nominee, former U.S. rep. (R, WI) and House Speaker.
Sheryl Sandberg, b 8/28/1969 (Washington, DC), fmr. Facebook exec., author.
Bernie Sanders, b 9/8/1941 (Brooklyn, NY), U.S. sen. (I, VT); 2016 and 2020 Dem. pres. contender.
Sarah Huckabee Sanders, b 8/13/1982 (Hope, AR), 2022 AR gov. contender (R), TV commentator; fmr. White House press sec.
Mark Sanford, b 5/28/1960 (Ft. Lauderdale, FL), fmr. SC gov., U.S. rep. (R); 2020 pres. contender.
Diane Sawyer, b 12/22/1945 (Glasgow, KY), TV journalist.
Stephen Scalise, b 10/6/1965 (New Orleans, LA), U.S. rep. (R, LA), House minority whip.
Bob Schieffer, b 2/25/1937 (Austin, TX), TV journalist.
Charles Schumer, b 11/23/1950 (Brooklyn, NY), U.S. Sen. majority leader (D, NY).
Arnold Schwarzenegger, b 7/30/1947 (Thal, Styria, Austria), actor, former CA gov. (R).
Richard Serra, b 11/2/1939 (San Francisco, CA), sculptor.
Jeff Sessions, b 12/24/1946 (Selma, AL), fmr. U.S. atty. gen., U.S. sen. (R, AL).
Al Sharpton, b 10/3/1954 (Brooklyn, NY), activist, civil rights leader, TV personality.
Amy Sherald, b 8/30/1973 (Columbus, GA), artist.

Will Shortz, b 8/26/1952 (Crawfordsville, IN), puzzle editor.
Maria Shriver, b 11/6/1955 (Chicago, IL), TV journalist, former CA first lady.
Liz Shuler, b 1970 (OR); AFL-CIO pres.
Adam Silver, b 4/25/1962 (Rye, NY), NBA commissioner.
Nate Silver, b 1/13/1978 (E. Lansing, MI), statistician.
Russell Simmons, b 10/4/1957 (Queens, NY), music producer.
O. J. Simpson, b 7/9/1947 (San Francisco, CA), former NFL star, murder defendant.
Harry Smith, b 8/21/1951 (Lansing, IL), TV journalist.
Edward Snowden, b 6/21/1983 (Elizabeth City, NC), computer specialist accused of leaking classified information about U.S. and UK govt. surveillance.
George Soros, b 8/12/1930 (Budapest, Hung.), financier, philanthropist.
Sonia Sotomayor, b 6/25/1954 (Bronx, NY), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Evan Spiegel, b 6/4/1990 (Los Angeles, CA), Snapchat cofounder.
Steven Spielberg, b 12/18/1946 (Cincinnati, OH), movie director, producer.
Lesley Stahl, b 12/16/1941 (Swampscott, MA), TV journalist.
Shelby Steele, b 1/1/1946 (Chicago, IL), scholar, critic.

Gloria Steinem, b 3/25/1934 (Toledo, OH), author, feminist.
Frank Stella, b 5/12/1936 (Malden, MA), painter.
George Stephanopoulos, b 2/10/1961 (Fall River, MA), TV journalist, *Good Morning America* co-host; former pres. adviser.
Howard Stern, b 1/12/1954 (Jackson Heights, NY), radio host.
Martha Stewart, b 8/3/1941 (Nutley, NJ), homemaking adviser, entrepreneur, TV personality.
Biz Stone, b 3/10/1974 (Boston, MA), cofounder of Twitter.
Roger Stone, b 8/27/1952 (Norwalk, CT), political consultant.
Chesley Sullenberger III, b 1/23/1951 (Denison, TX), pilot who safely landed a passenger jet in the Hudson River.
Andrew Sullivan, b 8/10/1963 (S. Godstone, Eng., UK), political commentator.
A(rthur) G(regg) Sulzberger, b 8/5/1980 (Washington, DC), *NY Times* publisher and NY Times Co. chair.
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., b 9/22/1951 (Mt. Kisco, NY), fmr. NY Times Co. chair.
Lawrence H. Summers, b 11/30/1954 (New Haven, CT), economist; former Natl. Economic Council dir., Harvard Univ. pres., sec. of treasury.
Jake Tapper, b 3/12/1969 (New York, NY), TV journalist.
Marc A. Thiessen, b 1/13/1967, columnist.

Clarence Thomas, b 6/23/1948 (Savannah, GA), U.S. Supreme Court justice.
Linda Thomas-Greenfield, b 1952 (Baker, LA), U.S. amb. to United Nations.
Bennie Thompson, b 1/28/1948 (Bolton, MS), U.S. rep. (D, MS), Jan. 6 committee chair.
John Thune, b 1/7/1961 (Pierre, SD), U.S. Sen. minority whip (R, SD).
Joseph Tobin, b 5/3/1952 (Detroit, MI), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop of Newark, NJ.
Chuck Todd, b 4/8/1972 (Miami, FL), TV journalist, *Meet the Press* moderator.
Donald Trump, b 6/14/1946 (Jamaica, Queens, NY), 45th U.S. president; real estate exec., TV personality.
Donald Trump Jr., b 12/31/1977 (New York, NY), son of Pres. Trump; Trump Org. exec.
Eric Trump, b 1/6/1984 (New York, NY), son of Pres. Trump; Trump Org. exec.
Ivanka Trump, b 10/30/1981 (New York, NY), daughter of and fmr. adviser to Pres. Trump.
Melania Trump, b 4/26/1970 (Novo Mesto, [now] Slovenia), fmr. first lady, model.
Ted Turner, b 11/19/1938 (Cincinnati, OH), TV exec., philanthropist.
Neil deGrasse Tyson, b 10/5/1958 (New York, NY), astrophysicist, author, TV host.
Hamdi Ulukaya, b 10/26/1972 (Erzincan, Turkey), Chobani CEO.
Greta Van Susteren, b 6/11/1954 (Appleton, WI), attorney, TV journalist.

Meredith Vieira, b 12/30/1953 (Providence, RI), TV journalist/host.
Diane von Fürstenberg, b 12/31/1946 (Brussels, Belgium), fashion designer.
Rochelle Walensky, b 4/5/1969 (Peabody, MA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention dir.
Jimmy Wales, b 8/8/1966 (Huntsville, AL), cofounder of Wikipedia.
Barbara Walters, b 9/25/1929 (Boston, MA), TV journalist.
Alexander Wang, b 5/17/1984 (San Francisco, CA), fashion designer.
Vera Wang, b 6/27/1949 (New York, NY), fashion designer.
Elizabeth Warren, b 6/22/1949 (Oklahoma City, OK), U.S. sen. (D, MA); 2020 pres. contender.
Maxine Waters, b 8/15/1938 (St. Louis, MO), U.S. rep. (D, CA).
James Watson, b 4/6/1928 (Chicago, IL), biochemist, DNA pioneer.
Andrew Weil, b 6/8/1942 (Philadelphia, PA), health adviser.
Harvey Weinstein, b 3/19/1952 (Flushing, Queens, NY), movie exec.; convicted in 2020 on rape and sexual abuse charges.
Bill Weld, b 7/31/1945 (Smithtown, NY), fmr. MA gov. (R); 2020 pres. contender.
Jann Wenner, b 1/7/1946 (New York, NY), founder of *Rolling Stone*.
Cornel West, b 6/23/1953 (Tulsa, OK), academic, critic.

Ruth Westheimer, b 6/4/1928 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany), human sexuality expert.
Gretchen Whitmer, b 8/23/1971 (Lansing, MI), MI gov. (D).
Kehinde Wiley, b 2/28/1977 (Los Angeles, CA), artist.
George Will, b 5/4/1941 (Champaign, IL), journalist, author.
Brian Williams, b 5/5/1959 (Ridgewood, NJ), TV journalist.
Evan Williams, b 3/31/1972 (Clarks, NE), Twitter cofounder.
Jody Williams, b 10/9/1950 (Brattleboro, VT), peace activist, 1997 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Marianne Williamson, b 7/8/1952 (Houston, TX), activist and author; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Oprah Winfrey, b 1/29/1954 (Kosciusko, MS), TV and media personality, entrepreneur, actress.
Anna Wintour, b 11/3/1949 (London, Eng., UK), *Vogue* editor.
Susan Wojcicki, b 7/5/1968 (Santa Clara, CA), CEO of YouTube.
Judy Woodruff, b 11/20/1946 (Tulsa, OK), TV journalist.
Bob Woodward, b 3/26/1943 (Geneva, IL), journalist; with Carl Bernstein cracked Watergate scandal.
Steve Wozniak, b 8/11/1950 (Sunnyvale, CA), inventor, cofounder of Apple.
Steve Wynn, b 1/27/1942 (New Haven, CT), casino developer.

Andrew Yang, b 1/13/1975 (Schenectady, NY), Venture for America founder; 2020 pres. contender (D).
Janet Yellen, b 8/13/1946 (New York, NY), treasury sec.; former Federal Reserve chair.
Mark Zuckerberg, b 5/14/1984 (Dobbs Ferry, NY), founder of Facebook.
Mortimer Zuckerman, b 6/4/1937 (Montréal, QC, Can.), publisher, columnist.

Widely Known World Personalities of the Present

Living non-Americans only. Generally excludes current heads of state or government (see Nations of the World) and excludes most others covered elsewhere, such as in Widely Known Americans, Writers, and Entertainment or Sports Personalities.

Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), b 3/26/1935 (Safed, Palestine [now Israel]), president of the Palestinian National Authority.
Gerry Adams, b 10/6/1948 (Belfast, N. Ireland, UK), fmr. Sinn Fein leader.
Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, b 10/28/1956 (Garmsar, Iran), former Iranian pres.
Ai Weiwei, b 1957 (Beijing, China), visual artist, activist.

Akihito, b 12/23/1933 (Tokyo, Jpn.), Japanese emperor emeritus.
Albert II, b 6/6/1934 (Brussels, Belgium), former king of Belgium (1993-2013).
Prince Andrew (Duke of York), b 2/19/1960 (London, Eng., UK), second son of Queen Elizabeth II.
Princess Anne (Princess Royal), b 8/15/1950 (London, Eng., UK), daughter of Queen Elizabeth II.
Oscar Arias Sánchez, b 9/13/1941 (Heredia, Costa Rica), former Costa Rican pres., 1987 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.
Giorgio Armani, b 7/30/1934 (Piacenza, Italy), fashion designer.
Hanan Ashrawi, b 10/8/1946 (Nablus, Israel), Palestinian activist.
Julian Assange, b 7/3/1971 (Townsville, Qld., Austral.), founder of WikiLeaks media org.
Thomas Bach, b 12/29/1953 (Würzburg, Ger.), president of the Intl. Olympic Cmte.
Ban Ki-moon, b 6/13/1944 (Umsong, [now] South Korea), former UN sec.-gen.
Abdul Ghani Baradar, b 1968? (Yatimak, Afghanistan), Taliban co-founder, leader.
Ehud Barak, b 2/12/1942 (Mishmar Ha-Sharon Kibbutz, Israel), former Israeli min. of defense, prime min.
Beatrix, b 1/31/1938 (Baarn, Netherlands), former Dutch queen (1980-2013).
Jocelyn Bell Burnell, b 7/15/1943 (Belfast, N. Ire.), astrophysicist.

Benedict XVI (Joseph Ratzinger), b 4/16/1927 (Marktl am Inn, Germany), pope emeritus of Rom. Cath. Church, elected 2005, resigned 2013.
Tim Berners-Lee, b 6/8/1955 (London, Eng., UK), World Wide Web inventor.
Tony Blair, b 5/6/1953 (Edinburgh, Scot., UK), former British prime min.
Hans Blix, b 6/28/1928 (Uppsala, Swed.), former UN weapons inspector.
Bono (Paul David Hewson), b 5/20/1960 (Glasnevin, Dublin, Ire.), musician, social activist, philanthropist.
Fernando Botero, b 4/19/1932 (Medellín, Colombia), artist.
Richard Branson, b 7/18/1950 (S. London, Eng., UK), British Virgin Records and Airways founder.
Gordon Brown, b 2/20/1951 (Glasgow, Scot., UK), former British prime min.
Tina Brown, b 11/21/1953 (Maidenhead, Eng., UK), journalist, author.
Gisele Bündchen, b 7/20/1980 (Horizontina, Rio Grande do Sul, Braz.), model.
Mark Burnett, b 7/17/1960 (Myland, Eng., UK), reality TV producer.
Rhonda Byrne, b 3/12/1951 (Australia), author, TV writer and producer.
David Cameron, b 10/9/1966 (London, Eng., UK), former British prime min.
Kim Campbell, b 3/10/1947 (Port Alberni, BC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.
Magnus Carlsen, b 11/30/1990 (Tonsberg, Norway), world chess champion.

Princess Caroline, b 1/23/1957 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), Monaco royal (eldest daughter of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace).

Raúl Castro Ruz, b 6/3/1931 (Birán, Cuba), former pres. of Cuba.

Catherine (Kate) Middleton (Princess of Wales), b 1/9/1982 (Reading, Eng., UK), wife of Prince William.

Princess Charlotte Elizabeth Diana (of Wales), b 5/2/2015 (London, Eng., UK), daughter of Prince William and Catherine.

Chen Guangcheng, b 11/12/1971 (Dongshigu, China), civil rights activist.

Yao Chen, b 10/5/1979 (Nanping, Fujian, China), actress, microblogger.

Deepak Chopra, b 1946 (New Delhi, India), writer, alternative medicine advocate.

Jean Chrétien, b 1/11/1934 (Shawinigan, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Joe (Charles Joseph) Clark, b 6/5/1939 (High River, AB, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

King Constantine II, b 6/2/1940 (Psychiko, Greece), former king of Greece.

Simon Cowell, b 10/7/1959 (Brighton, East Sussex, Eng., UK), music exec., TV producer, former *American Idol* judge.

Dalai Lama, **14th** (Tenzin Gyatso), b 7/6/1935 (Taktser, Amdo, Tibet), Buddhist leader; 1989 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Richard Dawkins, b 3/26/1941 (Nairobi, Kenya), ethologist, evolutionary biologist, author.

Shirin Ebadi, b 6/21/1947 (Hamadan, Iran), human rights activist, 2003 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Prince Edward (Earl of Essex), b 3/10/1964 (London, Eng., UK), third son of Queen Elizabeth II.
Daniel Ek, b 2/21/1983 (Stockholm, Sweden), Spotify cofounder/CEO.
Mohamed ElBaradei, b 6/17/1942 (Cairo, Egypt), former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); 2005 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Francis (Jorge Mario Bergoglio), b 12/17/1936 (Buenos Aires, Argentina), pope of Roman Catholic Church.
Fumihito, Prince Akishino, b 11/30/1965 (Tokyo, Jpn.), crown prince of Japan.
John Galliano, b 11/28/1960 (Gibraltar, UK), fashion designer.
Prince George Alexander Louis (of Wales), b 7/22/2013 (London, Eng., UK), elder son of Prince William and Catherine.
Wael Ghonim, b 12/23/1980 (Cairo, Egypt), computer engineer and internet activist.
Jane Goodall, b 4/3/1934 (London, Eng., UK), anthropologist, primatologist.
Juan Guaidó, b 7/28/1983 (La Guaira, Venezuela), Venezuelan opposition leader.
António Guterres, b 4/30/1949 (Lisbon, Portugal), UN sec.-gen.
Jürgen Habermas, b 6/18/1929 (Dusseldorf, Ger.), philosopher.
Stephen Harper, b 4/30/1959 (Toronto, ON, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Prince Henry (Harry) (Duke of Sussex), b 9/15/1984 (London, Eng., UK), younger son of King Charles III and Diana.
Damien Hirst, b 6/7/1965 (Bristol, Eng., UK), artist.
David Hockney, b 7/9/1937 (Bradford, Eng., UK), artist.
Hu Jintao, b 12/21/1942 (Shanghai, China), former pres. of China.
Jiang Zemin, b 8/17/1926 (Yangzhou, Jiangsu Prov., China), former pres. of China.
Boris Johnson, b 6/19/1964 (New York, NY), former British prime min.
Juan Carlos I, b 1/5/1938 (Rome, Italy), former king of Spain (1975-2014).
Hamid Karzai, b 12/24/1957 (Kandahar, Afghanistan), former pres. of Afghanistan.
Garry Kasparov, b 4/13/1963 (Baku, Azerbaijan, USSR), former world chess champion; Russian pro-democracy leader.
Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, b 7/17/1939 (Mashhad, Iran), Supreme Leader, cleric; former president of Iran.
Marie Kondo, b 10/9/1984 (Tokyo, Japan), organizing specialist.
Christine Lagarde, b 1/1/1956 (Paris, Fr.), European Central Bank pres.
Carrie Lam, b 5/13/1957 (Wan Chai, Hong Kong), fmr. chief executive of Hong Kong.
Jean-Marie Le Pen, b 6/20/1928 (La Trinité-sur-Mer, Fr.), French right-wing politician.
Marine Le Pen, b 8/5/1968 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, Fr.), head of France’s far-right party.

Tzipi Livni, b 7/5/1958 (Tel Aviv, Isr.), attorney, Israeli politician.
Prince Louis Arthur Charles (of Wales), b 4/23/2018 (London, Eng., UK), younger son of Prince William and Catherine.
John Major, b 3/29/1943 (Wimbledon, Eng., UK), former British prime min.
Nouri al-Malaki, b 7/1/1950 (Iraq), former prime min. of Iraq.
Imelda Marcos, b 7/2/1929 (Manila, Philip.), former first lady of the Philippines.
Paul Martin, b 8/28/1938 (Windsor, ON, Can.), former prime min. of Canada.
Empress Masako, b 12/9/1963 (Tokyo, Jpn.), empress of Japan.
Theresa May, b 10/1/1956 (Eastbourne, Eng., UK), former British prime min.
Stella McCartney, b 9/13/1971 (London, Eng., UK), fashion designer.
Dmitry Medvedev, b 9/14/1965 (Leningrad, Soviet Union [now Russia]), fmr. prime min., president of Russia.
Rigoberta Menchú, b 1/9/1959 (Aldea Chimel, Guatemala), human rights activist, 1992 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Angela Merkel, b 7/17/1954 (Hamburg, Ger.), first woman chancellor of Germany.
Jean-Marie Messier, b 12/13/1956 (Grenoble, Fr.), former CEO of Vivendi Universal.
Michiko, b 10/20/1934 (Tokyo, Japan), empress emerita of Japan.

Kate Moss, b 1/16/1974 (Addiscombe, Surrey, Eng., UK), model.

Archie Harrison Mountbatten-Windsor, b 5/6/2019 (London, Eng., UK), son of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle.

Lilibet Diana Mountbatten-Windsor, b 6/4/2021 (Santa Barbara, CA), daughter of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle.

Brian Mulroney, b 3/20/1939 (Baie-Corneau, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Renho¯ Murata, b 11/28/1968 (Tokyo, Japan), first woman leader of Japan's Democratic Party.

Hassan Nasrallah, b 8/31/1960 (Qarantina, Lebanon), sec.-gen. of Hezbollah.

Alexei Navalny, b 6/4/1976 (Butyn', Russia), Russian opposition leader.

Benjamin Netanyahu, b 10/21/1949 (Tel Aviv, Isr.), fmr. Israeli prime min.

Queen Noor (Lisa Halaby), b 8/23/1951 (Washington, DC), American-born widow of Jordan's King Hussein.

Ehud Olmert, b 9/30/1945 (Binyamina, Palestine), former prime min. of Israel.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, b 11/11/1945 (La Libertad, Nicar.), Nicaraguan pres., Sandinista leader.

Camilla Parker-Bowles (Queen consort), b 7/17/1947 (London, Eng., UK), wife of King Charles III.

Ren Zhengfei, b 10/25/1944 (Guizhou, China), founder and CEO of Huawei Technologies.

Gerhard Richter, b 2/9/1932 (Dresden, Ger.), artist.

Mary Robinson, b 5/21/1944 (Ballina, Co. Mayo, Ire.), former Irish pres., former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
Arundhati Roy, b 11/24/1961 (Shillong, Meghalaya, India), author, political activist.
Ségolène Royal, b 9/22/1953 (Dakar, Senegal), French socialist politician.
Muqtada al-Sadr, b 8/4/1974 (Najaf, Iraq), extremist Shiite cleric.
Mohammad bin Salman, b 8/31/1985 (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), Saudi crown prince.
Nicolas Sarkozy, b 1/28/1955 (Paris, France), former French pres.
Gerhard Schröder, b 4/7/1944 (Mossenburg, Ger.), former German chancellor.
Nawaz Sharif, b 12/25/1949 (Lahore, Pakistan), former Pakistan prime min.
Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, b 8/4/1930 (Mashhad, Iran), major Iraqi Shiite religious leader.
Carlos Slim Helú, b 1/28/1940 (Mexico City, Mex.), founder of Grupo Carso; former chair of Telmex, América Móvil.
Princess Stephanie, b 2/1/1965 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), youngest child of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace.
Dominique Strauss-Kahn, b 4/25/1949 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), former Intl. Monetary Fund managing dir.
Aung San Suu Kyi, b 6/19/1945 (Rangoon, Myanmar), political activist, 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner; deposed Myanmar govt. leader.

Valentina Tereshkova, b 3/6/1937 (Maslennikovo, Russia, USSR), first woman in space.
Greta Thunberg, b 1/3/2003 (Swed.), environmental activist.
Ursula von der Leyen, b 10/8/1958 (Brussels, Belg.), first woman European Commission pres.
Lech Walesa, b 9/29/1943 (Popowo, Pol.), Solidarity leader, former pres. of Poland; 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Justin Welby, b 1/6/1956 (London, Eng., UK), archbishop of Canterbury.
Prince William (of Wales), b 6/21/1982 (London, Eng., UK), elder son of King Charles III and Diana; heir apparent to British throne.
Rowan Williams, b 6/14/1950 (Ystradgynlais, Wales, UK), former archbishop of Canterbury.
Malala Yousafzai, b 7/12/1997 (Mingora, Pakistan), activist for girls' education, 2014 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Muhammad Yunus, b 6/28/1940 (Chittagong, Bangladesh), economist, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Mohammad Javad Zarif, b 1/8/1960 (Tehran, Iran), Irani minister of foreign affairs.

Architects

Alvar Aalto, 1898-1976, Säynätsalo Town Hall, Vuoksenniska Church, Finland.
Max Abramovitz, 1908-2004, Avery Fisher Hall, New York, NY; U.S. Steel Tower (Bldg.), Pittsburgh, PA.

Tadao Ando, b 1941, Modern Art Museum, Ft. Worth, TX; Stone Hill Center, MA.
Michael Arad, b 1969, Natl. 9/11 Memorial, New York, NY.
Henry Bacon, 1866-1924, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.
Benjamin Banneker, 1731-1806, African American inventor, astronomer, mathematician; helped design and lay out Washington, DC.
Pietro Belluschi, 1899-1994, Juilliard School, Lincoln Center, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) with Walter Gropius, New York, NY.
Marcel Breuer, 1902-81, Whitney Museum of American Art (now Met Breuer) (with Hamilton Smith), New York, NY.
Filippo Brunelleschi, 1377-1446, Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral, Florence, Italy.
Charles Bulfinch, 1763-1844, State House, Boston, MA; Capitol (part), Wash., DC.
Gordon Bunshaft, 1909-90, Lever House, New York, NY; Hirshhorn Museum, Washington, DC.
Daniel H. Burnham, 1846-1912, Union Station, Washington, DC; Flatiron Bldg., New York, NY.
Santiago Calatrava, b 1951, World Trade Center transport hub, New York, NY.
Irwin Chanin, 1892-1988, theaters, skyscrapers, New York, NY.
David Childs, b 1941, Washington Mall Master Plan/Constitution Gardens, Washington, DC; One World Trade Center, New York, NY.
Lucio Costa, 1902-98, master plan for city of Brasilia, Brazil (with Oscar Niemeyer).

Ralph Adams Cram, 1863-1942, Cath. of St. John the Divine, New York, NY; U.S. Military Acad. (part), West Point, NY.

Gustave Eiffel, 1832-1923, Eiffel Tower, Paris.

Norman Foster, b 1935, Commerzbank Headquarters, Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger.; London Millennium Bridge, 30 St. Mary Axe ("The Gherkin"), London, Eng., UK.

James Ingo Freed, 1930-2005, Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC; Jacob K. Javits Center, New York, NY.

R. Buckminster Fuller, 1895-1983, U.S. Pavilion (geodesic domes), Expo 67, Montréal, QC, Can.

Antoni Gaudí, 1852-1926, Basilica and Expiatory Temple of the Sagrada Familia, Barcelona, Spain.

Frank O. Gehry, b 1929, Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain; Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, CA.

Cass Gilbert, 1859-1934, Custom House, Woolworth Bldg., New York, NY; Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, DC.

Bertram G. Goodhue, 1869-1924, Capitol, Lincoln, NE; St. Thomas's Church, St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, NY.

Michael Graves, 1934-2015, Portland Bldg., Portland, OR; Humana Bldg., Louisville, KY.

Walter Gropius, 1883-1969, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) (with Pietro Belluschi), New York, NY.

Zaha Hadid, 1950-2016, Rosenthal Center for Contemporary Art, Cincinnati, OH; London Aquatics Centre, Eng., UK.

Lawrence Halprin, 1916-2009, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA; Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN; FDR Memorial, Wash., DC.

Peter Harrison, 1716-75, Touro Synagogue, Redwood Library, Newport, RI.

Wallace K. Harrison, 1895-1981, Metropolitan Opera House, Lincoln Center, New York, NY.

Thomas Hastings, 1860-1929, NY Public Library (with John Carrère), Frick Mansion, New York, NY.

James Hoban, 1762-1831, White House, Washington, DC.

Raymond Hood, 1881-1934, Rockefeller Center (part), Daily News Bldg., New York, NY; Tribune Tower, Chicago, IL.

Richard M. Hunt, 1827-95, Metropolitan Museum (part), New York, NY; Biltmore Estate, Asheville, NC.

Arata Isozaki, b 1931, Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, CA.

Toyo Ito, b 1941, Sendai Mediatheque, Sendai, Japan; Tower of Winds, Yokohama, Japan.

Helmut Jahn, 1940-2021, United Airlines Terminal, O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL.

William Le Baron Jenney, 1832-1907, Home Insurance Bldg. (demolished 1931), Chicago, IL.

Philip C. Johnson, 1906-2005, AT&T Bldg. (now 550 Madison Ave.), New York, NY; Transco (now Williams) Tower, Houston, TX.

Albert Kahn, 1869-1942, General Motors Bldg. (now Cadillac Place), Detroit, MI.

Louis Kahn, 1901-74, Salk Laboratory, La Jolla, CA; Yale Art Gallery, New Haven, CT.

Rem Koolhaas, b 1944, Seattle Central Library, Seattle, WA.

Christopher Grant LaFarge, 1862-1938, Roman Catholic Chapel, West Point, NY.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, 1764-1820, Capitol (part), Washington, DC; State Capitol Bldg., Richmond, VA.

Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret), 1887-1965, Salvation Army Hostel, Swiss Dormitory, Paris, France; master plan for cities of Algiers and Buenos Aires.

William Lescaze, 1896-1969, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, PA; Borg-Warner Bldg., Chicago, IL.

Daniel Libeskind, b 1946, developed master plan for the rebuilding of World Trade Center site, New York, NY.

Maya Lin, b 1959, Vietnam Veterans Mem., Washington, DC.

Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1868-1928, Glasgow School of Art; Hill House, Helensburgh, Scot., UK.

Bernard R. Maybeck, 1862-1957, Hearst Hall, Univ. of CA, Berkeley; First Church of Christ Scientist, Berkeley, CA.

Charles F. McKim, 1847-1909, Boston Public Library; Columbia Univ. (part), New York, NY.

Charles M. McKim, 1920-2017, KUHT-TV Transmitter Bldg., Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Houston, TX.

Richard Meier, b 1934, Getty Center, Los Angeles, CA; High Museum of Art, Atlanta, GA.

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1886-1969, Seagram Bldg. (with Philip C. Johnson), New York, NY;

National Gallery, Berlin, Ger.

Robert Mills, 1781-1855, Washington Monument, Washington, DC.

Charles Moore, 1925-93, Sea Ranch, nr. San Francisco, CA; Piazza d'Italia, New Orleans, LA.

Julia Morgan, 1872-1957, Hearst Castle, San Simeon, CA.

John Nash, 1752-1835, Buckingham Palace, London, Eng., UK.

Richard J. Neutra, 1892-1970, Orange Co. Courthouse, Santa Ana, CA.

Oscar Niemeyer, 1907-2012, government buildings, Brasilia Palace Hotel, Brasilia, Braz.

Gyo Obata, 1923-2022, Natl. Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC; Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX.

Frederick L. Olmsted, 1822-1903, Central Park, New York, NY; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, PA.

I(eoh) M(ing) Pei, 1917-2019, East Wing, Natl. Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Pyramid, The Louvre, Paris, Fr.; Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Cleveland, OH.

Cesar Pelli, 1926-2019, World Financial Center, Carnegie Hall Tower, New York, NY; Petronas Twin Towers, Malaysia.

William Pereira, 1909-85, Cape Canaveral, FL; Transamerica Pyramid, San Francisco.

Renzo Piano, b 1937, Pompidou Centre, Paris, Fr.; New York Times Bldg., New York, NY; The Shard, London, Eng., UK.

John Russell Pope, 1874-1937, National Gallery, Jefferson Memorial, Wash., DC.

John Portman, 1924-2017, Peachtree Center, Atlanta, GA.

George Browne Post, 1837-1913, NY Stock Exchange, New York, NY; Capitol, Madison, WI.

James Renwick Jr., 1818-95, Grace Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, NY; Smithsonian Institution (Castle), Washington, DC.

Henry H. Richardson, 1838-86, Trinity Church, Boston, MA.

Kevin Roche, 1922-2019, Oakland Museum, Oakland, CA; Fine Arts Center, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

James Gamble Rogers, 1867-1947, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Ctr., New York, NY; Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL.

John Wellborn Root, 1887-1963, Palmolive Bldg., Chicago, IL; Hotel Statler (now Capital Hilton), Washington, DC.

Paul Rudolph, 1918-97, Jewitt Art Center, Wellesley College, MA; Art & Architecture Bldg., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT.

Eero Saarinen, 1910-61, Gateway to the West Arch, St. Louis, MO; TWA Flight Center, JFK Airport, New York, NY.

Kazuyo Sejima, b 1956, 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art (with Ryue Nishizawa), Kanazawa, Japan.

Kodja Mimar Sinan, 1489-1588, chief court architect of Ottoman dynasty.

Louis Skidmore, 1897-1962, Atomic Energy Commission town site, Oak Ridge, TN; Terrace Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, OH.

Norma Merrick Sklarek, 1928-2012, Terminal One, Los Angeles International Airport, CA.

Clarence S. Stein, 1882-1975, Temple Emanu-El, New York, NY.

Edward Durell Stone, 1902-78, interior of Radio City Music Hall, Museum of Modern Art, New York, NY.

Louis H. Sullivan, 1856-1924, Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, IL.

Kenzo Tange, 1913-2005, Hiroshima Peace Park, 1964 Tokyo Olympic stadiums, Japan.

Richard Upjohn, 1802-78, Trinity Church, New York, NY.

Max O. Urbahn, 1912-95, Vehicle Assembly Bldg., Cape Canaveral, FL.

Joern Utzon, 1918-2008, Sydney Opera House, NSW, Australia.

William Van Alen, 1883-1954, Chrysler Building, New York, NY.

Calvert Vaux, 1824-95, Central Park, New York, NY; Prospect Park, Brooklyn, NY.

Robert Venturi, 1925-2018, Gordon Wu Hall, Princeton, NJ; Mielparque Nikko Kirifuri Resort, Japan.

Ralph T. Walker, 1889-1973, NY Telephone (now Verizon) Bldg., Irving Trust Bldg. (now 1 Wall St.), New York, NY.

Wang Shu, b 1963, Ningbo Museum, China.

Roland A. Wank, 1898-1970, Cincinnati Union Terminal, OH; head architect, 1933-44, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Stanford White, 1853-1906, Washington Arch in Washington Square Park, first Madison Square Garden, New York, NY.
Christopher Wren, 1632-1723, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., UK.
Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867-1959, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan; Guggenheim Museum, New York, NY; Kaufmann "Fallingwater" house, Mill Run, PA; Taliesin West, Scottsdale, AZ.
Tom Wright, b 1957, Burj Al Arab hotel, Dubai, UAE.
William Wurster, 1895-1973, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA.
Minoru Yamasaki, 1912-86, World Trade Center (destroyed 2001), New York, NY.

Artists, Photographers, and Sculptors of the Past

Artists are painters unless otherwise indicated.

Berenice Abbott, 1898-1991, (U.S.) photographer. Documentary of New York City, *Changing New York* (1939).
Ansel Easton Adams, 1902-84, (U.S.) photographer. Landscapes of the American Southwest.
Washington Allston, 1779-1843, (U.S.) landscapist. *Belshazzar's Feast*.
Albrecht Altdorfer, 1480-1538, (Ger.) landscapist.
Fra Angelico, c. 1400-55, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Madonna of the Linen Drapers' Guild*.
Diane Arbus, 1923-71, (U.S.) photographer. Disturbing images.

Alexsandr Archipenko, 1887-1964, (U.S.) sculptor. *Boxing Match, Medranos*.

Jean Arp, 1887-1966, (Fr.) sculptor and painter. Founder of Dada movement.

Richard Artschwager, 1923-2013, (U.S.) painter and sculptor. *Table With Pink Tablecloth*.

Eugène Atget, 1856-1927, (Fr.) photographer. Paris life.

John James Audubon, 1785-1851, (U.S.) *Birds of America*.

Richard Avedon, 1923-2004, (U.S.) fashion and celebrity photographer.

Hans Baldung-Grien, 1484-1545, (Ger.) *Todentanz*.

Ernst Barlach, 1870-1938, (Ger.) Expressionist sculptor. *Man Drawing a Sword*.

Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, 1834-1904, (Fr.) sculptor. *Liberty Enlightening the World* (Statue of Liberty).

Fra Bartolommeo, 1472-1517, (It.) *Vision of St. Bernard*.

Romare Bearden, 1911-88, (U.S.) collage and other media. *The Visitation*.

Aubrey Beardsley, 1872-98, (Br.) illustrator. *Salome, Lysistrata, Morte d'Arthur, Volpone*.

Cecil Beaton, 1904-80, (Br.) fashion and celebrity photographer.

Max Beckmann, 1884-1950, (Ger.) Expressionist. *The Descent From the Cross*.

Gentile Bellini, 1426-1507, (It.) Renaissance. *Procession in St. Mark's Square*.

Giovanni Bellini, 1428-1516, (It.) Renaissance. *St. Francis in Ecstasy*.

Jacopo Bellini, 1400-70, (It.) Renaissance. *Crucifixion*.

George Wesley Bellows, 1882-1925, (U.S.) sports artist, portraitist, landscapist. *Stag at Sharkey's, Edith Clavell*.

Thomas Hart Benton, 1889-1975, (U.S.) American regionalist. *Threshing Wheat, Arts of the West*.

Ruth Bernhard, 1905-2006, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer. Black-and-white studies of female nudes.

Gianlorenzo Bernini, 1598-1680, (It.) Baroque sculptor. *The Assumption*.

Albert Bierstadt, 1830-1902, (U.S.) landscapist. *The Rocky Mountains, Mount Corcoran*.

George Caleb Bingham, 1811-79, (U.S.) American frontier. *Fur Traders Descending the Missouri*.

William Blake, 1757-1827, (Br.) engraver. *Book of Job, Songs of Innocence, Songs of Experience*.

Rosa Bonheur, 1822-99, (Fr.) Realist. *The Horse Fair*.

Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947, (Fr.) Intimist. *The Breakfast Room, Girl in a Straw Hat*.

Gutzon Borglum, 1867-1941, (U.S.) sculptor. Mt. Rushmore Memorial.

Hieronymus Bosch, 1450-1516, (Flem.) religious allegories. *The Crowning With Thorns*.

Sandro Botticelli, 1444-1510, (It.) Renaissance. *Birth of Venus, Adoration of the Magi, Guiliano de' Medici*.

Louise Bourgeois, 1911-2010, (Fr.) sculptor. *Maman*.

Margaret Bourke-White, 1904-71, (U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. WWII, USSR, rural South during the Depression.

Mathew Brady, c. 1823-96, (U.S.) photographer. Civil War.

Constantin Brancusi, 1876-1957, (Romania-Fr.) Nonobjective sculptor. *Flying Turtle, The Kiss*.

Georges Braque, 1882-1963, (Fr.) Cubist. *Violin and Palette*.

Pieter Bruegel the Elder, c. 1525-69, (Flem.) Renaissance. *The Peasant Dance, Hunters in the Snow, Magpie on the Gallows*.

Pieter Bruegel the Younger, 1564-1638, (Flem.) Baroque. *Village Fair, The Crucifixion*.

Edward Burne-Jones, 1833-98, (Br.) Pre-Raphaelite artist-craftsman. *The Mirror of Venus*.

Alexander Calder, 1898-1976, (U.S.) sculptor. *Lobster Trap and Fish Tail*.

Julia Margaret Cameron, 1815-79, (Br.) photographer, prominent portraitist.

Robert Capa (Endre Friedmann), 1913-54, (Hung.-U.S.) photographer, war photojournalist. Invasion of Normandy.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, 1573-1610, (It.) Baroque. *The Supper at Emmaus*.

Emily Carr, 1871-1945, (Can.) landscapist. *Blunden Harbour, Big Raven, Rushing Sea of Undergrowth*.

Carlo Carrà, 1881-1966, (It.) Metaphysical school. *Lot's Daughters, The Enchanted Room*.

Leonora Carrington, 1917-2011, (Br.) Surrealist. *The Inn of the Dawn Horse (Self-Portrait)*.

Henri Cartier-Bresson, 1908-2004, (Fr.) photographer. *Imagenes à la sauvette*.
Mary Cassatt, 1844-1926, (U.S.) Impressionist. *The Cup of Tea, Woman Bathing, The Boating Party*.
George Catlin, 1796-1872, (U.S.) American Indian life. *Gallery of Indians, Buffalo Dance*.
Benvenuto Cellini, 1500-71, (It.) Mannerist sculptor, goldsmith. *Perseus and Medusa*.
Paul Cézanne, 1839-1906, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *Card Players, Mont-Sainte-Victoire With Large Pine Trees*.
Marc Chagall, 1887-1985, (Russ.) Jewish life and folklore. *I and the Village, The Praying Jew*.
John Chamberlain, 1927-2011, (U.S.) sculptor of automobile metal.
Jean Simeon Chardin, 1699-1779, (Fr.) still lifes. *The Kiss, The Grace*.
Giorgio de Chirico, 1888-1978, (It.) founded the Metaphysical school. *Enigma of an Autumn Night*.
Christo (Javacheff), 1935-2020, (Bulg.), large-scale environmental installation artist with wife Jeanne-Claude. *The Gates, Surrounded Islands*.
Frederick Church, 1826-1900, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Niagara, Andes of Ecuador*.
Giovanni Cimabue, 1240-1302, (It.) Byzantine mosaicist. *Madonna Enthroned With St. Francis*.
Claude (Lorrain) (Claude Gellée), 1600-82, (Fr.) Ideal-landscapist. *The Enchanted Castle*.
Chuck Close, 1940-2021, (U.S.) photorealistic and conceptual portraitist.
Thomas Cole, 1801-48, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *The Ox-Bow, In the Catskills*.

John Constable, 1776-1837, (Br.) landscapist. *Salisbury Cathedral From the Bishop's Grounds*.
John Singleton Copley, 1738-1815, (U.S.) portraitist. *Samuel Adams, Watson and the Shark*.
Lovis Corinth, 1858-1925, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Apocalypse*.
Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, 1796-1875, (Fr.) landscapist. *Souvenir de Mortefontaine, Pastorale*.
Correggio, 1494-1534, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Mystic Marriages of St. Catherine*.
Gustave Courbet, 1819-77, (Fr.) Realist. *The Artist's Studio*.
Lucas Cranach the Elder, 1472-1553, (Ger.) Protestant Reformation portraitist. *Luther*.
Bill Cunningham, 1929-2016, (U.S.) fashion photographer.
Imogen Cunningham, 1883-1976, (U.S.) photographer, portraitist. Plants.
Nathaniel Currier, 1813-88, and **James M. Ives**, 1824-95, (both U.S.) lithographers. *A Midnight Race on the Mississippi, American Forest Scene—Maple Sugaring*.
John Steuart Curry, 1897-1946, (U.S.) Americana, murals. *Baptism in Kansas*.
Edward S. Curtis, 1868-1952, (U.S.) photographer. *The North American Indian*.
Louis Daguerre, 1787-1851, (Fr.) photographer. Invented daguerreotype process.
Salvador Dalí, 1904-89, (Sp.) Surrealist. *Persistence of Memory, The Crucifixion*.
Honoré Daumier, 1808-79, (Fr.) caricaturist. *The Third-Class Carriage*.

Jacques-Louis David, 1748-1825, (Fr.) Neoclassicist. *The Oath of the Horatii*.

Arthur Davies, 1862-1928, (U.S.) Romantic landscapist. *Unicorns, Leda and the Dioscuri*.

Edgar Degas, 1834-1917, (Fr.) Realist/Impressionist. *The Ballet Class*.

Willem de Kooning, 1904-97, (Neth.-U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Excavation, Woman I, Door to the River*.

Eugène Delacroix, 1798-1863, (Fr.) Romantic. *Massacre at Chios, Liberty Leading the People*.

Paul Delaroche, 1797-1856, (Fr.) historical themes. *Children of Edward IV*.

Luca Della Robbia, 1400-82, (It.) Renaissance terra-cotta. *Cantoria* (singing gallery), Florence cathedral.

Donatello, 1386-1466, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *David, Gattamelata*.

Aaron Douglas, 1899-79, (U.S.) Harlem Renaissance illustrator and muralist.

Jean Dubuffet, 1902-85, (Fr.) painter, sculptor, printmaker. *Group of Four Trees*.

Marcel Duchamp, 1887-1968, (Fr.) Dadaist. *Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2*.

Raoul Dufy, 1877-1953, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Chateau and Horses*.

Asher Brown Durand, 1796-1886, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Kindred Spirits*.

Albrecht Dürer, 1471-1528, (Ger.) Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcuts. *St. Jerome in His Study, Melencolia I*.

Anthony van Dyck, 1599-1641, (Flem.) Baroque portraitist. *Portrait of Charles I Hunting*.
Thomas Eakins, 1844-1916, (U.S.) Realist. *The Gross Clinic*.
Alfred Eisenstaedt, 1898-1995, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. Famous photo, V-J Day, Aug. 14, 1945.
Peter Henry Emerson, 1856-1936, (Br.) photographer. Promoted photography as an independent art form.
Jacob Epstein, 1880-1959, (Br.) religious and allegorical sculptor. *Genesis, Ecce Homo*.
Erté (Romain de Tiertoff), 1892-1990, (Fr.) painter, fashion and stage designer.
Walker Evans, 1903-75, (U.S.) photographer. Documented Great Depression.
Jan van Eyck, c. 1390-1441, (Flem.) naturalistic panels. *Adoration of the Lamb*.
Horst Faas, 1933-2012, (Ger.) Vietnam War photographer.
Roger Fenton, 1819-69, (Br.) photographer. Crimean War.
Anselm Feuerbach, 1829-80, (Ger.) Romantic Classicist. *Judgment of Paris, Iphigenia*.
John Bernard Flannagan, 1895-1942, (U.S.) animal sculptor. *Triumph of the Egg*.
Jean-Honoré Fragonard, 1732-1806, (Fr.) Rococo. *The Swing*.
Robert Frank, 1924-2019, (Switz.-U.S.) photographer. *The Americans*.
Helen Frankenthaler, 1928-2011, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Mountains and Sea*.

Daniel Chester French, 1850-1931, (U.S.) sculptor. *The Minute Man of Concord*; seated *Lincoln*, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.

Lucian Freud, 1922-2011, (Ger.-Br.) portraitist. Girl With Roses.

Caspar David Friedrich, 1774-1840, (Ger.) Romantic landscapist. *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*.

Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-88, (Br.) portraitist. *The Blue Boy, The Watering Place, The Parish Clerk*.

Alexander Gardner, 1821-82, (U.S.) photographer. Civil War, railroad construction, Great Plains Indians.

Paul Gauguin, 1848-1903, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *The Tahitians, Spirit of the Dead Watching*.

Lorenzo Ghiberti, 1378-1455, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. “Gates of Paradise” baptistery doors, Florence, It.

Alberto Giacometti, 1901-66, (Switz.) attenuated sculptures of solitary figures. *Man Pointing*.

Giorgione, c. 1477-1510, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tempest*.

Giotto di Bondone, 1267-1337, (It.) Renaissance. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.

François Girardon, 1628-1715, (Fr.) Baroque sculptor of classical themes. *Apollo Tended by the Nymphs*.

Milton Glaser, 1929-2020, (U.S.) graphic designer. I ♥ NY logo.

Edward Gorey, 1925-2000, (U.S.) illustrator. *The Doubtful Guest*.

Arshile Gorky, 1905-48, (U.S.) Surrealist. *The Liver Is the Cock's Comb*.

Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, 1746-1828, (Sp.) painter, printmaker. *The Naked Maja, The Disasters of War* (etchings).

El Greco (Domenikos Theotokopoulos), 1541-1614, (Gr.-Sp.) painter, sculptor. *View of Toledo, Assumption of the Virgin*.

Horatio Greenough, 1805-52, (U.S.) Neo-classical sculptor.

Matthias Grünewald, 1480-1528, (Ger.) mystical religious themes. *The Resurrection*.

Frans Hals, c. 1580-1666, (Neth.) portraitist. *Laughing Cavalier, Gypsy Girl*.

Richard Hamilton, 1922-2011, (Br.) Pop Art. *Just What Is It That Makes Today's Homes So Different, So Appealing?*

Austin Hansen, 1910-96, (U.S.) photographer. Harlem, NY, life.

Keith Haring, 1958-90, (U.S.) painter, muralist. *Crack is Wack*.

Childe Hassam, 1859-1935, (U.S.) Impressionist. *Southwest Wind, July 14 Rue Daunon*.

Carmen Herrera, 1915-2022, (Cuba-U.S.) abstract painter.

Edward Hicks, 1780-1849, (U.S.) folk. *The Peaceable Kingdom*.

Lewis Wickes Hine, 1874-1940, (U.S.) photographer. Studies of immigrants, children in industry.

Hans Hofmann, 1880-1966, (U.S.) early Abstract Expressionist. *Spring, The Gate*.

William Hogarth, 1697-1764, (Br.) caricaturist. *The Rake's Progress*.
Katsushika Hokusai, 1760-1849, (Jpn.) printmaker. *Crabs*.
Hans Holbein the Elder, 1460-1524, (Ger.) late Gothic. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.
Hans Holbein the Younger, 1497-1543, (Ger.) portraitist. *Henry VIII, The French Ambassadors*.
Winslow Homer, 1836-1910, (U.S.) naturalist, marine themes. *Marine Coast, High Cliff*.
Edward Hopper, 1882-1967, (U.S.) realistic urban scenes. *Nighthawks, House by the Railroad*.
Horst P. Horst, 1906-99, (Ger.) fashion, celebrity photographer.
Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, 1780-1867, (Fr.) Classicist. *Valpincon Bather*.
George Inness, 1825-94, (U.S.) luminous landscapist. *Delaware Water Gap*.
William Henry Jackson, 1843-1942, (U.S.) photographer. American West, building of Union Pacific Railroad.
Jeanne-Claude (Javacheff), 1935-2009, (Moroc.), large-scale environmental installation artist with husband Christo. *The Gates, Surrounded Islands*.
Frances Benjamin Johnston, 1864-1952, (U.S.) photographer. Historic homes.
Donald Judd, 1928-94, (U.S.) sculptor, major Minimalist.
Frida Kahlo, 1907-54, (Mex.) folkloric stylist. *Self-Portrait With Monkey*.
Wassily Kandinsky, 1866-1944, (Russ.) Abstractionist. *Capricious Forms, Improvisation 28*

(second version).
Ellsworth Kelly, 1923-2015, (U.S.) painter, sculptor. Red Blue Green.
Paul Klee, 1879-1940, (Switz.) Abstractionist. *Twittering Machine, Pastoral, Death and Fire*.
Gustav Klimt, 1862-1918, (Austria) cofounder of Vienna Secession Movement. *The Kiss*.
Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980, (Austria) Expressionist. *View of Prague, Harbor of Marseilles*.
Käthe Kollwitz, 1867-1945, (Ger.) printmaker, social justice themes. *The Peasant War*.
Gaston Lachaise, 1882-1935, (U.S.) figurative sculptor. *Standing Woman*.
John La Farge, 1835-1910, (U.S.) muralist. *Red and White Peonies, The Ascension*.
Edwin (Henry) Landseer, 1802-73, (Br.) painter, sculptor. *Shoeing, Rout of Comus*.
Dorothea Lange, 1895-1965, (U.S.) photographer. Great Depression, migrant farm workers.
Fernand Léger, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Machine art. *The Cyclists*.
Saul Leiter, 1923-2013, (U.S) photographer.
Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519, (It.) Renaissance. *Mona Lisa, Last Supper, The Annunciation*.
Emanuel Leutze, 1816-68, (U.S.) historical themes. *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.
Edmonia Lewis, 1844?-1907, (U.S.) sculptor. *The Death of Cleopatra*.
Roy Lichtenstein, 1923-97, (U.S.) Pop Art.
Jacques Lipchitz, 1891-1973, (Fr.) Cubist sculptor. *Harpist*.

Filippino Lippi, 1457-1504, (It.) Renaissance. *Adoration of the Magi*.
Fra Filippo Lippi, 1406-69, (It.) Renaissance. *Coronation of the Virgin, Madonna and Child With Angels*.
Morris Louis, 1912-62, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Signa, Stripes, Alpha-Phi*.
René Magritte, 1898-1967, (Belg.) Surrealist. *The Descent of Man, The Betrayal of Images*.
Aristide Maillol, 1861-1944, (Fr.) sculptor. *L'Harmonie*.
Édouard Manet, 1832-83, (Fr.) forerunner of Impressionism. *Luncheon on the Grass, Olympia*.
Andrea Mantegna, 1431-1506, (It.) Renaissance frescoes. *Triumph of Caesar*.
Robert Mapplethorpe, 1946-89, (U.S.) photographer.
Franz Marc, 1880-1916, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Blue Horses*.
John Marin, 1870-1953, (U.S.) Expressionist seascapes. *Maine Island*.
Reginald Marsh, 1898-1954, (U.S.) satire. *Tattoo and Haircut*.
Agnes Martin, 1912-2004, (U.S.) abstract artist. *Night Sea*.
Masaccio, 1401-28, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tribute Money*.
Henri Matisse, 1869-1954, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Woman With the Hat*.
John McCracken, 1934-2011, (U.S.) Minimalist sculptor.

Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564, (It.) Renaissance. *Pietà, David, Moses, The Last Judgment*, Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Jean-Francois Millet, 1814-75, (Fr.) peasants. *The Gleaners, The Man With a Hoe*.

Joan Miró, 1893-1983, (Sp.) exuberant colors, playful images. Catalan landscape, *Dutch Interior*.

Amedeo Modigliani, 1884-1920, (It.) figurative paintings, sculptures. *Reclining Nude*.

Piet Mondrian, 1872-1944, (Neth.) Abstractionist. *Composition With Red, Yellow and Blue*.

Claude Monet, 1840-1926, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Bridge at Argenteuil, Haystacks, Bridge Over a Pond of Water Lillies*.

Henry Moore, 1898-1986, (Br.) sculptor of large-scale, abstract works. *Reclining Figure* (several).

Gustave Moreau, 1826-98, (Fr.) Symbolist. *The Apparition (Dance of Salome)*.

James Wilson Morrice, 1865-1924, (Can.) landscapist. *The Ferry, Quebec, Venice, Looking Over the Lagoon*.

William Morris, 1834-96, (Br.) decorative artist, leader of Arts and Crafts movement.

Grandma Moses (Anna Mary Robertson Moses), 1860-1961, (U.S.) folk. *Out for the Christmas Tree, Catching the Thanksgiving Turkey*.

Samuel Morse, 1791-1872, (U.S.) portraitist. *Gallery of the Louvre*.

Edvard Munch, 1863-1944, (Nor.) Expressionist. *The Cry*.

Bartolome Murillo, 1618-82, (Sp.) Baroque religious artist. *Vision of St. Anthony, The Two*

Trinities.

Elizabeth Murray, 1940-2007, (U.S.) abstract colors. *Kitchen Party*.

Eadweard Muybridge, 1830-1904, (Br.-U.S.) photographer. Studies of motion, *Animal Locomotion*.

Nadar (Gaspar-Félix Tournachon), 1820-1910, (Fr.) photographer, caricaturist, portraitist. Invented photo-essay.

LeRoy Neiman, 1921-2012, (U.S.) sports expressionist painter.

Arnold Newman, 1918-2006, (U.S.) portrait photographer.

Barnett Newman, 1905-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Stations of the Cross*.

Isamu Noguchi, 1904-88, (U.S.) abstract sculptor, designer. *Kouros, BirdC(MU)*, sculptural gardens.

Kenneth Noland, 1924-2010, (U.S.) Color Field, abstract.

Georgia O'Keeffe, 1887-1986, (U.S.) Southwest motifs. *Cow's Skull: Red, White, and Blue*; *The Shelton With Sunspots*.

Claes Oldenburg, 1929-2022, (Swed.-U.S.) pop-art sculptor. *Spoonbridge and Cherry*.

José Clemente Orozco, 1883-1949, (Mex.) frescoes. *House of Tears, Pre-Columbian Golden Age*.

Timothy H. O'Sullivan, 1840-82, (U.S.) Civil War photographer.

Gordon Parks, 1912-2006, (U.S.) African American photographer, filmmaker. *Life* photographer, 1948-68.

Charles Willson Peale, 1741-1827, (U.S.) Amer. Revolutionary portraitist. *The Staircase Group*, U.S. presidents.

Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860, (U.S.) portraitist. *Thomas Jefferson*.

Irving Penn, 1917-2009, (U.S.) portraitist, fashion photographer.

Pietro Perugino, 1446-1523, (It.) Renaissance. *Delivery of the Keys to St. Peter*.

Pablo Picasso, 1881-1973, (Sp.) painter, sculptor. *Guernica, Dove, Head of a Woman, Head of a Bull, Metamorphosis*.

Piero della Francesca, c. 1415-92, (It.) Renaissance. *Duke of Urbino, Flagellation of Christ*.

Camille Pissarro, 1830-1903, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Boulevard des Italiens, Morning, Sunlight*; *Bather in the Woods*.

Jackson Pollock, 1912-56, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Autumn Rhythm*.

Nicolas Poussin, 1594-1665, (Fr.) Baroque pictorial classicism. *St. John on Patmos*.

Maurice B. Prendergast, c. 1860-1924, (U.S.) Postimpressionist watercolorist. *Umbrellas in the Rain*.

Pierre-Paul Prud'hon, 1758-1823, (Fr.) Romanticist. *Crime Pursued by Vengeance and Justice*.

Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes, 1824-98, (Fr.) muralist. *The Poor Fisherman*.

Raphael Sanzio, 1483-1520, (It.) Renaissance. *Disputa, School of Athens, Sistine Madonna*.

Robert Rauschenberg, 1925-2008, (U.S.) printmaker. *Combine, Bed, Revolvers, Outpost*.
Man Ray (Emmanuel Radnitsky), 1890-1976, (U.S.) Dadaist and Surrealist. *Observing Time, The Lovers, Marquis de Sade*.
Odilon Redon, 1840-1916, (Fr.) Symbolist painter, lithographer. *In the Dream, Vase of Flowers*.
Rembrandt van Rijn, 1606-69, (Neth.) painter, printmaker. *The Bridal Couple, The Night Watch*.
Frederic Remington, 1861-1909, (U.S.) painter, sculptor. Portrayer of the American West, *Bronco Buster*.
Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1841-1919, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Luncheon of the Boating Party, Dance in the Country*.
Joshua Reynolds, 1723-92, (Br.) portraitist. *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse*.
Herb Ritts, 1952-2002, (U.S.) photographer. Nudes, celebrities.
Diego Rivera, 1886-1957, (Mex.) frescoes. *The Fecund Earth*.
Larry Rivers, 1923-2002, (U.S.) painter, sculptor, often realistic. Dutch Masters series.
Henry Peach Robinson, 1830-1901, (Br.) a leader of “high art” photography.
Norman Rockwell, 1894-1978, (U.S.) painter, illustrator. *Saturday Evening Post* covers.
Auguste Rodin, 1840-1917, (Fr.) sculptor. *The Thinker*.
Milton Rogovin, 1909-2011, (U.S.) documentary photographer.

Willy Ronis, 1910-2009, (Fr.) photographer. Postwar Paris.

Joe Rosenthal, 1911-2006, (U.S.) photojournalist. Photographed six Marines raising the U.S. flag over Iwo Jima in WWII.

Mark Rothko, 1903-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Light, Earth and Blue*.

Georges Rouault, 1871-1958, (Fr.) Expressionist. *Three Judges*.

Henri Rousseau, 1844-1910, (Fr.) primitive exotic themes. *The Snake Charmer*.

Theodore Rousseau, 1812-67, (Switz.-Fr.) landscapist. *Under the Birches, Evening*.

Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640, (Flem.) Baroque. *Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine*.

Jacob van Ruisdael, c. 1628-82, (Neth.) landscapist. *Jewish Cemetery*.

Charles M. Russell, 1866-1926, (U.S.) Western life.

Salomon van Ruysdael, c. 1600-70, (Neth.) landscapist. *River With Ferry-Boat*.

Albert Pinkham Ryder, 1847-1917, (U.S.) seascapes, allegories. *Toilers of the Sea*.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1848-1907, (U.S.) memorial statues. *Farragut, Mrs. Henry Adams (Grief)*.

Niki de Saint Phalle, 1930-2002, (Fr.) paintings, sculptures, prints, large public installations.

Andrea Sansovino, 1460-1529, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *Baptism of Christ*.

Jacopo Sansovino, 1486-1570, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *St. John the Baptist*.

John Singer Sargent, 1856-1925, (U.S.) Edwardian society portraitist. *The Wyndham Sisters, Madame X*.

Andrea del Sarto, 1486-1530, (It.) frescoes. *Madonna of the Harpies*.

George Segal, 1924-2000, (U.S.) sculptor. Life-sized figures realistically depicting daily life.

Georges Seurat, 1859-91, (Fr.) Pointillist. *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*.

Gino Severini, 1883-1966, (It.) Futurist and Cubist. *Dynamic Hieroglyph of the Bal Tabarin*.

Ben Shahn, 1898-1969, (U.S.) social and political themes. Sacco and Vanzetti series, *Seurat's Lunch, Handball*.

Charles Sheeler, 1883-1965, (U.S.) abstractionist.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, 1896-1974, (Mex.) political muralist. *March of Humanity*.

David Smith, 1906-65, (U.S.) welded metal sculpture. *Hudson River Landscape, Zig, Cubi* series.

Edward Steichen, 1879-1973, (U.S.) photographer. Credited with transforming photography into an art form.

Alfred Stieglitz, 1864-1946, (U.S.) photographer, editor. Helped create acceptance of photography as art.

Paul Strand, 1890-1976, (U.S.) photographer. People, nature, landscapes.

Gilbert Stuart, 1755-1828, (U.S.) portraitist. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison.

Thomas Sully, 1783-1872, (U.S.) portraitist. *The Passage of the Delaware*.

William Henry Fox Talbot, 1800-77, (Br.) photographer. *Pencil of Nature*, early photographically illustrated book.

George Tames, 1919-94, (U.S.) photographer. Presidents, political leaders.

Yves Tanguy, 1900-55, (Fr.) Surrealist. *Mama, Papa Is Wounded!*

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1696-1770, (It.) Rococo frescoes. *The Crucifixion*.

Louis Comfort Tiffany, 1848-1933, (U.S.) stained glass, decorative arts.

Jacopo Tintoretto, 1518-94, (It.) Mannerist. *The Last Supper*.

Titian (Tiziano Vecellio), c. 1488-1576, (It.) Renaissance. *Venus and the Lute Player, The Bacchanal*.

Jose Rey Toledo, 1916-94, (U.S.) Native American life. Tribal dances.

George Tooker, 1920-2011, (U.S.) Magic Realist. *Subway*.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, 1864-1901, (Fr.) Postimpressionist. *At the Moulin Rouge*.

John Trumbull, 1756-1843, (U.S.) historical themes. *The Declaration of Independence*.

Deborah Turbeville, 1937-2013, (U.S.) fashion photographer.

J(oseph) M(allord) W(illiam) Turner, 1775-1851, (Br.) Romantic landscapist. *Snow Storm*.

Cy Twombly, 1928-2011, (U.S.) painter and sculptor. *Leda and the Swan*.

Paolo Uccello, 1397-1475, (It.) Gothic-Renaissance. *The Rout of San Romano*.

Maurice Utrillo, 1883-1955, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Sacré-Coeur de Montmartre*.

Vincent van Gogh, 1853-90, (Neth.) *The Starry Night, L'Arlesienne, Bedroom at Arles, Self-Portrait*.

John Vanderlyn, 1775-1852, (U.S.) Neo-classicist. *Ariadne Asleep on the Island of Naxos*.

Diego Velázquez, 1599-1660, (Sp.) Baroque. *Las Meninas, Portrait of Juan de Pareja*.

Jan Vermeer, 1632-75, (Neth.) interior genre subjects. *Young Woman With a Water Jug*.

Paolo Veronese, 1528-88, (It.) Venetian painter. *The Temptation of St. Anthony*.

Andrea del Verrocchio, 1435-88, (It.) sculptor. *Colleoni*.

Maurice de Vlaminck, 1876-1958, (Fr.) Fauvist landscapist. *Red Trees*.

Andy Warhol, 1928-87, (U.S.) Pop Art. *Campbell's Soup Cans, Marilyn Diptych*.

Antoine Watteau, 1684-1721, (Fr.) Rococo "scenes of gallantry." *The Embarkation for Cythera*.

George Frederic Watts, 1817-1904, (Br.) painter and sculptor. Grandiose allegorical themes. *Hope*.

Benjamin West, 1738-1820, (U.S.) realistic historical themes. *Death of General Wolfe*.

Edward Weston, 1886-1958, (U.S.) photographer. Landscapes of American West.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, 1834-1903, (U.S.) *Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1* (*Portrait of the Artist's Mother*).

Archibald M. Willard, 1836-1918, (U.S.) murals. *The Spirit of ’76*.

Grant Wood, 1891-1942, (U.S.) Midwestern regionalist. *American Gothic, Daughters of Revolution*.

Andrew Wyeth, 1917-2009, (U.S.), regionalist. *Christina’s World*.

Ossip Zadkine, 1890-1967, (Russ.) School of Paris sculptor. *The Destroyed City, Musicians, Christ*.

Business Leaders and Philanthropists of the Past

Giovanni Agnelli, 1921-2003, (It.) industrialist; principal shareholder of Fiat.

Karl Albrecht, 1920-2014, and Theo Albrecht, 1922-2010, (both Ger.) cofounders of Aldi supermarkets.

Paul Allen, 1953-2018, (U.S.) Microsoft cofounder; philanthropist.

Walter Annenberg, 1908-2002, (U.S.) publisher, founder of *TV Guide*, philanthropist.

Elizabeth Arden (F. N. Graham), 1884-1966, (U.S.) Canadian-born founder of cosmetics empire.

Philip D. Armour, 1832-1901, (U.S.) industrialist; streamlined meatpacking.

Brooke Astor, 1902-2007, (U.S.) philanthropist; pres. of Vincent Astor Foundation.

John Jacob Astor, 1763-1848, (U.S.) German-born fur trader, banker, real estate magnate; at death, richest in U.S.

Francis W. Ayer, 1848-1923, (U.S.) ad industry pioneer.
August Belmont, 1816-90, (U.S.) German-born financier.
Liliane Bettencourt, 1922-2017, (Fr.) L'Oreal heiress, philanthropist.
James B. (Diamond Jim) Brady, 1856-1917, (U.S.) financier, philanthropist, legendary bon vivant.
Adolphus Busch, 1839-1913, (U.S.) German-born brewery founder.
Asa Candler, 1851-1929, (U.S.) founded Coca-Cola Co.
Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919, (U.S.) Scottish-born industrialist, philanthropist; founded Carnegie Steel Co.
Tom Carvel, 1908-89, (Gr.-U.S.) founded ice cream chain.
William Colgate, 1783-1857, (Br.-U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded soap-making empire.
Jay Cooke, 1821-1905, (U.S.) financier.
Peter Cooper, 1791-1883, (U.S.) industrialist, inventor, philanthropist; founded Cooper Union college (1859).
Ezra Cornell, 1807-74, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; headed Western Union.
Erastus Corning, 1794-1872, (U.S.) financier; headed New York Central Railroad.
Charles Crocker, 1822-88, (U.S.) railroad builder, financier.
Samuel Cunard, 1787-1865, (Can.) pioneered transatlantic steam navigation.

Marcus Daly, 1841-1900, (U.S.) Irish-born copper magnate.
W. Edwards Deming, 1900-93, (U.S.) quality-control expert who revolutionized Japanese manufacturing.
Walt Disney, 1901-66, (U.S.) pioneer in cinema animation; built entertainment empire.
Herbert H. Dow, 1866-1930, (U.S.) founder of chemical co.
Anthony Drexel, 1826-93, (U.S.) banker, philanthropist, university founder.
James Duke, 1856-1925, (U.S.) founded American Tobacco, Duke Univ.
Eleuthere I. du Pont, 1771-1834, (Fr.-U.S.) gunpowder manufacturer.
Thomas C. Durant, 1820-85, (U.S.) railroad official, financier.
William C. Durant, 1861-1947, (U.S.) industrialist; formed General Motors.
George Eastman, 1854-1932, (U.S.) inventor; manufacturer of photographic equipment.
Marshall Field, 1834-1906, (U.S.) founded Chicago’s largest department store.
Harvey Firestone, 1868-1938, (U.S.) founded tire company.
Avery Fisher, 1906-94, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; founded Fisher Electronics.
Henry M. Flagler, 1830-1913, (U.S.) financier; helped form Standard Oil, developed FL as resort state.
Malcolm Forbes, 1919-90, (U.S.) magazine publisher.

Henry Ford, 1863-1947, (U.S.) automaker; developed first popular low-priced car.
Henry Ford II, 1917-87, (U.S.) headed auto company founded by grandfather.
Henry C. Frick, 1849-1919, (U.S.) steel and coke magnate; had prominent role in development of U.S. Steel.
Jakob Fugger (Jakob the Rich), 1459-1525, (Ger.) headed leading banking, trading house in 16th-cent. Europe.
Alfred C. Fuller, 1885-1973, (U.S.) Canadian-born businessman; founded brush company.
Elbert H. Gary, 1846-1927, (U.S.) chaired board of U.S. Steel, 1903-27.
Jean Paul Getty, 1892-1976, (U.S.) founded oil empire.
Amadeo Giannini, 1870-1949, (U.S.) founded Bank of America.
Stephen Girard, 1750-1831, (U.S.) French-born financier, philanthropist.
Leonard H. Goldenson, 1905-99, (U.S.) turned ABC into major TV network.
Jay Gould, 1836-92, (U.S.) railroad magnate, financier.
Hetty Green, 1834-1916, (U.S.) financier nicknamed “witch of Wall St.”
William Gregg, 1800-67, (U.S.) launched textile industry in the South.
Meyer Guggenheim, 1828-1905, (U.S.) Swiss-born merchant, philanthropist; built merchandising, mining empires.

Armand Hammer, 1898-1990, (U.S.) headed Occidental Petroleum.
Elliot Handler, 1916-2011, (U.S.) cofounder of Mattel; introduced the Barbie doll.
Edward H. Harriman, 1848-1909, (U.S.) railroad financier; headed Union Pacific.
Hugh Hefner, 1926-2017, (U.S.) founded Playboy Enterprises.
Henry J. Heinz, 1844-1919, (U.S.) founded food empire.
Harry, 1909-97, and **Leona Helmsley**, 1920-2007, (both U.S.) real estate magnates, philanthropists.
Milton Snavely Hershey, 1857-1945, (U.S.) chocolate co. founder, philanthropist.
James J. Hill, 1838-1916, (U.S.) Canadian-born railroad magnate, financier; founded Great Northern Railway.
Conrad N. Hilton, 1888-1979, (U.S.) hotel chain founder.
Howard Hughes, 1905-76, (U.S.) industrialist, aviator, filmmaker.
H. L. Hunt, 1889-1974, (U.S.) oil magnate.
Collis P. Huntington, 1821-1900, (U.S.) railroad magnate.
Henry E. Huntington, 1850-1927, (U.S.) railroad builder, philanthropist.
Lee Iacocca, 1924-2019, (U.S.) auto executive (Ford, Chrysler).
Walter L. Jacobs, 1898-1985, (U.S.) founder of the first rental car agency.
Steve Jobs, 1955-2011, (U.S.) Apple cofounder and exec.; Pixar exec.

Howard Johnson, 1896-1972, (U.S.) founded restaurants.
John H. Johnson, 1918-2005, (U.S.) publisher of *Ebony* and *Jet*.
Samuel Curtis Johnson, 1928-2004, (U.S.) headed S.C. Johnson & Sons.
Henry J. Kaiser, 1882-1967, (U.S.) industrialist; built empire in steel, aluminum.
Ingvar Kamprad, 1926-2018, (Swed.) Ikea founder.
Minor C. Keith, 1848-1929, (U.S.) railroad magnate; founded United Fruit Co.
Will K. Kellogg, 1860-1951, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded breakfast food co.
Kirk Kerkorian, 1917-2015, (U.S.) private equity magnate; real estate developer.
Richard King, 1825-85, (U.S.) cattle farmer; founded King Ranch in Texas.
John W. Kluge, 1914-2010, (Ger.-U.S.) Metromedia chair; philanthropist.
William S. Knudsen, 1879-1948, (U.S.) Danish-born auto industry executive.
David Koch, 1940-2019, (U.S.) businessman, chemical engineer, political activist.
Samuel H. Kress, 1863-1955, (U.S.) businessman, art collector, philanthropist; founded “dime store” chain.
Ray A. Kroc, 1902-84, (U.S.) oversaw vast expansion of McDonald’s.
Alfred Krupp, 1812-87, (Ger.) armaments magnate.
Estée Lauder, 1908-2004, (U.S.) cofounder of Estée Lauder companies.

Kenneth L. Lay, 1942-2006, (U.S.), former CEO of Enron; indicted on fraud charges.
William Levitt, 1907-94, (U.S.) industrialist; “suburb maker.”
Thomas Lipton, 1850-1931, (Scot.) merchant; tea empire.
James McGill, 1744-1813, (Scot.-Can.) funded Montréal’s McGill Univ.
Andrew W. Mellon, 1855-1937, (U.S.) financier, industrialist, philanthropist.
Charles E. Merrill, 1885-1956, (U.S.) financier; developed firm of Merrill Lynch.
J(ohn) P(ierpont) Morgan, 1837-1913, (U.S.) most powerful figure in finance and industry at turn of 20th cent.
Akio Morita, 1921-99, (Jpn.) cofounded Sony Corp.
Malcolm Muir, 1885-1979, (U.S.) created *Business Week*; led *Newsweek*, 1937-61.
Roy Neuberger, 1903-2010, (U.S.) financier, art patron.
Samuel Newhouse, 1895-1979, (U.S.) publishing and broadcasting magnate.
Jean Nidetch, 1923-2015, (U.S.) Weight Watchers cofounder.
Aristotle Onassis, 1906-75, (Gr.) shipping magnate.
William S. Paley, 1901-90, (U.S.) built CBS communications empire.
Frederick D. Patterson, 1901-88, (U.S.) founder of United Negro College Fund, 1944.
George Peabody, 1795-1869, (U.S.) merchant, financier, philanthropist.

James C. Penney, 1875-1971, (U.S.) businessman; developed department store.
Frank Perdue, 1920-2005, (U.S.) founder of Perdue Farms, chicken-processing co.
Ross Perot, 1930-2019, (U.S.) computer services pioneer, philanthropist; 2-time pres. candidate (Ind.)
William C. Procter, 1862-1934, (U.S.) headed soap co.
Sumner Redstone, 1923-2020, (U.S.) National Amusements owner, incl. subsidiaries Viacom, CBS.
David Rockefeller, 1915-2017, (U.S.) banker, philanthropist.
John D. Rockefeller, 1839-1937, (U.S.) industrialist; established Standard Oil.
John D. Rockefeller Jr., 1874-1960, (U.S.) philanthropist; provided land for UN.
Laurance S. Rockefeller, 1910-2004, (U.S.) philanthropist, conservationist.
Meyer A. Rothschild, 1743-1812, (Ger.) founded international banking house.
Thomas Fortune Ryan, 1851-1928, (U.S.) financier; a founder of American Tobacco.
Edmond J. Safra, 1932-99, (U.S.) banker.
David Sarnoff, 1891-1971, (U.S.) broadcasting pioneer; established first radio network, NBC.
Richard Sears, 1863-1914, (U.S.) founded mail-order co.
Werner von Siemens, 1816-92, (Ger.) industrialist, inventor.

Alfred P. Sloan, 1875-1966, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; headed GM.
A. Leland Stanford, 1824-93, (U.S.) railroad official, philanthropist; founded university.
Frank Stanton, 1908-2006, (U.S.) president of CBS network, 1946-71.
Nathan Straus, 1848-1931, (U.S.) German-born merchant, philanthropist; headed Macy's dept. stores.
Levi Strauss, c. 1829-1902, (U.S.) pants manufacturer.
Clement Studebaker, 1831-1901, (U.S.) wagon, carriage maker.
Gustavus Swift, 1839-1903, (U.S.) pioneer meatpacker.
Gerard Swope, 1872-1957, (U.S.) industrialist, economist; headed General Electric.
Dave Thomas, 1932-2002, (U.S.) Wendy's restaurant chain founder.
James Walter Thompson, 1847-1928, (U.S.) ad exec., founder of ad agency.
Alice Tully, 1902-93, (U.S.) arts patron.
Theodore N. Vail, 1845-1920, (U.S.) organized Bell Telephone, led AT&T.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1794-1877, (U.S.) financier; established steamship, railroad empires.
Lillian Vernon, 1927-2015, (Ger.-U.S.) catalog merchant, philanthropist.
Henry Villard, 1835-1900, (U.S.) German-born railroad executive, financier.
Charles R. Walgreen, 1873-1939, (U.S.) founded drugstore chain.

Madame C. J. Walker, 1867-1919, (U.S.) African American hair care entrepreneur, philanthropist.
DeWitt, 1889-1981, and **Lila Wallace**, 1889-1984, (both U.S.) cofounders of *Reader's Digest* magazine.
Sam Walton, 1918-92, (U.S.) Walmart founder.
John Wanamaker, 1838-1922, (U.S.) department-store merchandising pioneer.
Aaron Montgomery Ward, 1843-1913, (U.S.) established first mail-order firm.
Thomas J. Watson, 1874-1956, (U.S.) IBM head, 1914-56.
Jack Welch, 1935-2020, (U.S.) General Electric CEO.
George Westinghouse, 1846-1914, (U.S) inventor, manufacturer; organized Westinghouse Electric Co., 1886.
John Hay Whitney, 1905-82, (U.S.) publisher, sportsman, philanthropist.
Chuck Williams, 1915-2015, (U.S.) Williams-Sonoma founder.
Charles E. Wilson, 1890-1961, (U.S.) auto exec., public official.
Frank W. Woolworth, 1852-1919, (U.S.) created five-and-dime chain.
William Wrigley Jr., 1861-1932, (U.S.) founded Wrigley chewing gum co.

American Cartoonists

Reviewed by Lucy Shelton Caswell, Professor and Curator, Cartoon Research Library, Ohio State University.

Scott Adams, b 1957, Dilbert.
Charles Addams, 1912-88, macabre cartoons.
Brad Anderson, 1924-2015, Marmaduke.
Sergio Aragonés, b 1937, (Span.-Mex.) *Mad* magazine.
Peter Arno, 1904-68, *The New Yorker*.
Tex Avery, 1908-80, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig.
George Baker, 1915-75, The Sad Sack.
Carl Barks, 1901-2000, Donald Duck comic books.
Alison Bechdel, b 1960, graphic novelist.
C. C. Beck, 1910-89, Captain Marvel.
Dave Berg, 1920-2002, *Mad* magazine.
Jim Berry, 1932-2015, Berry's World.
Herb Block (Herblock), 1909-2001, political cartoonist.
George Booth, b 1926, *The New Yorker*.
Loren Bouchard, b 1969, Bob's Burgers.
Berkeley Breathed, b 1957, Bloom County.
Dik Browne, 1917-89, Hi & Lois, Hagar the Horrible.
Marjorie Buell, 1904-93, Little Lulu.
Ernie Bushmiller, 1905-82, Nancy.
Milton Caniff, 1907-88, Terry & the Pirates, Steve Canyon.
Al Capp, 1909-79, Li'l Abner.
Roz Chast, b 1954, *The New Yorker*.
Gene Colan, 1926-2011, *Daredevil*.
Paul Conrad, 1924-2010, political cartoonist.
Roy Crane, 1901-77, Captain Easy, Buz Sawyer.
R(obert) Crumb, b 1943, underground cartoonist.
Shamus Culhane, 1908-96, animator.

Jay N. “Ding” Darling, 1876-1962, political cartoonist.
Jack Davis, 1924-2016, *Mad* magazine.
Jim Davis, b 1945, Garfield.
Billy DeBeck, 1890-1942, Barney Google.
Rudolph Dirks, 1877-1968, The Katzenjammer Kids.
Walt Disney, 1901-66, produced animated cartoons; Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck.
Steve Ditko, 1927-2018, Spider-Man.
Mort Drucker, 1929-2020, *Mad* magazine.
Will Eisner, 1917-2005, The Spirit.
Jules Feiffer, b 1929, political cartoonist.
Bud Fisher, 1885-1954, Mutt & Jeff.
Ham Fisher, 1900-55, Joe Palooka.
Max Fleischer, 1883-1972, Betty Boop.
Hal Foster, 1892-1982, Tarzan, Prince Valiant.
Fontaine Fox, 1884-1964, Toonerville Folks.
Isadore “Friz” Freleng, 1905-95, animator; Yosemite Sam, Porky Pig, Sylvester and Tweety Bird.
Rube Goldberg, 1883-1970, Boob McNutt.
Chester Gould, 1900-85, Dick Tracy.
Harold Gray, 1894-1968, Little Orphan Annie.
Matt Groening, b 1954, Life in Hell, The Simpsons.
Cathy Guisewite, b 1950, Cathy.
Bill Hanna, 1910-2001, and **Joe Barbera**, 1911-2006, animators; Tom & Jerry, Yogi Bear, Flintstones.
Oliver Harrington, 1912-95, Bootsie.
Johnny Hart, 1931-2007, B.C., Wizard of Id.

Alfred Harvey, 1913-94, created Casper the Friendly Ghost.
Jimmy Hatlo, 1898-1963, Little Iodine.
John Held Jr., 1889-1958, Jazz Age.
George Herriman, 1881-1944, Krazy Kat.
Harry Hershfield, 1885-1974, Abie the Agent.
Stephen Hillenburg, 1961-2018, SpongeBob SquarePants.
Al Hirschfeld, 1903-2003, *NY Times* theater caricaturist.
Burne Hogarth, 1911-96, Tarzan.
Helen Hokinson, 1900-49, *The New Yorker*.
Nicole Hollander, b 1939, Sylvia.
Al Jaffee, b 1921, Mad magazine.
Lynn Johnston, b 1947, (Can.) For Better or For Worse.
Oliver Johnston, 1912-2008, Disney animator.
Chuck Jones, 1912-2002, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig; created Road Runner, Wile E. Coyote.
Mike Judge, b 1962, Beavis and Butt-Head, King of the Hill.
Bob Kane, 1916-98, Batman.
Bil Keane, 1922-2011, The Family Circus.
Walt Kelly, 1913-73, Pogo.
Hank Ketcham, 1920-2001, Dennis the Menace.
Ted Key, 1912-2008, Hazel.
Frank King, 1883-1969, Gasoline Alley.
Jack Kirby, 1917-94, Fantastic Four, The Incredible Hulk.
Rollin Kirby, 1875-1952, political cartoonist.
B(ernard) Kliban, 1935-90, cat books.
Edward Koren, b 1935, *The New Yorker*.

John Kricfalusi, b 1955, Ren & Stimpy.
Joe Kubert, 1926-2012, Sgt. Rock.
Harvey Kurtzman, 1921-93, *Mad* magazine.
Walter Lantz, 1900-94, Woody Woodpecker.
Gary Larson, b 1950, The Far Side.
Mell Lazarus, 1927-2016, Momma.
Stan Lee, 1922-2018, Marvel Comics.
David Levine, 1926-2009, *NY Review of Books* caricatures.
Seth MacFarlane, b 1973, Family Guy.
Jeff MacNelly, 1947-2000, political cartoonist; Shoe.
Doug Marlette, 1949-2007, political cartoonist; Kudzu.
Don Martin, 1931-2000, *Mad* magazine.
Bill Mauldin, 1921-2003, political cartoonist.
Winsor McCay, 1872-1934, Little Nemo.
John T. McCutcheon, 1870-1949, political cartoonist.
Patrick McDonnell, b 1956, Mutts.
Dwayne McDuffie, 1962-2011, *Justice League*.
Aaron McGruder, b 1974, The Boondocks.
George McManus, 1884-1954, Bringing Up Father.
Dale Messick, 1906-2005, Brenda Starr.
Wiley Miller, b 1951, Non Sequitur.
Norman Mingo, 1896-1980, Alfred E. Neuman.
Bob Montana, 1920-75, Archie.
Dick Moores, 1909-86, Gasoline Alley.
Willard Mullin, 1902-78, sports cartoonist; Dodgers' "Brooklyn Bum," "Mets Kid."
Randall Munroe, b 1984, xkcd.
Russell Myers, b 1938, Broom Hilda.

Thomas Nast, 1840-1902, political cartoonist; Republican elephant, Democratic donkey.
Pat Oliphant, b 1935, political cartoonist.
Frederick Burr Opper, 1857-1937, Happy Hooligan.
Richard Outcault, 1863-1928, Yellow Kid, Buster Brown.
Brant Parker, 1920-2007, Wizard of Id.
Trey Parker, b 1969, South Park co-creator.
Harvey Pekar, 1939-2010, American Splendor.
Mike Peters, b 1943, Mother Goose & Grimm.
George Price, 1901-95, *The New Yorker*.
Antonio Prohias, 1921-98, Spy vs. Spy.
Alex Raymond, 1909-56, Flash Gordon, Jungle Jim.
Forrest (Bud) Sagendorf, 1915-94, Popeye.
Art Sansom, 1920-91, The Born Loser.
Charles Schulz, 1922-2000, Peanuts.
Elzie C. Segar, 1894-1938, Popeye.
Marie Severin, 1929-2018, Marvel Comics.
Joe Shuster, 1914-92, and **Jerry Siegel**, 1914-96, Superman.
Sidney Smith, 1887-1935, The Gumps.
Otto Soglow, 1900-75, Little King.
Art Spiegelman, b 1948, Raw, Maus.
William Steig, 1907-2003, *The New Yorker*.
Matt Stone, b 1971, South Park co-creator.
James Swinnerton, 1875-1974, Little Jimmy, Canyon Kiddies.
Paul Szep, b 1941, political cartoonist.
Paul Terry, 1887-1971, animator of Mighty Mouse.
Bob Thaves, 1924-2006, Frank and Ernest.
James Thurber, 1894-61, *The New Yorker*.

Garry Trudeau, b 1948, Doonesbury.
Jim Unger, 1937-2012, Herman.
Mort Walker, 1923-2018, Beetle Bailey.
Bill Watterson, b 1958, Calvin and Hobbes.
Russ Westover, 1887-1966, Tillie the Toiler.
Signe Wilkinson, b 1950, political cartoonist.
Frank Willard, 1893-1958, Moon Mullins.
J. R. Williams, 1888-1957, The Willets Family, Out Our Way.
Gahan Wilson, 1930-2019, *The New Yorker*.
Tom Wilson, 1931-2011, Ziggy.
Art Young, 1866-1943, political cartoonist.
Chic Young, 1901-73, Blondie.

Economists, Educators, Historians, and Social Scientists of the Past

For psychologists, see Scientists of the Past.

Brooks Adams, 1848-1927, (U.S.) historian, political theoretician; *The Law of Civilization and Decay*.
Henry Adams, 1838-1918, (U.S.) historian, autobiographer; *The Education of Henry Adams*.
Stephen Ambrose, 1936-2002, (U.S.) historian; *Eisenhower*.
Hannah Arendt, 1906-75, (Ger.) political philosopher; *The Origins of Totalitarianism*.
Francis Bacon, 1561-1626, (Eng.) philosopher, essayist, statesman; championed observation and induction.
George Bancroft, 1800-91, (U.S.) historian; 10-volume *History of the United States*.

Jack Barbash, 1910-94, (U.S.) labor economist; helped create the AFL-CIO.
Henry Barnard, 1811-1900, (U.S.) public school reformer.
Charles A. Beard, 1874-1948, (U.S.) historian; *The Economic Basis of Politics*.
(St.) Bede (the Venerable), c. 673-735, (Br.) scholar, historian; *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.
Daniel Bell, 1919-2011, (U.S.) sociologist; *The End of Ideology*.
Ruth Benedict, 1887-1948, (U.S.) anthropologist; studied Indian tribes of the Southwest.
Isaiah Berlin, 1909-97, (Br.) philosopher, historian; *The Age of Enlightenment*.
Leonard Bloomfield, 1887-1949, (U.S.) linguist; *Language*.
Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (U.S.) German-born anthropologist; studied American Indians.
Van Wyck Brooks, 1886-1963, (U.S.) historian; critic of New England culture, especially literature.
Edmund Burke, 1729-97, (Ire.) British parliamentarian and political philosopher; *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.
James MacGregor Burns, 1918-2014, (U.S.) historian, political scientist.
Nicholas Murray Butler, 1862-1947, (U.S.) educator; headed Columbia Univ., 1902-45; 1931 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Joseph Campbell, 1904-87, (U.S.) author, editor, teacher; wrote books on mythology, folklore.

Thomas Carlyle, 1795-1881, (Scot.) historian, critic; *Sartor Resartus, Past and Present, The French Revolution*.

(Charles) Bruce Catton, 1899-1978, (U.S.) historian; *A Stillness at Appomattox*.

Edward Channing, 1856-1931, (U.S.) historian; 6-volume *History of the United States*.

Henry Steele Commager, 1902-98, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Growth of the American Republic*.

John R. Commons, 1862-1945, (U.S.) economist, labor historian; *Legal Foundations of Capitalism*.

James B. Conant, 1893-1978, (U.S.) educator, diplomat; *The American High School Today*.

Benedetto Croce, 1866-1952, (It.) philosopher, statesman, historian; *Philosophy of the Spirit*.

Bernard A. De Voto, 1897-1955, (U.S.) historian; wrote trilogy on American West, edited Mark Twain manuscripts.

Melvil Dewey, 1851-1931, (U.S.) devised decimal system of library-book classification.

Donald Herbert Donald, 1920-2009, (U.S.) Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War and Lincoln historian.

St. Clair Drake, 1911-90, (U.S.) sociologist, Black studies pioneer; *Black Metropolis* (1945), with Horace R. Cayton.

W(illiam) E(dward) B(urghardt) Du Bois, 1868-1963, (U.S.) historian, sociologist; NAACP founder, 1909.

Will(iam), 1885-1981, (U.S.) and **Ariel Durant**, 1898-1981, (Ukraine) historians; *The Story of Civilization*.

Emile Durkheim, 1858-1917, (Fr.) a founder of modern sociology; *The Rules of Sociological Method*.

Charles Eliot, 1834-1926, (U.S.) educator, Harvard president.

Friedrich Engels, 1820-95, (Ger.) political writer; with Karl Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto*.

Irving Fisher, 1867-1947, (U.S.) economist; contributed to the development of modern monetary theory.

John Fiske, 1842-1901, (U.S.) historian and lecturer; popularized Darwinian theory of evolution.

Charles Fourier, 1772-1837, (Fr.) utopian socialist.

John Hope Franklin, 1915-2009, (U.S.) historian; *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*.

James George Frazer, 1854-1941, (Br.) anthropologist; studied myth in religion; *The Golden Bough*.

Milton Friedman, 1912-2006, (U.S.) economist; advocate for free markets.

Paul Fussell, 1924-2012, (U.S.) literary historian; *The Great War and Modern Memory*.

John Kenneth Galbraith, 1908-2006, (Can.-U.S.) economist, author, professor, former amb. to India.

Peter Gay, 1923-2015, (Ger.-U.S.) cultural historian; *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation*.

Giovanni Gentile, 1875-1944, (It.) philosopher, educator; reformed Italian educational system.

Henry George, 1839-97, (U.S.) economist, reformer; led single-tax movement.

Edward Gibbon, 1737-94, (Br.) historian; *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

Andrew Greeley, 1928-2013, (U.S.) Rom. Cath. priest; sociologist.

Francesco Guicciardini, 1483-1540, (It.) historian; *Storia d'Italia*, principal historical work of the 16th cent.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.

Richard Hofstadter, 1916-70, (U.S.) historian; *The Age of Reform*.

Charles Hamilton Houston, 1895-1950, (U.S.) African-American lawyer, Howard Univ. instructor; champion of minority rights.

Samuel Huntington, 1927-2008, (U.S.), political scientist, Harvard University professor; *The Clash of Civilizations*.

Alfred Kahn, 1917-2010, (U.S.) economist; deregulated the U.S. airline industry.

John Keegan, 1934-2012, (Br.) war historian; *The Face of Battle*.

George F. Kennan, 1904-2005, (U.S.) diplomat, historian; main architect of U.S. Cold War "containment" strategy.

John Maynard Keynes, 1883-1946, (Br.) economist; principal advocate of deficit spending.

Alfred Kinsey, 1894-1956, (U.S.) zoologist; pioneering human sex researcher.

Russell Kirk, 1918-94, (U.S.), social philosopher; *The Conservative Mind*.
Alfred L. Kroeber, 1876-1960, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; studied Indians of North and South America.
Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, 1926-2004, (Switz.) psychiatrist, author; *On Death and Dying*.
Christopher Lasch, 1932-94, (U.S.) social critic, historian; *The Culture of Narcissism*.
James L. Laughlin, 1850-1933, (U.S.) economist; helped establish Federal Reserve System.
Margaret Leech, 1893-1974, (U.S.) historian; *Reveille in Washington, 1860-1865*.
Lucien Lévy-Bruhl, 1857-1939, (Fr.) philosopher; studied the psychology of primitive societies; *Primitive Mentality*.
John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Two Treatises of Government*.
Thomas B. Macaulay, 1800-59, (Br.) historian, statesman.
Niccolò Machiavelli, 1469-1527, (It.) writer, statesman; *The Prince*.
Bronislaw Malinowski, 1884-1942, (Pol.) considered the father of social anthropology.
Thomas R. Malthus, 1766-1834, (Br.) economist; *Essay on the Principle of Population*.
Horace Mann, 1796-1859, (U.S.) pioneered modern public school system.
Karl Mannheim, 1893-1947, (Hung.) sociologist, historian; *Ideology and Utopia*.
Harriet Martineau, 1802-76, (Eng.) writer, feminist; *Society in America*.

Karl Marx, 1818-83, (Ger.) political theorist, proponent of Communism; *Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital*.

Benjamin Mays, 1895-1984, (U.S.) minister, educator, civil rights leader; headed Morehouse College, 1940-67.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) political philosopher.

David McCullough, 1933-2022, (U.S.) historian; *John Adams*.

William H. McGuffey, 1800-73, (U.S.) his *Reader* was a mainstay of 19th-cent. U.S. public education.

George H. Mead, 1863-1931, (U.S.) philosopher, social psychologist.

Margaret Mead, 1901-78, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; popularized field; *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

Alexander Meiklejohn, 1872-1964, (U.S.) Br.-born educator; championed academic freedom and experimental curricula.

James Mill, 1773-1836, (Scot.) philosopher, historian, economist; a proponent of utilitarianism.

John Stuart Mill, 1806-73, (Eng.) philosopher, economist; *Utilitarianism*. Eldest son of James Mill.

Perry G. Miller, 1905-63, (U.S.) historian; interpreted 17th-cent. New England.

Theodor Mommsen, 1817-1903, (Ger.) historian; *The History of Rome*.

Ashley Montagu, 1905-99, (Eng.) anthropologist; *The Natural Superiority of Women*.

Charles-Louis Montesquieu, 1689-1755, (Fr.) social philosopher; *The Spirit of Laws*.
Maria Montessori, 1870-1952, (It.) educator, physician; started Montessori method of student self-motivation.
Samuel Eliot Morison, 1887-1976, (U.S.) historian; chronicled voyages of early explorers.
Edmund Morris, 1940-2019, (Br.-U.S.) historian, presidential biographer (T. Roosevelt, Reagan).
Lewis Mumford, 1895-1990, (U.S.) sociologist, critic; *The Culture of Cities*.
Gunnar Myrdal, 1898-1987, (Swed.) economist, social scientist; *Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations*.
Allan Nevins, 1890-1971, (U.S.) historian, biographer; *The Ordeal of the Union*.
José Ortega y Gasset, 1883-1955, (Sp.) philosopher; advocated control by elite; *The Revolt of the Masses*.
Elinor Ostrom, 1933-2012, (U.S.) political economist.
Robert Owen, 1771-1858, (Br.) political philosopher, reformer; pioneer in cooperative movement.
Thomas Paine, 1737-1809, (Br.-U.S.) political theorist, writer; *Common Sense*.
Vilfredo Pareto, 1848-1923, (It.) economist, sociologist.
Francis Parkman, 1823-93, (U.S.) historian; *France and England in North America*.
Elizabeth P. Peabody, 1804-94, (U.S.) education pioneer; founded first kindergarten in U.S., 1860.

William Prescott, 1796-1859, (U.S.) early American historian; *The Conquest of Peru*.

Pierre Joseph Proudhon, 1809-65, (Fr.) social theorist; father of anarchism; *The Philosophy of Property*.

François Quesnay, 1694-1774, (Fr.) economic theorist.

Robert V. Remini, 1921-2013, (U.S.) historian; *The Life of Andrew Jackson*.

David Ricardo, 1772-1823, (Br.) economic theorist; advocated free international trade.

David Riesman, 1909-2002, (U.S.) sociologist; co-author, *The Lonely Crowd*.

Jacqueline de Romilly, 1913-2010, (Fr.) scholar of Greek civilization and language.

Theodore Roszak, 1933-2011, (U.S.) historian; *The Making of a Counter Culture*.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-78, (Fr.) social philosopher; the father of romantic sensibility; *Confessions*.

Paul Samuelson, 1915-2009, (U.S.) economist, famed for modern mathematical approach to economics.

Edward Sapir, 1884-1939, (Ger.-U.S.) anthropologist; studied ethnology and linguistics of American Indian groups.

Ferdinand de Saussure, 1857-1913, (Switz.) a founder of modern linguistics.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., 1917-2007, (U.S.) historian, author; *The Imperial Presidency*.

Joseph Schumpeter, 1883-1950, (Czech.-U.S.) economist, sociologist.

Elizabeth Seton, 1774-1821, (U.S.) nun; established parochial school education in U.S., first native-born American saint.

Georg Simmel, 1858-1918, (Ger.) sociologist, philosopher; helped establish German sociology.

Robert Sklar, 1936-2011, (U.S.) film scholar.

Adam Smith, 1723-90, (Br.) economist; advocated laissez-faire economy, free trade; *The Wealth of Nations*.

Jared Sparks, 1789-1866, (U.S.) historian, educator, editor; *The Library of American Biography*.

Oswald Spengler, 1880-1936, (Ger.) philosopher, historian; *The Decline of the West*.

Leo Steinberg, 1920-2011, (Russ.-U.S.) art historian.

William G. Sumner, 1840-1910, (U.S.) social scientist, economist; laissez-faire economy, Social Darwinism.

Hippolyte Taine, 1828-93, (Fr.) historian, basis of naturalistic school; *The Origins of Contemporary France*.

A(lan) J(ohn) P(ercivale) Taylor, 1906-90, (Br.) historian; *The Origins of the Second World War*.

Nikolaas Tinbergen, 1907-88, (Neth.-Br.) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.

Alexis de Tocqueville, 1805-59, (Fr.) political scientist, historian; *Democracy in America*.

Francis E. Townsend, 1867-1960, (U.S.) led old-age pension movement, 1933.

Arnold Toynbee, 1889-1975, (Br.) historian; *A Study of History*, sweeping analysis of hist. of

civilizations.

George Trevelyan, 1876-1962, (Br.) historian, statesman; favored “literary” over “scientific” history; *History of England*.

Henri Troyat, 1911-2007, (Russ.-Fr.), biographies of major figures in Russian history.

Frederick J. Turner, 1861-1932, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Frontier in American History*.

Thorstein B. Veblen, 1857-1929, (U.S.) economist, social philosopher; *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

Giovanni Vico, 1668-1744, (It.) historian, biographer; regarded by many as first modern historian; *New Science*.

Izaak Walton, 1593-1683, (Eng.) biographer; political-philosophical study of fishing, *The Compleat Angler*.

Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915, (U.S.) founder, 1881, and first pres. of Tuskegee Institute; *Up From Slavery*.

Sidney J., 1859-1947, and **Beatrice Webb**, 1858-1943, (both Br.) leading figures in Fabian Society and Labor Party.

Max Weber, 1864-1920, (Ger.) sociologist; *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.

Walter White, 1893-1955, (U.S.) exec. sec., NAACP, 1931-55.

Roy Wilkins, 1901-81, (U.S.) exec. director, NAACP, 1955-77.

Emma Hart Willard, 1787-1870, (U.S.) pioneered higher education for women.

James Q. Wilson, 1931-2012, (U.S.) political scientist; co-authored broken windows theory.
Carter G. Woodson, 1875-1950, (U.S.) historian; founded Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History.
C. Vann Woodward, 1908-99, (U.S.) historian; *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*.
Howard Zinn, 1922-2010, (U.S.) historian; *A People's History of the United States*.

American Journalists of the Past

Reviewed by Dean Mills, Dean, Missouri School of Journalism.

See also Business Leaders and Philanthropists, American Cartoonists, and Writers of the Past.

Franklin P. Adams (F.P.A.), 1881-1960, humorist; wrote column "The Conning Tower."
Roger Ailes, 1940-2017, Fox News cofounder and CEO.
Joseph W. Alsop, 1910-89, and **Stewart Alsop**, 1914-74, Washington-based political analysts, columnists.
Jack Anderson, 1922-2006, muckraking Washington, DC, syndicated columnist.
Roger Angell, 1920-2022, *New Yorker* fiction editor; sports essayist.
Brooks Atkinson, 1894-1984, theater critic.
Robert L. Bartley, 1937-2003, editorial-page editor for *Wall Street Journal*.
Jessie Tarbox Beals, 1870-1942, photojournalist.

James Gordon Bennett, 1795-1872, editor and publisher; founded *NY Herald*.

James Gordon Bennett Jr., 1841-1918, succeeded father, financed expeditions, founded afternoon paper.

Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane), 1864?-1922, pioneer woman journalist, investigative reporter; noted for series on trip around the world.

Elias Boudinot, c. 1803-39, founding editor of first Native American newspaper in U.S., *Cherokee Phoenix* (1828-34).

Benjamin Bradlee, 1921-2014, *Washington Post* exec. editor.

Ed Bradley, 1941-2006, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*).

Andrew Breitbart, 1969-2012, conservative commentator and blogger.

Jimmy Breslin, 1928-2017, *NY Daily News* columnist.

David Brinkley, 1920-2003, co-anchor of NBC's *Huntley-Brinkley Report*, host of ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley*.

Arthur Brisbane, 1864-1936, editor; helped introduce "yellow journalism" with sensational, simply written articles.

David Broder, 1929-2011, political journalist for Washington Post.

Joyce Brothers, 1927-2013, psychologist, columnist.

Heywood Broun, 1888-1939, author, columnist; founded American Newspaper Guild.

Helen Gurley Brown, 1922-2012, author; editor-in-chief of *Cosmopolitan* magazine (1965-97).

Art Buchwald, 1925-2007, journalist, humorist, syndicated columnist.
William F. Buckley Jr., 1925-2008, columnist and commentator; founder of *National Review*.
Herb Caen, 1916-97, longtime columnist for *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Examiner*.
John Campbell, 1653-1728, published *Boston News-Letter*, first continuing newspaper in the American colonies.
Jimmy Cannon, 1909-73, syndicated sports columnist.
John Chancellor, 1927-96, NBC reporter, anchor.
Harry Chandler, 1864-1944, *L.A. Times* publisher (1917-41).
Otis Chandler, 1928-2006, *Los Angeles Times* publisher (1960-80).
Marquis Childs, 1903-90, reporter and columnist for *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and United Feature syndicate.
Craig Claiborne, 1920-2000, *NY Times* food editor and critic; key in internationalizing American tastes.
Alexander Cockburn, 1941-2012, left-wing journalist.
Charles Collingwood, 1917-85, CBS news correspondent.
Alistair Cooke, 1908-2004, Brit. journalist, TV narrator; naturalized American citizen, “Letter From America” series.
Howard Cosell, 1920-95, TV and radio sportscaster.
Gardner Cowles, 1861-1946, founded newspaper chain.

Judith Crist, 1922-2012, film critic.
Walter Cronkite, 1916-2009, CBS evening news anchor, TV journalist.
Evelyn Cunningham, 1916-2010, African-American civil rights reporter.
Cyrus Curtis, 1850-1933, publisher of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman*.
John Charles Daly, 1914-91, war correspondent, TV journalist; Voice of America head.
Charles Anderson Dana, 1819-97, editor, publisher; made *NY Sun* famous for its news reporting.
Elmer (Holmes) Davis, 1890-1958, *NY Times* editorial writer, radio commentator.
Richard Harding Davis, 1864-1916, war correspondent, travel writer, fiction writer.
Benjamin Day, 1810-89, published *NY Sun* beginning in 1833, introducing penny press to the U.S.
Dorothy Dix (Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer), 1861-1951, reporter; pioneer of the advice column genre.
Finley Peter Dunne, 1867-1936, humorist, social critic; wrote "Mr. Dooley" columns.
Roger Ebert, 1942-2013, film critic.
Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, founded Christian Science movement and *Christian Science Monitor*.
Rowland Evans Jr., 1921-2001, Washington columnist.
Fanny Fern (Sara Willis Parton), 1811-72, newspaper columnist, author.

Marshall Field III, 1893-1956, retail magnate; *Chicago Sun* founder.
Doris Fleeson, 1901-70, war correspondent, columnist.
Benjamin Franklin, 1706-90, publisher of *Poor Richard's Almanack*.
James Franklin, 1697-1735, printer, pioneer journalist; publisher of *New England Courant* and *Rhode Island Gazette*.
Fred W. Friendly, 1915-98, radio, TV reporter, producer, executive; collaborator with Edward R. Murrow.
Margaret Fuller, 1810-50, social reformer, transcendentalist, critic and foreign correspondent for *NY Tribune*.
Frank E. Gannett, 1876-1957, founded newspaper chain.
Mary Ellen Garber, 1916-2008, sports journalist.
William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, abolitionist; publisher of *The Liberator*.
Jack Germond, 1928-2013, political reporter.
Edwin Lawrence Godkin, 1831-1902, founder of *The Nation*, editor of *NY Evening Post*.
Katharine Graham, 1917-2001, *Washington Post* publisher.
Sheilah Graham, 1904-89, Hollywood gossip columnist.
Horace Greeley, 1811-72, editor, politician; founded *NY Tribune*.
Meg Greenfield, 1930-99, *Newsweek* columnist, *Washington Post* editorial page editor.

Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, longtime editor of *National Geographic* magazine.
John Gunther, 1901-70, *Chicago Daily News* foreign correspondent, author.
David Halberstam, 1934-2007, journalist, sports reporter, author; *The Best and the Brightest, Summer of ’49*.
Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, 1788-1879, first female magazine editor; *Ladies’ Magazine*, later *Godey’s Lady’s Book*.
Pete Hamill, 1935-2020, NY tabloid journalist.
Paul Harvey, 1918-2009, radio broadcaster and commentator.
William Randolph Hearst, 1863-1951, founder of Hearst newspaper chain, one of the pioneers of yellow journalism.
Gabriel Heatter, 1890-1972, radio commentator.
John Hersey, 1914-98, foreign correspondent for *Time, Life*, and *The New Yorker*; author.
Marguerite Higgins, 1920-66, reporter, war correspondent.
Christopher Hitchens, 1949-2011, columnist and literary critic.
Hedda Hopper, 1885-1966, Hollywood gossip columnist.
Tony Horwitz, 1958-2019, author and journalist.
Roy Howard, 1883-1964, editor, executive; Scripps-Howard papers and United Press (later United Press International).
Chet (Chester Robert) Huntley, 1911-74, co-anchor of NBC’s *Huntley-Brinkley Report*.

Ada Louise Huxtable, 1921-2013, architecture critic.
Gwen Ifill, 1955-2016, TV journalist.
Ralph Ingersoll, 1900-85, editor; *Fortune, Time, Life* exec.
Molly Ivins, 1944-2007, author, syndicated political columnist.
Peter Jennings, 1938-2005, ABC correspondent, anchor.
Pauline Kael, 1919-2001, film critic.
H. V. (Hans von) Kaltenborn, 1878-1965, radio commentator, reporter.
Murray Kempton, 1917-97, reporter, columnist for magazines and newspapers, including *NY Post*.
Dorothy Kilgallen, 1913-65, crime reporter, columnist.
James J. Kilpatrick, 1920-2010, political columnist, author and television personality.
John S. Knight, 1894-1981, editor, publisher; founded Knight newspaper group, which merged into Knight-Ridder.
Joseph Kraft, 1942-86, foreign policy columnist.
Irving Kristol, 1920-2009, columnist, commentator.
Arthur Krock, 1886-1974, *NY Times* political writer, Washington bureau chief.
Charles Kuralt, 1934-97, TV anchor; host of CBS "On the Road" featuring stories about life in the U.S.
Ann Landers (Eppie Lederer), 1918-2002, advice columnist.
David Lawrence, 1888-1973, reporter, columnist, publisher; founded *U.S. News & World Report*.

Jim Lehrer, 1934-2020, television journalist.
Frank Leslie, 1821-80, engraver, publisher of newspapers and magazines, notably *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.
Anthony Lewis, 1927-2013, legal journalist.
Alexander Liberman, 1912-99, editorial director for Condé Nast magazines.
A(bbott) J(oseph) Liebling, 1904-63, foreign correspondent, critic; principally with *The New Yorker*.
Walter Lippmann, 1889-1974, political analyst, social critic, columnist, author.
Peter Lisagor, 1915-76, Washington bureau chief, *Chicago Daily News*; broadcast commentator.
David Ross Locke, 1833-88, humorist, satirist under pseudonym P.V. Nasby; owned *Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.
Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 1802-37, abolitionist editor in St. Louis and in Alton, IL; killed by proslavery mob.
Clare Booth Luce, 1903-87, war correspondent for *Life*, diplomat, playwright.
Henry R. Luce, 1898-1967, founded *Time, Fortune, Life, Sports Illustrated*.
Dwight Macdonald, 1906-82, reporter, social critic.
Don Marquis, 1878-1937, humor columnist for *NY Sun* and *NY Tribune*; wrote "Archy and Mehitabel" stories.
Nancy Hicks Maynard, 1946-2008, African American publisher, journalist.
Robert Maynard, 1937-97, first African-American editor and then owner of major U.S. paper, the

Oakland Tribune.

C(harles) K(enny) McClatchy, 1858-1936, founder of McClatchy newspaper chain.

Sarah McClendon, 1910-2003, veteran White House correspondent.

Samuel McClure, 1857-1949, founder (1893) of *McClure's Magazine*, famous for its investigative reporting.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, 1889-1954, foreign correspondent; first woman on *NY Times* editorial board.

Robert R. McCormick, 1880-1955, editor, publisher, executive of *Chicago Tribune* and *NY Daily News*.

Ralph McGill, 1893-1969, crusading editor, publisher of *Atlanta Constitution*.

Mary McGrory, 1918-2004, Washington columnist.

O(scar) O(dd) McIntyre, 1884-1938, feature writer, syndicated columnist on everyday life in New York City.

John McLaughlin, 1927-2016, TV journalist.

Joseph Medill, 1823-99, longtime editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

H(enry) L(ouis) Mencken, 1880-1956, reporter, editor, columnist with *Baltimore Sun* papers; anti-establishment viewpoint.

Edwin Meredith, 1876-1928, founder of magazine company.

Frank A. Munsey, 1854-1925, owner, editor, and publisher of newspapers and magazines, including *Munsey's Magazine*.

Edward R. Murrow, 1908-65, broadcast reporter, exec.; reported from Britain in WWII; hosted *See It Now, Person to Person*.
Allen Neuharth, 1924-2013, *USA Today* founder.
Edwin Newman, 1919-2010, NBC news correspondent.
P. J. O'Rourke, 1947-2022, political satirist.
Louella Parsons, 1881-1972, Hollywood gossip columnist.
Ethel L. Payne, 1911-91, African American civil rights reporter.
Daniel Pearl, 1963-2002, American journalist; kidnapped and murdered in Pakistan.
Drew (Andrew Russell) Pearson, 1897-1969, investigative reporter, columnist.
(James) Westbrook Pegler, 1894-1969, reporter, columnist.
Shirley Povich, 1905-98, sports columnist.
Joseph Pulitzer, 1847-1911, *NY World* publisher; founded Columbia Journalism School, Pulitzer Prizes.
Joseph Pulitzer II, 1885-1955, longtime *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* editor, publisher; built it into major paper.
Ernie Pyle, 1900-45, reporter, war correspondent; killed in WWII.
William Raspberry, 1935-2012, public affairs columnist.
Henry Raymond, 1820-69, cofounder, editor, *NY Times*.
Harry Reasoner, 1923-91, ABC and CBS news reporter, anchor.

John Reed, 1887-1920, reporter; foreign correspondent famous for coverage of Bolshevik Revolution; buried at the Kremlin.
Whitelaw Reid, 1837-1912, longtime editor, *NY Tribune*.
James Reston, 1909-95, *NY Times* political reporter, columnist.
Frank Reynolds, 1923-83, ABC reporter, anchor.
(Henry) Grantland Rice, 1880-1954, sportswriter.
Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, reporter, photographer; exposed slum conditions in *How the Other Half Lives*.
Cokie Roberts, 1943-2019, broadcast journalist.
Max Robinson, 1939-88, first African American to anchor network news (ABC), 1978.
Andy Rooney, 1919-2011, radio and TV commentator (*60 Minutes*).
A. M. Rosenthal, 1922-2006, reporter, editor for *NY Times*, 1943-99.
Harold Ross, 1892-1951, founder, editor, *The New Yorker*.
Carl T. Rowan, 1925-2000, reporter, columnist, author.
Mike Royko, 1932-97, Chicago newspaper columnist; wrote *Boss*, biography of Mayor Richard J. Daley (1902-76).
Louis Rukeyser, 1933-2006, TV journalist, financial analyst; hosted *Wall Street Week* on public television.
(Alfred) Damon Runyon, 1884-1946, sportswriter, columnist; stories collected in *Guys and Dolls*.

Tim Russert, 1950-2008, TV journalist; moderator of *Meet the Press* (NBC).

John B. Russwurm, 1799-1851, cofounded (1827) nation's first Black newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, in New York, NY.

Morley Safer, 1931-2016, TV journalist (60 Minutes).

William Safire, 1929-2009, Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, *NY Times*.

Adela Rogers St. Johns, 1894-1988, reporter, sportswriter for Hearst newspapers.

Pierre Salinger, 1925-2004, press sec. under Pres. Kennedy and Johnson, foreign correspondent.

Harrison Salisbury, 1908-93, reporter, foreign correspondent; Soviet specialist.

Andrew Sarris, 1928-2012, film critic, *Village Voice*.

Daniel Schorr, 1916-2010, broadcast and print journalist.

E(dward) W(illis) Scripps, 1854-1926, founded first large U.S. newspaper chain, pioneered syndication.

Eric Sevareid, 1912-92, war correspondent, radio newscaster, CBS commentator.

Anthony Shadid, 1968-2012, foreign correspondent.

Randy Shilts, 1951-94, journalist; author of *And the Band Played On*.

William L. Shirer, 1904-93, broadcaster, foreign correspondent; wrote *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*.

Howard K. Smith, 1914-2002, ABC news reporter, anchor.
Liz Smith, 1923-2017, gossip columnist.
Red (Walter) Smith, 1905-82, sportswriter.
Edgar P. Snow, 1905-71, correspondent; expert on Chinese Communist movement.
Tony Snow, 1955-2008, columnist, radio/TV journalist, White House press sec.
Tom Snyder, 1936-2007, television journalist.
Lawrence Spivak, 1900-94, co-creator, moderator, producer of *Meet the Press*.
(Joseph) Lincoln Steffens, 1866-1936, muckraking journalist.
I(sidor) F(einstein) Stone, 1907-89, one-man editor of *I. F. Stone's Weekly*.
Arthur Hays Sulzberger, 1891-1968, longtime publisher of *NY Times*, 1935-61.
Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger, 1926-2012, longtime publisher of *NY Times*, 1963-92.
C(yrus) L(eo) Sulzberger, 1912-93, *NY Times* foreign correspondent, columnist.
David Susskind, 1920-87, TV producer, public affairs talk-show host (*Open End*).
John Cameron Swayze, 1906-95, early TV newscaster (NBC).
Herbert Bayard Swope, 1882-1958, war correspondent, editor of *NY World*.
André Leon Talley, 1949-2022, creative director of *Vogue*.
Ida Tarbell, 1857-1944, muckraking journalist.
Helen Thomas, 1920-2013, White House correspondent, 1959-2010.

Isaiah Thomas, 1750-1831, printer, publisher; cofounder of revolutionary journal, *Massachusetts Spy*.

Lowell Thomas, 1892-1981, radio newscaster, world traveler.

Dorothy Thompson, 1894-1961, foreign correspondent, columnist, radio commentator.

Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, political journalist, author; *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail* (1972).

Kenneth Thompson, 1923-2006, Canadian media magnate; owned Toronto *Globe and Mail* newspaper.

Abigail Van Buren (Pauline Phllips), 1918-2013, advice columnist.

Mike Wallace, 1918-2012, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*).

Ida Bell Wells-Barnett, 1862-1931, African-American reporter, editor, anti-lynching crusader.

William Allen White, 1868-1944, newspaper editor, publisher.

Tom Wicker, 1926-2011, *NY Times* political reporter, columnist.

Walter Winchell, 1897-1972, reporter, columnist, broadcaster of celebrity news.

John Peter Zenger, 1697-1746, printer, journalist; acquitted in precedent-setting libel suit (1735).

Military and Naval Leaders of the Past

Reviewed by Alan C. Aimone, U.S. Military Academy Library.

Alexander the Great, 356-323 BCE, (Maced.) conquered Persia and much of the world known to Europeans.

Harold Alexander, 1891-1969, (Br.) led Allied invasion of Italy, 1943, WWII.

Ethan Allen, 1738-89, (U.S.) headed Green Mountain Boys; captured Ft. Ticonderoga, 1775, Amer. Rev.

Edmund Allenby, 1861-1936, (Br.) in Boer War, WWI; led Egyptian expeditionary force, 1917-18.

Benedict Arnold, 1741-1801, (U.S.) victorious at Saratoga; tried to betray West Point to British, Amer. Rev.

Henry "Hap" Arnold, 1886-1950, (U.S.) commanded Army Air Force in WWII.

Ashurnasirpal II, 884-859 BCE, (Assyria) king; began Assyrian conquest of Middle East.

John Barry, 1745-1803, (U.S.) won numerous sea battles during Amer. Rev.

Pierre Beauregard, 1818-93, (U.S.) Confed. general; ordered bombardment of Ft. Sumter that began Civil War.

Belisarius, c. 505-565, (Byzant.) won remarkable victories for Byzantine emperor Justinian I.

Black Hawk, 1767-1838, (Amer. Ind.) Sauk war chief.

Gebhard von Blücher, 1742-1819, (Ger.) helped defeat Napoleon at Waterloo.

Simón Bolívar, 1783-1830, (Venez.) S. Amer. revolutionary who liberated much of the continent from Spanish rule.

Edward Braddock, 1695-1755, (Br.) commanded forces in French and Indian War.

Omar N. Bradley, 1893-1981, (U.S.) headed U.S. ground troops in Normandy invasion, 1944, WWII.

John Burgoyne, 1722-92, (Br.) general; defeated at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.

Julius Caesar, 100-44 BCE, (Rom.) general and politician; conquered northern Gaul, overthrew Roman Republic.

Charlemagne, 742-814, (Fr.) king of the Franks, Holy Roman Emperor; conquered most of Western Europe.

Claire Lee Chennault, 1893-1958, (U.S.) headed Flying Tigers in WWII.

El Cid (Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar), 1040-99, (Sp.) renowned knight; captured Valencia (1094), hero of “Song of Cid” epic.

Mark W. Clark, 1896-1984, (U.S.) helped plan N African invasion in WWII; commander of UN forces, Korean War.

Karl von Clausewitz, 1780-1831, (Prus.) military theorist.

Lucius D. Clay, 1897-1978, (U.S.) led Berlin airlift, 1948-49.

Henry Clinton, 1738-95, (Br.) commander of forces in Amer. Rev., 1778-81.

Cochise, c. 1815-74, (Amer. Ind.) chief of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians in Southwest U.S.

Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805, (Br.) victorious at Brandywine, 1777; surrendered at Yorktown, Amer. Rev.

Hernán Cortés, 1485-1547, (Sp.) led Spanish conquistadors in the defeat of the Aztec empire, 1519-28.

Crazy Horse, 1849-77, (Amer. Ind.) Sioux war chief victorious at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

George Armstrong Custer, 1839-76, (U.S.) army officer defeated and killed at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 1912-2002, (U.S.) leader of WWII Black aviators; first African American general in U.S. Air Force.

Benjamin O. Davis Sr., 1877-1970, (U.S.) first African American general in U.S. Army, 1940.

Moshe Dayan, 1915-81, (Isr.) directed campaigns in the 1967, 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

Stephen Decatur, 1779-1820, (U.S.) naval hero of Barbary wars, War of 1812.

Anton Denikin, 1872-1947, (Russ.) led White forces in Russian civil war.

George Dewey, 1837-1917, (U.S.) destroyed Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898, Span.-Amer. War.

Karl Doenitz, 1891-1980, (Ger.) submarine cmdr. in chief and naval cmdr., WWII; last pres. of Third Reich.

Jimmy Doolittle, 1896-1993, (U.S.) led 1942 air raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities in WWII.

Hugh Dowding, 1882-1970, (Br.) headed RAF Fighter Command, 1936-40, WWII.

Jubal Early, 1816-94, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raid on Washington, DC, 1864, Civil War.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890-1969, (U.S.) commanded Allied forces in Europe, WWII.

Erich von Falkenhayn, 1861-1922, (Ger.) minister of war, general, commander at Verdun in WWI.
David Farragut, 1801-70, (U.S.) Union admiral; captured New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Civil War.
John Arbuthnot Fisher, 1841-1920, (Br.) WWI admiral; naval reformer.
Ferdinand Foch, 1851-1929, (Fr.) headed victorious Allied armies, 1918, WWI.
Nathan Bedford Forrest, 1821-77, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raids against Union supply lines, Civil War.
Frederick the Great, 1712-86, (Prus.) led Prussia in Seven Years' War.
Horatio Gates, 1728-1806, (U.S.) commanded army at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.
Genghis Khan, 1162-1227, (Mongol) unified Mongol tribes, subjugated much of Asia, 1206-21.
Geronimo, 1829-1909, (Amer. Ind.) leader of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians.
Vo Nguyen Giap, 1911?-2013, (Viet.) commanded People's Army of Vietnam against U.S.
Charles G. Gordon, 1833-85, (Br.) led forces in China, Crimean War; killed at Khartoum, Sudan.
Ulysses S. Grant, 1822-85, (U.S.) headed Union army, Civil War, 1864-65; forced Robert E. Lee's surrender, 1865.
Nathanael Greene, 1742-86, (U.S.) defeated British in Southern campaign, 1780-81, Amer. Rev.
Heinz Guderian, 1888-1954, (Ger.) tank theorist; led panzer tank forces in Poland, France, Russia, WWII.

Gustavus Adolphus, 1594-1632, (Swed.) king, military tactician, reformer; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

Douglas Haig, 1861-1928, (Br.) led British armies in France, 1915-18, WWI.

William F. Halsey, 1882-1959, (U.S.) defeated Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf, 1944, WWII.

Hannibal, 247-183 BCE, (Carthage) invaded Rome, crossing Alps, in Second Punic War, 218-201 BCE.

Arthur Travers Harris, 1895-1984, (Br.) led Britain's WWII bomber command.

Paul von Hindenburg, 1847-1934, (Ger.) chief of general staff, WWI; second pres. of Weimar Republic.

Richard Howe, 1726-99, (Br.) commanded navy in Amer. Rev., 1776-78; June 1 victory against French, 1794.

William Howe, 1729-1814, (Br.) commanded forces in Amer. Rev., 1776-78.

Isaac Hull, 1773-1843, (U.S.) sunk British frigate *Guerriere*, War of 1812.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, 1824-63, (U.S.) Confed. general; led Shenandoah Valley campaign, Civil War.

Daniel James Jr., 1920-78, (U.S.) first Black 4-star general, 1975; commander, N. American Air Defense Command.

Joseph Joffre, 1852-1931, (Fr.) headed Allied armies; won Battle of the Marne, 1914, WWI.

John Paul Jones, 1747-92, (U.S.) commanded *Bonhomme Richard* in victory over *Serapis*, Amer. Rev., 1779.

Chief Joseph, c. 1840-1904, (Amer. Ind.) chief of the Nez Percé; forced by U.S. army to retreat and surrender.

Stephen Kearny, 1794-1848, (U.S.) headed Army of the West in Mexican War.

Albert Kesselring, 1885-1960, (Ger.) field marshal who led the defense of Italy in WWII.

Ernest J. King, 1878-1956, (U.S.) key WWII naval strategist.

Horatio H. Kitchener, 1850-1916, (Br.) led forces in Boer War, victorious at Khartoum, organized army in WWI.

Henry Knox, 1750-1806, (U.S.) general in Amer. Rev.; first sec. of war under U.S. Constitution.

Lavrenti Kornilov, 1870-1918, (Russ.) commander-in-chief, 1917; led counter-revolutionary march on Petrograd.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, 1746-1817, (Pol.) aided Amer. Rev.

Walter Krueger, 1881-1967, (U.S.) led Sixth Army in WWII in Southwest Pacific.

Mikhail Kutuzov, 1745-1813, (Russ.) fought at Borodino, Napol. Wars, 1812; abandoned Moscow, forced French retreat.

Marquis de Lafayette, 1757-1834, (Fr.) fought in, secured French aid for Amer. Rev.

T(homas) E. Lawrence (of Arabia), 1888-1935, (Br.) organized revolt of Arabs against Turks in WWI.

William Daniel Leahy, 1875-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff to Pres. Roosevelt in WWII, Fleet Admiral.

Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee, 1756-1818, (U.S.) cavalry officer in Amer. Rev.

Robert E. Lee, 1807-70, (U.S.) Confed. general; defeated at Gettysburg, Civil War; surrendered to Grant, 1865.

Curtis LeMay, 1906-90, (U.S.) Air Force cmdr. in WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War.

Lyman Lemnitzer, 1899-1988, (U.S.) WWII hero; later general, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

James Longstreet, 1821-1904, (U.S.) aided Lee at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Erich Ludendorff, 1865-1937, (Ger.) general; victor at Tannenberg, WWI.

Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964, (U.S.) commanded forces in SW Pacific in WWII; headed occupation forces in Japan, 1945-51; UN commander in Korean War.

Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, 1867-1951, (Fin.) army officer and pres. of Finland, 1944-46.

Erich von Manstein, 1887-1973, (Ger.) served WWI, WWII; planned invasion of France (1940); convicted of war crimes.

Francis Marion, 1733-95, (U.S.) led guerrilla actions in South Carolina during Amer. Rev.

Duke of Marlborough, 1650-1722, (Br.) led forces against Louis XIV in War of the Spanish Succession.

George C. Marshall, 1880-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff in WWII; authored Marshall Plan.

Maurice, Count of Nassau, 1567-1625, (Neth.) military innovator; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

George B. McClellan, 1826-85, (U.S.) Union general; commanded Army of the Potomac, 1861-62, Civil War.

George Meade, 1815-72, (U.S.) commanded Union forces at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Doris “Dorie” Miller, 1919-43, (U.S.) Navy hero of Pearl Harbor attack; first African American awarded Navy Cross.

Billy Mitchell, 1879-1936, (U.S.) WWI air-power advocate; court-martialed for insubordination, later vindicated.

Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-91, (Ger.) victorious in Austro-Prussian, Franco-Prussian wars.

Louis de Montcalm, 1712-59, (Fr.) headed troops in Canada, French and Indian War; defeated at Quebec, 1759.

Bernard Law Montgomery, 1887-1976, (Br.) stopped German offensive at Alamein, 1942, WWII; helped plan Normandy invasion.

Daniel Morgan, 1736-1802, (U.S.) victorious at Cowpens, 1781, Amer. Rev.

Louis Mountbatten, 1900-79, (Br.) Supreme Allied Commander of SE Asia, 1943-46, WWII.
Joachim Murat, 1767-1815, (Fr.) led cavalry at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, Napoleonic Wars.
Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821, (Fr.) defeated Russia and Austria at Austerlitz, 1805; invaded Russia, 1812; defeated at Waterloo, 1815.
Horatio Nelson, 1758-1805, (Br.) naval cmdr.; destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar.
Michel Ney, 1769-1815, (Fr.) commanded forces in Switz., Austria, Russ., Napoleonic Wars; defeated at Waterloo.
Chester Nimitz, 1885-1966, (U.S.) cmdr. of naval forces in Pacific in WWII.
Osceola, 1804-38, (Amer. Ind.) war leader of Seminole people of Florida.
George S. Patton, 1885-1945, (U.S.) led assault on Sicily, 1943, Third Army invasion of Europe, WWII.
Oliver Perry, 1785-1819, (U.S.) won Battle of Lake Erie in War of 1812.
John Pershing, 1860-1948, (U.S.) commanded Mexican border campaign, 1916; Amer. Expeditionary Force, WWI.
Henri Philippe Pétain, 1856-1951, (Fr.) defended Verdun, 1916; headed Vichy government in WWII.
George E. Pickett, 1825-75, (U.S.) Confed. general famed for “charge” at Gettysburg, Civil War.
Pontiac, 1720?-69, (Amer. Ind.) Ottawa war chief.
Charles Portal, 1893-1971, (Br.) chief of staff, Royal Air Force, 1940-45; led in Battle of Britain.

Colin Powell, 1937-2021, (U.S.) army general, chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; first Black sec. of state.

Manfred Freiherr von Richthofen (Red Baron), 1892-1918, (Ger.) WWI flying ace, led elite fighter squadron.

Hyman Rickover, 1900-86, (U.S.) father of nuclear navy.

Matthew Bunker Ridgway, 1895-1993, (U.S.) commanded Allied ground forces in Korean War.

Erwin Rommel, 1891-1944, (Ger.) headed Afrika Korps, WWII.

Gerd von Rundstedt, 1875-1953, (Ger.) supreme cmdr. in West, 1942-45, WWII.

Saladin, 1138-93, (Kurdish Muslim) recaptured Jerusalem from Crusaders.

Aleksandr Samsonov, 1859-1914, (Russ.) led invasion of E Prussia, WWI; defeated at Tannenberg, 1914.

Antonio López de Santa Anna, 1794-1876, (Mex.) defeated Texans at the Alamo; defeated in Mexican War.

Maurice, **Count of Saxe**, 1696-1750, (Fr.) general, noted tactician; War of Austrian Succession, War of Pol. Succession.

H. Norman Schwarzkopf, 1934-2012, (U.S.) army general; led Persian Gulf War, 1991.

Scipio Africanus the Elder, 234?-183 BCE, (Roman) hero of Second Punic War; defeated Hannibal, invaded N Africa.

Winfield Scott, 1786-1866, (U.S.) hero of War of 1812; headed forces in Mexican War, took Mexico City.

Philip Sheridan, 1831-88, (U.S.) Union cavalry officer; headed Army of the Shenandoah, 1864-65, Civil War.

William T. Sherman, 1820-91, (U.S.) Union general; sacked Atlanta during “march to the sea,” 1864, Civil War.

Sitting Bull, c. 1831-90, (Amer. Ind.) Hunkpapa Lakota chief victorious at Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Carl Spaatz, 1891-1974, (U.S.) directed strategic bombing against Germany, later Japan, in WWII.

Raymond Spruance, 1886-1969, (U.S.) victorious at Midway Island, 1942, WWII.

Joseph W. Stilwell, 1883-1946, (U.S.) headed forces in the China, Burma, India theater in WWII.

J.E.B. Stuart, 1833-64, (U.S.) Confed. cavalry commander, Civil War.

Sun Tzu, 6th? cent. BCE, (China) general; author of *The Art of War*.

Aleksandr Suvorov, 1729-1800, (Russ.) commanded Allied Russian and Austrian armies, Russo-Turkish War.

Tamerlane, 1336-1405, (Turkoman Mongol) conqueror; established empire from India to Mediterranean Sea.

Tecumseh, 1768-1813, (Amer. Ind.) Shawnee chief; led Indian confederation opposing colonists.

George H. Thomas, 1816-70, (U.S.) saved Union army at Chattanooga, 1863; won at Nashville, 1864, Civil War.

Semyon Timoshenko, 1895-1970, (USSR) defended Moscow, Stalingrad, WWII; led winter

offensive, 1942-43.

Alfred von Tirpitz, 1849-1930, (Ger.) responsible for submarine blockade in WWI.

Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, **Viscount of Turenne**, 1611-75, (Fr.) marshal; Thirty Years' War, Fronde, War of Devolution.

Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban, 1633-1707, (Fr.) innovative military engineer, theorist.

Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1883-1953, (U.S.) forced to surrender on Corregidor, Philippines, 1942, WWII.

George Washington, 1732-99, (U.S.) led Continental army, 1775-83, Amer. Rev.

Archibald Wavell, 1883-1950, (Br.) commanded forces in N and E Africa, SE Asia in WWII.

Anthony Wayne, 1745-96, (U.S.) captured Stony Point, NY, 1779, Amer. Rev.

Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852, (Br.) defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815.

William Westmoreland, 1914-2005, (U.S.) commanded forces in Vietnam, 1964-68.

William I (The Conqueror), 1027-87, (Br.) victor, Battle of Hastings, 1066; became first Norman king of England.

James Wolfe, 1727-59, (Br.) captured Quebec from French, 1759, French and Indian War.

Isoroku Yamamoto, 1884-1943, (Jpn.) cmdr. in chief of Japanese fleet; naval planner before and during WWII.

Georgi Zhukov, 1895-1974, (Russ.) defended Moscow, 1941; led assault on Berlin, 1945, WWII.

Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past

Excludes biblical figures and popes (see Religion chapter). For Greeks and Romans, see also Historical Figures chapter.

Lyman Abbott, 1835-1922, (U.S.) clergyman, reformer; advocate of Christian Socialism.

Pierre Abelard, 1079-1142, (Fr.) philosopher, theologian, teacher; used dialectic method to support Christian beliefs.

Felix Adler, 1851-1933, (U.S.) German-born founder of the Ethical Culture Soc.

Mortimer Adler, 1902-2001, (U.S.) philosopher; helped create “Great Books” program.

(St.) Anselm, c. 1033-1109, (It.) philosopher-theologian, church leader; “ontological argument” for God’s existence.

(St.) Thomas Aquinas, 1225-74, (It.) preeminent medieval philosopher-theologian; *Summa Theologica*.

Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, (Gr.) pioneering wide-ranging philosopher, logician, ethician, naturalist.

(St.) Augustine, 354-430, (N Africa) philosopher, theologian, bishop; *Confessions, City of God, On the Trinity*.

J. L. Austin, 1911-60, (Br.) ordinary-language philosopher.

Averroes (Ibn Rushd), 1126-98, (Sp.) Islamic philosopher, physician.

Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980-1037, (Iran) Islamic philosopher, scientist.

A(lfred) J(ules) Ayer, 1910-89, (Br.) philosopher, logical positivist; *Language, Truth, and Logic*.
Roger Bacon, c. 1214-94, (Eng.) philosopher, scientist.
Bahá'u'lláh (Mirza Husayn Ali), 1817-92, (Pers.) founder of Bahá'í faith.
Karl Barth, 1886-1968, (Switz.) theologian; a leading force in 20th-cent. Protestantism.
Thomas à Becket, 1118-70, (Eng.) archbishop of Canterbury; opposed Henry II, murdered by king's men.
(St.) Benedict, c. 480-547, (It.) founded the Benedictine order.
Jeremy Bentham, 1748-1832, (Br.) philosopher, reformer; enunciated utilitarianism.
Henri Bergson, 1859-1941, (Fr.) philosopher of evolution.
George Berkeley, 1685-1753, (Ire.) idealist philosopher, bishop.
John Biddle, 1615-62, (Eng.) founder of English Unitarianism.
Jakob Boehme, 1575-1624, (Ger.) theosophist, mystic.
Dietrich Bonhoeffer, 1906-45, (Ger.) Lutheran theologian, pastor; executed as opponent of Nazis.
William Brewster, 1567-1644, (Eng.) *Mayflower* passenger, Plymouth Colony leader.
Emil Brunner, 1889-1966, (Switz.) Protestant theologian.
Giordano Bruno, 1548-1600, (It.) philosopher, pantheist.

Martin Buber, 1878-1965, (Ger.) Jewish philosopher, theologian; *I and Thou*.
Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama), c. 563-c. 483 BCE, (India) philosopher; founded Buddhism.
John Calvin, 1509-64, (Fr.) theologian; a key figure in the Protestant Reformation.
Rudolph Carnap, 1891-1970, (U.S.) German-born analytic philosopher; a founder of logical positivism.
William Ellery Channing, 1780-1842, (U.S.) clergyman; early spokesman for Unitarianism.
Auguste Comte, 1798-1857, (Fr.) philosopher; originated positivism.
Confucius, 551-479 BCE, (China) founder of Confucianism.
John Cotton, 1584-1652, (Eng.) Puritan theologian.
Thomas Cranmer, 1489-1556, (Eng.) Anglican churchman; wrote much of *Book of Common Prayer*.
Jacques Derrida, 1930-2004, (Fr.) deconstructionist philosopher.
René Descartes, 1596-1650, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; “father of modern philosophy”; *Discourse on Method, Meditations on First Philosophy*.
John Dewey, 1859-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, educator; instrumentalist theory of knowledge, progressive education.
Denis Diderot, 1713-84, (Fr.) philosopher, encyclopedist.
John Duns Scotus, c. 1266-1308, (Scot.) Franciscan philosopher, theologian.

Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, (U.S.) founder of Christian Science; *Science and Health*.

Jonathan Edwards, 1703-58, (U.S.) preacher, theologian; “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.”

(Desiderius) Erasmus, c. 1466-1536, (Neth.) Renaissance humanist; *On the Freedom of the Will*.

Jerry Falwell, 1933-2007, (U.S.) TV evangelist, religious commentator.

Johann Fichte, 1762-1814, (Ger.) idealist philosopher.

Michel Foucault, 1926-84, (Fr.) structuralist philosopher, historian.

George Fox, 1624-91, (Br.) founder of Society of Friends (Quakers).

(St.) Francis of Assisi, 1182-1226, (It.) espoused voluntary poverty, founded Franciscans order.

al-Ghazali, 1058-1111, (Iran) Islamic philosopher.

Billy Graham, 1918-2018, (U.S.) evangelist, adviser to presidents.

Billy James Hargis, 1925-2004, (U.S.) anti-Communist televangelist; founder of the Church of the Christian Crusade.

Georg W. F. Hegel, 1770-1831, (Ger.) idealist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Mind*.

Martin Heidegger, 1889-1976, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher; affected many fields; *Being and Time*.

Johann G. Herder, 1744-1803, (Ger.) philosopher, cultural historian; a founder of German Romanticism.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.

L. Ron Hubbard, 1911-1986, (U.S.) founder of Scientology.

David Hume, 1711-76, (Scot.) empiricist philosopher; *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Jan Hus, 1369-1415, (Czech.) religious reformer.

Edmund Husserl, 1859-1938, (Ger.) philosopher; founded the phenomenological movement.

Thomas Huxley, 1825-95, (Br.) philosopher, educator.

William Ralph Inge, 1860-1954, (Br.) theologian; explored mystic aspects of Christianity.

William James, 1842-1910, (U.S.) philosopher, psychologist, pragmatist; studied religious experience.

Karl Jaspers, 1883-1969, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher.

Joan of Arc, 1412-31, (Fr.) national heroine, a patron saint of France; key figure in the Hundred Years War.

Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, (Ger.) philosopher; founder of modern critical philosophy; *Critique of Pure Reason*.

Thomas à Kempis, c. 1380-1471, (Ger.) monk, devotional writer; *Imitation of Christ* attributed to him.

Soren Kierkegaard, 1813-55, (Den.) religious philosopher, pre-existentialist; *Either/Or, The Sickness Unto Death*.

John Knox, 1505-72, (Scot.) leader of Protestant Reformation in Scotland.

Hans Küng, 1928-2021, (Switz.) Catholic priest and theologian.
Lao-Tzu, 604-531 BCE, (China) philosopher; considered the founder of the Taoist religion.
Gottfried von Leibniz, 1646-1716, (Ger.) rationalistic philosopher, logician, mathematician.
John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) political theorist, empiricist philosopher; *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.
(St.) Ignatius Loyola, 1491-1556, (Sp.) founder of the Jesuits; *Spiritual Exercises*.
Martin Luther, 1483-1546, (Ger.) leader of the Protestant Reformation; founded Lutheran church.
Jean-Francois Lyotard, 1924-98, (Fr.) postmodern philosopher, lecturer; *The Post-Modern Condition*.
Maimonides, 1135-1204, (Sp.) major Jewish philosopher.
Gabriel Marcel, 1889-1973, (Fr.) Rom. Cath. existentialist philosopher, dramatist.
Jacques Maritain, 1882-1973, (Fr.) neo-Thomist philosopher.
Cotton Mather, 1663-1728, (U.S.) defender of orthodox Puritanism; founded Yale, 1701.
Aimee Semple McPherson, 1890-1944, (Can.-U.S.) Pentecostal evangelist.
Philipp Melanchthon, 1497-1560, (Ger.) theologian, humanist; an important voice in the Reformation.
Maurice Merleau-Ponty, 1908-61, (Fr.) existentialist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Perception*.

Thomas Merton, 1915-68, (U.S.) Trappist monk, spiritual writer; *The Seven Storey Mountain*.
Dwight Moody, 1837-99, (U.S.) evangelist.
Rev. Sun Myung Moon, 1920-2012, (N. Kor.) Unification Church founder.
G(eorge) E(dward) Moore, 1873-1958, (Br.) philosopher; *Principia Ethica*, "A Defense of Common Sense."
Muhammad, c. 570-632, (Arab.) prophet of Islam.
Elijah Muhammad, 1897-1975, (U.S.) founder of Black Muslim group, Nation of Islam.
Heinrich Muhlenberg, 1711-87, (Ger.) organized the Lutheran Church in America.
John H. Newman, 1801-90, (Br.) Rom. Cath. convert, cardinal; led Oxford Movement; *Apologia pro Vita Sua*.
Thích Nhat Hanh, 1926-2022, (Viet.) Buddhist monk ("father of mindfulness").
Reinhold Niebuhr, 1892-1971, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.
Richard Niebuhr, 1894-1962, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.
Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844-1900, (Ger.) philosopher; *The Birth of Tragedy, Beyond Good and Evil, Thus Spake Zarathustra*.
Robert Nozick, 1938-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*.
Blaise Pascal, 1623-62, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; *Pensées* (Thoughts).
(St.) Patrick, c. 389-c. 461, (Br.) brought Christianity to Ireland.

Norman Vincent Peale, 1898-1993, (U.S.) minister, author; *The Power of Positive Thinking*.

C(harles) S. Peirce, 1839-1914, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; originated concept of pragmatism, 1878.

Plato, c. 428-347 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher; wrote Socratic dialogues; argued for immortality of soul, indep. reality of ideas or forms; *Republic, Meno, Phaedo, Apology*.

Plotinus, 205-70, (Rom.) a founder of neo-Platonism; *Enneads*.

W(illard) V(an) O(rman) Quine, 1908-2001, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; "On What There Is."

John Rawls, 1922-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *A Theory of Justice*.

Oral Roberts, 1918-2009, (U.S.) televangelist, university founder.

Moishe Rosen, 1932-2010, (U.S.) Jews for Jesus founder.

Josiah Royce, 1855-1916, (U.S.) idealist philosopher.

Bertrand Russell, 1872-1970, (Br.) philosopher, logician; one of the founders of modern logic; prolific popular writer.

Charles T. Russell, 1852-1916, (U.S.) founder of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Gilbert Ryle, 1900-76, (Br.) analytic philosopher; *The Concept of Mind*.

George Santayana, 1863-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, writer, critic; *The Sense of Beauty, The Realms of Being*.

Jean-Paul Sartre, 1905-80, (Fr.) philosopher, novelist, playwright; *Nausea, No Exit, Being and*

Nothingness.

Friedrich von Schelling, 1775-1854, (Ger.) philosopher of romantic movement.

Friedrich Schleiermacher, 1768-1834, (Ger.) theologian; a founder of modern Protestant theology.

Arthur Schopenhauer, 1788-1860, (Ger.) philosopher; *The World as Will and Idea*.

Robert Schuller, 1926-2015, (U.S.) evangelist; Crystal Cathedral founder.

Albert Schweitzer, 1875-1965, (Ger.) theologian, social philosopher, medical missionary.

Joseph Smith, 1805-44, (U.S.) founded Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) movement, 1830.

Socrates, 469-399 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher immortalized by Plato.

Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903, (Br.) philosopher of evolution.

Herbert Spiegel, 1914-2009, (U.S.) psychiatrist who popularized hypnosis.

Baruch de Spinoza, 1632-77, (Neth.) rationalist philosopher; *Ethics*.

John Stott, 1921-2011, (Br.) evangelical Anglican cleric.

Billy Sunday, 1862-1935, (U.S.) evangelist.

Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, 1870-1966, (Jpn.) Buddhist scholar.

Emanuel Swedenborg, 1688-1772, (Swed.) philosopher, mystic; *Principia*.

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Jesuit priest, paleontologist, philosopher-theologian; *The Divine Milieu*.

(St.) Therese of Lisieux, 1873-97, (Fr.) Carmelite nun ("Little Flower"), revered for everyday sanctity; *The Story of a Soul*.

Paul Tillich, 1886-1965, (U.S.) German-born philosopher, theologian; brought depth psychology to Protestantism.

John Wesley, 1703-91, (Br.) theologian, evangelist; founded Methodism.

Alfred North Whitehead, 1861-1947, (Br.) philosopher, mathematician; *Process and Reality*.

William of Occam, c. 1285-c. 1349, (Eng.) medieval scholastic philosopher, nominalist.

Roger Williams, c. 1603-83, (U.S.) clergyman; championed religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Ludwig Wittgenstein, 1889-1951, (Austria) philosopher; major influence on contemporary language philosophy; *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, Philosophical Investigations*.

John Woolman, 1720-72, (U.S.) Quaker social reformer, abolitionist, writer; *The Journal*.

John Wycliffe, 1320-84, (Eng.) theologian, reformer.

(St.) Francis Xavier, 1506-52, (Sp.) Jesuit missionary; "Apostle of the Indies."

Brigham Young, 1801-77, (U.S.) Mormon leader after Joseph Smith's death; colonized Utah.

Huldrych Zwingli, 1484-1531, (Switz.) theologian; led Swiss Protestant Reformation.

Political Leaders of the Past

U.S. presidents, vice presidents, Supreme Court justices, and signers of the Declaration of Independence listed elsewhere. See also Historical Figures.

Shinzo Abe, 1954-2022, (Jpn.) prime minister.
Abu Bakr, 573-634, (Arab.) Muslim leader, first caliph, chosen successor to Muhammad.
Dean Acheson, 1893-1971, (U.S.) sec. of state; architect of Cold War foreign policy.
Samuel Adams, 1722-1803, (U.S.) patriot; Boston Tea Party firebrand.
Konrad Adenauer, 1876-1967, (Ger.) first West German chancellor.
Emilio Aguinaldo, 1869-1964, (Philip.) revolutionary; fought against Spain and the U.S.
Akbar, 1542-1605, Mogul emperor of India.
Carl Albert, 1908-2000, (U.S.) House rep. (D, OK), Speaker, 1971-76.
Madeleine Albright, 1937-2022, (Czech.-U.S.) first woman U.S. sec. of state.
Salvador Allende Gossens, 1908-73, (Chile) Marxist pres., 1970-73; ousted and died in coup.
Idi Amin, 1925-2003, (Uganda) Ugandan ruler, 1971-79; blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths.
Kofi Annan, 1938-2018, (Ghana) UN sec.-gen.
Corazon Aquino, 1933-2009, (Philip.) pres. of the Philippines, 1986-92.
Yasir Arafat, 1929-2004, (Egypt) leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Herbert H. Asquith, 1852-1928, (Br.) Liberal prime min.; instituted major social reforms.
Hafez al Assad, 1930-2000, (Syr.) pres. of Syria, 1970-2000.
Atahualpa, 1500?-33, (Inca) last ruling chief of Incan empire (in present-day Peru).
Kemal Atatürk, 1881-1938, (Turk.) founded modern Turkey.
Clement Attlee, 1883-1967, (Br.) Labour leader, prime min.; enacted natl. health service, nationalized many industries.
Stephen F. Austin, 1793-1836, (U.S.) led Texas colonization.
Mikhail Bakunin, 1814-76, (Russ.) revolutionary; leading exponent of anarchism.
Arthur J. Balfour, 1848-1930, (Br.) foreign sec. under Lloyd George; issued Balfour Declaration backing Zionism.
Bernard M. Baruch, 1870-1965, (U.S.) financier, govt. adviser.
Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, 1901-73, (Cuba) Cuban pres., 1940-44, 1952-59; overthrown by Castro.
Menachem Begin, 1913-92, (Isr.) Israeli prime min.; shared 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.
Ahmed Ben Bella, 1918-2012, (Alg.) first Algerian pres., 1963-65.
Eduard Benes, 1884-1948, (Czech.) pres. during interwar and post-WWII eras.
David Ben-Gurion, 1886-1973, (Isr.) first prime min. of Israel, 1948-53, 1955-63.

Thomas Hart Benton, 1782-1858, (U.S.) MO senator; championed agrarian interests and westward expansion.

Ernest Bevin, 1881-1951, (Br.) Labour party leader, foreign minister; helped lay foundation for NATO.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej, 1927-2016, (Thai.) monarch, 1946-2016.

Benazir Bhutto, 1953-2007, (Pak.) Pakistan prime min.; first elected woman leader of a majority-Muslim country.

Otto von Bismarck, 1815-98, (Ger.) statesman known as the Iron Chancellor; uniter of Germany, 1870.

Black Kettle, 1803?-68, (Amer. Ind.) Cheyenne peace chief.

James G. Blaine, 1830-93, (U.S.) Republican politician, diplomat; influential in Pan-American movement.

Léon Blum, 1872-1950, (Fr.) socialist leader, writer; headed first Popular Front government.

William E. Borah, 1865-1940, (U.S.) isolationist senator (R, ID); helped block U.S. membership in League of Nations.

Cesare Borgia, 1476-1507, (It.) soldier, politician; Italian Renaissance figure who partly inspired Machiavelli's *The Prince*.

P. W. Botha, 1916-2006, (S. Afr.) S. African president, prime min.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, 1922-2016, (Egypt), UN sec.-gen.

Willy Brandt, 1913-92, (Ger.) statesman, chancellor of West Germany, 1969-74; promoted East/West

peace, *Ostpolitik*.

Joseph Brant, 1742-1807, (Amer. Ind.) Mohawk chief.

Leonid Brezhnev, 1906-82, (USSR) Soviet leader, 1964-82.

Aristide Briand, 1862-1932, (Fr.) foreign min.; chief architect of Locarno Pact and anti-war Kellogg-Briand Pact.

William Jennings Bryan, 1860-1925, (U.S.) Democratic, populist leader, orator; three times lost race for presidency.

Ralph Bunche, 1904-71, (U.S.) first Black person to win the Nobel Peace Prize, 1950; undersecretary of the UN, 1950.

Robert Byrd, 1917-2010, (U.S.) longest serving U.S. senator (D, WV), 1959-2010.

John C. Calhoun, 1782-1850, (U.S.) political leader; champion of states' rights and a symbol of the Old South.

James Callaghan (Baron Callaghan), 1912-2005, (Br.) Labour party politician, prime min., 1976-79.

Robert Castlereagh, 1769-1822, (Br.) foreign sec.; guided Grand Alliance against Napoleon.

Fidel Castro, 1926-2016, (Cuba) prime min./pres., 1959-2008; led Communist revolution.

Camillo Benso Cavour, 1810-61, (It.) statesman; largely responsible for uniting Italy under the House of Savoy.

Nicolae Ceausescu, 1918-89, (Rom.) Communist leader, head of state, 1967-89; executed.

Neville Chamberlain, 1869-1940, (Br.) Conservative prime min. whose appeasement of

Hitler led to Munich Pact.

Hugo Chávez, 1954-2013, (Venez.) socialist Venezuelan pres., 1999-2013.

Chiang Kai-shek, 1887-1975, (China) Nationalist Chinese pres. whose govt. was driven from mainland to Taiwan.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Mayling Soong), 1898-2003, (China) highly influential wife of Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Jacques Chirac, 1932-2019, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1995-2007.

Shirley Chisholm, 1924-2005, (U.S.) first Black woman elected to U.S. House (1968, D, NY); pres. contender, 1972.

Winston Churchill, 1874-1965, (Br.) prime min., soldier, author; guided Britain through WWII.

Galeazzo Ciano, 1903-44, (It.) Fascist foreign minister; helped create Rome-Berlin Axis; executed by Benito Mussolini.

Henry Clay, 1777-1852, (U.S.) “The Great Compromiser”; one of the most influential pre-Civil War political leaders.

Georges Clemenceau, 1841-1929, (Fr.) twice prem.; Woodrow Wilson’s antagonist at Paris Peace Conference after WWI.

DeWitt Clinton, 1769-1828, (U.S.) political leader; promoted Erie Canal.

Robert Clive, 1725-74, (Br.) first administrator of Bengal; laid foundation for British Empire in India.

Jean Baptiste Colbert, 1619-83, (Fr.) statesman; influential under Louis XIV; created the French navy.

David Crockett, 1786-1836, (U.S.) frontiersman, congressman; died defending the Alamo.
Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658, (Br.) Lord Protector of England; led parliamentary forces during Civil War.
Mario Cuomo, 1932-2015, NY governor (D), 1983-94.
Curzon of Kedleston, 1859-1925, (Br.) viceroy of India, foreign sec.; major force in post-WWI world.
Édouard Daladier, 1884-1970, (Fr.) Radical Socialist politician; arrested by Vichy government, interned by Germans.
Richard J. Daley, 1902-76, (U.S.) Chicago mayor, 1955-76.
Georges Danton, 1759-94, (Fr.) leading French Rev. figure.
Jefferson Davis, 1808-89, (U.S.) pres. of the Confederacy.
Charles G. Dawes, 1865-1951, (U.S.) statesman, banker; advanced plan to stabilize post-WWI German finances.
Alcide De Gasperi, 1881-1954, (It.) prime min.; founder of Christian Democratic party.
Charles De Gaulle, 1890-1970, (Fr.) general, statesman; first pres. of the Fifth Republic.
F. W. (Frederik Willem) de Klerk, 1936-2021, (S. Afr.), former S. Afr. pres.; 1993 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Deng Xiaoping, 1904-97, (China) “paramount leader” of China; backed economic modernization.
Eamon De Valera, 1882-1975, (Ire.-U.S.) statesman; led fight for Irish independence.

Thomas E. Dewey, 1902-71, (U.S.) NY governor (R); twice lost in try for presidency.

Ngo Dinh Diem, 1901-63, (Viet.) South Vietnamese pres.; assassinated in government takeover.

John Dingell Jr., 1926-2019, (U.S.) longest-serving U.S. rep (D, MI), 1955-2015.

Benjamin Disraeli, 1804-81, (Br.) prime min.; considered founder of modern Conservative party.

Anatoly Dobrynin, 1919-2010, (Russ.) diplomat and Soviet amb. to U.S. (1962-86).

Bob Dole, 1923-2021, (U.S.) sen. majority leader (R, KS); 1996 pres. nominee.

Engelbert Dollfuss, 1892-1934, (Austria) chancellor; assassinated by Nazis.

Andrea Doria, 1466-1560, (It.) Genoese admiral, statesman; called “Father of Peace” and “Liberator of Genoa.”

Stephen A. Douglas, 1813-61, (U.S.) Democratic leader, orator; ran against Lincoln for IL sen. seat, presidency.

Alexander Dubcek, 1921-92, (Czech.) statesman whose attempted liberalization was crushed, 1968.

John Foster Dulles, 1888-1959, (U.S.) sec. of state under Eisenhower; Cold War policy maker.

Friedrich Ebert, 1871-1925, (Ger.) Social Democratic movement leader; first pres., Weimar Republic, 1919-25.

Anthony Eden, 1897-1977, (Br.) foreign sec., prime min. during Suez invasion of 1956.

Ludwig Erhard, 1897-1977, (Ger.) economist, West German chancellor; led nation’s economic rise after WWII.

King Fahd, 1923-2005, (Saudi Arabia) monarch from 1982 but inactive after 1995 stroke; encouraged U.S. relations.

Geraldine Ferraro, 1935-2011, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, NY), first woman vice-pres. nominee (1984).

João Baptista de Figueiredo, 1918-99, (Braz.) pres. of Brazil; restored nation's democracy after military rule.

Hamilton Fish, 1808-93, (U.S.) sec. of state; successfully mediated disputes with Great Britain, Latin America.

James V. Forrestal, 1892-1949, (U.S.) sec. of navy, first sec. of defense.

Francisco Franco, 1892-1975, (Sp.) leader of rebel forces during Spanish Civil War, longtime ruler of Spain.

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-90, (U.S.) printer, publisher, author, inventor, scientist, diplomat.

Louis de Frontenac, 1620-98, (Fr.) governor of New France (Canada).

J. William Fulbright, 1905-95, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, AR); leading figure in U.S. foreign policy during Cold War years.

Hugh Gaitskell, 1906-63, (Br.) Labour party leader; major force in reversing its stand for unilateral disarmament.

Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; instrumental in negotiating end of War of 1812.

Léon Gambetta, 1838-82, (Fr.) statesman, politician; one of the founders of the Third Republic.

Indira Gandhi, 1917-84, (India) daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru; prime min. of India, 1966-77, 1980-84; assassinated.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, 1869-1948, (India) political leader, ascetic; led movement against British rule; assassinated.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1807-82, (It.) patriot, soldier; a leader in the Risorgimento, Italian unification movement.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, 1933-2020, (U.S.) U.S. Supreme Court justice (1993-2020).

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 1926-2020, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1974-81.

William E. Gladstone, 1809-98, (Br.) prime min.; dominant force of Liberal party, 1868-94.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, 1897-1945, (Ger.) Nazi propagandist; master of mass psychology.

Barry Goldwater, 1909-98, (U.S.) conservative U.S. senator (R, AZ), 1964 pres. nominee.

Mikhail Gorbachev, 1931-2022, (USSR) reformist Soviet leader; 1990 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Klement Gottwald, 1896-1953, (Czech.) Communist leader.

Haile Selassie (Tafari Makonnen), 1892-1975, (Ethiopia) emperor of Ethiopia.

Alexander Hamilton, 1755-1804, (U.S.) first treasury sec.; champion of strong central government.

Dag Hammarskjöld, 1905-61, (Swed.) statesman; UN sec.-general.

King Hassan II, 1929-99, (Moroc.) ruler of Morocco, 1962-99.

Vaclav Havel, 1936-2011, (Czech.) first president of Czech Republic, 1989-92.
John Hay, 1838-1905, (U.S.) sec. of state; primarily associated with Open Door Policy toward China.
Edward Heath, 1916-2005, (Br.) Conservative prime min., 1970-74; promoted European unity.
Patrick Henry, 1736-99, (U.S.) major Revolutionary War figure, orator.
Édouard Herriot, 1872-1957, (Fr.) Radical Socialist leader; twice prem., pres. of National Assembly.
Theodor Herzl, 1860-1904, (Hung.) founded modern Zionism.
Heinrich Himmler, 1900-45, (Ger.) head of Nazi SS and Gestapo.
Paul von Hindenburg, 1847-1934, (Ger.) field marshal, WWI; second pres. of Weimar Republic, 1925-34.
Adolf Hitler, 1889-1945, (Ger.) dictator; built Nazism, launched WWII, presided over the Holocaust.
Ho Chi Minh, 1890-1969, (Viet.) N. Vietnamese pres., Communist leader.
Harry L. Hopkins, 1890-1946, (U.S.) New Deal administrator; closest adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt during WWII.
Edward M. House, 1858-1938, (U.S.) diplomat; confidential adviser to Woodrow Wilson.
Samuel Houston, 1793-1863, (U.S.) leader of struggle for Texas independence.
Cordell Hull, 1871-1955, (U.S.) sec. of state, 1933-44; initiated reciprocal trade to lower tariffs, helped organize UN.

John Hume, 1937-2020, (N. Ire.) nationalist party leader; 1998 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Hubert H. Humphrey, 1911-78, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, MN), vice pres., pres. nominee (1968).
King Hussein, 1935-99, (Jordan) peacemaker; ruler of Jordan, 1952-99.
Saddam Hussein, 1937-2006, (Iraq) Iraqi ruler; put to death for crimes against humanity.
Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 1876-1948, (Pak.) founder, first gov.-gen. of Pakistan.
Barbara Jordan, 1936-96, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, TX), orator, educator; first Black woman to win a seat in the TX state senate, 1966.
Benito Juarez, 1806-72, (Mex.) rallied his country against foreign threats; sought to create democratic, federal republic.
Betty Mae Tiger Jumper, 1923-2011, (Amer. Ind.) first woman Seminole chief.
Constantine Karamanlis, 1907-98, (Gr.) Greek prime min.; restored democracy, later president.
Frank B. Kellogg, 1856-1937, (U.S.) sec. of state; negotiated Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war.
Edward M. Kennedy, 1932-2009, (U.S.) senator (D, MA); championed progressive causes.
Robert F. Kennedy, 1925-68, (U.S.) attorney general, U.S. sen. (D, NY); assassinated while seeking presidency.
Aleksandr Kerensky, 1881-1970, (Russ.) headed provisional government after Feb. 1917 revolution.
Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 1900-89, (Iran), religious-political leader; spearheaded overthrow of Shah, 1979.

Nikita Khrushchev, 1894-1971, (USSR) prem., first sec. of Communist party; initiated de-Stalinization.
Kim Dae-jung, 1925-2009, (Korea) S. Korean dissident, opposition leader, pres.; 2000 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Kim Il Sung, 1912-94, (Korea) N. Korean dictator, 1948-94.
Kim Jong Il, 1942-2011, (Korea) N. Korean dictator, 1994-2011.
Edward I. Koch, 1924-2013, (U.S.) New York City mayor, 1978-89.
Helmut Kohl, 1930-2017, (Ger.) chancellor, 1982-98; reunified Germany.
Lajos Kossuth, 1802-94, (Hung.) principal figure in 1848 Hungarian revolution.
Pyotr Kropotkin, 1842-1921, (Russ.) anarchist; championed the peasants but opposed Bolshevism.
Kublai Khan, c. 1215-94, (Mongol) emperor; founder of Yuan dynasty in China.
Béla Kun, 1886-c. 1939, (Hung.) member of Third Communist International; tried to foment worldwide revolution.
Robert M. LaFollette, 1855-1925, (U.S.) Wisconsin public official; leader of progressive movement.
Fiorello La Guardia, 1882-1947, (U.S.) New York City reform mayor, 1933-45.
Pierre Laval, 1883-1945, (Fr.) politician, Vichy foreign min.; executed for treason.
Andrew Bonar Law, 1858-1923, (Can.) Conservative party politician, British prime min.; led opposition to Irish home rule.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (Ulyanov), 1870-1924, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Bolshevism; Soviet leader, 1917-24.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1805-94, (Fr.) diplomat, engineer; conceived idea of Suez Canal.

René Lévesque, 1922-87, (Can.) prem. of Quebec, 1976-85; led unsuccessful separatist campaign.

Trygve Lie, 1896-1968, (Nor.) first UN sec.-gen.

Maxim Litvinov, 1876-1951, (Pol.-Russ.) revolutionary, commissar of foreign affairs; favored cooperation with West.

David Lloyd George, 1863-1945, (Br.) Liberal party prime min.; laid foundations for modern welfare state.

Henry Cabot Lodge, 1850-1924, (U.S.) U.S. senator (R, MA); led opposition to participation in League of Nations.

Huey P. Long, 1893-1935, (U.S.) Louisiana political demagogue, governor, U.S. senator (D); assassinated.

Rosa Luxemburg, 1871-1919, (Ger.) revolutionary; leader of the German Social Democratic party and Spartacus party.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, 1866-1937, (Br.) first Labour party prime min. of Great Britain.

Harold Macmillan, 1895-1986, (Br.) prime min. of Great Britain, 1957-63.

Makarios III, 1913-77, (Cyprus) Greek Orthodox archbishop; first pres. of Cyprus.

Nelson Mandela, 1918-2013, (S. Afr.) anti-apartheid leader; first Black pres. of S. Africa, 1994-99.

Wilma Mankiller, 1945-2010, (Amer. Ind.) first female chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Mao Zedong, 1893-1976, (China) chief Chinese Marxist theorist, revolutionary, political leader; led revolution establishing his nation as Communist state.

Jean Paul Marat, 1743-93, (Fr.) revolutionary, politician; identified with radical Jacobins; assassinated.

Thurgood Marshall, 1908-93, (U.S.) first Black U.S. solicitor general, 1965; first Black justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1967-91.

José Martí, 1853-95, (Cuba) patriot, poet; independence leader.

Jan Masaryk, 1886-1948, (Czech.) foreign min.; died under mysterious circumstances, allegedly by suicide, following Communist coup.

Thomas G. Masaryk, 1850-1937, (Czech.) statesman, philosopher; first pres. of Czechoslovakia.

Jules Mazarin, 1602-61, (Fr.) cardinal, statesman; prime min. under Louis XIII and queen regent Anne of Austria.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) reformer dedicated to Risorgimento movement for renewal of Italy.

Tom Mboya, 1930-69, (Kenya) political leader; instrumental in securing independence for Kenya.

John McCain, 1936-2018, (U.S.) U.S. sen. (R, AZ), 2008 pres. nominee.

Eugene McCarthy, 1916-2005, (U.S.) political leader, author; 1968 Dem. presidential contender.

Joseph R. McCarthy, 1908-57, (U.S.) senator (R, WI); extremist in searching out alleged Communists and pro-Communists.

Cosimo I de' Medici, 1519-74, (It.) Duke of Florence, grand duke of Tuscany.

Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent), 1449-92, (It.) merchant prince; a towering figure in Italian Renaissance.

Catherine de Médicis, 1519-89, (Fr.) queen consort of Henry II, regent of France; influential in Catholic-Huguenot wars.

Golda Meir, 1898-1978, (Ukr.-Isr.) a founder of the state of Israel; prime min., 1969-74.

Klemens W. N. L. Metternich, 1773-1859, (Austria) statesman; arbiter of post-Napoleonic Europe.

Slobodan Milosevic, 1941-2006, (Serb./Yugo.) former Yugoslav pres.; tried for genocide, crimes against humanity.

François Mitterrand, 1916-96, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1981-95.

Mobutu Sese Seko, 1930-97, (Zaire) longtime ruler of Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of Congo), 1965-97; exiled after rebellion.

Guy Mollet, 1905-75, (Fr.) socialist politician, resistance leader.

Walter Mondale, 1928-2021, (U.S.) U.S. senator (D, MN), vice pres., pres. nominee (1984).

Henry Morgenthau Jr., 1891-1967, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; fundraiser for New Deal and U.S. WWII activities.

Gouverneur Morris, 1752-1816, (U.S.) statesman, diplomat, financial expert; helped plan decimal coinage.

Mohammed Morsi, 1951-2019, (Egypt) first democratically elected pres. of Egypt, 2012; deposed 2013.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 1927-2003, (U.S.) senator (D, NY), diplomat, social scientist, author.

Hosni Mubarak, 1928-2020, (Egy.) Egyptian president deposed in 2011 uprising.

Robert Mugabe, 1924-2019, (Zimb.) prime min. and pres. of Zimbabwe.

Benito Mussolini, 1883-1945, (It.) leader of the Italian fascist state; assassinated.

Imre Nagy, c. 1896-1958, (Hung.) Communist prem.; assassinated after Soviets crushed 1956 uprising.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1918-70, (Egypt) leader of Arab unification; second Egyptian pres.

Jawaharlal Nehru, 1889-1964, (India) prime min.; guided India through its early years of independence.

Kwame Nkrumah, 1909-72, (Ghana) first prime min., 1957-60; pres., 1960-66, of Ghana.

Manuel Noriega, 1934-2017, (Pan.) dictator, 1983-89; military officer, CIA informant.

Frederick North, 1732-92, (Br.) prime min.; his policies led to loss of American colonies.

Julius K. Nyerere, 1922-99, (Tanz.) founding father; first pres., 1962-85, of Tanzania.

Daniel O’Connell, 1775-1847, (Ire.) nationalist political leader; known as The Liberator.

Omar, c. 581-644, (Arab.) Muslim leader; second caliph, led Islam to become an imperial power.
Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., 1912-94, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, MA), speaker of the House, 1977-86.
Ignace Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) statesman, pianist, composer, briefly prime min.; ardent patriot.
Ian Paisley, 1926-2014, (Ire.) Unionist Party leader who agreed to power sharing in N. Ireland.
Viscount Palmerston, 1784-1865, (Br.) Whig-Liberal prime min., foreign min.; embodied British nationalism.
Andreas George Papandreou, 1919-96, (Gr.) leftist politician; served as prem., 1981-89, 1993-96.
Georgios Papandreou, 1888-1968, (Gr.) Republican politician; served three times as prime min.
Franz von Papen, 1879-1969, (Ger.) politician; major role in overthrow of Weimar Republic and rise of Hitler.
Charles Stewart Parnell, 1846-91, (Ire.) nationalist leader; "uncrowned king of Ireland."
Lester Pearson, 1897-1972, (Can.) diplomat, Liberal party leader, prime min.
Robert Peel, 1788-1850, (Br.) reformist prime min.; founder of Conservative party.
Shimon Peres, 1922-2016, (Bela.-Isr.) Israel prime min., 1984-86, 1995-96; president, 2007-14.
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, 1920-2020 (Per.) UN sec.-gen.

Frances Perkins, 1882-1965, (U.S.) first female cabinet member (sec. of labor).

Eva (Evita) Perón, 1919-52, (Arg.) highly influential second wife of Juan Perón.

Juan Perón, 1895-1974, (Arg.) dynamic pres. of Argentina, 1946-55, 1973-74.

Joseph Pilsudski, 1867-1935, (Pol.) statesman; instrumental in reestablishing Polish state in the 20th cent.

Charles Pinckney, 1757-1824, (U.S.) founding father; his Pinckney plan largely incorporated into Constitution.

Christian Pineau, 1905-95, (Fr.) leader of French Resistance during WWII; foreign min., 1956-58.

Augusto Pinochet (Ugarte), 1915-2006, (Chile) former Chilean ruler; indicted for human rights abuses while in office.

William Pitt the Elder, 1708-78, (Br.) statesman; the “Great Commoner,” transformed Britain into imperial power.

William Pitt the Younger, 1759-1806, (Br.) prime min. during French Revolutionary wars.

Georgi Plekhanov, 1857-1918, (Russ.) revolutionary, social philosopher; called “father of Russian Marxism.”

Raymond Poincaré, 1860-1934, (Fr.) French pres.; advocated harsh punishment of Germany after WWI.

Pol Pot, 1925-98, (Camb.) leader of Khmer Rouge; ruled Cambodia, 1975-79; responsible for mass deaths.

Georges Pompidou, 1911-74, (Fr.) Gaullist political leader; pres., 1969-74.
Grigori Potemkin, 1739-91, (Russ.) field marshal; favorite of empress Catherine II.
Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 1908-72, (U.S.) civil rights leader; U.S. rep. (D, NY), 1945-69.
Muammar al-Qaddafi, 1942-2011, (Libya) Libyan ruler, 1969-2011.
Yitzhak Rabin, 1922-95, (Isr.) military, political leader; prime min. of Israel, 1974-77, 1992-95; assassinated.
Joseph H. Rainey, 1832-87, (U.S.) first Black person elected to U.S. House (1869), from SC.
Edmund Randolph, 1753-1813, (U.S.) attorney; prominent in drafting, ratification of Constitution.
John Randolph, 1773-1833, (U.S.) Southern planter; strong advocate of states' rights.
Jeannette Rankin, 1880-1973, (U.S.) pacifist; first woman member of U.S. Congress (R, MT).
Walt(h)er Rathenau, 1867-1922, (Ger.) industrialist, statesman.
Sam Rayburn, 1882-1961, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, TX) for 47 years, House speaker for 17.
Red Cloud, 1822?-1909, (Amer. Ind.) leader of the Oglala Lakota.
Janet Reno, 1938-2016, (U.S.) first woman attorney general.
Hiram R. Revels, 1822-1901, (U.S.) first African American U.S. senator (R); elected in MS, served 1870-71.
Paul Reynaud, 1878-1966, (Fr.) statesman; prem. in 1940 at time of France's defeat by Germany.

Syngman Rhee, 1875-1965, (Korea) first pres. of S. Korea.

Cecil Rhodes, 1853-1902, (Br.) imperialist, industrial magnate; established Rhodes scholarships in his will.

Ann Richards, 1933-2006, (U.S.) former TX gov. (D).

Cardinal de Richelieu, 1585-1642, (Fr.) statesman, known as “red eminence”; chief minister to Louis XIII.

Maximilien Robespierre, 1758-94, (Fr.) leading figure in French Revolution and Reign of Terror.

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962, (U.S.) influential first lady, humanitarian, UN diplomat.

Elihu Root, 1845-1937, (U.S.) lawyer, statesman, diplomat; leading Republican supporter of the League of Nations.

John Ross, 1790-1866, (Amer. Ind.) long-est-serving principal chief of Cherokee Nation (1828-66).

Donald Rumsfeld, 1932-2021, (U.S.) defense sec. (1975-77, 2001-06).

Dean Rusk, 1909-95, (U.S.) statesman; sec. of state, 1961-69.

John Russell, 1792-1878, (Br.) Liberal prime min. during the Irish potato famine.

Anwar al-Sadat, 1918-81, (Egypt) pres., 1970-81; promoted peace with Israel; Nobel laureate; assassinated.

António de Oliveira Salazar, 1889-1970, (Port.) longtime dictator of Portugal.

José de San Martin, 1778-1850, ([now] Arg.) S. Amer. revolutionary; protector of Peru.

Eisaku Sato, 1901-75, (Jpn.) prime min.; presided over Japan's post-WWII emergence as major world power.
Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, c. 1880-1953, (Saudi Arabia) king of Saudi Arabia, 1932-53.
Helmut Schmidt, 1918-2015, (Ger.) German chancellor, 1974-82.
Robert Schuman, 1886-1963, (Fr.) statesman; founded European Coal and Steel Community.
Carl Schurz, 1829-1906, (Ger.-U.S.) political leader, journalist, orator, reformer.
Kurt Schuschnigg, 1897-1977, (Austria) chancellor; unsuccessful in stopping Austria's annexation by Germany.
William H. Seward, 1801-72, (U.S.) anti-slavery activist; as U.S. sec. of state purchased Alaska.
Carlo Sforza, 1872-1952, (It.) foreign min., anti-Fascist.
Yitzhak Shamir, 1915-2012, (Russ.-Isr.) prime min. of Israel, 1983-84, 1986-92.
Ariel Sharon, 1928-2014, (Isr.) prime min. of Israel, 2001-06.
Eduard Shevardnadze, 1928-2014, (Geo.) Georgian pres., 1995-2003.
George Shultz, 1920-2021, (U.S.) sec. of state.
Norodom Sihanouk, 1922-2012, (Camb.) king of Cambodia, 1941-55, 1993-2004.
Sitting Bull, c. 1831-90, (Amer. Ind.) Hunkpapa Lakota leader; defeated Custer at Battle of the Little Bighorn.
Alfred E. Smith, 1873-1944, (U.S.) NY Democratic governor; first Roman Catholic to run for president

(1928).

Margaret Chase Smith, 1897-1995, (U.S.) U.S. rep., senator (R, ME); first woman elected to both houses of Congress.

Jan C. Smuts, 1870-1950, (S. Afr.) statesman, philosopher, soldier, prime min.

Paul Henri Spaak, 1899-1972, (Belg.) statesman, socialist leader.

Joseph Stalin, 1879-1953, (USSR) Soviet dictator, 1924-53; instituted forced collectivization, massive purges, and labor camps, causing millions of deaths.

Edwin M. Stanton, 1814-69, (U.S.) sec. of war, 1862-68.

Alexander Stephens, 1812-83, (U.S.) vice pres. of the Confederacy.

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., 1900-49, (U.S.) industrialist; sec. of state who coordinated aid to WWII allies.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1900-65, (U.S.) Democratic leader, diplomat, governor (IL), presidential nominee (1952, ’56).

Henry L. Stimson, 1867-1950, (U.S.) statesman; served in five administrations, foreign policy adviser in 1930s and 1940s.

Carl Stokes, 1927-96, (U.S.) first Black mayor of a major American city (Cleveland, 1967-72).

Suharto, 1921-2008, (Indon.) former longtime Indonesian ruler.

Sukarno, 1901-70, (Indon.) dictatorial first pres. of the Indonesian republic.

Sun Yat-sen, 1866-1925, (China) revolutionary; leader of Kuomintang political party, regarded as father of modern China.

Robert A. Taft, 1889-1953, (U.S.) conservative Senate leader (OH); called “Mr. Republican.”

Charles de Talleyrand, 1754-1838, (Fr.) statesman, diplomat; the major force of the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15.

U Thant, 1909-74, (Burma) statesman, UN sec.-general.

Margaret Thatcher, 1925-2013, (Br.) conservative British prime min., 1979-90; first woman UK prime min.

Norman M. Thomas, 1884-1968, (U.S.) social reformer; six times Socialist party presidential candidate.

Josip Broz Tito, 1892-1980, (Yugo.) pres. of Yugoslavia, 1953-80; WWII guerrilla chief, postwar rival of Stalin.

Palmiro Togliatti, 1893-1964, (It.) major Italian Communist leader.

Hideki Tojo, 1885-1948, (Jpn.) statesman, soldier; prime min. during most of WWII.

François Toussaint L’Ouverture, c. 1744-1803, (Haiti) patriot, martyr; thwarted French colonial aims.

Leon Trotsky, 1879-1940, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Red Army, expelled from party in conflict with Stalin; assassinated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, 1919-2000, (Can.) longtime liberal prime min. of Canada, 1968-79, 1980-84; achieved native Canadian constitution.

Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, 1891-1961, (Dom. Rep.) dictator of Dominican Republic, 1930-61; assassinated.

Moise K. Tshombe, 1919-69, (Congo) pres. of secessionist Katanga prov., prem. of Congo (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo).

William M. Tweed, 1823-78, (U.S.) political boss of Tammany Hall, New York City's Democratic political machine.

Walter Ulbricht, 1893-1973, (Ger.) Communist leader of German Democratic Republic.

Arthur H. Vandenberg, 1884-1951, (U.S.) senator (R, MI); proponent of bipartisan anti-Communist foreign policy.

Eleutherios Venizelos, 1864-1936, (Gr.) most prominent Greek statesman of early 20th cent.

Hendrik F. Verwoerd, 1901-66, (S. Afr.) prime min.; rigorously applied apartheid policy despite protest.

Kurt Waldheim, 1918-2007, (Austria) UN sec.-gen., Austrian pres.

George Wallace, 1919-98, (U.S.) former segregationist governor of Alabama, pres. candidate.

Robert Walpole, 1676-1745, (Br.) statesman; generally considered Britain's first prime min.

Nancy Ward (Nan'yehi), 1738?-1824?, (Amer. Ind.) Cherokee peace leader.

Robert C. Weaver, 1907-97, (U.S.) first African American appointed to cabinet; sec. of Housing and Urban Development.

Daniel Webster, 1782-1852, (U.S.) orator, politician; advocate of business interests during Jacksonian agrarianism.
Caspar Weinberger, 1917-2006, (U.S.) business exec.; former defense sec., other cabinet posts.
Chaim Weizmann, 1874-1952, (Russ.-Isr.) Zionist leader, scientist; first Israeli pres.
Kevin White, 1929-2012, (U.S.) Boston mayor, 1967-84.
Wendell L. Willkie, 1892-1944, (U.S.) Republican who tried to unseat Franklin D. Roosevelt when he ran for his third term.
Harold Wilson, 1916-95, (Br.) Labour party leader; prime min., 1964-70, 1974-76.
Boris Yeltsin, 1931-2007, (Russ.) first freely elected pres. of post-Soviet Russia.
Emiliano Zapata, c. 1879-1919, (Mex.) revolutionary; major influence on modern Mexico.
Todor Zhivkov, 1911-98, (Bulg.) Communist ruler of Bulgaria from 1954 until ousted in a 1989 coup.
Zhou Enlai, 1898-1976, (China) diplomat, prime min.; a leading figure of the Chinese Communist party.

Scientists of the Past

Revised by Peter Barker, Prof. and Chair, Dept. of the History of Science, Univ. of Oklahoma.

For pre-modern scientists, see also Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past and the Historical Figures chapter.

Albertus Magnus, c. 1200-80, (Ger.) theologian, philosopher; helped found medieval study of natural science.

Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham), c. 965-c. 1040, (Arab.) mathematician, astronomer, optical theorist.

Andre-Marie Ampère, 1775-1836, (Fr.) mathematician, chemist; founder of electrodynamics.

Mary Anning, 1799-1847, (Br.) paleontologist.

Neil Armstrong, 1930-2012, (U.S.) astronaut; first man to walk on the Moon.

John V. Atanasoff, 1903-95, (U.S.) physicist; co-invented Atanasoff-Berry electronic digital computer (1939-41).

Amedeo Avogadro, 1776-1856, (It.) chemist, physicist; proposed that equal volumes of gas contain equal numbers of molecules, permitting determination of molecular weights.

John Bardeen, 1908-91, (U.S.) double Nobel laureate in physics (transistor, 1956; superconductivity, 1972).

A. H. Becquerel, 1852-1908, (Fr.) physicist; discovered radioactivity in uranium (1896).

Alexander Graham Bell, 1847-1922, (U.S.) inventor; first to patent and commercially exploit the telephone (1876).

Daniel Bernoulli, 1700-82, (Switz.) mathematician; developed fluid dynamics and kinetic theory of gases.

Clifford Berry, 1918-63, (U.S.) collaborated with John V. Atanasoff on the ABC electronic digital computer (1939-41).

Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, (Swed.) chemist; developed modern chemical symbols and formulas.

Henry Bessemer, 1813-98, (Br.) engineer; invented Bessemer steel-making process.

Hans Bethe, 1906-2005, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; won Nobel Prize in 1967 for describing how stars generate energy.

Bruno Bettelheim, 1903-90, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; studied disturbed children; *Uses of Enchantment* (1976).

Louis Blériot, 1872-1936, (Fr.) engineer; monoplane pioneer.

Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (Ger.-U.S.) founded modern anthropology; studied Pacific Coast tribes.

Niels Bohr, 1885-1962, (Den.) atomic and nuclear physicist; founded quantum mechanics.

Norman Borlaug, 1914-2009, (U.S.) plant pathologist and geneticist; father of “green” (agricultural) revolution.

Max Born, 1882-1970, (Ger.) atomic and nuclear physicist; helped develop quantum mechanics.

Satyendranath Bose, 1894-1974, (India) physicist; forerunner of modern quantum theory for integral-spin particles.

Louis de Broglie, 1892-1987, (Fr.) physicist; proposed quantum wave-particle duality.

Robert Bunsen, 1811-99, (Ger.) chemist; pioneered spectroscopic analysis; discovered rubidium, caesium.

Luther Burbank, 1849-1926, (U.S.) naturalist; developed plant breeding into a modern science.

Vannevar Bush, 1890-1974, (U.S.) electrical engineer; developed differential analyzer, an early analogue computer; led WWII Office of Scientific Res. and Dev.

Marvin Camras, 1916-95, (U.S.) inventor, electrical engineer; invented magnetic tape recording.

Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944, (Fr.) surgeon, biologist; developed methods of suturing blood vessels, transplanting organs.

Rachel Carson, 1907-64, (U.S.) marine biologist, environmentalist; *Silent Spring* (1962).

George Washington Carver, 1864-1943, (U.S.) chemist and botanist; promoted alternative crops.

James Chadwick, 1891-1974, (Br.) physicist; discovered the neutron (1932); led Brit. team on Manhattan Project in U.S.

Eugenie Clark, 1922-2015, (U.S.) ichthyologist and oceanographer.

Albert Claude, 1898-1983, (Belg.-U.S.) a founder of modern cell biology; determined role of mitochondria.

Samuel Cohen, 1921-2010, (U.S.) physicist who invented the neutron bomb.

Barry Commoner, 1917-2012, (U.S.) biologist; noted environmentalist.

Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543, (Pol.) first modern astronomer to propose Sun as center of the planets' motions.

Jacques Yves Cousteau, 1910-97, (Fr.) oceanographer; co-inventor, with Emile Gagnan (Fr.), of the Aqualung (1943).

Seymour Cray, 1925-96, (U.S.) computer industry pioneer; developed supercomputers.

Francis Crick, 1916-2004, (Br.) biophysicist; co-discoverer of genetic code; shared 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine.

Marie, 1867-1934, (Pol.-Fr.) and **Pierre Curie**, 1859-1906, (Fr.) physical chemists; pioneer investigators of radioactivity; discovered radium and polonium (1898).

Gottlieb Daimler, 1834-1900, (Ger.) engineer, inventor; pioneer automobile manufacturer.

John Dalton, 1766-1844, (Br.) chemist, physicist; formulated atomic theory, made first table of atomic weights.

Charles Darwin, 1809-82, (Br.) naturalist; established theory of organic evolution; *Origin of Species* (1859).

Lee De Forest, 1873-1961, (U.S.) inventor of triode; pioneer in wireless telegraphy, sound pictures, television.

Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, 1932-2007, (Fr.) physicist whose research aided development of liquid-crystal display (LCD); awarded 1991 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Max Delbrück, 1906-81, (Fr.-Ger.-U.S.) a founder of molecular biology.

Rudolf Diesel, 1858-1913, (Ger.) mechanical engineer; patented Diesel engine (1892).

Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1900-75, (Russ.-U.S.) biologist; reconciled genetics and natural selection.

Christian Doppler, 1803-53, (Austria) physicist; showed change in wave frequency caused by motion of source, now known as Doppler effect.

J. Presper Eckert Jr., 1919-95, (U.S.) co-inventor, with John W. Mauchly, of the ENIAC computer (1943-45).

Thomas A. Edison, 1847-1931, (U.S.) inventor; held more than 1,000 patents, including incandescent electric lamp.

Robert Edwards, 1925-2013, (Br.) physiologist; pioneered in vitro fertilization.

Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915, (Ger.) medical researcher in immunology and bacteriology; pioneered antitoxin production.

Albert Einstein, 1879-1955, (Ger.-U.S.) theoretical physicist; founded relativity theory.

John F. Enders, 1897-1985, (U.S.) virologist; helped discover vaccines against polio, measles, mumps, and chicken pox.

Erik Erikson, 1902-94, (U.S.) psychoanalyst, author; theory of developmental stages of life; *Childhood and Society* (1950).

Leonhard Euler, 1707-83, (Switz.) mathematician, physicist; pioneer of calculus, revived ideas of Fermat.

Gabriel Fahrenheit, 1686-1736, (Ger.) physicist; improved thermometers and introduced Fahrenheit temperature scale.

Michael Faraday, 1791-1867, (Br.) chemist, physicist; discovered electrical induction and invented dynamo (1831).

Philo T. Farnsworth, 1906-71, (U.S.) inventor; built first television system (San Francisco, 1928).
Pierre de Fermat, 1601-65, (Fr.) mathematician; founded modern theory of numbers.
Enrico Fermi, 1901-54, (It.-U.S.) nuclear physicist; demonstrated first controlled chain reaction (Chicago, 1942).
Richard Feynman, 1918-88, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, author; founder of Quantum Electrodynamics (QED).
Alexander Fleming, 1881-1955, (Br.) bacteriologist; discovered penicillin (1928).
Dian Fossey, 1932-85, (U.S.) primatologist.
Jean B. J. Fourier, 1768-1830, (Fr.) introduced Fourier Series, method of analysis in math and physics.
Sigmund Freud, 1856-1939, (Austria) psychiatrist; founder of psychoanalysis; *Interpretation of Dreams* (1901).
Erich Fromm, 1900-80, (U.S.) psychoanalyst; *Man for Himself* (1947).
Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642, (It.) physicist; used telescope to vindicate Copernicus, founded modern science of motion.
Carl Friedrich Gauss, 1777-1855, (Ger.) mathematician; completed work of Fermat and Euler in number theory.
Josiah W. Gibbs, 1839-1903, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, chemist; founded chemical thermodynamics.
John Glenn, 1921-2016, (U.S.) astronaut, first American to orbit Earth (1962).

Robert H. Goddard, 1882-1945, (U.S.) physicist; invented liquid fuel rocket (1926).
George W. Goethals, 1858-1928, (U.S.) chief engineer who completed Panama Canal (1907-14).
William C. Gorgas, 1854-1920, (U.S.) physician; pioneer in prevention of yellow fever and malaria.
Stephen Jay Gould, 1941-2002, (U.S.) paleontologist, evolutionary biologist, writer.
Ernest Haeckel, 1834-1919, (Ger.) zoologist, evolutionist; early Darwinist, introduced concept of "ecology."
Otto Hahn, 1879-1968, (Ger.) chemist; with Lise Meitner discovered nuclear fission (1938).
Edmund Halley, 1656-1742, (Br.) astronomer; predicted return of 1682 comet (Halley's Comet) in 1759.
William Harvey, 1578-1657, (Br.) physician, anatomist; discovered circulation of the blood (1628).
Stephen Hawking, 1942-2018, (Br.) physicist; explored gravity, black holes; *A Brief History of Time* (1988).
Werner Heisenberg, 1901-76, (Ger.) physicist; developed matrix mechanics and uncertainty principle (1927).
Hermann von Helmholtz, 1821-94, (Ger.) physicist, physiologist; formulated principle of conservation of energy.
Caroline Herschel, 1750-1848, (Ger.-Br.) astronomer.
William Herschel, 1738-1822, (Ger.-Br.) astronomer; discovered Uranus (1781).

Heinrich Hertz, 1857-94, (Ger.) physicist; discovered radio waves and photo-electric effect (1886-87).

David Hilbert, 1862-1943, (Ger.) mathematician; contributed to algebra, calculus, and foundational studies (formalism).

Albert Hofmann, 1906-2008, (Switz.) chemist; inventor of LSD.

Edwin P. Hubble, 1889-1953, (U.S.) astronomer; discovered observational evidence of expanding universe.

Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859, (Ger.) naturalist; explored Central, S. America, ideated ecology.

Edward Jenner, 1749-1823, (Br.) physician; pioneered vaccination, introduced term “virus.”

Katherine Johnson, 1918-2020, (U.S.) NASA mathematician.

James Joule, 1818-89, (Br.) physicist; found relation between heat and mechanical energy (conservation of energy).

Carl Jung, 1875-1961, (Switz.) psychiatrist; founder of analytical psychology.

Ernest Everett Just, 1883-1941, (U.S.) marine biologist; studied egg development; *Biology of Cell Surfaces* (1941).

Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630, (Ger.) astronomer; discovered laws of planetary motion.

Al-Khwarizmi, early 9th cent., (Arab.) mathematician; regarded as founder of algebra.

Robert Koch, 1843-1910, (Ger.) bacteriologist; isolated bacterial causes of tuberculosis and other

diseases.

Georges Köhler, 1946-95, (Ger.) immunologist; with César Milstein, developed monoclonal antibody technique.

Willem Kolff, 1911-2009, (Neth.-U.S.) physician, biomedical engineer; developed first practical kidney dialysis machine; considered the “father of artificial organs.”

Jacques Lacan, 1901-81, (Fr.) influential psychoanalyst.

Joseph Lagrange, 1736-1813, (Fr.) geometer, astronomer; showed that gravity of Earth and Moon cancel, creating stable points in space around them.

Jean B. Lamarck, 1744-1829, (Fr.) naturalist; forerunner of Darwin in evolutionary theory.

Pierre Simon de Laplace, 1749-1827, (Fr.) astronomer, physicist; proposed nebular origin for solar system.

Lewis H. Latimer, 1848-1928, (U.S.) African American scientist; associate of Edison; supervised installation of first electric street lighting in New York City.

Antoine Lavoisier, 1743-94, (Fr.) a founder of modern chemistry.

Ernest O. Lawrence, 1901-58, (U.S.) physicist; invented the cyclotron.

Louis, 1903-72, and **Mary Leakey**, 1913-96, (both Br.) early hominid paleoanthropologists; discovered remains in Africa.

Richard Leakey, 1944-2022, (Kenya) anthropologist, paleontologist, conservationist.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723, (Neth.) founder of microscopy.
Jerome Lejeune, 1927-94, (Fr.) geneticist; discovered chromosomal cause of Down syndrome (1959).
Claude Lévi-Strauss, 1908-2009, (Belg.-Fr.) cultural anthropologist, sociologist, philosopher.
Kurt Lewin, 1890-1947, (Ger.-U.S.) social psychologist; studied human motivation and group dynamics.
Justus von Liebig, 1803-73, (Ger.) founded quantitative organic chemistry.
Joseph Lister, 1827-1912, (Br.) physician; pioneered antiseptic surgery.
Hendrik Lorentz, 1853-1928, (Neth.) physicist; developed electron theory of matter, contributed to relativity theory.
Konrad Lorenz, 1903-89, (Austria) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.
Bernard Lovell, 1913-2012, (Br.) physicist and radio astronomer.
Percival Lowell, 1855-1916, (U.S.) astronomer; predicted the existence of Pluto.
Louis, 1864-1948, and **Auguste Lumière**, 1862-1954, (both Fr.) invented cinematograph, made first motion picture (1895).
Theodore H. Maiman, 1927-2007, (U.S.) physicist; invented the first workable laser, which he displayed in 1960.
Guglielmo Marconi, 1874-1937, (It.) physicist; developed wireless telegraphy.

John W. Mauchly, 1907-80, (U.S.) co-inventor, with J. Presper Eckert Jr., of computer ENIAC (1943-45).

James Clerk Maxwell, 1831-79, (Br.) physicist; unified electricity and magnetism, electromagnetic theory of light.

Maria Goeppert Mayer, 1906-72, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; developed shell model of atomic nuclei.

Barbara McClintock, 1902-92, (U.S.) geneticist; showed that some genetic elements are mobile.

Lise Meitner, 1878-1968, (Austria) co-discoverer, with Otto Hahn, of nuclear fission (1938).

Gregor J. Mendel, 1822-84, (Austria) botanist, monk; his experiments became the foundation of modern genetics.

Dmitri Mendeleyev, 1834-1907, (Russ.) chemist; established Periodic Table of the Elements.

Bruce R. Merrifield, 1921-2006, (U.S.) chemist; discovered how to synthesize proteins quickly and efficiently.

Franz Mesmer, 1734-1815, (Ger.) physician; introduced hypnotherapy.

Albert A. Michelson, 1852-1931, (U.S.) physicist; invented interferometer.

Robert A. Millikan, 1868-1953, (U.S.) physicist; measured electronic charge.

Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945, (U.S.) geneticist, embryologist; established role of chromosomes in heredity.

John F. Nash Jr., 1928-2015, (U.S.) mathematician; Nobel Prize winner (1994) in economics for work on game theory.

Isaac Newton, 1642-1727, (Br.) natural philosopher; discovered laws of gravitation, motion; with Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, founded calculus.

Robert N. Noyce, 1927-90, (U.S.) invented microchip.

J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1904-67, (U.S.) physicist; scientific director of Manhattan Project.

Wilhelm Ostwald, 1853-1932, (Ger.) chemist, philosopher; main founder of modern physical chemistry.

Louis Pasteur, 1822-95, (Fr.) chemist; showed that germs cause disease and fermentation; originated pasteurization.

Linus C. Pauling, 1901-94, (U.S.) chemist; studied chemical bonds; campaigned for nuclear disarmament.

Jean Piaget, 1896-1980, (Switz.) psychologist; four-stage theory of intellectual development in children.

Max Planck, 1858-1947, (Ger.) physicist; introduced quantum hypothesis (1900).

Jules Henri Poincaré, 1854-1912, (Fr.) mathematician; founded algebraic topology, many other discoveries.

Walter S. Reed, 1851-1902, (U.S.) Army physician; proved mosquitoes transmit yellow fever.

Theodor Reik, 1888-1969, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; major Freudian disciple.

Sally Ride, 1951-2012, (U.S.) astronaut; 1st U.S. woman in space.

Bernhard Riemann, 1826-66, (Ger.) mathematician; developed non-Euclidean geometry used by Einstein.
Norbert Rillieux, 1806-94, (U.S.) African American inventor of a vacuum pan evaporator (1846); revolutionized sugar-refining industry.
Wilhelm Roentgen, 1845-1923, (Ger.) physicist; discovered X-rays (1895).
Carl Rogers, 1902-87, (U.S.) psychotherapist, author; originated nondirective therapy.
Ernest Rutherford, 1871-1937, (Br.) physicist; pioneer investigator of radioactivity, identified the atomic nucleus.
Albert B. Sabin, 1906-93, (Russ.-U.S.) developed oral polio live-virus vaccine.
Carl Sagan, 1934-96, (U.S.) astronomer, author.
Jonas Salk, 1914-95, (U.S.) developed first successful polio vaccine, widely used in U.S. after 1955.
Allan Sandage, 1926-2010, (U.S.) astronomer; refined the Hubble Constant, a measure of the universe’s expansion.
Frederick Sanger, 1918-2013, (Br.) biochemist; detailed molecular structure of insulin.
Giovanni Schiaparelli, 1835-1910, (It.) astronomer; reported canals on Mars.
Erwin Schrödinger, 1887-1961, (Austria) physicist; developed wave equation for quantum systems.
Glenn T. Seaborg, 1912-99, (U.S.) chemist; Nobel Prize winner (1951); co-discoverer of plutonium.
Harlow Shapley, 1885-1972, (U.S.) astronomer; mapped galactic clusters and position of Sun in

Milky Way Galaxy.

Norman E. Shumway, 1923-2006, (U.S.) surgeon; performed world's first successful heart-lung transplant.

B. F. Skinner, 1904-90, (U.S.) psychologist; leading advocate of behaviorism.

Richard E. Smalley, 1943-2005, (U.S.) chemist; with three other scientists, discovered buckminsterfullerenes, a previously unknown class of carbon molecules.

Roger W. Sperry, 1913-94, (U.S.) neurobiologist; established different functions of right and left sides of brain.

Benjamin Spock, 1903-98, (U.S.) pediatrician, child care expert; *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*.

Charles P. Steinmetz, 1865-1923, (Ger.-U.S.) electrical engineer; developed basic ideas on alternating current.

Ernst Stuhlinger, 1913-2008, (Ger.) rocket scientist; electric propulsion for NASA in early space age.

Leo Szilard, 1898-1964, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; helped on Manhattan Project, later opposed nuclear weapons.

Edward Teller, 1908-2003, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; aided on Manhattan Project, had key role in development of H-bomb.

Nikola Tesla, 1856-1943, (Serb.-U.S.) invented electrical devices including AC dynamos, transformers, and motors.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), 1824-1907, (Br.) physicist; aided in success of transatlantic telegraph cable (1865); proposed Kelvin absolute temperature scale.

Alan Turing, 1912-54, (Br.) mathematician; helped develop basis for computers.

James Van Allen, 1914-2006, (U.S.) physicist; discovered the presence of radiation belts around Earth (Van Allen belts).

Rudolf Virchow, 1821-1902, (Ger.) pathologist; pioneered the modern theory that diseases affect the body through cells.

Alessandro Volta, 1745-1827, (It.) physicist; electricity pioneer.

Wernher von Braun, 1912-77, (Ger.-U.S.) aerospace engineer; developed rockets for warfare and space exploration.

John von Neumann, 1903-57, (Hung.-U.S.) mathematician; originated game theory; basic design for modern computers.

Alfred Russell Wallace, 1823-1913, (Br.) naturalist; proposed concept of evolution independently of Darwin.

John B. Watson, 1878-1958, (U.S.) psychologist; a founder of behaviorism.

James E. Watt, 1736-1819, (Br.) mechanical engineer, inventor; invented modern steam engine (1765).

Alfred L. Wegener, 1880-1930, (Ger.) meteorologist, geophysicist; postulated continental drift.

Norbert Wiener, 1894-1964, (U.S.) mathematician; founder of cybernetics.
Daniel Hale Williams, 1858-1931, (U.S.) African American surgeon; performed one of first two open-heart operations (1893).
Sewall Wright, 1889-1988, (U.S.) evolutionary theorist; helped found population genetics.
Wilhelm Wundt, 1832-1920, (Ger.) founder of experimental psychology.
Qian Xuesen, 1911-2009, (China) rocket scientist; helped found Jet Propulsion Lab, father of China's space program.
Rosalyn Yalow, 1921-2011, (U.S.), physicist; co-developer of radioimmunoassay.
Chuck Yeager, 1923-2020, (U.S.) test pilot, broke the sound barrier.
Ferdinand von Zeppelin, 1838-1917, (Ger.) soldier, aeronaut, airship designer.

Social Reformers, Activists, and Humanitarians of the Past

Ralph David Abernathy, 1926-90, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist; pres., 1968, Southern Christian Leadership Conf.
Jane Addams, 1860-1935, (U.S.) cofounder of Hull House; won Nobel Peace Prize, 1931.
Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, (U.S.) a leader in temperance, antislavery, and woman suffrage movements.
Dennis Banks, 1937-2017, (Amer. Ind.) civil rights activist.

Thomas Barnardo, 1845-1905, (Br.) social reformer; pioneer in care of destitute children.
Clara Barton, 1821-1912, (U.S.) organized American Red Cross.
Daisy Bates, 1914-99, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader who fought for integration; advocate for the "Little Rock 9" during Arkansas desegregation crisis in 1957.
Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-87, (U.S.) clergyman, abolitionist.
Peter Benenson, 1921-2005, (Br.) activist; founded Amnesty International, 1961.
Mary McLeod Bethune, 1875-1955, (U.S.) Black educator, civil rights activist; adviser to FDR and Truman; founder, pres., Bethune-Cookman College.
Elizabeth Blackwell, 1821-1910, (Br.) first female physician in the U.S.
Amelia Bloomer, 1818-94, (U.S.) suffragette, social reformer.
Julian Bond, 1940-2015, (U.S.) civil rights leader, NAACP chair, 1998-2015.
Yelena Bonner, 1923-2011, (Russ.) human rights activist in former Soviet Union.
William Booth, 1829-1912, (Br.) founded Salvation Army.
James Brady, 1940-2014, (U.S.) gun control advocate; Reagan press sec.
John Brown, 1800-59, (U.S.) abolitionist who led murder of five pro-slavery men; hanged.
Linda Brown, 1943-2018, (U.S.) civil rights activist; daughter of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

plaintiff.

Frances Xavier (Mother) Cabrini, 1850-1917, (It.-U.S.) nun; founded charitable institutions; first American canonized as a saint, 1946.

Stokely Carmichael (Kwame Ture), 1941-98, (Trinidad-U.S.) Black power activist; major proponent of Pan-Africanism; prime min. of Black Panthers.

Carrie Chapman Catt, 1859-1947, (U.S.) suffragette.

Cesar Chavez, 1927-93, (U.S.) labor leader; helped establish United Farm Workers of America.

Eldridge Cleaver, 1935-98, (U.S.) revolutionary social critic; former minister of information for Black Panthers; *Soul on Ice*.

Clarence Darrow, 1857-1938, (U.S.) lawyer; defender of underdog, opponent of capital punishment.

Ossie Davis, 1917-2005, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist, actor, director.

Dorothy Day, 1897-1980, (U.S.) founder of Catholic Worker movement.

Eugene V. Debs, 1855-1926, (U.S.) labor leader; led Pullman Strike, 1894; four-time Socialist presidential candidate.

Vine Deloria Jr., 1933-2005, (U.S.) Native American activist, author; *Custer Died for Your Sins*.

Dorothea Dix, 1802-87, (U.S.) crusader for mentally ill.

Thomas Dooley, 1927-61, (U.S.) “jungle doctor”; noted for efforts to supply medical aid to developing countries.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas, 1890-1998, (U.S.) writer, environmentalist; campaigned to save Florida Everglades.

Frederick Douglass, 1817-95, (U.S.) author, editor, orator, diplomat; edited abolitionist weekly *The North Star*.

Andrea Dworkin, 1946-2005, (U.S.) radical feminist, antipornography crusader.

Medgar Evers, 1925-63, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; campaigned to register Black voters; assassinated.

James Farmer, 1920-99, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; founded Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Betty Friedan, 1921-2006, (U.S.) author, feminist; *The Feminine Mystique*.

Millard Fuller, 1935-2009, (U.S.) founder of Habitat for Humanity.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, (U.S.) abolitionist.

Miep Gies, 1909-2010, (Neth.) protector of Anne Frank and her family during WWII.

Emma Goldman, 1869-1940, (Russ.-U.S.) published anarchist *Mother Earth*; birth-control advocate.

Samuel Gompers, 1850-1924, (U.S.) labor leader; first pres. of the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

Juliette Gordon Low, 1860-1927, (U.S.) Girl Scouts founder.

Prince Hall, 1735-1807, (U.S.) activist; founded Black Freemasonry; served in American Revolutionary War.

Michael Harrington, 1928-89, (U.S.) exposed poverty in affluent U.S. in *The Other America*, 1963.

Dorothy Height, 1912-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist; pres. of the National Council of Negro Women, 1957-97.

Sidney Hillman, 1887-1946, (Lith.-U.S.) labor leader; helped organize CIO.

Benjamin Hooks, 1925-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist; exec. dir. NAACP, 1977-92.

Samuel G. Howe, 1801-76, (U.S.) social reformer; changed public attitudes toward the blind, deaf, mentally challenged.

Marsha P. Johnson, 1945-92, (U.S.) LGBT rights activist.

Vernon Jordan, 1935-2021, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Franklin Kameny, 1925-2011, (U.S.) gay rights activist.

Helen Keller, 1880-1968, (U.S.) crusader for better treatment for the disabled; deaf and blind herself.

Jack Kevorkian 1928-2011, (U.S.) pathologist; assisted-suicide activist.

Coretta Scott King, 1927-2006, (U.S.) Black civil rights leader; wife of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 1929-68, (U.S.) civil rights leader; led 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, boycott; founder, pres., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957; Nobel peace laureate, 1964; assassinated.

Larry Kramer, 1935-2020, (U.S.) HIV/AIDS activist.

Maggie Kuhn, 1905-95, (U.S.) founded Gray Panthers, 1970.
William Kunstler, 1919-95, (U.S.) civil liberties attorney.
John Lewis, 1940-2020, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, GA), Black civil rights activist.
John L. Lewis, 1880-1969, (U.S.) labor leader; headed United Mine Workers, 1920-60.
Belva Lockwood, 1830-1917, (U.S.) lawyer; first woman to argue before U.S. Supreme Court.
Almena Lomax, 1915-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist; journalist who founded *The Los Angeles Tribune*.
Rev. Joseph Lowery, 1921-2020, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist.
Clara Luper, 1923-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist.
Wangari Maathai, 1940-2011, (Kenya) environmental activist; 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Robert Macauley, 1923-2010, (U.S.) founder of AmeriCares.
Malcolm X (Little), 1925-65, (U.S.) Black Muslim, Black nationalist leader; promoted Black pride; assassinated.
Russell Means, 1939-2012, (Amer. Ind.) civil rights activist.
Karl Menninger, 1893-1990, (U.S.) with brother **William Menninger** (1899-1966), founded Menninger Clinic and Menninger Foundation.
Harvey Milk, 1930-78, (U.S.) LGBT rights activist; assassinated.

Kate Millett, 1934-2017, (U.S.) writer, feminist; *Sexual Politics*.
Lucretia Mott, 1793-1880, (U.S.) reformer, pioneer feminist.
Philip Murray, 1886-1952, (U.S.) Scottish-born labor leader.
Huey P. Newton, 1942-89, (U.S.) co-founded Black Panther Party, 1966.
Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910, (Br.) founder of modern nursing.
Emmeline Pankhurst, 1858-1928, (Br.) suffragette.
Rosa Parks, 1913-2005, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist; her actions sparked 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, bus boycott.
A. Philip Randolph, 1889-1979, (U.S.) organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925; an organizer of 1941 and 1963 March on Washington movements.
Walter Reuther, 1907-70, (U.S.) labor leader; headed United Auto Workers.
Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, (Den.-U.S.) crusader for urban reforms.
Sylvia Rivera, 1951-2002, (U.S.) LGBT rights activist.
Paul Robeson, 1898-1976, (U.S.) actor, singer, Black civil rights activist.
Bayard Rustin, 1910-87, (U.S.) Black and LGBT civil rights activist; an organizer of the 1963 March on Washington.
Margaret Sanger, 1883-1966, (U.S.) social reformer; pioneered the birth-control movement.

Phyllis Schlafly, 1924-2016, (U.S.) anti-Equal Rights Amendment activist.

Earl of Shaftesbury (A. A. Cooper), 1801-85, (Br.) social reformer.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, 1921-2009, (U.S.) cofounder of Special Olympics for athletes with intellectual disabilities.

Sargent Shriver, 1915-2011, (U.S.) founding director of Peace Corps; founder of Job Corps, Head Start.

Fred Shuttlesworth, 1922-2011, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Albertina Sisulu, 1918-2011, (S. Africa) anti-apartheid activist.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1815-1902, (U.S.) woman suffrage pioneer.

Lucy Stone, 1818-93, (U.S.) feminist, abolitionist.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, 1910-97, (Alban.) nun; founded order to care for sick, dying poor; 1979 Nobel Peace Prize winner; canonized 2016.

Mamie Till-Mobley, 1921-2003, (U.S.) civil rights activist.

Willard Townsend, 1895-1957, (U.S.) organized the United Transport Service Employees (Red Caps), 1935.

Sojourner Truth (Isabella Baumfree), 1797-1883, (U.S.) preacher, abolitionist; worked for Black educ. opportunity.

Harriet Tubman, 1823-1913, (U.S.) prominent figure in the Underground Railroad; nurse, spy for Union Army in the Civil War.

Nat Turner, 1800-31, (U.S.) slave who led the most significant of more than 200 slave revolts in U.S., in Southampton, VA; hanged.

Desmond Tutu, 1931-2021, (S. Afr.) former S. African archbishop; 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Philip Vera Cruz, 1905-94, (Philip.-U.S.) helped found the United Farm Workers Union.

Rev. C(ordy) T(indell) Vivian, 1924-2020, (U.S.) Black civil rights activist.

Edgar Wayburn, 1906-2010, (U.S.) conservationist; Sierra Club pres.

Elie Wiesel, 1928-2016, (Rom.-U.S.) Holocaust survivor, author, and activist; 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

William Wilberforce, 1759-1833, (Br.) social reformer; prominent in struggle to abolish slave trade.

Frances E. Willard, 1839-98, (U.S.) temperance, women's rights leader.

Betty Williams, 1944-2020, (N. Ire.) peace activist; 1976 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Edith Windsor, 1929-2007, (U.S.) LGBT civil rights activist.

Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759-97, (Br.) *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

Victoria Woodhull, 1838-1927, (U.S.) suffragist, first woman to run for president (1872).

Sports Personalities of the Past and Present

Henry (Hank) Aaron, 1934-2021, Milwaukee-Atlanta outfielder; hit then-record 755 home runs, record 2,297 RBI.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, b 1947, Milwaukee, L.A. Lakers center; MVP 6 times; all-time leading NBA scorer, 38,387 pts.

Andre Agassi, b 1970, tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Troy Aikman, b 1966, quarterback; led Dallas Cowboys to Super Bowl wins in 1993-94, ’96; Super Bowl MVP, 1993.

Ben Ainslie, b 1977, (Br.) most decorated Olympic sailor; gold, 2000, ’04, ’08, ’12; silver, 1996.

Michelle Akers, b 1966, soccer player; led U.S. to victory in World Cup (1991, ’99).

Grover Cleveland “Pete” Alexander, 1887-1950, pitcher; won 373 NL games; pitched 16 shutouts, 1916.

Muhammad Ali, 1942-2016, 3-time heavyweight champion, activist.

Morten Andersen, b 1960, (Den.) NFL kicker, career leader in games played (382).

Sparky Anderson, 1934-2010, first manager to win World Series in the NL (Cincinnati, 1975-76) and AL (Detroit, 1984).

Mario Andretti, b 1940, (It.) race-car driver; won Daytona 500 (1967), Indy 500 (1969); Formula 1 world title (1978).

Giannis Antetokounmpo, b 1994, (Gr.-Nigeria) Milwaukee Bucks forward; NBA MVP 2019, ’20.

Earl Anthony, 1938-2001, bowler; 6 PBA Championships (1973-75, ’81-’83), 43 career PBA tournaments.

Eddie Arcaro, 1916-97, only jockey to win racing’s Triple Crown twice, 1941, ’48; rode to 4,779 wins in his career.

Henry Armstrong, 1912-88, first boxer to hold world title in three weight classes simultaneously (1938).

Lance Armstrong, b 1971, cyclist; record 7-time winner of Tour de France (1999-2005); stripped of victories in 2012 for use of performance-enhancing drugs.

Arthur Ashe, 1943-93, tennis player; first Black man to win U.S. Open (1968), Austral. Open (1970), Wimbledon (1975).

Evelyn Ashford, b 1957, sprinter; won 100m gold (1984) and silver (1988); member of 5 U.S. Olympic teams.

Red Auerbach, 1917-2006, coached Boston to 9 NBA titles.

Geno Auriemma, b 1954, (It.) UConn women’s basketball coach; record 11 NCAA women’s basketball titles.

Tracy Austin, b 1962, tennis player; youngest to win U.S. Open (age 16 in 1979).

Ernie Banks, 1931-2015, Chicago Cubs slugger; hit 512 NL homers; twice MVP.

Roger Bannister, 1929-2018, (Br.) physician; ran 1st sub-4-min. mile, May 6, 1954 (3 min., 59.4

sec.).

Charles Barkley, b 1963, NBA MVP, 1993; 4th player ever to surpass 20,000 pts., 10,000 rebounds, 4,000 assists.

Rick Barry, b 1944, NBA scoring leader, 1967; ABA scoring leader, 1969.

Sammy Baugh, 1914-2008, Washington Redskins quarterback, punter, defensive back.

Elgin Baylor, 1934-2021, L.A. Lakers forward; 11-time all-star.

Bob Beamon, b 1946, Olympic long jump gold medalist, 1968; world record jump of 29 ft 2$^{1}/_{2}$ in. stood until 1991.

Boris Becker, b 1967, (Ger.) tennis player; 6 Grand Slam singles titles.

David Beckham, b 1975, (Br.) soccer midfielder; joined L.A. Galaxy, 2007-12, with record-breaking $250-mil contract.

Bill Belichick, b 1952, NFL coach; led New England to 6 Super Bowl wins.

Jean Béliveau, 1931-2014, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens center; scored 507 career goals; twice MVP.

Johnny Bench, b 1947, Cincinnati Reds catcher; twice MVP; led league in home runs twice, RBIs 3 times.

Patty Berg, 1918-2006, won a record 15 LPGA majors.

Chris Berman, b 1955, sportscaster.

Yogi Berra, 1925-2015, NY Yankees catcher (1946-63); 3-time MVP.

Mookie Betts, b 1992, right fielder; AL MVP (2018).

Abebe Bikila, 1932-73, (Eth.) runner; won consecutive Olympic marathon gold medals in 1960 (barefoot), ’64.

Simone Biles, b 1997, gymnast; won 7 Olympic medals, including 4 gold; record 25 world championship medals.

Matt Biondi, b 1965, swimmer; won 5 golds, 1988 Olympics.

Larry Bird, b 1956, Boston Celtics forward (1979-92); NBA MVP, 1984-86; 1998 coach of the year with Indiana Pacers.

Sue Bird, b 1980, point guard; 4-time WNBA champion (2004, ’10, ’18, ’20); Olympic gold (2004, ’08, ’12, ’16, ’20).

Bonnie Blair, b 1964, speed skater; won 5 individual gold medals in 3 Olympics (1988, ’92, ’94).

George Blanda, 1927-2010, quarterback, kicker; 26 years as active player, scored 2,002 career points.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, 1918-2004, (Neth.) track and field athlete; won 4 Olympic gold medals (1948).

Wade Boggs, b 1958, AL batting champ, 1983, ’85-’88; reached 3,000 career hits, 1999 (3,010).

Usain Bolt, b 1986, (Jam.) Olympic sprinter, gold medalist, 2008, ’12, ’16; world record for men’s 100-m, 200-m runs.

Barry Bonds, b 1964, outfielder; hit record 73 homers, 2001; record 7-time NL MVP; 1st all-time in HRs (762); indicted in steroid scandal, 2007.

Björn Borg, b 1956, (Swed.) tennis player; 11 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ray Bourque, b 1960, (Can.) leads NHL defensemen in career goals, assists, points; 5-time Norris Trophy winner.

Bill Bradley, b 1943, led NY Knicks to 2 NBA titles (1970, ’73); U.S. senator (NJ), 1979-97.

Donald Bradman, 1908-2001, (Austral.) widely regarded as greatest cricketer ever; set several batting records.

Terry Bradshaw, b 1948, quarterback; led Pittsburgh to 4 Super Bowl wins, 1975-76, ’79-’80; NFL MVP, 1978.

Tom Brady, b 1977, quarterback; 7 Super Bowl titles; 5-time Super Bowl MVP; 3-time NFL MVP.

Drew Brees, b 1979, New Orleans Saints quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2010.

Christine Brennan, b 1958, sports journalist for *USA Today*, radio and TV commentator specializing in figure skating.

George Brett, b 1953, Kansas City Royals infielder; led AL in batting, 1976, ’80, ’90; MVP, 1980.

Lou Brock, 1939-2020, St. Louis Cardinals outfielder; stole NL single-season record 118 bases, 1974; led NL 8 times.

Jim Brown, b 1936, Cleveland fullback; 12,312 career yds; 3-time NFL MVP.

Paul Brown, 1908-91, football team owner, coach; led eponymous Cleveland Browns to 3 NFL championships.

Bob Bryan, b 1978, tennis player; won 16 Grand Slam doubles titles; Olympic gold, 2012.

Mike Bryan, b 1978, tennis player; won 18 Grand Slam doubles titles; Olympic gold, 2012.

Kobe Bryant, 1978-2020, NBA guard; won 5 titles with Lakers (2000-02, ’09, ’10); NBA MVP, 2008; NBA Finals MVP, 2009, ’10.

Paul “Bear” Bryant, 1913-83, college football coach with 323 wins; led Alabama to 6 national titles (1961, ’64-’65, ’73, ’78-’79).

Sergei Bubka, b 1963, (Ukr.) pole vaulter; first to clear 20 ft; gold medal, 1988 Olympics.

Don Budge, 1915-2000, won numerous amateur and pro tennis titles; Grand Slam, 1938.

Dick Butkus, b 1942, Chicago Bears linebacker; NFL defensive player of the year (1969-70).

Dick Button, b 1929, figure skater; won 1948, ’52 Olympic gold medals; world titleholder, 1948-52.

Miguel Cabrera, b 1983, (Venez.) 12-time MLB All-Star; won AL triple crown (2012); AL MVP 2012, ’13.

Walter Camp, 1859-1925, Yale football player, coach, athletic director; established many rules for modern football.

Roy Campanella, 1921-93, Brooklyn Dodgers catcher (1948-57); 3-time NL MVP.

Earl Campbell, b 1955, NFL running back; MVP 1978-79.

Jose Canseco, b 1964, outfielder; led Oakland A’s to the World Series, 1988; wrote book about steroids in baseball, 2005.

Eric Cantona, b 1966, (Fr.) soccer forward; Manchester United (1992-97).

Rod Carew, b 1945, AL infielder; 7 batting titles, 1977 MVP.

Steve Carlton, b 1944, NL pitcher; 4-time Cy Young winner; 4,136 career strikeouts.

Pete Carroll, b 1951, football coach; NCAA champion (2003, ’04); won Super Bowl XLVIII.

Billy Casper, 1931-2015, PGA Player of the Year 2 times; U.S. Open champ twice.

Tamika Catchings, b 1979, basketball forward, WNBA MVP, 2011; 4-time Olympic gold medalist.

Tracy Caulkins, b 1963, swimmer; 3-time Olympic gold medalist.

Wilt Chamberlain, 1936-99, center; 7-time NBA leading scorer, 4-time MVP; scored 100 pts. in a game, 1962.

Nathan Chen, b 1999, figure skater; 2022 Olympic gold medalist; U.S. champion, 2017-22; world champion, 2018-19, ’21.

Bobby Clarke, b 1949, (Can.) Philadelphia Flyers center; led team to 2 Stanley Cup championships; 3-time MVP.

Roger Clemens, b 1962, pitcher; 1986 AL MVP; only 7-time Cy Young winner; 354 wins, 4,672 Ks (3rd all-time); accused of lying to Congress about steroids, 2010.

Roberto Clemente, 1934-72, Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder; won 4 batting titles; MVP, 1966; 3,000 career hits; killed in plane crash on aid mission.

Kim Clijsters, b 1983, (Belg.) tennis player; 4 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ty Cobb, 1886-1961, Detroit Tigers outfielder; record .367 lifetime batting average, 12 batting

titles.

Sebastian Coe, b 1956, (Br.) runner; won Olympic 1,500m gold medal and 800m silver medal in both 1980, ’84.

Nadia Comaneci, b 1961, (Rom.) gymnast; won 3 gold medals, achieved 7 perfect scores, 1976 Olympics; 9 Olympic medals overall.

Maureen Connolly, 1934-69, tennis player; 9 Grand Slam singles titles.

Jimmy Connors, b 1952, tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Alberto Contador, b 1982, (Sp.) cyclist; won Tour de France 2007, ’09; stripped of 2010 title because of doping offense.

Cynthia Cooper-Dyke, b 1963, WNBA player; 4-time finals MVP; 2-time league MVP.

James J. Corbett, 1866-1933, heavyweight champion, 1892-97; credited with being the first “scientific” boxer.

Angel Cordero Jr., b 1942, jockey; leading money winner, 1976, ’82-’83; rode 3 Kentucky Derby winners.

Margaret Smith Court, b 1942, (Austral.) tennis player; won 24 Grand Slam singles titles (11 in Open Era).

Bob Cousy, b 1928, Boston guard; 6 NBA titles, 1957 MVP.

Sidney Crosby, b 1987, (Can.) hockey player; Art Ross, Hart Trophies (2007, ’14), Olympic gold medal (2010, ’14).

Mark Cuban, b 1958, Dallas Mavericks owner; known for outspokenness.

Stephen Curry, b 1988, NBA point guard; 4 NBA titles; NBA MVP, 2015, ’16.

Bjoern Daehlie, b 1967, (Nor.) cross-country skier; 8 Olympic gold medals.

Al Davis, 1929-2011, Oakland Raiders owner, former coach.

Oscar De La Hoya, b 1973, boxer; won IBF lightweight (1995), WBC super lightweight (1996) and welterweight (1997-99, 2000) titles.

Donna de Varona, b 1947, swimmer; won 2 Olympic golds, 1964; 1st female sportscaster at a major network, 1965.

Dizzy Dean, 1910-74, pitcher; St. Louis Cardinals’ “Gashouse Gang” in the ’30s.

Mary Decker Slaney, b 1958, middle-distance runner; numerous U.S./world records.

Frank Deford, 1938-2017, writer for *Sports Illustrated*; author, commentator.

Jack Dempsey, 1895-1983, heavyweight champ, 1919-26.

Gail Devers, b 1966, Olympic 100m gold medalist (1992, ’96).

Joe DiMaggio, 1914-99, NY Yankees outfielder; hit safely in record 56 consecutive games, 1941; AL MVP 3 times.

Novak Djokovic, b 1987, (Serb.) tennis player; 21 Grand Slam singles titles.

Landon Donovan, b 1982, soccer forward.

Tony Dorsett, b 1954, Heisman winner who led the Dallas Cowboys to an NFL title in his rookie year, 1977.

Gabrielle Douglas, b 1995, gymnast; Olympic gold in all-around (2012), team (2012, ’16).

Caeleb Dressel, b 1996, swimmer; 7-time Olympic gold medalist (2016, ’20).

Tim Duncan, b 1976, San Antonio center; NBA MVP, 2002, ’03; 3-time Finals MVP.

Margaret Osborne duPont, 1918-2012, tennis player; 6-time Grand Slam singles champion.

Roberto Duran, b 1951, (Pan.) boxer; held titles at 3 weights; lost 1980 “no mas” fight to Sugar Ray Leonard.

Kevin Durant, b 1988, NBA forward; NBA MVP, 2014; Finals MVP, 2017, ’18; Olympic gold medalist, 2012, ’16, ’20.

Leo Durocher, 1905-91, manager; won 3 NL pennants (Brooklyn, 1941; NY Giants, 1951, ’54), 1954 World Series.

Dale Earnhardt Jr., b 1974, stock car racer; Daytona 500 winner (2004, ’14).

Dale Earnhardt Sr., 1951-2001, 7-time NASCAR Winston Cup champ; died in a last-lap crash at 2001 Daytona 500.

Ashton Eaton, b 1988, Olympic decathlon gold medalist, 2012, ’16.

Stefan Edberg, b 1966, (Swed.) tennis player; 6 Grand Slam singles titles.

Gertrude Ederle, 1905-2003, first woman to swim English Channel (1926).

Teresa Edwards, b 1964, 5-time basketball Olympian; gold medalist, 1984, ’88, ’96, 2000; bronze medalist, 1992.

Hicham El Guerrouj, b 1974, (Morocco) runner; holds world records in mile (3:43.13) and 1,500m (3:26); won gold medals in 1,500m and 5,000m, 2004 Olympics.

John Elway, b 1960, quarterback; led Denver Broncos to 2 Super Bowl wins, 1998-99; NFL MVP, 1987; Super Bowl MVP, 1999.

Roy Emerson, b 1936, (Austral.) tennis player; 12 Grand Slam singles titles.

Julius “Dr. J” Erving, b 1950, 3-time ABA MVP, 1981 NBA MVP.

Phil Esposito, b 1942, (Can.) NHL scoring leader 5 times.

Janet Evans, b 1971, 4 Olympic swimming golds, 1988, ’92.

Lee Evans, 1947-2021, Olympic 400m gold medalist in 1968 with 43.86-sec. world record not broken until 1988.

Chris Evert, b 1954, tennis player; 18 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ray Ewry, 1873-1937, track and field athlete; won 8 Olympic gold medals (1900, ’04, ’08).

Nick Faldo, b 1957, (Br.) golfer; won Masters, British Open 3 times each.

Juan Manuel Fangio, 1911-95 (Arg.), 5-time World Grand Prix driving champ (1951, ’54-’57).

Marshall Faulk, b 1973, 2000 NFL MVP; scored then-record 26 TDs, 2001; 3-time Off. Player of the Year (1999-2001).

Brett Favre, b 1969, quarterback; led Green Bay to Super Bowl win, 1997; 3-time NFL MVP.

Roger Federer, b 1981, (Switz.) tennis player; 20 Grand Slam singles titles.
Allyson Felix, b 1985, sprinter; 7-time Olympic gold medalist (2008, ’12, ’16, ’20).
Bob Feller, 1918-2010, Cleveland Indians pitcher; won 266 games; pitched 3 no-hitters, 12 one-hitters.
Rollie Fingers, b 1946, pitcher; 341 career saves; AL MVP, Cy Young, 1981; World Series MVP, 1974.
Peggy Fleming, b 1948, world figure skating champion, 1966-68; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.
Whitey Ford, 1928-2020, NY Yankees pitcher; won 10 World Series games.
George Foreman, b 1949, heavyweight champion, 1973-74, ’94-’95; at 45, oldest to win a heavyweight title; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.
Dick Fosbury, b 1947, high jumper; won 1968 Olympic gold medal; developed the “Fosbury Flop.”
Jimmie Foxx, 1907-67, Red Sox, Athletics slugger; MVP 3 times; triple crown, 1933.
A. J. Foyt, b 1935, won Indy 500 4 times; U.S. Auto Club champ 7 times.
Dario Franchitti, b 1973, (Scot.) 3-time Indy 500 winner, 2007, ’10, ’12.
Missy Franklin, b 1995, swimmer; 5-time Olympic gold medalist (2012, ’16).
Joe Frazier, 1944-2011, heavyweight champion, 1970-73; gold medalist, 1964 Olympics.
Walt Frazier, b 1945, guard for NY Knicks’ NBA championship teams (1970, ’73).

Chris Froome, b 1985, (Kenya) 4-time Tour de France winner (2013, ’15-’17).
Peter Gammons, b 1945, sportswriter, broadcaster.
Lou Gehrig, 1903-41, NY Yankees 1st baseman; MVP, 1927, ’36; triple crown, 1934; played 2,130 straight games (1925-39).
Althea Gibson, 1927-2003, tennis player; first Black woman to compete and win at Wimbledon, U.S. Open; 5 Grand Slam singles titles.
Bob Gibson, 1935-2020, St. Louis Cardinals pitcher; won Cy Young twice; struck out 3,117 batters.
Josh Gibson, 1911-47, Negro Leagues catcher; hit as many as 84 season home runs and 800 in career.
Marc Girardelli, b 1963, (Lux.) skier; won 5 World Cup titles.
Raúl González, b 1977, (Sp.) soccer player; led Real Madrid to 3 Champions League titles (1998, 2000, ’02).
Jeff Gordon, b 1971, race-car driver; youngest to win NASCAR title 4 times (1995, ’97-’98, 2001).
Steffi Graf, b 1969, (Ger.) tennis player; 22 Grand Slam singles titles (3rd all-time).
Otto Graham, 1921-2003, Cleveland quarterback; 4-time all-pro.
Red Grange, 1903-91, All-American at Univ. of Illinois, 1923-25; played for Chicago Bears, 1925-35.
“Mean” Joe Greene, b 1946, Pittsburgh Steelers lineman; twice NFL outstanding defensive player.
Wayne Gretzky, b 1961, (Can.) top scorer in NHL history with record 894 goals, 1,963 assists, 2,857

pts.; MVP, 1980-87, ’89.

Bob Griese, b 1945, All-Pro quarterback; led Miami Dolphins to 17-0 season, 1972, 2 Super Bowl titles, 1973-74.

Ken Griffey Jr., b 1969, outfielder; led AL in homers 1994, ’97-’99; 1997 AL MVP; 10 gold gloves.

Archie Griffin, b 1954, Ohio State running back; only 2-time winner of the Heisman Trophy (1974-75).

Florence Griffith Joyner, 1959-98, sprinter; won 3 gold medals at 1988 Olympics; world records for 100m and 200m.

Lefty Grove, 1900-75, pitcher; won 300 AL games.

Janet Guthrie, b 1938, 1st woman driver in Indy 500 (1977).

Tony Gwynn, 1960-2014, 8-time NL batting champ; 3,141 career hits.

Walter Hagen, 1892-1969, golfer; 5 PGA, 4 British Open titles.

Mika Hakkinen, b 1968, (Fin.) Formula One racing driver; Formula One champion, 1998-99.

George Halas, 1895-1983, founder/player/coach of Chicago Bears; won 6 NFL championships as coach.

Roy Halladay, 1977-2017, pitcher; Cy Young, 2003, ’10; perfect game, 2010.

Dorothy Hamill, b 1956, figure skater; Olympic gold medalist, 1976.

Lewis Hamilton, b 1985, (Br.) race-car driver; 7-time Formula 1 world champ (2008, ’14-’15, ’17-’20).

Scott Hamilton, b 1958, U.S. and world figure skating champion, 1981-84; Olympic gold medalist, 1984.

Mia Hamm, b 1972, soccer player; led U.S. teams to World Cup victories (1991, ’99) and Olympic gold (1996, 2004).

Yuzuru Hanyu, b 1994, (Jpn.) figure skater; Olympic gold medalist, 2014, ’18.

James Harden, b 1989, NBA shooting guard; NBA MVP, 2018.

Franco Harris, b 1950, running back; 4 Super Bowls with Steelers (1975-76, ’79-’80); 1,000+ season yds. 8 times.

Marvin Harrison, b 1972, Indianapolis Colts wide receiver; 143 single-season receptions, 2002.

Bill Hartack, 1932-2007, jockey; rode 5 Kentucky Derby winners.

Dominik Hasek, b 1965, (Czech.) NHL goaltender; 6 Vezina Trophies; NHL MVP, 1997-98.

John Havlicek, 1940-2019, Boston Celtics forward; scored 26,395 career pts.

Elvin Hayes, b 1945, 12-time NBA All-Star; scored 27,313 career pts.

Eric Heiden, b 1958, speed skater; won 5 Olympic golds, 1980.

Rickey Henderson, b 1958, outfielder; 1990 AL MVP; record 130 stolen bases, 1982; all-time leader in steals, runs.

Sonja Henie, 1912-69, (Nor.) world champion figure skater, 1927-36; Olympic gold medalist, 1928, ’32, ’36.

Martina Hingis, b 1980, (Switz.) 5 Grand Slam singles titles; youngest number-one player (16 yrs., 6 mos.), 1997.
Ben Hogan, 1912-97, golfer; won 4 U.S. Open titles, 2 PGA Championships, 2 Masters.
Larry Holmes, b 1949, World Heavyweight Champion, 1978-85.
Evander Holyfield, b 1962, 4-time heavyweight champion.
Rogers Hornsby, 1896-1963, NL 2nd baseman; batted record .424, 1924; twice won triple crown.
Paul Hornung, 1935-2020, Green Bay running back, kicker; Heisman Trophy winner, 1956.
Gordie Howe, 1928-2016, (Can.) hockey forward; NHL MVP 6 times; scored 801 goals in 26 NHL seasons.
Carl Hubbell, 1903-88, NY Giants pitcher; 20-game winner 5 consecutive seasons, 1933-37.
Bobby Hull, b 1939, (Can.) NHL all-star 10 times; MVP, 1965-66.
Brett Hull, b 1964, (Can.) St. Louis Blues forward; led NHL in goals, 1990-92; MVP, 1991.
Catfish Hunter, 1946-99, pitched perfect game, 1968; 20-game winner 5 times.
Don Hutson, 1913-97, Packers receiver; caught 99 TD passes; 2-time NFL MVP.
Juli Inkster, b 1960, golfer; won 7 career LPGA major titles.
Bo Jackson, b 1962, NFL running back (1987-90) and MLB outfielder (1986-91, ’93-’94); 1985 Heisman Trophy winner.

Phil Jackson, b 1945, won 11 NBA titles as coach of Bulls and Lakers; 1970, ’73 title as player with NY Knicks.

Reggie Jackson, b 1946, slugger; led AL in home runs 4 times; MVP, 1973; hit 5 World Series home runs, 1977.

“Shoeless” Joe Jackson, 1889-1951, outfielder; .356 career batting average; one of the “Black Sox” banned for allegedly throwing 1919 World Series.

Jaromír Jágr, b 1972, (Czech.) hockey player; NHL MVP, 1999; 5 Art Ross Trophies.

LeBron James, b 1984, NBA forward; 4-time NBA MVP; 4 NBA titles, 4-time Finals MVP.

Ron Jaworski, b 1951, NFL quarterback (1974-89), analyst.

Sally Jenkins, b 1960, sports journalist and writer for *Washington Post*.

Caitlyn (fmr. Bruce) Jenner, b 1949, Olympic decathlon gold medalist, 1976; came out as transgender woman, 2015.

Lynn Jennings, b 1960, runner; 3-time World, 9-time U.S. cross country champ; bronze (10,000m), 1992 Olympics.

Derek Jeter, b 1974, shortstop; led NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 2000.

Earvin “Magic” Johnson, b 1959, 3-time NBA MVP; 5 NBA titles; 3-time Finals MVP.

Jack Johnson, 1878-1946, heavyweight champion, 1908-15.

Jimmie Johnson, b 1975, 7-time NASCAR Series champ.

Michael Johnson, b 1967, sprinter; 4-time Olympic gold medalist (1992, ’96, 2000).

Rafer Johnson, 1934-2020, Olympic decathlon gold medalist (1960).

Randy Johnson, b 1963, MLB pitcher with 4,875 strikeouts (2nd all-time), perfect game, 2004; 5-time Cy Young winner.

Walter Johnson, 1887-1946, Washington Senators pitcher; won 417 games; record 110 shutouts.

Bobby Jones, 1902-71, won golf’s Grand Slam, 1930; U.S. amateur champ 5 times, U.S. Open champ 4 times.

Cobi Jones, b 1970, soccer player; most U.S. national team appearances with 164.

David “Deacon” Jones, 1938-2013, 5-time All-Pro with L.A. Rams (1965-69); “sack” specialist credited with inventing the term.

Marion Jones, b 1975, multi-event Olympic medalist; stripped of medals in 2007 after admitting use of PEDs.

Roy Jones Jr., b 1969, light heavyweight champ, 1999-2004.

Michael Jordan, b 1963, guard; 10-time leading NBA scorer; 5-time MVP; 6-time Finals MVP.

Jackie Joyner-Kersee, b 1962, Olympic gold medalist in heptathlon (1988, ’92), long jump (1988).

Dorothy Kamenshek, 1925-2010, 4 All-American Girls Baseball League titles, 1940s.

Mary Keitany, b 1982, (Ken.) distance runner; 4-time NYC marathon winner.

Clayton Kershaw, b 1988, pitcher; NL Cy Young winner (2011, ’13, ’14).
Harmon Killebrew, 1936-2011, Minnesota Twins slugger; led AL in home runs 6 times; 573 career home runs.
Jean-Claude Killy, b 1943, (Fr.) skier; 3 Olympic golds, 1968.
Ralph Kiner, 1922-2014, Pittsburgh Pirates slugger; led NL in home runs 7 consecutive years, 1946-52.
Billie Jean King, b 1943, 12 Grand Slam singles titles (8 in Open Era); beat Bobby Riggs, 1973.
Peter King, b 1957, sportswriter.
Bob Knight, b 1940, NCAA basketball coach; led Indiana to men’s title in 1976, ’81, ’87.
Brooks Koepka, b 1990, golfer; won U.S. Open, 2017-18; PGA championship, 2018-19.
Olga Korbut, b 1955, (Belarus) gymnast; 4 Olympic gold medals, 1972, ’76.
Sandy Koufax, b 1935, 3-time Cy Young winner; lowest ERA in NL, 1962-66; pitched 4 no-hitters, 1 perfect game.
Jack Kramer, 1921-2009, world’s number one tennis player, 1946-53; first at Wimbledon to compete in shorts.
Ingrid Kristiansen, b 1956, (Nor.) only runner to have held simultaneous world records in 5,000m, 10,000m, and marathon.
Julie Krone, b 1963, winningest female jockey; first woman to ride a winner in a Triple Crown race (Belmont, 1993).
Mike Krzyzewski, b 1947, basketball coach; 5 NCAA championships with Duke; led 3 Olympic

gold medal teams (2008, ’12, ’16).

Michelle Kwan, b 1980, figure skater; 9 U.S., 5 World titles; silver medalist at 1998 Olympics, bronze in 2002.

Guy Lafleur, 1951-2022, (Can.) 3-time NHL scoring leader; 1977-78 MVP.

Alexi Lalas, b 1970, soccer player; first modern-era American to play in Italian League Serie A.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, 1866-1944, 1st commissioner of baseball (1920-44); banned the 8 “Black Sox” involved in fixing 1919 World Series.

Tom Landry, 1924-2000, Dallas Cowboys head coach, 1960-88; won 2 Super Bowls (1972, ’78); 270 career wins.

Dick “Night Train” Lane, 1928-2002, defensive back; NFL season record 14 interceptions (1952).

Don Larsen, 1929-2020, as NY Yankee, pitched only World Series perfect game, Oct. 8, 1956—2-0 win over Brooklyn.

Rod Laver, b 1938, (Austral.) tennis player; 11-time Grand Slam singles champion (5 in Open era).

Katie Ledecky, b 1997, swimmer; 10 Olympic medals, incl. 7 gold (2012, ’16, ’20).

Sunisa Lee, b 2003, gymnast; 3 Olympic medals (2020).

Mario Lemieux, b 1965, (Can.) 6-time NHL leading scorer; 3-time MVP; playoff MVP, 1991-92.

Greg Lemond, b 1961, cyclist; 3-time Tour de France winner (1986, ’89-’90); first American to win the event.

Ivan Lendl, b 1960, (Czech.) tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Sugar Ray Leonard, b 1956, boxer; held titles in 5 different weight classes.

Lisa Leslie, b 1972, L.A. Sparks center; 3-time WNBA MVP.

Carl Lewis, b 1961, track and field athlete; won 10 Olympic medals (9 gold) in sprinting and long jump.

Lennox Lewis, b 1965, (Br.) heavyweight champ, 1994, 1997-2004; Olympic gold medalist, 1988.

Ray Lewis, b 1975, linebacker for the Baltimore Ravens; Super Bowl MVP, 2001.

Tara Lipinski, b 1982, youngest figure skater to win world championships, 1997, and Winter Olympic gold, 1998.

Carli Lloyd, b 1982, soccer midfielder; Olympic gold medalist (2008, ’12); World Cup champion (2015, ’19).

Ryan Lochte, b 1984, swimmer; 12-time Olympic medalist, incl. 6 gold (2004, ’08, ’12, ’16).

Vince Lombardi, 1913-70, Green Bay Packers coach; led team to 5 NFL championships, 2 Super Bowl victories.

Nancy Lopez, b 1957, golfer; 4-time LPGA Player of the Year; 3-time winner of the LPGA Championship.

Greg Louganis, b 1960, won Olympic gold medals in both springboard and platform diving, 1984, ’88.

Joe Louis, 1914-81, heavyweight champion, 1937-49.

Sid Luckman, 1916-98, Chicago Bears quarterback; led team to 4 NFL championships; MVP, 1943.

Connie Mack, 1862-1956, Philadelphia Athletics manager, 1901-50; won 9 pennants, 5 championships.

John Madden, 1936-2021, won Super Bowl as coach of Oakland Raiders (1977); NFL TV analyst.

Greg Maddux, b 1966, pitcher; won 4 Cy Young awards, 1992-95; 355 career wins.

Patrick Mahomes, b 1995, youngest QB to win a Super Bowl; NFL MVP (2018).

Karl Malone, b 1963, Utah Jazz, L.A. Lakers forward; MVP, 1997, ’99; 36,928 career pts. (3rd all-time).

Moses Malone, 1955-2015, NBA center; 3-time MVP.

Eli Manning, b 1981, NY Giants quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2008, ’12.

Peyton Manning, b 1976, quarterback; record 5 NFL MVP awards; Super Bowl MVP, 2007; single-season passing yards record (5,477), 2013.

Mickey Mantle, 1931-95, NY Yankees outfielder; triple crown, 1956; 18 World Series home runs; MVP 3 times.

Diego Maradona, 1960-2020, (Arg.) soccer player; led Argentina to World Cup, 1986.

Pete Maravich, 1947-88, guard; scored NCAA record 44.2 ppg during collegiate career; led NBA in scoring, 1977.

Rocky Marciano, 1923-69, heavyweight champion, 1952-56; retired undefeated.

Dan Marino, b 1961, Miami quarterback; NFL MVP, 1984; 5-time passing yards leader.

Roger Maris, 1934-85, NY Yankees outfielder; hit AL record 61 home runs, 1961, record held 37 years; MVP, 1960-61.

Marta (Marta Vieira da Silva), b 1986, (Braz.) soccer forward; FIFA World Player of the Year a record 6 times.

Eddie Mathews, 1931-2001, Milwaukee-Atlanta Braves 3rd baseman; hit 512 career home runs.

Christy Mathewson, 1880-1925, pitcher; won 373 games.

Bob Mathias, 1930-2006, decathlon gold, 1948, ’52 Olympics.

Misty May-Treanor, b 1977, beach volleyball player; 3-time Olympic gold medalist with Kerri Walsh Jennings (2004, ’08, ’12).

Willie Mays, b 1931, NY-S.F. Giants center fielder; hit 660 home runs, led NL 4 times; had 3,283 hits; twice MVP.

Floyd Mayweather Jr., b 1977, boxer with 50-0 record.

Willie McCovey, 1938-2018, S.F. Giants slugger; hit 521 home runs; led NL 3 times; MVP, 1969.

John McEnroe, b 1959, tennis player; 7 Grand Slam singles titles.

John McGraw, 1873-1934, NY Giants manager; led team to 10 pennants, 3 championships.

Conor McGregor, b 1988, (Ire.) mixed martial artist.

Mark McGwire, b 1963, hit then-record 70 home runs in 1998; 583 career home runs; admitted PED use, 2010.

Rory McIlroy, b 1989, (N. Ire.) golfer; won U.S. Open, 2011; PGA Championship, 2012, ’14; British Open, 2014.

Tamara McKinney, b 1962, 1st U.S. skier to win overall Alpine World Cup championship (1983).

Andrea Mead Lawrence, 1932-2009, skier; first woman to win 2 gold medals in alpine skiing at one Olympics (1952).

Lionel Messi, b 1987, (Arg.) soccer forward; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2009-10.

Mark Messier, b 1961, (Can.) center; NHL MVP, 1990, ’92; Conn Smythe Trophy, 1984.

Debbie Meyer, b 1952, 1st swimmer to win 3 individual Olympic golds (1968).

Al Michaels, b 1944, *NBC Sunday Night Football* announcer.

Phil Mickelson, b 1970, golfer; 6 career major titles.

George Mikan, 1924-2005, Minn. Lakers center; considered the best basketball player of first half of 20th cent.

Stan Mikita, 1940-2018, (Czech.) Chicago Blackhawks center; led NHL in scoring 4 times; MVP twice.

Billy Mills, b 1938, runner; upset winner of the 1964 Olympic 10,000m; only American man ever to win the event.

Joe Montana, b 1956, S.F. 49ers quarterback; 3-time Super Bowl MVP.

Archie Moore, 1913-98, light-heavyweight champ, 1952-62.

Howie Morenz, 1902-37, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens forward; considered best hockey player of first half of 20th cent.

Alex Morgan, b 1989, soccer forward; women's World Cup champion (2015, '19); Olympic gold medalist (2012).

Edwin Moses, b 1955, undefeated in 122 consecutive 400m hurdles races, 1977-87; Olympic gold medalist, 1976, '84.

Shirley Muldowney, b 1940, 1st woman to race Natl. Hot Rod Assn. Top Fuel dragsters; 3-time NHRA points champ.

Andy Murray, b 1987, (Br.) tennis player; 3-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medal in men's singles (2012, '16).

Eddie Murray, b 1956, 3rd MLB player with both 3,000+ hits and 500+ home runs.

Stan Musial, 1920-2013, St. Louis Cardinals hitter who won 7 NL batting titles; MVP 3 times.

Rafael Nadal, b 1986, (Sp.) tennis player; 22-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medal in men's singles (2008).

Bronko Nagurski, 1908-90, (Can.) Chicago Bears fullback and tackle; gained more than 4,000 yds rushing.

Joe Namath, b 1943, Jets quarterback; 1969 Super Bowl MVP.

Rosie Napravnik, b 1988, jockey.

Steve Nash, b 1974, (Can.) Phoenix Suns point guard; NBA MVP, 2005, '06.

Martina Navratilova, b 1956, (Czech.) tennis player; won 18 Grand Slam singles titles.

Byron Nelson, 1912-2006, won 11 consecutive golf tournaments in 1945; twice Masters and PGA titlist.

Ernie Nevers, 1903-76, Stanford fullback; early pro football star.

Paula Newby-Fraser, b 1962, ([now] Zimbabwe) 8-time Ironman Triathlon world champ.

John Newcombe, b 1944, (Austral.) tennis player; 7 Grand Slam singles and 17 Grand Slam men's doubles titles.

Neymar (Neymar da Silva Santos Júnior), b 1992, (Braz.) soccer forward; led Brazil to Olympic gold, 2016.

Jack Nicklaus, b 1940, PGA Player of the Year, 1967, '72; leading money winner 8 times; won 18 majors (6 Masters).

Chuck Noll, 1932-2014, Pittsburgh Steelers coach; won 4 Super Bowls.

Dirk Nowitzki, b 1978, (Ger.) NBA forward; led Mavericks to NBA title, 2011; NBA MVP, 2007.

Paavo Nurmi, 1897-1973, (Fin.) distance runner; won 9 Olympic gold medals, 1920, '24, '28.

Lorena Ochoa, b 1981, (Mex.) LPGA Player of the Year, 2006-09, money leader 2006-08.

Al Oerter, 1936-2007, discus thrower; won gold medal at 4 consecutive Olympics, 1956, '60, '64, '68.

Apolo Ohno, b 1982, short-track speed skater; most decorated U.S. Winter Olympic athlete with 2 gold, 2 silver, 4 bronze (2002, '06, '10).

Shohei Ohtani, b 1994, (Jpn.) MLB pitcher and designated hitter; AL MVP, 2021.

Hakeem Olajuwon, b 1963, (Nigeria) Houston center; NBA MVP, 1994; playoff MVP, 1994-95; career blocked shots leader (3,830).
Barney Oldfield, 1878-1946, pioneer auto racer; was first to drive a car 60 mph, 1903.
Shaquille O'Neal, b 1972, center; led L.A. Lakers to NBA titles, 2000-02, and Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006; Finals MVP 2000-02; NBA MVP 2000.
Bobby Orr, b 1948, (Can.) Boston Bruins defenseman; 8-time Norris Trophy winner; led NHL in scoring twice, assists 5 times.
Naomi Osaka, b 1997, (Jpn.) tennis player; won U.S. Open (2018, '20), Austral. Open (2019, '21).
Mel Ott, 1909-58, NY Giants right fielder; hit 511 home runs; led NL 6 times.
Alexander Ovechkin, b 1985, (Russ.) hockey player; NHL MVP, 2008, '09, '13.
Jesse Owens, 1913-80, track-and-field athlete; 4 1936 Olympic golds.
Terrell Owens, b 1973, NFL wide receiver.
Satchel Paige, 1906-82, pitcher; starred in Negro Leagues, 1924-48; entered major leagues at age 42.
Arnold Palmer, 1929-2016, golf's first $1 mil winner; won 4 Masters, 2 British Opens.
Jim Palmer, b 1945, Baltimore Orioles pitcher; won Cy Young award 3 times; 20-game winner 8 times.
Inbee Park, b 1988, (S. Kor.) golfer; 2nd woman ever to win first 3 majors of season (2013).
Candace Parker, b 1986, WNBA forward; WNBA MVP (2008, '13); Olympic gold medalist (2008, '12).

Joe Paterno, 1926-2012, Penn St. football coach; national title-winner, 1982, ’86; most wins in NCAA Div. I coaching history (409); legacy complicated by child sex abuse scandal at Penn St.

Danica Patrick, b 1982, race car driver; 1st woman to lead Indy 500 and to win NASCAR Sprint Cup series pole.

Floyd Patterson, 1935-2006, 2-time heavyweight champion; first to ever regain the title after losing it.

Walter Payton, 1954-99, Chicago Bears running back; 2nd most rushing yards in NFL history; top NFC rusher, 1976-80.

Pelé (Edson Arantes do Nascimento), b 1940, (Braz.) soccer player; led Brazil to 3 World Cups (1958, ’62, ’70); scored 1,281 goals.

Bob Pettit, b 1932, first NBA player to score 20,000 pts.; twice NBA scoring leader.

Richard Petty, b 1937, NASCAR national champ 7 times; 7-time Daytona 500 winner.

Michael Phelps, b 1985, Olympic swimmer; record-holder, most Olympic medals (28) and gold medals (23) won by a single athlete.

Oscar Pistorius, b 1986, (S. Afr.) sprinter, 1st double-leg amputee to compete in Olympics, 2012; convicted (2015) of murder in girlfriend’s death.

Jacques Plante, 1929-86, (Can.) NHL goaltender; 7 Vezina trophies; first goalie to wear mask in a game.

Gary Player, b 1935, (S. Afr.) golfer; won 3 Masters, 3 British Opens, 2 PGA Championships, and U.S.

Open.

Mike Powell, b 1963, track-and-field athlete; holds world record for long jump (29 ft 4.5 in.).

Steve Prefontaine, 1951-75, runner; 1st to win 4 NCAA titles in same event (5,000m, 1970-73).

Kirby Puckett, 1960-2006, Minnesota center fielder with .318 career avg; World Series titles, 1987, ’91.

Albert Pujols, b 1980, MLB slugger; NL MVP, 2005, ’08-’09.

Paula Radcliffe, b 1973, British runner; fmr. marathon world record holder.

Manny Ramirez, b 1972, (Dom. Rep.) outfielder; 2004 World Series MVP; suspended for violating MLB performance-enhancing drug policy, 2009, ’11.

Megan Rapinoe, b 1985, soccer forward; World Cup champion (2015, ’19); won Golden Boot, Golden Ball (2019).

Willis Reed, b 1942, NY Knicks center; MVP, 1970; playoff MVP, 1970, ’73.

Mary Lou Retton, b 1968, gymnast; won all-around gold medal at 1984 Olympics; also won 2 silvers, 2 bronzes.

Jerry Rice, b 1962, receiver; 1989 Super Bowl MVP; NFL record for career touchdowns (208), receptions (1,549).

Maurice Richard, 1921-2000, (Can.) Montréal Canadiens forward; scored 544 regular season goals, 82 playoff goals.

Branch Rickey, 1881-1965, MLB exec. helped break baseball’s color barrier, 1947; initiated farm

system, 1919.

Cal Ripken Jr., b 1960, Baltimore shortstop; AL MVP, 1983, ’91; most consecutive games played (2,632).

Mariano Rivera, b 1969, (Pan.) relief pitcher; helped NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 1999; all-time MLB leader in regular season and postseason saves.

Oscar Robertson, b 1938, NBA guard; averaged career 25.7 pts. per game; MVP, 1964.

Brooks Robinson, b 1937, Baltimore Orioles 3rd baseman; played in 4 World Series; MVP, 1964; 16 gold gloves.

Frank Robinson, 1935-2019, MVP in both NL and AL; triple crown, 1966; 586 career home runs; first Black manager in majors.

Jackie Robinson, 1919-72, broke baseball’s color barrier with Brooklyn Dodgers, 1947; NL MVP, 1949.

Sugar Ray Robinson, 1921-89, boxer; middleweight champion 5 times; welterweight champion, 1946-51.

Knute Rockne, 1888-1931, Notre Dame football coach, 1918-31; revolutionized game by stressing forward pass.

Aaron Rodgers, b 1983, Green Bay quarterback; led Packers to victory in Super Bowl XLV; Super Bowl MVP, 2011; NFL MVP, 2011, ’14, ’20, ’21.

Bill Rodgers, b 1947, runner; won Boston and New York City marathons 4 times each between 1975 and 1980.

Alex Rodriguez, b 1975, MLB infielder; 3-time AL MVP; 14-time All Star; admitted steroid use 2001-03; suspended 162 games for PED use, 2013-14.

Juan “Chi Chi” Rodriguez, b 1935, champion golfer; 8 PGA tour wins, 22 Champions tour wins.

Ben Roethlisberger, b 1982, Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback; youngest QB to win Super Bowl, 2005.

Ronaldinho (Ronaldo de Assis Moreira), b 1980, (Braz.) soccer midfielder; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2004, ’05.

Ronaldo (Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima), b 1976, (Braz.) soccer forward; led Brazil to 2002 World Cup title; 3-time FIFA world player of the year.

Cristiano Ronaldo, b 1985, (Port.) soccer forward; FIFA player of the year, 2008; UEFA career scoring leader (141).

Art Rooney, 1901-88, NFL owner; bought Pittsburgh Pirates in 1933, renamed Steelers, 1940.

Pete Rose, b 1941, won 3 NL batting titles; hit in 44 consecutive games, 1978; most career hits, 4,256; banned for gambling, 1989; admitted betting on his team, 2004.

Ken Rosewall, b 1934, (Austral.) tennis player; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.

Ronda Rousey, b 1987, judoka and mixed martial arts fighter.

Patrick Roy, b 1965, (Can.) Montréal-Colorado goalie; only 3-time NHL playoffs MVP, 1986, ’93, 2001.

Wilma Rudolph, 1940-94, sprinter; won 3 1960 Olympic golds.

Adolph Rupp, 1901-77, NCAA basketball coach; led Kentucky to 4 national titles, 1948-49, ’51, ’58.

Bill Russell, 1934-2022, Boston Celtics center; led team to 11 NBA titles; MVP 5 times; first Black coach of major pro sports team.

Babe Ruth, 1895-1948, NY Yankees outfielder; hit 60 home runs, 1927, 714 lifetime (3rd all-time); led AL 12 times.

Johnny Rutherford, b 1938, auto racer; won 3 Indy 500s.

Nolan Ryan, b 1947, pitcher; holds season (383), career (5,714) strikeout records; won 324 games (7 no-hitters).

Pete Sampras, b 1971, tennis player; 14 Grand Slam singles wins.

Joan Benoit Samuelson, b 1957, won 1st Olympic women’s marathon (1984), Boston Marathon (1979, ’83).

Barry Sanders, b 1968, running back; won Heisman Trophy, 1988; NFL MVP, 1997.

Deion Sanders, b 1967, NFL cornerback (1989-2000, ’04-’05) and MLB outfielder (1989-95, ’97, 2005).

Gale Sayers, 1943-2020, Chicago running back; twice led NFL in rushing.

Mike Schmidt, b 1949, Phillies 3rd baseman; led NL in home runs 8 times; 548 lifetime; 3-time NL MVP.

Michael Schumacher, b 1969, (Ger.) race-car driver; 7-time Formula 1 world champ (1994-95, 2000-04).

Vin Scully, 1927-2022, Dodgers broadcaster, 1950-2016.

Tom Seaver, 1944-2020, pitcher; won NL Cy Young award 3 times; won 311 major league games.

Monica Seles, b 1973, (Yugo.) tennis player; won 9 Grand Slam singles titles; stabbed on court by spectator, 1993.

Maria Sharapova, b 1987, (Russ.) tennis player; 5 Grand Slam singles titles.

Patty Sheehan, b 1956, golfer; 3 LPGA Championships (1983-84, ’93).

Willie Shoemaker, 1931-2003, jockey; rode 4 Kentucky Derby, 5 Belmont Stakes winners.

Frank Shorter, b 1947, runner; only American to win men’s Olympic marathon (1972) since 1908; silver medalist (1976).

Don Shula, 1930-2020, all-time winningest NFL coach (347 games).

Bill Simmons, b 1969, columnist; podcast, TV host; Grantland and theringer.com founder.

O. J. Simpson, b 1947, running back; rushed for 2,003 yds, 1973; AFC leading rusher 4 times; acquitted of murder, 1995; found guilty of robbery and kidnapping, imprisoned 2008-17.

Dean Smith, 1931-2015, basketball coach; 879 Division I wins; led North Carolina to 2 NCAA titles (1982, ’93).

Emmitt Smith, b 1969, running back; NFL and Super Bowl MVP, 1993; rushed for career record 18,355 yds.

Conn Smythe, 1895-1980, (Can.) won 7 Stanley Cups as Toronto GM (1929-61); playoff MVP award named in his honor.

Sam Snead, 1912-2002, PGA and Masters champ 3 times each; 82 PGA tournament victories.

Annika Sorenstam, b 1970, (Swed.) golfer; set LPGA 18-hole record of 59 (–13); won 10 LPGA majors, including career Grand Slam.

Sammy Sosa, b 1968, (Dom. Rep.) MLB slugger; NL MVP, 1998; 1st to hit 60+ HR 3 times (1998-99, 2001).

Warren Spahn, 1921-2003, pitcher; won 363 NL games; 20-game winner 13 times; Cy Young winner, 1957.

Tris Speaker, 1888-1958, AL outfielder; batted .345 over 22 seasons; hit record 792 career doubles.

Jordan Spieth, b 1993, golfer; won Masters, 2015; U.S. Open, 2015; British Open, 2017.

Mark Spitz, b 1950, swimmer; won 7 golds at 1972 Olympics.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, 1862-1965, football innovator; Univ. of Chicago football coach for 41 years, 5 undefeated seasons.

Bart Starr, 1934-2019, Green Bay Packers quarterback; led team to 5 NFL titles, 2 Super Bowl victories.

Roger Staubach, b 1942, Dallas Cowboys quarterback; 2-time Super Bowl champ.

George Steinbrenner, 1930-2010, NY Yankees owner.

Casey Stengel, 1890-1975, managed Yankees to 10 pennants, 7 World Series wins between 1949 and 1960.

Breanna Stewart, b 1994, forward; WNBA champion and Finals MVP (2018, ’20); WNBA MVP,

2018.

Jackie Stewart, b 1939, (Scot.) auto racer; 27 Grand Prix wins.

John Stockton, b 1962, Utah Jazz guard; NBA career leader in assists, steals; NBA assists leader, 1988-96.

Picabo Street, b 1971, skier; 2-time World Cup downhill champion (1995-96); Olympic super G gold medalist, 1998.

Louise Suggs, 1923-2015, golfer; U.S. Women's Open champ, 1949, '52; 11 major victories.

John L. Sullivan, 1858-1918, last bareknuckle heavyweight champion, 1882-92.

Pat Summerall, 1930-2013, NFL kicker, radio and TV sportscaster who announced 26 Super Bowls.

Pat Summitt, 1952-2016, women's basketball coach; led Tennessee to 8 NCAA titles; 1,098 career wins.

Ichiro Suzuki, b 1973, (Jpn.) outfielder; AL MVP, 2001; single-season hits record (262), 2004; 3,000th U.S. hit, 2016.

Sheryl Swoopes, b 1971, guard/forward; 1st 3-time WNBA MVP (2000, '02, '05); Olympic gold medalist (1996, 2000, '04).

Fran Tarkenton, b 1940, Minnesota, NY Giants quarterback; 342 career TD passes; 1975 Player of the Year.

Diana Taurasi, b 1982, WNBA guard; 5-time Olympic gold medalist; WNBA MVP, 2009.

Lawrence Taylor, b 1959, linebacker; led NY Giants to 2 Super Bowl titles; played in 10 Pro Bowls.

Daley Thompson, b 1958, (Br.) decathlete; Olympic gold medalist in 1980, ’84.
Jenny Thompson, b 1973, swimmer; 12 Olympic medals (8 gold) in 1992, ’96, 2000, ’04.
Bobby Thomson, 1923-2010, MLB utility player known for pennant-clinching “Shot Heard ’Round the World” for the NY Giants, 1951.
Jim Thorpe, 1888-1953, football All-American, 1911-12; won pentathlon and decathlon, 1912 Olympics.
Bill Tilden, 1893-1953, tennis player; won 7 U.S. Open titles, 3 Wimbledon.
Y. A. Tittle, 1926-2017, NY Giants quarterback; MVP, 1961, ’63.
Alberto Tomba, b 1966, (It.) alpine skier; 5 Olympic medals (3 golds, 2 silver) in 1988, ’92, ’94.
LaDainian “L.T.” Tomlinson, b 1979, running back; NFL single-season record for rushing touchdowns (28).
Joe Torre, b 1940, MLB player, manager; NL MVP, 1971; won 4 World Series in 5 years as NY Yankees manager.
Lee Trevino, b 1939, golfer; 6-time PGA major winner.
Bryan Trottier, b 1956, (Can.) Islanders, Penguins center for 6 Stanley Cup champs.
Mike Trout, b 1991, MLB outfielder; 3-time AL MVP, 2014, ’16, ’19.
Gene Tunney, 1897-1978, heavyweight champion, 1926-28.
Mike Tyson, b 1966, undisputed heavyweight champ, 1987-90; at 20, youngest to win a

heavyweight title (WBC, 1986).

Wyomia Tyus, b 1945, Olympic 100m gold medalist, 1964, ’68.

Johnny Unitas, 1933-2002, Baltimore Colts quarterback; passed for more than 40,000 yds; MVP, 1957, ’67.

Al Unser, 1939-2021, Indy 500 winner 4 times.

Bobby Unser, 1934-2021, Indy 500 winner 3 times.

Norm Van Brocklin, 1926-83, quarterback; passed for game record 554 yds, 1951; MVP, 1960.

Amy Van Dyken, b 1973, swimmer; first American woman to win 4 gold medals in one Olympics (1996).

Justin Verlander, b 1983, pitcher; won AL MVP, 2011, and Cy Young, 2011, ’19.

Sebastian Vettel, b 1987, (Ger.) Formula 1 race car driver.

Michael Vick, b 1980, quarterback; suspended and convicted (2007) of illegal dog fighting, gambling activities.

Lasse Viren, b 1949, (Fin.) runner; Olympic 5,000m and 10,000m gold medalist in 1972, ’76.

Lindsey Vonn, b 1984, skier; Olympic gold, 2010; 4 overall World Cup titles 2008-10, ’12.

Dwyane Wade, b 1982, guard; led Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006, ’12-’13; finals MVP, 2006; NBA scoring title, 2009.

Honus Wagner, 1874-1955, Pittsburgh Pirates shortstop; 8 NL batting titles.

Grete Waitz, 1953-2011, (Nor.) distance runner; 9-time winner of the New York City Marathon (1978-80, ’82-’86, ’88).

“Jersey” Joe Walcott, 1914-94, boxer; became heavyweight champion at age 37, 1951-52.

Kerri Walsh Jennings, b 1978, beach volleyball player; 3-time Olympic gold medalist with Misty May-Treanor (2004, ’08, ’12).

Bill Walton, b 1952, center; led Portland Trail Blazers to 1977 NBA title; MVP, 1978; TV commentator.

Abby Wambach, b 1980, soccer player; 2 gold medals in Olympics (2004, ’12).

Kurt Warner, b 1971, quarterback; NFL MVP, 1999, 2001; Super Bowl MVP, 2000.

Gerry “Bubba” Watson, b 1978, golfer; won Masters, 2012, ’14.

Tom Watson, b 1949, golfer; 6-time PGA Player of the Year; won 5 British Opens, 2 Masters, U.S. Open.

Stan Wawrinka, b 1985, (Switz.) tennis player; won Austral. Open (2014), French Open (2015), U.S. Open (2016).

Karrie Webb, b 1974, (Austral.) golfer; youngest woman (26 yrs., 6 mos.) to win career Grand Slam, 1999-2001.

Johnny Weissmuller, 1903-84, swimmer; won 52 national championships, 5 Olympic gold medals.

Jerry West, b 1938, L.A. Lakers guard; career averaged 27 pts. per game.

Dan Wheldon, 1978-2011, (Br.) race-car driver; 2-time Indy 500 winner (2005, ’11).

Byron “Whizzer” White, 1917-2002, running back; led NCAA in scoring and rushing at Colorado,

1937; led NFL in rushing twice, 1938, ’40; Supreme Court justice, 1962-93.

Shaun White, b 1986, snowboarder/skateboarder, Olympic gold medalist in half-pipe (2006, ’10, ’18).

Kathy Whitworth, b 1939, 7-time LPGA Player of the Year; 88 tour wins, most on LPGA or PGA tour.

Michelle Wie West, b 1989, golfer; in 2002 became youngest-ever qualifier for LPGA event; turned pro at age 15.

Bradley Wiggins, b 1980, (Br.) cyclist; Tour de France winner, 2012; 8 Olympic medals (5 gold) over 5 Games.

Michael Wilbon, b 1958, commentator/analyst for ESPN.

Lenny Wilkens, b 1937, 3rd winningest coach in NBA history; Hall of Fame player and coach.

Serena Williams, b 1981, tennis player; 23-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medals in singles (2012) and doubles (2000, ’08, ’12) with sister Venus.

Ted Williams, 1918-2002, Boston Red Sox outfielder; won 6 batting titles, 2 triple crowns; hit .406 in 1941.

Venus Williams, b 1980, tennis player; 7-time Grand Slam singles champion; Olympic gold medals in singles (2000) and doubles with sister Serena (2000, ’08, ’12).

Helen Wills Moody, 1905-98, tennis player; won U.S. Open 7 times, Wimbledon 8 times.

Katarina Witt, b 1965, (Ger.) figure skater; won Olympic gold medal, 1984, ’88; world champ, 1984-85, ’87-’88.

John Wooden, 1910-2010, UCLA basketball coach; 10 NCAA titles.

Tiger Woods, b 1975, golfer; youngest to win career Grand Slam, at age 24 (1997-2000); 15 career major titles.

Mickey Wright, 1935-2020, golfer; won LPGA and U.S. Open championship 4 times; 82 career wins, including 13 majors.

Eric Wynalda, b 1969, soccer player; scored 1st goal in major league soccer history (1996).

Kristi Yamaguchi, b 1971, figure skater; won national, world, Olympic titles, in 1992.

Yao Ming, b 1980, (China) center for Houston Rockets; 8-time NBA All-Star.

Carl Yastrzemski, b 1939, Boston Red Sox slugger; won 3 batting titles; triple crown, 1967.

Cy Young, 1867-1955, pitcher; won record 511 games.

Steve Young, b 1961, 49ers quarterback; NFL MVP, 1992, ’94; 3 Super Bowl titles, Super Bowl MVP, 1995.

Babe Didrikson Zaharias, 1911-56, all-around athlete; 3 track-and-field medals (2 golds), 1932 Olympics; won 10 golf majors; also played baseball; 6-time AP Female Athlete of the Year.

Emil Zátopek, 1922-2000, (Czech.) runner; won 3 gold medals at 1952 Olympics (5,000m, 10,000m, marathon).

Zinedine Zidane, b 1972, (Fr.) soccer midfielder; led France to 1998 World Cup title; named top player in 2006; 3-time FIFA world player of the year (1998, 2000, ’03).

Writers of the Present

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	Enugu, Nigeria	9/15/1977
Mitch Albom	Passaic, NJ	5/23/1958
Elizabeth Alexander	New York, NY	5/30/1962
Sherman Alexie	Wellpinit, WA	10/7/1966
Isabel Allende	Lima, Peru	8/2/1942
Dorothy Allison	Greenville, SC	4/11/1949
Martin Amis	Oxford, England, UK	8/25/1949
Piers Anthony	Oxford, England, UK	8/6/1934
Jeffrey Archer	Somerset, England, UK	4/15/1940
Margaret Atwood	Ottawa, ON, Canada	11/18/1939
David Auburn	Chicago, IL	11/30/1969
Jean Auel	Chicago, IL	2/18/1936
Paul Auster	Newark, NJ	2/3/1947
Alan Ayckbourn	Hampstead, England, UK	4/12/1939
Fredrik Backman	Stockholm, Sweden	6/2/1981
Nicholson Baker	New York, NY	1/7/1957
David Baldacci	Richmond, VA	8/5/1960
Russell Banks	Newton, MA	3/28/1940
Julian Barnes	Leicester, Eng., UK	1/19/1946
Sebastian Barry	Dublin, Ireland	7/5/1955
John Barth	Cambridge, MD	5/27/1930
Ann Beattie	Washington, DC	9/8/1947

Alan Bennett	Leeds, England, UK	5/9/1934
John Berendt	Syracuse, NY	12/5/1939
Elizabeth Berg	St. Paul, MN	12/2/1948
Wendell Berry	Henry County, KY	8/5/1934
Judy Blume	Elizabeth, NJ	2/12/1938
T. Coraghessan Boyle	Peekskill, NY	12/2/1948
Barbara Taylor Bradford	Leeds, England, UK	5/10/1933
Christopher Bram	Buffalo, NY	2/22/1952
Geraldine Brooks	Sydney, NSW, Australia	9/14/1955
Dan Brown	Exeter, NH	6/22/1964
Rita Mae Brown	Hanover, PA	11/28/1944
Christopher Buckley	New York, NY	9/28/1952
James Lee Burke	Houston, TX	12/5/1936
Augusten Burroughs	Pittsburgh, PA	10/23/1965
Robert Olen Butler	Granite City, IL	1/20/1945
A. S. Byatt	Sheffield, England, UK	8/24/1936
Ethan Canin	Ann Arbor, MI	7/19/1960
Peter Carey	Bacchus-Marsh, Vic., Australia	5/7/1943
Robert A. Caro	New York, NY	10/30/1935
Caleb Carr	New York, NY	8/2/1955
Michael Chabon	Washington, DC	5/24/1963
Tracy Chevalier	Washington, DC	10/19/1962
Lee Child	Coventry, England, UK	10/29/1954

Sandra Cisneros	Chicago, IL	12/20/1954
Ta-Nehisi Coates	Baltimore, MD	9/30/1975
Harlan Coben	Newark, NJ	1/4/1962
Paulo Coelho	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	8/24/1947
J(ohn) M(axwell) Coetzee	Capetown, South Africa	2/9/1940
Billy Collins	New York, NY	3/22/1941
Suzanne Collins	Hartford, CT	8/10/1962
Michael Connelly	Philadelphia, PA	7/21/1956
Robin Cook	New York, NY	5/4/1940
Patricia Cornwell	Miami, FL	6/9/1956
Michael Cunningham	Cincinnati, OH	11/6/1952
Don DeLillo	Bronx, NY	11/20/1936
Nelson DeMille	Jamaica, Queens, NY	8/23/1943
Junot Díaz	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	12/31/1968
Annie Dillard	Pittsburgh, PA	4/30/1945
Anthony Doerr	Cleveland, OH	10/27/1973
Emma Donoghue	Dublin, Ireland	10/24/1969
Rita Dove	Akron, OH	8/28/1952
Roddy Doyle	Dublin, Ireland	5/8/1958
Carol Ann Duffy	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	12/23/1955
Jennifer Egan	Chicago, IL	9/7/1962
Dave Eggers	Boston, MA	3/12/1970
Bret Easton Ellis	Los Angeles, CA	3/7/1964

James Ellroy	Los Angeles, CA	3/4/1948
Louise Erdrich	Little Falls, MN	6/7/1954
Laura Esquivel	Mexico City, Mexico	9/30/1950
Jeffrey Eugenides	Detroit, MI	3/8/1960
Janet Evanovich	South River, NJ	4/22/1943
Helen Fielding	Morley, Yorkshire, Eng., UK	2/19/1958
Fannie Flagg	Birmingham, AL	9/21/1944
Gillian Flynn	Kansas City, MO	2/24/1971
Jonathan Safran Foer	Washington, DC	2/21/1977
Ken Follett	Cardiff, Wales, UK	6/5/1949
Richard Ford	Jackson, MS	2/16/1944
Frederick Forsyth	Ashford, England, UK	8/25/1938
Jonathan Franzen	Western Springs, IL	8/17/1959
Michael Frayn	London, England, UK	9/8/1933
Charles Frazier	Asheville, NC	11/4/1950
Neil Gaiman	Portchester, England, UK	11/10/1960
Roxane Gay	Omaha, NE	10/15/1974
Malcolm Gladwell	Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK	9/3/1963
Robert Goddard	Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK	11/13/1954
Gail Godwin	Birmingham, AL	6/18/1937
Mary Gordon	Far Rockaway, NY	12/8/1949
Amanda Gorman	Los Angeles, CA	3/7/1998

John Green	Indianapolis, IN	8/24/1977
Andrew Sean Greer	Washington, DC	11/21/1970
John Grisham	Jonesboro, AR	2/8/1955
John Guare	New York, NY	2/5/1938
Matt Haig	Sheffield, England, UK	7/3/1975
Daniel Handler	San Francisco, CA	2/28/1970
David Handler	Los Angeles, CA	9/14/1952
Kristin Hannah	Garden Grove, CA	9/25/1960
Paul Harding	Wenham, MA	12/19/1967
David Hare	St. Leonards, Sussex, Eng., UK	6/5/1947
Robert Hass	San Francisco, CA	3/1/1941
Paula Hawkins	Harare, Zimbabwe	8/28/1972
Mark Helprin	New York, NY	6/28/1947
Carl Hiaasen	Plantation, FL	3/12/1953
Laura Hillenbrand	Fairfax, VA	5/15/1967
S. E. Hinton	Tulsa, OK	7/22/1948
Alice Hoffman	New York, NY	3/16/1952
Alan Hollinghurst	Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, UK	5/26/1954
Colleen Hoover	Sulphur Springs, TX	12/11/1979
Khaled Hosseini	Kabul, Afghanistan	3/4/1965
John Irving	Exeter, NH	3/2/1942
Walter Isaacson	New Orleans, LA	5/20/1952
Kazuo Ishiguro	Nagasaki, Japan	11/8/1954
John Jakes	Chicago, IL	3/31/1932
E. L. James	London, England,	7/3/1963

	UK	
Elfriede Jelinek	Müzzuschlag, Austria	10/20/1946
N. K. Jemisin	Iowa City, IA	9/19/1972
Ha Jin	Liaoning, China	2/21/1956
Adam Johnson	South Dakota	7/12/1967
Edward P. Jones	Washington, DC	10/5/1950
Erica Jong	New York, NY	3/26/1942
Sebastian Junger	Boston, MA	1/17/1962
Jan Karon	Lenoir, NC	3/14/1937
Garrison Keillor	Anoka, MN	8/7/1942
Thomas Keneally	Sydney, NSW, Australia	10/7/1935
William Kennedy	Albany, NY	1/16/1928
Sue Monk Kidd	Sylvester, GA	8/12/1948
Jamaica Kincaid	St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda	5/25/1949
Stephen King	Portland, ME	9/21/1947
Barbara Kingsolver	Annapolis, MD	4/8/1955
Maxine Hong Kingston	Stockton, CA	10/27/1940
Jeff Kinney	Andrews Air Force Base, MD	2/19/1971
Dean Koontz	Everett, PA	7/9/1945
Ted Kooser	Ames, IA	4/25/1939
Jon Krakauer	Brookline, MA	4/12/1954
Milan Kundera	Brno, Czechoslovakia	4/1/1929
Tony Kushner	New York, NY	7/16/1956
Jhumpa Lahiri	London, England, UK	7/11/1967

Erik Larson	Brooklyn, NY	1/3/1954
Jean Marie Gustave Le Clézio	Nice, France	4/13/1940
David Leavitt	Pittsburgh, PA	6/23/1961
Jonathan Lethem	Brooklyn, NY	2/19/1964
Tracy Letts	Tulsa, OK	7/4/1965
David Lodge	South London, England, UK	1/28/1935
Gregory Maguire	Albany, NY	6/9/1954
David Malouf	Brisbane, Qld., Australia	3/20/1934
Thomas Mallon	Glen Cove, NY	11/2/1951
David Mamet	Chicago, IL	11/30/1947
Yann Martel	Salamanca, Spain	6/25/1963
George R. R. Martin	Bayonne, NJ	9/20/1948
Bobbie Ann Mason	nr. Mayfield, KY	5/1/1940
Armistead Maupin	Washington, DC	4/13/1944
Colum McCann	Dublin, Ireland	2/28/1965
Cormac McCarthy	Providence, RI	7/20/1933
Alice McDermott	Brooklyn, NY	6/27/1953
Ian McEwan	Aldershot, England, UK	6/21/1948
Thomas McGuane	Wyandotte, MI	12/11/1939
Jay McInerney	Hartford, CT	1/13/1955
Terry McMillan	Port Huron, MI	10/18/1951
John McPhee	Princeton, NJ	3/8/1931
Stephenie Meyer	Hartford, CT	12/24/1973
Steven Millhauser	New York, NY	8/3/1943

Walter Mosley	Los Angeles, CA	1/12/1952
Andrew Motion	London, England, UK	10/26/1952
Jojo Moyes	Maidstone, England, UK	8/4/1969
Herta Müller	Nitzkydorf, Banat, Romania	8/17/1953
Alice Munro	Wingham, ON, Canada	7/10/1931
Haruki Murakami	Kyoto, Japan	1/12/1949
Celeste Ng	Pittsburgh, PA	7/30/1980
Viet Thanh Nguyen	Buon Me Thuot, Vietnam	3/13/1971
Lynn Nottage	Brooklyn, NY	11/2/1964
Joyce Carol Oates	Lockport, NY	6/16/1938
Edna O’Brien	Tuamgraney, Ireland	12/15/1930
Tim O’Brien	Austin, MN	10/1/1946
Kenzaburō Ōe	Uchiko, Japan	1/31/1935
Michael Ondaatje	Colombo, Sri Lanka	9/12/1943
Delia Owens	GA	4/4/1949?
Cynthia Ozick	New York, NY	4/17/1928
Chuck Palahniuk	Pasco, WA	2/21/1962
Orhan Pamuk	Istanbul, Turkey	6/7/1952
Suzan-Lori Parks	Fort Knox, KY	5/10/1963
Ann Patchett	Los Angeles, CA	12/2/1963
James Patterson	Newburgh, NY	3/22/1947
Jodi Picoult	New York, NY	5/19/1966
Marge Piercy	Detroit, MI	3/31/1936
Dav Pilkey	Cleveland, OH	3/4/1966

Robert Pinsky	Long Branch, NJ	10/20/1940
Michael Pollan	New York, NY	2/6/1955
Richard Powers	Evanston, IL	6/18/1957
Richard Price	Bronx, NY	10/12/1949
E. Annie Proulx	Norwich, CT	8/22/1935
Philip Pullman	Norwich, England, UK	10/19/1946
Thomas Pynchon	Glen Cove, NY	5/8/1937
David Rabe	Dubuque, IA	3/10/1940
Ishmael Reed	Chattanooga, TN	2/22/1938
Rick Riordan	San Antonio, TX	6/5/1964
Mary Roach	Etna, NH	3/20/1959
Nora Roberts	Silver Spring, MD	10/10/1950
Marilynne Robinson	Sandpoint, IL	11/26/1943
Veronica Roth	New York, NY	8/19/1988
J. K. Rowling	Chipping Sodbury, Eng., UK	7/31/1965
Norman Rush	San Francisco, CA	10/24/1933
Salman Rushdie	Bombay, India	6/19/1947
Richard Russo	Johnstown, NY	7/15/1949
George Saunders	Amarillo, TX	12/2/1958
Alice Sebold	Madison, WI	9/6/1963
David Sedaris	Johnson City, NY	12/26/1956
Vikram Seth	Calcutta, India	6/20/1952
John Patrick Shanley	Bronx, NY	10/13/1950
Lionel Shriver	Gastonia, NC	5/18/1957
Jane Smiley	Los Angeles, CA	9/26/1949
Zadie Smith	London, Eng., UK	10/25/1975

Wole Soyinka	Abeokuta, Nigeria	7/13/1934
Nicholas Sparks	Omaha, NE	12/31/1965
Danielle Steel	New York, NY	8/14/1947
R(obert) L(awrence) Stine	Columbus, OH	10/8/1943
Kathryn Stockett	Jackson, MS	5/17/1969
Tom Stoppard	Zlin, Czechoslovakia	7/3/1937
Elizabeth Strout	Portland, ME	1/6/1956
Amy Tan	Oakland, CA	2/19/1952
Donna Tartt	Greenwood, MS	12/23/1963
Paul Theroux	Medford, MA	4/10/1941
Olga Tokarczuk	Sulechow, Poland	1/29/1962
Amor Towles	Boston, MA	10/24/1964
Calvin Trillin	Kansas City, MO	12/5/1935
Scott F. Turow	Chicago, IL	4/12/1949
Anne Tyler	Minneapolis, MN	10/25/1941
Mario Vargas Llosa	Arequipa, Peru	3/28/1936
Paula Vogel	Washington, DC	11/16/1951
Sarah Vowell	Muskogee, OK	12/27/1969
Ocean Vuong	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	10/14/1988
Alice Walker	Eatonton, GA	2/9/1944
Joseph Wambaugh	East Pittsburgh, PA	1/22/1937
Jesmyn Ward	DeLisle, MS	4/1/1977
Andy Weir	Davis, CA	6/16/1972
Edmund White	Cincinnati, OH	1/13/1940
Colson Whitehead	New York, NY	11/6/1969
Tobias Wolff	Birmingham, AL	6/19/1945
Markus Zusak	Sydney, NSW,	6/23/1975

Writers of the Past

See also Journalists, and Greeks and Romans in Historical Figures chapter.

Chinua Achebe, 1930-2013, (Nigeria) novelist. *Things Fall Apart*.

Alice Adams, 1926-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Superior Woman*.

Richard Adams, 1920-2016, (Br.) novelist. *Watership Down*.

James Agee, 1909-55, (U.S.) novelist. *A Death in the Family*.

S(hmuel) Y(osef) Agnon, 1888-1970, (Isr.) Hebrew novelist. *Only Yesterday*.

Conrad Aiken, 1889-1973, (U.S.) poet, critic. *Ushant*.

Anna Akhmatova, 1889-1966, (Russ.) poet. *Requiem*.

Edward Albee, 1928-2016, (U.S.) playwright. *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

Louisa May Alcott, 1832-88, (U.S.) novelist. *Little Women*.

Sholom Aleichem, 1859-1916, (Russ.) Yiddish writer. *Tevye's Daughters, The Old Country*.

Vicente Aleixandre, 1898-1984, (Sp.) poet. *La destrucción o el amor, Dialogolos del conocimiento*.

Horatio Alger, 1832-99, (U.S.) "rags-to-riches" books.

Jorge Amado, 1912-2001, (Brazil) novelist. *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands, The Violent Land*.
Eric Ambler, 1909-98, (Br.) suspense novelist. *A Coffin for Dimitrios*.
Kingsley Amis, 1922-95, (Br.) novelist, critic. *Lucky Jim*.
Hans Christian Andersen, 1805-75, (Den.) author of fairy tales. *The Ugly Duckling*.
Maxwell Anderson, 1888-1959, (U.S.) playwright. *What Price Glory?, High Tor, Winterset, Key Largo*.
Sherwood Anderson, 1876-1941, (U.S.) short-story writer. "Death in the Woods," *Winesburg, Ohio*.
Maya Angelou, 1928-2014, (U.S.) poet, memoirist. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.
Reinaldo Arenas, 1943-90, (Cuba) short-story writer, novelist. *Before Night Falls*.
Ludovico Ariosto, 1474-1533, (It.) poet. *Orlando Furioso*.
Matthew Arnold, 1822-88, (Br.) poet, critic. "Thrysis," "Dover Beach," "Culture and Anarchy."
John Ashbery, 1927-2007, (U.S.) poet. *Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror*.
Isaac Asimov, 1920-92, (U.S.) versatile writer, espec. of science fiction. *I Robot*.
Miguel Angel Asturias, 1899-1974, (Guat.) novelist. *El Señor Presidente*.
Louis Auchincloss, 1917-2010, (U.S.) novelist, memoirist, short-story writer. *The Rector of Justin*.
W(ystan) H(ugh) Auden, 1907-73, (Br.) poet, playwright, literary critic. "The Age of Anxiety."
Jane Austen, 1775-1817, (Br.) novelist. *Pride and Prejudice, Sense and Sensibility, Emma, Mansfield*

Park.

Ba Jin (Li Yaotang), 1904-2005, (China) novelist of pre-revolutionary China.

Isaac Babel, 1894-1941, (Russ.) short-story writer, playwright. *Odessa Tales, Red Cavalry*.

Russell Baker, 1925-2019, (U.S.) columnist, essayist. *Growing Up*.

James Baldwin, 1924-87, (U.S.) author, playwright. *The Fire Next Time, Blues for Mister Charlie*.

Honoré de Balzac, 1799-1850, (Fr.) novelist. *Le Père Goriot, Cousine Bette, Eugénie Grandet*.

James M. Barrie, 1860-1937, (Br.) playwright, novelist. *Peter Pan, Dear Brutus, What Every Woman Knows*.

Charles Baudelaire, 1821-67, (Fr.) poet. *Les Fleurs du Mal*.

L(yman) Frank Baum, 1856-1919, (U.S.) Wizard of Oz series.

Simone de Beauvoir, 1908-86, (Fr.) novelist, essayist. *The Second Sex, Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter*.

Samuel Beckett, 1906-89, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *Waiting for Godot, Endgame* (plays); *Murphy, Watt, Molloy* (novels).

Brendan Behan, 1923-64, (Ire.) playwright. *The Quare Fellow, The Hostage, Borstal Boy*.

Saul Bellow, 1915-2005, (U.S.) novelist. *The Adventures of Augie March, Humboldt's Gift*.

Robert Benchley, 1889-1945, (U.S.) humorist.

Stephen Vincent Benét, 1898-1943, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *John Brown's Body*.

Jan Berenstain, 1923-2012, and **Stan Berenstain**, 1923-2005, (both U.S.) co-writers and illustrators of Berenstain Bears series of children's books.

Thomas Berger, 1924-2014, (U.S.) novelist. *Little Big Man*.

John Berryman, 1914-72, (U.S.) poet. *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet*.

Ambrose Bierce, 1842-1914, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *In the Midst of Life, The Devil's Dictionary*.

Maeve Binchy, 1940-2012, (Ire.) novelist, short-story writer. *Circle of Friends, Tara Road*.

Elizabeth Bishop, 1911-79, (U.S.) poet. *North and South—A Cold Spring*.

William Blake, 1757-1827, (Br.) poet, artist. *Songs of Innocence, Songs of Experience*.

Aleksandr Blok, 1880-1921, (Russ.) poet. "The Twelve," "The Scythians."

Harold Bloom, 1930-2019, (U.S.) literary critic. *The Anxiety of Influence*.

Enid Blyton, 1897-1968, (Br.) children's writer. Famous Five series.

Giovanni Boccaccio, 1313-75, (It.) poet. *Decameron*.

Heinrich Böll, 1917-85, (Ger.) novelist, short-story writer. *Group Portrait With Lady*.

Jorge Luis Borges, 1900-86, (Arg.) short-story writer, poet, essayist. *Labyrinths*.

James Boswell, 1740-95, (Scot.) biographer. *The Life of Samuel Johnson*.

Pierre Boulle, 1913-94, (Fr.) novelist. *The Bridge Over the River Kwai, Planet of the Apes*.

Paul Bowles, 1910-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Sheltering Sky*.

Ray Bradbury, 1920-2012, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Fahrenheit 451, The Martian Chronicles*.

Anne Bradstreet, c. 1612-72, (U.S.) poet. *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America*.

Bertolt Brecht, 1898-1956, (Ger.) dramatist, poet. *The Threepenny Opera, Mother Courage and Her Children*.

Joseph Brodsky, 1940-96, (Russ.-U.S.) poet. *A Part of Speech, Less Than One, To Urania*.

Charlotte Brontë, 1816-55, (Br.) novelist. *Jane Eyre*.

Emily Brontë, 1818-48, (Br.) novelist. *Wuthering Heights*.

Sterling A. Brown, 1901-89, (U.S.) poet, literature professor. *Southern Road*.

William Wells Brown, 1815-84, (U.S.) writer, memoirist; first novel by an African American, *Clotel*, 1853.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1806-61, (Br.) poet. *Sonnets From the Portuguese, Aurora Leigh*.

Robert Browning, 1812-89, (Br.) poet. “My Last Duchess,” “Fra Lippo Lippi,” *The Ring and the Book*.

Pearl S. Buck, 1892-1973, (U.S.) novelist. *The Good Earth*.

Charles Bukowski, 1920-94, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Ham on Rye, Women*.

Mikhail Bulgakov, 1891-1940, (Russ.) novelist, playwright. *The Heart of a Dog, The Master and*

Margarita.

John Bunyan, 1628-88, (Br.) writer. *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Anthony Burgess, 1917-93, (Br.) author. *A Clockwork Orange*.

Frances Hodgson Burnett, 1849-1924, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *The Secret Garden*.

Robert Burns, 1759-96, (Scot.) poet. "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "Auld Lang Syne."

Edgar Rice Burroughs, 1875-1950, (U.S.) writer; created Tarzan, John Carter.

William S. Burroughs, 1914-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Naked Lunch*.

Octavia Butler, 1947-2006, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Kindred*.

George Gordon, **Lord Byron**, 1788-1824, (Br.) poet. *Don Juan, Childe Harold, Manfred, Cain*.

Pedro Calderon de la Barca, 1600-81, (Sp.) playwright. *Life Is a Dream*.

Hortense Calisher, 1911-2009, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *False Entry*.

Italo Calvino, 1923-85, (It.) novelist, short-story writer. *If on a Winter's Night a Traveler*.

Luís Vaz de Camões, 1524?-80 (Port.) poet. *The Lusiads*.

Albert Camus, 1913-60, (Fr.) writer. *The Stranger, The Fall*.

Elias Canetti, 1905-94, (Bulg.) novelist, essayist. *Auto-Da-Fe*.

Karel Capek, 1890-1938, (Czech.) playwright, novelist, essayist. *R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal*

Robots).

Truman Capote, 1924-84, (U.S.) author. *Other Voices, Other Rooms*; *Breakfast at Tiffany's*; *In Cold Blood*.

Eric Carle, 1929-2021, (U.S.) children's author and illustrator. *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*.

Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson), 1832- 98, (Br.) writer, mathematician. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Barbara Cartland 1901-2000, (Br.) romance novelist.

Giacomo Casanova, 1725-98, (It.) adventurer, memoirist.

Willa Cather, 1873-1947, (U.S.) novelist. *O Pioneers!, My Ántonia, Death Comes for the Archbishop*.

Constantine Cavafy, 1863-1933, (Gr.) poet. "Ithaka," "Sensual Pleasures."

Camilo Jose Cela, 1916-2001, (Sp.) novelist. *The Family of Pascual Duarte, The Hive*.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, 1547-1616, (Sp.) novelist, dramatist, poet. *Don Quixote*.

Raymond Chandler, 1888-1959, (U.S.) writer of detective fiction. Philip Marlowe series.

Geoffrey Chaucer, c. 1340-1400, (Br.) poet. *The Canterbury Tales, Troilus and Criseyde*.

John Cheever, 1912-82, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Wapshot Scandal*, "The Country Husband."

Anton Chekhov, 1860-1904, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist. *Uncle Vanya, The Cherry Orchard, The Three Sisters*.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt, 1858-1932, (U.S.) author known for his short stories. *The Conjure Woman*.

G(ilbert) K(eith) Chesterton, 1874-1936, (Br.) critic, novelist, relig. apologist. Father Brown series of mysteries.

Kate Chopin, 1851-1904, (U.S.) writer. *The Awakening*.

Agatha Christie, 1890-1976, (Br.) mystery writer; created Miss Marple, Hercule Poirot. *Murder on the Orient Express, Murder of Roger Ackroyd*.

Tom Clancy, 1947-2013, novelist. *The Hunt for Red October*.

Mary Higgins Clark, 1927-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *Where Are the Children?*

Arthur C. Clarke, 1917-2008, (Br.) science-fiction writer. *2001: A Space Odyssey*.

James Clavell, 1924-94, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *Shogun, King Rat*.

Beverly Cleary, 1916-2021, (U.S.) children's author. Ramona Quimby books.

Jean Cocteau, 1889-1963, (Fr.) writer, visual artist, filmmaker. *The Beauty and the Beast, Les Enfants Terribles*.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834, (Br.) poet, critic. "Kubla Khan," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

(Sidonie) Colette, 1873-1954, (Fr.) novelist. *Claudine, Gigi*.

Wilkie Collins, 1824-89, (Br.) novelist. *The Moonstone*.

Evan S. Connell, 1924-2013, (Br.) novelist, short-story writer. *Mrs. Bridge*.

Joseph Conrad, 1857-1924, (Br.) novelist. *Lord Jim, Heart of Darkness, The Secret Agent*.

Pat Conroy, 1945-2016, (U.S.) novelist. *The Prince of Tides, The Great Santini*.

James Fenimore Cooper, 1789-1851, (U.S.) novelist. *Leatherstocking Tales, The Last of the Mohicans*.

Pierre Corneille, 1606-84, (Fr.) dramatist. *Medeé, Le Cid*.

Hart Crane, 1899-1932, (U.S.) poet. "The Bridge."

Stephen Crane, 1871-1900, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Red Badge of Courage*, "The Open Boat."

Harry Crews, 1935-2012, (U.S.) novelist. *A Feast of Snakes*.

Michael Crichton, 1942-2008, (U.S.) writer. *The Andromeda Strain, Jurassic Park*.

Countee Cullen, 1903-46, (U.S.) poet, prominent in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s. *The Black Christ*.

E. E. Cummings, 1894-1962, (U.S.) poet. *Tulips and Chimneys*.

Roald Dahl, 1916-90, (Br.-U.S.) writer. *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, James and the Giant Peach*.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, 1863-1938, (It.) poet, novelist, dramatist. *The Child of Pleasure, The Intruder, The Victim*.

Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321, (It.) poet. *The Divine Comedy*.

Robertson Davies, 1913-95, (Can.) novelist, playwright, essayist. Salterton, Deptford, and Cornish trilogies.

Daniel Defoe, 1660-1731, (Br.) writer. *Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders, Journal of the Plague Year*.

Philip K. Dick, 1928-82, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*

Charles Dickens, 1812-70, (Br.) novelist. *David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, A Tale of Two Cities*.

James Dickey, 1923-97, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Deliverance*.

Emily Dickinson, 1830-86, (U.S.) poet. “Because I could not stop for Death…,” “Success is counted sweetest…”

Joan Didion, 1934-2021, (U.S.) essayist, novelist. *The Year of Magical Thinking*.

Isak Dinesen (Karen Blixen), 1885-1962, (Den.) author. *Out of Africa, Seven Gothic Tales, Winter’s Tales*.

E(dgar) L(awrence) Doctorow, 1931-2015, (U.S.) novelist. *Ragtime, Billy Bathgate*.

John Donne, 1573-1631, (Br.) poet. *Songs and Sonnets*.

José Donoso, 1924-96, (Chile) surreal novelist and short-story writer. *The Obscene Bird of Night*.

John Dos Passos, 1896-1970, (U.S.) novelist. *U.S.A.*

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, 1821-81, (Russ.) novelist. *Crime and Punishment, The Brothers Karamazov, The Possessed*.

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930, (Br.) novelist. Sherlock Holmes mystery stories.

Theodore Dreiser, 1871-1945, (U.S.) novelist. *An American Tragedy, Sister Carrie*.

John Dryden, 1631-1700, (Br.) poet, dramatist, critic. *All for Love, Mac Flecknoe, Absalom and Achitophel*.

Alexandre Dumas (père), 1802-70, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *The Three Musketeers, The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Alexandre Dumas (fils), 1824-95, (Fr.) dramatist, novelist. *La Dame aux Camélias, Le Demi-Monde*.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1872-1906, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Lyrics of Lowly Life*.

Lawrence Durrell, 1912-90, (Br.) novelist, poet. *Alexandria Quartet*.

Umberto Eco, 1932-2016, (It.) novelist. *The Name of the Rose*.

Ilya G. Ehrenburg, 1891-1967, (Russ.) writer. *The Thaw*.

George Eliot (Mary Ann or Marian Evans), 1819-80, (Br.) novelist. *Silas Marner, Middlemarch*.

T(homas) S(tearns) Eliot, 1888-1965, (Br.) poet, critic. *The Waste Land*, “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock.”

Stanley Elkin, 1930-95, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *George Mills*.

Ralph Ellison, 1914-94, (U.S.) writer. *Invisible Man*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-82, (U.S.) poet, essayist. “Brahma,” “Nature,” “The Over-Soul,” “Self-Reliance.”

James T. Farrell, 1904-79, (U.S.) novelist. *Studs Lonigan*.

Howard Fast, 1914-2003, (U.S.) novelist. *Spartacus, The Immigrants*.
William Faulkner, 1897-1962, (U.S.) novelist. *Sanctuary*; *Light in August*; *The Sound and the Fury*; *Absalom, Absalom!*
Edna Ferber, 1887-1968, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, playwright. *So Big, Cimarron, Show Boat*.
Lawrence Ferlinghetti, 1919-2021, (U.S.) poet. *A Coney Island of the Mind*.
Henry Fielding, 1707-54, (Br.) novelist. *Tom Jones*.
F(rancis) Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. *The Great Gatsby, Tender Is the Night*.
Gustave Flaubert, 1821-80, (Fr.) novelist. *Madame Bovary*.
Ian Fleming, 1908-64, (Br.) novelist. James Bond spy thrillers: *Dr. No, Goldfinger*.
Horton Foote, 1916-2009, (U.S.) playwright, screenwriter. *The Trip to Bountiful*.
Ford Madox Ford, 1873-1939, (Br.) novelist, critic, poet. *The Good Soldier*.
C(ecil) S(cott) Forester, 1899-1966, (Br.) writer. Horatio Hornblower books.
E(dward) M(organ) Forster, 1879-1970, (Br.) novelist. *A Passage to India, Howards End*.
Anatole France, 1844-1924, (Fr.) writer. *Penguin Island, My Friend's Book, The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard*.
Dick Francis, 1920-2010, (Br.) crime novelist.
Marilyn French, 1929-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *The Women's Room*.

Brian Friel, 1929-2015, (N. Ire.) playwright. *Dancing at Lughnasa*.

Robert Frost, 1874-1963, (U.S.) poet. “Birches,” “Fire and Ice,” “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.”

Carlos Fuentes, 1928-2012, (Pan.) novelist, essayist. *The Old Gringo*.

William Gaddis, 1922-98, (U.S.) novelist. *The Recognitions*.

Ernest J. Gaines, 1933-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*.

John Galsworthy, 1867-1933, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Forsyte Saga*.

Federico García Lorca, 1898-1936, (Sp.) poet, dramatist. *Blood Wedding*.

Gabriel García Márquez, 1927-2014, (Col.) novelist. *One Hundred Years of Solitude*.

Erle Stanley Gardner, 1889-1970, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Perry Mason.

Jean Genet, 1911-86, (Fr.) playwright, novelist. *The Maids*.

Kahlil Gibran, 1883-1931, (Leban.-U.S.) mystical novelist, essayist, poet. *The Prophet*.

André Gide, 1869-1951, (Fr.) writer. *The Immoralist, The Pastoral Symphony, Strait Is the Gate*.

Allen Ginsberg, 1926-97, (U.S.) Beat poet. “Howl.”

Jean Giraudoux, 1882-1944, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Electra, The Madwoman of Chaillot, Ondine, Tiger at the Gate*.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832, (Ger.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Faust, Sorrows of Young Werther*.

Nikolai Gogol, 1809-52, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist, novelist. *Dead Souls, The Inspector General*.

William Golding, 1911-93, (Br.) novelist. *Lord of the Flies*.

William Goldman, 1931-2018, (U.S.) novelist, screenwriter. *The Marathon Man, The Princess Bride*.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-74, (Br.-Ire.) dramatist, novelist. *The Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer*.

Nadine Gordimer, 1923-2014, (S. Afr.) novelist. *Burger's Daughter*.

Maxim Gorky, 1868-1936, (Russ.) dramatist, novelist. *The Lower Depths*.

Sue Grafton, 1940-2017, (U.S.) crime novelist; Kinsey Millhone "alphabet mysteries."

Günter Grass, 1927-2015, (Ger.) novelist, poet. *The Tin Drum*.

Shirley Ann Grau, 1929-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *The Keepers of The House*.

Robert Graves, 1895-1985, (Br.) poet, classical scholar, novelist. *I, Claudius*; *The White Goddess*.

Thomas Gray, 1716-71, (Br.) poet. "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," "The Progress of Poesy."

Julien Green, 1900-98, (U.S.-Fr.) expatriate American novelist. *Moira, Each Man in His Darkness*.

Graham Greene, 1904-91, (Br.) novelist. *The Power and the Glory, The Heart of the Matter, The Ministry of Fear*.

Zane Grey, 1872-1939, (U.S.) writer of Western stories.

Jakob Grimm, 1785-1863, philologist, folklorist; with brother **Wilhelm Grimm**, 1786-1859, (both Ger.) collected *Grimm's Fairy Tales*.

Alex Haley, 1921-92, (U.S.) author. *Roots*.

Dashiell Hammett, 1894-1961, (U.S.) detective-story writer; created Sam Spade. *The Maltese Falcon*.

Jupiter Hammon, c. 1720-1800, (U.S.) poet; first African American to have his works published, 1761.

Knut Hamsun, 1859-1952, (Nor.) novelist. *Hunger*.

Lorraine Hansberry, 1930-65, (U.S.) playwright. *A Raisin in the Sun*.

Thomas Hardy, 1840-1928, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Return of the Native, Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Jude the Obscure*.

E. Lynn Harris, 1955-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *Invisible Life, Basketball Jones*.

Joel Chandler Harris, 1848-1908, (U.S.) writer. Uncle Remus stories.

Jim Harrison, 1937-2016, (U.S.) novelist and essayist. *Legends of the Fall*.

Moss Hart, 1904-61, (U.S.) playwright. *Once in a Lifetime, You Can't Take It With You, The Man Who Came to Dinner*.

Bret Harte, 1836-1902, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Luck of Roaring Camp*.

Jaroslav Hasek, 1883-1923, (Czech.) writer, playwright. *The Good Soldier Schweik*.

Vaclav Havel, 1936-2011, (Czech.) essayist, poet, playwright. *The Power of the Powerless*.

John Hawkes, 1925-98, (U.S.) experimental fiction writer. *The Goose on the Grave, Blood Oranges*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Scarlet Letter*, "Young Goodman Brown."

Seamus Heaney, 1939-2013, (Ire.) poet. *Death of a Naturalist*.

Heinrich Heine, 1797-1856, (Ger.) poet. *Book of Songs*.

Robert Heinlein, 1907-88, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *Stranger in a Strange Land*.

Joseph Heller, 1923-99, (U.S.) novelist. *Catch-22*.

Lillian Hellman, 1905-84, (U.S.) playwright, memoirist. *The Little Foxes, An Unfinished Woman, Pentimento*.

Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *A Farewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

O. Henry (W. S. Porter), 1862-1910, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Gift of the Magi."

George Herbert, 1593-1633, (Br.) poet. "The Altar," "Easter Wings."

Zbigniew Herbert, 1924-98, (Pol.) poet. "Apollo and Marsyas."

Robert Herrick, 1591-1674, (Br.) poet. "To the Virgins to Make Much of Time."

John Hersey, 1914-93, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Hiroshima, A Bell for Adano*.

Hermann Hesse, 1877-1962, (Ger.) novelist, poet. *Death and the Lover, Steppenwolf, Siddhartha*.

Georgette Heyer, 1902-74, (Br.) Regency romance novelist.
Jack Higgins, 1929-2022, (Br.) novelist. *The Eagle Has Landed*.
Oscar Hijuelos, 1951-2013, (U.S.) novelist. *The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*.
Tony Hillerman, 1925-2008, (U.S.) novelist. *Dance Hall of the Dead*.
James Hilton, 1900-54, (Br.) novelist. *Lost Horizon*.
Chester Himes, 1909-84, (U.S.) novelist. *Cotton Comes to Harlem*.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-94, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*.
bell hooks, 1952-2021, (U.S.) writer, critic. *All About Love*.
Gerard Manley Hopkins, 1844-89, (Br.) poet. “Pied Beauty,” “God’s Grandeur.”
A(lfred) E. Housman, 1859-1936, (Br.) poet. *A Shropshire Lad*.
William Dean Howells, 1837-1920, (U.S.) novelist, critic. *The Rise of Silas Lapham*.
Langston Hughes, 1902-67, (U.S.) poet, lyric writer, author; a major influence in 1920s Harlem Renaissance.
Ted Hughes, 1930-98, (Br.) British poet laureate, 1984-98. *Crow*.
Victor Hugo, 1802-85, (Fr.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Notre Dame de Paris, Les Misérables*.
Zora Neale Hurston, 1891-1960, (U.S.) novelist, folklorist. *Their Eyes Were Watching God, Mules and Men*.

Aldous Huxley, 1894-1963, (Br.) writer. *Brave New World*.

Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906, (Nor.) dramatist, poet. *A Doll's House, Ghosts, The Wild Duck, Hedda Gabler*.

William Inge, 1913-73, (U.S.) playwright. *Picnic*; *Bus Stop*.

Eugene Ionesco, 1910-94, (Fr.) surrealist dramatist. *The Bald Soprano, The Chairs*.

Washington Irving, 1783-1859, (U.S.) writer. "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Christopher Isherwood, 1904-86, (Br.) novelist, playwright. *The Berlin Stories*.

Shirley Jackson, 1916-65, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Lottery."

Henry James, 1843-1916, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, critic. *The Portrait of a Lady, The Ambassadors, Daisy Miller*.

P(hyllis) D(orothy) James, 1920-2014, (Br.) mystery novelist.

Robinson Jeffers, 1887-1962, (U.S.) poet, dramatist. *Tamar and Other Poems, Medea*.

James Weldon Johnson, 1871-1938, (U.S.) poet, novelist, diplomat; lyricist for *Lift Every Voice and Sing*.

Samuel Johnson, 1709-84, (Br.) author, scholar, critic. *Dictionary of the English Language, Vanity of Human Wishes*.

Ben Jonson, 1572-1637, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Volpone*.

James Joyce, 1882-1941, (Ire.) writer. *Ulysses, Dubliners, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man,*

Finnegans Wake.

Ernst Junger, 1895-1998, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *The Peace, On the Marble Cliff*.

Franz Kafka, 1883-1924, (Austria-Hung./Czech.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Trial, The Castle*, "The Metamorphosis."

George S. Kaufman, 1889-1961, (U.S.) playwright. *The Man Who Came to Dinner, You Can't Take It With You*.

Yasunari Kawabata, 1899-1972, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Sound of the Mountains*.

Nikos Kazantzakis, 1883-1957, (Gr.) novelist. *Zorba the Greek, A Greek Passion*.

Alfred Kazin, 1915-98 (U.S.) author, critic. *On Native Grounds*.

John Keats, 1795-1821, (Br.) poet. "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to a Nightingale," "La Belle Dame Sans Merci."

Jack Kerouac, 1922-69, (U.S.) author, Beat poet. *On the Road, The Dharma Bums*, "Mexico City Blues."

Joyce Kilmer, 1886-1918, (U.S.) poet. "Trees."

Galway Kinnell, 1927-2014, (U.S.) poet.

Rudyard Kipling, 1865-1936, (Br.) author, poet. "The White Man's Burden," "Gunga Din," *The Jungle Book*.

Larry Kramer, 1935-2020, (U.S.) playwright. *The Normal Heart*.

Judith Krantz, 1928-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Scruples*.

Maxine Kumin, 1925-2014, (U.S.) poet, author. *Up Country: Poems of New England*.

Jean de la Fontaine, 1621-95, (Fr.) poet. *Fables choisies* (Selected Fables).
Pär Lagerkvist, 1891-1974, (Swed.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Barabbas, The Sybil*.
Selma Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, (Swed.) novelist. *Jerusalem, The Ring of the Lowenskolds*.
Alphonse de Lamartine, 1790-1869, (Fr.) poet, novelist, statesman. *Méditations poétiques*.
Charles Lamb, 1775-1834, (Br.) essayist. *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, Essays of Elia*.
Louis L'Amour, 1908-88, (U.S.) Western author, screenwriter. *Hondo, The Cherokee Trail*.
Giuseppe di Lampedusa, 1896-1957, (It.) novelist. *The Leopard*.
William Langland, c. 1332-1400, (Br.) poet. *Piers Plowman*.
Ring Lardner, 1885-1933, (U.S.) short-story writer, humorist.
Steig Larsson, 1954-2004, (Swed.) novelist. *The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo*.
Arthur Laurents, 1917-2011, (U.S.) playwright and director. *West Side Story*.
D(avid) H(erbert) Lawrence, 1885-1930, (Br.) novelist. *Sons and Lovers, Women in Love, Lady Chatterley's Lover*.
Halldór Laxness, 1902-98, (Iceland) novelist. *Iceland's Bell*.
John le Carré, 1931-2020, (Br.) novelist. *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold, Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy*.

Harper Lee, 1926-2016, (U.S.) novelist. *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

Ursula K. Le Guin, 1929-2018, (U.S.) science-fiction writer. *The Left Hand of Darkness*.

Madeleine L'Engle, 1918-2007, (U.S.) young-adult novelist. *A Wrinkle in Time*.

Elmore Leonard, 1925-2013, (U.S.) novelist. *Get Shorty*.

Mikhail Lermontov, 1814-41, (Russ.) novelist, poet. "Demon," *Hero of Our Time*.

Alain-René Lesage, 1668-1747, (Fr.) novelist. *Gil Blas de Santillane*.

Doris Lessing, 1919-2013, (Br.) writer. *The Golden Notebook*.

Gotthold Lessing, 1729-81, (Ger.) dramatist, philosopher, critic. *Miss Sara Sampson, Minna von Barnhelm*.

Ira Levin, 1929-2007, (U.S.) novelist, playwright. *Deathtrap, Rosemary's Baby*.

C(live) S(taples) Lewis, 1898-1963, (Br.) critic, novelist, religious writer. *Allegory of Love*; *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*; *Out of the Silent Planet*.

Sinclair Lewis, 1885-1951, (U.S.) novelist. *Babbitt, Main Street, Dodsworth*.

Li Po, 701-762, (China) poet. "Song Before Drinking," "She Spins Silk."

Vachel Lindsay, 1879-1931, (U.S.) poet. *General William Booth Enters Into Heaven, The Congo*.

Hugh Lofting, 1886-1947, (Br.) writer. Dr. Doolittle series.

Jack London, 1876-1916, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Call of the Wild, The Sea-Wolf, White Fang*.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1807-82, (U.S.) poet. *Evangeline, The Song of Hiawatha*.

Lope de Vega, 1562-1635, (Sp.) playwright. *Noche de San Juan, Maestro de Danzar*.

H(oward) P(hillips) Lovecraft, 1890- 1937, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. “At the Mountains of Madness.”

Amy Lowell, 1874-1925, (U.S.) poet, critic. “Lilacs.”

James Russell Lowell, 1819-91, (U.S.) poet, editor. *Poems, The Biglow Papers*.

Robert Lowell, 1917-77, (U.S.) poet. “Lord Weary’s Castle.”

Alison Lurie, 1926-2020, (U.S.) novelist. *Foreign Affairs*.

Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis, 1839-1908, (Brazil) novelist, poet. *The Posthumous Memoirs of Bras Cubas*.

Archibald MacLeish, 1892-1982, (U.S.) poet. *Conquistador*.

Naguib Mahfouz, 1911-2006, (Egypt) novelist; first Arabic-language writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. *Cairo Trilogy*.

Norman Mailer, 1923-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist, journalist. *The Naked and the Dead*.

Bernard Malamud, 1914-86, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. “The Magic Barrel,” *The Assistant, The Fixer*.

Stéphane Mallarmé, 1842-98, (Fr.) poet. *Poésies*.

Thomas Malory, c. 1410-71, (Br.) writer. *Morte d’Arthur*.

Andre Malraux, 1901-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Man's Fate*.
Osip Mandelstam, 1891-1938, (Russ.) poet. *Stone, Tristia*.
Thomas Mann, 1875-1955, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *Buddenbrooks, The Magic Mountain*, "Death in Venice."
Katherine Mansfield, 1888-1923, (Br.) short-story writer. "Bliss."
Hilary Mantel, 1952-2022, (Br.) novelist. *Wolf Hall, Bring Up the Bodies*.
Christopher Marlowe, 1564-93, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Tamburlaine the Great, Dr. Faustus, The Jew of Malta*.
Andrew Marvell, 1621-78, (Br.) poet. "To His Coy Mistress."
John Masefield, 1878-1967, (Br.) poet. "Sea Fever," "Cargoes," *Salt Water Ballads*.
Edgar Lee Masters, 1869-1950, (U.S.) poet, biographer. *Spoon River Anthology*.
Peter Matthiessen, 1927-2014, (U.S.) novelist. *The Snow Leopard*.
W(illiam) Somerset Maugham, 1874-1965, (Br.) author. *Of Human Bondage, The Moon and Sixpence*.
Guy de Maupassant, 1850-93, (Fr.) novelist, short-story writer. "A Life," "Bel-Ami," "The Necklace."
François Mauriac, 1885-1970, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Viper's Tangle, The Kiss to the Leper*.
Vladimir Mayakovsky, 1893-1930, (Russ.) poet, dramatist. *The Cloud in Trousers*.
Mary McCarthy, 1912-89, (U.S.) critic, novelist, memoirist. *Memories of a Catholic Girlhood*.

Frank McCourt, 1930-2009, (U.S.) memoirist. *Angela's Ashes, 'Tis*.
Carson McCullers, 1917-67, (U.S.) novelist. *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter, Member of the Wedding*.
Colleen McCullough, 1937-2015, (Austral.) novelist. *The Thorn Birds*.
David McCullough, 1933-2022, (U.S.) historian, biographer. *Truman, John Adams*.
Larry McMurtry, 1936-2021, (U.S.) novelist. *Lonesome Dove*.
Terrence McNally, 1939-2020, (U.S.) playwright. *Love! Valour! Compassion!*
Herman Melville, 1819-91, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Moby-Dick, Typee, Billy Budd*.
George Meredith, 1828-1909, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, The Egoist*.
Prosper Mérimée, 1803-70, (Fr.) author. *Carmen*.
James Merrill, 1926-95, (U.S.) poet. *Divine Comedies*.
W(illiam) S(tanley) Merwin, 1927-2019, (U.S.) poet. *The Lice*.
James Michener, 1907-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Tales of the South Pacific*.
Edna St. Vincent Millay, 1892-1950, (U.S.) poet. *The Harp Weaver and Other Poems*.
Arthur Miller, 1915-2005, (U.S.) playwright. *The Crucible, After the Fall, Death of a Salesman*.
Henry Miller, 1891-1980, (U.S.) novelist. *Tropic of Cancer*.
A(lan) A(lexander) Milne, 1882-1956, (Br.) author. *Winnie-the-Pooh*.

Czeslaw Milosz, 1911-2004, (Pol.) essayist, poet. “Esse,” “Encounter.”

John Milton, 1608-74, (Br.) poet, writer. *Paradise Lost, Comus, Lycidas, Areopagitica*.

Mishima Yukio (Hiraoka Kimitake) 1925- 70, (Jpn.) writer. *Confessions of a Mask*.

Gabriela Mistral, 1889-1957, (Chile) poet. *Sonnets of Death*.

Margaret Mitchell, 1900-49, (U.S.) novelist. *Gone With the Wind*.

Jean Baptiste Molière, 1622-73, (Fr.) dramatist. *Tartuffe, Le Misanthrope, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

Ferenc Molnár, 1878-1952, (Hung.) dramatist, novelist. *Liliom, The Swan*.

Michel de Montaigne, 1533-92, (Fr.) essayist. *Essais*.

Eugenio Montale, 1896-1981, (It.) poet.

Brian Moore, 1921-99, (Ire.-U.S.) novelist. *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne*.

Clement C. Moore, 1779-1863, (U.S.) poet, educator. “A Visit From Saint Nicholas.”

Marianne Moore, 1887-1972, (U.S.) poet.

Alberto Moravia, 1907-90, (It.) nov-elist, short-story writer. *The Time of Indifference*.

Thomas More, 1478-1535, (Br.) writer, statesman, saint. *Utopia*.

Wright Morris, 1910-98, (U.S.) novelist. *My Uncle Dudley*.

Toni Morrison, 1931-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Song of Solomon, Beloved*.

Bharati Mukherjee, 1940-2017, (India-U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Jasmine*.

Murasaki Shikibu, c. 978-1026, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Tale of Genji*.

Iris Murdoch, 1919-99, (Br.) novelist, philosopher. *The Sea, the Sea*.

Alfred de Musset, 1810-57, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle*.

Vladimir Nabokov, 1899-1977, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist. *Lolita, Pale Fire*.

V. S. Naipaul, 1932-2018, (Trinidad) novelist, travel writer. *A House for Mr. Biswas*.

R. K. Narayan, 1906-2001, (India) novelist. *The Guide*.

Ogden Nash, 1902-71, (U.S.) poet.

Irène Némirovsky, 1903-42, (Ukraine) novelist. *David Golder, Suite Française*.

Pablo Neruda, 1904-73, (Chile) poet. *Twenty Love Poems and One Song of Despair, Toward the Splendid City*.

Patrick O'Brian, 1914-2000, (Br.) historical novelist. *Master and Commander, Blue at the Mizzen*.

Sean O'Casey, 1884-1964, (Ire.) dramatist. *Juno and the Paycock, The Plough and the Stars*.

Flannery O'Connor, 1925-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Wise Blood*, "A Good Man Is Hard to Find."

Frank O'Connor (Michael Donovan), 1903-66, (Ire.) short-story writer. "Guests of a Nation."

Clifford Odets, 1906-63, (U.S.) playwright. *Waiting for Lefty, Awake and Sing, Golden Boy, The*

Country Girl.

John O'Hara, 1905-70, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *From the Terrace, Appointment in Samarra, Pal Joey*.

Omar Khayyam, c. 1028-1122, (Per.) poet. *Rubaiyat*.

Eugene O'Neill, 1888-1953, (U.S.) playwright. *Emperor Jones, Anna Christie, Long Day's Journey Into Night*.

George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair), 1903- 50, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Animal Farm, Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

John Osborne, 1929-95, (Br.) dramatist, novelist. *Look Back in Anger, The Entertainer*.

Wilfred Owen, 1893-1918, (Br.) poet. "Dulce et Décorum Est."

Grace Paley, 1922-2007, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Little Disturbances of Man*.

Dorothy Parker, 1893-1967, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer. *Enough Rope, Laments for the Living*.

Robert B. Parker, 1932-2010, (U.S.) crime novelist. "Spenser" novels.

Boris Pasternak, 1890-1960, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Doctor Zhivago*.

Alan Paton, 1903-88, (S. Africa) novelist. *Cry, the Beloved Country*.

Gary Paulsen, 1939-2021, (U.S.) young-adult novelist. *Hatchet, Dogsong*.

Octavio Paz, 1914-98, (Mex.) poet, essayist. *The Labyrinth of Solitude, They Shall Not Pass!, The Sun Stone*.

Samuel Pepys, 1633-1703, (Br.) public official, diarist.
S(idney) J(oseph) Perelman, 1904-79, (U.S.) humorist. *The Road to Miltown, Under the Spreading Atrophy*.
Charles Perrault, 1628-1703, (Fr.) writer. *Tales From Mother Goose* (*Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella*).
Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca), 1304-74, (It.) poet. *Africa, Trionfi, Canzoniere*.
Harold Pinter, 1930-2008, (Br.) playwright. *The Birthday Party, The Caretaker, The Homecoming*.
Luigi Pirandello, 1867-1936, (It.) novelist, dramatist. *Six Characters in Search of an Author*.
Sylvia Plath, 1932-63, (U.S.) author, poet. *The Bell Jar, The Colossus*.
Edgar Allan Poe, 1809-49, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer, critic. “Annabel Lee,” “The Raven,” “The Purloined Letter.”
Alexander Pope, 1688-1744, (Br.) poet. *The Rape of the Lock, The Dunciad, An Essay on Man*.
Katherine Anne Porter, 1890-1980, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Ship of Fools*.
Chaim Potok, 1929-2002, (U.S.) novelist. *The Chosen*.
Ezra Pound, 1885-1972, (U.S.) poet. *Cantos*.
Anthony Powell, 1905-2000, (Br.) novelist. A Dance to the Music of Time series.
Terry Pratchett, 1948-2015 (Br.) fantasy novelist. Discworld series.
Reynolds Price, 1933-2011, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, poet. *A Long and Happy Life*.

J(ohn) B(oynton) Priestley, 1894-1984, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Good Companions*.
Marcel Proust, 1871-1922, (Fr.) novelist. *Remembrance of Things Past*.
Aleksandr Pushkin, 1799-1837, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Boris Godunov, Eugene Onegin*.
Mario Puzo, 1920-99, (U.S.) novelist. *The Godfather*.
François Rabelais, 1495-1553, (Fr.) writer. *Gargantua*.
Jean Racine, 1639-99, (Fr.) dramatist. *Andromaque, Phèdre, Bérénice, Britannicus*.
David Rakoff, 1964-2012, (Can.-U.S.) essayist. *Fraud, Don't Get Too Comfortable*.
Ayn Rand, 1905-82, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist, moral theorist. *The Fountainhead, Atlas Shrugged*.
Terence Rattigan, 1911-77, (Br.) playwright. *Separate Tables, The Browning Version*.
Erich Maria Remarque, 1898-1970, (Ger.-U.S.) novelist. *All Quiet on the Western Front*.
Mary Renault, 1905-83, (Br.) novelist. *The Last of the Wine*.
Ruth Rendell, 1930-2015, (Br.) novelist. Chief Inspector Reginald Wexford mysteries.
Anne Rice, 1941-2021, (U.S.) novelist. *Interview With the Vampire*.
Adrienne Rich, 1929-2012, (U.S.) poet. *Diving Into the Wreck: Poems, 1971-1972*.
Samuel Richardson, 1689-1761, (Br.) novelist. *Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded*.
Rainer Maria Rilke, 1875-1926, (Ger.) poet. *Life and Songs, Duino Elegies, Poems From the Book of*

Hours.

Arthur Rimbaud, 1854-91, (Fr.) poet. *A Season in Hell*.

Harold Robbins, 1916-97, (U.S.) novelist, *The Carpetbaggers*.

Edwin Arlington Robinson, 1869-1935, (U.S.) poet. “Richard Cory,” “Miniver Cheevy,” *Merlin*.

Theodore Roethke, 1908-63, (U.S.) poet. *Open House, The Waking, The Far Field*.

Romain Rolland, 1866-1944, (Fr.) novelist, biographer. *Jean-Christophe*.

Pierre de Ronsard, 1524-85, (Fr.) poet. *Sonnets pour Hélène, La Franciade*.

Christina Rossetti, 1830-94, (Br.) poet. “When I Am Dead, My Dearest.”

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1828-82, (Br.) poet, painter. “The Blessed Damozel.”

Edmond Rostand, 1868-1918, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

Philip Roth, 1933-2018, (U.S.) novelist. *Portnoy's Complaint*.

Damon Runyon, 1880-1946, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *Guys and Dolls, Blue Plate Special*.

John Ruskin, 1819-1900, (Br.) critic, social theorist. *Modern Painters, The Seven Lamps of Architecture*.

Oliver Sacks, 1933-2015, (Br.) neurologist, writer. *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*.

François Sagan (Françoise Quoirez), 1935-2004, (Fr.) novelist. *Bonjour Tristesse*.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, 1900-44, (Fr.) writer. *Wind, Sand and Stars*; *The Little Prince*.

Saki (or H[ector] H[ugh] Munro), 1870-1916, (Br.) writer. *The Chronicles of Clovis*.

J. D. Salinger, 1919-2010, (U.S.) novelist. *The Catcher in the Rye*.

George Sand (Amandine Lucie Aurore Dupin), 1804-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Indiana, Consuelo*.

Carl Sandburg, 1878-1967, (U.S.) poet. *The People, Yes*; *Chicago Poems*; *Smoke and Steel*; *Harvest Poems*.

José Saramago, 1922-2010, (Port.) novelist. *Blindness*.

William Saroyan, 1908-81, (U.S.) playwright, novelist. *The Time of Your Life, The Human Comedy*.

Nathalie Sarraute, 1900-99, (Fr.) Nouveau Roman novelist. *Tropismes*.
May Sarton, 1914-95, (Belg.-U.S.) poet, novelist. *Encounter in April, Anger*.
Dorothy L. Sayers, 1893-1957, (Br.) mystery writer; created Lord Peter Wimsey.
Richard Scarry, 1920-94, (U.S.) author of children's books. *Richard Scarry's Best Story Book Ever*.
Friedrich von Schiller, 1759-1805, (Ger.) dramatist, poet, historian. *Don Carlos, Maria Stuart, Wilhelm Tell*.
Walter Scott, 1771-1832, (Scot.) novelist, poet. *Ivanhoe*.
Gil Scott-Heron, 1949-2011, (U.S.) poet. "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised."
Jaroslav Seifert, 1902-86, (Czech.) poet.
Maurice Sendak, 1928-2012, (U.S.) children's book author and illustrator. *Where the Wild Things Are*.
Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), 1904- 91, (U.S.) children's book author and illustrator. *The Cat in the Hat*.
William Shakespeare, 1564-1616, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, King Lear, Julius Caesar*, sonnets.
Karl Shapiro, 1913-2000, (U.S.) poet. "Elegy for a Dead Soldier."
George Bernard Shaw, 1856-1950, (Ire.-Br.) playwright, critic. *St. Joan, Pygmalion, Major Barbara, Man and Superman*.
Sidney Sheldon, 1917-2007, (U.S.) screenwriter, novelist. *Rage of Angels, Memories of Midnight*.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1797-1851, (Br.) novelist, feminist. *Frankenstein, The Last Man*.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822, (Br.) poet. *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais*, “Ode to the West Wind,” “To a Skylark.”

Sam Shepard, 1943-2017, (U.S.) playwright. *Buried Child, True West*.

Richard B. Sheridan, 1751-1816, (Br.) dramatist. *The Rivals, School for Scandal*.

Robert Sherwood, 1896-1955, (U.S.) playwright, biographer. *The Petrified Forest, Abe Lincoln in Illinois*.

Mikhail Sholokhov, 1906-84, (Russ.) writer. *The Silent Don*.

Anne Rivers Siddons, 1936-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *Peachtree Road*.

Shel Silverstein, 1932-99, (U.S.) poet, writer. *The Giving Tree, Where the Sidewalk Ends*.

Georges Simenon (Georges Sims), 1903-89, (Belg.-Fr.) mystery writer; created Inspector Maigret.

Neil Simon, 1927-2018, (U.S.) playwright. *The Odd Couple, Brighton Beach Memoirs*.

Upton Sinclair, 1878-1968, (U.S.) novelist. *The Jungle*.

Isaac Bashevis Singer, 1904-91, (Pol.-U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, in Yiddish. *The Magician of Lublin*.

C(harles) P(ercy) Snow, 1905-80, (Br.) novelist, scientist. *Strangers and Brothers, Corridors of Power*.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, 1918-2008, (Russ.) novelist, dramatist. *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

Susan Sontag, 1933-2004, (U.S.) critic, essayist, novelist. *Notes on Camp, The Volcano Lover, In America*.

Stephen Spender, 1909-95, (Br.) poet, critic, novelist. *Twenty Poems*, "Elegy for Margaret."

Edmund Spenser, 1552-99, (Br.) poet. *The Faerie Queene*.

Mickey Spillane, 1918-2006, (U.S.) novelist; Mike Hammer detective novels. *The Killing Man*.

Johanna Spyri, 1827-1901, (Switz.) children's author. *Heidi*.

Christina Stead, 1903-83, (Austral.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Man Who Loved Children*.

Richard Steele, 1672-1729, (Br.) essayist, playwright; began the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. *The Conscious Lovers*.

Gertrude Stein, 1874-1946, (U.S.) writer. *Three Lives*.

John Steinbeck, 1902-68, (U.S.) novelist. *The Grapes of Wrath, Of Mice and Men, The Winter of Our Discontent*.

Stendhal (Marie Henri Beyle), 1783-1842, (Fr.) novelist. *The Red and the Black, The Charterhouse of Parma*.

Laurence Sterne, 1713-68, (Br.) novelist. *Tristram Shandy*.

Wallace Stevens, 1879-1955, (U.S.) poet. *Harmonium, The Man With the Blue Guitar, Notes Toward a Supreme Fiction*.

Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-94, (Br.) novelist, poet, essayist. *Treasure Island, A Child's Garden of Verses*.

Mary Stewart, 1916-2014, (Br.) novelist. Merlin trilogy.

Bram Stoker, 1847-1912, (Br.) writer. *Dracula*.

Rex Stout, 1886-1975, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Nero Wolfe.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1811-96, (U.S.) novelist. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Lytton Strachey, 1880-1932, (Br.) biographer, critic. *Eminent Victorians, Queen Victoria, Elizabeth and Essex*.

Mark Strand, 1934-2014, (Can.-U.S.) poet. *Blizzard of One*.

August Strindberg, 1849-1912, (Swed.) dramatist, novelist. *The Father, Miss Julie, The Creditors*.

William Styron, 1925-2006, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *The Confessions of Nat Turner, Sophie's Choice, Darkness Visible: A Memoir of Madness*.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745, (Br.) satirist, poet. *Gulliver's Travels*, "A Modest Proposal."

Algernon C. Swinburne, 1837-1909, (Br.) poet, dramatist. *Atalanta in Calydon*.

John M. Synge, 1871-1909, (Ire.) poet, dramatist. *Riders to the Sea, The Playboy of the Western World*.

Wislawa Szymborska, 1923-2012, (Pol.) poet. "Cat in an Empty Apartment."

Rabindranath Tagore, 1861-1941, (India) author, poet. *Sadhana, The Realization of Life, Gitanjali*.

Booth Tarkington, 1869-1946, (U.S.) novelist. *The Magnificent Ambersons*.

Peter Taylor, 1917-94, (U.S.) novelist. *A Summons to Memphis*.

Sara Teasdale, 1884-1933, (U.S.) poet. *Helen of Troy and Other Poems, Rivers to the Sea*.

Alfred, **Lord Tennyson**, 1809-92, (Br.) poet. *Idylls of the King, In Memoriam*, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811-63, (Br.) novelist. *Vanity Fair, Henry Esmond, Pendennis*.

Dylan Thomas, 1914-53, (Wales) poet. *Under Milk Wood, A Child's Christmas in Wales*.

Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, (U.S.) author, journalist. *Hell's Angels, Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*.

Henry David Thoreau, 1817-62, (U.S.) writer, philosopher, naturalist. *Walden*, "Civil Disobedience."

James Thurber, 1894-1961, (U.S.) humorist. "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," *My Life and Hard Times*.

J(ohn) R(onald) R(euel) Tolkien, 1892-1973, (Br.) writer. *The Hobbit*, Lord of the Rings trilogy.

Leo Tolstoy, 1828-1910, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *War and Peace, Anna Karenina*, "The Death of Ivan Ilyich."

Lionel Trilling, 1905-75, (U.S.) critic, author. *The Liberal Imagination*.

Anthony Trollope, 1815-82, (Br.) novelist. *The Warden, Barchester Towers*, the Palliser novels.

Ivan Turgenev, 1818-83, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *Fathers and Sons, First Love, A Month in the Country*.

Amos Tutuola, 1920-97, (Nigeria) novelist. *The Palm-Wine Drunkard, My Life in the Bush of Ghosts*.

Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), 1835-1910, (U.S.) novelist, humorist. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Sigrid Undset, 1881-1949, (Nor.) novelist. *Kristin Lavransdatter*.

John Updike, 1932-2009, (U.S.) novelist, literary critic. *Rabbit Is Rich, The Witches of Eastwick*.

Paul Valéry, 1871-1945, (Fr.) poet, critic. *La Jeune Parque, The Graveyard by the Sea*.

Paul Verlaine, 1844-96, (Fr.) Symbolist poet. *Songs Without Words*.

Jules Verne, 1828-1905, (Fr.) novelist. *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

Gore Vidal, 1925-2012, (U.S.) novelist. *The City and the Pillar*.

François Villon, 1431-c. 1463, (Fr.) poet. *The Lays, The Grand Testament*.

Voltaire (F. M. Arouet), 1694-1778, (Fr.) writer of "philosophical romances"; philosopher, historian. *Candide*.

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., 1922-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Cat's Cradle, Slaughterhouse-Five, Breakfast of Champions*.

Derek Walcott, 1930-2016, (St. Lucia) poet. "Omeros."

David Foster Wallace, 1962-2008, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Infinite Jest, A Supposedly Fun Thing I'll Never Do Again*.

Robert Penn Warren, 1905-89, (U.S.) novelist, poet, critic. *All the King's Men*.

Wendy Wasserstein, 1950-2006, (U.S.) playwright. *The Heidi Chronicles*.

Evelyn Waugh, 1903-66, (Br.) novelist. *The Loved One, Brideshead Revisited, A Handful of Dust*.

H(erbert) G(eorge) Wells, 1866-1946, (Br.) novelist. *The Time Machine, The Invisible Man, The War of the Worlds*.

Eudora Welty, 1909-2001, (U.S.) Southern short-story writer, novelist. "Why I Live at the P.O.," "The Ponder Heart."

Rebecca West, 1893-1983, (Br.) novelist, critic, journalist. *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*.

Edith Wharton, 1862-1937, (U.S.) novelist. *The Age of Innocence, The House of Mirth, Ethan Frome*.

Phillis Wheatley, c. 1753-84, (U.S.) poet; 2nd American woman and first Black woman to be published, 1770.

E(lwyn) B(rooks) White, 1899-1985, (U.S.) essayist, novelist. *Charlotte's Web, Stuart Little*.

Patrick White, 1912-90, (Austral.) novelist. *The Tree of Man*.

T(erence) H(anbury) White, 1906-64, (Br.) author. *The Once and Future King, A Book of Beasts*.

Walt Whitman, 1819-92, (U.S.) poet. *Leaves of Grass*.

John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-92, (U.S.) poet, journalist. *Snow-Bound*.

Elie Wiesel, 1928-2016, (Rom.) memoirist, novelist. *Night*.

Oscar Wilde, 1854-1900, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *The Picture of Dorian Gray, The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Laura Ingalls Wilder, 1867-1957, (U.S.) novelist. Little House on the Prairie series of children's books.

Thornton Wilder, 1897-1975, (U.S.) playwright. *Our Town, The Skin of Our Teeth, The Matchmaker*.

Tennessee Williams, 1911-83, (U.S.) playwright. *A Streetcar Named Desire, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, The Glass Menagerie*.

William Carlos Williams, 1883-1963, (U.S.) poet, physician. *The Tempers, Al Que Quiere! Paterson*, "This Is Just to Say."

Edmund Wilson, 1895-1972, (U.S.) critic, novelist. *Axel's Castle, To the Finland Station*.

Lanford Wilson, 1937-2011, (U.S.) playwright. *Talley's Folly, Fifth of July*.

P(elham) G(renville) Wodehouse, 1881-1975, (Br.-U.S.) humorist. Jeeves novels, *Anything Goes*.

Thomas Wolfe, 1900-38, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Look Homeward, Angel*; *You Can't Go Home Again*.

Tom Wolfe, 1930-2018, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Bonfire of the Vanities, The Right Stuff*.

Virginia Woolf, 1882-1941, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, A Room of One's Own*.

William Wordsworth, 1770-1850, (Br.) poet. "Tintern Abbey," "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," *The Prelude*.

Herman Wouk, 1915-2019, (U.S.) novelist. *The Caine Mutiny*.

Richard Wright, 1908-60, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Native Son, Black Boy, Uncle Tom's Children*.

Elinor Wylie, 1885-1928, (U.S.) poet. *Nets to Catch the Wind*.

William Butler Yeats, 1865-1939, (Ire.) poet, playwright. "The Second Coming," *The Wild Swans at Coole*.

Frank Yerby, 1916-91, (U.S.) first best-selling African American novelist. *The Foxes of Harrow*.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, 1933-2017, (Russ.) poet. "Babi Yar."

Émile Zola, 1840-1902, (Fr.) novelist. *Nana, Thérèse Raquin*.

Poets Laureate

In England, Henry III (1216-72) reportedly had a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, paid 100 shillings per year. Other poets said to have filled the role of poet laureate include Geoffrey Chaucer (d 1400), Edmund Spenser (d 1599), Ben Jonson (d 1637), and William d'Avenant (d 1668). The first official English poet laureate was John Dryden, appointed

1668, for life. Then came Thomas Shadwell, in 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colley Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1757; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785; Henry James Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913; John Masefield, 1930; C. Day Lewis, 1968; John Betjeman, 1972; Ted Hughes, 1984; Andrew Motion, 1999; Carol Ann Duffy, 2009; and Simon Armitage, 2019.

In the U.S., appointment is by the Librarian of Congress to a term of one year, which may be renewed: Robert Penn Warren, appointed 1986; Richard Wilbur, 1987; Howard Nemerov, 1988; Mark Strand, 1990; Joseph Brodsky, 1991; Mona Van Duyn, 1992; Rita Dove, 1993; Robert Hass, 1995; Robert Pinsky, 1997; Stanley Kunitz, 2000; Billy Collins, 2001; Louise Glück, 2003; Ted Kooser, 2004; Donald Hall, 2006; Charles Simic, 2007; Kay Ryan, 2008; W. S. Merwin, 2010;

Philip Levine, 2011; Natasha Trethewey, 2012; Charles Wright, 2014; Juan Felipe Herrera, 2015; Tracy K. Smith, 2017; Joy Harjo, 2019; Ada Limón, 2022.

Composers of Classical and Avant-Garde Music

John Adams, b 1947, (U.S.) *Nixon in China, The Death of Klinghoffer*.

Milton Babbitt, 1916-2011, (U.S.) serial and electronic music.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, 1714-88, (Ger.) cantatas, passions, numerous keyboard and instrumental works.

Johann Christian Bach, 1735-82, (Ger.) concertos, operas, sonatas. Known as the “English” Bach.

Johann Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750, (Ger.) *St. Matthew Passion, The Well-Tempered Clavier*.

Samuel Barber, 1910-81, (U.S.) *Adagio for Strings, Vanessa*.

Béla Bartók, 1881-1945, (Hung.) *Concerto for Orchestra, The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Amy Beach (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach), 1867-1944, (U.S.) *The Year’s at the Spring, Fireflies, The Chambered Nautilus*.

Ludwig van Beethoven, 1770-1827, (Ger.) concertos (*Emperor*), sonatas (*Moonlight, Pathétique*), 9 symphonies.

Vincenzo Bellini, 1801-35, (It.) *I Puritani, La Sonnambula, Norma*.

Alban Berg, 1885-1935, (Austria) *Wozzeck, Lulu*.
Hector Berlioz, 1803-69, (Fr.) *Damnation of Faust, Symphonie Fantastique, Requiem*.
Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *Chichester Psalms, Jeremiah Symphony, Mass*.
Georges Bizet, 1838-75, (Fr.) *Carmen, Pearl Fishers*.
Ernest Bloch, 1880-1959, (Switz.-U.S.) *Macbeth* (opera), *Schelomo, Voice in the Wilderness*.
Luigi Boccherini, 1743-1805, (It.) chamber music and guitar pieces.
Alexander Borodin, 1833-87, (Russ.) *Prince Igor, In the Steppes of Central Asia, Polovtzian Dances*.
Pierre Boulez, 1925-2016, (Fr.) *Le Visage* nuptial, *Éclat/Multiples, Domaines*.
Johannes Brahms, 1833-97, (Ger.) Liebeslieder Waltzes, *Academic Festival Overture*, chamber music, 4 symphonies.
Henry Brant, 1913-2008, (Can.) spatial music.
Benjamin Britten, 1913-76, (Br.) *Peter Grimes, Turn of the Screw, A Ceremony of Carols, War Requiem*.
Anton Bruckner, 1824-96, (Austria) 9 symphonies.
Dietrich Buxtehude, 1637-1707, (Den.) organ works, vocal music.
William Byrd, 1543-1623, (Br.) masses, motets.
John Cage, 1912-92, (U.S.) *Winter Music, Fontana Mix*.
Elliott Carter, 1908-2012, (U.S.) *Second String Quartet, Third String Quartet*.
Emmanuel Chabrier, 1841-94, (Fr.) *Le Roi Malgré Lui, España*.

Gustave Charpentier, 1860-1956, (Fr.) *Louise*.
Frédéric Chopin, 1810-49, (Pol.) mazurkas, waltzes, etudes, nocturnes, polonaises, sonatas.
Aaron Copland, 1900-90, (U.S.) *Appalachian Spring, Fanfare for the Common Man, Lincoln Portrait*.
John Corigliano, b 1938, (U.S.) *Symphony No. 2*.
Paul Creston, 1906-85, (U.S.) *Walt Whitman*.
Claude Debussy, 1862-1918, (Fr.) *Pelleas et Melisande, La Mer, Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun*.
David Del Tredici, b 1937, (U.S.) *Child Alice, In Memory of a Summer Day*.
Gaetano Donizetti, 1797-1848, (It.) *Elixir of Love, Lucia di Lammermoor, Daughter of the Regiment*.
Paul Dukas, 1865-1935, (Fr.) *Sorcerer's Apprentice*.
Antonín Dvořák, 1841-1904, (Czech.) *Songs My Mother Taught Me, Symphony in E Minor (From the New World)*.
Edward Elgar, 1857-1934, (Br.) *Enigma Variations, Pomp and Circumstance*.
Manuel de Falla, 1876-1946, (Sp.) *El Amor Brujo, La Vida Breve, The Three-Cornered Hat*.
Louise Farrenc, 1804-75, (Fr.) Nonet in E flat, Op. 38.
Gabriel Faurè, 1845-1924, (Fr.) *Requiem*, Elègie for Cello and Piano.
Cesar Franck, 1822-90, (Belg.) Symphony in D minor, Violin Sonata.
George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) *Rhapsody in Blue, An American in Paris, Porgy and Bess*.

Philip Glass, b 1937, (U.S.) *Einstein on the Beach, The Voyage*.
Mikhail Glinka, 1804-57, (Russ.) *A Life for the Tsar, Ruslan and Ludmilla*.
Christoph W. Gluck, 1714-87, (Ger.) *Alceste, Iphigènie en Tauride*.
Henryk Gorecki, 1933-2010, (Pol.) Symphony no. 3 (*Symphony of Sorrowing Songs*).
Charles Gounod, 1818-93, (Fr.) *Faust, Romeo and Juliet*.
Percy Grainger, 1882-1961, (Austral.) *Country Gardens*.
Edvard Grieg, 1843-1907, (Nor.) *Peer Gynt Suite*, Concerto in A minor for piano.
George Frideric Handel, 1685-1759, (Ger.-Br.) *Messiah, Water Music*.
Howard Hanson, 1896-1981, (U.S.) Symphonies No. 1 (Nordic) and No. 2 (Romantic).
Roy Harris, 1898-1979, (U.S.) symphonies.
(Franz) Joseph Haydn, 1732-1809, (Austria) symphonies (*Clock, London, Toy*), chamber music, oratorios.
Hildegard von Bingen, 1098-1179, (Ger.) *Ordo virtutum*.
Paul Hindemith, 1895-1963, (U.S.) *Mathis der Maler*.
Gustav Holst, 1874-1934, (Br.) *The Planets*.
Arthur Honegger, 1892-1955, (Fr.) *Judith, Le Roi David, Pacific 231*.
Alan Hovhaness, 1911-2000, (U.S.) symphonies, *Magnificat*.

Engelbert Humperdinck, 1854-1921, (Ger.) *Hansel and Gretel*.
Charles Ives, 1874-1954, (U.S.) *Concord Sonata*, symphonies.
Aram Khachaturian, 1903-78, (Russ.) ballets, piano pieces, *Sabre Dance*.
Zoltán Kodaly, 1882-1967, (Hung.) *Háry János, Psalmus Hungaricus*.
Fritz Kreisler, 1875-1962, (Austria) *Caprice Viennois, Tambourin Chinois*.
Edouard Lalo, 1823-92, (Fr.) *Symphonie Espagnole*.
David Lang, b 1957, (U.S.) *The Little Match Girl Passion*.
Morten Lauridsen, b 1943, (U.S.) *Lux Aeterna*.
Ruggero Leoncavallo, 1857-1919, (It.) *Pagliacci*.
György Ligeti, 1923-2006, (Rom.) *Atmosphères, Requiem*.
Franz Liszt, 1811-86, (Hung.) 20 Hungarian rhapsodies, symphonic poems.
Edward MacDowell, 1861-1908, (U.S.) *To a Wild Rose*.
Gustav Mahler, 1860-1911, (Austria) *Das Lied von der Erde*; 9 complete symphonies.
Pietro Mascagni, 1863-1945, (It.) *Cavalleria Rusticana*.
Jules Massenet, 1842-1912, (Fr.) *Manon, Le Cid, Thaïs*.
Felix Mendelssohn, 1809-47, (Ger.) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, S*ongs Without Words*, violin concerto.
Gian Carlo Menotti, 1911-2007, (It.-U.S.) *The Medium, The Consul, Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

Olivier Messiaen, 1908-1992, (Fr.) *Apparition de l'Église Éternelle*.
Claudio Monteverdi, 1567-1643, (It.) opera, masses, madrigals.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756-91, (Austria) chamber music, concertos, operas (*Magic Flute, Marriage of Figaro*), 41 symphonies.
Modest Mussorgsky, 1839-81, (Russ.) *Boris Godunov, Pictures at an Exhibition*.
Carl Nielsen, 1865-1931, (Den.) *Saul og David*.
Jacques Offenbach, 1819-80, (Fr.) *Tales of Hoffmann*.
Carl Orff, 1895-1982, (Ger.) *Carmina Burana*.
Johann Pachelbel, 1653-1706, (Ger.) Canon and Fugue in D major.
Ignacy Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) Minuet in G.
Niccolò Paganini, 1782-1840, (It.) Caprices for violin solo.
Giovanni Palestrina, c. 1525-94, (It.) masses, madrigals.
Arvo Pärt, b 1935, (Eston.) sacred music. *Fratres, Cantus in memoriam Benjamin Britten, Tabula Rasa*.
Krzysztof Penderecki, 1933-2020, (Pol.) *Psalmus, Polymorphia, De natura sonoris*.
Francis Poulenc, 1899-1963, (Fr.) *Dialogues des Carmèlites*.
Mel Powell, 1923-98, (U.S.) *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, Cantilena Concertante*.
Sergei Prokofiev, 1891-1953, (Russ.) Classical Symphony, *Love for Three Oranges, Peter and the*

Wolf.

Giacomo Puccini, 1858-1924, (It.) *La Boheme, Manon Lescaut, Tosca, Madama Butterfly*.

Henry Purcell, 1659-95, (Br.) *Dido and Aeneas*.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, 1873-1943, (Russ.) concertos, preludes (Prelude in C sharp minor), symphonies.

Maurice Ravel, 1875-1937, (Fr.) *Bolèro, Daphnis et Chloè*, Piano Concerto in D for Left Hand Alone.

Steve Reich, b 1936, (U.S.) *Double Sextet, Three Tales*.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, 1844-1908, (Russ.) *Golden Cockerel, Scheherazade, Flight of the Bumblebee*.

Gioachino Rossini, 1792-1868, (It.) *Barber of Seville, Otello, William Tell*.

John Rutter, b 1945, (Br.) *Magnificat, Requiem*.

Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835-1921, (Fr.) *Carnival of Animals (The Swan), Samson and Delilah, Danse Macabre*.

Alessandro Scarlatti, 1660-1725, (It.) cantatas, oratorios, operas.

Domenico Scarlatti, 1685-1757, (It.) harpsichord works.

Alfred Schnittke, 1934-98 (Russ.-Ger.) *Life With an Idiot*.

Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951, (Austria) *Pelleas and Melisande, Pierrot Lunaire, Verklärte Nacht*.

Franz Schubert, 1797-1828, (Austria) chamber music (*Trout Quintet*), lieder, symphonies (“Unfinished”).

Robert Schumann, 1810-56, (Ger.) *Die Frauenliebe und Leben, Träumerei*.
Dmitri Shostakovich, 1906-75, (Russ.) symphonies, *Lady Macbeth of the District Mzensk*.
Jean Sibelius, 1865-1957, (Fin.) *Finlandia*.
Bedrich Smetana, 1824-84, (Czech.) *The Bartered Bride*.
Karlheinz Stockhausen, 1928-2008, (Ger.) *Kontra-Punkte, Kontakte for Electronic Instruments*.
Richard Strauss, 1864-1949, (Ger.) *Salome, Elektra, Der Rosenkavalier, Thus Spake Zarathustra*.
Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971, (Russ.) *Noah and the Flood, The Rake's Progress, The Rite of Spring*.
Toru Takemitsu, 1930-96, (Jpn.) *Requiem for Strings, Dorian Horizon*.
Thomas Tallis, c. 1505-85, (Br.) anthems, motets.
Peter I. Tchaikovsky, 1840-93, (Russ.) *Nutcracker, Swan Lake, The Sleeping Beauty*.
Georg Philipp Telemann, 1681-1767, (Ger.) church music, orchestral suites, chamber music.
Virgil Thomson, 1896-1989, (U.S.) opera, film music, *Four Saints in Three Acts*.
Dmitri Tiomkin, 1894-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) film scores, including *High Noon*.
Michael Tippett, 1905-98, (Br.) *A Child of Our Time, The Midsummer Marriage, The Knot Garden*.
Michael Torke, b 1961, (U.S.) *Bright Blue Music, Ecstatic Orange*.
Eric Whitacre, b 1970, (U.S.) *Cloudburst*.
Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1872-1958, (Br.) *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis*,

symphonies, vocal music.

Giuseppe Verdi, 1813-1901, (It.) *Aida, Rigoletto, Don Carlo, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Falstaff, Macbeth*.

Heitor Villa-Lobos, 1887-1959, (Braz.) *Bachianas Brasileiras*.

Antonio Vivaldi, 1678-1741, (It.) Concerto grossos (*The Four Seasons*).

Richard Wagner, 1813-83, (Ger.) *Rienzi, Tannhäuser, Lohengrin, Tristan und Isolde*.

William Walton, 1902-83, (Br.) *Façade, Belshazzar's Feast*.

Carl Maria von Weber, 1786-1826, (Ger.) *Der Freischutz*.

Judith Weir, b. 1954, (Br.) *King Harald's Saga*.

Composers of Operettas, Musicals, and Popular Music

Richard Adler, 1921-2012, (U.S.) *Pajama Game*; *Damn Yankees*.

Milton Ager, 1893-1979, (U.S.) "I Wonder What's Become of Sally"; "Hard-Hearted Hannah"; "Ain't She Sweet?"

Leroy Anderson, 1908-75, (U.S.) "Sleigh Ride"; "Blue Tango"; "Syncopated Clock."

Paul Anka, b 1941, (Can.) "My Way"; *Tonight Show* theme.

Harold Arlen, 1905-86, (U.S.) "Stormy Weather"; "Over the Rainbow"; "Blues in the Night"; "That Old Black Magic."

Burt Bacharach, b 1928, (U.S.) “Raindrops Keep Fallin’ on My Head”; “Walk on By”; “What the World Needs Now Is Love.”

Ernest Ball, 1878-1927, (U.S.) “Mother Machree”; “When Irish Eyes Are Smiling.”

John Barry, 1933-2011, (U.S.) *Born Free*; *Lion in Winter*; *Out of Africa*.

Irving Berlin, 1888-1989, (U.S.) *Annie Get Your Gun*; *Call Me Madam*; “God Bless America”; “White Christmas.”

Alan Bergman, b 1925, and **Marilyn Bergman**, 1928-2022, (both U.S.) “The Way We Were”; “You Don’t Bring Me Flowers.”

Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *On the Town*; *Wonderful Town*; *Candide*; *West Side Story*.

Eubie Blake, 1883-1983, (U.S.) *Shuffle Along*; “I’m Just Wild About Harry.”

Jerry Bock, 1928-2010, (U.S.) *Mr. Wonderful*; *Fiorello*; *Fiddler on the Roof*; *The Rothschilds*.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, 1862-1946, (U.S.) “I Love You Truly.”

Nacio Herb Brown, 1896-1964, (U.S.) “Singing in the Rain”; “You Were Meant for Me”; “All I Do Is Dream of You.”

Hoagy Carmichael, 1899-1981, (U.S.) “Stardust”; “Georgia on My Mind”; “Old Buttermilk Sky.”

James Cleveland, 1931-91, (U.S.) composer, musician, singer; first Black gospel artist to appear at Carnegie Hall.

George M. Cohan, 1878-1942, (U.S.) “Give My Regards to Broadway”; “You’re a Grand Old Flag”; “Over There.”

Cy Coleman, 1929-2004, (U.S.) *Sweet Charity*; "Witchcraft."
John Frederick Coots, 1895-1985, (U.S.) "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town"; "You Go to My Head"; "For All We Know."
Noël Coward, 1899-1973, (Br.) *Bitter Sweet*; "Mad Dogs and Englishmen"; "Mad About the Boy."
Neil Diamond, b 1941, (U.S.) "I'm a Believer"; "Sweet Caroline."
Walter Donaldson, 1893-1947, (U.S.) "My Buddy"; "Carolina in the Morning"; "Makin' Whoopee."
Vernon Duke, 1903-69, (U.S.) "April in Paris."
Bob Dylan, b 1941, (U.S.) "Blowin' in the Wind"; "Like a Rolling Stone."
Gus Edwards, 1879-1945, (U.S.) "School Days"; "By the Light of the Silvery Moon"; "In My Merry Oldsmobile."
Sherman Edwards, 1919-81, (U.S.) "See You in September"; "Wonderful! Wonderful!"
Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, (U.S.) "Sophisticated Lady"; "Satin Doll"; "It Don't Mean a Thing"; "Solitude."
Sammy Fain, 1902-89, (U.S.) "I'll Be Seeing You"; "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing."
Fred Fisher, 1875-1942, (U.S.) "Peg O' My Heart"; "Chicago."
Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-64, (U.S.) "My Old Kentucky Home"; "Old Folks at Home"; "Beautiful Dreamer."
Rudolf Friml, 1879-1972, (Czech.-U.S.) *The Firefly*; *Rose Marie*; *Vagabond King*; *Bird of Paradise*.
John Gay, 1685-1732, (Br.) *The Beggar's Opera*.

George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) “Someone to Watch Over Me”; “I’ve Got a Crush on You”; “Embraceable You.”

João Gilberto, 1931-2019, (Brazil) bossa nova pioneer.

Morton Gould, 1913-96, (U.S.) “Fall River Suite”; “Holocaust Suite”; “Spirituals for Orchestra”; “Stringmusic.”

Ferde Grofe, 1892-1972, (U.S.) “Grand Canyon Suite.”

Marvin Hamlisch, 1944-2012, (U.S.) “The Way We Were”; “Nobody Does It Better”; *A Chorus Line*.

Ray Henderson, 1896-1970, (U.S.) *George White’s Scandals*; “That Old Gang of Mine”; “Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue.”

Victor Herbert, 1859-1924, (Ire.-U.S.) *Mlle. Modiste*; *Babes in Toyland*; *The Red Mill*; *Naughty Marietta*; *Sweethearts*.

Jerry Herman, 1931-2019, (U.S.) *Hello, Dolly!*; *Mame*.

Brian Holland, b 1941, **Lamont Dozier**, 1941-2022, and **Eddie Holland**, b 1939, (all U.S.) “Heat Wave”; “Stop! In the Name of Love”; “Baby, I Need Your Loving.”

Rupert Holmes, b 1947, (Br.-U.S.) *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*; *Curtains*.

James Horner, 1953-2015, (U.S.) *Titanic*; “Somewhere Out There”; “My Heart Will Go On.”

Antonio Carlos Jobim, 1927-94, (Brazil) “The Girl From Ipanema”; “Desafinado”; “One Note Samba.”

Billy Joel (William Martin), b 1949, (U.S.) “Just the Way You Are”; “Honesty”; “Piano Man.”

Elton John, b 1947, (Br.) *The Lion King*; “Candle in the Wind”; “Your Song.”
Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, (U.S.) Maple Leaf Rag; *Treemonisha*.
John Kander, b 1927, (U.S.) *Cabaret*; *Chicago*; *Funny Lady*.
Jerome Kern, 1885-1945, (U.S.) *Sally*; *Sunny*; *Show Boat*.
Carole King, b 1942, (U.S.) “Will You Love Me Tomorrow?”; “Natural Woman”; “One Fine Day”; “Up on the Roof.”
Burton Lane, 1912-97, (U.S.) *Finian’s Rainbow*.
Jonathan Larson, 1960-96, (U.S.) *tick, tick… BOOM!*; *Rent*.
Franz Lehar, 1870-1948, (Hung.) *Merry Widow*.
Jerry Leiber, 1933-2011, and **Mike Stoller**, b 1933, (both U.S.) “Hound Dog”; “Searchin’”; “Yakety Yak”; “Love Me Tender.”
Mitch Leigh, 1928-2014, (U.S.) *Man of La Mancha*.
John Lennon, 1940-80, and **Paul McCartney**, b 1942, (both Br.) “I Want to Hold Your Hand”; “She Loves You.”
Jay Livingston, 1915-2001, (U.S.) “Mona Lisa”; “Que Sera, Sera.”
Andrew Lloyd Webber, b 1948, (Br.) *Jesus Christ Superstar*; *Evita*; *Cats*; *The Phantom of the Opera*.
Frank Loesser, 1910-69, (U.S.) *Guys and Dolls*; *Where’s Charley?*; *The Most Happy Fella*; *How to Succeed in Business…*.
Frederick Loewe, 1901-88, (Austria-U.S.) *Brigadoon*; *Paint Your Wagon*; *My Fair Lady*; *Camelot*.

Robert Lopez, b 1975, (U.S.) *Avenue Q*; *The Book of Mormon*; *Frozen*.

Henry Mancini, 1924-94, (U.S.) “Moon River”; “Days of Wine and Roses”; “Pink Panther Theme.”

Barry Mann, b 1939, and **Cynthia Weil**, b 1937, (both U.S.) “You’ve Lost That Loving Feeling.”

Hugh Martin, 1914-2011, (U.S.) “Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas”; “The Trolley Song.”

Jimmy McHugh, 1894-1969, (U.S.) “Don’t Blame Me”; “I’m in the Mood for Love”; “I Feel a Song Coming On.”

Alan Menken, b 1949, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors*; *Beauty and the Beast*.

Joseph Meyer, 1894-1987, (U.S.) “If You Knew Susie”; “California, Here I Come”; “Crazy Rhythm.”

Lin-Manuel Miranda, b 1980, (U.S.) *In the Heights*; *Hamilton*.

Joni Mitchell, b 1943, (Can.) “Both Sides Now”; “Big Yellow Taxi.”

Ennio Morricone, 1928-2020, (It.) *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*; *The Untouchables*.

Willie Nelson, b 1933, (U.S.) “Crazy”; “On the Road Again.”

Chauncey Olcott, 1858-1932, (U.S.) “Mother Machree.”

Jerome “Doc” Pomus, 1925-91, (U.S.) “Save the Last Dance for Me”; “A Teenager in Love.”

Cole Porter, 1891-1964, (U.S.) *Anything Goes*; *Kiss Me Kate*; *Can Can*; *Silk Stockings*.

Smokey Robinson, b 1940, (U.S.) “Shop Around”; “My Guy”; “My Girl”; “Get Ready.”

Richard Rodgers, 1902-79, (U.S.) *Oklahoma!*; *Carousel*; *South Pacific*; *The King and I*; *The Sound of Music*.

Sigmund Romberg, 1887-1951, (Hung.) *Maytime*; *The Student Prince*; *Desert Song*; *Blossom Time*.

Harold Rome, 1908-93, (U.S.) *Pins and Needles*; *Call Me Mister*; *Wish You Were Here*; *Fanny*; *Destry Rides Again*.

Vincent Rose, 1880-1944, (U.S.) “Avalon”; “Whispering”; “Blueberry Hill.”

Harry Ruby, 1895-1974, (U.S.) “Three Little Words”; “Who’s Sorry Now?”

Arthur Schwartz, 1900-84, (U.S.) *The Band Wagon*; “Dancing in the Dark”; “By Myself”; “That’s Entertainment.”

Stephen Schwartz, b 1948, (U.S.) *Godspell*; *Pippin*; *Wicked*.

Neil Sedaka, b 1939, (U.S.) “Breaking Up Is Hard to Do.”

Marc Shaiman, b 1959, (U.S.) *Hairspray*.

Paul Simon, b 1942, (U.S.) “Sounds of Silence”; “I Am a Rock”; “Mrs. Robinson”; “Bridge Over Troubled Waters.”

Stephen Sondheim, 1930-2021, (U.S.) *A Little Night Music*; *Company*; *Sweeney Todd*; *Sunday in the Park With George*.

John Philip Sousa, 1854-1932, (U.S.) *El Capitan*; “Stars and Stripes Forever.”

Oskar Straus, 1870-1954, (Austria) *Chocolate Soldier*.

Johann Strauss, 1825-99, (Austria) *Gypsy Baron*; *Die Fledermaus*; waltzes: Blue Danube; Artist’s

Life.

Charles Strouse, b 1928, (U.S.) *Bye Bye, Birdie*; *Annie*.

Jule Styne, 1905-94, (Br.-U.S.) *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*; *Bells Are Ringing*; *Gypsy*; *Funny Girl*.

Arthur S. Sullivan, 1842-1900, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore*; *Pirates of Penzance*; *The Mikado*.

Deems Taylor, 1885-1966, (U.S.) *Peter Ibbetson*.

Jeanine Tesori, b 1971, (U.S.) *Fun Home*; *Shrek the Musical*.

Harry Tobias, 1905-94, (U.S.) *I'll Keep the Lovelight Burning*.

Egbert van Alstyne, 1882-1951, (U.S.) "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"; "Memories"; "Pretty Baby."

Jimmy Van Heusen, 1913-90, (U.S.) "Moonlight Becomes You"; "Swinging on a Star"; "All the Way"; "Love and Marriage."

Albert von Tilzer, 1878-1956, (U.S.) "I'll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time"; "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

Harry von Tilzer, 1872-1946, (U.S.) "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage"; "Wait 'til the Sun Shines, Nellie."

Fats Waller, 1904-43, (U.S.) "Honeysuckle Rose"; "Ain't Misbehavin'."

Harry Warren, 1893-1981, (U.S.) "You're My Everything"; "We're in the Money"; "I Only Have Eyes for You."

Jimmy Webb, b 1946, (U.S.) "Up, Up and Away"; "By the Time I Get to Phoenix"; "Didn't We?"; "Wichita Lineman."

Kurt Weill, 1900-50, (Ger.-U.S.) *Threepenny Opera*; *Lady in the Dark*; *Knickerbocker Holiday*; *One Touch of Venus*.

Percy Wenrich, 1887-1952, (U.S.) “When You Wore a Tulip”; “Moonlight Bay”; “Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet.”

Richard A. Whiting, 1891-1938, (U.S.) “Till We Meet Again”; “Sleepytime Gal”; “Beyond the Blue Horizon”; “My Ideal.”

Frank Wildhorn, b 1959, (U.S.) *Jekyll and Hyde*; *Victor/Victoria*; *The Civil War*.

John Williams, b 1932, (U.S.) *Jaws*; *E.T.*; *Star Wars* series; *Raiders of the Lost Ark* series.

Meredith Willson, 1902-84, (U.S.) *The Music Man*.

Stevie Wonder, b 1950, (U.S.) “You Are the Sunshine of My Life”; “Signed, Sealed, Delivered, I’m Yours.”

Vincent Youmans, 1898-1946, (U.S.) *Two Little Girls in Blue*; *Wildflower*; *No, No, Nanette*; *Hit the Deck*; *Rainbow*; *Smiles*.

Lyricists

Howard Ashman, 1950-91, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors*; *The Little Mermaid*.

Johnny Burke, 1908-84, (U.S.) “Misty”; “Imagination.”

Irving Caesar, 1895-1996, (U.S.) “Swanee”; “Tea for Two”; “Just a Gigolo.”

Sammy Cahn, 1913-93, (U.S.) “High Hopes”; “Love and Marriage”; “The Second Time Around”; “It’s Magic.”

Leonard Cohen, 1934-2016, (Can.) “Suzanne”; “Hallelujah.”

Betty Comden, 1917-2006, and **Adolph Green**, 1915-2002, (both U.S.) “The Party’s Over”; “New York, New York.”

Hal David, 1921-2012, (U.S.) “What the World Needs Now Is Love.”

Buddy De Sylva, 1895-1950, (U.S.) “When Day Is Done”; “Look for the Silver Lining”; “April Showers.”

Howard Dietz, 1896-1983, (U.S.) “Dancing in the Dark”; “That’s Entertainment.”

Al Dubin, 1891-1945, (U.S.) “Tiptoe Through the Tulips”; “Lullaby of Broadway.”

Fred Ebb, 1936-2004, (U.S.) *Cabaret*; *Zorba*; *Woman of the Year*; *Chicago*.

Ray Evans, 1915-2007, (U.S.) “Mona Lisa”; “Que Sera, Sera.”

Dorothy Fields, 1905-74, (U.S.) “On the Sunny Side of the Street”; “Don’t Blame Me”; “The Way You Look Tonight.”

Ira Gershwin, 1896-1983, (U.S.) “The Man I Love”; “S’Wonderful”; “Embraceable You.”

William S. Gilbert, 1836-1911, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore*; *Pirates of Penzance*.

Gerry Goffin, 1939-2014, (U.S.) “Will You Love Me Tomorrow”; “Take Good Care of My Baby”; “Up on the Roof.”

Mack Gordon, 1905-59, (Pol.-U.S.) “You’ll Never Know”; “The More I See You”; “Chattanooga Choo-Choo.”

Oscar Hammerstein II, 1895-1960, (U.S.) *Show Boat*; *Oklahoma!*; *Carousel*.

E. Y. (Yip) Harburg, 1898-1981, (U.S.) “Brother, Can You Spare a Dime”; “April in Paris”; “Over the Rainbow.”

Sheldon Harnick, b 1924, (U.S.) *Fiddler on the Roof*; *She Loves Me*.

Lorenz Hart, 1895-1943, (U.S.) “Isn’t It Romantic”; “Blue Moon”; “Lover”; “Manhattan”; “My Funny Valentine.”

DuBose Heyward, 1885-1940, (U.S.) “Summertime.”

Gus Kahn, 1886-1941, (U.S.) “Memories”; “Ain’t We Got Fun.”

Alan J. Lerner, 1918-86, (U.S.) *Brigadoon*; *My Fair Lady*; *Camelot*; *Gigi*; *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever*.

Johnny Mercer, 1909-76, (U.S.) “Blues in the Night”; “Come Rain or Come Shine”; “Laura”; “That Old Black Magic.”

Bob Merrill, 1921-98, (U.S.) “People”; “(How Much Is That) Doggie in the Window.”

Jack Norworth, 1879-1959, (U.S.) “Take Me Out to the Ball Game”; “Shine On Harvest Moon.”

Mitchell Parish, 1901-93, (U.S.) “Stardust”; “Stairway to the Stars.”

Andy Razaf, 1895-1973, (U.S.) “Honeysuckle Rose”; “Ain’t Misbehavin.”

Tim Rice, b 1944, (Br.) *Jesus Christ Superstar; Evita*; *The Lion King*.

Leo Robin, 1900-84, (U.S.) “Thanks for the Memory”; “Diamonds Are a Girl’s Best Friend.”

Robert Sherman, 1925-2012, (U.S.) *Mary Poppins*; *The Jungle Book*.
Bernie Taupin, b 1947 (Br.) “Rocket Man”; “Your Song.”
Paul Francis Webster, 1907-84, (U.S.) “Secret Love”; “The Shadow of Your Smile”; “Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing.”
Jack Yellen, 1892-1991, (U.S.) “Ain’t She Sweet”; “Happy Days Are Here Again.”

Blues and Jazz Artists of the Past

Julian “Cannonball” Adderley, 1928-75, alto sax.
Nat Adderley, 1931-2000, cornet.
Henry “Red” Allen, 1908-67, trumpet.
Mose Allison, 1927-2016, piano.
Louis “Satchmo” Armstrong, 1901-71, trumpet, singer, bandleader.
Albert Ayler, 1936-70, tenor sax, alto sax.
Mildred Bailey, 1907-51, singer.
Chet Baker, 1929-88, trumpet, singer.
Ray Barretto, 1930-2006, conga drummer.
William “Count” Basie, 1904-84, bandleader, piano, composer.
Sidney Bechet, 1897-1959, soprano sax, clarinet.
Bix Beiderbecke, 1903-31, cornet, composer, piano.
Rowland “Bunny” Berigan, 1908-42, trumpet.
Barney Bigard, 1906-80, clarinet.
Eubie Blake, 1883?-1983, composer, piano.
Art Blakey, 1919-90, drums, bandleader.
Jimmy Blanton, 1921-42, bass.

Charles “Buddy” Bolden, 1877-1931, cornet, pioneer bandleader.
Lester Bowie, 1941-99, trumpet, composer, bandleader.
Michael Brecker, 1949-2007, saxophone.
Big Bill Broonzy, 1893-1958, blues singer, guitar.
Clarence “Gatemouth” Brown, 1924-2005, guitar, singer.
Clifford Brown, 1930-56, trumpet.
Ray Brown, 1926-2002, bass.
Dave Brubeck, 1920-2012, piano, bandleader.
Don Byas, 1912-72, tenor sax.
Charlie Byrd, 1925-99, guitar; popularized bossa nova.
Cab Calloway, 1907-94, bandleader, singer.
Harry Carney, 1910-74, baritone sax, clarinet.
Benny Carter, 1907-2003, alto sax.
Betty Carter, 1930-98, jazz singer.
Sidney “Big Sid” Catlett, 1910-51, drums.
Adolphus Anthony “Doc” Cheatham, 1905-97, trumpet.
Don Cherry, 1936-95, trumpet.
Charlie Christian, 1916-42, guitar.
Kenny “Klook” Clarke, 1914-85, drums.
Buck Clayton, 1911-91, trumpet.
Al Cohn, 1925-88, tenor sax.
Nat “King” Cole, 1919-65, piano, singer.
William “Cozy” Cole, 1909-81, drums.
Ornette Coleman, 1930-2015, alto sax, composer.
Alice Coltrane, 1937-2007, piano, composer.
John Coltrane, 1926-67, tenor sax, soprano sax, composer.

Eddie Condon, 1905-73, guitar, bandleader.
Tadd Dameron, 1917-65, piano, composer.
Eddie “Lockjaw” Davis, 1921-86, tenor sax.
Miles Davis, 1926-91, trumpet, composer.
Wild Bill Davison, 1906-89, cornet.
Blossom Dearie, 1924-2009, singer.
Paul Desmond, 1924-77, alto sax.
Vic Dickenson, 1906-84, trombone.
Willie Dixon, 1915-92, composer, bass.
Johnny Dodds, 1892-1940, clarinet.
Warren “Baby” Dodds, 1898-1959, drums.
Eric Dolphy, 1928-64, alto sax, bass clarinet, flute.
Jimmy Dorsey, 1904-57, alto sax, bandleader.
Tommy Dorsey, 1905-56, trombone, bandleader.
Billy Eckstine, 1914-93, singer, bandleader.
Harry “Sweets” Edison, 1915-99, trumpet.
David “Honeyboy” Edwards, 1915-2011, guitar, singer.
Roy Eldridge, 1911-89, trumpet, singer.
Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, piano, bandleader, composer.
Bill Evans, 1929-80, piano.
Gil Evans, 1912-88, composer, arranger, piano.
Art Farmer, 1928-99, trumpet, flugelhorn.
Maynard Ferguson, 1926-2006, trumpet, bandleader.
Ella Fitzgerald, 1917-96, singer.
Tommy Flanagan, 1930-2001, piano.
Pete Fountain, 1930-2016, clarinetist.
Erroll Garner, 1921-77, piano, composer.
Stan Getz, 1927-91, tenor sax.

Dizzy Gillespie, 1917-93, trumpet, composer, singer.
Jimmy Giuffre, 1921-2008, clarinetist, composer.
Benny Goodman, 1909-86, clarinet, bandleader.
Dexter Gordon, 1923-90, tenor sax.
Stéphane Grappelli, 1908-97, violin.
Bobby Hackett, 1915-76, trumpet, cornet.
Lionel Hampton, 1908-2002, vibraphone, bandleader.
W. C. Handy, 1873-1958, composer.
Jimmy Harrison, 1900-31, trombone.
Coleman Hawkins, 1904-69, tenor sax.
Percy Heath, 1923-2005, bass.
Fletcher Henderson, 1898-1952, bandleader, arranger.
Woody Herman, 1913-87, clarinet, alto sax, bandleader.
Jay C. Higginbotham, 1906-73, trombone.
Ruiz Hilton, 1952-2006, piano, composer.
Earl “Fatha” Hines, 1903-83, piano.
Milt Hinton, 1910-2000, bass.
Al Hirt, 1922-99, trumpet.
Johnny Hodges, 1906-70, alto sax.
Billie Holiday, 1915-59, singer.
John Lee Hooker, 1917-2001, blues guitar, singer.
Sam “Lightnin’” Hopkins, 1912-82, blues singer, guitar.
Shirley Horn, 1934-2005, piano, singer.
Howlin’ Wolf (Chester Burnett), 1910-76, blues singer, harmonica, guitar.
Alberta Hunter, 1895-1984, singer.
Mahalia Jackson, 1911-72, gospel singer.

Milt Jackson, 1923-99, vibraphone.
Elmore James, 1918-63, blues singer, guitar.
Etta James, 1938-2012, blues singer.
Al Jarreau, 1940-2017, jazz singer.
“Blind” Lemon Jefferson, 1897-1929, blues singer, guitar.
J. J. Johnson, 1924-2001, trombone.
James P. Johnson, 1891-1955, piano, composer.
Robert Johnson, 1912-38, blues singer, guitar.
William “Bunk” Johnson, 1879-1949, trumpet.
Elvin Jones, 1927-2004, drums.
Jo Jones, 1911-85, drums.
Philly Joe Jones, 1923-85, drums.
Thad Jones, 1923-86, cornet, bandleader, composer.
Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, ragtime composer.
Louis Jordan, 1908-75, singer, alto sax.
Stan Kenton, 1911-79, bandleader, composer, piano.
Barney Kessel, 1923-2004, guitar.
Albert King, 1923-92, blues guitar.
B. B. King, 1925-2015, blues guitar, singer.
John Kirby, 1908-52, bandleader, bass.
Rahsaan Roland Kirk, 1936-77, saxophone, composer.
Gene Krupa, 1909-73, drums, bandleader.
Scott LaFaro, 1936-61, bass.
Lead Belly (Huddie Ledbetter), 1888-1949, folk and blues singer, guitar.
Peggy Lee, 1920-2002, singer.
John Lewis, 1920-2001, piano, Modern Jazz Quartet founder.

Mel Lewis, 1929-90, drums, bandleader.
Jimmie Lunceford, 1902-47, bandleader.
Machito (Frank Grillo), 1908-84, Latin percussion, singer, bandleader.
Shelly Manne, 1920-84, drums, bandleader.
Ellis Marsalis Jr., 1934-2020, piano.
Jackie McLean, 1931-2006, saxophone, composer.
Jimmy McPartland, 1907-91, trumpet.
Marian McPartland, 1918-2013, pianist.
Carmen McRae, 1920-94, singer.
Glenn Miller, 1904-44, trombone, bandleader.
Charles Mingus, 1922-79, bass, composer, bandleader.
Thelonious Monk, 1917-82, piano, composer.
Wes Montgomery, 1925-68, guitar.
James Moody, 1925-2010, saxophone.
Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton, 1885-1941, composer, piano.
Bennie Moten, 1894-1935, piano, bandleader.
Gerry Mulligan, 1927-96, baritone sax, composer.
Theodore "Fats" Navarro, 1923-50, trumpet.
Red Nichols, 1905-65, cornet, bandleader.
Red Norvo, 1908-99, vibraphone, xylophone, bandleader.
Anita O'Day, 1919-2006, singer.
Arturo "Chico" O'Farrill, 1921-2001, Latin composer, arranger.
King Oliver, 1885-1938, cornet, bandleader.
Sy Oliver, 1910-88, arranger, composer.
Edward "Kid" Ory, 1886-1973, trombone, bandleader.
Johnny Otis, 1921-2012, blues singer.

Oran “Hot Lips” Page, 1908-54, trumpet, singer.
Charlie “Bird” Parker, 1920-55, alto sax, composer.
Joe Pass, 1929-94, guitar.
Jaco Pastorius, 1951-87, bass guitarist.
Art Pepper, 1925-82, alto sax.
Pinetop Perkins, 1913-2011, piano.
Oscar Peterson, 1925-2007, piano.
Oscar Pettiford, 1922-60, bass.
Earl “Bud” Powell, 1924-66, piano.
Chano Pozo, 1915-48, percussionist, singer.
Louis Prima, 1911-78, singer, bandleader.
Tito Puente, 1923-2000, Latin percussion, bandleader.
Gertrude “Ma” Rainey, 1886-1939, blues singer.
Lou Rawls, 1933-2006, singer.
Dewey Redman, 1931-2006, tenor sax.
Don Redman (Robert Rodney Chudnick), 1900-64, composer, arranger.
Django Reinhardt, 1910-53, guitar.
Buddy Rich, 1917-87, drums.
Max Roach, 1924-2007, drums, composer.
Red Rodney (Robert Chudnick), 1927-94, trumpet.
Jimmy Rowles, 1918-96, piano.
Jimmy Rushing, 1903-72, blues and jazz singer.
Charles “Pee Wee” Russell, 1906-69, clarinet.
Artie Shaw, 1910-2004, swing-era bandleader, clarinet.
George Shearing, 1919-2011, piano.
Nina Simone (Eunice Waymon), 1933-2003, singer.
John “Zoot” Sims, 1925-85, tenor sax.
Zutty Singleton, 1898-1975, drums.

Bessie Smith, 1894-1937, blues singer.
Clarence “Pinetop” Smith, 1904-29, piano, singer, boogie woogie pioneer.
Willie “The Lion” Smith, 1897-1973, piano, composer.
Francis “Muggsy” Spanier, 1906-67, cornet.
Edward “Sonny” Stitt, 1924-82, tenor sax, alto sax.
Billy Strayhorn, 1915-67, composer, piano, Duke Ellington collaborator.
Sun Ra (Herman Blount), 1915?-93, bandleader, piano, composer.
Art Tatum, 1910-56, piano.
Art Taylor, 1929-95, drums.
Billy Taylor, 1921-2010, piano.
Jack Teagarden, 1905-64, trombone, singer.
Clark Terry, 1920-2015, trumpet.
Mel Tormé, 1925-99, singer (“The Velvet Fog”).
Dave Tough, 1908-48, drums.
Lennie Tristano, 1919-78, piano, composer.
Joe Turner, 1911-85, blues singer.
Sarah Vaughan, 1924-90, singer.
Joe Venuti, 1903-78, violin.
Aaron “T-Bone” Walker, 1910-75, blues guitar.
Thomas “Fats” Waller, 1904-43, piano, singer, composer.
Dinah Washington (Ruth Jones), 1924-63, singer.
Grover Washington Jr., 1943-99, pop-jazz sax, composer.
Ethel Waters, 1896-1977, jazz and blues singer.
Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield), 1915-83, blues singer, songwriter.

Julius Watkins, 1921-77, French horn.
William “Chick” Webb, 1902-39, band-leader, drums.
Ben Webster, 1909-73, tenor sax.
Junior Wells (Amos Blackmore), 1934-98, blues singer, harmonica.
Paul Whiteman, 1890-1967, bandleader.
Margaret Whiting, 1924-2011, singer.
Charles “Cootie” Williams, 1910-85, trumpet, bandleader.
Joe Williams, 1918-99, singer.
Mary Lou Williams, 1910-81, piano, composer.
Tony Williams, 1945-97, drums.
John Lee “Sonny Boy” Williamson, 1914-48, blues singer, harmonica.
Sonny Boy Williamson (Aleck “Rice” Miller), 1900?-65, blues singer, harmonica.
Teddy Wilson, 1912-86, piano.
Kai Winding, 1922-83, trombone.
Jimmy Yancey, 1894-1951, piano.
Lester “Pres” Young, 1909-59, tenor sax.

Country Music Artists of the Past and Present

* = Inducted into Country Music Hall of Fame (Nashville, TN) as performer between 1961 and 2022.

***Roy Acuff**, 1903-92, fiddler, singer, songwriter; “Wabash Cannon Ball.”
***Alabama** (Jeff Cook, b 1949; Teddy Gentry, b 1952; Mark Herndon, b 1955; Randy Owen, b 1949);

“Feels So Right.”

Jason Aldean, b 1977, singer; “Don’t You Wanna Stay.”

***James “Whispering Bill” Anderson**, b 1937, singer, songwriter; “Make Mine Night Time.”

***Eddy Arnold**, 1918-2008, singer, guitarist, known as the Tennessee Plowboy.

***Chet Atkins**, 1924-2001, guitarist, composer, producer; helped create the “Nashville sound.”

***Gene Autry**, 1907-98, singing movie cowboy; “Back in the Saddle Again.”

Clint Black, b 1962, singer, songwriter; “Killin’ Time.”

***Garth Brooks**, b 1962, singer, songwriter; “Friends in Low Places.”

***Brooks & Dunn** (Kix Brooks, b 1955; Ronnie Dunn, b 1953); “Hard Workin’ Man.”

Kane Brown, b 1993, singer, songwriter; “Lose It.”

Luke Bryan, b 1976, singer, songwriter; “Someone Else Calling You Baby.”

***Boudleaux**, 1920-87, and **Felice Bryant**, 1925-2003, songwriting team; “Hey Joe.”

***Glen Campbell**, 1936-2017, singer, guitarist; “Gentle on My Mind.”

Brandi Carlile, b 1981, singer, songwriter; “The Joke.”

Mary Chapin Carpenter, b 1958, singer, songwriter; “I Feel Lucky.”

***Carter Family** (original members A. P., 1891-1960; “Mother” Maybelle, 1909-78; Sara, 1898-1979); “Wildwood Flower.”

***Johnny Cash**, 1932-2003, singer, songwriter; “I Walk the Line,” “Ring of Fire,” “Folsom Prison Blues.”

Kenny Chesney, b 1968, guitarist, singer, songwriter; “You Had Me From Hello.”

The Chicks (fmr. Dixie Chicks) (Natalie Maines, b 1974; Emily Strayer, b 1972; Martie Maguire, b 1969); *Wide Open Spaces*.

Eric Church, b 1977, singer, songwriter, guitarist; “Record Year.”

***Roy Clark**, 1933-2018, guitarist, banjoist, singer, co-host of *Hee Haw*; “Yesterday, When I Was Young.”

***Patsy Cline**, 1932-63, singer; “Walkin’ After Midnight,” “Crazy,” “Sweet Dreams.”

Luke Combs, b 1990, singer, songwriter; “Beautiful Crazy.”

Billy Ray Cyrus, b 1961, singer, songwriter; “Achy Breaky Heart.”

***Charlie Daniels**, 1936-2020, guitarist, fiddler; “The Devil Went Down to Georgia.”

***Jimmy Dean**, 1928-2010, singer; “Big Bad John.”

John Denver, 1943-97, singer, songwriter; “Rocky Mountain High.”

Dale Evans, 1912-2001, singer, actress, married Roy Rogers.

Sara Evans, b 1971, singer, songwriter; “Born to Fly.”

***Flatt & Scruggs** (Lester Flatt, 1914-79; Earl Scruggs, 1924-2012), guitar-banjo duo and soloists; “Foggy Mountain Breakdown.”

***Red Foley**, 1910-68, singer; “Chattanoogie Shoe Shine Boy.”
***Tennessee Ernie Ford**, 1919-91, singer, TV host; “Sixteen Tons.”
***William “Lefty” Frizzell**, 1928-75, singer, guitarist; “Long Black Veil.”
***Vince Gill**, b 1957, singer, songwriter; “When I Call Your Name.”
***Merle Haggard**, 1937-2016, singer, songwriter; “Okie From Muskogee.”
***Emmylou Harris**, b 1947, singer, songwriter, folk-country crossover artist; “If I Could Only Win Your Love.”
Hunter Hayes, b 1991, singer; “Wanted.”
Faith Hill, b 1967, singer, songwriter; “Breathe.”
***Alan Jackson**, b 1958, singer, songwriter; “Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning).”
***Waylon Jennings**, 1937-2002, singer, songwriter, outlaw country pioneer; “Luckenbach, Texas.”
***George Jones**, 1931-2013, singer; “He Stopped Loving Her Today.”
***The Judds** (Naomi, 1946-2022; Wynonna, b 1964), mother-daughter duo; Wynonna also a solo act.
Toby Keith, b 1961, singer, songwriter, guitarist; “Should’ve Been a Cowboy.”
Alison Krauss, b 1971, bluegrass fiddler, singer, bandleader; “When You Say Nothing at All.”
***Kris Kristofferson**, b 1936, singer, songwriter, actor; “Me and Bobby McGee.”
Lady A (fmr. Lady Antebellum) (Dave Haywood, b 1982; Charles Kelley, b 1981; Hillary Scott, b 1984); *Need You Now*.

Miranda Lambert, b 1983, singer, guitarist; “The House That Built Me.”
***Louvin Brothers** (Charlie, 1927-2011; Ira, 1924-65), singers; “If I Could Only Win Your Love.”
Patty Loveless, b 1957, singer, songwriter; “How Can I Help You Say Goodbye.”
Lyle Lovett, b 1957, singer, songwriter, bandleader, actor; “Cowboy Man.”
***Loretta Lynn**, 1932-2022, singer; “Coal Miner’s Daughter.”
***Barbara Mandrell**, b 1948, singer; “I Was Country When Country Wasn’t Cool.”
Kathy Mattea, b 1959, singer, songwriter; “Eighteen Wheels and a Dozen Roses.”
Martina McBride, b 1966, singer, songwriter; “Independence Day.”
***Reba McEntire**, b 1955, singer, songwriter, actress; “Whoever’s in New England.”
Tim McGraw, b 1967, singer; “It’s Your Love,” “I Like It, I Love It.”
***Roger Miller**, 1936-92, singer, songwriter; “King of the Road.”
***Ronnie Milsap**, b 1943, singer, songwriter; “There’s No Gettin’ Over Me.”
***Bill Monroe**, 1911-96, singer, songwriter, mandolin player, “father of bluegrass music”; “Mule Skinner Blues.”
Maren Morris, b 1990, singer, songwriter; “My Church.”
Anne Murray, b 1945, singer; “You Needed Me.”
Kacey Musgraves, b 1988, singer, songwriter; “Space Cowboy.”

***Willie Nelson**, b 1933, singer, songwriter, actor; "On the Road Again."

Mark O'Connor, b 1961, fiddler, country-classical crossover composer.

***Buck Owens**, 1929-2006, singer, guitarist; "Act Naturally."

Brad Paisley, b 1972, singer, songwriter; "Whiskey Lullaby," "When I Get Where I'm Going."

***Dolly Parton**, b 1946, singer, songwriter, actress; "Here You Come Again," "9 to 5."

Johnny Paycheck (Don Lytle), 1938-2003, singer, guitarist; "Take This Job and Shove It."

***Minnie Pearl**, 1912-96, comedian, Grand Ole Opry star.

Kellie Pickler, b 1986, singer, songwriter.

***Ray Price**, 1926-2013, country singer, guitarist, songwriter; "Crazy Arms."

***Charley Pride**, 1934-2020, singer, first major Black country star; "Kiss an Angel Good Mornin'."

John Prine, 1946-2020, singer, songwriter; "Angel From Montgomery."

Eddie Rabbitt, 1941-98, singer, songwriter; "I Love a Rainy Night."

Rascal Flatts (Jay DeMarcus, b 1971; Gary LeVox, b 1970; Joe Don Rooney, b 1975); "Life Is a Highway"; "Rewind."

***Jim Reeves**, 1923-64, singer, songwriter; "Four Walls."

Thomas Rhett, b 1990, singer, songwriter.

Charlie Rich, 1932-95, singer, songwriter called the "Silver Fox"; "The Most Beautiful Girl."

LeAnn Rimes, b 1982, singer; *Blue*.

*__Tex Ritter__, 1905-74, singer, songwriter; “Jingle, Jangle, Jingle.”
*__Marty Robbins__, 1925-82, singer, songwriter; “A White Sport Coat and a Pink Carnation.”
*__Jimmie Rodgers__, 1897-1933, singer, songwriter; “T for Texas.”
*__Kenny Rogers__, 1938-2020, singer, songwriter; “The Gambler.”
*__Roy Rogers__ (Leonard Slye), 1911-98, singer, actor, “King of the Cowboys,” sang with Sons of the Pioneers.
*__Fred Rose__, 1898-1954, songwriter, singer, producer; “Blue Eyes Cryin’ in the Rain.”
__Blake Shelton__, b 1976, singer; “Home.”
*__Ricky Skaggs__, b 1954, singer, songwriter, bandleader; “Don’t Cheat in Our Hometown.”
__Ralph Stanley__, 1927-2016, singer, banjo player; “Man of Constant Sorrow.”
__Chris Stapleton__, b 1978, singer, songwriter; *Traveller*.
*__George Strait__, b 1952, singer, bandleader; “Ace in the Hole.”
__Sugarland__ (Kristian Bush, b 1970; Jennifer Nettles, b 1974); “Stay.”
__Taylor Swift__, b 1989, singer, songwriter; “You Belong With Me.”
*__Lonnie “Mel” Tillis__, 1932-2017, singer, songwriter, bandleader; “I Ain’t Never.”
*__Merle Travis__, 1917-83, singer, guitarist, songwriter; “Divorce Me C.O.D.”
*__Randy Travis__, b 1959, singer, songwriter; “Forever and Ever, Amen.”

***Ernest Tubb**, 1914-84, singer, songwriter, guitarist; “Walking the Floor Over You.”
Josh Turner, b 1977, singer; “Why Don’t We Just Dance.”
Shania Twain, b 1965, singer, songwriter; “You’re Still the One.”
***Conway Twitty**, 1933-93, singer, songwriter; “Hello Darlin’.”
Carrie Underwood, b 1983, singer, songwriter; *American Idol* winner.
Keith Urban, b 1967, guitarist, singer, songwriter; “Somebody Like You.”
***Porter Wagoner**, 1927-2007, singer, songwriter, guitarist; “Soul of a Convict.”
***Kitty Wells** (Ellen Deason), 1919-2012, singer, songwriter; “It Wasn’t God Who Made Honky-Tonk Angels.”
***Dottie West**, 1932-91, singer, songwriter; “Here Comes My Baby.”
***Hank Williams Jr.**, b 1949, singer, songwriter; “Bocephus”; “All My Rowdy Friends (Have Settled Down).”
***Hank Williams Sr.**, 1923-53, singer, songwriter; “Your Cheatin’ Heart.”
***Bob Wills**, 1905-75, Western Swing fiddler, singer, bandleader, songwriter; “New San Antonio Rose.”
Lee Ann Womack, b 1966, singer, songwriter; “I Hope You Dance.”
***Tammy Wynette**, 1942-98, singer; “Stand By Your Man.”
Trisha Yearwood, b 1964, singer, songwriter; “How Do I Live.”

Dwight Yoakam, b 1957, singer, songwriter, actor; “Ain’t That Lonely Yet.”

Zac Brown Band (Coy Bowles, b 1979; Zac Brown, b 1978; Clay Cook, b 1978; Jimmy De Martini, b 1976; Chris Fryar, b 1970; John Driskell Hopkins, b 1971); “Chicken Fried.”

Dance Figures of the Past

Alvin Ailey, 1931-89, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; melded modern dance and Afro-Caribbean techniques.

Alicia Alonso, 1920-2019, (Cuba) ballerina, founder of National Ballet of Cuba.

Frederick Ashton, 1904-88, (Br.) ballet choreographer; director of Great Britain’s Royal Ballet, 1963-70.

Fred Astaire, 1899-1987, dancer, actor; teamed with dancer/actress **Ginger Rogers**, 1911-95, (both U.S.) in movie musicals.

George Balanchine, 1904-83, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet choreographer, teacher; most influential exponent of neoclassical style; founded, with Lincoln Kirstein, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.

Pina Bausch, 1940-2009, (Ger.) modern dance choreographer influencing the Tanztheater style of dance.

Carlo Blasis, 1795-1878, (It.) ballet dancer, choreographer, writer; his teaching methods are standards of classical dance.

August Bournonville, 1805-79, (Den.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; exuberant, light style.

Fernando Bujones, 1955-2005, (Cuba-U.S.) ballet dancer.

Gisella Caccialanza, 1914-98, (U.S.) ballerina; charter member of Balanchine's American Ballet.

Irene, 1893-1969, (U.S.) and **Vernon Castle**, 1887-1918, (Br.) husband-and-wife ballroom dancers.

Enrico Cecchetti, 1850-1928, (It.) ballet dancer, leading dancer of Russia's Imperial Ballet; his technique was basis for Britain's Imperial Soc. of Teachers of Dancing.

Gower, 1921-80, dancer, choreographer, director; with wife **Marge Champion**, 1919-2020, (both U.S.) choreographed, danced in Broadway musicals and films.

John Cranko, 1927-73, (S. Afr.) choreographer; created narrative ballets based on literary works.

Merce Cunningham, 1919-2009, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer of avant-garde dance.

Alexandra Danilova, 1903-97, (Russ.) ballerina; noted teacher at the School of American Ballet.

Agnes de Mille, 1905-93, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; known for using American themes, she choreographed the ballet *Rodeo* and the musical *Oklahoma!*

Dame Ninette De Valois, 1898-2001, (Br.) choreographer, founding director of London's Royal Ballet; *The Rake's Progress*.

Sergei Diaghilev, 1872-1929, (Russ.) impresario; founded Les Ballet Russes; saw ballet as art

unifying dance, drama, music, and decor.

Isadora Duncan, 1877-1927, (U.S.) expressive dancer who united free movement with serious music; one of the founders of modern dance.

Katherine Dunham, 1910-2006, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer; internationally known for African, Caribbean, and African American dance forms.

Fanny Elssler, 1810-84, (Austria) ballerina of the Romantic era; known for dramatic skill, sensual style.

Michel Fokine, 1880-1942, (Russ.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; rejected strict classicism in favor of dramatically expressive style.

Margot Fonteyn, 1919-91, (Br.) prima ballerina, Royal Ballet of Great Britain; famed performance partner of Rudolf Nureyev.

Bob Fosse, 1927-87, (U.S.) jazz dancer, choreographer, director; Broadway musicals and film.

Serge Golovine, 1924-98, (Fr.) ballet dancer with Grand Ballet du Marquis de Cuevas, choreographer.

Martha Graham, 1894-1991, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; created and codified her own dramatic technique.

Melissa Hayden, 1923-2006, (Can.) ballet dancer.

Martha Hill, 1900-95, (U.S.) educator; leading figure in modern dance; founded American Dance Festival.

Gregory Hines, 1946-2003, (U.S.) tap-dance innovator; master of improvisation.

Doris Humphrey, 1895-1958, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, writer, teacher.
Michael Jackson, 1958-2009, (U.S.) singer and dancer who perfected the “moonwalk.”
Robert Joffrey, 1930-88, ballet dancer, choreographer; cofounded with **Gerald Arpino**, 1928-2008, (both U.S.) the Joffrey Ballet.
Kurt Jooss, 1901-79, (Ger.) choreographer, teacher; created expressionist works using modern and classical techniques.
Tamara Karsavina, 1885-1978, (Russ.) prima ballerina of Russia’s Imperial Ballet and Diaghilev’s Ballets Russes; partner of Nijinsky.
Nora Kaye, 1920-87, (U.S.) ballerina with Metropolitan Opera Ballet and Ballet Theater (now American Ballet Theatre).
Gene Kelly, 1912-96, (U.S.) dancer, actor in movie musicals.
Michael Kidd, 1915-2003, (U.S.) dancer, film and theater choreographer.
Lincoln Kirstein, 1907-96 (U.S.) brought ballet as an art form to U.S.; founded, with George Balanchine, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.
Serge Lifar, 1905-86, (Russ.-Fr.) prem. danseur, choreographer; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1930-45, 1947-58.
José Limón, 1908-72, (Mex.-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; developed technique based on Humphrey.
Catherine Littlefield, 1908-51, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer, teacher; pioneer of American

ballet.

Kenneth MacMillan, 1929-92, (Br.) dancer, choreographer; directed Royal Ballet of Great Britain, 1970-77.

Dame Alicia Markova, 1910-2004, (Br.) ballerina known for title role in *Giselle*; helped popularize ballet in U.S. and Britain.

Léonide Massine, 1896-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet dancer, choreographer; known for his “symphonic ballet.”

Arthur Mitchell, 1934-2018, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer; cofounded Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Fayard Nicholas, 1914-2006, tap dancer, choreographer, actor; together with brother **Harold Nicholas**, 1921-2000, (both U.S.) formed the Nicholas Brothers.

Vaslav Nijinsky, 1890-50, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading member of Diaghilev’s Ballets Russes; his ballets were revolutionary for their time.

Alwin Nikolais, 1910-93, (U.S.) modern choreographer; created dance theater utilizing mixed media effects.

Jean-George Noverre, 1727-1810, (Fr.) ballet choreographer, teacher, writer; “Shakespeare of the Dance.”

Rudolf Nureyev, 1938-93, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading male dancer of his generation; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1983-89.

Ruth Page, 1899-1991, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; danced, directed ballet at Chicago Lyric Opera.

Anna Pavlova, 1881-1931, (Russ.) prima ballerina; toured with her own company to world acclaim.

Marius Petipa, 1818-1910, (Fr.) ballet dancer, choreographer; ballet master of the Imperial Ballet; established Russian classicism as leading style of late 19th cent.

Roland Petit, 1924-2011, (Fr.) dancer, choreographer; founder of Les Ballets de Paris.

Pearl Primus, 1919-95, (Trinidad-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, scholar; combined African, Caribbean, and African American styles.

Jerome Robbins, 1918-98, (U.S.) choreographer, director, dancer; *The King and I, West Side Story, Fiddler on the Roof*.

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, 1878-1949, (U.S.) famed tap dancer; called "King of Tapology" on stage and screen.

Ruth St. Denis, 1877-1968, (U.S.) influential interpretive dancer, choreographer, teacher.

Ted Shawn, 1891-1972, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; formed dance company and school with Ruth St. Denis; established Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival.

Marie Taglioni, 1804-84, (It.) ballerina, teacher; in title role of *La Sylphide* established image of the ethereal ballerina.

Maria Tallchief, 1925-2013, (U.S.) prima ballerina, 1st of Amer. Indian descent.

Marjorie Tallchief, 1926-2021, (U.S.) prima ballerina.
Paul Taylor, 1930-2018, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, teacher.
Glen Tetley, 1926-2007, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, ballet director; fused elements of modern dance with ballet.
Antony Tudor, 1908-87, (Br.) choreographer, teacher; exponent of the “psychological ballet.”
Galina Ulanova, 1910-98, (Russ.) revered ballerina with Bolshoi Ballet.
Agrippina Vaganova, 1879-1951, (Russ.) ballet teacher, director called “queen of variations”; codified Soviet ballet technique.
Mary Wigman, 1886-1973, (Ger.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; influenced European expressionist dance.

Opera Singers of the Past

Licia Albanese, 1909-2014, (It.) soprano.
Frances Alda, 1879-1952, (N.Z.) soprano.
Pasquale Amato, 1878-1942, (It.) baritone.
Marian Anderson, 1897-1993, (U.S.) contralto.
Charles Anthony, 1929-2012, (U.S.) tenor.
Jussi Björling, 1911-60, (Swed.) tenor.
Lucrezia Bori, 1887-1960, (It.) soprano.
Montserrat Caballé, 1933-2018, (Sp.) soprano.
Maria Callas, 1923-77, (U.S.) soprano.
Emma Calvé, 1858-1942, (Fr.) soprano.
Enrico Caruso, 1873-1921, (It.) tenor.
Feodor Chaliapin, 1873-1938, (Russ.) bass.

Lili Chookasian, 1921-2012, (U.S.) contralto.
Boris Christoff, 1914-93, (Bulg.) bass.
Franco Corelli, 1921-2003, (It.) tenor.
Hughes Cuenod, 1902-2010, (Switz.) tenor.
Victoria De Los Angeles, 1923-2005, (Sp.) soprano.
Giuseppe De Luca, 1876-1950, (It.) baritone.
Fernando De Lucia, 1860-1925, (It.) tenor.
Edouard De Reszke, 1853-1917, (Pol.) bass.
Jean De Reszke, 1850-1925, (Pol.) tenor.
Emmy Destinn, 1878-1930, (Czech.) soprano.
Mattiwilda Dobbs, 1925-2015, (U.S.) coloratura soprano.
Emma Eames, 1865-1952, (U.S.) soprano.
(Carlo Broschi) Farinelli, 1705-82, (It.) castrato.
Geraldine Farrar, 1882-1967, (U.S.) soprano.
Eileen Farrell, 1920-2002, (U.S.) soprano.
Kathleen Ferrier, 1912-53, (Eng.) contralto.
Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, 1925-2012, (Ger.) baritone.
Kirsten Flagstad, 1895-1962, (Nor.) soprano.
Olive Fremstad, 1871-1951, (Swed.-U.S.) soprano.
Amelita Galli-Curci, 1882-1963, (It.) soprano.
Mary Garden, 1874-1967, (Br.) soprano.
Nicolai Gedda, 1925-2017, (Swed.) tenor.
Nicolai Ghiaurov, 1929-2004, (Bulg.) bass.
Beniamino Gigli, 1890-1957, (It.) tenor.
Tito Gobbi, 1913-84, (It.) baritone.
Giulia Grisi, 1811-69, (It.) soprano.
Frieda Hempel, 1885-1955, (Ger.) soprano.
Jerome Hines, 1921-2003, (U.S.) bass.
Hans Hotter, 1909-2003, (Ger.) bass-baritone.

Maria Jeritza, 1887-1982, (Czech.) soprano.
Sena Jurinac, 1921-2011, (Yugo.) soprano.
Alexander Kipnis, 1891-1978, (Russ.-U.S.) bass.
Dorothy Kirsten, 1910-92, (U.S.) soprano.
Alfredo Kraus, 1927-99, (Sp.) tenor.
Luigi Lablache, 1794-1858, (It.) bass.
Lilli Lehmann, 1848-1929, (Ger.) soprano.
Lotte Lehmann, 1888-1976, (Ger.-U.S.) soprano.
Jenny Lind, 1820-87, (Swed.) soprano.
Christa Ludwig, 1924-2021, (Ger.) mezzo-soprano.
Cornell MacNeil, 1922-2011, (U.S.) baritone.
Maria Malibran, 1808-36, (Sp.) mezzo-soprano.
Giovanni Martinelli, 1885-1969, (It.) tenor.
John McCormack, 1884-1945, (Ire.) tenor.
Nellie Melba, 1861-1931, (Austral.) soprano.
Lauritz Melchior, 1890-1973, (Den.) tenor.
Robert Merrill, 1919-2004, (U.S.) baritone.
Zinka Milanov, 1906-89, (Yugo.) soprano.
Patrice Munsel, 1925-2015, (U.S.) coloratura soprano.
Patricia Neway, 1919-2012, (U.S.) soprano.
Birgit Nilsson, 1918-2005, (Swed.) soprano.
Lillian Nordica, 1857-1914, (U.S.) soprano.
Jessye Norman, 1945-2019, (U.S.) soprano.
Magda Olivero, 1910-2014, (It.) soprano.
Giuditta Pasta, 1797-1865, (It.) soprano.
Adelina Patti, 1843-1919, (It.) soprano.
Luciano Pavarotti, 1935-2007, (It.) tenor.
Peter Pears, 1910-86, (Eng.) tenor.
Jan Peerce, 1904-84, (U.S.) tenor.
Roberta Peters, 1930-2017, (U.S.) soprano.
Ezio Pinza, 1892-1957, (It.) bass.

Lily Pons, 1898-1976, (Fr.) soprano.
Rosa Ponselle, 1897-1981, (U.S.) soprano.
Hermann Prey, 1929-98, (Ger.) baritone.
Margaret Price, 1941-2011, (Br.) soprano.
Regina Resnik, 1922-2013, (U.S.) soprano turned mezzo-soprano.
Elisabeth Rethberg, 1894-1976, (Ger.) soprano.
Giovanni Battista Rubini, 1794-1854, (It.) tenor.
Leonie Rysanek, 1926-98, (Austria) soprano.
Dorothy Sarnoff, 1914-2008, (U.S.) soprano.
Bidú Sayão, 1902-99, (Braz.) soprano.
Friedrich Schorr, 1888-1953, (Hung.) bass-baritone.
Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, 1915-2006, (Ger.) soprano.
Marcella Sembrich, 1858-1935, (Pol.) soprano.
Cesare Siepi, 1923-2010, (It.) bass.
Beverly Sills, 1929-2007, (U.S.) soprano.
Elisabeth Söderström, 1927-2009, (Swed.) soprano.
Eleanor Steber, 1914-90, (U.S.) soprano.
Risë Stevens, 1913-2013, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Joan Sutherland, 1926-2010, (Austral.) soprano.
Ferrucio Tagliavini, 1913-95, (It.) tenor.
Renata Tebaldi, 1922-2004 (It.) soprano.
Luisa Tetrazzini, 1871-1940, (It.) soprano.
Lawrence Tibbett, 1896-1960, (U.S.) baritone.
Giorgio Tozzi, 1923-2011, (U.S.) bass-baritone.
Tatiana Troyanos, 1938-93, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Richard Tucker, 1913-75, (U.S.) tenor.
Shirley Verrett, 1931-2010, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Pauline Viardot, 1821-1910, (Fr.) mezzo-soprano.

Jon Vickers, 1926-2015, (Can.) tenor.
William Warfield, 1920-2002, (U.S.) bass-baritone.
Leonard Warren, 1911-60, (U.S.) baritone.
Ljuba Welitsch, 1913-96, (Bulg.) soprano.
Camilla Williams, 1919-2012, (U.S.) soprano.
Wolfgang Windgassen, 1914-74, (Ger.) tenor.

Rock ’n’ Roll, Rhythm and Blues, and Rap Artists

Titles in quotation marks are singles; others are albums. * = Inducted into Rock & Roll Hall of Fame as performer between 1986 and 2022; year is in parentheses.

***ABBA** (2010): “Dancing Queen”
Paula Abdul: “Straight Up”
***AC/DC** (2003): “Back in Black”
Bryan Adams: “Cuts Like a Knife”
Adele: “Rolling in the Deep”
***Aerosmith** (2001): “Sweet Emotion”
Christina Aguilera: “What a Girl Wants”
Alice in Chains: “Heaven Beside You”
***The Allman Brothers Band** (1995): “Ramblin’ Man”
***The Animals** (1994): “House of the Rising Sun”
Paul Anka: “Lonely Boy”
Fiona Apple: “Criminal”
Frankie Avalon: “Venus”
Iggy Azalea: “Fancy”
The B-52s: “Love Shack”

Bachman Turner Overdrive: “Takin’ Care of Business”
Backstreet Boys: “I Want It That Way”
Bad Company: “Can’t Get Enough”
Erykah Badu: “On and On”
***Joan Baez** (2017): “The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down”
***La Vern Baker** (1991): “I Cried a Tear”
***Hank Ballard1 and the Midnighters** (1990): “Work With Me, Annie”
***The Band** (1994): “The Weight”
Barenaked Ladies: “One Week”
***The Beach Boys** (1988): “Good Vibrations”
***Beastie Boys** (2012): “(You Gotta) Fight for Your Right (to Party)”
***The Beatles** (1988): *Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*
Beck: “Loser”
***Jeff Beck** (2009): “Escape”
***The Bee Gees** (1997): “Stayin’ Alive”
***Pat Benatar** (2022): “Hit Me With Your Best Shot”
***Chuck Berry** (1986): “Johnny B. Goode”
Beyoncé: “Crazy in Love”
The Big Bopper: “Chantilly Lace”
Björk: “Human Behavior”
The Black Crowes: “Hard to Handle”
Black Eyed Peas: *Elephunk*
***Black Sabbath** (2006): “Paranoid”
***Bobby “Blue” Bland** (1992): “Turn On Your Love Light”
Mary J. Blige: *My Life*
Blind Faith: “Can’t Find My Way Home”

Blink-182: “All the Small Things”
***Blondie** (2006): “Heart of Glass”
Blood, Sweat, and Tears: “Spinning Wheel”
Blues Traveler: “Run-Around”
Gary “U.S.” Bonds: “Quarter to Three”
***Bon Jovi** (2018): “Livin’ on a Prayer”
***Booker T. and the M.G.’s** (1992): “Green Onions”
Boston: “More Than a Feeling”
***David Bowie** (1996): “Space Oddity”
Boyz II Men: “I’ll Make Love to You”
Toni Braxton: “Un-Break My Heart”
Chris Brown: “Kiss Kiss”
***James Brown** (1986): “Papa’s Got a Brand New Bag”
***Ruth Brown** (1993): “Lucky Lips”
***Jackson Browne** (2004): “Doctor My Eyes”
***Buffalo Springfield** (1997): “For What It’s Worth”
Jimmy Buffett: “Margaritaville”
***Solomon Burke** (2001): “Over and Over (Huggin’ and Lovin’)”
***The Paul Butterfield Blues Band** (2015): “Born in Chicago”
***The Byrds** (1991): “Turn! Turn! Turn!”
Cardi B: “Bodak Yellow”
Mariah Carey: “Always Be My Baby”
The Carpenters: “(They Long to Be) Close to You”
***The Cars** (2018): “Shake It Up”
***Johnny Cash** (1992): “I Walk the Line”
***Ray Charles** (1986): “Georgia on My Mind”
***Cheap Trick** (2016): “Surrender”
Chubby Checker: “The Twist”
***Chicago** (2016): “Saturday in the Park”

***Eric Clapton** (2000): “Layla”
Kelly Clarkson: “Since U Been Gone”
***The Clash** (2003): “Rock the Casbah”
***Jimmy Cliff** (2010): “I Can See Clearly Now”
***The Coasters** (1987): “Yakety Yak”
***Eddie Cochran** (1987): “Summertime Blues”
Joe Cocker: “With a Little Help From My Friends”
***Leonard Cohen** (2008): “Suzanne”
Coldplay: “Clocks”
Collective Soul: “The World I Know”
Phil Collins: “Against All Odds”
***Sam Cooke** (1986): “You Send Me”
Coolio: “Gangsta’s Paradise”
***Alice Cooper** (2011): “School’s Out”
***Elvis Costello and the Attractions** (2003): “Alison”
Counting Crows: “Mr. Jones”
***Cream** (1993): “Sunshine of Your Love”
Creed: “Arms Wide Open”
***Creedence Clearwater Revival** (1993): “Proud Mary”
***Crosby, Stills and Nash** (1997): “Suite: Judy Blue Eyes”
Sheryl Crow: “All I Want to Do”
The Crystals: “Da Doo Ron Ron”
***The Cure** (2019): “Boys Don’t Cry”
Daft Punk: “Get Lucky”
Danny and the Juniors: “At the Hop”
***Bobby Darin** (1990): “Splish Splash”
Daughtry: “It’s Not Over”
***The Dave Clark Five** (2008): “Glad All Over”
Dave Matthews Band: “Don’t Drink the Water”

***Miles Davis** (2006): *Bitches Brew*
Spencer Davis Group: “Gimme Some Lovin’”
***Deep Purple** (2016): “Smoke on the Water”
***Def Leppard** (2019): “Photograph”
***The Dells** (2004): “Oh, What a Night”
***Depeche Mode** (2020): “Strange Love”
Destiny’s Child: “Survivor”
***Neil Diamond** (2011): “Cracklin’ Rosie”
***Bo Diddley** (1987): “Who Do You Love?
***Dion1 and the Belmonts** (1989): “A Teenager in Love”
Celine Dion: “Because You Loved Me”
***Dire Straits** (2018): “Money for Nothing”
DMX: “What’s My Name”
***Fats Domino** (1986): “Blueberry Hill”
***Donovan** (2012): “Mellow Yellow”
***The Doobie Brothers** (2020): “What a Fool Believes”
***The Doors** (1993): “Light My Fire”
Dr. Dre: “Nothin’ But a ‘G’ Thang”
***Dr. John** (2011): “Right Place, Wrong Time”
Drake: “Hotline Bling”
***The Drifters** (1988): “Save the Last Dance for Me”
***Duran Duran** (2022): “Hungry Like the Wolf”
***Bob Dylan** (1988): “Like a Rolling Stone”
***The Eagles** (1998): “Hotel California”
***Earth, Wind, and Fire** (2000): “Shining Star”
***Duane Eddy** (1994): “Rebel-Rouser”
Billie Eilish: “Bad Guy”
***Electric Light Orchestra** (2017): “Don’t Bring Me Down”
Missy Elliott: “Sock It 2 Me”

***Eminem** (2022): “The Real Slim Shady”
En Vogue: “Hold On”
***The Eurythmics** (2022): “Sweet Dreams (Are Made of This)”
Everclear: “Father Of Mine”
***The Everly Brothers** (1986): “Wake Up, Little Susie”
50 Cent (Curtis Jackson): *Get Rich or Die Tryin’*
The Five Satins: “In the Still of the Night”
Roberta Flack: “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face”
***The Flamingos** (2001): “I Only Have Eyes for You”
***Fleetwood Mac** (1998): *Rumours*
***The Foo Fighters** (2021): “I’ll Stick Around”
Foreigner: “Double Vision”
***The Four Seasons** (1990): “Sherry”
***The Four Tops** (1990): “I Can’t Help Myself (Sugar Pie, Honey Bunch)”
***Aretha Franklin** (1987): “Respect”
fun.: “We Are Young”
Nelly Furtado: “I’m Like a Bird”
***Peter Gabriel** (2014): “Shock the Monkey”
***Gamble (Kenny) and Huff (Leon)** (2008): “If You Don’t Know Me by Now”
***Marvin Gaye** (1987): “I Heard It Through the Grapevine”
***Genesis** (2010): “No Reply at All”
***The Go-Go’s** (2021): “We Got the Beat”
Goo Goo Dolls: “Iris”
Grand Funk Railroad: “We’re an American Band”
***Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five** (2007): “The Message”

***The Grateful Dead** (1994): “Uncle John’s Band”
***Al Green** (1995): “Let’s Stay Together”
***Green Day** (2015): “Boulevard of Broken Dreams”
The Guess Who: “American Woman”
***Guns N’ Roses** (2012): “Sweet Child o’ Mine”
***Buddy Guy** (2005): *A Man and His Blues*
***Bill Haley1 and His Comets** (1987): “Rock Around the Clock”
***Hall (Darryl) and Oates (John)** (2014): “Kiss on My List”
***George Harrison** (2004): “My Sweet Lord”
***Isaac Hayes** (2002): “Theme From ‘Shaft’”
***Heart** (2013): “Barracuda”
***Jimi Hendrix** (1992): “Purple Haze”
Lauryn Hill: “Doo-Wop (That Thing)”
***The Hollies** (2010): “Long Cool Woman (In a Black Dress)”
***Buddy Holly** (1986): “Peggy Sue”
***John Lee Hooker** (1991): “Boogie Chillen”
Hootie and the Blowfish: *Cracked Rear View*
***Whitney Houston** (2020): “I Will Always Love You”
***The Impressions** (1991): “For Your Precious Love”
Indigo Girls: “Closer to Fine”
INXS: “Need You Tonight”
***The Isley Brothers** (1992): “It’s Your Thing”
Ja Rule: *Venni, Vetti, Vecci*
***The Jackson Five** (1997): “ABC”
***Janet Jackson** (2019): *Rhythm Nation*
***Michael Jackson** (2001): *Thriller*
***Etta James** (1993): “At Last”
Tommy James and the Shondells: “Crimson and Clover”

Jane's Addiction: "Jane Says"
Jay and the Americans: "This Magic Moment"
***Jay Z** (2021): "99 Problems"
***Jefferson Airplane** (1996): "White Rabbit"
Jethro Tull: *Aqualung*
***Joan Jett and the Blackhearts** (2015): "I Love Rock 'n' Roll"
Jewel: "You Were Meant for Me"
***Billy Joel** (1999): "Piano Man"
***Elton John** (1994): "Candle in the Wind"
***Little Willie John** (1996): "Sleep"
Norah Jones: *Come Away With Me*
***Janis Joplin** (1995): "Me and Bobby McGee"
***Journey** (2017): "Don't Stop Believin'"
K.C. and the Sunshine Band: "Get Down Tonight"
R. Kelly: "I Can't Sleep Baby (If I)"
Alicia Keys: "Fallin'"
Kid Rock: "Cowboy"
***B. B. King** (1987): "The Thrill Is Gone"
***Carole King** (2021): *Tapestry*
***The Kinks** (1990): "You Really Got Me"
***Kiss** (2014): "Rock 'n' Roll All Night"
***Gladys Knight and the Pips** (1996): "Midnight Train to Georgia"
Korn: "Blind"
Lenny Kravitz: "Are You Gonna Go My Way?"
Lady Gaga: "Poker Face"
Kendrick Lamar: *DAMN*.
***Led Zeppelin** (1995): "Stairway to Heaven"
***Brenda Lee** (2002): "I'm Sorry"
John Legend: "Ordinary People"
***John Lennon** (1994): "Imagine"

***Jerry Lee Lewis** (1986): “Whole Lotta Shakin’ Going On”
Lil’ Kim: “No Matter What They Say”
Lil Nas X: “Old Town Road”
Lil Wayne: *Tha Block Is Hot*
Limp Bizkit: “Break Stuff”
Linkin Park: “One Step Closer”
Dua Lipa: “Levitating”
***Little Anthony and the Imperials** (2009): “Tears on My Pillow”
***Little Richard** (1986): “Tutti Frutti”
***Little Walter** (2008): “Juke”
Lizzo: “Truth Hurts”
LL Cool J: “Mama Said Knock You Out”
Jennifer Lopez: “Love Don’t Cost a Thing”
***Darlene Love** (2011): “He’s a Rebel”
***The Lovin’ Spoonful** (2000): “Summer in the City”
Ludacris: “Money Maker”
***Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers** (1993): “Why Do Fools Fall in Love?”
***Lynyrd Skynyrd** (2006): “Free Bird”
***Madonna** (2008): “Material Girl”
***The Mamas and the Papas** (1998): “Monday, Monday”
Marilyn Manson: “Beautiful People”
***Bob Marley** (1994): *Exodus*
Maroon 5: “Moves Like Jagger”
Bruno Mars: “Just the Way You Are”
***Martha and the Vandellas** (1995): “Dancin’ in the Streets”
The Marvelettes: “Please, Mr. Postman”

Matchbox 20: “Push”
John Mayer: “Daughters”
***Curtis Mayfield** (1999): “Superfly”
***Paul McCartney** (1999): “Band on the Run”
Don McLean: “American Pie”
***Clyde McPhatter** (1987): “A Lover’s Question”
Meat Loaf: “Paradise by the Dashboard Light”
Megan Thee Stallion: “Savage”
***John (Cougar) Mellencamp** (2008): “Jack and Diane”
Men at Work: “Who Can It Be Now?”
***Metallica** (2009): “Enter Sandman”
George Michael: “Faith”
***Steve Miller** (2016): “Take the Money and Run”
Nicki Minaj: *Pink Friday*
***Joni Mitchell** (1997): *Blue*
Moby: “Bodyrock”
Janelle Monáe: “Make Me Feel”
The Monkees: “I’m a Believer”
***Moody Blues** (2018): “Nights in White Satin”
***The Moonglows** (2000): “Blue Velvet”
Alanis Morissette: “Ironic”
***Van Morrison** (1993): “Brown-Eyed Girl”
Mötley Crüe: “Live Wire”
Motörhead: “Ace of Spades”
Jason Mraz: “I’m Yours”
Mumford & Sons: “Little Lion Man”
Nelly: *Country Grammar*
***Ricky Nelson** (1987): “Hello, Mary Lou”
***Stevie Nicks** (2019): “Edge of Seventeen”
***Nine Inch Nails** (2020): “Closer”
***Nirvana** (2014): *Nevermind*

No Doubt: *Rock Steady*
***The Notorious B.I.G.** (2020): “Mo Money Mo Problems”
NSYNC: “Bye, Bye, Bye”
Ted Nugent: “Stranglehold”
***N.W.A.** (2016): “Straight Outta Compton”
***The O’Jays** (2005): “Back Stabbers”
One Direction: “What Makes You Beautiful”
***Roy Orbison** (1987): “Oh, Pretty Woman”
Ozzy Osbourne: “Crazy Train”
OutKast: *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*
***Parliament/Funkadelic** (1997): “One Nation Under a Groove”
***Pearl Jam** (2017): *Ten*
***Carl Perkins** (1987): “Blue Suede Shoes”
Katy Perry: “Firework”
Peter, Paul, and Mary: “Leaving on a Jet Plane”
***Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers** (2002): “Refugee”
Liz Phair: *Exile in Guyville*
Phish: “Sample in a Jar”
***Wilson Pickett** (1991): “Land of 1,000 Dances”
Pink: *Missundaztood*
***Pink Floyd** (1996): *The Wall*
***Gene Pitney** (2002): “Only Love Can Break a Heart”
***The Platters** (1990): “The Great Pretender”
The Pointer Sisters: “I’m So Excited”
***The Police** (2003): “Every Breath You Take”
Iggy Pop: “Lust for Life”
***Elvis Presley** (1986): “Love Me Tender”
***The Pretenders** (2005): “Back on the Chain Gang”

***Lloyd Price** (1998): “Stagger Lee”
***Prince** (2004): “Purple Rain”
***Public Enemy** (2013): “Fight the Power”
Puff Daddy and the Family: *No Way Out*
***Queen** (2001): “Bohemian Rhapsody”
***Radiohead** (2019): *OK Computer*
Rage Against the Machine: “Bulls on Parade”
***Bonnie Raitt** (2000): “Something to Talk About”
***The Ramones** (2002): “I Wanna Be Sedated”
***Red Hot Chili Peppers** (2012): “Under the Bridge”
***Otis Redding** (1989): “(Sittin’ on) The Dock of the Bay”
***Jimmy Reed** (1991): “Ain’t That Loving You, Baby?”
***Lou Reed** (2015): “Walk on the Wild Side”
***R.E.M.** (2007): “Losing My Religion”
REO Speedwagon: “Can’t Fight This Feeling”
Busta Rhymes: “What’s It Gonna Be?”
***The Righteous Brothers** (2003): “You’ve Lost That Lovin’ Feelin’”
Rihanna: “Umbrella”
Johnny Rivers: “Poor Side of Town”
***Smokey Robinson1 and the Miracles** (1987): “Shop Around”
***The Rolling Stones** (1989): “Satisfaction”
***The Ronettes** (2007): “Be My Baby”
***Linda Ronstadt** (2014): “You’re No Good”
Diana Ross: “I’m Coming Out”
***Roxy Music** (2019): “Love Is the Drug”
***Todd Rundgren** (2021): “Hello It’s Me”
***Run-DMC** (2009)**:** “Raisin’ Hell”
***Rush** (2013): “Tom Sawyer”

Sade: “Smooth Operator”
Salt-N-Pepa: “Shoop”
***Sam and Dave** (1992): “Soul Man”
***Santana** (1998): “Black Magic Woman”
Seal: “Kiss From a Rose”
Neil Sedaka: “Breaking Up Is Hard to Do”
***Bob Seger** (2004): “Old Time Rock & Roll”
***Sex Pistols** (2006): “Anarchy in the UK”
Shakira: “Whenever, Wherever”
***Tupac Shakur** (2017): “How Do U Want It”
***Del Shannon** (1999): “Runaway”
Ed Sheeran: “Thinking Out Loud”
***The Shirelles** (1996): “Soldier Boy”
***Carly Simon** (2022): “You’re So Vain”
***Paul Simon** (2001): “50 Ways to Leave Your Lover”
***Simon and Garfunkel** (1990): “Bridge Over Troubled Water”
***Nina Simone** (2018): “Mississippi Goddamn”
***Percy Sledge** (2005): “When a Man Loves a Woman”
***Sly and the Family Stone** (1993): “Everyday People”
Smashing Pumpkins: “Today”
***Patti Smith** (2007): “Because the Night”
Sam Smith: “Stay With Me”
Will Smith: “Gettin’ Jiggy With It”
The Smiths: “This Charming Man”
Snoop Dogg (a.k.a. Snoop Lion, Snoopzilla): “Gin and Juice”
Sonic Youth: “Bull in the Heather”
Soundgarden: “Black Hole Sun”
Britney Spears: “Hit Me Baby One More Time”

Spice Girls: “Wannabe”
***Dusty Springfield** (1999): “I Only Want to Be With You”
***Bruce Springsteen** (1999): “Born to Run”
***Staple Singers** (1999): “I’ll Take You There”
***Steely Dan** (2001): “Rikki Don’t Lose That Number”
Gwen Stefani: “Hollaback Girl”
Steppenwolf: “Born to Be Wild”
***Cat Stevens** (2014): “Wild World”
***Rod Stewart** (1994): “Maggie Mae”
Sting: “If You Love Somebody, Set Them Free”
Stone Temple Pilots: “Plush”
***The Stooges** (2010): “I Wanna Be Your Dog”
Styx: “Come Sail Away”
The Sugar Hill Gang: “Rapper’s Delight”
***Donna Summer** (2013): “Bad Girls”
***The Supremes** (1988): “Stop! In the Name of Love”
Taylor Swift: “Shake It Off”
***Talking Heads** (2002): “Once in a Lifetime”
***James Taylor** (2001): “You’ve Got a Friend”
***The Temptations** (1989): “My Girl”
Robin Thicke: “Blurred Lines”
Three Dog Night: “Joy to the World”
Justin Timberlake: “SexyBack”
TLC: “Waterfalls”
***Traffic** (2004): *Traffic*
***T. Rex** (2020): “Bang a Gong (Get It On)”
***Big Joe Turner** (1987): “Shake, Rattle & Roll”
***Ike and Tina Turner** (1991): “Proud Mary”

***Tina Turner** (2021): “What’s Love Got to Do With It”
The Turtles: “Happy Together”
***U2** (2005): “With or Without You”
Usher: “You Make Me Wanna”
***Ritchie Valens** (2001): “La Bamba”
***Van Halen** (2007): “Running With the Devil”
***Stevie Ray Vaughan & Double Trouble** (2015): “Change It”
***The Velvet Underground** (1996): “Sweet Jane”
***The Ventures** (2008): “Walk, Don’t Run”
***Gene Vincent** (1998): “Be-Bop-A-Lula”
***Tom Waits** (2011): “Downtown Train”
The Wallflowers: “One Headlight”
Dionne Warwick: “I Say a Little Prayer”
***Muddy Waters** (1987): “I Can’t Be Satisfied”
Mary Wells: “My Guy”
Kanye West: “Gold Digger”
The White Stripes: “Seven Nation Army”
Whitesnake: “Here I Go Again”
***The Who** (1990): *Tommy*
Pharrell Williams: “Happy”
***Jackie Wilson** (1987): “That’s Why”
***Bill Withers** (2015): “Lean on Me”
***Bobby Womack** (2009): “Lookin’ for a Love”
***Stevie Wonder** (1989): “You Are the Sunshine of My Life”
Wu-Tang Clan: “Protect Ya Neck”
***The Yardbirds** (1992): “For Your Love”
***Yes** (2017): “Owner of a Lonely Heart”
***Neil Young** (1995): “Down by the River”

*__The Young Rascals/The Rascals__ (1997): “Good Lovin’”
*__Frank Zappa1/Mothers of Invention__ (1995): *Hot Rats*
*__The Zombies__ (2019): “She’s Not There”
*__ZZ Top__ (2004): “Legs”

(1) Only individual performer is in Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Entertainment Personalities of the Present

Living actors, musicians, dancers, singers, producers, directors, and radio-TV performers.

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Abdul, Paula	San Fernando, CA	6/19/1962
Abraham, F. Murray	Pittsburgh, PA	10/24/1939
Abrams, J(effrey) J(acob)	New York, NY	6/27/1966
Adams, Amy	Vicenza, Italy	8/20/1974
Adams, Bryan	Kingston, ON, Canada	11/5/1959
Adams, Yolanda	Houston, TX	8/27/1961
Adele	London, England, UK	5/5/1988
Adjani, Isabelle	Paris, France	6/27/1955
Ad-Rock	South Orange, NJ	10/31/1966
Aduba, Uzo	Boston, MA	2/10/1981
Affleck, Ben	Berkeley, CA	8/15/1972
Affleck, Casey	Falmouth, MA	8/12/1975

Aghdashloo, Shohreh	Tehran, Iran	5/11/1952
Aguilera, Christina	Staten Island, NY	12/18/1980
Ahmed, Riz	Wembley, Eng., UK	12/1/1982
Aiken, Clay	Raleigh, NC	11/30/1978
Aimée, Anouk	Paris, France	4/27/1932
Alba, Jessica	Pomona, CA	4/28/1981
Alberghetti, Anna Maria	Pesaro, Italy	5/15/1936
Albert, Marv	Brooklyn, NY	6/12/1941
Alda, Alan	New York, NY	1/28/1936
Alexander, Jane	Boston, MA	10/28/1939
Alexander, Jason	Newark, NJ	9/23/1959
Ali, Mahershala	Oakland, CA	2/16/1974
Allen, Debbie	Houston, TX	1/16/1950
Allen, Joan	Rochelle, IL	8/20/1956
Allen, Karen	Carrollton, IL	10/5/1951
Allen, Tim	Denver, CO	6/13/1953
Allen, Woody	Bronx, NY	12/1/1935
Alley, Kirstie	Wichita, KS	1/12/1951
Alpert, Herb	Los Angeles, CA	3/31/1935
Almodóvar, Pedro	Calzada de Calatrava, Spain	9/24/1949
Ambrose, Lauren	New Haven, CT	2/20/1978
Ames, Ed	Malden, MA	7/9/1927
Amos, John	Newark, NJ	12/27/1939
Amos, Tori	Newton, NC	8/22/1963
Anderson, Anthony	Los Angeles, CA	8/15/1970
Anderson, Gillian	Chicago, IL	8/9/1968

Anderson, Ian	Dunfermline, Scotland, UK	8/10/1947
Anderson, Loni	St. Paul, MN	8/5/1945
Anderson, Melissa Sue	Berkeley, CA	9/26/1962
Anderson, Pamela	Ladysmith, BC, Canada	7/1/1967
Anderson, Richard Dean	Minneapolis, MN	1/23/1950
Anderson, Wes	Houston, TX	5/1/1969
André 3000	Atlanta, GA	5/27/1975
Andress, Ursula	Bern, Switzerland	3/19/1936
Andrews, Julie	Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, UK	10/1/1935
Andrews, Naveen	London, England, UK	1/17/1969
Aniston, Jennifer	Sherman Oaks, CA	2/11/1969
Anka, Paul	Ottawa, ON, Canada	7/30/1941
Ann-Margret	Stockholm, Sweden	4/28/1941
Ansari, Aziz	Columbia, SC	2/23/1983
Anthony, Marc	New York, NY	9/16/1968
Apatow, Judd	Syosset, NY	12/6/1967
Apple, Fiona	New York, NY	9/13/1977
Applegate, Christina	Los Angeles, CA	11/25/1971
Archer, Anne	Los Angeles, CA	8/24/1947
Arkin, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/1956
Arkin, Alan	New York, NY	3/26/1934
Armisen, Fred	Hattiesburg, MS	12/4/1966

Arnaz, Desi, Jr.	Hollywood, CA	1/19/1953
Arnaz, Lucie	Hollywood, CA	7/17/1951
Arnett, Will	Toronto, ON, Canada	5/4/1970
Arnold, Tom	Ottumwa, IA	3/6/1959
Arquette, David	Winchester, VA	9/8/1971
Arquette, Patricia	Chicago, IL	4/8/1968
Arquette, Rosanna	New York, NY	8/10/1959
Ashanti (Douglas)	Glen Cove, NY	10/13/1980
Ashford, Annaleigh	Denver, CO	6/25/1985
Ashley, Elizabeth	Ocala, FL	8/30/1939
Assante, Armand	New York, NY	10/4/1949
Astin, John	Baltimore, MD	3/30/1930
Astin, Sean	Santa Monica, CA	2/25/1971
Atkins, Eileen	London, England, UK	6/16/1934
Atkinson, Rowan	Newcastle upon Tyne, Eng., UK	1/6/1955
Austin, Patti	New York, NY	8/10/1948
Avalon, Frankie	Philadelphia, PA	9/18/1940
Awkwafina	Stony Brook, NY	6/2/1988
Aykroyd, Dan	Ottawa, ON, Canada	7/1/1952
Azalea, Iggy	Sydney, NSW, Australia	6/7/1990
Azaria, Hank	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	4/25/1964
Babyface	Indianapolis, IN	4/10/1959
Baccarin, Morena	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/2/1979
Bacon, Kevin	Philadelphia, PA	7/8/1958

Bad Bunny	Almirante Sur, PR	3/10/1994
Badalucco, Michael	Brooklyn, NY	12/20/1954
Bader, Diedrich	Alexandria, VA	12/24/1966
Badu, Erykah	Dallas, TX	2/26/1971
Baez, Joan	Staten Island, NY	1/9/1941
Baio, Scott	Brooklyn, NY	9/22/1960
Baker, Anita	Toledo, OH	1/26/1958
Baker, Carroll	Johnstown, PA	5/28/1931
Baker, Diane	Hollywood, CA	2/25/1938
Baker, Joe Don	Groesbeck, TX	2/12/1936
Baker, Kathy	Midland, TX	6/8/1950
Baker, Simon	Launceston, Tas., Australia	7/30/1969
Bakula, Scott	St. Louis, MO	10/9/1954
Baldwin, Alec	Massapequa, NY	4/3/1958
Baldwin, Daniel	Massapequa, NY	10/5/1960
Baldwin, Stephen	Massapequa, NY	5/12/1966
Baldwin, William	Massapequa, NY	2/21/1963
Bale, Christian	Pembrokeshire, Wales, UK	1/30/1974
Balfe, Caitriona	Dublin, Ireland	10/4/1979
Ballas, Mark	Houston, TX	5/24/1986
Bana, Eric	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	8/9/1968
Banderas, Antonio	Málaga, Spain	8/10/1960
Banks, Elizabeth	Pittsfield, MA	2/10/1974
Banks, Jonathan	Washington, DC	1/31/1947
Banks, Tyra	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/1973
Baranski, Christine	Buffalo, NY	5/2/1952
Barbeau, Adrienne	Sacramento, CA	6/11/1945

Bardem, Javier	Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain	3/1/1969
Bardot, Brigitte	Paris, France	9/28/1934
Barker, Bob	Darrington, WA	12/12/1923
Barkin, Ellen	Bronx, NY	4/16/1955
Barrie, Barbara	Chicago, IL	5/23/1931
Barrino, Fantasia	High Point, NC	6/30/1984
Barrymore, Drew	Los Angeles, CA	2/22/1975
Bartoli, Cecilia	Rome, Italy	6/4/1966
Barton, Mischa	London, England, UK	1/24/1986
Baryshnikov, Mikhail	Riga, Latvia	1/28/1948
Basinger, Kim	Athens, GA	12/8/1953
Bass, Lance	Laurel, MS	5/4/1979
Bassett, Angela	New York, NY	8/16/1958
Bassey, Shirley	Cardiff, Wales, UK	1/8/1937
Bateman, Jason	Rye, NY	1/14/1969
Bateman, Justine	Rye, NY	2/19/1966
Bates, Kathy	Memphis, TN	6/28/1948
Batiste, Jon	New Orleans, LA	11/11/1986
Batt, Bryan	New Orleans, LA	3/1/1963
Battle, Kathleen	Portsmouth, OH	8/13/1948
Baxter, Meredith	South Pasadena, CA	6/21/1947
Bean, Sean	Sheffield, England, UK	4/17/1959
Beatty, Warren	Richmond, VA	3/30/1937
Beauvais, Garcelle	St. Marc, Haiti	11/26/1966
Beck	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/1970

Beck, Jeff	Wallington, Surrey, Eng., UK	6/24/1944
Beckham, Victoria	Hertfordshire, England, UK	4/17/1974
Beckinsale, Kate	London, England, UK	7/26/1973
Bedelia, Bonnie	New York, NY	3/25/1948
Bee, Samantha	Toronto, ON, Canada	10/25/1969
Begley, Ed, Jr.	Los Angeles, CA	9/16/1949
Behar, Joy	Brooklyn, NY	10/7/1942
Belafonte, Harry	New York, NY	3/1/1927
Bell, Kristen	Huntington Woods, MI	7/18/1980
Bello, Maria	Norristown, PA	4/18/1967
Belushi, Jim	Chicago, IL	6/15/1954
Belzer, Richard	Bridgeport, CT	8/4/1944
Benanti, Laura	Kinnelon, NJ	7/15/1979
Benatar, Pat	Brooklyn, NY	1/10/1953
Benedict, Dirk	Helena, MT	3/1/1945
Benigni, Roberto	Misericordia, Italy	10/27/1952
Bening, Annette	Topeka, KS	5/29/1958
Benjamin, Richard	New York, NY	5/22/1938
Bennett, Alan	Leeds, England, UK	5/9/1934
Bennett, Tony	Astoria, Queens, NY	8/3/1926
Benson, George	Pittsburgh, PA	3/22/1943
Benson, Robby	Dallas, TX	1/21/1956
Berenger, Tom	Chicago, IL	5/31/1950
Bergen, Candice	Beverly Hills, CA	5/9/1946

Bergeron, Tom	Haverhill, MA	5/6/1955
Bernard, Crystal	Garland, TX	9/30/1961
Bernhard, Sandra	Flint, MI	6/6/1955
Bernsen, Corbin	North Hollywood, CA	9/7/1954
Berry, Halle	Cleveland, OH	8/14/1966
Bertinelli, Valerie	Wilmington, DE	4/23/1960
Best, Eve	London, England, UK	7/31/1971
Bettany, Paul	London, England, UK	5/27/1971
Bialik, Mayim	San Diego, CA	12/12/1975
Bichir, Demián	Mexico City, Mexico	8/1/1963
Bieber, Justin	Stratford, ON, Canada	3/1/1994
Biel, Jessica	Ely, MN	3/3/1982
Big Boi	Savannah, GA	2/1/1975
Bigelow, Kathryn	San Carlos, CA	11/27/1951
Biggs, Jason	Pompton Plains, NJ	5/12/1978
Bilson, Rachel	Los Angeles, CA	8/25/1981
Binoche, Juliette	Paris, France	3/9/1964
Birch, Thora	Beverly Hills, CA	3/11/1982
Bisset, Jacqueline	Weybridge, England, UK	9/13/1944
Björk (Gudmundsdottir)	Reykjavik, Iceland	11/21/1965
Black, Clint	Long Branch, NJ	2/4/1962
Black, Jack	Santa Monica, CA	8/28/1969
Black, Lewis	Washington, DC	8/30/1948

Blades, Ruben	Panama City, Panama	7/16/1948
Blair, Linda	St. Louis, MO	1/22/1959
Blake, Robert	Nutley, NJ	9/18/1933
Blanchett, Cate	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/14/1969
Bledel, Alexis	Houston, TX	9/16/1981
Bledsoe, Tempestt	Chicago, IL	8/1/1973
Bleeth, Yasmine	New York, NY	6/14/1968
Blethyn, Brenda	Ramsgate, Kent, Eng., UK	2/20/1946
Blige, Mary J.	Bronx, NY	1/11/1971
Bloom, Claire	London, England, UK	2/15/1931
Bloom, Orlando	Canterbury, England, UK	1/13/1977
Bloom, Rachel	Manhattan Beach, CA	4/3/1987
Blunt, Emily	London, England, UK	2/23/1983
Blyth, Ann	Mt. Kisco, NY	8/16/1928
Bocelli, Andrea	Lajatico, Italy	9/22/1958
Bogosian, Eric	Woburn, MA	4/24/1953
Bolton, Michael	New Haven, CT	2/26/1953
Bomer, Matt	Spring, TX	10/11/1977
Bon Jovi, Jon	Sayreville, NJ	3/2/1962
Bonaduce, Danny	Broomall, PA	8/13/1959
Bonet, Lisa	San Francisco, CA	11/16/1967
Bonham Carter, Helena	London, England, UK	5/26/1966
Bonneville, Hugh	London, England,	11/10/1963

	UK	
Bono	Dublin, Ireland	5/10/1960
Boone, Debby	Hackensack, NJ	9/22/1956
Boone, Pat	Jacksonville, FL	6/1/1934
Boreanaz, David	Buffalo, NY	5/16/1969
Borstein, Alex	Chicago, IL	2/15/1971
Bostwick, Barry	San Mateo, CA	2/24/1945
Bosworth, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	1/2/1983
Bottoms, Timothy	Santa Barbara, CA	8/30/1951
Bow Wow	Columbus, OH	3/9/1987
Bowen, Julie	Baltimore, MD	3/3/1970
Boxleitner, Bruce	Elgin, IL	5/12/1950
Boy George	Bexleyheath, England, UK	6/14/1961
Boyle, Danny	Manchester, England, UK	10/20/1956
Boyle, Lara Flynn	Davenport, IA	3/24/1970
Boyle, Susan	Blackburn, Scotland, UK	4/1/1961
Bracco, Lorraine	Brooklyn, NY	10/2/1955
Brady, Wayne	Orlando, FL	6/2/1972
Braff, Zach	South Orange, NJ	4/6/1975
Branagh, Kenneth	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	12/10/1960
Brand, Russell	Grays, Essex, UK	6/4/1975
Brandauer, Klaus Maria	Steiermark, Austria	6/22/1944
Brandy (Norwood)	McComb, MS	2/11/1979
Bratt, Benjamin	San Francisco, CA	12/16/1963
Braugher, Andre	Chicago, IL	7/1/1962

Braxton, Toni	Severn, MD	10/7/1966
Bremner, Ewen	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	1/23/1972
Brendon, Nicholas	Los Angeles, CA	4/12/1971
Brenneman, Amy	Glastonbury, CT	6/22/1964
Bridges, Beau	Los Angeles, CA	12/9/1941
Bridges, Jeff	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/1949
Brightman, Sarah	Berkhamsted, England, UK	8/14/1960
Brinkley, Christie	Monroe, MI	2/2/1954
Britton, Connie	Boston, MA	3/6/1967
Broadbent, Jim	Lincolnshire, England, UK	5/24/1949
Broderick, Matthew	New York, NY	3/21/1962
Brody, Adam	San Diego, CA	12/15/1979
Brody, Adrien	New York, NY	4/14/1973
Brolin, James	Los Angeles, CA	7/18/1940
Brolin, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/12/1968
Brooks, Albert	Beverly Hills, CA	7/22/1947
Brooks, Garth	Tulsa, OK	2/7/1962
Brooks, James L.	North Bergen, NJ	5/9/1940
Brooks, Mel	Brooklyn, NY	6/28/1926
Brosnahan, Rachel	Milwaukee, WI	12/15/1990
Brosnan, Pierce	Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland	5/16/1953
Brown, Blair	Washington, DC	4/23/1946
Brown, Bobby	Roxbury, MA	2/5/1969
Brown, Bryan	Panania, NSW, Australia	6/23/1947
Brown, Chris	Tappahannock, VA	5/5/1989

Brown, Foxy	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/1979
Brown, Millie Bobby	Marbella, Spain	2/19/2004
Brown, Sterling K.	St. Louis, MO	4/5/1976
Browne, Jackson	Heidelberg, Germany	10/9/1948
Bruckheimer, Jerry	Detroit, MI	9/21/1943
Brunson, Quinta	Philadelphia, PA	12/21/1989
Bryan, Luke	Leesburg, GA	7/17/1976
Bryson, Peabo	Greenville, SC	4/13/1951
Bublé, Michael	Burnaby, BC, Canada	9/9/1975
Buckley, Betty	Big Spring, TX	7/3/1947
Buffett, Jimmy	Pascagoula, MS	12/25/1946
Bujold, Genevieve	Montréal, QC, Canada	7/1/1942
Bullock, Sandra	Arlington, VA	7/26/1964
Bumbry, Grace	St. Louis, MO	1/4/1937
Bündchen, Gisele	Horizontina, Brazil	7/20/1980
Burgess, Tituss	Athens, GA	2/21/1979
Burghoff, Gary	Bristol, CT	5/24/1943
Burke, Cheryl	San Francisco, CA	5/3/1984
Burke, Delta	Orlando, FL	7/30/1956
Burnett, Carol	San Antonio, TX	4/26/1933
Burns, Edward	Woodside, Queens, NY	1/29/1968

Name	**Birthplace**	**Birthdate**
Burns, Ken	New York, NY	7/29/1953
Burrell, Ty	Grants Pass, OR	8/22/1967
Burstyn, Ellen	Detroit, MI	12/7/1932

Burton, LeVar	Landstuhl, Germany	2/16/1957
Burton, Tim	Burbank, CA	8/25/1958
Buscemi, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	12/13/1957
Busey, Gary	Goose Creek, TX	6/29/1944
Busfield, Timothy	Lansing, MI	6/12/1957
Bush, Kate	Welling, England, UK	7/30/1958
Butler, Brett	Montgomery, AL	1/30/1958
Butler, Dan	Fort Wayne, IN	12/2/1954
Butler, Gerard	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	11/13/1969
Butz, Norbert Leo	St. Louis, MO	1/30/1967
Buzzi, Ruth	Westerly, RI	7/24/1936
Bynes, Amanda	Thousand Oaks, CA	4/3/1986
Byrne, David	Dumbarton, Scotland, UK	5/14/1952
Byrne, Gabriel	Dublin, Ireland	5/12/1950
Byrne, Rose	Sydney, NSW, Australia	7/24/1979
Cage, Nicolas	Long Beach, CA	1/7/1964
Cain, Dean	Mt. Clemens, MI	7/31/1966
Caine, Michael	London, England, UK	3/14/1933
Callies, Sarah Wayne	LaGrange, IL	6/1/1977
Callow, Simon	London, England, UK	6/15/1949
Cameron, James	Kapuskasing, ON, Canada	8/16/1954
Cameron, Kirk	Panorama City, CA	10/12/1970

Campbell, Bruce	Royal Oak, MI	6/22/1958
Campbell, Naomi	South London, Eng., UK	5/22/1970
Campbell, Neve	Guelph, ON, Canada	10/3/1973
Campion, Jane	Waikanae, New Zealand	4/30/1954
Cannavale, Bobby	Union City, NJ	5/3/1971
Cannon, Dyan	Tacoma, WA	1/4/1937
Cannon, Nick	San Diego, CA	10/8/1980
Caplan, Lizzy	Los Angeles, CA	6/30/1982
Capshaw, Kate	Ft. Worth, TX	11/3/1953
Cara, Irene	New York, NY	3/18/1959
Cardellini, Linda	Redwood City, CA	6/25/1975
Cardi B	New York, NY	10/11/1992
Cardinale, Claudia	Tunis, Tunisia	4/15/1938
Carell, Steve	Concord, MA	8/16/1962
Carey, Drew	Cleveland, OH	5/23/1958
Carey, Mariah	Huntington, NY	3/27/1970
Cariou, Len	St. Boniface, MB, Canada	9/30/1939
Carlile, Brandi	Ravensdale, WA	6/1/1981
Carlton, Vanessa	Milford, PA	8/16/1980
Carmen, Eric	Cleveland, OH	8/11/1949
Caron, Leslie	Boulogne, France	7/1/1931
Carpenter, John	Carthage, NY	1/16/1948
Carpenter, Mary Chapin	Princeton, NJ	2/21/1958
Carr, Vikki	El Paso, TX	7/19/1941
Carreras, Jose	Barcelona, Spain	12/5/1946

Carrere, Tia	Honolulu, HI	1/2/1967
Carrey, Jim	Newmarket, ON, Canada	1/17/1962
Carter, Jim	Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, UK	8/19/1948
Carter, Lynda	Phoenix, AZ	7/24/1951
Carter, Nick	Jamestown, NY	1/28/1980
Carter, Ron	Ferndale, MI	5/4/1937
Cartwright, Nancy	Kettering, OH	10/25/1957
Caruso, David	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	1/17/1956
Carvey, Dana	Missoula, MT	6/2/1955
Cash, Rosanne	Memphis, TN	5/24/1955
Castellaneta, Dan	Chicago, IL	10/29/1957
Castle-Hughes, Keisha	Donnybrook, WA, Australia	3/24/1990
Cates, Phoebe	New York, NY	7/16/1963
Cattrall, Kim	Liverpool, England, UK	8/21/1956
Cavanagh, Tom	Ottawa, ON, Canada	10/26/1963
Cavett, Dick	Gibbon, NE	11/19/1936
Caviezel, Jim	Mount Vernon, WA	9/26/1968
Cavill, Henry	Jersey, Channel Isls., UK	5/5/1983
Cedric the Entertainer	Jefferson City, MO	4/24/1964
Cera, Michael	Brampton, ON, Canada	6/7/1988
Chalamet,	New York, NY	12/27/1995

Timothée		
Chalke, Sarah	Ottawa, ON, Canada	8/27/1976
Chamberlain, Richard	Beverly Hills, CA	3/31/1934
Chambers, Justin	Springfield, OH	7/11/1970
Chan, Jackie	Hong Kong	4/7/1954
Chance the Rapper	Chicago, IL	4/16/1993
Chandler, Kyle	Buffalo, NY	9/17/1965
Channing, Stockard	New York, NY	2/13/1944
Chaplin, Geraldine	Santa Monica, CA	7/31/1944
Chapman, Tracy	Cleveland, OH	3/30/1964
Chappelle, Dave	Washington, DC	8/24/1973
Charles, Josh	Baltimore, MD	9/15/1971
Charo	Murcia, Spain	1/15/1951?
Chase, Chevy	New York, NY	10/8/1943
Chasez, JC (Joshua)	Washington, DC	8/8/1976
Chastain, Jessica	Sacramento, CA	3/29/1977
Cheadle, Don	Kansas City, MO	11/29/1964
Checker, Chubby	Spring Gulley, SC	10/3/1941
Chen, Julie	New York, NY	1/6/1970
Chenoweth, Kristin	Broken Arrow, OK	7/24/1968
Cher	El Centro, CA	5/20/1946
Chesney, Kenny	Lutrelle, TN	3/26/1968
Chianese, Dominic	Bronx, NY	2/24/1931
Chiklis, Michael	Lowell, MA	8/30/1963
Chlumsky, Anna	Chicago, IL	12/3/1980
Chmerkovskiy, Maksim	Odessa, Ukraine	1/17/1980

Cho, Margaret	San Francisco, CA	12/5/1968
Chong, Thomas	Edmonton, AB, Canada	5/24/1938
Chopra, Priyanka	Jamshedpur, India	7/18/1982
Chow Yun-Fat	Lamma Island, Hong Kong	5/18/1955
Christensen, Hayden	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/19/1981
Christie, Julie	Chukua, Assam, India	4/14/1940
Chuck D	Roosevelt, NY	8/1/1960
Church, Charlotte	Llandaff, Cardiff, Wales, UK	2/21/1986
Church, Thomas Haden	El Paso, TX	6/17/1960
Clapton, Eric	Ripley, Surrey, Eng., UK	3/30/1945
Clark, Petula	Epson, Surrey, Eng., UK	11/15/1932
Clarke, Emilia	London, Eng., UK	10/23/1986
Clarkson, Kelly	Burleson, TX	4/24/1982
Clarkson, Patricia	New Orleans, LA	12/29/1959
Clay, Andrew Dice	Brooklyn, NY	9/29/1957
Cleese, John	Weston-super-Mare, Eng., UK	10/27/1939
Clooney, George	Lexington, KY	5/6/1961
Close, Glenn	Greenwich, CT	3/19/1947
Coen, Ethan	St. Louis Park, MN	9/21/1957
Coen, Joel	St. Louis Park, MN	11/29/1954
Cohen, Andy	St. Louis, MO	6/2/1968
Cohen, Sacha	London, England,	10/13/1971

Baron	UK	
Colbert, Stephen	Washington, DC	5/13/1964
Cole, Gary	Park Ridge, IL	9/20/1956
Coleman, Dabney	Austin, TX	1/3/1932
Colfer, Chris	Fresno, CA	5/27/1990
Collette, Toni	Blacktown, NSW, Australia	11/1/1972
Collins, Joan	London, England, UK	5/23/1933
Collins, Judy	Seattle, WA	5/1/1939
Collins, Pauline	Exmouth, England, UK	9/3/1940
Collins, Phil	London, England, UK	1/30/1951
Collins, Stephen	Des Moines, IA	10/1/1947
Colman, Olivia	Norfolk, Eng., UK	1/30/1974
Columbus, Chris	Spangler, PA	9/10/1958
Colvin, Shawn	Vermillion, SD	1/10/1956
Combs, Sean	New York, NY	11/4/1969
Comer, Jodie	Liverpool, Eng., UK	3/11/1993
Connelly, Jennifer	Round Top, NY	12/12/1970
Connick, Harry, Jr.	New Orleans, LA	9/11/1967
Connolly, Kevin	Patchogue, NY	3/5/1974
Conroy, Frances	Monroe, GA	11/13/1953
Conti, Tom	Paisley, Scotland, UK	11/22/1941
Coogler, Ryan	Oakland, CA	5/23/1986
Coolidge, Jennifer	Brookline, MA	8/28/1961
Coolidge, Rita	Nashville, TN	5/1/1945
Coon, Carrie	Copley, OH	1/24/1981

Cooper, Alice	Detroit, MI	2/4/1948
Cooper, Bradley	Philadelphia, PA	1/5/1975
Cooper, Chris	Kansas City, MO	7/9/1951
Copeland, Misty	Kansas City, MO	9/10/1982
Copperfield, David	Metuchen, NJ	9/16/1956
Coppola, Francis Ford	Detroit, MI	4/7/1939
Coppola, Sofia	New York, NY	5/14/1971
Corbett, John	Wheeling, WV	5/9/1961
Corbin, Barry	Lamesa, TX	10/16/1940
Corden, James	Hillingdon, England, UK	8/22/1978
Corgan, Billy	Elk Grove, IL	3/17/1967
Corwin, Jeff	Norwell, MA	7/11/1967
Cosby, Bill	Philadelphia, PA	7/12/1937
Cosgrove, Miranda	Los Angeles, CA	5/14/1993
Costas, Bob	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/22/1952
Costello, Elvis	London, England, UK	8/25/1954
Costner, Kevin	Compton, CA	1/18/1955
Cotillard, Marion	Paris, France	9/30/1975
Cowell, Simon	London, England, UK	10/7/1959
Cox, Brian	Dundee, Scotland, UK	6/1/1946
Cox, Courteney	Birmingham, AL	6/15/1964
Cox, Laverne	Mobile, AL	5/29/1972
Cox, Ronny	Cloudcroft, NM	7/23/1938
Coyote, Peter	New York, NY	10/10/1941

Craig, Daniel	Chester, England, UK	3/2/1968
Cranston, Bryan	San Fernando Valley, CA	3/7/1956
Crawford, Cindy	DeKalb, IL	2/20/1966
Crawford, Michael	Salisbury, England, UK	1/19/1942
Criss, Darren	San Francisco, CA	2/5/1987
Cromwell, James	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/1940
Crosby, David	Los Angeles, CA	8/14/1941
Cross, Marcia	Marlborough, MA	3/25/1962
Crow, Sheryl	Kennett, MO	2/11/1962
Crowe, Cameron	Palm Springs, CA	7/13/1957
Crowe, Russell	Wellington, New Zealand	4/7/1964
Crudup, Billy	Manhasset, NY	7/8/1948
Cruise, Tom	Syracuse, NY	7/3/1962
Cruz, Penelope	Madrid, Spain	4/28/1974
Cryer, Jon	New York, NY	4/16/1965
Crystal, Billy	Long Beach, NY	3/14/1948
Cuarón, Alfonso	Mexico City, Mexico	11/28/1961
Culkin, Kieran	New York, NY	9/30/1982
Culkin, Macaulay	New York, NY	8/26/1980
Cullum, John	Knoxville, TN	3/2/1930
Cumberbatch, Benedict	London, England, UK	7/19/1976
Cumming, Alan	Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, UK	1/27/1965
Cuoco, Kaley	Camarillo, CA	11/30/1985

Curry, Tim	Grappenhall, Cheshire, England, UK	4/19/1946
Curtin, Jane	Cambridge, MA	9/6/1947
Curtis, Jamie Lee	Los Angeles, CA	11/22/1958
Cusack, Joan	New York, NY	10/11/1962
Cusack, John	Evanston, IL	6/28/1966
Cyrus, Billy Ray	Flatwoods, KY	8/25/1961
Cyrus, Miley	Nashville, TN	11/23/1992
Dafoe, Willem	Appleton, WI	7/22/1955
Dale, Jim	Rothwell, England, UK	8/15/1935
Dalton, Timothy	Colwyn Bay, Wales, UK	3/21/1946
Daltrey, Roger	London, England, UK	3/1/1944
Daly, Carson	Santa Monica, CA	6/22/1973
Daly, Timothy	New York, NY	3/1/1956
Daly, Tyne	Madison, WI	2/21/1946
Damon, Matt	Cambridge, MA	10/8/1970
Dane, Eric	San Francisco, CA	11/9/1972
Danes, Claire	New York, NY	4/12/1979
D’Angelo	Richmond, VA	2/11/1974
D’Angelo, Beverly	Columbus, OH	11/15/1954
Daniels, Anthony	Salisbury, England, UK	2/21/1946
Daniels, Jeff	Athens, GA	2/19/1955
Daniels, Lee	Philadelphia, PA	12/24/1959
Daniels, William	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1927
Danner, Blythe	Rosemont, PA	2/3/1943

Danson, Ted	San Diego, CA	12/29/1947
Danza, Tony	Brooklyn, NY	4/21/1951
Darby, Kim	Hollywood, CA	7/8/1948
Daughtry, Chris	Roanoke Rapids, NC	12/26/1979
David, Larry	Brooklyn, NY	7/2/1947
Davidson, John	Pittsburgh, PA	12/13/1941
Davidson, Pete	Staten Island, NY	11/16/1993
Davis, Clifton	Chicago, IL	10/4/1945
Davis, Geena	Wareham, MA	1/21/1956
Davis, Hope	Englewood, NJ	3/23/1964
Davis, Judy	Perth, WA, Australia	4/23/1955
Davis, Kristin	Boulder, CO	2/24/1965
Davis, Viola	Saint Matthews, SC	8/11/1965
Dawber, Pam	Farmington Hills, MI	10/18/1951
Dawson, Rosario	New York, NY	5/9/1979
Day, Andra	Edmonds, WA	12/30/1984
Day-Lewis, Daniel	London, England, UK	4/29/1957
de Armas, Ana	Havana, Cuba	4/30/1988
De Mornay, Rebecca	Santa Rosa, CA	8/29/1962
De Niro, Robert	New York, NY	8/17/1943
De Rossi, Portia	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	1/31/1973
DeBose, Ariana	New Hanover, NC	1/25/1991
DeGeneres, Ellen	Metairie, LA	1/26/1958
DeGraw, Gavin	Middletown, NY	2/4/1977

Del Toro, Benicio	Santurce, Puerto Rico	2/19/1967
Del Toro, Guillermo	Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico	10/9/1964
Delaney, Kim	Philadelphia, PA	11/29/1961
Delany, Dana	New York, NY	3/13/1956
Delon, Alain	Sceaux, France	11/8/1935
Dempsey, Patrick	Lewiston, ME	1/13/1966
Dench, Judi	York, England, UK	12/9/1934
Deneuve, Catherine	Paris, France	10/22/1943
DePalma, Brian	Newark, NJ	9/11/1940
Depardieu, Gerard	Chateauroux, France	12/27/1948
Depp, Johnny	Owensboro, KY	6/9/1963
Derek, Bo	Long Beach, CA	11/20/1956
Dern, Bruce	Winnetka, IL	6/4/1936
Dern, Laura	Santa Monica, CA	2/10/1967
Deschanel, Zooey	Los Angeles, CA	1/17/1980
Devine, Loretta	Houston, TX	8/21/1949
DeVito, Danny	Neptune, NJ	11/17/1944
DeWitt, Joyce	Wheeling, WV	4/23/1949
Dey, Susan	Pekin, IL	12/10/1952
Diamond, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	1/24/1941
Diaz, Cameron	San Diego, CA	8/30/1972
Diaz, Guillermo	New Jersey	3/22/1975
Diaz, Justino	San Juan, PR	1/29/1940
DiCaprio, Leonardo	Hollywood, CA	11/11/1974
Dick, Andy	Charleston, SC	12/21/1965
Dickens, Kim	Huntsville, AL	6/18/1965

Dickinson, Angie	Kulm, ND	9/30/1931
Diesel, Vin	New York, NY	7/18/1967
Diggs, Daveed	Oakland, CA	1/24/1982
Diggs, Taye	Newark, NJ	1/2/1972
Dillahunt, Garret	Castro Valley, CA	11/24/1964
Dillon, Kevin	Mamaroneck, NY	8/19/1965
Dillon, Matt	New Rochelle, NY	2/18/1964
Dinklage, Peter	Morristown, NJ	6/11/1969

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Dion (DiMucci)	Bronx, NY	7/18/1939
Dion, Celine	Charlemagne, QC, Canada	3/30/1968
Djalili, Omid	London, England, UK	9/30/1965
Dobrev, Nina	Sofia, Bulgaria	1/9/1989
Dockery, Michelle	Barking, Essex, Eng., UK	12/15/1981
Doherty, Shannen	Memphis, TN	4/12/1971
Dolenz, Micky	Los Angeles, CA	3/8/1945
Domingo, Colman	Philadelphia, PA	11/28/1969
Domingo, Placido	Madrid, Spain	1/21/1941
Donahue, Phil	Cleveland, OH	12/21/1935
D'Onofrio, Vincent	Brooklyn, NY	6/30/1959
Donovan (Leitch)	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	5/10/1946
Donovan, Tate	New York, NY	9/25/1963
Dorn, Michael	Luling, TX	12/9/1952
Douglas, Michael	New Brunswick, NJ	9/25/1944
Dourdan, Gary	Philadelphia, PA	12/11/1966
Dovolani, Tony	Pristina, Kosovo	7/17/1973
Dowd, Ann	Holyoke, MA	1/30/1956
Down, Lesley-Anne	London, England, UK	3/17/1954
Downey, Robert, Jr.	New York, NY	4/4/1965
Downey, Roma	Derry, N. Ireland, UK	5/6/1960
Drake	Toronto, ON, Canada	10/24/1986

Drescher, Fran	Flushing, Queens, NY	9/30/1957
Dreyfuss, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	10/29/1947
Driver, Adam	San Bernardino, CA	11/19/1983
Driver, Minnie	London, England, UK	1/31/1970
Duchovny, David	New York, NY	8/7/1960
Duff, Hilary	Houston, TX	9/28/1987
Duffy (Aimee Anne)	Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales, UK	6/23/1984
Duffy, Julia	Minneapolis, MN	6/27/1951
Duffy, Patrick	Townsend, MT	3/17/1949
Duhamel, Josh	Minot, ND	11/14/1972
Dujardin, Jean	Rueil-Malmaison, France	6/19/1972
Dullea, Keir	Cleveland, OH	5/30/1936
Dunaway, Faye	Bascom, FL	1/14/1941
Duncan, Lindsay	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	11/7/1950
Duncan, Sandy	Henderson, TX	2/20/1946
Dunham, Lena	New York, NY	5/13/1986
Dunne, Griffin	New York, NY	6/8/1955
Dunst, Kirsten	Point Pleasant, NJ	4/30/1982
Dussault, Nancy	Pensacola, FL	6/30/1936
Dutton, Charles S.	Baltimore, MD	1/30/1951
Duvall, Robert	San Diego, CA	1/5/1931
Duvall, Shelley	Houston, TX	7/7/1949
DuVernay, Ava	Los Angeles, CA	8/24/1972
Dylan, Bob	Duluth, MN	5/24/1941

Dylan, Jakob	New York, NY	12/9/1969
Dzundza, George	Rosenheim, Germany	7/19/1945
Eads, George	Fort Worth, TX	3/1/1967
Easton, Sheena	Bellshill, Scotland, UK	4/27/1959
Eastwood, Clint	San Francisco, CA	5/31/1930
Ebersole, Christine	Chicago, IL	2/21/1953
Eckhart, Aaron	Cupertino, CA	3/12/1968
Eden, Barbara	Tucson, AZ	8/23/1931
Edwards, Anthony	Santa Barbara, CA	7/19/1962
Efron, Zac	San Luis Obispo, CA	10/18/1987
Egerton, Taron	Birkenhead, England, UK	11/10/1989
Eggold, Ryan	Lakewood, CA	8/10/1984
Ehle, Jennifer	Winston-Salem, NC	12/29/1969
Eichner, Billy	New York, NY	9/18/1978
Eikenberry, Jill	New Haven, CT	1/21/1947
Eilish, Billie	Los Angeles, CA	12/18/2001
Eisenberg, Jesse	Bayside, NY	10/5/1983
Ejiofor, Chiwetel	London, England, UK	7/10/1974
Ekland, Britt	Stockholm, Sweden	10/6/1942
Elba, Idris	London, England, UK	9/6/1972
Electra, Carmen	Cincinnati, OH	4/20/1972
Elfman, Jenna	Los Angeles, CA	9/30/1971
Elgort, Ansel	New York, NY	3/14/1994
Elizondo, Hector	New York, NY	12/22/1936

Elliott, Chris	New York, NY	5/31/1960
Elliott, Missy	Portsmouth, VA	7/1/1971
Elliott, Sam	Sacramento, CA	8/9/1944
Elvira	Manhattan, KS	9/17/1951
Emerson, Michael	Cedar Rapids, IA	9/7/1954
Eminem	St. Joseph, MO	10/17/1972
Englund, Robert	Glendale, CA	6/6/1949
Enya	Gweedore, Ireland	5/17/1961
Epps, Omar	Brooklyn, NY	7/23/1973
Erivo, Cynthia	London, England, UK.	1/8/1987
Esposito, Giancarlo	Copenhagen, Den.	4/26/1958
Estefan, Gloria	Havana, Cuba	9/1/1957
Estevez, Emilio	New York, NY	5/12/1962
Estrada, Erik	New York, NY	3/16/1949
Etheridge, Melissa	Leavenworth, KS	5/29/1961
Evans, Chris	Framingham, MA	6/13/1981
Evans, Linda	Hartford, CT	11/18/1942
Evans, Luke	Pontypool, Wales, UK	4/15/1979
Everett, Rupert	Norfolk, England, UK	5/29/1959
Evigan, Greg	South Amboy, NJ	10/14/1953
Fabares, Shelley	Santa Monica, CA	1/19/1944
Fabian	Philadelphia, PA	2/6/1943
Fabio (Lanzoni)	Milan, Italy	3/15/1959
Fabolous	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/1977
Facinelli, Peter	Queens, NY	11/26/1973
Fairchild, Morgan	Dallas, TX	2/3/1950

Faison, Donald	New York, NY	6/22/1974
Falana, Lola	Philadelphia, PA	9/11/1942
Falco, Edie	Brooklyn, NY	7/5/1963
Fallon, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	9/19/1974
Fanning, Dakota	Conyers, GA	2/23/1994
Fanning, Elle	Conyers, GA	4/9/1998
Fargo, Donna	Mt. Airy, NC	11/10/1949
Faris, Anna	Baltimore, MD	11/29/1976
Farmiga, Vera	Clifton, NJ	8/6/1973
Farr, Jamie	Toledo, OH	7/1/1934
Farrell, Colin	Dublin, Ireland	5/31/1976
Farrell, Mike	St. Paul, MN	2/6/1939
Farrell, Perry	Bayside, Queens, NY	3/29/1959
Farrell, Suzanne	Cincinnati, OH	8/16/1945
Farrelly, Bobby	Cumberland, RI	6/17/1958
Farrelly, Peter	Phoenixville, PA	12/17/1956
Farrow, Mia	Los Angeles, CA	2/9/1945
Fassbender, Michael	Heidelberg, Germany	4/2/1977
Fatone, Joey	Brooklyn, NY	1/28/1977
Feinstein, Michael	Columbus, OH	9/7/1956
Feldman, Corey	Los Angeles, CA	7/16/1971
Feldon, Barbara	Bethel Park, PA	3/12/1933
Feldshuh, Tovah	New York, NY	12/27/1952
Feliciano, Jose	Lares, Puerto Rico	9/10/1945
Fenn, Sherilyn	Detroit, MI	2/1/1965
Fergie	Hacienda Heights, CA	3/27/1975
Ferguson, Craig	Glasgow, Scotland,	5/17/1962

	UK	
Ferguson, Jesse Tyler	Missoula, MT	10/22/1975
Ferrara, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	11/29/1979
Ferrell, Conchata	Charleston, WV	3/28/1943
Ferrell, Will	Irvine, CA	7/16/1967
Ferrera, America	Los Angeles, CA	4/18/1984
Feuerstein, Mark	New York, NY	6/8/1971
Fey, Tina	Upper Darby, PA	5/18/1970
Field, Sally	Pasadena, CA	11/6/1946
Fiennes, Joseph	Salisbury, England, UK	5/27/1970
Fiennes, Ralph	Suffolk, England, UK	12/22/1962
Fierstein, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	6/6/1954
50 Cent	Jamaica, Queens, NY	7/6/1976
Fillion, Nathan	Edmonton, AB, Canada	3/27/1971
Fincher, David	Denver, CO	8/28/1962
Firth, Colin	Grayshott, England, UK	9/10/1960
Firth, Peter	Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng., UK	10/27/1953
Fischer, Jenna	Ft. Wayne, IN	3/7/1974
Fishburne, Laurence	Augusta, GA	7/30/1961
Flack, Roberta	Black Mountain, NC	2/10/1939
Flanagan, Fionnula	Dublin, Ireland	12/10/1941

Flavor Flav	Roosevelt, NY	3/16/1959
Fleetwood, Mick	Redruth, Cornwall, Eng., UK	6/24/1942
Fleming, Renée	Indiana, PA	2/14/1959
Flockhart, Calista	Freeport, IL	11/11/1964
Florek, Dann	Flat Rock, MI	5/1/1950
Fogerty, John	Berkeley, CA	5/28/1945
Foley, Dave	Etobicoke, ON, Canada	1/4/1963
Foley, Scott	Kansas City, KS	7/15/1972
Fonda, Bridget	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/1964
Fonda, Jane	New York, NY	12/21/1937
Ford, Faith	Alexandria, LA	9/14/1964
Ford, Harrison	Chicago, IL	7/13/1942
Forte, Will	Alameda Co., CA	6/17/1970
Foster, Jodie	Los Angeles, CA	11/19/1962
Foster, Sutton	Statesboro, GA	3/18/1975
Fox, Jorja	New York, NY	7/7/1968
Fox, Matthew	Abington, PA	7/14/1966
Fox, Megan	Rockwood, TN	5/16/1986
Fox, Michael J.	Edmonton, AB, Canada	6/9/1961
Fox, Vivica A.	South Bend, IN	7/30/1964
Foxworth, Robert	Houston, TX	11/1/1941
Foxworthy, Jeff	Atlanta, GA	9/6/1958
Foxx, Jamie	Terrell, TX	12/13/1967
Foy, Claire	Stockport, England, UK	4/16/1984
Frampton, Peter	Kent, England, UK	4/22/1950
Francis, Connie	Newark, NJ	12/12/1938

Franco, Dave	Palo Alto, CA	6/12/1985
Franco, James	Palo Alto, CA	4/19/1978
Franken, Al	New York, NY	5/21/1951
Franz, Dennis	Maywood, IL	10/28/1944
Fraser, Brendan	Indianapolis, IN	12/3/1968
Freeman, Martin	Aldershot, Hampshire, Eng., UK	9/8/1971
Freeman, Morgan	Memphis, TN	6/1/1937
French, Dawn	Holyhead, Wales, UK	10/11/1957
Fricker, Brenda	Dublin, Ireland	2/17/1945
Friedkin, William	Chicago, IL	8/29/1939
Froggatt, Joanne	Littlebeck, North Yorkshire, England, UK	8/21/1980
Fry, Stephen	London, England, UK	8/24/1957
Fuentes, Daisy	Havana, Cuba	11/17/1966
Fuller, Robert	Troy, NY	7/29/1933
Furlong, Edward	Pasadena, CA	8/2/1977
Furtado, Nelly	Victoria, BC, Canada	12/2/1978
Gabriel, Peter	Surrey, England, UK	2/13/1950
Gaines, Boyd	Atlanta, GA	5/11/1953
Galecki, Johnny	Bree, Belgium	4/30/1975
Galifianakis, Zach	Wilkesboro, NC	10/1/1969
Gallagher, Peter	Armonk, NY	8/19/1955
Gallo, Vincent	Buffalo, NY	4/11/1961
Galway, James	Belfast, N. Ireland,	12/8/1939

	UK	
Garber, Victor	London, ON, Canada	3/16/1949
Garcia, Andy	Havana, Cuba	4/12/1956
Garfield, Andrew	Los Angeles, CA	8/20/1983
Garfunkel, Art	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	11/5/1941
Garlin, Jeff	Chicago, IL	6/5/1962
Garner, Jennifer	Houston, TX	4/17/1972
Garner, Julia	Bronx, NY	2/1/1994
Garofalo, Janeane	Newton, NJ	9/28/1964
Garr, Teri	Lakewood, OH	12/11/1944
Garrett, Brad	Woodland Hills, CA	4/14/1960
Garth, Jennie	Urbana, IL	4/3/1972
Gatlin, Larry	Seminole, TX	5/2/1948
Gayle, Crystal	Paintsville, KY	1/9/1951
Gaynor, Mitzi	Chicago, IL	9/4/1931
Geary, Anthony	Coalville, UT	5/29/1947
Gellar, Sarah Michelle	New York, NY	4/14/1977
Gere, Richard	Philadelphia, PA	8/31/1949
Gervais, Ricky	Reading, England, UK	6/25/1961
Gerwig, Greta	Sacramento, CA	8/4/1983
Giamatti, Paul	New Haven, CT	6/6/1967
Giannini, Giancarlo	La Spezia, Italy	8/1/1942
Gibb, Barry	Isle of Man, England, UK	9/1/1946
Gibbons, Leeza	Hartsville, SC	3/26/1957
Gibbs, Marla	Chicago, IL	6/14/1931

Gibson, Debbie	Brooklyn, NY	8/31/1970
Gibson, Mel	Peekskill, NY	1/3/1956
Gibson, Thomas	Charleston, SC	7/3/1962
Gifford, Kathie Lee	Neuilly-sur-Seine, France	8/16/1953
Gilbert, Melissa	Los Angeles, CA	5/8/1964
Gilbert, Sara	Santa Monica, CA	1/29/1975
Gilberto, Astrud	Salvador, Brazil	3/30/1940
Gill, Vince	Norman, OK	4/12/1957
Gillette, Anita	Baltimore, MD	8/16/1936
Gilliam, Terry	Minneapolis, MN	11/22/1940
Gilmour, David	Cambridge, England, UK	3/6/1946
Gilpin, Peri	Waco, TX	5/27/1961
Givens, Robin	New York, NY	11/27/1964
Glaser, Paul Michael	Cambridge, MA	3/25/1943
Gleeson, Brendan	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	3/29/1955?
Glenn, Scott	Pittsburgh, PA	1/26/1941
Gless, Sharon	Los Angeles, CA	5/31/1943
Glover, Crispin	New York, NY	4/20/1964
Glover, Danny	San Francisco, CA	7/22/1947
Glover, Donald	Edwards Air Force Base, CA	9/25/1983
Glover, Julian	London, England, UK	3/27/1935
Glover, Savion	Newark, NJ	11/19/1973
Goldberg, Whoopi	New York, NY	11/13/1955
Goldblum, Jeff	Pittsburgh, PA	10/22/1952

Goldthwait, Bobcat	Syracuse, NY	5/26/1962
Goldwyn, Tony	Los Angeles, CA	5/20/1960
Gomez, Selena	Grand Prairie, TX	7/22/1992
Gooding, Cuba, Jr.	Bronx, NY	1/2/1968
Goodman, John	Affton, MO	6/20/1952
Goodman, Len	London, England, UK	4/25/1944
Gordon-Levitt, Joseph	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/1981
Gosling, Ryan	London, ON, Canada	11/12/1980
Gosselaar, Mark-Paul	Panorama City, CA	3/1/1974
Gossett, Louis, Jr.	Brooklyn, NY	5/27/1936
Gould, Elliott	Brooklyn, NY	8/29/1938
Grace, Topher	New York, NY	7/12/1978
Graham, Heather	Milwaukee, WI	1/29/1970
Graham, Lauren	Honolulu, HI	3/16/1967
Grammer, Kelsey	St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Isls.	2/21/1955
Grande, Ariana	Boca Raton, FL	6/26/1993
Grant, Amy	Augusta, GA	11/25/1960
Grant, Hugh	London, England, UK	9/9/1960
Grant, Lee	Bronx, NY	10/31/1925
Gray, Linda	Santa Monica, CA	9/12/1940
Gray, Macy	Canton, OH	9/6/1969
Green, Al	Forrest City, AR	4/13/1946
Green, Cee Lo	Atlanta, GA	5/30/1974
Green, Seth	Philadelphia, PA	2/8/1974

Green, Tom	Pembroke, ON, Canada	7/30/1971
Greene, Graham	Six Nations Reserve, ON, Canada	6/22/1952
Greene, Shecky	Chicago, IL	4/8/1926
Greenfield, Max	Dobbs Ferry, NY	9/4/1980
Greenwood, Bruce	Noranda, QC, Canada	8/12/1956
Gregory, Cynthia	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/1946
Grenier, Adrian	Santa Fe, NM	7/10/1976
Grey, Jennifer	New York, NY	3/26/1960
Grey, Joel	Cleveland, OH	4/11/1932
Grier, David Alan	Detroit, MI	6/30/1955
Grier, Pam	Winston-Salem, NC	5/26/1949
Griffin, Kathy	Oak Park, IL	11/4/1961
Griffith, Melanie	New York, NY	8/9/1957
Griffiths, Rachel	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	12/18/1968
Grint, Rupert	Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, Eng., UK	8/24/1988
Groban, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/27/1981
Groff, Jonathan	Lancaster, PA	3/26/1985
Grohl, Dave	Warren, OH	1/14/1969
Gross, Michael	Chicago, IL	6/21/1947
Guest, Christopher	New York, NY	2/5/1948
Gumbel, Bryant	New Orleans, LA	9/29/1948
Gumbel, Greg	New Orleans, LA	5/3/1946
Gunn, Anna	Santa Fe, NM	8/11/1968
Gunn, Tim	Washington, DC	7/29/1953

Guthrie, Arlo	Brooklyn, NY	7/10/1947
Guttenberg, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	8/24/1958
Guy, Buddy	Lettsworth, LA	7/30/1936
Guy, Jasmine	Boston, MA	3/10/1964
Gyllenhaal, Jake	Los Angeles, CA	12/19/1980
Gyllenhaal, Maggie	New York, NY	11/16/1977
Haas, Shira	Tel Aviv, Israel	5/11/1995
Hackman, Gene	San Bernardino, CA	1/30/1930
Haddish, Tiffany	Los Angeles, CA	12/3/1979
Hader, Bill	Tulsa, OK	6/7/1978
Hagerty, Julie	Cincinnati, OH	6/15/1955
Hahn, Kathryn	Westchester, IL	7/23/1973
Hale, Tony	West Point, NY	9/30/1970
Hall, Anthony Michael	West Roxbury, MA	4/14/1968
Hall, Arsenio	Cleveland, OH	2/12/1955
Hall, Daryl	Pottstown, PA	10/11/1946
Hall, Deidre	Milwaukee, WI	10/31/1947
Hall, Michael C.	Raleigh, NC	2/1/1971
Hall, Tamron	Luling, TX	9/16/1970
Halliwell, Geri	Watford, England, UK	8/6/1972
Hamill, Mark	Oakland, CA	9/25/1951
Hamilton, George	Memphis, TN	8/12/1939
Hamilton, Linda	Salisbury, MD	9/26/1956
Hamlin, Harry	Pasadena, CA	10/30/1951
Hamm, Jon	St. Louis, MO	3/10/1971
Hammer, Armie	Los Angeles, CA	8/28/1986
Hammer (M.C.)	Oakland, CA	3/30/1963

Hammond, Darrell	Melbourne, FL	10/8/1955
Hancock, Herbie	Chicago, IL	4/12/1940
Handler, Chelsea	Livingston, NJ	2/25/1975
Hanks, Colin	Sacramento, CA	11/24/1977
Hanks, Tom	Concord, CA	7/9/1956
Hannah, Daryl	Chicago, IL	12/3/1960
Hannigan, Alyson	Washington, DC	3/24/1974
Hanson, Isaac	Tulsa, OK	11/17/1980
Hanson, Taylor	Tulsa, OK	3/14/1983
Hanson, Zac	Tulsa, OK	10/22/1985
Harden, Marcia Gay	La Jolla, CA	8/14/1959
Hardy, Tom	London, England, UK	9/15/1977
Harewood, Dorian	Dayton, OH	8/6/1950
Hargitay, Mariska	Los Angeles, CA	1/23/1964
Harington, Kit	London, Eng., UK	12/26/1986
Harlow, Jack	Louisville, KY	3/13/1998
Harmon, Angie	Highland Park, TX	8/10/1972
Harmon, Mark	Burbank, CA	9/2/1951
Harper, Ben	Claremont, CA	10/28/1969
Harper, Tess	Mammoth Spring, AR	8/15/1950
Harrelson, Woody	Midland, TX	7/23/1961
Harris, Ed	Tenafly, NJ	11/28/1950
Harris, Emmylou	Birmingham, AL	4/2/1947
Harris, Jared	London, Eng., UK	8/24/1961
Harris, Neil Patrick	Albuquerque, NM	6/15/1973
Harris, Rosemary	Ashby, England, UK	9/19/1927?

Harris, Steve	Chicago, IL	12/3/1965
Harrison, Gregory	Avalon, CA	5/31/1950
Harry, Deborah	Miami, FL	7/1/1945
Hart, Kevin	Philadelphia, PA	7/3/1980
Hart, Mary	Madison, SD	11/8/1950
Hart, Melissa Joan	Smithtown, NY	4/18/1976
Hartley, Mariette	New York, NY	6/21/1940
Hartman, David	Pawtucket, RI	5/19/1935
Hartman Black, Lisa	Houston, TX	6/1/1956
Hartnett, Josh	San Francisco, CA	7/21/1978
Harvey, P. J.	Yeovil, Somerset, Eng., UK	10/9/1969
Harvey, Steve	Welch, WV	1/17/1956
Hasselbeck, Elisabeth	Cranston, RI	5/28/1977
Hasselhoff, David	Baltimore, MD	7/17/1952
Hatcher, Teri	Sunnyvale, CA	12/8/1964
Hatfield, Juliana	Wiscasset, ME	7/27/1967
Hathaway, Anne	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/1982
Hawke, Ethan	Austin, TX	11/6/1970
Hawn, Goldie	Washington, DC	11/21/1945
Hayek, Salma	Coatzacoalcos, Mexico	9/2/1966
Hayes, Hunter	Breaux Bridge, LA	9/9/1991
Hayes, Sean	Glen Ellyn, IL	6/26/1970
Hays, Robert	Bethesda, MD	7/24/1947
Haysbert, Dennis	San Mateo, CA	6/2/1955
Head, Anthony	Camden Town, Eng., UK	2/20/1954

Headey, Lena	Hamilton, Bermuda	10/3/1973
Hearn, George	St. Louis, MO	6/18/1934
Heaton, Patricia	Bay Village, OH	3/4/1958
Heder, Jon	Fort Collins, CO	10/26/1977
Hedges, Lucas	New York, NY	12/12/1996
Hedren, Tippi	New Ulm, MN	1/19/1930
Heigl, Katherine	Washington, DC	11/24/1978
Helberg, Simon	Los Angeles, CA	12/9/1980
Helfgott, David	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/19/1947
Helgenberger, Marg	Fremont, NE	11/16/1958
Helms, Ed	Atlanta, GA	1/24/1974
Hemingway, Mariel	Mill Valley, CA	11/22/1961
Hemsworth, Chris	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	8/11/1983
Hemsworth, Liam	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	1/13/1990
Hemsworth, Luke	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	11/5/1980
Hendricks, Christina	Knoxville, TN	5/3/1975
Henley, Don	Gilmer, TX	7/22/1947
Henner, Marilu	Chicago, IL	4/6/1952
Hennessy, Jill	Edmonton, AB, Canada	11/25/1968
Henson, Taraji P.	Washington, DC	9/11/1970
Herman, Pee-Wee	Peekskill, NY	8/27/1952
Hershey, Barbara	Hollywood, CA	2/5/1948
Hetfield, James	Downey, CA	8/3/1963
Hewitt, Jennifer	Waco, TX	2/21/1979

Love		
Hickey, John Benjamin	Piano, TX	6/25/1963
Hicks, Catherine	Scottsdale, AZ	8/6/1951
Hiddleston, Tom	London, England, UK	2/9/1981
Higgins, John Michael	Boston, MA	2/12/1963
Hightower, Chelsie	Las Vegas, NV	7/21/1989
Hill, Dulé	Orange, NJ	5/3/1975
Hill, Faith	Jackson, MS	9/21/1967
Hill, Jonah	Los Angeles, CA	12/20/1983
Hill, Lauryn	South Orange, NJ	5/26/1975
Hines, Cheryl	Miami Beach, FL	9/21/1965
Hirsch, Emile	Palms, CA	3/13/1985
Hirsch, Judd	Bronx, NY	3/15/1935
Hodgman, John	Cambridge, MA	6/3/1971
Hoffman, Dustin	Los Angeles, CA	8/8/1937
Hogan, Hulk	Augusta, GA	8/11/1953
Hogan, Paul	Lightning Ridge, NSW, Australia	10/8/1939
Holliday, Polly	Jasper, AL	7/2/1937
Holloway, Josh	San Jose, CA	7/20/1969
Holly, Lauren	Bristol, PA	10/28/1963
Holmes, Katie	Toledo, OH	12/18/1978
Hopkins, Anthony	Port Talbot, South Wales, UK	12/31/1937
Hopkins, Telma	Louisville, KY	10/28/1948
Horne, Marilyn	Bradford, PA	1/16/1934
Hornsby, Bruce	Williamsburg, VA	11/23/1954

Horsley, Lee	Muleshoe, TX	5/15/1955
Hough, Derek	Salt Lake City, UT	5/17/1985
Hough, Julianne	Salt Lake City, UT	7/20/1988
Hounsou, Djimon	Cotonou, Benin	4/24/1964
Howard, Clint	Burbank, CA	4/20/1959
Howard, Ron	Duncan, OK	3/1/1954
Howard, Terrence	Chicago, IL	3/11/1969
Howell, C. Thomas	Van Nuys, CA	12/7/1966
Hudgens, Vanessa	Salinas, CA	12/14/1988
Hudson, Ernie	Benton Harbor, MI	12/17/1945
Hudson, Jennifer	Chicago, IL	9/12/1981
Hudson, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	4/19/1979
Huffman, Felicity	Bedford, NY	12/9/1962
Hughley, D. L.	Los Angeles, CA	3/6/1963
Hulce, Tom	Detroit, MI	12/6/1953
Humperdinck, Engelbert	Madras, India	5/2/1936
Humphries, Barry	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	2/17/1934
Hunt, Bonnie	Chicago, IL	9/22/1964
Hunt, Helen	Culver City, CA	6/15/1963
Hunt, Linda	Morristown, NJ	4/2/1945
Hunter, Holly	Conyers, GA	3/20/1958
Hurley, Elizabeth	Hampshire, England, UK	6/10/1965
Hurt, Mary Beth	Marshalltown, IA	9/26/1948
Huston, Anjelica	Santa Monica, CA	7/8/1951
Hutcherson, Josh	Union, KY	10/12/1992
Hutton, Lauren	Charleston, SC	11/17/1943
Hutton, Timothy	Malibu, CA	8/16/1960

Ian, Janis	Bronx, NY	4/7/1951
Ice Cube	Los Angeles, CA	6/15/1969
Ice-T	Newark, NJ	2/16/1958
Idle, Eric	S. Shields, England, UK	3/29/1943
Idol, Billy	Middlesex, England, UK	11/30/1955
Iglesias, Enrique	Madrid, Spain	5/8/1975
Iglesias, Julio	Madrid, Spain	9/23/1943
Iler, Robert	New York, NY	3/2/1985
Iman	Mogadishu, Somalia	7/25/1955
Imbruglia, Natalie	Sydney, NSW, Australia	2/4/1975
Imperioli, Michael	Mount Vernon, NY	3/26/1966
Iñárritu, Alejandro G.	Mexico City, Mexico	8/15/1963
Innes, Laura	Pontiac, MI	8/16/1957?
Ireland, Kathy	Glendale, CA	3/20/1963
Irons, Jeremy	Cowes, Isle of Wight, Eng., UK	9/19/1948
Irving, Amy	Palo Alto, CA	9/10/1953
Irwin, Bill	Santa Monica, CA	4/11/1950
Isaac, Oscar	Guatemala	3/9/1979
Ivanek, Željko	Ljubljana, Yugo. (Slovenia)	8/15/1957
Ivey, Judith	El Paso, TX	9/4/1951
Ivory, James	Berkeley, CA	6/7/1928
Izzard, Eddie	Aden, Yemen	2/7/1962
Ja Rule	Hollis, Queens, NY	2/29/1976

Jackée (Harry)	Winston-Salem, NC	8/14/1956
Jackman, Hugh	Sydney, NSW, Australia	10/12/1968
Jackson, Cheyenne	Newport, WA	7/12/1975
Jackson, Glenda	Birkenhead, England, UK	5/9/1936
Jackson, Janet	Gary, IN	5/16/1966
Jackson, Jermaine	Gary, IN	12/11/1954
Jackson, Jonathan	Orlando, FL	5/11/1982
Jackson, Joshua	Vancouver, BC, Canada	6/11/1978
Jackson, Kate	Birmingham, AL	10/29/1948
Jackson, La Toya	Gary, IN	5/29/1956
Jackson, Peter	Wellington, New Zealand	10/31/1961
Jackson, Samuel L.	Washington, DC	12/21/1948
Jacobi, Derek	London, England, UK	10/22/1938
Jagger, Mick	Dartford, England, UK	7/26/1943
James, Kevin	Mineola, NY	4/26/1965
James, Lily	Esher, England, UK	4/5/1989
Jamison, Judith	Philadelphia, PA	5/10/1943
Janney, Allison	Dayton, OH	11/19/1959
Janssen, Famke	Amsterdam, Netherlands	11/5/1965
Jardine, Al	Lima, OH	9/3/1942
Jarmusch, Jim	Akron, OH	1/22/1953
Jarrett, Keith	Allentown, PA	5/8/1945
Jay-Z	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/1969
Jenkins, Barry	Miami, FL	11/19/1979

Jenkins, Richard	DeKalb, IL	5/4/1947
Jenner, Caitlyn	Mount Kisco, NY	10/28/1949
Jenner, Kendall	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/1995
Jenner, Kris	San Diego, CA	11/5/1955
Jenner, Kylie	Los Angeles, CA	8/10/1997
Jennings, Ken	Edmonds, WA	5/23/1974
Jepsen, Carly Rae	Mission, BC, Canada	11/21/1985
Jett, Joan	Philadelphia, PA	9/22/1958
Jewel (Kilcher)	Payson, UT	5/23/1974
Jewison, Norman	Toronto, ON, Canada	7/21/1926
Jillette, Penn	Greenfield, MA	3/5/1955
Jillian, Ann	Cambridge, MA	1/29/1950
Joel, Billy	Bronx, NY	5/9/1949
Johansson, Scarlett	New York, NY	11/22/1984
John, Elton	Pinner, Middlesex, Eng., UK	3/25/1947
Johns, Glynis	Durban, South Africa	10/5/1923
Johnson, Beverly	Buffalo, NY	10/13/1952
Johnson, Don	Flatt Creek, MO	12/15/1949
Johnson, Dwayne “The Rock”	Hayward, CA	5/2/1972
Johnston, Bruce	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1942
Johnston, Kristen	Washington, DC	9/20/1967
Jolie, Angelina	Los Angeles, CA	6/4/1975
Jonas, Joe	Casa Grande, AZ	8/15/1989
Jonas, Kevin	Teaneck, NJ	11/5/1987
Jonas, Nick	Dallas, TX	9/16/1992

Jones, Angus T.	Austin, TX	10/8/1993
Jones, Bill T.	Bunnell, FL	2/15/1952
Jones, Cherry	Paris, TN	11/21/1956
Jones, Gemma	London, England, UK	12/4/1942
Jones, Grace	Spanish Town, Jamaica	5/19/1948
Jones, Jack	Hollywood, CA	1/14/1938
Jones, James Earl	Arkabutla, MS	1/17/1931
Jones, John Paul	Sidcup, England, UK	1/3/1946
Jones, January	Sioux Falls, SD	1/5/1978
Jones, Leslie	Memphis, TN	9/7/1967
Jones, Mick	London, England, UK	6/26/1955
Jones, Norah	New York, NY	3/30/1979
Jones, Quincy	Chicago, IL	3/14/1933
Jones, Shirley	Charleroi, PA	3/31/1934
Jones, Star	Badin, NC	3/24/1962
Jones, Tom	Pontypridd, Wales, UK	6/7/1940

Name	**Birthplace**	**Birthdate**
Jones, Tommy Lee	San Saba, TX	9/15/1946
Jonze, Spike	Rockville, MD	10/22/1969
Jordan, Michael B.	Santa Ana, CA	2/9/1987
Jovovich, Milla	Kiev, Ukraine	12/17/1975
Judd, Ashley	Granada Hills, CA	4/19/1968
Judd, Wynonna	Ashland, KY	5/30/1964
Kaczmarek, Jane	Milwaukee, WI	12/21/1955
Kaling, Mindy	Cambridge, MA	6/24/1979

Kaluuya, Daniel	London, Eng., UK	2/24/1989
Kanaly, Steve	Burbank, CA	3/14/1946
Kane, Carol	Cleveland, OH	6/18/1952
Kaplan, Gabe	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1945
Kardashian, Khloe	Los Angeles, CA	6/27/1984
Kardashian, Kim	Los Angeles, CA	10/21/1980
Kardashian, Kourtney	Los Angeles, CA	4/18/1979
Karn, Richard	Seattle, WA	2/17/1956
Katic, Stana	Hamilton, ON, Canada	4/26/1978
Kattan, Chris	Sherman Oaks, CA	10/19/1970
Kaufmann, Jonas	Munich, Germany	1/10/1969
Kavner, Julie	Burbank, CA	9/7/1951
Kaye, Judy	Phoenix, AZ	12/11/1948
Kazan, Lainie	New York, NY	5/15/1940
Keach, Stacy	Savannah, GA	6/2/1941
Keaton, Diane	Santa Ana, CA	1/5/1946
Keaton, Michael	Coraopolis, PA	9/5/1951
Keener, Catherine	Miami, FL	3/23/1959
Keillor, Garrison	Anoka, MN	8/7/1942
Keitel, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	5/13/1939
Keith, David	Knoxville, TN	5/8/1954
Keith, Penelope	Sutton, Surrey, Eng., UK	4/2/1940
Kelly, Minka	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1980
Kelly, R(obert)	Chicago, IL	1/8/1967
Kemper, Ellie	Kansas City, MO	5/2/1980
Kendrick, Anna	Portland, ME	8/9/1985
Kennedy, Jamie	Upper Darby, PA	5/25/1970

Kenny G	Seattle, WA	6/5/1956
Kent, Allegra	Santa Monica, CA	8/11/1937
Keoghan, Phil	Christchurch, New Zealand	5/31/1967
Kerns, Joanna	San Francisco, CA	2/12/1953
Kesha	Los Angeles, CA	3/1/1987
Key, Keegan-Michael	Southfield, MI	3/22/1971
Keys, Alicia	New York, NY	1/25/1981
Khaled, DJ	New Orleans, LA	11/26/1975
Khalifa, Wiz	Minot, ND	9/8/1987
Khan, Chaka	Great Lakes, IL	3/23/1953
Kid Rock	Romeo, MI	1/17/1971
Kidman, Nicole	Honolulu, HI	6/20/1967
Kilborn, Craig	Kansas City, KS	8/24/1962
Kilmer, Val	Los Angeles, CA	12/31/1959
Kim, Daniel Dae	Pusan, South Korea	8/4/1968
Kimmel, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	11/13/1967
King, Carole	Brooklyn, NY	2/9/1942
King, Gayle	Chevy Chase, MD	12/28/1954?
King, Perry	Alliance, OH	4/30/1948
King, Regina	Los Angeles, CA	1/15/1971
Kingsley, Ben	Scarborough, England, UK	12/31/1943
Kingston, Alex	London, England, UK	3/11/1963
Kinnear, Greg	Logansport, IN	6/17/1963
Kinney, Kathy	Stevens Point, WI	11/3/1954
Kinski, Nastassja	Berlin, W. Germany	1/24/1960
Kirkland, Gelsey	Bethlehem, PA	12/29/1952

Kirkpatrick, Chris	Clarion, PA	10/17/1971
Kirshner, Mia	Toronto, ON, Canada	1/25/1975
Kitsch, Taylor	Kelowna, BC, Canada	4/8/1981
Klein, Robert	Bronx, NY	2/8/1942
Kline, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	10/24/1947
Klum, Heidi	Bergish-Gladbach, Germany	6/1/1973
Knight, Gladys	Atlanta, GA	5/28/1944
Knight, T. R.	Minneapolis, MN	3/26/1973
Knight, Wayne	New York, NY	8/7/1955
Knightley, Keira	Teddington, England, UK	3/26/1985
Knopfler, Mark	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	8/12/1949
Knowles, Beyoncé	Houston, TX	9/4/1981
Knoxville, Johnny	Knoxville, TN	3/11/1971
Kopell, Bernie	Brooklyn, NY	6/21/1933
Krakowski, Jane	Parsippany, NJ	10/11/1968
Krasinski, John	Newton, MA	10/20/1979
Krause, Peter	Aleandria, MN	8/12/1965
Kravitz, Lenny	Brooklyn, NY	5/26/1964
Kravitz, Zoë	Los Angeles, CA	12/1/1988
Kressley, Carson	Allentown, PA	11/11/1969
Kretschmann, Thomas	Dessau, E. Germany	9/8/1962
Kristofferson, Kris	Brownsville, TX	6/22/1936
Kudrow, Lisa	Encino, CA	7/30/1963
Kunis, Mila	Kiev, Ukraine	8/14/1983

Kurtz, Swoosie	Omaha, NE	9/6/1944
Kutcher, Ashton	Cedar Rapids, IA	2/7/1978
Kwan, Nancy	Hong Kong	5/19/1939
LaBelle, Patti	Philadelphia, PA	5/24/1944
LaBeouf, Shia	Los Angeles, CA	6/11/1986
Lachey, Nick	Harlan, KY	11/9/1973
Ladd, Cheryl	Huron, SD	7/12/1951
Ladd, Diane	Meridian, MS	11/29/1932
Lady Gaga	New York, NY	3/28/1986
Lagasse, Emeril	Fall River, MA	10/15/1959
Lahti, Christine	Birmingham, MI	4/4/1950
Laine, Cleo	Southall, England, UK	10/28/1927
Lake, Ricki	Hastings-on-Hudson, NY	9/21/1968
Lakshmi, Padma	Chennai, India	9/1/1970
Lamar, Kendrick	Compton, CA	6/17/1987
Lamas, Lorenzo	Santa Monica, CA	1/20/1958
Lambert, Adam	Indianapolis, IN	1/29/1982
Lambert, Christopher	Great Neck, NY	3/29/1957
Lambert, Miranda	Longview, TX	11/10/1983
Landis, John	Chicago, IL	8/3/1950
Lane, Diane	New York, NY	1/22/1965
Lane, Nathan	Jersey City, NJ	2/3/1956
lang, k.d.	Consort, AB, Canada	11/2/1961
Lang, Stephen	Jamaica Estates, Queens, NY	7/11/1952
Lange, Jessica	Cloquet, MN	4/20/1949

Langella, Frank	Bayonne, NJ	1/1/1938
LaPaglia, Anthony	Adelaide, SA, Australia	1/31/1959
Larroquette, John	New Orleans, LA	11/25/1947
Larson, Brie	Sacramento, CA	10/1/1989
LaSalle, Eriq	Hartford, CT	6/23/1962
Lauper, Cyndi	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	6/22/1953
Laurie, Hugh	Oxford, England, UK	6/11/1959
Laurie, Piper	Detroit, MI	1/22/1932
Lautner, Taylor	Grand Rapids, MI	2/11/1992
Lavigne, Avril	Belleville, ON, Canada	9/27/1984
Lavin, Linda	Portland, ME	10/15/1937
Law, Jude	London, England, UK	12/29/1972
Lawless, Lucy	Mount Albert, New Zealand	3/29/1968
Lawrence, Carol	Melrose Park, IL	9/5/1934
Lawrence, Jennifer	Louisville, KY	8/15/1990
Lawrence, Joey	Montgomery, PA	4/20/1976
Lawrence, Martin	Frankfurt, Germany	4/16/1965
Lawrence, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	7/8/1935
Lawrence, Vicki	Inglewood, CA	3/26/1949
Lear, Norman	New Haven, CT	7/27/1922
Learned, Michael	Washington, DC	4/9/1939
Leary, Denis	Worcester, MA	8/18/1957
LeBlanc, Matt	Newton, MA	7/25/1967
LeBon, Simon	Bushey, England,	10/27/1958

	UK	
Lee, Ang	Pingtung, Taiwan	10/23/1954
Lee, Brenda	Lithonia, GA	12/11/1944
Lee, Jason	Huntington Beach, CA	4/25/1970
Lee, Michele	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/1942
Lee, Spike	Atlanta, GA	3/20/1957
Leeves, Jane	Ilford, England, UK	4/18/1961
Legend, John	Springfield, OH	12/28/1978
Leguizamo, John	Bogotá, Colombia	7/22/1964
Leigh, Jennifer Jason	Hollywood, CA	2/5/1962
Leighton, Laura	Iowa City, IA	7/24/1968
Lennox, Annie	Aberdeen, Scotland, UK	12/25/1954
Leno, Jay	New Rochelle, NY	4/28/1950
Leo, Melissa	New York, NY	9/14/1960
Leonard, Robert Sean	Westwood, NJ	2/28/1969
Leoni, Tea	New York, NY	2/25/1966
Leto, Jared	Bossier City, LA	12/26/1971
Letterman, David	Indianapolis, IN	4/12/1947
Leung, Tony	Hong Kong	6/27/1962
Levin, Harvey	Los Angeles, CA	9/2/1960
Levine, Adam	Los Angeles, CA	3/18/1979
Levine, Ted	Bellaire, OH	5/29/1957
Levinson, Barry	Baltimore, MD	4/6/1942
Levy, Daniel	Toronto, ON, Canada	8/9/1983
Levy, Eugene	Hamilton, ON,	12/17/1946

	Canada	
Lewis, Damian	London, Eng., UK	2/11/1971
Lewis, Huey	New York, NY	7/5/1950
Lewis, Jason	Newport Beach, CA	6/25/1971
Lewis, Jerry Lee	Ferriday, LA	9/29/1935
Lewis, Juliette	Los Angeles, CA	6/21/1973
Lewis, Leona	London, England, UK	4/3/1985
Lewis, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	6/29/1947
Li, Jet	Beijing, China	4/26/1963
Light, Judith	Trenton, NJ	2/9/1949
Lightfoot, Gordon	Orillia, ON, Canada	11/17/1938
Lil’ Kim	Brooklyn, NY	7/11/1975
Lil Nas X	Lithia Springs, GA	4/9/1999
Lil’ Romeo	New Orleans, LA	8/19/1989
Lil Wayne	New Orleans, LA	9/27/1982
Lilly, Evangeline	Fort Saskatchewan, AB, Can.	8/3/1979
Lincoln, Andrew	London, England, UK	9/14/1973
Linden, Hal	Bronx, NY	3/20/1931
Ling, Lisa	Sacramento, CA	8/30/1973
Linn-Baker, Mark	St. Louis, MO	6/17/1954
Linney, Laura	New York, NY	2/5/1964
Lipa, Dua	London, England, UK	8/22/1995
Lithgow, John	Rochester, NY	10/19/1945
Little, Rich	Ottawa, ON, Canada	11/26/1938

Littrell, Brian	Lexington, KY	2/20/1975
Liu, Lucy	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	12/2/1968
Liu, Simu	Harbin, China	4/19/1989
Lively, Blake	Tarzana, CA	8/25/1987
LL Cool J	St. Albans, Queens, NY	1/14/1968
Lloyd, Christopher	Stamford, CT	10/22/1938
Lloyd Webber, Andrew	London, England, UK	3/22/1948
Lockhart, June	New York, NY	6/25/1925
Locklear, Heather	Westwood, CA	9/25/1961
Loggins, Kenny	Everett, WA	1/7/1948
Lohan, Lindsay	New York, NY	7/2/1986
Lollobrigida, Gina	Subiaco, Italy	7/4/1927
Lonergan, Kenneth	New York, NY	10/16/1962
Long, Nia	Brooklyn, NY	10/30/1970
Long, Shelley	Ft. Wayne, IN	8/23/1949
Longoria, Eva	Corpus Christi, TX	3/15/1975
Lopez, George	Mission Hills, CA	4/23/1961
Lopez, Jennifer	Bronx, NY	7/24/1969
Lopez, Mario	San Diego, CA	10/10/1973
Lorde	Takapuna, New Zealand	11/7/1996
Loren, Sophia	Rome, Italy	9/20/1934
Louis C.K.	Washington, DC	9/12/1967
Louis-Dreyfus, Julia	New York, NY	1/13/1961
Lovato, Demi	Albuquerque, NM	8/20/1992
Love, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	7/9/1964
Love, Mike	Baldwin Hills, CA	3/15/1941

Loveless, Patty	Pikeville, KY	1/4/1957
Lovett, Lyle	Klein, TX	11/1/1957
Lovitz, Jon	Tarzana, CA	7/21/1957
Lowe, Rob	Charlottesville, VA	3/17/1964
Lucas, George	Modesto, CA	5/14/1944
Lucci, Susan	Scarsdale, NY	12/23/1946
Luckinbill, Laurence	Ft. Smith, AR	11/21/1934
Ludacris	Champaign, IL	9/11/1977
Luhrmann, Baz	Sydney, NSW, Australia	9/17/1962
LuPone, Patti	Northport, NY	4/21/1949
Lynch, David	Missoula, MT	1/20/1946
Lynch, Jane	Dolton, IL	7/14/1960
Lynne, Shelby	Quantico, VA	10/22/1968
Lyonne, Natasha	New York, NY	4/4/1979
Ma, Yo-Yo	Paris, France	10/7/1955
Macchio, Ralph	Huntington, NY	11/4/1961
MacDonald, Kelly	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	2/23/1976
MacDowell, Andie	Gaffney, SC	4/21/1958
MacFarlane, Seth	Kent, CT	10/26/1973
MacGowan, Shane	Tunbridge, Kent, Eng., UK	12/25/1957
MacGraw, Ali	Pound Ridge, NY	4/1/1939
Macklemore	Seattle, WA	6/19/1983
MacLachlan, Kyle	Yakima, WA	2/22/1959
MacLaine, Shirley	Richmond, VA	4/24/1934
MacNicol, Peter	Dallas, TX	4/10/1954
MacPherson, Elle	Sydney, NSW,	3/29/1964

	Australia	
Macy, William H.	Miami, FL	3/13/1950

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Madden, Richard	Elderslie, Scot., UK	6/18/1986
Madigan, Amy	Chicago, IL	9/11/1950
Madonna (Ciccone)	Bay City, MI	8/16/1958
Madsen, Michael	Chicago, IL	9/25/1959
Maguire, Tobey	Santa Monica, CA	6/27/1975
Maher, Bill	New York, NY	1/20/1956
Majors, Lee	Wyandotte, MI	4/23/1939
Makarova, Natalia	Leningrad, Russia	11/21/1940
Malek, Rami	Los Angeles, CA	5/12/1981
Malick, Terrence	Ottawa, IL	11/30/1943
Malick, Wendie	Buffalo, NY	12/13/1950
Malina, Joshua	New York, NY	1/17/1966
Malkovich, John	Christopher, IL	12/9/1953
Mamet, David	Chicago, IL	11/30/1947
Manchester, Melissa	Bronx, NY	2/15/1951
Mandel, Howie	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/29/1955
Mandrell, Barbara	Houston, TX	12/25/1948
Mangione, Chuck	Rochester, NY	11/29/1940
Manheim, Camryn	Caldwell, NJ	3/8/1961
Manilow, Barry	Brooklyn, NY	6/17/1943
Mann, Aimee	Richmond, VA	8/9/1960
Manoff, Dinah	New York, NY	1/25/1958
Manson, Marilyn	Canton, OH	1/5/1969
Mantegna, Joe	Chicago, IL	11/13/1947

Mantello, Joe	Rockford, IL	12/27/1962
Mara, Kate	Bedford, NY	2/27/1983
Mara, Rooney	Bedford, NY	4/17/1985
Margulies, Julianna	Spring Valley, NY	6/8/1966
Marie, Constance	Hollywood, CA	9/9/1965
Marin, Cheech	Los Angeles, CA	7/13/1946
Marinaro, Ed	New York, NY	3/31/1950
Maron, Marc	Jersey City, NJ	9/27/1963
Mars, Bruno	Honolulu, HI	10/8/1985
Marsalis, Branford	Breaux Bridge, LA	8/26/1960
Marsalis, Wynton	New Orleans, LA	10/18/1961
Marsh, Jean	London, England, UK	7/1/1934
Marshall, Peter	Huntington, WV	3/30/1926
Martin, Chris	Devon, England, UK	3/2/1977
Martin, Jesse L.	Rocky Mount, VA	1/18/1969
Martin, Kellie	Riverside, CA	10/16/1975
Martin, Ricky	San Juan, Puerto Rico	12/24/1971
Martin, Steve	Waco, TX	8/14/1945
Martindale, Margo	Jacksonville, TX	7/18/1951
Martins, Peter	Copenhagen, Denmark	10/27/1946
Maslany, Tatiana	Regina, SK, Canada	9/22/1985
Mason, Marsha	St. Louis, MO	4/3/1942
Masterson, Mary Stuart	New York, NY	6/28/1966
Mastrantonio, Mary Elizabeth	Lombard, IL	11/17/1958

Masur, Richard	New York, NY	11/20/1948
Mathers, Jerry	Sioux City, IA	6/2/1948
Matheson, Tim	Glendale, CA	12/31/1947
Mathis, Johnny	Gilmer, TX	9/30/1935
Matlin, Marlee	Morton Grove, IL	8/24/1965
Matthews, Dave	Johannesburg, South Africa	1/9/1967
May, Elaine	Philadelphia, PA	4/21/1932
Mayer, John	Bridgeport, CT	10/16/1977
Mays, Jayma	Bristol, TN	7/16/1979
Mazar, Debi	Jamaica, Queens, NY	8/13/1964
McAdams, Rachel	London, ON, Canada	11/17/1978
McArdle, Andrea	Abington, PA	11/5/1963
McAvoy, James	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	4/21/1979
McBride, Patricia	Teaneck, NJ	8/23/1942
McCallum, David	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	9/19/1933
McCarthy, Andrew	Westfield, NJ	11/29/1962
McCarthy, Jenny	Chicago, IL	11/1/1972
McCarthy, Melissa	Plainfield, IL	8/26/1970
McCartney, Paul	Liverpool, England, UK	6/18/1942
McCarver, Tim	Memphis, TN	10/16/1941
McConaughey, Matthew	Uvalde, TX	11/4/1969
McCoo, Marilyn	Jersey City, NJ	9/30/1943
McCormack, Eric	Toronto, ON, Canada	4/18/1963

McCormack, Mary	Plainsfield, NJ	2/8/1969
McCrane, Paul	Philadelphia, PA	1/19/1961
McDaniel, James	Washington, DC	3/25/1958
McDermott, Dylan	Waterbury, CT	10/26/1961
McDiarmid, Ian	Carnoustie, Tayside, Scot., UK	4/17/1944?
McDonald, Audra	Berlin, Germany	7/3/1970
McDonnell, Mary	Wilkes-Barre, PA	4/28/1952
McDormand, Frances	Chicago, IL	6/23/1957
McDowell, Malcolm	Leeds, England, UK	6/13/1943
McEntire, Reba	McAlester, OK	3/28/1955
McFerrin, Bobby	New York, NY	3/11/1950
McGillis, Kelly	Newport Beach, CA	7/9/1957
McGovern, Elizabeth	Evanston, IL	7/18/1961
McGovern, Maureen	Youngstown, OH	7/27/1949
McGraw, Tim	Delhi, LA	5/1/1967
McGregor, Ewan	Crieff, Scotland, UK	3/31/1971
McHale, Joel	Rome, Italy	11/20/1971
McHale, Kevin	Plano, TX	6/14/1988
McKean, Michael	New York, NY	10/17/1947
McKechnie, Donna	Pontiac, MI	11/16/1942
McKellen, Ian	Burnley, England, UK	5/25/1939
McKenzie, Ben	Austin, TX	9/12/1978
McKidd, Kevin	Elgin, Scotland, UK	8/9/1973
McKinnon, Kate	Sea Cliff, NY	1/6/1984

McLachlan, Sarah	Halifax, NS, Canada	1/28/1968
McLean, A. J.	West Palm Beach, FL	1/9/1978
McNichol, Kristy	Los Angeles, CA	9/11/1962
McRaney, Gerald	Collins, MS	8/19/1947
McQueen, Steve	London, England, UK	10/9/1969
McQueen, Steven R.	Los Angeles, CA	7/13/1988
McShane, Ian	Blackburn, England, UK	9/29/1942
Meester, Leighton	Marco Island, FL	4/9/1986
Megan Thee Stallion	Bexar County, TX	2/15/1995
Mehta, Zubin	Bombay, India	4/29/1936
Mellencamp, John	Seymour, IN	10/7/1951
Meloni, Christopher	Washington, DC	4/2/1961
Mendes, Sam	Redding, England, UK	8/1/1965
Mendes, Sergio	Niteroi, Brazil	2/11/1941
Mendes, Shawn	Toronto, ON, Canada	8/8/1998
Menzel, Idina	Syosset, NY	5/30/1971
Menzies, Tobias	London, England, UK	3/7/1974
Merchant, Natalie	Jamestown, NY	10/26/1963
Merkerson, S. Epatha	Saginaw, MI	11/28/1952
Messing, Debra	Brooklyn, NY	8/15/1968
Metcalf, Laurie	Carbondale, IL	6/16/1955

Meyers, Seth	Bedford, NH	12/28/1973
Michaels, Al	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/1944
Michaels, Bret	Butler, PA	3/15/1963
Michaels, Lorne	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/17/1944
Michele, Lea	Bronx, NY	8/29/1986
Midler, Bette	Honolulu, HI	12/1/1945
Midori (Goto)	Osaka, Japan	10/25/1971
Miguel, Luis	San Juan, PR	4/19/1970
Mike D	Brooklyn, NY	11/20/1965
Milano, Alyssa	Brooklyn, NY	12/19/1972
Miles, Vera	nr. Boise City, OK	8/23/1930
Miller, Dennis	Pittsburgh, PA	11/3/1953
Miller, Jonny Lee	Kingston Upon Thames, England, UK	11/15/1972
Miller, Penelope Ann	Santa Monica, CA	1/13/1964
Mills, Donna	Chicago, IL	12/11/1943
Mills, Hayley	London, England, UK	4/18/1946
Milnes, Sherrill	Downers Grove, IL	1/10/1935
Milsap, Ronnie	Robinsville, NC	1/16/1943
Minaj, Nicki	St. James, Trinidad and Tobago	12/8/1982
Ming-Na (Wen)	Coloane Island, Macao	11/20/1963
Minhaj, Hasan	Davis, CA	9/23/1985
Minnelli, Liza	Los Angeles, CA	3/12/1946
Minogue, Kylie	Melbourne, Vic., Australia	5/28/1968

Miranda, Lin-Manuel	New York, NY	1/16/1980
Mirren, Helen	London, England, UK	7/26/1945
Mitchell, Brian Stokes	Seattle, WA	10/31/1957
Mitchell, Elizabeth	Los Angeles, CA	3/27/1970
Mitchell, Jerry	Paw Paw, MI	1/15/1960
Mitchell, Joni	Fort McLeod, AB, Canada	11/7/1943
Moby	New York, NY	9/11/1965
Modine, Matthew	Loma Linda, CA	3/22/1959
Molina, Alfred	London, England, UK	5/24/1953
Moll, Richard	Pasadena, CA	1/13/1943
Moloney, Janel	Woodland Hills, CA	10/3/1969
Monáe, Janelle	Kansas City, KS	12/1/1985
Monaghan, Dominic	Berlin, Germany	12/8/1976
Monica (Arnold)	College Park, GA	10/24/1980
Mo’Nique	Woodlawn, MD	12/11/1967
Moore, Demi	Roswell, NM	11/11/1962
Moore, Julianne	Fort Bragg, NC	12/3/1960
Moore, Mandy	Nashua, NH	4/10/1984
Moore, Melba	New York, NY	10/29/1945
Moore, Michael	Flint, MI	4/23/1954
Moore, Terry	Los Angeles, CA	1/7/1929
Morales, Esai	Brooklyn, NY	10/1/1962
Moranis, Rick	Toronto, ON, Canada	4/18/1953
Moreno, Rita	Humacao, Puerto	12/11/1931

	Rico	
Morgan, Jeffrey Dean	Seattle, WA	4/22/1966
Morgan, Piers	Guildford, Surrey, UK	3/30/1965
Morgan, Tracy	Bronx, NY	11/10/1968
Moriarty, Michael	Detroit, MI	4/5/1941
Morris, Garrett	New Orleans, LA	2/1/1937
Morissette, Alanis	Ottawa, ON, Canada	6/1/1974
Morrison, Matthew	Fort Ord, CA	10/30/1978
Morrison, Van	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	8/31/1945
Morrissey (Steven Patrick)	Manchester, England, UK	5/22/1959
Morrow, Rob	New Rochelle, NY	9/21/1962
Morse, David	Beverly, MA	10/11/1953
Mortensen, Viggo	New York, NY	10/20/1958
Mortimer, Emily	London, England, UK	12/1/1971
Morton, Joe	New York, NY	10/18/1947
Morton, Samantha	Nottingham, England, UK	5/13/1977
Moses, William	Los Angeles, CA	11/17/1959
Moss, Carrie-Anne	Vancouver, BC, Canada	8/21/1967
Moss, Elisabeth	Los Angeles, CA	7/24/1982
Moss, Kate	Croydon, Surrey, Eng., UK	1/16/1974
Moyer, Stephen	Brentwood, UK	10/11/1969
Moynahan, Bridget	Binghamton, NY	4/28/1971

Mueller-Stahl, Armin	Tilsit, E. Prussia	12/17/1930
Mulaney, John	Chicago, IL	8/26/1982
Muldaur, Diana	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/1938
Mulgrew, Kate	Dubuque, IA	4/29/1955
Mull, Martin	Chicago, IL	8/18/1943
Mullally, Megan	Los Angeles, CA	11/12/1958
Mullan, Peter	Peterhead, Scotland, UK	11/2/1959
Mulligan, Carey	London, England, UK	5/28/1985
Mulroney, Dermot	Alexandria, VA	10/31/1963
Muniz, Frankie	Wood-Ridge, NJ	12/5/1985
Murphy, Annie	Ottawa, ON, Canada	12/19/1986
Murphy, Ben	Jonesboro, AR	3/6/1942
Murphy, Donna	Corona, Queens, NY	3/7/1958
Murphy, Eddie	Brooklyn, NY	4/3/1961
Murphy, Michael	Los Angeles, CA	5/5/1938
Murphy, Ryan	Indianapolis, IN	11/30/1965
Murray, Anne	Springhill, NS, Canada	6/20/1945
Murray, Bill	Wilmette, IL	9/21/1950
Murray, Don	Hollywood, CA	7/31/1929
Musburger, Brent	Portland, OR	5/26/1939
Muti, Riccardo	Naples, Italy	7/28/1941
Myers, Mike	Scarborough, ON, Canada	5/25/1963
Nagra, Parminder	Leicester, England, UK	10/5/1975

Nanjiani, Kumail	Karachi, Pakistan	2/21/1978
Nash, Graham	Blackpool, England, UK	2/2/1942
Nash, Niecy	Palmdale, CA	2/23/1970
Naughton, James	Middletown, CT	12/6/1945
Navarro, Dave	Santa Monica, CA	6/7/1967
Nealon, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	11/18/1953
Neeson, Liam	Ballymena, N. Ireland, UK	6/7/1952
Neill, Sam	Ulster, N. Ireland, UK	9/14/1947
Nelligan, Kate	London, ON, Canada	3/16/1951
Nelly	Austin, TX	11/2/1974
Nelson, Craig T.	Spokane, WA	4/4/1944
Nelson, Judd	Portland, ME	11/28/1959
Nelson, Tracy	Santa Monica, CA	10/25/1963
Nelson, Willie	Abbott, TX	4/30/1933
Nero, Peter	Brooklyn, NY	5/22/1934
Netrebko, Anna	Krasnodar, Russia	9/18/1971
Neuwirth, Bebe	Newark, NJ	12/31/1958
Neville, Aaron	New Orleans, LA	1/24/1941
Newhart, Bob	Oak Park, IL	9/5/1929
Newman, Randy	New Orleans, LA	11/28/1943
Newton, Thandiwe	London, England, UK	11/6/1972
Newton, Wayne	Norfolk, VA	4/3/1942
Nicholas, Denise	Detroit, MI	7/12/1944
Nicholson, Jack	Neptune, NJ	4/22/1937
Nicks, Stevie	Phoenix, AZ	5/26/1948

Nighy, Bill	Caterham, Surrey, Eng., UK	12/12/1949
Nixon, Cynthia	New York, NY	4/9/1966
Noah, Trevor	Soweto, South Africa	2/20/1984
Noble, John	Port Pirie, S. Austral., Australia	8/20/1948
Nolan, Christopher	London, England, UK	7/30/1970
Nolte, Nick	Omaha, NE	2/8/1941
Noone, Peter	Manchester, England, UK	11/5/1947
Norris, Chuck	Ryan, OK	3/10/1940
Northam, Jeremy	Cambridge, England, UK	12/1/1961
Norton, Edward	Boston, MA	8/18/1969
Noth, Christopher	Madison, WI	11/13/1954
Novak, Kim	Chicago, IL	2/13/1933
Nuyen, France	Marseilles, France	7/31/1939
Nyong’o, Lupita	Mexico City, Mexico	3/1/1983
Oates, John	New York, NY	4/7/1949
O’Brien, Conan	Brookline, MA	4/18/1963
O’Brien, Margaret	San Diego, CA	1/15/1937
Ocean, Billy	Fyzabad, Trinidad and Tobago	1/21/1950
Ocean, Frank	Long Beach, CA	10/28/1987
O’Connor, Josh	Cheltenham, England, UK	5/20/1990
O’Connor, Sinead	Glenageary,	12/8/1966

	Ireland	
Odenkirk, Bob	Berwyn, IL	10/22/1962
Odom, Leslie, Jr.	Queens, NY	8/6/1981
O’Donnell, Chris	Winnetka, IL	6/26/1970
O’Donnell, Rosie	Commack, NY	3/21/1962
Offerman, Nick	Joliet, IL	6/26/1970
O’Grady, Gail	Detroit, MI	1/23/1963
Oh, Sandra	Nepean, ON, Canada	7/20/1971
O’Hara, Catherine	Toronto, ON, Canada	3/4/1954
O’Hare, Denis	Kansas City, MO	1/17/1962
Oka, Masi	Tokyo, Japan	12/27/1974
Oldman, Gary	South London, Eng., UK	3/21/1958
Olin, Ken	Chicago, IL	7/30/1954
Olin, Lena	Stockholm, Sweden	3/22/1955
Oliver, Jamie	Clavering, England, UK	5/27/1975
Oliver, John	Birmingham, England, UK	4/23/1977
Olmos, Edward James	E. Los Angeles, CA	2/24/1947
Olsen, Ashley	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/1986
Olsen, Elizabeth	Sherman Oaks, CA	2/16/1989
Olsen, Mary-Kate	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/1986
Olson, Nancy	Milwaukee, WI	7/14/1928
Olyphant, Timothy	Honolulu, HI	5/20/1968
O’Malley, Mike	Boston, MA	10/31/1966
O’Neal, Ryan	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/1941

O’Neal, Tatum	Los Angeles, CA	11/5/1963
O’Neill, Ed	Youngstown, OH	4/12/1946
Ontkean, Michael	Vancouver, BC, Canada	1/24/1946
O’Quinn, Terry	Newbury, MI	7/15/1952
Orlando, Tony	New York, NY	4/3/1944
Ormond, Julia	Epsom, England, UK	1/4/1965
Osbourne, Jack	London, England, UK	11/8/1985
Osbourne, Kelly	London, England, UK	10/27/1984
Osbourne, Ozzy	Birmingham, England, UK	12/3/1948
Osbourne, Sharon	London, England, UK	10/9/1952
Osment, Haley Joel	Los Angeles, CA	4/10/1988
Osmond, Donny	Ogden, UT	12/9/1957
Osmond, Marie	Ogden, UT	10/13/1959
Oswalt, Patton	Portsmouth, VA	1/27/1969
O’Toole, Annette	Houston, TX	4/1/1951
Owen, Clive	Keresley, England, UK	10/3/1964
Oyelowo, David	Oxford, England, UK	4/1/1976
Oz, Frank	Herford, England, UK	5/25/1944
Ozawa, Seiji	Shenyang, China	9/1/1935
Pacino, Al	New York, NY	4/25/1940
Page, Elliot	Halifax, NS, Canada	2/21/1987

Page, Jimmy	Heston, England, UK	1/9/1944
Paige, Janis	Tacoma, WA	9/16/1922
Paisley, Brad	Glen Dale, WV	10/28/1972
Palin, Michael	Sheffield, England, UK	5/5/1943
Palmer, Keke	Harvey, IL	8/26/1993
Palminteri, Chazz	Bronx, NY	5/15/1951
Paltrow, Gwyneth	Los Angeles, CA	9/27/1972
Panettiere, Hayden	Palisades, NY	8/21/1989
Panjabi, Archie	Edgware, England, UK	5/31/1972
Pantoliano, Joe	Hoboken, NJ	9/12/1951
Paquin, Anna	Winnipeg, MB, Canada	7/24/1982
Parker, Jameson	Baltimore, MD	11/18/1947
Parker, Mary-Louise	Fort Jackson, SC	8/2/1964
Parker, Sarah Jessica	Nelsonville, OH	3/25/1965
Parsons, Estelle	Marblehead, MA	11/20/1927
Parsons, Jim	Houston, TX	3/24/1973
Parton, Dolly	Sevierville, TN	1/19/1946
Pasdar, Adrian	Pittsfield, MA	4/30/1965
Patel, Dev	London, England, UK	4/23/1990
Patinkin, Mandy	Chicago, IL	11/30/1952
Patric, Jason	Flushing, Queens, NY	6/17/1966
Pattinson, Robert	London, England, UK	5/13/1986

Patton, Will	Charleston, SC	6/14/1954
Paul, Aaron	Emmett, ID	8/27/1979
Paul, Adrian	London, England, UK	5/29/1959
Paulson, Sarah	Tampa, FL	12/17/1975
Pearce, Guy	Ely, England, UK	10/5/1967
Peele, Jordan	New York, NY	2/21/1979
Peet, Amanda	New York, NY	1/11/1972
Penn, Kal	Montclair, NJ	4/23/1977
Penn, Sean	Burbank, CA	8/17/1960
Pepper, Barry	Campbell River, BC, Can.	4/4/1970
Perez, Rosie	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/1964
Perkins, Elizabeth	Flushing, Queens, NY	11/18/1960
Perlman, Itzhak	Tel Aviv, Israel	8/31/1945
Perlman, Rhea	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/1948
Perlman, Ron	New York, NY	4/13/1950
Perrine, Valerie	Galveston, TX	9/3/1943
Perry, Katy	Santa Barbara, CA	10/25/1984
Perry, Matthew	Williamstown, MA	8/19/1969
Perry, Tyler	New Orleans, LA	9/13/1969
Pesci, Joe	Newark, NJ	2/9/1943
Peters, Bernadette	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	2/28/1948
Peters, Evan	St. Louis, MO	1/20/1987
Petty, Lori	Chattanooga, TN	3/23/1963
Pfeiffer, Michelle	Santa Ana, CA	4/29/1958
Phair, Liz	New Haven, CT	4/17/1967
Phillippe, Ryan	New Castle, DE	9/10/1974

Phillips, Lou Diamond	Subic Bay, Philippines	2/17/1962
Phillips, Mackenzie	Alexandria, VA	11/10/1959
Phillips, Michelle	Long Beach, CA	6/4/1944
Phillips, Sian	Bettws, Wales, UK	5/14/1934
Phoenix, Joaquin	San Juan, Puerto Rico	10/28/1974
Pierce, David Hyde	Albany, NY	4/3/1959
Pike, Rosamund	London, England, UK	1/27/1979
Pinchot, Bronson	New York, NY	5/20/1959
Pink	Doylestown, PA	9/8/1979
Pinkett Smith, Jada	Baltimore, MD	9/18/1971
Pirner, Dave	Green Bay, WI	4/16/1964
Piscopo, Joe	Passaic, NJ	6/17/1951
Pitbull	Miami, FL	1/15/1981
Pitt, Brad	Shawnee, OK	12/18/1963
Piven, Jeremy	New York, NY	7/26/1965
Plant, Robert	W. Bromwich, Eng., UK	8/20/1948
Plimpton, Martha	New York, NY	11/16/1970
Plowright, Joan	Brigg, England, UK	10/28/1929
Plummer, Amanda	New York, NY	3/23/1957
Poehler, Amy	Newton, MA	9/16/1971
Polanski, Roman	Paris, France	8/18/1933
Pompeo, Ellen	Everett, MA	11/10/1969
Pop, Iggy	Muskegon, MI	4/21/1947
Porter, Billy	Pittsburgh, PA	9/21/1969
Portman, Natalie	Jerusalem, Israel	6/9/1981
Posey, Parker	Baltimore, MD	11/8/1968

Potts, Annie	Nashville, TN	10/28/1952
Povich, Maury	Washington, DC	1/17/1939
Powers, Stefanie	Hollywood, CA	11/2/1942
Pratt, Chris	Virginia, MN	6/21/1979
Prentiss, Paula	San Antonio, TX	3/4/1939
Prepon, Laura	Watchung, NJ	3/7/1980
Presley, Priscilla	Brooklyn, NY	5/24/1945
Pressly, Jaime	Kinston, NC	7/30/1977
Price, Leontyne	Laurel, MS	2/10/1927
Priestley, Jason	Vancouver, BC, Canada	8/28/1969
Prince, Faith	Augusta, GA	8/5/1957
Principal, Victoria	Fukuoka, Japan	1/3/1950
Probst, Jeff	Wichita, KS	11/4/1962
Proctor, Emily	Raleigh, NC	10/8/1968
Pryce, Jonathan	Holywell, N. Wales, UK	6/1/1947
Puck, Wolfgang	St. Veit, Austria	1/8/1949
Pulliam, Keshia Knight	Newark, NJ	4/9/1979
Pullman, Bill	Hornell, NY	12/17/1953
Purcell, Sarah	Richmond, IN	10/8/1948
Purefoy, James	Taunton, England, UK	6/3/1964
Quaid, Dennis	Houston, TX	4/9/1954
Quaid, Randy	Houston, TX	10/1/1950
Queen Latifah	Newark, NJ	3/18/1970
Quinn, Aidan	Chicago, IL	3/8/1959
Quinn, Colin	Brooklyn, NY	6/6/1959
Quinn, Martha	Albany, NY	5/11/1959

Quinto, Zachary	Pittsburgh, PA	6/2/1977
Rachins, Alan	Cambridge, MA	10/3/1942
Radcliffe, Daniel	London, England, UK	7/23/1989
Radnor, Josh	Columbus, OH	7/29/1974
Rae, Issa	Los Angeles, CA	1/12/1985
Raffi (Cavoukian)	Cairo, Egypt	7/8/1948
Rainbow, Randy	Plantation, FL	7/6/1981
Raitt, Bonnie	Burbank, CA	11/8/1949
Ralph, Sheryl Lee	Waterbury, CT	12/30/1956
Ramey, Samuel	Colby, KS	3/28/1942
Ramirez, Sara	Mazatlan, Mexico	8/31/1975
Ramos, Anthony	Brooklyn, NY	11/1/1991
Rampling, Charlotte	Sturmer, MA	2/5/1946
Ramsay, Gordon	Elderslie, Scotland, UK	11/8/1966
Rancic, Giuliana	Naples, Italy	8/17/1975
Randolph, Joyce	Detroit, MI	10/21/1924
Raphael, Sally Jessy	Easton, PA	2/25/1935
Rashad, Phylicia	Houston, TX	6/19/1948
Ratzenberger, John	Bridgeport, CT	4/6/1947
Raver, Kim	New York, NY	3/15/1969
Ray, Rachael	Glen Falls, NY	8/25/1968
Redford, Robert	Santa Monica, CA	8/18/1936
Redgrave, Vanessa	London, England, UK	1/30/1937
Redmayne, Eddie	London, England, UK	1/6/1982

Reed, Rex	Ft. Worth, TX	10/2/1938
Reeves, Keanu	Beirut, Lebanon	9/2/1964
Reeves, Martha	Eufaula, AL	7/18/1941
Regalbuto, Joe	New York, NY	8/24/1949
Reid, Tara	Wyckoff, NJ	11/8/1975
Reid, Tim	Norfolk, VA	12/19/1944
Reid, Vernon	London, England, UK	8/22/1958
Reilly, John C.	Chicago, IL	5/24/1965

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Reiner, Rob	Bronx, NY	3/6/1947
Reinhold, Judge	Wilmington, DE	5/21/1957
Reiser, Paul	New York, NY	3/30/1957
Remini, Leah	Brooklyn, NY	6/15/1970
Renner, Jeremy	Modesto, CA	1/7/1971
Reynolds, Ryan	Vancouver, BC, Canada	10/23/1976
Reznor, Trent	Mercer, PA	5/17/1965
Rhames, Ving	New York, NY	5/12/1959
Rhimes, Shonda	Chicago, IL	1/13/1970
Rhymes, Busta	Brooklyn, NY	5/20/1972
Rhys, Matthew	Cardiff, Wales, UK	11/4/1974
Rhys Meyers, Jonathan	Dublin, Ireland	7/27/1977
Ribisi, Giovanni	Los Angeles, CA	12/17/1974
Ricci, Christina	Santa Monica, CA	2/12/1980
Richards, Denise	Downers Grove, IL	2/17/1971
Richards, Keith	Dartford, Kent, Eng., UK	12/18/1943
Richards, Michael	Culver City, CA	7/24/1949
Richardson, Kevin	Lexington, KY	10/3/1971
Richardson, Miranda	Lancashire, Eng., UK	3/3/1958
Richardson, Patricia	Bethesda, MD	2/23/1951
Richie, Lionel	Tuskegee, AL	6/20/1949
Richie, Nicole	Berkeley, CA	9/21/1981
Richter, Andy	Grand Rapids, MI	10/28/1966
Riegert, Peter	New York, NY	4/11/1947

Rihanna	St. Michael, Barbados	2/20/1988
Riley, Amber	Long Beach, CA	2/15/1986
Rimes, LeAnn	Jackson, MS	8/28/1982
Ringwald, Molly	Roseville, CA	2/18/1968
Ripa, Kelly	Stratford, NJ	10/2/1970
Rivera, Chita	Washington, DC	1/23/1933
Rivera, Geraldo	New York, NY	7/4/1943
Robbie, Margot	Dalby, Qld., Australia	7/2/1990
Robbins, Tim	W. Covina, CA	10/16/1958
Roberts, Eric	Biloxi, MS	4/18/1956
Roberts, Julia	Smyrna, GA	10/28/1967
Roberts, Tony	New York, NY	10/22/1939
Robinson, Smokey	Detroit, MI	2/19/1940
Rock, Chris	Andrews, SC	2/7/1965
Rockwell, Sam	Daly City, CA	11/5/1968
Rodrigo, Olivia	Temecula, CA	2/20/2003
Rodriguez, Michelle	Bexar County, TX	7/12/1978
Rogan, Joe	Newark, NJ	8/11/1967
Rogen, Seth	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/15/1982
Rogers, Mimi	Coral Gables, FL	1/27/1956
Rohm, Elisabeth	Dusseldorf, Germany	4/28/1973
Rollins, Henry	Washington, DC	2/13/1961
Rollins, Sonny	New York, NY	9/7/1930
Romano, Ray	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	12/21/1957
Romijn, Rebecca	Berkeley, CA	11/6/1972

Ronan, Saoirse	New York, NY	4/12/1994
Ronson, Mark	London, England, UK	9/4/1975
Ronstadt, Linda	Tucson, AZ	7/15/1946
Root, Stephen	Sarasota, FL	11/17/1951
Rose, Axl	Lafayette, IN	2/6/1962
Roseanne	Salt Lake City, UT	11/3/1952
Ross, Diana	Detroit, MI	3/26/1944
Ross, Katharine	Hollywood, CA	1/29/1940
Ross, Marion	Albert Lea, MN	10/25/1928
Ross, Tracee Ellis	Los Angeles, CA	10/29/1972
Rossdale, Gavin	London, England, UK	10/30/1965
Rossellini, Isabella	Rome, Italy	6/18/1952
Rossum, Emmy	New York, NY	9/12/1986
Roth, David Lee	Bloomington, IN	10/10/1955
Rotten, Johnny	London, England, UK	1/31/1956
Roundtree, Richard	New Rochelle, NY	7/9/1942
Rourke, Mickey	Schenectady, NY	9/16/1952
Routh, Brandon	Des Moines, IA	10/9/1979
Routledge, Patricia	Birkenhead, England, UK	2/17/1929
Rowan, Kelly	Ottawa, ON, Canada	10/26/1965
Rowlands, Gena	Cambria, WI	6/19/1930
Rubinstein, John	Beverly Hills, CA	12/8/1946
Rudd, Paul	Passaic, NJ	4/6/1969
Rudner, Rita	Miami, FL	9/17/1955?
Rudolph, Maya	Gainesville, FL	7/27/1972

Ruehl, Mercedes	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	2/28/1948
Ruffalo, Mark	Kenosha, WI	11/22/1967
RuPaul	San Diego, CA	11/17/1960
Rupp, Debra Jo	Glendale, CA	2/24/1951
Rush, Barbara	Denver, CO	1/4/1927
Rush, Geoffrey	Toowoomba, Qld., Australia	7/6/1951
Russell, Keri	Fountain Valley, CA	3/23/1976
Russell, Kurt	Springfield, MA	3/17/1951
Russell, Mark	Buffalo, NY	8/23/1932
Russo, Rene	Burbank, CA	2/17/1954
Ruttan, Susan	Oregon City, OR	9/16/1950
Ryan, Meg	Fairfield, CT	11/19/1961
Ryan, Roz	Detroit, MI	7/7/1951
Ryder, Winona	Winona, MN	10/29/1971
Rylance, Mark	Ashford, England, UK	1/18/1960
Sabato, Antonio, Jr.	Rome, Italy	2/29/1972
Sade (Adu)	Ibadan, Nigeria	1/16/1959
Sagal, Katey	Hollywood, CA	1/19/1954
Saint, Eva Marie	Newark, NJ	7/4/1924
St. James, Susan	Hollywood, CA	8/14/1946
St. John, Jill	Los Angeles, CA	8/19/1940
St. Patrick, Mathew	Philadelphia, PA	3/17/1968
Sajak, Pat	Chicago, IL	10/26/1946
Saldana, Zoë	Passaic, NJ	6/19/1978
Salonga, Lea	Manila, Philippines	2/22/1971
Samberg, Andy	Berkeley, CA	8/18/1978

Samms, Emma	London, England, UK	8/28/1960
San Giacomo, Laura	Hoboken, NJ	11/14/1962
Sandler, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	9/9/1966
Sands, Julian	West Yorkshire, Eng., UK	1/15/1958
Santana, Carlos	Autlan, Mexico	7/20/1947
Sara, Mia	Brooklyn, NY	6/19/1967
Sarandon, Susan	New York, NY	10/4/1946
Savage, Ben	Highland Park, IL	9/13/1980
Savage, Fred	Highland Park, IL	7/9/1976
Sawa, Devon	Vancouver, BC, Canada	9/7/1978
Sayles, John	Schenectady, NY	9/28/1950
Scacchi, Greta	Milan, Italy	2/18/1960
Scaggs, Boz	Canton, OH	6/8/1944
Scales, Prunella	Sutton Abinger, Eng., UK	6/22/1932
Scalia, Jack	Brooklyn, NY	11/10/1951
Schiff, Richard	Bethesda, MD	5/27/1955
Schiffer, Claudia	Rheinbach, Germany	8/25/1970
Schneider, John	Mt. Kisco, NY	4/8/1960
Schneider, Rob	San Francisco, CA	10/31/1963
Schreiber, Liev	San Francisco, CA	10/4/1967
Schroder, Rick	Staten Island, NY	4/13/1970
Schumer, Amy	New York, NY	6/1/1981
Schwarzenegger, Arnold	Thal, Austria	7/30/1947
Schwimmer, David	Astoria, Queens, NY	11/2/1966

Sciorra, Annabella	Wethersfield, CT	3/24/1964
Scorsese, Martin	Flushing, Queens, NY	11/17/1942
Scott, Adam	Santa Cruz, CA	4/3/1973
Scott, Ridley	South Shields, Eng., UK	11/30/1937
Scott, Seann William	Cottage Grove, MN	10/3/1976
Scott Thomas, Kristin	Redruth, England, UK	5/24/1960
Scotto, Renata	Savona, Italy	2/24/1934
Seacrest, Ryan	Atlanta, GA	12/24/1974
Seagal, Steven	Lansing, MI	4/10/1951
Secor, Kyle	Tacoma, WA	5/31/1957
Sedaka, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	3/13/1939
Sedgwick, Kyra	New York, NY	8/19/1965
Seehorn, Rhea	Norfolk, VA	5/12/1972
Segel, Jason	Los Angeles, CA	1/18/1980
Seidelman, Susan	Abington, PA	12/11/1952
Seinfeld, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	4/29/1954
Sellecca, Connie	Bronx, NY	5/25/1955
Selleck, Tom	Detroit, MI	1/29/1945
Severinsen, Doc	Arlington, OR	7/7/1927
Sevigny, Chloë	Springfield, MA	11/18/1974
Sewell, Rufus	Twickenham, Middlesex, England, UK	10/29/1967
Seyfried, Amanda	Allentown, PA	12/3/1985
Seymour, Jane	Hillingdon, England, UK	2/15/1951

Shackelford, Ted	Oklahoma City, OK	6/23/1946
Shaffer, Paul	Thunder Bay, ON, Canada	11/28/1949
Shakira (Mebarak Ripoll)	Barranquilla, Colombia	2/2/1977
Shalhoub, Tony	Green Bay, WI	10/9/1953
Shannon, Molly	Shaker Heights, OH	9/16/1964
Shatner, William	Montréal, QC, Canada	3/22/1931
Shaughnessy, Charles	London, England, UK	2/9/1955
Shaw, Fiona	Cork, Ireland	7/10/1958
Shawkat, Alia	Riverside, CA	4/18/1989
Shea, John	North Conway, NH	4/14/1949
Shearer, Harry	Los Angeles, CA	12/23/1943
Sheedy, Ally	New York, NY	6/13/1962
Sheen, Charlie	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/1965
Sheen, Martin	Dayton, OH	8/3/1940
Sheen, Michael	Newport, Wales, UK	2/5/1969
Sheeran, Ed	Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, Eng., UK	2/17/1991
Sheindlin, Judy	Brooklyn, NY	10/21/1942
Shelton, Blake	Ada, OK	6/18/1976
Shepherd, Cybill	Memphis, TN	2/18/1950
Shepherd, Sherri	Chicago, IL	4/22/1967
Sheridan, Nicollette	Worthing, England, UK	11/21/1963
Shields, Brooke	New York, NY	5/31/1965

Shire, Talia	Lake Success, NY	4/25/1946
Short, Martin	Hamilton, ON, Canada	3/26/1950
Shortz, Will	Crawfordsville, IN	8/26/1952
Show, Grant	Detroit, MI	2/27/1962
Shue, Andrew	South Orange, NJ	2/20/1967
Shue, Elisabeth	Wilmington, DE	10/6/1963
Shyamalan, M. Night	Pondicherry, India	8/6/1970
Sidibe, Gabourey	Brooklyn, NY	5/6/1983
Sigler, Jamie-Lynn	Jericho, NY	5/15/1981
Sikking, James B.	Los Angeles, CA	3/5/1934
Silverman, Jonathan	Beverly Hills, CA	8/5/1966
Silverman, Sarah	Bedford, NH	12/1/1970
Silverstone, Alicia	San Francisco, CA	10/4/1976
Simmons, Gene	Haifa, Israel	8/25/1949
Simmons, Henry	Stamford, CT	7/1/1970
Simmons, Richard	New Orleans, LA	7/12/1948
Simon, Carly	New York, NY	6/25/1945
Simon, Paul	Newark, NJ	10/13/1941
Simpson, Ashlee	Waco, TX	10/3/1984
Simpson, Jessica	Abilene, TX	7/10/1980
Sinatra, Nancy	Jersey City, NJ	6/8/1940
Sinbad	Benton Harbor, MI	11/10/1956
Sinise, Gary	Blue Island, IL	3/17/1955
Sisto, Jeremy	Grass Valley, CA	10/6/1974
Sizemore, Tom	Detroit, MI	9/29/1961
Skarsgard, Alexander	Stockholm, Sweden	8/25/1976
Skarsgard, Stellan	Gothenburg, Sweden	6/13/1951

Skerritt, Tom	Detroit, MI	8/25/1933
Slater, Christian	New York, NY	8/18/1969
Slater, Helen	Massapequa, NY	12/15/1963
Slattery, John	Boston, MA	8/13/1962
Slezak, Erika	Hollywood, CA	8/5/1946
Slick, Grace	Evanston, IL	10/30/1939
Smart, Jean	Seattle, WA	9/13/1951
Smirnoff, Karina	Kharkiv, Ukraine	1/2/1978
Smirnoff, Yakov	Odessa, Ukraine	1/24/1951
Smith, Allison	New York, NY	12/9/1969
Smith, Jaclyn	Houston, TX	10/26/1945
Smith, Jaden	Malibu, CA	7/8/1998
Smith, Kevin	Red Bank, NJ	8/2/1970
Smith, Lois	Topeka, KS	11/3/1930
Smith, Maggie	Ilford, England, UK	12/28/1934
Smith, Patti	Chicago, IL	12/30/1946
Smith, Robert	Blackpool, England, UK	4/21/1959
Smith, Sam	London, England, UK	5/19/1992
Smith, Will	Philadelphia, PA	9/25/1968
Smith, Willow	Los Angeles, CA	10/31/2000
Smits, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	7/9/1955
Smothers, Dick	Governor’s Island, NY	11/20/1938
Smothers, Tom	Governor’s Island, NY	2/2/1937
Smulders, Cobie	Vancouver, BC, Canada	4/3/1982
Snipes, Wesley	Orlando, FL	7/31/1962

Snooki (Nicole Polizzi)	Santiago, Chile	11/23/1987
Snoop Dogg	Long Beach, CA	10/20/1971
Soderbergh, Steven	Atlanta, GA	1/14/1963
Soloway, Joey	Chicago, IL	9/26/1965
Somerhalder, Ian	Covington, LA	12/8/1978
Somers, Suzanne	San Bruno, CA	10/16/1946
Sommer, Elke	Berlin, Germany	11/5/1940
Sorbo, Kevin	Mound, MN	9/24/1958
Sorkin, Aaron	New York, NY	6/9/1961
Sorvino, Mira	Tenafly, NJ	9/28/1967
Soul, David	Chicago, IL	8/28/1943
Spacek, Sissy	Quitman, TX	12/25/1949
Spacey, Kevin	South Orange, NJ	7/26/1959
Spade, David	Birmingham, MI	7/22/1964
Spader, James	Boston, MA	2/7/1960
Spalding, Esperanza	Portland, OR	10/18/1984
Spano, Joe	San Francisco, CA	7/7/1946
Spears, Britney	Kentwood, LA	12/2/1981
Spears, Jamie-Lynn	McComb, MS	4/4/1991
Spelling, Tori	Los Angeles, CA	5/16/1973
Spencer, Octavia	Montgomery, AL	5/25/1972
Spielberg, Steven	Cincinnati, OH	12/18/1946
Spiner, Brent	Houston, TX	2/2/1949
Springer, Jerry	London, England, UK	2/13/1944
Springfield, Rick	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/23/1949
Springsteen, Bruce	Long Branch, NJ	9/23/1949
Spurlock, Morgan	Parksburg, WV	11/7/1970

Stahl, Nick	Harlingen, TX	12/5/1979
Stallone, Sylvester	New York, NY	7/6/1946
Stamos, John	Cypress, CA	8/19/1963
Stamp, Terence	Stepney, England, UK	7/22/1938
Stapleton, Chris	Lexington, KY	4/15/1978
Starr, Ringo	Liverpool, England, UK	7/7/1940
Statham, Jason	Shirebrook, England, UK	7/26/1967
Steenburgen, Mary	Newport, AR	2/8/1953
Stefani, Gwen	Fullterton, CA	10/3/1969
Stein, Ben	Washington, DC	11/25/1944
Stern, Daniel	Bethesda, MD	8/28/1957
Stern, Howard	Roosevelt, NY	1/12/1954
Sternhagen, Frances	Washington, DC	1/13/1930
Stevens, Andrew	Memphis, TN	6/10/1955
Stevens, Cat (Yusef Islam)	London, England, UK	7/21/1948
Stevens, Connie	Brooklyn, NY	8/8/1938
Stevens, Stella	Yazoo City, MS	10/1/1936
Stevenson, Parker	Philadelphia, PA	6/4/1952
Stewart, French	Albuquerque, NM	2/20/1964
Stewart, Jon	New York, NY	11/28/1962
Stewart, Kristen	Los Angeles, CA	4/9/1990
Stewart, Patrick	Mirfield, England, UK	7/13/1940
Stewart, Rod	London, England, UK	1/10/1945
Stiles, Julia	New York, NY	3/28/1981

Stiller, Ben	New York, NY	11/30/1965
Stills, Stephen	Dallas, TX	1/3/1945
Sting	Newcastle upon Tyne, England, UK	10/2/1951
Stipe, Michael	Decatur, GA	1/4/1960
Stoltz, Eric	Whittier, CA	9/30/1961
Stone, Dee Wallace	Kansas City, KS	12/14/1948
Stone, Emma	Scottsdale, AZ	11/6/1988
Stone, Oliver	New York, NY	9/15/1946
Stone, Sharon	Meadville, PA	3/10/1958
Stonestreet, Eric	Kansas City, KS	9/9/1971
Stookey, Paul	Baltimore, MD	12/30/1937
Stowe, Madeleine	Eagle Rock, CA	8/18/1958
Strahan, Michael	Houston, TX	11/21/1971
Strait, George	Pearsall, TX	5/18/1952
Strasser, Robin	New York, NY	5/7/1945
Strathairn, David	San Francisco, CA	1/26/1949
Strauss, Peter	Croton-on-Hudson, NY	2/20/1947
Streep, Meryl	Summit, NJ	6/22/1949
Streisand, Barbra	Brooklyn, NY	4/24/1942
Stringfield, Sherry	Colorado Springs, CO	6/24/1967
Stroman, Susan	Wilmington, DE	10/17/1954
Struthers, Sally	Portland, OR	7/28/1948
Styles, Harry	Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, Eng., UK	2/1/1994
Suchet, David	London, England, UK	5/2/1946

Sudeikis, Jason	Fairfax, VA	9/18/1975
Sullivan, Susan	New York, NY	11/18/1942
Sunjata, Daniel	Evanston, IL	12/30/1971
Sutherland, Donald	St. John, NB, Canada	7/17/1934
Sutherland, Kiefer	London, England, UK	12/21/1966
Suvari, Mena	Newport, RI	2/9/1979
Swank, Hilary	Lincoln, NE	7/30/1974
Swift, Taylor	Wyomissing, PA	12/13/1989
Swinton, Tilda	London, England, UK	11/5/1960
Swit, Loretta	Passaic, NJ	11/4/1937
Sykes, Wanda	Portsmouth, VA	3/7/1964
Szmanda, Eric	Milwaukee, WI	7/24/1975
T, Mr.	Chicago, IL	5/21/1952
Takei, George	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/1937
Tamblyn, Amber	Santa Monica, CA	5/14/1983
Tamblyn, Russ	Los Angeles, CA	12/30/1934
Tambor, Jeffrey	San Francisco, CA	7/8/1944
Tarantino, Quentin	Knoxville, TN	3/27/1963
Tatum, Channing	Cullman, AL	4/26/1980
Tautou, Audrey	Beaumont, France	8/9/1976?
Taylor, Buck	Hollywood, CA	5/13/1938
Taylor, Holland	Philadelphia, PA	1/14/1943
Taylor, James	Boston, MA	3/12/1948
Taylor, Lili	Glencoe, IL	2/20/1967
Taylor-Joy, Anya	Miami, FL	4/16/1996
Taymor, Julie	Newton, MA	12/15/1952

Te Kanawa, Kiri	Gisborne, New Zealand	3/6/1944
Teigen, Chrissy	Delta, Utah	11/30/1985
Teller	Philadelphia, PA	2/14/1948
Tennant, David	Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland, UK	4/18/1971
Tennant, Victoria	London, England, UK	9/30/1950
Tennille, Toni	Montgomery, AL	5/8/1940
Tesh, John	Garden City, NY	7/9/1952
Tharp, Twyla	Portland, IN	7/1/1941
The Weeknd	Toronto, ON, Canada	2/16/1990
Theron, Charlize	Benoni, South Africa	8/7/1975
Thicke, Robin	Los Angeles, CA	3/10/1977
Thiessen, Tiffani	Long Beach, CA	1/23/1974
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor	Bethlehem, PA	9/8/1981
Thomas, Marlo	Deerfield, MI	11/21/1937
Thomas, Michael Tilson	Hollywood, CA	12/21/1944
Thomas, Philip Michael	Columbus, OH	5/26/1949
Thomas, Richard	New York, NY	6/13/1951
Thomas, Sean Patrick	Wilmington, DE	12/17/1970
Thompson, Emma	London, England, UK	4/15/1959
Thompson, Jack	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/31/1940

Thompson, Kenan	Atlanta, GA	5/10/1978
Thompson, Lea	Rochester, MN	5/31/1961
Thorne-Smith, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	11/8/1967
Thornton, Billy Bob	Hot Springs, AR	8/4/1955

Name	**Birthplace**	**Birthdate**
Thurman, Uma	Boston, MA	4/29/1970
Tiegs, Cheryl	Breckenridge, MN	9/25/1947
Tierney, Maura	Boston, MA	2/3/1965
Tilly, Jennifer	Harbor City, CA	9/16/1958
Tilly, Meg	Long Beach, CA	2/14/1960
Timberlake, Justin	Memphis, TN	1/31/1981
Tisdale, Ashley	West Deal, NJ	7/2/1985
Tomei, Marisa	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/1964
Tomlin, Lily	Detroit, MI	9/1/1939
Tonioli, Bruno	Ferrara, Italy	11/25/1955
Tovey, Russell	Billericay, Essex, Eng., UK	11/14/1981
Townsend, Robert	Chicago, IL	2/6/1957
Townshend, Peter	Chiswick, England, UK	5/19/1945
Travanti, Daniel J.	Kenosha, WI	3/7/1940
Travis, Nancy	Astoria, Queens, NY	9/21/1961
Travis, Randy	Marshville, NC	5/4/1959
Travolta, John	Englewood, NJ	2/18/1954
Tripplehorn, Jean	Tulsa, OK	6/10/1963
Tritt, Travis	Marietta, GA	2/9/1963
Tucci, Stanley	Peekskill, NY	1/11/1960

Tucker, Chris	Decatur, GA	8/31/1972
Tucker, Michael	Baltimore, MD	2/6/1944
Tucker, Tanya	Seminole, TX	10/10/1958
Tune, Tommy	Wichita Falls, TX	2/28/1939
Turlington, Christy	Walnut Creek, CA	1/2/1969
Turner, Janine	Lincoln, NE	12/6/1962
Turner, Kathleen	Springfield, MO	6/19/1954
Turner, Sophie	Northampton, Eng., UK	2/21/1996
Turner, Tina	Nutbush, TN	11/26/1939
Turturro, John	Brooklyn, NY	2/28/1957
Tveit, Aaron	Middletown, NY	10/21/1983
Twain, Shania	Windsor, ON, Canada	8/28/1965
Twiggy (Lawson)	London, England, UK	9/19/1949
Tyler, Liv	New York, NY	7/1/1977
Tyler, Steven	Yonkers, NY	3/26/1948
Uecker, Bob	Milwaukee, WI	1/26/1934
Uggams, Leslie	New York, NY	5/25/1943
Ullman, Tracey	Slough, England, UK	12/30/1959
Ullmann, Liv	Tokyo, Japan	12/16/1938
Ulrich, Skeet	Lynchburg, VA	1/20/1970
Underwood, Blair	Tacoma, WA	8/25/1964
Underwood, Carrie	Muskogee, OK	3/10/1983
Urban, Keith	Whangarei, North Island, New Zealand	10/26/1967
Urie, Michael	Dallas, TX	8/8/1980

Usher (Raymond IV)	Dallas, TX	10/14/1978
Vaccaro, Brenda	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/1939
Valley, Mark	Ogdensburg, NY	12/24/1964
Valli, Frankie	Newark, NJ	5/3/1934
Van Ark, Joan	New York, NY	6/16/1943
Van Damme, Jean-Claude	Brussels, Belgium	10/18/1960
Van Der Beek, James	Cheshire, CT	3/8/1977
Van Doren, Mamie	Rowena, SD	2/6/1931
Van Dyke, Dick	West Plains, MO	12/13/1925
Van Peebles, Mario	Mexico City, Mexico	1/15/1957
Van Sant, Gus	Louisville, KY	7/24/1952
Van Zandt, Steven	Winthrop, MA	11/22/1950
VanCamp, Emily	Port Perry, ON, Canada	5/12/1986
Vance, Courtney B.	Detroit, MI	3/12/1960
Vardalos, Nia	Winnipeg, MB, Canada	9/24/1962
Vaughn, Vince	Minneapolis, MN	3/28/1970
Vedder, Eddie	Evanston, IL	12/23/1964
Ventimiglia, Milo	Anaheim, CA	7/8/1977
Vereen, Ben	Miami, FL	10/10/1946
Vergara, Sofía	Barranquilla, Colombia	7/10/1972
Vieira, Meredith	Providence, RI	12/30/1953
Vikander, Alicia	Gothenburg, Sweden	10/3/1988
Villella, Edward	Long Island, NY	10/1/1936
Vinton, Bobby	Canonsburg, PA	4/16/1935

Visnjic, Goran	Sibenik, Yugo. (Croatia)	9/9/1972
Vitale, Dick	East Rutherford, NJ	6/9/1939
Voight, Jon	Yonkers, NY	12/29/1938
Von Stade, Frederica	Somerville, NJ	6/1/1945
Von Trier, Lars	Copenhagen, Denmark	4/30/1956
Waddingham, Hannah	London, England, UK	7/28/1974
Wagner, Jack	Washington, MO	10/3/1959
Wagner, Lindsay	Los Angeles, CA	6/22/1949
Wagner, Robert	Detroit, MI	2/10/1930
Wahl, Ken	Chicago, IL	10/31/1954
Wahlberg, Donnie	Dorchester, MA	8/17/1969
Wahlberg, Mark	Dorchester, MA	6/5/1971
Waititi, Taika	Raukokore, New Zealand	8/16/1975
Waits, Tom	Pomona, CA	12/7/1949
Walden, Robert	New York, NY	9/25/1943
Walken, Christopher	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/31/1943
Waller-Bridge, Phoebe	London, England, UK	7/14/1985
Wallis, Quvenzhané	Houma, LA	8/23/2008
Walsh, Kate	San Jose, CA	10/13/1967
Waltz, Christoph	Vienna, Austria	10/4/1956
Warburton, Patrick	Paterson, NJ	11/14/1964
Ward, Fred	San Diego, CA	12/30/1942
Ward, Sela	Meridian, MS	7/11/1956

Warfield, Marsha	Chicago, IL	3/5/1954
Warner, Malcolm-Jamal	Jersey City, NJ	8/18/1970
Warren, Lesley Ann	New York, NY	8/16/1946
Warwick, Dionne	East Orange, NJ	12/12/1940
Washington, Denzel	Mt. Vernon, NY	12/28/1954
Washington, Isaiah	Houston, TX	8/3/1963
Washington, Kerry	Bronx, NY	1/31/1977
Wasikowska, Mia	Canberra, Australia	10/14/1989
Watanabe, Ken	Koide, Niigata, Japan	10/21/1959
Waters, John	Baltimore, MD	4/22/1946
Waters, Roger	Great Bookham, Eng., UK	9/6/1943
Waterston, Sam	Cambridge, MA	11/15/1940
Watson, Emily	London, England, UK	1/14/1967
Watson, Emma	Paris, France	4/15/1990
Watts, Naomi	Shoreham, England, UK	9/28/1968
Wayans, Damon	New York, NY	9/4/1960
Wayans, Keenen Ivory	Brooklyn, NY	6/8/1958
Wayans, Marlon	New York, NY	7/23/1972
Wayans, Shawn	New York, NY	1/19/1971
Weathers, Carl	New Orleans, LA	1/14/1948
Weaver, Sigourney	New York, NY	10/8/1949
Weir, Peter	Sydney, NSW, Australia	8/21/1944
Weisz, Rachel	London, England,	3/7/1971

	UK	
Welch, Raquel	Chicago, IL	9/5/1940
Weld, Tuesday	New York, NY	8/27/1943
Weller, Peter	Stevens Point, WI	6/24/1947
Welling, Tom	Putnam Valley, NY	4/26/1977
Wendt, George	Chicago, IL	10/17/1948
Wentz, Pete	Wilmette, IL	6/5/1979
West, Dominic	Sheffield, Eng., UK	10/15/1969
West, Kanye	Atlanta, GA	6/8/1977
West, Shane	Baton Rouge, LA	6/10/1978
Wettig, Patricia	Cincinnati, OH	12/4/1951
Whalley, Joanne	Manchester, England, UK	8/25/1964
Wheaton, Wil	Burbank, CA	7/29/1972
Whishaw, Ben	Clifton, Eng., UK	10/14/1980
Whitaker, Forest	Longview, TX	7/15/1961
White, Jack	Detroit, MI	7/9/1975
White, Jaleel	Pasadena, CA	11/27/1976
White, Vanna	N. Myrtle Beach, SC	2/18/1957
Whitford, Bradley	Madison, WI	10/10/1959
Whittaker, Jodie	Skelmanthorpe, West Yorkshire, England, UK	6/17/1982
Wiest, Dianne	Kansas City, MO	3/28/1948
Wiig, Kristen	Canandaigua, NY	8/22/1973
Wilde, Olivia	New York, NY	3/10/1984
Wiley, Samira	Washington, DC	4/15/1987
Wilkinson, Tom	Leeds, England, UK	12/12/1948
Williams,	Marion, SC	2/5/1959

Armstrong		
Williams, Barry	Santa Monica, CA	9/30/1954
Williams, Billy Dee	New York, NY	4/6/1937
Williams, Cindy	Van Nuys, CA	8/22/1947
Williams, Hal	Columbus, OH	12/14/1938
Williams, Hank, Jr.	Shreveport, LA	5/26/1949
Williams, JoBeth	Houston, TX	12/6/1948
Williams, Lucinda	Lake Charles, LA	1/26/1953
Williams, Maisie	Bristol, Eng., UK	4/15/1997
Williams, Michelle	Kalispell, MT	9/9/1980
Williams, Montel	Baltimore, MD	7/3/1956
Williams, Paul	Omaha, NE	9/19/1940
Williams, Pharrell	Virginia Beach, VA	4/5/1973
Williams, Treat	Rowayton, CT	12/1/1951
Williams, Vanessa	Millwood, NY	3/18/1963
Williamson, Kevin	New Bern, NC	3/14/1965
Willis, Bruce	Idar-Oberstein, W. Germany	3/19/1955
Wilmore, Larry	Los Angeles, CA	10/30/1961
Wilson, Brian	Inglewood, CA	6/20/1942
Wilson, Cassandra	Jackson, MS	12/4/1955
Wilson, Chandra	Houston, TX	8/27/1969
Wilson, Demond	Valdosta, GA	10/13/1946
Wilson, Luke	Dallas, TX	9/21/1971
Wilson, Owen	Dallas, TX	11/18/1968
Wilson, Rainn	Seattle, WA	1/20/1966
Wilson, Rebel	Sydney, NSW, Australia	2/3/1980
Winfrey, Oprah	Kosciusko, MS	1/29/1954

Winger, Debra	Cleveland, OH	5/16/1955
Winkler, Henry	New York, NY	10/30/1945
Winningham, Mare	Phoenix, AZ	5/16/1959
Winslet, Kate	Reading, England, UK	10/5/1975
Winwood, Steve	Birmingham, Eng., UK	5/12/1948
Witherspoon, Reese	New Orleans, LA	3/22/1976
Witt, Alicia	Worcester, MA	8/21/1975
Wolf, Scott	Boston, MA	6/4/1968
Wonder, Stevie	Saginaw, MI	5/13/1950
Wong, B. D.	San Francisco, CA	10/24/1962
Wong, Faye	Beijing, China	8/8/1969
Woo, John	Guangzhou, China	5/1/1946
Wood, Elijah	Cedar Rapids, IA	1/28/1981
Wood, Evan Rachel	Raleigh, NC	9/7/1987
Woodard, Alfre	Tulsa, OK	11/8/1952
Woodley, Shailene	Simi Valley, CA	11/15/1991
Woods, James	Vernal, UT	4/18/1947
Woodward, Joanne	Thomasville, GA	2/27/1930
Wopat, Tom	Lodi, WI	9/9/1951
Worthington, Sam	Godalming, Surrey, Eng., UK	8/2/1976
Wright, Jeffrey	Washington, DC	12/7/1965
Wright, Robin	Dallas, TX	4/8/1966
Wright, Steven	New York, NY	12/6/1955
Wu, Constance	Richmond, VA	3/22/1982
Wyle, Noah	Hollywood, CA	6/4/1971
Wyman, Bill	London, England,	10/24/1936

	UK	
Yang, Bowen	Brisbane, Qld., Australia	11/6/1990
Yankovic, Weird Al	Lynwood, CA	10/23/1959
Yanni (Chrysomallis)	Kalamata, Greece	11/14/1954
Yarrow, Peter	New York, NY	5/31/1938
Yearwood, Trisha	Monticello, GA	9/19/1964
Yeoh, Michelle	Ipoh, Malaysia	8/6/1962
Yeun, Steven	Seoul, South Korea	12/21/1983
Yoakam, Dwight	Pikesville, KY	10/23/1956
York, Michael	Fulmer, England, UK	3/27/1942
Young, Burt	New York, NY	4/30/1940
Young, Neil	Toronto, ON, Canada	11/12/1945
Young, Sean	Louisville, KY	11/20/1959
Youssef, Ramy	Queens, NY	3/26/1991
Zane, Billy	Chicago, IL	2/24/1966
Zellweger, Renée	Katy, TX	4/25/1969
Zemeckis, Robert	Chicago, IL	5/14/1952
Zendaya	Oakland, CA	9/1/1996
Zerbe, Anthony	Long Beach, CA	5/20/1936
Zeta-Jones, Catherine	Swansea, Wales, UK	9/25/1969
Zhang Ziyi	Beijing, China	2/9/1979
Zhao, Chloé	Beijing, China	3/31/1982
Zimbalist, Stephanie	New York, NY	10/8/1956
Zimmer, Constance	Seattle, WA	10/11/1970

Zimmer, Kim	Grand Rapids, MI	2/2/1955
Zukerman, Pinchas	Tel Aviv, Israel	7/16/1948
Zuniga, Daphne	Berkeley, CA	10/28/1962

Entertainment Personalities of the Past

See also other lists for some deceased entertainers not included here.

Name	Born	Died
Aaliyah (Haughton)	1979	2001
Abbado, Claudio	1933	2014
Abbott, Bud	1895	1974
Abbott, George	1887	1995
Acuff, Roy	1903	1992
Adams, Don	1923	2005
Adams, Edie	1927	2008
Adams, Joey	1911	1999
Adams, Maude	1872	1953
Adler, Jacob P.	1855	1926
Adler, Stella	1902	1992
Adoree, Renee	1898	1933
Agar, John	1921	2002
Aherne, Brian	1902	1986
Aiello, Danny	1933	2019
Ailey, Alvin	1931	1989
Akins, Claude	1918	1994
Albert, Eddie	1906	2005
Albertson, Jack	1907	1981
Alda, Robert	1914	1986

Allen, Fred	1894	1956
Allen, Gracie	1906	1964
Allen, Mel	1913	1996
Allen, Peter	1944	1992
Allen, Steve	1921	2000
Allgood, Sara	1883	1950
Allman, Gregg	1947	2017
Allyson, June	1917	2006
Altman, Robert	1925	2006
Ameche, Don	1908	1993
Ames, Leon	1903	1993
Amsterdam, Morey	1908	1996
Anderson, G. M. “Bronco Billy”	1882	1971
Anderson, Harry	1952	2018
Anderson, Judith	1897	1992
Anderson, Louie	1953	2022
Anderson, Marian	1897	1993
Anderson, Richard	1926	2017
Andersson, Bibi	1935	2019
Andre the Giant	1946	1993
Andrews, Dana	1909	1992
Andrews, Laverne	1913	1967
Andrews, Maxene	1916	1995
Andrews, Patty	1918	2013
Angeli, Pier	1932	1971
Antonioni, Michelangelo	1912	2007
Arbuckle, Fatty (Roscoe)	1887	1933

Archerd, Army	1922	2009
Arden, Eve	1908	1990
Arlen, Richard	1900	1976
Arliss, George	1868	1946
Armstrong, Louis	1901	1971
Arnaz, Desi	1917	1986
Arness, James	1923	2011
Arnold, Eddy	1918	2008
Arnold, Edward	1890	1956
Arquette, Cliff	1905	1974
Arthur, Beatrice	1922	2009
Arthur, Jean	1900	1991
Arzner, Dorothy	1897	1979
Ashcroft, Peggy	1907	1991
Asner, Ed	1929	2021
Astaire, Fred	1899	1987
Astor, Mary	1906	1987
Atkins, Chet	1924	2001
Attenborough, Richard	1923	2014
Atwill, Lionel	1885	1946
Auberjonois, René	1940	2019
Autry, Gene	1907	1998
Avildsen, John	1935	2017
Ayres, Lew	1908	1996
Aznavour, Charles	1924	2018
Bacall, Lauren	1924	2014
Backus, Jim	1913	1989
Bailey, Pearl	1918	1990

Bain, Conrad	1923	2013
Bainter, Fay	1892	1968
Baker, Josephine	1906	1975
Balanchine, George	1904	1983
Ball, Lucille	1911	1989
Ballard, Kaye	1925	2019
Balsam, Martin	1919	1996
Bancroft, Anne	1931	2005
Bankhead, Tallulah	1902	1968
Bara, Theda	1885?	1955
Barnum, Phineas T.	1810	1891
Barrett, Syd	1946	2006
Barry, Gene	1919	2009
Barrymore, Ethel	1879	1959
Barrymore, John	1882	1942
Barrymore, Lionel	1878	1954
Barrymore, Maurice	1848	1905
Barthelmess, Richard	1895	1963
Bartholomew, Freddie	1924	1992
Barty, Billy	1924	2000
Basehart, Richard	1914	1984
Basie, Count	1904	1984
Bates, Alan	1934	2003
Bavier, Frances	1902	1989
Baxter, Anne	1923	1985
Baxter, Warner	1889	1951

Beatty, Ned	1937	2021
Beaumont, Hugh	1909	1982
Beavers, Louise	1902	1962
Beery, Noah, Jr.	1913	1994
Beery, Noah, Sr.	1884	1946
Beery, Wallace	1885	1949
Begley, Ed	1901	1970
Bel Geddes, Barbara	1922	2005
Bell, Art	1945	2018
Bellamy, Ralph	1904	1991
Belmondo, Jean-Paul	1933	2021
Belushi, John	1949	1982
Benaderet, Bea	1906	1968
Bendix, William	1906	1964
Bennett, Constance	1904	1965
Bennett, Joan	1910	1990
Bennett, Michael	1943	1987
Benny, Jack	1894	1974
Berg, Gertrude	1899	1966
Bergen, Edgar	1903	1978
Bergen, Polly	1930	2014
Bergman, Ingmar	1918	2007
Bergman, Ingrid	1915	1982
Berkeley, Busby	1895	1976
Berle, Milton	1908	2002
Berlin, Irving	1888	1989
Berman, Shelley	1925	2017

Bernardi, Herschel	1923	1986
Bernhardt, Sarah	1844	1923
Bernstein, Leonard	1918	1990
Berry, Chuck	1926	2017
Berry, Ken	1933	2018
Bertolucci, Bernardo	1941	2018
Bessell, Ted	1939	1996
Bickford, Charles	1889	1967
Big Bopper, The	1930	1959
Bikel, Theodore	1924	2015
Billingsley, Barbara	1915	2010
Bing, Rudolf	1902	1997
Bishop, Joey	1918	2007
Bitzer, Billy	1872	1944
Bixby, Bill	1934	1993
Black, Karen	1939	2013
Blackstone, Harry, Jr.	1934	1997
Blackstone, Harry, Sr.	1885	1965
Blaine, Vivian	1921	1995
Blake, Amanda	1931	1989
Blake, Eubie	1887	1983
Blanc, Mel	1908	1989
Blocker, Dan	1928	1972
Blondell, Joan	1909	1979
Blondin, Charles	1824	1897
Blyden, Larry	1925	1975
Bogarde, Dirk	1921	1999

Bogart, Humphrey	1899	1957
Bogdanovich, Peter	1939	2022
Boland, Mary	1880	1965
Boles, John	1895	1969
Bolger, Ray	1904	1987
Bologna, Joseph	1934	2017
Bond, Ward	1903	1960
Bondi, Beulah	1888	1981
Bono, Sonny	1935	1998
Boone, Richard	1917	1981
Booth, Edwin	1833	1893
Booth, John Wilkes	1838	1865
Booth, Junius Brutus	1796	1852
Booth, Shirley	1898	1992
Borge, Victor	1909	2000
Borgnine, Ernest	1917	2012
Borzage, Frank	1893	1962
Bosco, Philip	1930	2018
Boseman, Chadwick	1976	2020
Bosley, Tom	1927	2010
Bourdain, Anthony	1956	2018
Bow, Clara	1905	1965
Bowes, Maj. Edward	1874	1946
Bowie, David	1947	2016
Bowman, Lee	1914	1979
Boxcar Willie	1931	1999
Boyd, Stephen	1928	1977

Boyd, William	1898	1972
Boyer, Charles	1899	1978
Boyle, Peter	1935	2006
Bracken, Eddie	1915	2002
Brady, Alice	1892	1939
Brando, Marlon	1924	2004
Branigan, Laura	1957	2004
Brazzi, Rossano	1916	1994
Brennan, Eileen	1932	2013
Brennan, Walter	1894	1974
Brenner, David	1936	2014
Brent, George	1904	1979
Brett, Jeremy	1935	1995
Brewer, Teresa	1931	2007
Brice, Fanny	1891	1951
Bridges, Lloyd	1913	1998
Brimley, Wilford	1934	2020
Broderick, Helen	1891	1959
Bronson, Charles	1921	2003
Brooks, Foster	1912	2001
Brooks, Louise	1906	1985
Brown, Clarence	1890	1987
Brown, James	1933	2006
Brown, Joe E.	1892	1973
Brown, Johnny Mack	1904	1974
Brown, Les	1912	2001
Browne, Roscoe Lee	1925	2007

Browning, Tod	1882	1962
Brubeck, Dave	1920	2012
Bruce, Lenny	1925	1966
Bruce, Nigel	1895	1953
Bruce, Virginia	1910	1982
Brynner, Yul	1915	1985
Buchanan, Edgar	1903	1979
Buñuel, Luis	1900	1983
Buono, Victor	1938	1982
Burke, Billie	1885	1970
Burnette, Smiley	1911	1967
Burns, George	1896	1996
Burr, Raymond	1917	1993
Burton, Richard	1925	1984
Busch, Mae	1897	1946
Bushman, Francis X.	1883	1966
Buttons, Red	1919	2006
Byington, Spring	1893	1971
Caan, James	1940	2022
Caballé, Montserrat	1933	2018
Cabot, Bruce	1904	1972
Cabot, Sebastian	1918	1977
Caesar, Sid	1922	2014
Cagney, James	1899	1986
Caldwell, Sarah	1924	2006
Caldwell, Zoe	1933	2020
Calhern, Louis	1895	1956

Calhoun, Rory	1922	1999
Callas, Charlie	1927	2011
Callas, Maria	1923	1977
Calloway, Cab	1907	1994
Cambridge, Godfrey	1933	1976
Campanella, Joseph	1924	2018
Campbell, Glen	1936	2017
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	1865	1940
Candy, John	1950	1994
Canova, Judy	1916	1983
Cantinflas	1911	1993
Cantor, Eddie	1892	1964
Capra, Frank	1897	1991
Carey, Harry	1878	1947
Carey, Harry, Jr.	1921	2012
Carlin, George	1937	2008
Carlisle Hart, Kitty	1910	2007
Carney, Art	1918	2003
Carpenter, Karen	1950	1983
Carradine, David	1936	2009
Carradine, John	1906	1988
Carrillo, Leo	1880	1961
Carroll, Diahann	1935	2019
Carroll, Leo G.	1892	1972
Carroll, Madeleine	1906	1987
Carroll, Pat	1927	2022
Carson, Jack	1910	1963

Carson, Johnny	1925	2005
Carter, Benny	1907	2003
Carter, Dixie	1939	2010
Carter, Jack	1923	2015
Carter, Nell	1948	2003
Caruso, Enrico	1873	1921
Casals, Pablo	1876	1973
Cash, Johnny	1932	2003
Cash, June Carter	1929	2003
Cass, Peggy	1924	1999
Cassavetes, John	1929	1989
Cassidy, David	1950	2017
Cassidy, Jack	1927	1976
Castle, Irene	1893	1969
Castle, Vernon	1887	1918
Champion, Gower	1919	1980
Chandler, Jeff	1918	1961
Chaney, Lon	1883	1930
Chaney, Lon, Jr.	1905	1973
Channing, Carol	1921	2019
Chapin, Harry	1942	1981
Chaplin, Charles	1889	1977
Chapman, Graham	1941	1989
Charisse, Cyd	1922	2008
Charles, Ray	1930	2004
Chase, Ilka	1905	1978
Chatterton, Ruth	1893	1961
Cherrill, Virginia	1908	1996
Chevalier, Maurice	1888	1972

Chiba, Sonny	1939	2021
Child, Julia	1912	2004
Christopher, William	1932	2016
Cimino, Michael	1939	2016
Clair, René	1898	1981
Clark, Dick	1929	2012
Clark, Roy	1933	2018
Clayburgh, Jill	1944	2010
Clayton, Jan	1917	1983
Clemons, Clarence	1942	2011
Cliburn, Van	1934	2013
Clift, Montgomery	1920	1966
Cline, Patsy	1932	1963
Clooney, Rosemary	1928	2002
Cobain, Kurt	1967	1994
Cobb, Lee J.	1911	1976
Coburn, Charles	1877	1961
Coburn, James	1928	2002
Coca, Imogene	1908	2001
Cocker, Joe	1944	2014
Coco, James	1930	1987
Cody, Buffalo Bill	1846	1917
Cody, Iron Eyes	1907	1999
Cohan, George M.	1878	1942
Cohen, Leonard	1934	2016
Cohen, Myron	1902	1986
Colbert, Claudette	1903	1996
Cole, Nat “King”	1919	1965

Cole, Natalie	1950	2015
Coleman, Gary	1968	2010
Coleman, Ornette	1930	2015
Collins, Gary	1938	2012
Collins, Ray	1890	1965
Colman, Ronald	1891	1958
Columbo, Russ	1908	1934
Comden, Betty	1917	2006
Como, Perry	1912	2001
Conklin, Chester	1888	1971
Connery, Sean	1930	2020
Conniff, Ray	1916	2002
Connors, Chuck	1921	1992
Connors, Mike	1925	2017
Conrad, Robert	1935	2020
Conrad, William	1920	1994
Conried, Hans	1917	1982
Constantine, Michael	1927	2021
Conte, Richard	1911	1975
Convy, Bert	1933	1991
Conway, Tim	1933	2019
Coogan, Jackie	1914	1984
Cook, Barbara	1927	2017
Cook, Elisha, Jr.	1904	1995
Cooke, Alistair	1908	2004
Cooke, Sam	1931	1964
Coolio	1963	2022
Cooper, Gary	1901	1961

Cooper, Gladys	1888	1971
Cooper, Jackie	1922	2011
Copland, Aaron	1900	1990
Corby, Ellen	1913	1999
Corea, Chick	1941	2021
Corelli, Franco	1921	2003
Corey, Jeff	1914	2002
Corio, Ann	1914	1999
Corley, Pat	1930	2006
Cornelius, Don	1936	2012
Cornell, Chris	1964	2017
Cornell, Katharine	1893	1974
Correll, Charles	1890	1972
Costello, Dolores	1905	1979
Costello, Lou	1906	1959
Cotten, Joseph	1905	1994
Coward, Noel	1899	1973
Cox, Wally	1924	1973
Crabbe, Buster	1908	1983
Crain, Jeanne	1925	2003
Crane, Bob	1928	1978
Craven, Wes	1939	2015
Crawford, Broderick	1911	1986
Crawford, Joan	1904	1977
Crenna, Richard	1926	2003
Crews, Laura Hope	1880	1942
Crisp, Donald	1880	1974
Crisp, Quentin	1908	1999

Croce, Jim	1942	1973
Cronyn, Hume	1911	2003
Crosby, Bing	1903	1977
Cross, Ben	1947	2020
Crothers, Scatman	1910	1986
Cruz, Celia	1925	2003
Cugat, Xavier	1900	1990
Cukor, George	1899	1983
Cullen, Bill	1920	1990
Culp, Robert	1930	2010
Cummings, Constance	1910	2005
Cummings, Robert	1908	1990
Curtis, Tony	1925	2010
Curtiz, Michael	1888	1962
Cushing, Peter	1913	1994
Da Silva, Howard	1909	1986
Dahl, Arlene	1925	2021
Dailey, Dan	1915	1978
Damone, Vic	1928	2018
Dandridge, Dorothy	1923	1965
Dangerfield, Rodney	1921	2004
Daniell, Henry	1894	1963
Daniels, Bebe	1901	1971
Daniels, Charlie	1936	2020
Darin, Bobby	1936	1973
Darnell, Linda	1923	1965
Darwell, Jane	1879	1967

Davenport, Harry	1866	1949
Davies, Marion	1897	1961
Davis, Ann B.	1926	2014
Davis, Bette	1908	1989
Davis, Joan	1907	1961
Davis, Mac	1942	2020
Davis, Ossie	1917	2005
Davis, Sammy, Jr.	1925	1990
Dawson, Richard	1932	2012
Day, Dennis	1917	1988
Day, Doris	1922	2019
Day, Laraine	1920	2007
De Carlo, Yvonne	1922	2007
De Havilland, Olivia	1916	2020
De Laurentiis, Dino	1919	2010
de Mille, Agnes	1905	1993
De Mille, Cecil B.	1881	1959
De Wilde, Brandon	1942	1972
De Wolfe, Billy	1907	1974
Dean, James	1931	1955
Dean, Jimmy	1928	2010
Dearie, Blossom	1924	2009
Dee, Frances	1907	2004
Dee, Ruby	1922	2014
Dee, Sandra	1942	2005
Defore, Don	1917	1993
DeFranco, Buddy	1923	2014
DeHaven, Gloria	1925	2016

Dekker, Albert	1905	1968
Del Rio, Dolores	1905	1983
DeLuise, Dom	1933	2009
Demarest, William	1892	1983
Demme, Jonathan	1944	2017
Dennehy, Brian	1938	2020
Dennis, Sandy	1937	1992
Denny, Reginald	1891	1967
Denver, Bob	1935	2005
Denver, John	1943	1997
Derek, John	1926	1998
DeSica, Vittorio	1901	1974
Devine, Andy	1905	1977
Dewhurst, Colleen	1924	1991
Diamond, Selma	1920	1985
Diddley, Bo	1928	2008
Dietrich, Marlene	1901	1992
Diller, Phyllis	1917	2012
Disney, Walt	1901	1966
Dix, Richard	1894	1949
Dmytryk, Edward	1908	1999
Dobson, Kevin	1943	2020
Domino, Fats	1928	2017
Donahue, Troy	1936	2001
Donat, Robert	1905	1958
Donen, Stanley	1924	2019
Donlevy, Brian	1901	1972
Dors, Diana	1931	1984
Dorsey, Jimmy	1904	1957

Dorsey, Tommy	1905	1956
Dotrice, Roy	1923	2017
Douglas, Kirk	1916	2020
Douglas, Melvyn	1901	1981
Dove, Billie	1900	1998
Dow, Tony	1945	2022
Downey, Morton, Jr.	1933	2001
Downs, Hugh	1921	2020
Doyle, David	1929	1997
Drake, Alfred	1914	1992
Draper, Ruth	1884	1956
Dressler, Marie	1869	1934
Drew, Ellen	1915	2003
Drew, Mrs. John	1820	1897
Duchin, Eddy	1909	1951
Duff, Howard	1917	1990
Duggan, Andrew	1923	1988
Dukakis, Olympia	1931	2021
Duke, Patty	1946	2016
Dumbrille, Douglass	1890	1974
Dumont, Margaret	1889	1965
Duncan, Isadora	1878	1927
Duncan, Michael Clarke	1957	2012
Dunham, Katherine	1910	2006
Dunn, James	1905	1967
Dunne, Irene	1898	1990
Dunnock, Mildred	1901	1991

Durante, Jimmy	1893	1980
Durbin, Deanna	1921	2013
Durning, Charles	1923	2012
Duryea, Dan	1907	1968
Duse, Eleanora	1858	1924
Dvorak, Ann	1912	1979
Dysart, Richard	1929	2015
Eagels, Jeanne	1894	1929
Ebert, Roger	1942	2013
Ebsen, Buddy	1908	2003
Eckstine, Billy	1914	1993
Eddy, Nelson	1901	1967
Edelman, Herb	1933	1996
Edwards, Blake	1922	2010
Edwards, Cliff	1895	1971
Edwards, Ralph	1913	2005
Edwards, Vince	1928	1996
Egan, Richard	1923	1987
Eisenstein, Sergei	1898	1948
Ekberg, Anita	1931	2015
Elam, Jack	1916	2003
Ellington, Duke	1899	1974
Elliot, Cass	1941	1974
Elliott, Bob	1923	2016
Elliott, Denholm	1922	1992
Elman, Mischa	1891	1967
Ephron, Nora	1941	2012
Evans, Dale	1912	2001
Evans, Edith	1888	1976

Evans, Maurice	1901	1989
Evans, Robert	1930	2019
Everett, Chad	1937	2012
Everly, Don	1937	2021
Everly, Phil	1939	2014
Ewell, Tom	1909	1994
Fabray, Nanette	1920	2018
Fairbanks, Douglas	1883	1939
Fairbanks, Douglas, Jr.	1909	2000
Falk, Peter	1927	2011
Farentino, James	1938	2012
Farina, Dennis	1944	2013
Farley, Chris	1964	1997
Farmer, Frances	1913	1970
Farnsworth, Richard	1920	2000
Farnum, Dustin	1874	1929
Farnum, William	1876	1953
Farrar, Geraldine	1882	1967
Farrell, Charles	1901	1990
Farrell, Eileen	1920	2002
Fassbinder, Rainer Werner	1946	1982
Fawcett, Farrah	1947	2009
Faye, Alice	1915	1998
Fazenda, Louise	1895	1962
Feld, Fritz	1900	1993
Feldman, Marty	1933	1982
Fell, Norman	1924	1998

Fellini, Federico	1920	1993
Fenneman, George	1919	1997
Ferrer, Jose	1912	1992
Ferrer, Mel	1917	2008
Fetchit, Stepin	1898	1985
Fiedler, Arthur	1894	1979
Fiedler, John	1925	2005
Fields, Gracie	1898	1979
Fields, Totie	1930	1978
Fields, W. C.	1879	1946
Finch, Peter	1916	1977
Fine, Larry	1902	1975
Finney, Albert	1936	2019
Fisher, Carrie	1956	2016
Fisher, Eddie	1928	2010
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	1865	1932
Fitzgerald, Barry	1888	1961
Fitzgerald, Ella	1917	1996
Fitzgerald, Geraldine	1913	2005
Fleming, Art	1924	1995
Fleming, Rhonda	1923	2020
Fleming, Victor	1889	1949
Fletcher, Louise	1934	2022
Flynn, Errol	1909	1959
Flynn, Joe	1925	1974
Foch, Nina	1924	2008
Fogelberg, Dan	1951	2007

Foley, Red	1910	1968
Fonda, Henry	1905	1982
Fonda, Peter	1940	2019
Fontaine, Joan	1917	2013
Fontanne, Lynn	1887	1983
Fonteyn, Margot	1919	1991
Ford, Glenn	1916	2006
Ford, John	1894	1973
Ford, Paul	1901	1976
Ford, Tennessee Ernie	1919	1991
Forman, Milos	1932	2018
Forrest, Edwin	1806	1872
Forrest, Helen	1917	1999
Forsythe, John	1918	2010
Fosse, Bob	1927	1987
Foster, Preston	1901	1970
Foxx, Redd	1922	1991
Foy, Eddie	1856	1928
Franchi, Sergio	1926	1990
Franciosa, Anthony	1928	2006
Francis, Anne	1930	2011
Francis, Arlene	1907	2001
Francis, Kay	1905	1968
Franciscus, James	1934	1991
Frankenheimer, John	1930	2002
Franklin, Aretha	1942	2018
Franklin, Bonnie	1944	2013

Name	Born	Died
Frawley, William	1887	1966
Freed, Alan	1921	1965
Freeman, Al, Jr.	1934	2012
Freeman, Mona	1926	2014
French, Victor	1934	1989
Friganza, Trixie	1870	1955
Froman, Jane	1907	1980
Frost, David	1939	2013
Funicello, Annette	1942	2013
Funt, Allen	1914	1999
Furness, Betty	1916	1994
Gabin, Jean	1904	1976
Gable, Clark	1901	1960
Gabor, Eva	1920	1995
Gabor, Zsa Zsa	1917	2016
Gandolfini, James	1961	2013
Garagiola, Joe	1926	2016
Garbo, Greta	1905	1990
Garcia, Jerry	1942	1995
Gardenia, Vincent	1922	1992
Gardner, Ava	1922	1990
Garfield, John	1913	1952
Garland, Beverly	1926	2008
Garland, Judy	1922	1969
Garner, James	1928	2014
Garrett, Betty	1919	2011
Garson, Greer	1904	1996

Gassman, Vittorio	1922	2000
Gavin, John	1931	2018
Gaye, Marvin	1939	1984
Gaynor, Janet	1906	1984
Gazzara, Ben	1930	2012
Gebel-Williams, Gunther	1934	2001
Geer, Will	1902	1978
Gershwin, George	1898	1937
Getty, Estelle	1923	2008
Ghostley, Alice	1926	2007
Gibb, Andy	1958	1988
Gibb, Maurice	1949	2003
Gibb, Robin	1949	2012
Gibson, Henry	1935	2009
Gibson, Hoot	1892	1962
Gielgud, John	1904	2000
Gifford, Frank	1930	2015
Gilbert, Billy	1894	1971
Gilbert, John	1895	1936
Gilford, Jack	1907	1990
Gillespie, Dizzy	1917	1993
Gillette, William	1853	1937
Gilley, Mickey	1936	2022
Gingold, Hermione	1897	1987
Gish, Dorothy	1898	1968
Gish, Lillian	1893	1993
Gleason, Jackie	1916	1987
Gleason, James	1886	1959

Gluck, Alma	1884	1938
Gobel, George	1919	1991
Godard, Jean-Luc	1930	2022
Goddard, Paulette	1905?	1990
Godfrey, Arthur	1903	1983
Godunov, Alexander	1949	1995
Goldwyn, Samuel	1882	1974
Goodman, Benny	1909	1986
Gorcey, Leo	1917	1969
Gordon, Gale	1906	1995
Gordon, Ruth	1896	1985
Gorme, Eydie	1932	2013
Gorshin, Frank	1934	2005
Gosden, Freeman	1899	1982
Gottfried, Gilbert	1955	2022
Gottschalk, Louis	1829	1869
Gould, Glenn	1932	1982
Gould, Harold	1923	2010
Gould, Morton	1913	1996
Goulet, Robert	1933	2007
Grable, Betty	1916	1973
Graham, Martha	1894	1991
Graham, Virginia	1912	1998
Grahame, Gloria	1925	1981
Granger, Farley	1925	2011
Granger, Stewart	1913	1993
Grant, Cary	1904	1986
Granville, Bonita	1923	1988

Grapewin, Charley	1869	1956
Graves, Peter	1926	2010
Gray, Dolores	1924	2002
Gray, Spalding	1941	2004
Grayson, Kathryn	1922	2010
Greco, Jose	1918	2000
Green, Adolph	1915	2002
Greene, Lorne	1915	1987
Greenstreet, Sydney	1879	1954
Greenwood, Charlotte	1890	1978
Gregory, Dick	1932	2017
Gregory, James	1911	2002
Griffin, Merv	1925	2007
Griffith, Andy	1926	2012
Griffith, D. W.	1874	1948
Griffith, Hugh	1912	1980
Griffiths, Richard	1947	2013
Grimes, Tammy	1934	2016
Grizzard, George	1928	2007
Grodin, Charles	1935	2021
Guardino, Harry	1925	1995
Guillaume, Robert	1927	2017
Guinness, Alec	1914	2000
Guthrie, Woody	1912	1967
Guy-Blaché, Alice	1873	1968
Gwenn, Edmund	1875	1959
Gwynne, Fred	1926	1993

Hackett, Buddy	1924	2003
Hackett, Joan	1934	1983
Hagen, Jean	1923	1977
Hagen, Uta	1919	2004
Haggard, Merle	1937	2016
Hagman, Larry	1931	2012
Haines, William	1900	1973
Hale, Alan, Jr.	1918	1990
Hale, Alan, Sr.	1892	1950
Hale, Barbara	1922	2017
Haley, Bill	1925	1981
Haley, Jack	1899	1979
Hall, Huntz	1919	1999
Hall, Jon	1915	1979
Hall, Monty	1921	2017
Hamilton, Margaret	1902	1985
Hammerstein, Oscar	1847	1919
Hammerstein, Oscar, II	1895	1960
Hampton, Lionel	1908	2002
Hardwicke, Cedric	1893	1964
Hardy, Oliver	1892	1957
Harlow, Jean	1911	1937
Harper, Valerie	1939	2019
Harrington, Pat, Jr.	1929	2016
Harris, Julie	1925	2013
Harris, Phil	1904	1995
Harris, Richard	1930	2002

Harrison, George	1943	2001
Harrison, Rex	1908	1990
Hart, William S.	1864	1946
Hartman, Phil	1948	1998
Harvey, Laurence	1928	1973
Harvey, Paul	1918	2009
Harwell, Ernie	1918	2010
Hatfield, Bobby	1940	2003
Hauer, Rutger	1944	2019
Havens, Richie	1941	2013
Havoc, June	1912	2010
Hawkins, Jack	1910	1973
Hawkins, Screamin’ Jay	1929	2000
Hawks, Howard	1896	1977
Hawthorne, Nigel	1929	2001
Hayakawa, Sessue	1890	1973
Hayden, Sterling	1916	1986
Hayes, Gabby	1885	1969
Hayes, Helen	1900	1993
Hayes, Isaac	1942	2008
Haymes, Dick	1917	1980
Hayward, Leland	1902	1971
Hayward, Louis	1909	1985
Hayward, Susan	1917	1975
Hayworth, Rita	1918	1987
Head, Edith	1897	1981
Healy, Ted	1896	1937
Heard, John	1945	2017

Heche, Anne	1969	2022
Heckart, Eileen	1919	2001
Heflin, Van	1910	1971
Heifetz, Jascha	1901	1987
Held, Anna	1873	1918
Helm, Levon	1940	2012
Helmond, Katherine	1929	2019
Hemingway, Margaux	1955	1996
Hemsley, Sherman	1938	2012
Henderson, Florence	1934	2016
Henderson, Skitch	1918	2005
Hendrix, Jimi	1942	1970
Henie, Sonja	1912	1969
Henreid, Paul	1908	1992
Henry, Buck	1930	2020
Henson, Jim	1936	1990
Hepburn, Audrey	1929	1993
Hepburn, Katharine	1907	2003
Herrmann, Edward	1943	2014
Hersholt, Jean	1886	1956
Hesseman, Howard	1940	2022
Heston, Charlton	1923	2008
Hickey, William	1928	1997
Hickman, Dwayne	1934	2022
Hickson, Joan	1906	1998

Hildegarde	1906	2005
Hill, Arthur	1922	2006
Hill, Benny	1925	1992
Hill, George Roy	1921	2002
Hiller, Wendy	1912	2003
Hillerman, John	1932	2017
Hines, Gregory	1946	2003
Hingle, Pat	1924	2009
Hirt, Al	1922	1999
Hitchcock, Alfred	1899	1980
Ho, Don	1930	2007
Hodiak, John	1914	1955
Hoffman, Philip Seymour	1967	2014
Holbrook, Hal	1925	2021
Holden, William	1918	1981
Holder, Geoffrey	1930	2014
Holiday, Billie	1915	1959
Holliday, Judy	1921	1965
Holloway, Sterling	1905	1992
Holly, Buddy	1936	1959
Holm, Celeste	1919	2012
Holm, Ian	1931	2020
Holt, Jack	1888	1951
Holt, Tim	1918	1973
Homolka, Oscar	1898	1978
Hooker, John Lee	1917	2001
Hope, Bob	1903	2003
Hopkins, Miriam	1902	1972

Hopper, Dennis	1936	2010
Hopper, DeWolf	1858	1935
Hopper, Hedda	1885	1966
Horowitz, Vladimir	1904	1989
Horne, Lena	1917	2010
Horton, Edward Everett	1886	1970
Hoskins, Bob	1942	2014
Houdini, Harry	1874	1926
Houseman, John	1902	1988
Houston, Whitney	1963	2012
Howard (Horwitz), Curly	1903	1952
Howard, Ken	1944	2016
Howard, Leslie	1890	1943
Howard (Horwitz), Moe	1897	1975
Howard (Horwitz), Shemp	1895	1955
Howard, Trevor	1916	1988
Howes, Sally Ann	1930	1921
Hudson, Rock	1925	1985
Hughes, Bernard	1915	2006
Hughes, John	1950	2009
Hull, Henry	1890	1977
Hull, Josephine	1886	1957
Hunter, Jeffrey	1926	1969
Hunter, Kim	1922	2002
Hunter, Tab	1931	2018
Hurt, John	1940	2017

Hurt, William	1950	2022
Hussey, Ruth	1911	2005
Huston, John	1906	1987
Huston, Walter	1884	1950
Hutton, Betty	1921	2007
Hutton, Jim	1934	1979
Hyde-White, Wilfrid	1903	1991
Hyman, Earle	1926	2017
Imus, Don	1940	2019
Ingram, James	1952	2019
Ingram, Rex	1895	1969
Ireland, Jill	1936	1990
Ireland, John	1915	1992
Irving, George S.	1922	2016
Irving, Henry	1838	1905
Ives, Burl	1909	1995
Irwin, Steve	1962	2006
Iturbi, Jose	1895	1980
Jackson, Anne	1926	2016
Jackson, Mahalia	1911	1972
Jackson, Michael	1958	2009
Jackson, Milt	1923	1999
Jaeckel, Richard	1926	1997
Jaffe, Sam	1891	1984
Jagger, Dean	1903	1991
Jam Master Jay	1965	2002
James, Dennis	1917	1997
James, Etta	1938	2012
James, Harry	1916	1983

James, Rick	1948	2004
Janis, Conrad	1928	2022
Janis, Elsie	1889	1956
Jannings, Emil	1886	1950
Janssen, David	1930	1980
Jarreau, Al	1940	2017
Jeffreys, Anne	1923	2017
Jenkins, Allen	1900	1974
Jennings, Waylon	1937	2002
Jessel, George	1898	1981
Jeter, Michael	1952	2003
Johnson, Arte	1929	2019
Johnson, Ben	1918	1996
Johnson, Celia	1908	1982
Johnson, Chic	1892	1962
Johnson, J.J.	1924	2001
Johnson, Robert	1911	1938
Johnson, Van	1916	2008
Jolson, Al	1886	1950
Jones, Brian	1942	1969
Jones, Buck	1889	1942
Jones, Carolyn	1933	1983
Jones, Davy	1945	2012
Jones, Dean	1931	2015
Jones, George	1931	2013
Jones, Henry	1912	1999
Jones, Jennifer	1919	2009
Jones, Spike	1911	1965
Joplin, Janis	1943	1970

Joplin, Scott	1868	1917
Jordan, Richard	1937	1993
Jory, Victor	1902	1982
Jourdan, Louis	1921	2015
Judd, Naomi	1946	2022
Julia, Raul	1940	1994
Jump, Gordon	1932	2003
Jurado, Katy	1924	2002
Kahn, Madeline	1942	1999
Kane, Helen	1904	1966
Kanin, Garson	1912	1999
Karlen, John	1933	2020
Karloff, Boris	1887	1969
Karras, Alex	1935	2012
Kasem, Casey	1932	2014
Kaufman, Andy	1949	1984
Kaye, Danny	1911	1987
Kaye, Stubby	1918	1997
Kazan, Elia	1909	2003
Kean, Charles	1811	1868
Kean, Mrs. Charles	1806	1880
Kean, Edmund	1787	1833
Keaton, Buster	1895	1966
Keel, Howard	1919	2004
Keeler, Ruby	1910	1993
Keeshan, Bob (Captain Kangaroo)	1927	2004
Keith, Brian	1921	1997

Kellaway, Cecil	1893	1973
Kellerman, Sally	1937	2022
Kelley, DeForest	1920	1999
Kelly, Emmett	1898	1979
Kelly, Gene	1912	1996
Kelly, Grace	1929	1982
Kelly, Jack	1927	1992
Kelly, Patsy	1910	1981
Kennedy, Arthur	1914	1990
Kennedy, Edgar	1890	1948
Kennedy, George	1925	2016
Kercheval, Ken	1935	2019
Kerr, Deborah	1921	2007
Kibbee, Guy	1886	1956
Kidder, Margot	1948	2018
Kiel, Richard	1939	2014
Kilbride, Percy	1888	1964
Kiley, Richard	1922	1999
King, Alan	1927	2004
King, B. B.	1925	2015
King, Henry	1896	1982
King, Larry	1933	2021
Kinski, Klaus	1926	1991
Kirby, Bruno	1949	2006
Kirby, Durward	1912	2000
Kirby, George	1923	1995
Kitt, Eartha	1927	2008
Klemperer, Werner	1920	2000
Klugman, Jack	1922	2012

Knievel, Evel	1938	2007
Knight, Shirley	1936	2020
Knight, Ted	1923	1986
Knotts, Don	1924	2006
Korman, Harvey	1927	2008
Kostelanetz, Andre	1901	1980
Kotto, Yaphet	1939	2021
Kovacs, Ernie	1919	1962
Kramer, Stanley	1913	2001
Kubrick, Stanley	1928	1999
Kulp, Nancy	1921	1991
Kurosawa, Akira	1910	1998
Kyser, Kay	1906	1985
Ladd, Alan	1913	1964
Lahr, Bert	1895	1967
Laine, Frankie	1913	2007
Lake, Arthur	1905	1987
Lake, Veronica	1919	1973
LaLanne, Jack	1914	2011
Lamarr, Hedy	1913	2000
Lamas, Fernando	1915	1982
Lamour, Dorothy	1914	1996
Lancaster, Burt	1913	1994
Lanchester, Elsa	1902	1986
Landau, Martin	1928	2017
Landis, Carole	1919	1948
Landon, Michael	1936	1991
Lane, Priscilla	1917	1995
Lang, Fritz	1890	1976

Langdon, Harry	1884	1944
Lange, Hope	1931	2003
Langford, Frances	1914	2005
Langtry, Lillie	1853	1929
Lansbury, Angela	1925	2022
Lanza, Mario	1921	1959
LaRue, Lash (Alfred)	1917	1996
Lauder, Harry	1870	1950
Laughton, Charles	1899	1962
Laurel, Stan	1890	1965
Lawford, Peter	1923	1984
Lawrence, Florence	1886	1938
Lawrence, Gertrude	1898	1952
Leach, Robin	1941	2018
Leachman, Cloris	1926	2021
Lean, David	1908	1991
Ledger, Heath	1979	2008
Lee, Bernard	1908	1981
Lee, Bruce	1940	1973
Lee, Canada	1907	1952
Lee, Christopher	1922	2015
Lee, Gypsy Rose	1914	1970
Lee, Peggy	1920	2002
LeGallienne, Eva	1899	1991
Legrand, Michel	1932	2019
Leibman, Ron	1937	2019
Leigh, Janet	1927	2004

Leigh, Vivien	1913	1967
Leighton, Margaret	1922	1976
Lemmon, Jack	1925	2001
Lennon, John	1940	1980
Lenya, Lotte	1898	1981
Leonard, Eddie	1870	1941
Leonard, Sheldon	1907	1997
Leone, Sergio	1929	1989
LeRoy, Mervyn	1900	1987
Leslie, Joan	1925	2015
Levant, Oscar	1906	1972
Levene, Sam	1905	1980
Levine, James	1943	2021
Lewis, Al	1923	2006
Lewis, Jerry	1926	2017
Lewis, Joe E.	1902	1971
Lewis, Shari	1934	1998
Lewis, Ted	1892	1971
Liberace	1919	1987
Lillie, Beatrice	1894	1989
Lincoln, Elmo	1889	1952
Lind, Jenny	1820	1887
Lindfors, Viveca	1920	1995
Lindley, Audra	1918	1997
Linkletter, Art	1912	2010
Linville, Larry	1939	2000
Liotta, Ray	1954	2022
Little, Cleavon	1939	1992
Little RIchard	1932	2020

Llewelyn, Desmond	1914	1999
Lloyd, Harold	1893	1971
Lloyd, Marie	1870	1922
Lloyd, Norman	1914	2021
Locke, Sandra	1944	2018
Lockhart, Gene	1891	1957
Loggia, Robert	1930	2015
Lom, Herbert	1917	2012
Lombard, Carole	1908	1942
Lombardo, Guy	1902	1977
Long, Richard	1927	1974
Lopes, Lisa	1971	2002
Lopez, Vincent	1895	1975
Lord, Jack	1920	1998
Lorne, Marion	1888	1968
Lorre, Peter	1904	1964
Loudon, Dorothy	1925	2003
Lowe, Edmund	1890	1971
Loy, Myrna	1905	1993
Lubitsch, Ernst	1892	1947
Ludden, Allen	1918	1981
Lugosi, Bela	1882	1956
Lukas, Paul	1894	1971
Lumet, Sidney	1924	2011
Lunt, Alfred	1892	1977
Lupino, Ida	1918	1995
Lymon, Frankie	1942	1968
Lynde, Paul	1926	1982

Lynley, Carol	1942	2019
Lynn, Loretta	1932	2022
Lynn, Vera	1917	2020
Maazel, Lorin	1930	2014
Mabley, Jackie “Moms”	1894	1975
Mac, Bernie	1957	2008
MacArthur, James	1937	2010
MacCorkindale, Simon	1952	2010
MacDonald, Jeanette	1903	1965
Macdonald, Norm	1959	2021
Mack, Ted	1904	1976
MacKenzie, Gisele	1927	2003
MacLane, Barton	1902	1969
MacLeod, Gavin	1931	2021
MacMurray, Fred	1908	1991
MacNee, Patrick	1922	2015
MacRae, Gordon	1921	1986
Macy, Bill	1922	2019
Madden, John	1936	2021
Madison, Guy	1922	1996
Magnani, Anna	1908	1973
Mahoney, John	1940	2018
Mancini, Henry	1924	1994
Main, Marjorie	1890	1975
Malden, Karl	1912	2009
Malle, Louis	1932	1995
Malone, Dorothy	1925?	2018

Mamoulian, Rouben	1897	1987
Mankiewicz, Joseph	1909	1993
Mann, Herbie	1930	2003
Mansfield, Jayne	1932	1967
Marais, Jean	1913	1998
March, Fredric	1897	1975
March, Hal	1920	1970
Marchand, Nancy	1928	2000
Markova, Alicia	1910	2004
Marley, Bob	1945	1981
Marriner, Neville	1924	2016
Marsh, Mae	1895	1968
Marshall, Garry	1934	2016
Marshall, Herbert	1890	1966
Marshall, Penny	1943	2018
Martin, Dean	1917	1995
Martin, Dick	1922	2008
Martin, Mary	1913	1990
Martin, Ross	1920	1981
Martin, Tony	1913	2012
Marvin, Lee	1924	1987
Marx, Harpo (Arthur)	1888	1964
Marx, Zeppo (Herbert)	1901	1979
Marx, Groucho (Julius)	1890	1977
Marx, Chico (Leonard)	1887	1961

Marx, Gummo (Milton)	1893	1977
Mason, Jackie	1928	2021
Mason, James	1909	1984
Massey, Raymond	1896	1983
Mastroianni, Marcello	1924	1996
Masur, Kurt	1927	2015
Matthau, Walter	1920	2000
Mature, Victor	1913	1999
Maxwell, Marilyn	1921	1972
Mayer, Louis B.	1885	1957
Mayfield, Curtis	1942	1999
Mayo, Virginia	1920	2005
Mazursky, Paul	1930	2014
MCA (Adam Yauch)	1964	2012
McCambridge, Mercedes	1916	2004
McCarey, Leo	1898	1969
McCarthy, Kevin	1914	2010
McCartney, Linda	1941	1998
McClanahan, Rue	1934	2010
McClure, Doug	1935	1995
McCormack, John	1884	1945
McCrea, Joel	1905	1990
McDaniel, Hattie	1895	1952
McDowall, Roddy	1928	1998
McFarland, Spanky (George)	1928	1993
McGoohan, Patrick	1928	2009

McGuire, Al	1931	2001
McGuire, Dorothy	1916	2001
McHugh, Frank	1898	1981
McIntire, John	1907	1991
McLaglen, Victor	1886	1959
McMahon, Ed	1923	2009
McPartland, Marian	1918	2013
McQueen, Butterfly	1911	1995
McQueen, Steve	1930	1980
Meader, Vaughn	1936	2004
Meadows, Audrey	1924	1996
Meadows, Jayne	1919	2015
Meara, Anne	1929	2015
Meat Loaf	1947	2022
Meek, Donald	1880	1946
Méliès, Georges	1861	1938
Menjou, Adolphe	1890	1963
Menuhin, Yehudi	1916	1999
Mercer, Marian	1935	2011
Mercouri, Melina	1925	1994
Mercury, Freddie	1946	1991
Meredith, Burgess	1909	1997
Merman, Ethel	1908	1984
Merrick, David	1911	2000
Merrill, Dina	1925	2017
Merrill, Gary	1915	1990
Michael, George	1963	2016
Mifune, Toshiro	1920	1997
Milland, Ray	1905	1986

Miller, Ann	1923	2004
Miller, Glenn	1904	1944
Miller, Marilyn	1898	1936
Miller, Mitch	1911	2010
Miller, Roger	1936	1992
Mills, John	1908	2005
Milner, Martin	1931	2015
Mimieux, Yvette	1942	2022
Mineo, Sal	1939	1976
Minghella, Anthony	1954	2008
Mingus, Charles	1922	1979
Minnelli, Vincente	1903	1986
Miranda, Carmen	1909	1955
Mitchell, Thomas	1892	1962
Mitchum, Robert	1917	1997
Mix, Tom	1880	1940
Moffat, Donald	1930	2018
Molinaro, Al	1919	2015
Monroe, Marilyn	1926	1962
Monroe, Vaughn	1911	1973

Name	**Born**	**Died**
Montalban, Ricardo	1920	2009
Montand, Yves	1921	1991
Monteith, Cory	1982	2013
Montgomery, Elizabeth	1933	1995
Montgomery, George	1916	2000
Montgomery,	1904	1981

Robert		
Moody, Ron	1924	2015
Moore, Clayton	1914	1999
Moore, Colleen	1900	1988
Moore, Dudley	1935	2002
Moore, Garry	1915	1993
Moore, Grace	1898	1947
Moore, Mary Tyler	1936	2017
Moore, Roger	1927	2017
Moorehead, Agnes	1906	1974
Moreau, Jeanne	1928	2017
Morgan, Dennis	1910	1994
Morgan, Frank	1890	1949
Morgan, Harry	1915	2011
Morgan, Helen	1900	1941
Morgan, Henry	1915	1994
Morita, Pat	1932	2005
Morley, Robert	1908	1992
Morris, Chester	1901	1970
Morris, Greg	1934	1996
Morrison, Jim	1943	1971
Morrow, Vic	1929	1982
Morse, Robert	1931	2022
Morton, Jelly Roll	1885	1941
Mostel, Zero	1915	1977
Mowbray, Alan	1897	1969
Mulhare, Edward	1923	1997
Mulligan, Gerry	1927	1996
Mulligan, Richard	1932	2000

Muni, Paul	1895	1967
Murnau, F. W.	1888	1931
Murphy, Audie	1924	1971
Murphy, Brittany	1977	2009
Murphy, George	1902	1992
Murray, Arthur	1895	1991
Murray, Kathryn	1906	1999
Murray, Mae	1889	1965
Nabors, Jim	1930	2017
Nagel, Conrad	1897	1970
Naish, J. Carroll	1900	1973
Naldi, Nita	1898	1961
Nance, Jack	1943	1996
Natwick, Mildred	1908	1994
Nazimova, Alla	1879	1945
Neal, Patricia	1926	2010
Negri, Pola	1897	1987
Nelson, David	1936	2011
Nelson, Ed	1928	2014
Nelson, Harriet (Hilliard)	1909	1994
Nelson, Ozzie	1906	1975
Nelson, Rick	1940	1985
Nesbit, Evelyn	1884	1967
Nesmith, Michael	1942	2021
Nettleton, Lois	1927	2008
Newley, Anthony	1931	1999
Newman, Edwin	1919	2010
Newman, Paul	1925	2008

Newton-John, Olivia	1948	2022
Nicholas, Fayard	1914	2006
Nicholas, Harold	1924	2000
Nichols, Mike	1931	2014
Nielsen, Leslie	1926	2010
Nijinsky, Vaslav	1890	1950
Nilsson, Anna Q.	1888	1974
Nimoy, Leonard	1931	2015
Niven, David	1910	1983
Nolan, Lloyd	1902	1985
Norman, Jessye	1945	2019
Normand, Mabel	1894	1930
North, Sheree	1933	2005
Notorious B.I.G.	1972	1997
Novarro, Ramon	1899	1968
Nureyev, Rudolf	1938	1993
Oakie, Jack	1903	1978
Oakley, Annie	1860	1926
Oates, Warren	1928	1982
Oberon, Merle	1911	1979
O’Brien, Edmond	1915	1985
O’Brien, George	1900	1985
O’Brien, Pat	1899	1983
O’Connell, Arthur	1908	1981
O’Connell, Helen	1921	1993
O’Connor, Carroll	1924	2001
O’Connor, Donald	1925	2003
O’Connor, Una	1880	1959

Odetta (Holmes)	1930	2008
O’Hara, Maureen	1920	2015
O’Herlihy, Daniel	1919	2005
O’Keefe, Dennis	1908	1968
Oland, Warner	1880	1938
Olcott, Chauncey	1860	1932
Oliveira, Manoel de	1908	2015
Oliver, Edna May	1883	1942
Olivier, Laurence	1907	1989
Olsen, Merlin	1940	2010
O’Neal, Ron	1937	2004
O’Neill, James	1849	1920
Ophüls, Max	1902	1957
Orbach, Jerry	1935	2004
Orbison, Roy	1936	1988
Ormandy, Eugene	1899	1985
O’Shea, Milo	1926	2013
O’Sullivan, Maureen	1911	1998
O’Toole, Peter	1932	2013
Ouspenskaya, Maria	1876	1949
Owen, Reginald	1887	1972
Owens, Buck	1929	2006
Paar, Jack	1918	2004
Paderewski, Ignace	1860	1941
Page, Bettie	1923	2008
Page, Geraldine	1924	1987
Page, Patti	1927	2013

Pakula, Alan	1928	1998
Palance, Jack	1919	2006
Pallette, Eugene	1889	1954
Palmer, Betsy	1926	2015
Palmer, Lilli	1914	1986
Palmer, Robert	1949	2003
Pangborn, Franklin	1894	1958
Papas, Irene	1926	2022
Pardo, Don	1918	2014
Parker, Alan	1944	2020
Parker, Eleanor	1922	2013
Parker, Fess	1925	2010
Parker, Jean	1915	2005
Parks, Bert	1914	1992
Parks, Larry	1914	1975
Pasternack, Josef A.	1881	1940
Pastor, Tony (vaudevillian)	1837	1908
Pastor, Tony (bandleader)	1907	1969
Patrick, Gail	1911	1980
Patti, Adelina	1843	1919
Patti, Carlotta	1840	1889
Paul, Les	1915	2009
Pavarotti, Luciano	1935	2007
Pavlova, Anna	1885	1931
Paxton, Bill	1955	2017
Paycheck, Johnny	1938	2003
Payne, John	1912	1989

Pearl, Minnie	1912	1996
Peck, Gregory	1916	2003
Peckinpah, Sam	1925	1984
Pendergrass, Teddy	1950	2010
Penn, Arthur	1922	2010
Penner, Joe	1905	1941
Peppard, George	1928	1994
Perkins, Anthony	1932	1992
Perkins, Carl	1932	1998
Perkins, Marlin	1905	1986
Perry, Luke	1965	2019
Persoff, Nehemiah	1919	2022
Peters, Brock	1927	2005
Peters, Jean	1926	2000
Peters, Roberta	1930	2017
Petersen, Wolfgang	1941	2022
Peterson, Oscar	1925	2007
Petty, Tom	1950	2017
Philbin, Regis	1931	2020
Phillips, John	1935	2001
Phoenix, River	1970	1993
Piaf, Edith	1915	1963
Pickens, Slim	1919	1983
Pickett, Wilson	1941	2006
Pickford, Mary	1892	1979
Pidgeon, Walter	1897	1984
Pinza, Ezio	1892	1957

Pitney, Gene	1941	2006
Pitts, Zasu	1898	1963
Plato, Dana	1964	1999
Pleasence, Donald	1919	1995
Pleshette, Suzanne	1937	2008
Plummer, Christopher	1929	2021
Poitier, Sidney	1927	2022
Pollack, Sydney	1934	2008
Pons, Lily	1904	1976
Ponselle, Rosa	1897	1981
Ponti, Carlo	1912	2007
Porter, Edwin S.	1870	1941
Postlethwaite, Pete	1946	2011
Poston, Tom	1921	2007
Powell, Dick	1904	1963
Powell, Eleanor	1912	1982
Powell, Jane	1929	2021
Powell, William	1892	1984
Power, Tyrone	1914	1958
Preminger, Otto	1905	1986
Presley, Elvis	1935	1977
Preston, Billy	1946	2006
Preston, Robert	1918	1987
Previn, Andre	1929	2019
Price, Ray	1926	2013
Price, Vincent	1911	1993
Pride, Charley	1934	2020
Prima, Louis	1911	1978

Prince	1958	2016
Prince, Hal	1928	2019
Prinze, Freddie	1954	1977
Prosky, Robert	1930	2008
Provine, Dorothy	1937	2010
Prowse, Juliet	1936	1996
Pryor, Richard	1940	2005
Puente, Tito	1923	2000
Pyle, Denver	1920	1997
Quayle, Anthony	1913	1989
Questel, Mae	1908	1998
Quinn, Anthony	1915	2001
Quintero, José	1924	1999
Rabb, Ellis	1930	1998
Rabbitt, Eddie	1941	1998
Radner, Gilda	1946	1989
Rae, Charlotte	1926	2018
Rafferty, Gerry	1947	2011
Raft, George	1895	1980
Rainer, Luise	1910	2014
Rains, Claude	1889	1967
Raitt, John	1917	2005
Ralston, Esther	1902	1994
Ramis, Harold	1944	2014
Ramone, Dee Dee	1952	2002
Ramone, Joey	1951	2001
Ramone, Johnny	1948	2004
Ramone, Tommy	1949	2014
Rampal, Jean-	1922	2000

Pierre		
Randall, Tony	1920	2004
Randolph, John	1915	2004
Rathbone, Basil	1892	1967
Ratoff, Gregory	1897	1960
Rawls, Lou	1933	2006
Ray, Aldo	1926	1991
Ray, Johnnie	1927	1990
Ray, Nicholas	1911	1979
Rayburn, Gene	1917	1999
Raye, Martha	1916	1994
Raymond, Gene	1908	1998
Reagan, Ronald	1911	2004
Redding, Otis	1941	1967
Reddy, Helen	1941	2020
Redgrave, Corin	1939	2010
Redgrave, Lynn	1943	2010
Redgrave, Michael	1908	1985
Reed, Donna	1921	1986
Reed, Lou	1942	2013
Reed, Oliver	1938	1999
Reed, Robert	1932	1992
Rees, Roger	1944	2015
Reese, Della	1931	2017
Reeve, Christopher	1952	2004
Reeves, George	1914	1959
Reeves, Steve	1926	2000
Reid, Wallace	1891	1923
Reilly, Charles	1931	2007

Nelson		
Reiner, Carl	1922	2020
Reinhardt, Max	1873	1943
Reinking, Ann	1949	2020
Reitman, Ivan	1946	2022
Remick, Lee	1935	1991
Renaldo, Duncan	1904	1980
Rennie, Michael	1909	1971
Renoir, Jean	1894	1979
Rettig, Tommy	1941	1996
Reynolds, Burt	1936	2018
Reynolds, Debbie	1932	2016
Rich, Charlie	1932	1995
Richardson, Ian	1934	2007
Richardson, Natasha	1963	2009
Richardson, Ralph	1902	1983
Rickles, Don	1926	2017
Rickman, Alan	1946	2016
Riddle, Nelson	1921	1985
Riefenstahl, Leni	1902	2003
Rigg, Diana	1938	2020
Ripperton, Minnie	1947	1979
Ritchard, Cyril	1898	1977
Ritter, John	1948	2003
Ritter, Tex	1905	1974
Ritter, Thelma	1905	1969
Ritz, Al	1901	1965
Ritz, Harry	1906	1986

Name	Born	Died
Ritz, Jimmy	1903	1985
Rivers, Joan	1933	2014
Roach, Hal	1892	1992
Roach, Max	1924	2007
Robards, Jason	1922	2000
Robbins, Jerome	1918	1998
Robbins, Marty	1925	1982
Roberts, Doris	1925	2016
Roberts, Pernell	1928	2010
Roberts, Rachel	1927	1980
Robertson, Cliff	1925	2011
Robertson, Dale	1923	2013
Robeson, Paul	1898	1976
Robinson, Bill	1878	1949
Robinson, Edward G.	1893	1973
Robson, Flora	1902	1984
Roche, Eugene	1928	2004
Rochester (Eddie Anderson)	1905	1977
Roddenberry, Gene	1921	1991
Rodgers, Jimmie	1897	1933
Rodgers, Jimmie F.	1933	2021
Rogers, Buddy	1904	1999
Rogers, Fred	1928	2003
Rogers, Ginger	1911	1995
Rogers, Kenny	1938	2020
Rogers, Roy	1911	1998

Rogers, Wayne	1933	2015
Rogers, Will	1879	1935
Rohmer, Éric	1920	2010
Roland, Gilbert	1905	1994
Rolle, Esther	1920	1998
Rollins, Howard	1950	1996
Roman, Ruth	1924	1999
Romero, Cesar	1907	1994
Rooney, Mickey	1920	2014
Rose Marie	1923	2017
Rose, Billy	1899	1966
Rossellini, Roberto	1906	1977
Rostropovich, Mstislav	1927	2007
Rowan, Dan	1922	1987
Rubinstein, Artur	1887	1982
Rubenstein, Zelda	1933	2010
Ruggles, Charles	1886	1970
Russell, Harold	1914	2002
Russell, Jane	1921	2011
Russell, Ken	1927	2011
Russell, Leon	1942	2016
Russell, Lillian	1861	1922
Russell, Nipsey	1923	2005
Russell, Rosalind	1911	1976
Rutherford, Ann	1917	2012
Rutherford, Margaret	1892	1972
Ryan, Irene	1903	1973

Ryan, Robert	1909	1973
Rydell, Bobby	1942	2022
Sabu (Dastagir)	1924	1963
Saget, Bob	1956	2022
Sahl, Mort	1927	2021
St. Cyr, Lili	1917	1999
St. Denis, Ruth	1877	1968
Sakall, S. Z.	1883	1955
Saks, Gene	1921	2015
Sale (Chic), Charles	1885	1936
Sales, Soupy	1926	2009
Sanders, George	1906	1972
Sanford, Isabel	1917	2004
Sargent, Dick	1933	1994
Sarrazin, Michael	1940	2011
Savalas, Telly	1922	1994
Saxon, John	1936	2020
Schallert, William	1922	2016
Scheider, Roy	1935	2008
Schell, Maria	1926	2005
Schell, Maximilian	1930	2014
Schenkel, Chris	1923	2005
Schiavelli, Vincent	1948	2005
Schildkraut, Joseph	1896	1964
Schlesinger, John	1926	2003
Schnabel, Artur	1882	1951
Schneider, Maria	1952	2011
Schneider, Romy	1938	1982

Schwartzkopf, Elizabeth	1915	2006
Scofield, Paul	1922	2008
Scolari, Peter	1955	2021
Scott, George C.	1927	1999
Scott, Gordon	1926	2007
Scott, Hazel	1920	1981
Scott, Lizabeth	1922	2015
Scott, Martha	1914	2003
Scott, Randolph	1898	1987
Scott, Stuart	1965	2015
Scott, Zachary	1914	1965
Scott-Heron, Gil	1949	2011
Scott-Siddons, Mrs.	1843	1896
Scully, Vin	1927	2022
Seberg, Jean	1938	1979
Seeger, Pete	1919	2014
Seeley, Blossom	1892	1974
Segal, George	1934	2021
Segovia, Andres	1893	1987
Seldes, Marian	1928	2014
Selena (Quintanilla)	1971	1995
Sellers, Peter	1925	1980
Selznick, David O.	1902	1965
Sennett, Mack	1880	1960
Señor Wences	1896	1999
Serling, Rod	1924	1975
Shakur, Tupac	1971	1996

Shandling, Garry	1949	2016
Shankar, Ravi	1920	2012
Sharif, Omar	1932	2015
Shaw, Artie	1910	2004
Shaw, Robert (actor)	1927	1978
Shaw, Robert (conductor)	1916	1999
Shawn, Ted	1891	1972
Shearer, Moira	1926	2006
Shearer, Norma	1902	1983
Shearing, George	1919	2011
Shelley, Carole	1939	2018
Shepard, Sam	1943	2017
Sheppard, Bob	1910	2010
Sheridan, Ann	1915	1967
Shore, Dinah	1917	1994
Short, Bobby	1924	2005
Shubert, Lee	1875	1953
Shull, Richard B.	1929	1999
Siddons, Sarah	1755	1831
Sidney, Sylvia	1910	1999
Siegel, Don	1912	1991
Signoret, Simone	1921	1985
Sills, Beverly	1929	2007
Silver, Ron	1946	2009
Silverheels, Jay	1912	1980
Silvers, Phil	1912	1985
Sim, Alastair	1900	1976

Simmons, Jean	1929	2010
Simone, Nina	1933	2003
Sinatra, Frank	1915	1998
Sinclair, Madge	1938	1995
Singleton, John	1968	2019
Singleton, Penny	1908	2003
Sirico, Tony	1942	2022
Sirk, Douglas	1900	1987
Siskel, Gene	1946	1999
Sjostrom, Victor	1879	1960
Skelton, Red	1913	1997
Skinner, Otis	1858	1942
Sledge, Percy	1940	2015
Smith, Alexis	1921	1993
Smith, Bessie	1894?	1937
Smith, Buffalo Bob	1917	1998
Smith, C. Aubrey	1863	1948
Smith, Elliott	1969	2003
Smith, Kate	1907	1986
Smith, Keely	1928	2017
Snodgress, Carrie	1946	2004
Snow, Hank	1914	1999
Snyder, Tom	1936	2007
Solti, George	1912	1997
Sondergaard, Gale	1899	1985
Sorvino, Paul	1939	2022
Sothern, Ann	1909	2001
Sousa, John Philip	1854	1932
Spector, Phil	1940	2021

Spector, Ronnie	1943	2022
Spelling, Aaron	1923	2006
Spencer, John	1946	2005
Sperber, Wendie Jo	1958	2005
Springfield, Dusty	1939	1999
Stack, Robert	1919	2003
Stafford, Jo	1917	2008
Stander, Lionel	1908	1994
Stang, Arnold	1918	2009
Stanley, Kim	1925	2001
Stanton, Harry Dean	1926	2017
Stanwyck, Barbara	1907	1990
Stapleton, Jean	1923	2013
Stapleton, Maureen	1925	2006
Steiger, Rod	1925	2002
Sterling, Jan	1921	2004
Stern, Isaac	1920	2001
Stevens, Craig	1918	2000
Stevens, George	1904	1975
Stevens, Inger	1934	1970
Stevens, Mark	1916	1994
Stevens, Risë	1913	2013
Stevenson, McLean	1929	1996
Stewart, James	1908	1997
Stickney, Dorothy	1896	1998
Stiers, David Ogden	1942	2018
Stiller, Jerry	1927	2020

Stockwell, Dean	1936	2021
Stokowski, Leopold	1882	1977
Stone, Lewis	1879	1953
Stone, Milburn	1904	1980
Storch, Larry	1923	2022
Storm, Gale	1922	2009
Straight, Beatrice	1918	2001
Strasberg, Lee	1901	1982
Strasberg, Susan	1938	1999
Stritch, Elaine	1925	2014
Strummer, Joe	1952	2002
Stuart, Gloria	1910	2010
Stuarti, Enzo	1919	2005
Sturges, Preston	1898	1959
Sullavan, Margaret	1911	1960
Sullivan, Barry	1912	1994
Sullivan, Ed	1902	1974
Sumac, Yma	1922	2008
Summer, Donna	1948	2012
Summerville, Slim	1892	1946
Sutherland, Joan	1926	2010
Swanson, Gloria	1899	1983
Swayze, Patrick	1952	2009
Sweet, Blanche	1896	1986
Switzer, Carl “Alfalfa”	1927	1959
Talbot, Lyle	1902	1996
Tallchief, Maria	1925	2013
Talmadge,	1900	1973

Constance		
Talmadge, Norma	1893	1957
Tamiroff, Akim	1899	1972
Tandy, Jessica	1909	1994
Tanguay, Eva	1878	1947
Tati, Jacques	1908	1982
Taylor, Billy	1921	2010
Taylor, Dub	1907	1994
Taylor, Elizabeth	1932	2011
Taylor, Estelle	1899	1958
Taylor, Laurette	1887	1946
Taylor, Paul	1930	2018
Taylor, Rip	1931	2019
Taylor, Robert	1911	1969
Taylor, Rod	1930	2015
Temple Black, Shirley	1928	2014
Terry, Ellen	1847	1928
Thalberg, Irving	1899	1936
Thaw, John	1942	2002
Thaxter, Phyllis	1919	2012
Thicke, Alan	1947	2016
Thigpen, Lynne	1948	2003
Thomas, Danny	1912	1991
Thomas, Jay	1948	2017
Thompson, Sada	1927	2011
Thorndike, Sybil	1882	1976
Thulin, Ingrid	1926	2004
Tierney, Gene	1920	1991

Tillis, Mel	1932	2017
Tiny Tim	1932	1996
Todd, Michael	1909	1958
Todd, Richard	1919	2009
Tomlinson, David	1917	2000
Tone, Franchot	1905	1968
Tork, Peter	1942	2019
Torme, Mel	1925	1999
Torn, Rip	1931	2019
Toscanini, Arturo	1867	1957
Tracy, Lee	1898	1968
Tracy, Spencer	1900	1967
Travers, Henry	1874	1965
Travers, Mary	1936	2009
Treacher, Arthur	1894	1975
Trebek, Alex	1940	2020
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm	1853	1917
Trevor, Claire	1909	2000
Truffaut, Francois	1932	1984
Tucker, Forrest	1919	1986
Tucker, Richard	1913	1975
Tucker, Sophie	1884	1966
Turner, Big Joe	1911	1985
Turner, Ike	1931	2008
Turner, Lana	1920?	1995
Turpin, Ben	1869	1940
Twitty, Conway	1933	1993
Tyson, Cicely	1924	2021

Urich, Robert	1946	2002
Ustinov, Peter	1921	2004
Valens, Ritchie	1941	1959
Valentino, Rudolph	1895	1926
Vallee, Rudy	1901	1986
Van, Bobby	1928	1980
Van Cleef, Lee	1925	1989
Van Fleet, Jo	1922	1996
Van Halen, Eddie	1955	2020
Van Patten, Dick	1928	2015
Vance, Vivian	1912	1979
Vandross, Luther	1951	2005
Varney, Jim	1949	2000
Vaughan, Sarah	1924	1990
Vaughn, Robert	1932	2016
Veidt, Conrad	1893	1943
Velez, Lupe	1908	1944
Vera-Ellen (Rohe)	1926	1981
Verdon, Gwen	1925	2000
Verrett, Shirley	1931	2010
Vicious, Sid	1957	1979
Vickers, Jon	1926	2015
Vidor, King	1894	1982
Vigoda, Abe	1921	2016
Villechaize, Herve	1943	1993
Vincent, Gene	1935	1971
Vincent, Jan-Michael	1944	2019
Von Stroheim,	1885	1957

Erich		
Von Sydow, Max	1929	2020
Von Zell, Harry	1906	1981
Wain, Bea	1917	2017
Waite, Ralph	1928	2014
Walker, Clint	1927	2018
Walker, Junior	1942	1995
Walker, Nancy	1922	1992
Walker, Paul	1973	2013
Walker, Robert	1918	1951
Wallace, Marcia	1942	2013
Wallach, Eli	1915	2014
Wallenda, Karl	1905	1978
Walsh, J. T.	1943	1998
Walsh, Raoul	1887	1980
Walston, Ray	1914	2001
Walter, Bruno	1876	1962
Walter, Jessica	1941	2021
Ward, Simon	1941	2012
Warden, Jack	1920	2006
Waring, Fred	1900	1984
Warner, H. B.	1876	1958
Warrick, Ruth	1915	2005
Washington, Dinah	1924	1963
Waters, Ethel	1896	1977
Waters, Muddy	1913?	1983
Waxman, Al	1935	2001
Wayne, David	1914	1995
Wayne, John	1907	1979

Weaver, Dennis	1924	2006
Weaver, Fritz	1926	2016
Webb, Clifton	1891	1966
Webb, Jack	1920	1982
Weems, Ted	1901	1963
Weiland, Scott	1967	2015
Weissmuller, Johnny	1904	1984
Welk, Lawrence	1903	1992
Welles, Orson	1915	1985
Wellman, William	1896	1975
Wells, Kitty	1919	2012
Werner, Oskar	1922	1984
Wertmüller, Lina	1928	2021
West, Adam	1928	2017
West, Mae	1893	1980
Weston, Jack	1924	1996
Whale, James	1889	1957
White, Barry	1944	2003
White, Betty	1922	2021
White, Jesse	1919	1997
White, Pearl	1889	1938
Whiteman, Paul	1891	1967
Whiting, Margaret	1924	2011
Whitmore, James	1921	2009
Whitty, May	1865	1948
Wickes, Mary	1910	1995
Widmark, Richard	1914	2008
Wilde, Cornel	1915	1989

Wilder, Billy	1906	2002
Wilder, Gene	1933	2016
Wilding, Michael	1912	1979
Willard, Fred	1939	2020
Williams, Andy	1927	2012
Williams, Bert	1874	1922
Williams, Esther	1921	2013
Williams, Guy	1924	1989
Williams, Hank, Sr.	1923	1953
Williams, Michael K.	1966	2021
Williams, Robin	1951	2014
Williamson, Nicol	1936	2011
Wills, Bob	1905	1975
Wills, Chill	1902	1978
Wilson, Carl	1946	1998
Wilson, Dennis	1944	1983
Wilson, Dooley	1894	1953
Wilson, Elizabeth	1921	2015
Wilson, Flip	1933	1998
Wilson, Jackie	1934	1984
Wilson, Marie	1917	1972
Wilson, Nancy	1937	2018
Windom, William	1923	2012
Winehouse, Amy	1983	2011
Winfield, Paul	1941	2004
Winter, Johnny	1944	2014
Winters, Jonathan	1925	2013
Winters, Shelley	1920	2006

Wise, Robert	1914	2005
Wiseman, Joseph	1918	2009
Withers, Bill	1938	2020
Wolfman Jack	1938	1995
Wong, Anna May	1907	1961
Wood, Ed	1924	1978
Wood, Natalie	1938	1981
Wood, Peggy	1892	1978
Wood, Sam	1884	1949
Woodward, Edward	1930	2009
Wooley, Sheb	1921	2003
Woolley, Monty	1888	1963
Worth, Irene	1916	2002
Wray, Fay	1907	2004
Wright, Teresa	1918	2005
Wyatt, Jane	1910	2006
Wyler, William	1902	1981
Wyman, Jane	1917	2007
Wynette, Tammy	1942	1998
Wynn, Ed	1886	1966
Wynn, Keenan	1916	1986
York, Dick	1928	1992
York, Susannah	1939	2011
Young, Alan	1919	2016
Young, Clara Kimball	1890	1960
Young, Gig	1913	1978
Young, Loretta	1913	2000
Young, Robert	1907	1998

Young, Roland	1887	1953
Youngman, Henny	1906	1998
Zanuck, Darryl F.	1902	1979
Zappa, Frank	1940	1993
Zeffirelli, Franco	1923	2019
Zevon, Warren	1947	2003
Ziegfeld, Florenz	1869	1932
Zimbalist, Efrem, Jr.	1918	2014
Zinneman, Fred	1907	1997
Zukor, Adolph	1873	1976

Original Names of Selected Entertainers

Adele: Adele Laurie Blue Adkins
Ad-Rock: Adam Horovitz
Clay Aiken: Clayton Grissom
Alan Alda: Alphonso D’Abruzzo
Jason Alexander: Jay Greenspan
Woody Allen: Allen Konigsberg
André 3000: Andre Benjamin
Julie Andrews: Julia Wells
Criss Angel: Christopher Sarantakos
Beatrice Arthur: Bernice Frankel
Fred Astaire: Frederick Austerlitz
Awkwafina: Nora Lum
Babyface: Kenneth Edmonds
Lauren Bacall: Betty Joan Perske
Erykah Badu: Erica Wright
Eric Bana: Eric Banadinovich

Anne Bancroft: Anna Maria Italiano
Theda Bara: Theodosia Goodman
Beck: Bek David Campbell
Pat Benatar: Patricia Andrejewski
Tony Bennett: Anthony Benedetto
Jack Benny: Benjamin Kubelsky
Milton Berle: Mendel Berlinger
Irving Berlin: Israel Baline
Sarah Bernhardt: Henriette-Rosine Bernard
Jello Biafra: Eric Reed Boucher
Big Boi: Antwan Patton
The Big Bopper: Jiles Perry “J.P.” Richardson
Robert Blake: Michael James Vijencio Gubitosi
Jon Bon Jovi: John Francis Bongiovi
Bono: Paul Hewson
David Bowie: David Robert Jones
Boy George: George Alan O’Dowd
Fanny Brice: Fanny Borach
Charles Bronson: Charles Buchinski
Albert Brooks: Albert Einstein
Mel Brooks: Melvin Kaminsky
Foxy Brown: Inga Marchand
George Burns: Nathan Birnbaum
Ellen Burstyn: Edna Gilhooley
Richard Burton: Richard Jenkins
Red Buttons: Aaron Chwatt
Nicolas Cage: Nicholas Coppola
Michael Caine: Maurice Micklewhite
Maria Callas: Maria Kalogeropoulos
Cardi B: Belcalis Marlenis Almánza
Jackie Chan: Chan Kwong-Sung
Cyd Charisse: Tula Finklea

Ray Charles: Ray Charles Robinson
Charo: María Rosario Pilar Martínez Molina Baeza
Chubby Checker: Ernest Evans
Cher: Cherilyn Sarkisian
Chuck D: Carlton Ridenhour
Patsy Cline: Virginia Patterson Hensley
Claudette Colbert: Lily Chauchoin
Coolio: Artis Leon Ivey Jr.
Alice Cooper: Vincent Furnier
David Copperfield: David Kotkin
Howard Cosell: Howard Cohen
Elvis Costello: Declan McManus
Lou Costello: Louis Cristillo
Peter Coyote: Peter Cohon
Joan Crawford: Lucille LeSueur
Quentin Crisp: Denis Pratt
Tom Cruise: Thomas Cruise Mapother IV
Tony Curtis: Bernard Schwartz
Miley Cyrus: Destiny Hope Cyrus
D'Angelo: Michael D'Angelo Archer
Rodney Dangerfield: Jacob Cohen
Bobby Darin: Walden Robert Cassotto
Andra Day: Cassandra Monique Batie
Doris Day: Doris von Kappelhoff
Yvonne De Carlo: Peggy Middleton
Portia de Rossi: Amanda Lee Rogers
Sandra Dee: Alexandra Zuck
John Denver: Henry John Deutschendorf Jr.
Bo Derek: Mary Cathleen Collins
Danny DeVito: Daniel Michaeli
Angie Dickinson: Angeline Brown
Bo Diddley: Elias Bates

Vin Diesel: Mark Vincent
Phyllis Diller: Phyllis Driver
Divine: Harris Glenn Milstead
DMX: Earl Simmons
Troy Donahue: Merle Johnson Jr.
Kirk Douglas: Issur Danielovitch
Drake: Aubrey Drake Graham
Bob Dylan: Robert Zimmerman
Barbara Eden: Barbara Huffman
Elvira: Cassandra Peterson
Eminem: Marshall Mathers
Enya: Eithne Ni Bhraonain
Dale Evans: Frances Smith
Chad Everett: Raymon Cramton
Fabian: Fabian Anthony Forte
Fabolous: John David Jackson
Douglas Fairbanks: Douglas Ullman
Morgan Fairchild: Patsy McClenny
Jamie Farr: Jameel Farah
Fergie: Stacy Ferguson
Stepin Fetchit: Lincoln Perry
W. C. Fields: William Claude Dukenfield
50 Cent: Curtis Jackson
Flavor Flav: William Drayton
Joan Fontaine: Joan de Havilland
Jodie Foster: Alicia Christian Foster
Jamie Foxx: Eric Bishop
Redd Foxx: John Sanford
Arlene Francis: Arlene Kazanjian
Connie Francis: Concetta Franconero
Greta Garbo: Greta Gustafsson
Judy Garland: Frances Gumm

James Garner: James Bumgarner
Crystal Gayle: Brenda Gail Webb
George Gershwin: Jacob Gershowitz
Kathie Lee Gifford: Kathie Epstein
Whoopi Goldberg: Caryn Johnson
Cary Grant: Archibald Leach
Lee Grant: Lyova Rosenthal
Robert Guillaume: Robert Williams
Buddy Hackett: Leonard Hacker
Hammer: Stanley Kirk Burrell
Jean Harlow: Harlean Carpenter
Helen Hayes: Helen Brown
Susan Hayward: Edythe Marrener
Rita Hayworth: Margarita Cansino
Pee-Wee Herman: Paul Reubenfeld
Charlton Heston: John Charles Carter
Perez Hilton: Mario Lavandeira Jr.
Hulk Hogan: Terry Gene Bollea
Billie Holiday: Eleanora Fagan
Judy Holliday: Judith Tuvim
Bob Hope: Leslie Townes Hope
Harry Houdini: Erik Weisz
Howlin' Wolf: Chester Burnett
Rock Hudson: Roy Scherer Jr. (later Fitzgerald)
Engelbert Humperdinck: Arnold Dorsey
Kim Hunter: Janet Cole
Ice Cube: O'Shea Jackson
Ice-T: Tracy Morrow
Billy Idol: William Broad
Etta James: Jamesetta Hawkins
Ja Rule: Jeffrey Atkins
Jay-Z: Shawn Carter

Elton John: Reginald Dwight
Al Jolson: Asa Yoelson
Jennifer Jones: Phylis Isley
Tom Jones: Thomas Woodward
Spike Jonze: Adam Spiegel
Wynonna Judd: Christina Ciminella
Mindy Kaling: Vera Mindy Chokalingam
Boris Karloff: William Henry Pratt
Diane Keaton: Diane Hall
Michael Keaton: Michael Douglas
Kesha: Kesha Rose Sebert
Alicia Keys: Alicia Augello Cook
Chaka Khan: Yvette Stevens
Kid Rock: Robert Ritchie
Carole King: Carole Klein
Larry King: Larry Zeiger
Ben Kingsley: Krishna Banji
Ted Knight: Tadewurz Wladziu Konopka
Cheryl Ladd: Cheryl Stoppelmoor
Lady Gaga: Stefani Germanotta
Veronica Lake: Constance Ockleman
Kendrick Lamar: Kendrick Lamar Duckworth
Hedy Lamarr: Hedwig Kiesler
Dorothy Lamour: Mary Leta Dorothy Slaton
Michael Landon: Eugene Orowitz
Mario Lanza: Alfredo Cocozza
Queen Latifah: Dana Owens
Stan Laurel: Arthur Jefferson
Brenda Lee: Brenda Mae Tarpley
Gypsy Rose Lee: Rose Louise Hovick
Peggy Lee: Norma Egstrom
Janet Leigh: Jeanette Morrison

Vivien Leigh: Vivian Hartley
Huey Lewis: Hugh Cregg
Jerry Lewis: Joseph Levitch
Lil’ Kim: Kimberly Denise Jones
Lil Nas X: Montero Lamar Hill
Little Richard: Richard Penniman
LL Cool J: James Todd Smith
Carole Lombard: Jane Peters
Lorde: Ella Yelich-O’Connor
Sophia Loren: Sophia Scicolone
Peter Lorre: Laszlo Lowenstein
Louis C.K.: Louis Szekely
Myrna Loy: Myrna Williams
Bela Lugosi: Bela Ferenc Blasko
Moms Mabley: Loretta Mary Aiken
Macklemore: Ben Haggerty
Shirley MacLaine: Shirley Beaty
Elle Macpherson: Eleanor Gow
Madonna: Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone
Lee Majors: Harvey Lee Yeary
Karl Malden: Mladen Sekulovich
Barry Manilow: Barry Alan Pincus
Jayne Mansfield: Vera Jane Palmer
Marilyn Manson: Brian Warner
Bruno Mars: Peter Gene Hernandez
Dean Martin: Dino Crocetti
Ricky Martin: Enrique Jose Martin Morales
MCA: Adam Yauch
Meat Loaf: Marvin Lee Aday
Megan Thee Stallion: Megan Jovon Ruth Pete
Freddie Mercury: Farrokh Bulsara
Ethel Merman: Ethel Zimmermann

George Michael: Georgios Panayiotou
Mike D: Michael Diamond
Nicki Minaj: Onika Tanya Maraj
Helen Mirren: Ilynea Lydia Mironoff
Joni Mitchell: Roberta Joan Anderson
Moby: Richard Melville Hall
Mo'Nique: Monique Imes
Marilyn Monroe: Norma Jean Mortenson (later Baker)
Yves Montand: Ivo Livi
Demi Moore: Demetria Guynes
Rita Moreno: Rosita Alverio
Harry Morgan: Harry Bratsburg
Morrissey: Steven Patrick Morrissey
Mr. T: Lawrence Tureaud
Paul Muni: Mehilem Weisenfreund
Nelly: Cornell Haynes Jr.
Mike Nichols: Michael Igor Peschowsky
Chuck Norris: Carlos Ray Norris
Notorious B.I.G.: Christopher Wallace
Hugh O'Brian: Hugh Krampke
Maureen O'Hara: Maureen FitzSimons
Jack Palance: Vladimir Palanuik
Minnie Pearl: Sarah Ophelia Cannon
Katy Perry: Kathryn Hudson
Bernadette Peters: Bernadette Lazzara
Joaquin Phoenix: Joaquin Bottom
Edith Piaf: Edith Gassion
Slim Pickens: Louis Lindley
Mary Pickford: Gladys Smith
Pink: Alecia Moore
Pitbull: Armando Christian Pérez

Iggy Pop: James Newell Osterberg
Natalie Portman: Natalie Hershlag
Prince: Prince Rogers Nelson
Dee Dee Ramone: Douglas Colvin
Joey Ramone: Jeffrey Hyman
Johnny Ramone: John Cummings
Tommy Ramone: Tom Erdelyi
Tony Randall: Leonard Rosenberg
Della Reese: Delloreese Patricia Early
Busta Rhymes: Trevor Smith Jr.
Joan Rivers: Joan Sandra Molinsky
Edward G. Robinson: Emmanuel Goldenberg
The Rock: Dwayne Johnson
Ginger Rogers: Virginia McMath
Roy Rogers: Leonard Franklin Slye
Mickey Rooney: Joe Yule Jr.
Johnny Rotten: John Lydon
Lillian Russell: Helen Leonard
Meg Ryan: Margaret Hyra
Winona Ryder: Winona Horowitz
Sade: Helen Folsade Abu
Soupy Sales: Milton Supman
Susan Sarandon: Susan Tomaling
Seal: Seal Henry Olusegun Olumide Adeola Samuel
Jane Seymour: Joyce Frankenberg
Omar Sharif: Michael Shalhoub
Charlie Sheen: Carlos Irwin Estevez
Martin Sheen: Ramon Estevez
Talia Shire: Talia Coppola
Beverly Sills: Belle Silverman
Phil Silvers: Philip Silversmith
Gene Simmons: Chaim Witz

Sinbad: David Adkins
Anna Nicole Smith: Vickie Lynn Hogan
Snoop Dogg: Calvin Broadus
Barbara Stanwyck: Ruby Stevens
Jean Stapleton: Jeanne Murray
Ringo Starr: Richard Starkey
Cat Stevens: Stephen Demetre Georgiou
Connie Stevens: Concetta Ingolia
Jon Stewart: Jonathan Stuart Leibowitz
Sting: Gordon Sumner
Joe Strummer: John Graham Mellor
Donna Summer: La Donna Gaines
Rip Taylor: Charles Elmer Taylor Jr.
Robert Taylor: Spangler Brugh
The Weeknd: Abel Makkonen Tesfaye
Danny Thomas: Muzyad Yakhoob (later Amos Jacobs)
Tiny Tim: Herbert Khaury
Rip Torn: Elmore Rual Torn Jr.
Randy Travis: Randy Traywick
Tina Turner: Annie Mae Bullock
Shania Twain: Eilleen Regina Edwards
Twiggy: Lesley Hornby
Conway Twitty: Harold Lloyd Jenkins
Steven Tyler: Stephen Tallarico
Rudolph Valentino: Rudolpho D'Antonguolla
Frankie Valli: Frank Castelluccio
Eddie Vedder: Edward Louis Severseen III
Sid Vicious: John Simon Ritchie
John Wayne: Marion Morrison
Raquel Welch: Raquel Tejada
Gene Wilder: Jerome Silberman

Shelley Winters: Shirley Schrift
Jane Wyman: Sarah Jane Mayfield
Loretta Young: Gretchen Michaels Young
Buckwheat Zydeco: Stanley Dural Jr.

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ARTS AND MEDIA

Worldwide Top-Grossing American Movies, 2000-22

Source: Box Office Mojo

Year	Title	Gross (mil)
2000	Mission: Impossible II	$546.4
2001	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	974.8
2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	923.3
2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1,140.7
2004	Shrek 2	928.8
2005	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	896.0
2006	Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest	1,066.2
2007	Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End	961.0
2008	The Dark Knight	1,003.0
2009	Avatar	2,744.3
2010	Toy Story 3	$1,067.0
2011	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2	1,341.5
2012	The Avengers	1,518.8
2013	Frozen	1,280.8
2014	Transformers: Age of Extinction	1,104.1

2015	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens	2,068.2
2016	Captain America: Civil War	1,153.3
2017	Star Wars: Episode VIII—The Last Jedi	1,332.5
2018	Avengers: Infinity War	2,048.4
2019	Avengers: Endgame	2,797.8
2020	Bad Boys for Life	426.5
2021	Spider-Man: No Way Home	1,905.3
2022	Top Gun: Maverick	1,453.7

Note: Box-office grosses worldwide through Sept. 14, 2022.

All-Time Top-Grossing American Movies

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Title (original release date)	Gross (mil)
1.	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens (2015)	$936.7
2.	Avengers: Endgame (2019)	858.4
3.	Spider-Man: No Way Home (2021)	804.8
4.	Avatar (2009)	760.5
5.	Black Panther (2018)	700.1
6.	Top Gun: Maverick (2022)	692.9
7.	Avengers: Infinity War (2018)	678.8
8.	Jurassic World (2015)	654.1
9.	The Avengers (2012)	623.4
10.	Star Wars: Episode VIII–The Last Jedi (2017)	620.2

11.	Incredibles 2 (2018)	608.6
12.	Titanic (1997)	600.8
13.	The Lion King (2019)	543.6
14.	The Dark Knight (2008)	535.9
15.	Rogue One: A Star Wars Story (2016)	533.5
16.	Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker (2019)	515.2
17.	Beauty and the Beast (2017)	504.0
18.	Finding Dory (2016)	486.3
19.	Frozen II (2019)	477.4
20.	Star Wars: Episode I–The Phantom Menace (1999)	474.5
21.	Star Wars: Episode IV–A New Hope (1977)	461.0
22.	Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015)	459.0
23.	The Dark Knight Rises (2012)	448.3
24.	E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	439.2
25.	Shrek 2 (2004)	436.7
26.	Toy Story 4 (2019)	$434.0
27.	Captain Marvel (2019)	426.8
28.	The Hunger Games: Catching Fire (2013)	424.7
29.	Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man’s Chest (2006)	423.3
30.	Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom (2018)	417.9
31.	Toy Story 3 (2010)	415.0
32.	Wonder Woman (2017)	413.6
33.	Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness (2022)	411.3

34.	Iron Man 3 (2013)	409.0
35.	Jurassic Park (1993)	408.2
36.	Captain America: Civil War (2016)	408.1
37.	The Hunger Games (2012)	408.0
38.	Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle (2017)	404.5
39.	Spider-Man (2002)	403.7
40.	Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen (2009)	402.1
41.	Frozen (2013)	400.7
42.	Spider-Man: Far From Home (2019)	391.0
43.	Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2 (2017)	389.8
44.	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2 (2011)	381.5
45.	Star Wars: Episode III––Revenge of the Sith (2005)	380.3
46.	Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003)	377.6
47.	Jurassic World Dominion (2022)	375.0
48.	Spider-Man 2 (2004)	373.4
49.	The Passion of the Christ (2004)	370.3
50.	The Batman (2022)	369.3

Note: Box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada through Aug. 31, 2022, in absolute dollars. Rising ticket prices favor newer films. Revenues from re-releases are included.

Top-Grossing American Movies (Adjusted Lifetime Gross)

Source: Box Office Mojo

Rank	Title (original release date)	Adj. gross (mil)
1.	Gone With the Wind (1939)	$1,895.4
2.	Star Wars: Episode IV—A New Hope (1977)	1,669.0
3.	The Sound of Music (1965)	1,335.1
4.	E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	1,329.2
5.	Titanic (1997)	1,270.1
6.	The Ten Commandments (1956)	1,227.5
7.	Jaws (1975)	1,200.9
8.	Doctor Zhivago (1965)	1,163.1
9.	The Exorcist (1973)	1,036.3
10.	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)	1,021.3
11.	Star Wars: Episode VII—The Force Awakens (2015)	1,013.0
12.	101 Dalmatians (1961)	936.2
13.	Star Wars: Episode V—The Empire Strikes Back (1980)	920.8
14.	Ben-Hur (1959)	918.7
15.	Avatar (2009)	911.8
16.	Avengers: Endgame (2019)	892.7
17.	Star Wars: Episode VI—Return of the Jedi (1983)	881.3
18.	Jurassic Park (1993)	860.2
19.	Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace (1999)	846.2
20.	The Lion King (1994)	835.3
21.	The Sting (1973)	835.3
22.	Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)	829.7

23.	The Graduate (1967)	801.9
24.	Fantasia (1940)	$778.1
25.	The Godfather (1972)	739.5
26.	Forrest Gump (1994)	736.8
27.	Mary Poppins (1964)	732.6
28.	Grease (1978)	722.4
29.	The Avengers (2012)	720.4
30.	Jurassic World (2015)	719.6
31.	Black Panther (2018)	715.0
32.	Thunderball (1965)	700.9
33.	The Dark Knight (2008)	697.7
34.	The Jungle Book (1967)	690.4
35.	Sleeping Beauty (1959)	681.0
36.	Avengers: Infinity War (2018)	678.6
37.	Ghostbusters (1984)	667.9
38.	Shrek 2 (2004)	665.7
39.	Spider-Man (2002)	661.8
40.	Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid (1969)	661.1
41.	Love Story (1970)	656.0
42.	Independence Day (1996)	649.0
43.	Home Alone (1990)	634.7
44.	Star Wars: Episode VIII—The Last Jedi (2017)	633.4
45.	Pinocchio (1940)	631.6
46.	Cleopatra (1963)	629.5
47.	Beverly Hills Cop (1984)	629.2
48.	Goldfinger (1964)	621.2
49.	Incredibles 2 (2018)	621.2

50.	Airport (1970)	619.5

Note: Adjusted lifetime gross is in 2022 dollars, as of Aug. 15, 2022, and adjusts for ticket price inflation using estimated number of tickets sold.

50 Top-Grossing Movies, 2022

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Title	Gross (mil)
1.	Top Gun: Maverick	$692.9
2.	Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness	411.3
3.	Jurassic World Dominion	375.0
4.	The Batman	369.3
5.	Minions: The Rise of Gru	355.5
6.	Thor: Love and Thunder	337.3
7.	Spider-Man: No Way Home	231.8
8.	Sonic the Hedgehog 2	190.9
9.	Uncharted	148.6
10.	Elvis	147.9
11.	Nope	118.4
12.	Lightyear	118.3
13.	The Lost City	105.3
14.	The Bad Guys	96.7
15.	Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore	95.9
16.	The Black Phone	89.3
17.	Sing 2	86.3
18.	Where the Crawdads Sing	82.8
19.	Scream	81.6

20.	Bullet Train	80.0
21.	DC League of Super Pets	75.1
22.	Morbius	73.9
23.	Everything Everywhere All at Once	69.8
24.	Dog	61.8
25.	Jackass Forever	57.7
26.	Death on the Nile	$45.6
27.	Downton Abbey: A New Era	43.9
28.	Jujutsu Kaisen 0	34.5
29.	The Northman	34.2
30.	Dragon Ball Super: Super Hero	32.1
31.	The Bob’s Burgers Movie	31.9
32.	Marry Me	22.4
33.	Ambulance	22.3
34.	Beast	21.4
35.	The King’s Man	20.9
36.	Father Stu	20.9
37.	The Unbearable Weight of Massive Talent	20.3
38.	Moonfall	19.1
39.	Paws of Fury: The Legend of Hank	17.8
40.	The 355	14.6
41.	American Underdog	14.3
42.	RRR	14.2
43.	Easter Sunday	12.6
44.	Licorice Pizza	11.9
45.	X (2022)	11.8

46.	West Side Story	10.4
47.	Mrs. Harris Goes to Paris	9.7
48.	Bodies Bodies Bodies	9.7
49.	Blacklight	9.6
50.	Firestarter	9.6

Note: Preliminary box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada, Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 2022; some films had 2021 release dates.

50 Top-Grossing Movies, 2021

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Title	Gross (mil)
1.	Spider-Man: No Way Home	$635.7
2.	Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings	224.5
3.	Venom: Let There Be Carnage	212.7
4.	Black Widow	183.7
5.	F9: The Fast Saga	173.0
6.	Eternals	164.7
7.	No Time to Die	160.8
8.	A Quiet Place Part II	160.2
9.	Ghostbusters: Afterlife	123.9
10.	Free Guy	121.6
11.	Jungle Cruise	117.0
12.	Dune	107.2
13.	Godzilla vs. Kong	100.9
14.	Sing 2	97.1
15.	Halloween Kills	92.0
16.	Encanto	91.9

17.	Cruella	86.1
18.	Space Jam: A New Legacy	70.6
19.	The Conjuring: The Devil Made Me Do It	65.6
20.	Candyman	61.2
21.	The Boss Baby: Family Business	57.3
22.	The Addams Family 2	56.5
23.	The Suicide Squad	55.8
24.	Raya and the Last Dragon	54.7
25.	House of Gucci	49.5
26.	Demon Slayer the Movie: Mugen Train	$49.4
27.	Clifford the Big Red Dog	48.9
28.	Old	48.3
29.	Tom & Jerry	46.5
30.	The Forever Purge	44.5
31.	Mortal Kombat	42.3
32.	Peter Rabbit 2: The Runaway	40.5
33.	Paw Patrol	40.1
34.	The Hitman’s Wife’s Bodyguard	38.0
35.	Don’t Breathe 2	32.7
36.	The Matrix Resurrections	32.5
37.	West Side Story	30.7
38.	In the Heights	30.0
39.	Snake Eyes	28.3
40.	Nobody	27.6
41.	Wrath of Man	27.5
42.	The Croods: A New Age	26.2
43.	Escape Room: Tournament of	25.3

	Champions	
44.	Respect	24.3
45.	Wonder Woman 1984	23.8
46.	Spiral	23.2
47.	Ron’s Gone Wrong	23.0
48.	The King’s Man	21.8
49.	Spirit Untamed	17.7
50.	The Green Knight	17.1

Note: Box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada, Jan. 1, 2021-Jan. 6, 2022; some films had 2020 release dates.

National Film Registry, 2021

Source: National Film Registry, Library of Congress

The National Film Registry adds 25 “culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant” American films annually.

Ringling Brothers Parade Film (1902)

Jubilo (1919)

The Flying Ace (1926)

Hellbound Train (1930)

Flowers and Trees (1932)

Strangers on a Train (1951)

What Ever Happened to Baby Jane? (1962)

Evergreen (1965)

Requiem-29 (1970)

The Murder of Fred Hampton (1971)

Pink Flamingos (1972)

Sounder (1972)

The Long Goodbye (1973)

Cooley High (1975)

Richard Pryor: Live in Concert (1979)

Chicana (1979)

The Wobblies (1979)

Star Wars: Episode VI—Return of the Jedi (1983)

A Nightmare on Elm Street (1984)

Stop Making Sense (1984)

Who Killed Vincent Chin? (1987)

The Watermelon Woman (1996)

Selena (1997)

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring (2001)

WALL•E (2008)

Movie Theaters, 1946-2021

Source: Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA); Comscore, Inc.

Year	Box office (mil)	Admissions (mil)	Admissions per week (mil)
1946	$1,692.0	4,067.3	78.2
1950	1,379.0	3,017.5	58.0
1955	1,204.0	2,072.3	39.9

1960	984.4	1,304.5	25.1
1965	1,041.8	1,031.5	19.8
1970	1,429.2	920.6	17.7
1975	2,114.8	1,032.8	19.9
1980	2,748.5	1,021.5	19.6
1985	3,749.4	1,056.1	20.3
1990	5,021.8	1,188.6	22.9
1995	5,269.0	1,211.0	23.3
2000	7,468.0	1,383.0	26.6
2005	8,832.0	1,376.0	26.5
2010	10,741.0	1,341.0	25.8
2012	10,774.5	1,358.0	26.0
2013	10,919.7	1,340.0	25.8
2014	10,329.0	1,267.6	24.4
2015	11,081.2	1,321.0	25.4
2016	11,573.4	1,315.0	25.3
2017	11,072.7	1,240.0	23.8
2018	11,852.1	1,304.0	25.1
2019	11,375.3	1,242.0	23.9
2020[3]	2,200.0	240.0	4.6
2021	4,500.0	470.0	9.0

Year	Screens	Avg. ticket price	Films produced	Films released
1946	NA	$0.42	NA	400
1950	NA	0.46	NA	483
1955	NA	0.58	NA	319
1960	NA	0.76	NA	248
1965	NA	1.01	NA	279

1970	NA	1.55	279	306
1975	15,030	2.03	258	233
1980	17,590	2.69	214	233
1985	21,147	3.55	264	470
1990	23,689	4.22	346	410
1995	27,805	4.35	631	411
2000	37,396	5.39	683	475
2005	38,852	6.41	920	507
2010	39,547	7.89	795	563
2012	39,918	7.96	476[1]	690
2013	42,814	8.13	455[1]	681
2014	41,518	8.17	482[1]	762
2015	42,552	8.43	495[1]	753
2016	42,659	8.65	511[1]	799
2017	43,216	8.97	549[1]	872
2018	43,459	9.11	576[1]	862
2019	43,679	9.16	601[1,2]	862
2020[3]	42,623	9.37	341[1,2]	338
2021	41,882	9.57	696[1,2]	387

NA = Not available. (1) Non-MPAA members with est. budget under $1 mil were not tracked. (2) Incl. Netflix as a member studio. (3) Box office numbers were down 80% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Best American Movies of All Time

Source: American Film Institute

First unveiled in 1998 based on ballots sent to 1,500 individuals, mostly from the film world, in 1997. Updated in 2007 (the

version shown here) to include newly eligible films and reflect shifting cultural perspectives. Criteria for judging included historical significance, cultural impact, critical recognition and awards, and popularity. The year each film was first released is in parentheses.

1.	**Citizen Kane (1941)**
2.	The Godfather (1972)
3.	Casablanca (1942)
4.	Raging Bull (1980)
5.	Singin’ in the Rain (1952)
6.	Gone With the Wind (1939)
7.	Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
8.	Schindler’s List (1993)
9.	Vertigo (1958)
10.	The Wizard of Oz (1939)
11.	City Lights (1931)
12.	The Searchers (1956)
13.	Star Wars (1977)
14.	Psycho (1960)
15.	2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)
16.	Sunset Boulevard (1950)
17.	The Graduate (1967)
18.	The General (1927)
19.	On the Waterfront (1954)
20.	It’s a Wonderful Life (1946)
21.	Chinatown (1974)

22. Some Like It Hot (1959)
23. The Grapes of Wrath (1940)
24. E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)
25. To Kill a Mockingbird (1962)
26. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939)
27. High Noon (1952)
28. All About Eve (1950)
29. Double Indemnity (1944)
30. Apocalypse Now (1979)
31. The Maltese Falcon (1941)
32. The Godfather Part II (1974)
33. One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest (1975)
34. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)
35. Annie Hall (1977)
36. The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957)
37. The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
38. The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)
39. Dr. Strangelove (1964)
40. The Sound of Music (1965)
41. King Kong (1933)
42. Bonnie and Clyde (1967)
43. Midnight Cowboy (1969)
44. The Philadelphia Story (1940)
45. Shane (1953)
46. It Happened One Night (1934)
47. A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)
48. Rear Window (1954)
49. Intolerance (1916)
50. The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring

Film and TV Content Ratings

The Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) established a ratings system in 1968. It was revised in 1984 and in 1990. The MPAA, Natl. Cable Television Assn., and Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters developed the TV ratings system in 1997, in accordance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996; it was implemented in Oct. 1997.

Film Ratings

G: General Audience. All ages admitted. Does not contain themes, language, nudity, sex, or violence that the MPAA ratings board believes would offend parents whose younger children see the film. Does not necessarily denote a certificate of approval nor children's movie. No nudity, sex scenes, or drug use depicted.

PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Some material may not be suited for children. The MPAA ratings board recommends that parents determine whether the content of the film is appropriate for their children. The film may contain more mature themes, some profanity, violence, or brief nudity. No drug use depicted.

PG-13: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Some material may be inappropriate for children under 13.

Any movie depicting drug use or more than brief nudity is automatically rated at least PG-13. Violence is permitted, though it is generally not both realistic or extreme and persistent violence. The single use of one sexually-derived expletive rates a PG-13; more than one use requires at least an R rating.

R: Restricted. Under 17 requires accompanying parent or adult guardian. Movies given R ratings contain some adult material, defined as adult themes or activity, hard language, intense or persistent violence, sexually-oriented nudity, or drug abuse.

NC-17: No One 17 and Under Admitted. Those films that most parents would consider too adult for children under 17. An NC-17 rating does not mean the film is obscene or pornographic. The rating can be based on violence, sex, aberrational behavior, drug abuse, or any other element.

TV Ratings

TV-Y: All Children. Program designed to be acceptable for children of all ages. Its themes and elements are designed for a very young audience.

TV-Y7: Directed to Older Children. Program designed for children ages 7 and older, and more appropriate for those who have the skills to distinguish between make-believe and reality. May include mild fantasy/comedic violence. Programs with more than mild fantasy violence are denoted TV-Y7-FV.

TV-G: General Audience. Program not necessarily designed for children, but most parents

would find it suitable for all ages. Little or no violence, no strong language, and little or no sexual dialogue or situations.

TV-PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Program might contain material that parents would consider inappropriate for children, such as an adult theme or one or more of the following: suggestive dialogue (D), infrequent coarse language (L), some sexual situations (S), or moderate violence (V).

TV-14: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Program contains material that many parents would consider inappropriate for children under 14, such as one or more of the following: intensely suggestive dialogue (D), strong coarse language (L), intense sexual situations (S), or intense violence (V).

TV-MA: Mature Audience Only. Program specifically designed for adults and may be unsuitable for children under 17. Contains one or more of the following: crude indecent language (L), explicit sexual activity (S), or graphic violence (V).

Most Popular YouTubers, 2022

Source: SocialBlade

Rank	Name	Subscribers (mil)
1.	T-Series	222.0
2.	YouTube Movies	155.0
3.	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes	140.0
4.	SET India	139.0
5.	PewDiePie	111.0
6.	MrBeast	102.0

7.	Kids Diana Show	99.8
8.	Like Nastya	99.3
9.	WWE	90.2
10.	Zee Music Company	86.7
11.	Vlad and Niki	85.2
12.	5-Minute Crafts	77.1
13.	BLACKPINK	76.3
14.	Goldmines	74.1
15.	Sony SAB	70.7
16.	BANGTANTV	70.0
17.	Justin Bieber	69.7
18.	HYBE LABELS	67.8
19.	Canal KondZilla	65.9
20.	Zee TV	63.0
21.	Shemaroo Filmi Gaane	61.3
22.	Pinkfong Baby Shark - Kids–Songs & Stories	59.5
23.	Dude Perfect	58.1
24.	Movieclips	57.6
25.	Marshmello	55.7
26.	Colors TV	55.2
27.	Wave Music	53.4
28.	EminemMusic	53.1
29.	Aaj Tak	52.9
30.	Tips Official	52.8
31.	Sony Music India	52.5
32.	T-Series Bhakti Sagar	52.5
33.	Ed Sheeran	52.2
34.	Ariana Grande	51.7

35.	El Reino Infantil	51.7
36.	LooLoo Kids - Nursery Rhymes and Children’s Songs	49.8
37.	YRF	47.6
38.	Taylor Swift	47.1
39.	Billie Eilish	46.3
40.	JuegaGerman	46.2
41.	BillionSurpriseToys - English Kids Songs & Cartoon	45.8
42.	Badabun	45.7
43.	Infobells - Hindi	45.7
44.	Fernanfloo	45.1
45.	Felipe Neto	44.4
46.	BRIGHT SIDE	43.9
47.	whinderssonnunes	43.9
48.	HolaSoyGerman	43.3
49.	Você Sabia?	43.3
50.	Katy Perry	43.2

Note: Ranked by channel subscribers as of Aug. 13, 2022.

Most Popular Podcasts, 2022

Source: Podtrac

Rank	Podcast	Publisher
1.	The Daily	New York Times
2.	Morbid	Wondery
3.	NPR News Now	NPR
4.	Up First	NPR
5.	The Ben Shapiro Show	The Daily Wire

6.	Dateline NBC	NBC News
7.	SmartLess	Wondery
8.	Stuff You Should Know	iHeartRadio
9.	This American Life	This American Life
10.	My Favorite Murder With Karen Kilgariff & Georgia Hardstark	Exactly Right
11.	Pardon My Take	Barstool Sports
12.	Fox News Radio Hourly Newscast	FOX Audio Network
13.	The Dan Bongino Show	Dan Bongino
14.	The Jordan Harbinger Show	PodcastOne
15.	CNN 5 Things	CNN Podcasts
16.	2 Bears 1 Cave with Tom Segura & Bert Kreischer	YMH Studios
17.	Radiolab	WNYC Studios
18.	Wait Wait…Don't Tell Me!	NPR
19.	Planet Money	NPR
20.	Fresh Air	NPR

Note: Rankings based on U.S. unique monthly audience for July 2022.

Top-Selling Video Games, 2021

Source: The NPD Group, Inc.

The U.S. video game industry generated $60.4 bil in revenue in 2021: $8.71 bil on hardware, including peripherals, and $51.7 bil on software, including in-game purchases and

subscriptions. Overall spending was up 8% from $56.1 bil in 2020. Ranked by combined dollar sales of game in physical/digital formats unless noted. Reporting period: Nov. 28, 2021-Jan. 1, 2022.

Rank	Game (console)
1.	Call of Duty: Vanguard (PC, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
2.	Call of Duty: Black Ops: Cold War (PC, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
3.	Madden NFL 22 (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
4.	Pokémon: Brilliant Diamond/Shining Pearl* (Switch)
5.	Battlefield 2042 (PC, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
6.	Marvel’s Spider-Man: Miles Morales (PC, PS4, PS5)
7.	Mario Kart 8* (Switch)
8.	Resident Evil: Village (macOS, PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
9.	MLB: The Show 21** (PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
10.	Super Mario 3D World* (Switch)
11.	Far Cry 6 (Luna, PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)
	Rank Game (console)
12.	FIFA 22 (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO, XBSX)
13.	Minecraft (Android, iOS, macOS, PC, PS4, Switch, XBO)
14.	Animal Crossing: New Horizons* (Switch)
15.	NBA 2K22* (macOS, PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO, XBSX)
16.	Assassin’s Creed: Valhalla (Luna, PS4, PS5, Stadia, XBO, XBSX)

17. Super Smash Bros. Ultimate* (Switch)
18. Back 4 Blood (PC, PS4, PS5, XBO, XBSX)
19. Mortal Kombat 11 (PC, PS4, PS5, Stadia, Switch, XBO, XBSX)
20. Forza Horizon 5 (PC, XBO, XBSX)

* = Digital sales on Nintendo eShop not included. ** = Digital sales on Xbox not included. **Note:** Includes bundled, collector's, or gameof-the-year editions, except those bundled with hardware. PC = personal computer; PS = PlayStation; XBO = Microsoft Xbox One; XBSX = Microsoft Xbox Series X.

Video Gaming by Age, 2021

Source: Entertainment Software Association

Gamers who said they played--	Age of gamer				
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
On a smartphone	67%	77%	74%	65%	63%
On a console	66	57	43	—	—
On a computer	—	—	—	42	57
On more than one device	64	59	57	’	’
With others	92	89	75	66	56
With online friends	64	—	—	43	—
With their family members	—	48	30	—	42
3+ hours a week	84%	75%	74%	71%	74%
Puzzle & action games	55	—	—	—	—
Arcade & other games	62	64	56	41	37

Gamers who said they played--	Age of gamer				
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Shooter games	54	—	—	—	—
Puzzle games	—	69	74	76	82

— = Not available.

Longest-Running Broadway Shows

Source: The Broadway League

Rank	Title (run)[1]	Performances[2]
1.	*The Phantom of the Opera (1988-)	13,605
2.	*Chicago (revival) (1996-)	9,962
3.	*The Lion King (1997-)	9,577
4.	Cats (1982-2000)	7,485
5.	*Wicked (2003-)	7,114
6.	Les Misérables (1987-2003)	6,680
7.	A Chorus Line (1975-90)	6,137
8.	Oh! Calcutta! (revival) (1976-89)	5,959
9.	Mamma Mia! (2001-15)	5,758
10.	Beauty and the Beast (1994-2007)	5,462
11.	Rent (1996-2008)	5,123
12.	Jersey Boys (2005-17)	4,642
13.	Miss Saigon (1991-2001)	4,092
14.	*The Book of Mormon (2011-)	3,975
15.	42nd Street (1980-89)	3,486
16.	Grease (1972-80)	3,388
17.	Fiddler on the Roof (1964-72)	3,242

18.	Life With Father (1939-47)	3,224
19.	Tobacco Road (1933-41)	3,182
20.	Hello, Dolly! (1964-70)	2,844
21.	*Aladdin (2014-)	2,748
22.	My Fair Lady (1956-62)	2,717
23.	Hairspray (2002-09)	2,642
24.	Mary Poppins (2006-13)	2,619
25.	Avenue Q (2003-09)	2,534
26.	Kinky Boots (2013-19)	2,505
27.	The Producers (2001-07)	2,502
28.	Beautiful: The Carole King Musical (2014-19)	2,416
29.	Cabaret (revival) (1998-2004)	2,377
	Annie (1977-83)	2,377
31.	Rock of Ages (2009-15)	2,328
	Man of La Mancha (1965-71)	2,328
33.	Abie’s Irish Rose (1922-27)	2,327
34.	Oklahoma! (1943-48)	2,212
35.	*Hamilton (2015-)	2,190
36.	Smokey Joe’s Café (1995-2000)	2,036
37.	Pippin (1972-77)	1,944
38.	South Pacific (1949-54)	1,925
39.	The Magic Show (1974-78)	1,920
40.	Aida (2000-04)	1,852
41.	Gemini (1977-81)	1,819
42.	Deathtrap (1978-82)	1,793
43.	Harvey (1944-49)	1,775
44.	Dancin’ (1978-82)	1,774
45.	La Cage aux Folles (1983-87)	1,761

46.	Hair (1968-72)	1,750
47.	The Wiz (1975-79)	1,672
48.	Born Yesterday (1946-49)	1,642
49.	Crazy for You (1992-96)	1,622
50.	Ain’t Misbehavin’ (1978-82)	1,604

* = Still running as of Sept. 2022. (1) Unless noted, listings reflect a play’s first run on Broadway. (2) Number of performances through May 23, 2022. **Note:** Broadway was shut down as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning Mar. 12, 2020. Shows began officially reopening Sept. 14, 2021.

Broadway Season Statistics, 1959-2022

Source: The Broadway League

Season	Gross (mil $)	Attendance (mil)	Playing weeks	New productions	Avg. ticket price
1959-1960	$46	7.9	1,156	58	$5.82
1964-1965	51	8.2	1,250	67	6.20
1969-1970	53	7.1	1,047	62	7.46
1974-1975	57	6.6	1,101	54	8.64
1979-1980	146	9.6	1,540	61	15.21
1984-1985	209	7.3	1,078	33	28.47
1989-	282	8.0	1,070	39	35.07

1990					
1994-1995	406	9.0	1,120	33	44.91
1999-2000	603	11.4	1,460	37	52.99
2004-2005	769	11.5	1,494	39	66.70
2005-2006	862	12.0	1,501	39	71.83
2006-2007	939	12.3	1,509	35	76.28
2007-2008	$938	12.3	1,560	36	$76.45
2008-2009	943	12.2	1,548	43	77.61
2009-2010	1,020	11.9	1,464	39	85.79
2010-2011	1,081	12.5	1,588	42	86.27
2011-2012	1,139	12.3	1,522	41	92.38
2012-2013	1,139	11.6	1,430	46	98.42
2013-2014	1,269	12.2	1,496	44[1]	103.88
2014-2015	1,365	13.1	1,626	37	104.18
2015-2016	1,373	13.3	1,648	39	103.11
2016-2017	1,449	13.3	1,580	45[2]	109.21
2017-	1,697	13.8	1,624	33	123.07

2018					
2018-2019	1,829	14.8	1,737	38	123.87
2019-2020[3]	1,359	11.1	1,282	33	121.99
2021-2022[3]	845	6.7	946	394	125.63

1) Includes one return engagement. (2) Includes two return engagements. (3) Broadway shut down Mar. 12, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Broadway shows began reopening on Sept. 14, 2021. (4) Includes five return engagements.

Notable U.S. Museums

This unofficial list of some of the largest museums in the U.S., by budget, was compiled with the assistance of the American Association of Museums (AAM). Zoos, aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, and planetariums may be AAM members but are not included here.

Museum	City	State
Academy Museum of Motion Pictures	Los Angeles	CA
American Museum of Natural History	New York	NY
Amon Carter Museum of Western Art	Ft. Worth	TX
The Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL

Boston Children’s Museum	Boston	MA
Brooklyn Museum of Art	Brooklyn	NY
Busch-Reisinger Museum	Cambridge	MA
California Academy of Sciences	San Francisco	CA
California Science Center	Los Angeles	CA
Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	PA
Children’s Museum of Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN
Cincinnati Art Museum	Cincinnati	OH
Cincinnati Museum Center	Cincinnati	OH
Cleveland Museum of Art	Cleveland	OH
Colonial Williamsburg	Williamsburg	VA
Corning Museum of Glass	Corning	NY
Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art	Bentonville	AR
Dallas Museum of Art	Dallas	TX
Denver Art Museum	Denver	CO
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	Denver	CO
Detroit Institute of Arts	Detroit	MI
Exploratorium	San Francisco	CA
The Field Museum	Chicago	IL
Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA
Franklin Institute	Philadelphia	PA
The Frick Collection	New York	NY
J. Paul Getty Museum	Los Angeles	CA
Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum of Art	New York	NY

Harvard University Art Museums	Cambridge	MA
Henry F. DuPont Winterthur Museum	Winterthur	DE
Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village	Dearborn	MI
High Museum of Art	Atlanta	GA
Houston Museum of Natural Science	Houston	TX
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation	Williamsburg	VA
Jewish Museum	New York	NY
L.A. County Museum of Art	Los Angeles	CA
Liberty Science Center, Liberty State Park	Jersey City	NJ
Maryland Science Center	Baltimore	MD
Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center	Mashantucket	CT
Metropolitan Museum of Art	New York	NY
Milwaukee Public Museum	Milwaukee	WI
Minneapolis Institute of Arts	Minneapolis	MN
Museum of African American History	Detroit	MI
Museum of the American Arts and Crafts Movement	St. Petersburg	FL
Museum of the American West	Los Angeles	CA
Museum of Broadway	New York	NY
Museum of Contemporary Art	Los Angeles	CA
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston	MA
Museum of Fine Arts	Houston	TX
Museum of Modern Art	New York	NY

Museum of New Mexico	Santa Fe	NM
Museum of Science	Boston	MA
Museum of Science and Industry	Chicago	IL
Musical Instrument Museum	Phoenix	AZ
Mystic Seaport Museum	Mystic	CT
National Air and Space Museum	Washington	DC
National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Inc.	Cooperstown	NY
National Civil Rights Museum	Memphis	TN
National Constitution Center	Philadelphia	PA
National Gallery of Art	Washington	DC
National Museum of African American History and Culture	Washington	DC
National Museum of American History	Washington	DC
National Museum of the American Indian	Washington	DC
National Museum of Natural History	Washington	DC
National 9/11 Memorial & Museum	New York	NY
National World War II Museum	New Orleans	LA
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	Kansas City	MO
New-York Historical Society	New York	NY
New York State Museum	Albany	NY
Peabody Essex Museum	Salem	MA
Philadelphia Museum of Art	Philadelphia	PA
Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and	Cleveland	OH

Museum, Inc.		
St. Louis Science Center	St. Louis	MO
San Diego Museum of Art	San Diego	CA
San Francisco Museum of Modern Art	San Francisco	CA
Science Museum of Minnesota	St. Paul	MN
Toledo Museum of Art	Toledo	OH
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	Washington	DC
Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology	Philadelphia	PA
Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	Richmond	VA
Wadsworth Atheneum	Hartford	CT
Walker Art Center	Minneapolis	MN
Whitney Museum of American Art	New York	NY

Characteristics of Public Libraries by State, 2019

Source: Public Libraries Survey, Institute of Museum and Library Services

			Library visits	
State	**Libraries[1]**	**Operating revenue[2] (thous.)**	**Total (thous.)**	**Per capita**
AL	220	$112,525	14,450	3.0
AK	64	39,837	3,062	4.8
AZ	89	210,027	23,446	3.3
AR	60	88,522	9,236	3.4

State	Libraries[1]	Operating revenue[2] (thous.)	Library visits	
			Total (thous.)	Per capita
CA	185	1,745,727	139,011	3.5
CO	112	346,011	29,582	5.3
CT	180	201,517	19,014	5.8
DE	21	31,574	4,056	4.2
DC	1	60,828	3,820	5.4
FL	81	673,322	63,289	3.0
GA	62	214,026	26,003	2.4
HI	1	40,263	3,436	2.4
ID	103	65,518	8,290	5.5
IL	623	878,783	60,853	5.2
IN	236	397,598	30,247	5.0
IA	535	138,270	16,434	5.4
KS	318	153,380	13,459	5.4
KY	120	209,295	16,157	3.6
LA	67	278,802	15,934	3.5
ME	228	50,760	6,602	5.4
MD	24	325,864	24,905	4.1
MA	367	336,325	39,202	5.8
MI	396	472,794	43,741	4.4
MN	136	243,046	21,902	3.9
MS	53	51,306	6,983	2.3
MO	149	300,794	24,159	4.4
MT	82	31,134	4,053	4.1
NE	236	64,814	7,158	4.5
NV	22	104,543	9,391	3.1

State	Libraries[1]	Operating revenue[2] (thous.)	Library visits	
			Total (thous.)	Per capita
NH	220	66,333	6,836	5.1
NJ	296	509,762	42,036	4.8
NM	88	54,180	6,811	4.6
NY	756	1,543,388	95,175	4.9
NC	82	247,597	30,188	2.9
ND	73	21,436	2,064	3.0
OH	251	918,327	67,938	5.9
OK	119	132,466	13,169	4.1
OR	132	265,822	19,623	5.6
PA	452	296,888	40,276	3.2
RI	48	55,027	5,171	4.9
SC	42	158,533	13,592	2.9
SD	111	28,420	3,693	4.8
TN	186	140,358	18,036	2.7
TX	544	589,149	65,948	2.5
UT	70	129,792	14,822	4.8
VT	162	26,035	3,416	5.9
VA	93	308,421	33,548	4.0
WA	60	500,216	36,055	4.8
WV	97	42,286	4,667	2.5
WI	381	266,993	29,071	5.0
WY	23	32,097	3,124	5.4
U.S	**9,057**	**14,200,729**	**1,243,130**	**3.9**

	Circulation[3]	Internet use[4]

State	Total circulation[3]		Total Internet use[4]	
	(thous.)	Per capita	(thous.)	Per capita
State	Total (thous.)	Per capita	Total (thous.)	Per capita
AL	20,606	4.3	3,415	0.7
AK	5,036	7.8	551	0.9
AZ	49,272	6.9	4,246	0.6
AR	14,013	5.1	1,449	0.5
CA	215,768	5.4	24,393	0.6
CO	64,123	11.4	5,122	0.9
CT	24,927	7.6	3,419	1.0
DE	5,593	5.8	509	0.5
DC	4,865	6.9	944	1.3
FL	103,314	4.9	13,401	0.6
GA	35,986	3.3	10,964	1.0
HI	5,625	4.0	793	0.6
ID	16,379	10.9	1,397	0.9
IL	105,752	9.0	9,656	0.8
IN	65,173	10.7	4,764	0.8
IA	24,515	8.0	2,468	0.8
KS	25,225	10.1	2,379	0.9
KY	28,888	6.5	3,628	0.8
LA	21,990	4.8	4,471	1.0
ME	7,993	6.6	693	0.6
MD	56,180	9.3	4,979	0.8
MA	54,839	8.0	5,195	0.8
MI	75,915	7.7	6,976	0.7
MN	51,248	9.1	3,875	0.7
MS	6,690	2.2	1,712	0.6

	Circulation[3]		Internet use[4]	
State	Total (thous.)	Per capita	Total (thous.)	Per capita
MO	51,838	9.5	4,237	0.8
MT	6,121	6.2	829	0.8
NE	13,682	8.6	1,626	1.0
NV	17,397	5.7	2,526	0.8
NH	10,037	7.5	673	0.5
NJ	51,097	5.9	7,398	0.8
NM	9,350	6.2	1,529	1.0
NY	110,536	5.7	15,728	0.8
NC	51,051	4.9	4,903	0.5
ND	3,542	5.2	393	0.6
OH	178,937	15.6	12,598	1.1
OK	25,524	7.9	2,793	0.9
OR	54,174	15.4	2,652	0.8
PA	64,084	5.2	5,218	0.4
RI	6,675	6.3	762	0.7
SC	24,546	5.3	3,116	0.7
SD	5,822	7.5	947	1.2
TN	28,621	4.3	4,166	0.6
TX	116,451	4.4	11,373	0.4
UT	35,488	11.5	1,957	0.6
VT	4,201	7.2	427	0.7
VA	60,979	7.3	5,759	0.7
WA	86,800	11.7	6,109	0.8
WV	6,413	3.5	730	0.4
WI	54,093	9.3	3,485	0.6

	Circulation[3]		Internet use[4]	
State	Total (thous.)	Per capita	Total (thous.)	Per capita
WY	4,506	7.8	621	1.1
U.S	**2,171,880**	**6.9**	**223,956**	**0.7**

(1) Includes central libraries only. (2) Some operating revenues may be estimated. (3) The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. (4) Total number of sessions accessing the internet using the library’s devices.

Opera: Most Performed Works, 2021-22

Source: OPERA America

Title	Composer	Librettist	Productions	Performances
Carmen	Georges Bizet	Henri Meilhac, Ludovic Halévy	14	69
Tosca	Giacomo Puccini	Giuseppe Giacosa, Luigi Illica	13	60
La bohème	Giacomo Puccini	Giuseppe Giacosa, Luigi Illica	14	59
The Magic Flute	Wolfgang Mozart	Emanuel Schikaneder	14	56
La traviata	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria	14	53
Rigoletto	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria	10	37
The Marriage of Figaro	Wolfgang Mozart	Lorenzo Da Ponte	8	37
Così fan tutte	Wolfgang Mozart	Lorenzo Da Ponte	9	33
Don Giovanni	Wolfgang Mozart	Lorenzo Da Ponte	9	28
The Barber of Seville	Gioachino Rossini	Cesare Sterbini	10	27

Note: Scheduled productions of a given work during the 2021-22 season (Sept. 1, 2021-Aug. 31, 2022), by members of OPERA America's professional company members. List includes Canadian performances.

Best-Selling U.S. Magazines, 2022

Source: Alliance for Audited Media (AAM)

General magazines, exclusive of comics; also excludes magazines that failed to file reports to AAM. Based on total average paid and verified

circulation during the six months ending June 30, 2022; ranked by paid circulation size.

	Publication	Paid circ.
1.	AARP The Magazine	22,798,251
2.	AARP Bulletin	22,526,784
3.	Better Homes and Gardens	7,636,686
4.	People	3,431,881
5.	Good Housekeeping	3,005,660
6.	Reader’s Digest	2,981,667
7.	Southern Living	2,814,248
8.	Cosmopolitan	2,129,302
9.	Real Simple	1,984,626
10.	Us Weekly	1,973,429
11.	National Geographic	1,816,428
12.	Texas Co-op Power	1,808,828
13.	Food Network Magazine	1,742,571
14.	Golf Digest	1,654,761
15.	American Legion Magazine	1,640,106
16.	Woman’s Day	1,634,542
17.	Smithsonian	1,590,396
18.	Allrecipes	1,512,750
19.	American Rifleman	1,498,196
20.	Taste of Home	1,467,740
21.	Time	1,330,337
22.	Men’s Health	1,315,822
23.	The New Yorker	1,251,844
24.	Sports Illustrated	1,249,375
25.	Vogue	1,228,230
26.	Vanity Fair	1,217,318
27.	Golf Magazine	1,210,253
28.	Magnolia Journal	1,182,073
29.	Allure	1,179,869
30.	HGTV Magazine	1,109,529
31.	Women’s Health	1,107,955

32.	TV Guide Magazine	1,093,150
33.	The Family Handyman	1,079,461
34.	Bon Appétit	1,066,413
35.	Men’s Journal	1,010,055
36.	Elle	1,005,371
37.	Midwest Living	970,854
38.	Essence	964,339
39.	Travel + Leisure	962,858
40.	Food & Wine	937,220
41.	GQ	927,624
42.	First for Women	898,744
43.	VFW Magazine	888,632
44.	Guideposts	878,648
45.	Woman’s World	843,487
46.	The Atlantic	843,258
47.	Architectural Digest	818,223
48.	American Hunter	788,798
49.	Country Living	770,916
50.	Star Magazine	763,103

Best-Selling Digital Replica U.S. Magazines, 2022

Source: Alliance for Audited Media (AAM)

General magazines, exclusive of comics; also excludes magazines that failed to file reports to AAM. Based on total average paid and verified circulation during the six months ending June 30, 2022; ranked by paid circulation size.

	Publication	Paid circ.
1.	Us Weekly	1,256,581
2.	Men’s Journal	789,959
3.	Golf Digest	780,583
4.	Star Magazine	604,744
5.	Better Homes and Gardens	496,964

6.	OK! Weekly	400,457
7.	The Atlantic	388,571
8.	Woman’s World	376,529
9.	The New Yorker	368,991
10.	Golf Magazine	351,329
11.	First for Women	340,516
12.	People	330,954
13.	Good Housekeeping	320,657
14.	National Geographic	279,102
15.	Reader’s Digest	251,495
16.	Economist (North America)	243,100
17.	Cosmopolitan	239,497
18.	The Knot	205,728
19.	Food Network Magazine	197,607
20.	Outside	195,812
21.	Southern Living	190,521
22.	In Touch Weekly	179,764
23.	Wired	171,938
24.	Men’s Health	169,199
25.	Real Simple	167,058
26.	Rolling Stone	165,192
27.	Vanity Fair	159,051
28.	Fortune (North America)	158,896
29.	TV Guide Magazine	154,638
30.	Allrecipes	150,138
31.	Women’s Health	145,823
32.	Sports Illustrated	116,922
33.	Woman’s Day	115,315
34.	Time	110,774
35.	HGTV Magazine	110,714
36.	Harvard Business Review	108,700
37.	Entrepreneur	97,236
38.	Elle	94,997
39.	Midwest Living	92,639
40.	Food & Wine	90,816

41.	Popular Mechanics	90,232
42.	Esquire	86,099
43.	Travel + Leisure	83,276
44.	Vogue	81,348
45.	Bridal Guide	79,660
46.	Taste of Home	79,440
47.	House Beautiful	78,387
48.	Foreign Affairs	74,153
49.	Harper’s Bazaar	71,384
50.	Life & Style Weekly	70,445

Some Notable New Books, 2022

Source: Reference and User Services Association, American Library Association (ALA)

Fiction

Afterparties, Anthony Veasna So
Cloud Cuckoo Land, Anthony Doerr
Gordo, Jaime Cortez
Hell of a Book, Jason Mott
Klara and the Sun, Kazuo Ishiguro
Matrix, Lauren Groff
Painting Time, Maylis de Kerangal
The Five Wounds, Kirstin Valdez Quade
The Love Songs of W.E.B. Du Bois, Honorée Fanonne Jeffers
The Wrong End of the Telescope, Rabih Alameddine
When We Cease to Understand the World, Benjamín Labatut

Poetry

Playlist for the Apocalypse, Rita Dove
The Renunciations, Donika Kelly
Winter Recipes From the Collective, Louise Glück

Nonfiction

A Little Devil in America: Notes in Praise of Black Performance, Hanif Abdurraqib

A World on the Wing: The Global Odyssey of Migratory Birds, Scott Weidensaul

Beyond: The Astonishing Story of the First Human to Leave Our Planet and Journey into Space, Stephen Walker

Chasing Me to My Grave: An Artist's Memoir of the Jim Crow South, Winfred Rembert as told to Erin I. Kelly

Empire of Pain: The Secret History of the Sackler Dynasty, Patrick Radden Keefe

Four Hundred Souls: A Community History of African America, 1619-2019, edited by Ibram X. Kendi and Keisha N. Blain

How the Word Is Passed: A Reckoning With the History of Slavery Across America, Clint Smith

Pastoral Song: A Farmer's Journey, James Rebanks

People Love Dead Jews: Reports From a Haunted Present, Dara Horn

Poet Warrior, Joy Harjo

The Hospital: Life, Death, and Dollars in a Small American Town, Brian Alexander

Best-Selling Books, 2021

Source: NPD BookScan

Hardcover Fiction

1. *The Four Winds*, Kristin Hannah
2. *The Midnight Library*, Matt Haig
3. *The Last Thing He Told Me*, Laura Dave
4. *The Judge's List*, John Grisham
5. *The Wish*, Nicholas Sparks
6. *Billy Summers*, Stephen King
7. *The Invisible Life of Addie LaRue*, V. E. Schwab

8. *Sooley*, John Grisham
9. *The Lincoln Highway*, Amor Towles
10. *The Stranger in the Lifeboat*, Mitch Albom

Hardcover Nonfiction

1. *American Marxism*, Mark R. Levin
2. *Greenlights*, Matthew McConaughey
3. *The Pioneer Woman Cooks—Super Easy! 120 Shortcut Recipes for Dinners, Desserts, and More*, Ree Drummond
4. *Atlas of the Heart: Mapping Meaningful Connection and the Language of Human Experience*, Brene Brown
5. *Untamed*, Glennon Doyle
6. *The Storyteller: Tales of Life and Music*, Dave Grohl
7. *Think Again: The Power of Knowing What You Don't Know*, Adam Grant
8. *What Happened to You? Conversations on Trauma, Resilience, and Healing*, Oprah Winfrey
9. *The Real Anthony Fauci: Bill Gates, Big Pharma, and the Global War on Democracy and Public Health*, Robert F. Kennedy Jr.
10. *Magnolia Table: A Collection of Recipes for Gathering*, Joanna Gaines

Trade Paperback

1. *It Ends With Us*, Colleen Hoover
2. *The Four Agreements: A Practical Guide to Personal Freedom*, Don Miguel Ruiz
3. *The Song of Achilles*, Madeline Miller
4. *Where the Crawdads Sing*, Delia Owens
5. *The Body Keeps the Score: Brain, Mind, and Body in the Healing of Trauma*, Bessel Van Der Kolk
6. *The Seven Husbands of Evelyn Hugo*, Taylor Jenkins Reid

7. *People We Meet on Vacation*, Emily Henry
8. *Dune*, Frank Herbert
9. *The 5 Love Languages: The Secret to Love That Lasts*, Gary Chapman
10. *Burn After Writing*, Sharon Jones

Mass Market Fiction

1. *All That Glitters*, Danielle Steel
2. *Neighbors*, Danielle Steele
3. *Fortune and Glory: Tantalizing Twenty-Seven*, Janet Evanovich
4. *Lost*, James Patterson
5. *Autumn Nights*, Debbie Macomber
6. *Thick as Thieves*, Sandra Brown
7. *Texarkana*, William W. Johnstone
8. *Slaughter of the Mountain Man*, William W. Johnstone
9. *The Rescue*, Nicholas Sparks
10. *Winter Weddings*, Debbie Macomber

Children’s and Young Adult Hardcover

1. *Dog Man: Mothering Heights (Dog Man #10)*, Dav Pilkey
2. *Big Shot (Diary of a Wimpy Kid Book #16)*, Jeff Kinney
3. *Rowley Jefferson’s Awesome Friendly Spooky Stories*, Jeff Kinney
4. *Cat Kid Comic Club: Perspectives (Cat Kid Comic Club #2)*, Dav Pilkey
5. *The Christmas Pig*, J. K. Rowling
6. *Change Sings: A Children’s Anthem*, Amanda Gorman
7. *Time for School, Little Blue Truck*, Alice Schertle
8. *The Dangerous Gift (Wings of Fire #14)*, Tui T. Sutherland
9. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (MinaLima Edition) (Illustrated Edition)*, J. K. Rowling

10. *Captain Underpants and the Tyrannical Retaliation of the Turbo Toilet 2000 (Captain Underpants #11)*, Dav Pilkey

Note: Hardcover bestsellers include 2020 and 2021 releases. Trade paperback bestsellers are for overall 2021 sales of paperback editions for titles first published in any year. Mass market fiction and children's and young adult bestsellers include frontlist/2021 releases only.

Most Challenged Books, 2021

Source: Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association (ALA)

A challenge is a formal, written complaint filed with a library or school requesting that materials be removed because of content or appropriateness. Half of the complaints in 2021 were initiated by parents. The common reasons given for challenges follow each book's title and author.

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1. *Gender Queer*, Maia Kobabe. LGBTQIA+ content, explicit images.
2. *Lawn Boy*, Jonathan Evison. LGBTQIA+, sexually explicit content.
3. *All Boys Aren't Blue*, George M. Johnson. LGBTQIA+ content, profanity, sexually explicit.
4. *Out of Darkness*, Ashley Hope Perez. Depictions of abuse, sexually explicit.
5. *The Hate U Give*, Angie Thomas. Profanity, violence, anti-police views.
6. *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian*, Sherman Alexie. Profanity, sexual overtones.
7. *Me and Earl and the Dying Girl*, Jesse Andrews. Sexually explicit, degrading to women.
8. *The Bluest Eye*, Toni Morrison. Sexually explicit.

9. *This Book Is Gay*, Juno Dawson. LGBTQIA+ content.
10. *Beyond Magenta*, Susan Kuklin. LGBTQIA+ content, sexually explicit.

U.S. Daily Newspapers, 2022

Source: *Press Gazette* analysis of Alliance for Audited Media data

Rank	Newspaper	Avg. circulation	% change, 2021-22
1.	Wall Street Journal	697,493	-11%
2.	New York Times	329,781	-9
3.	USA Today	159,233	-13
4.	Washington Post	159,040	-12
5.	New York Post	146,649	-2
6.	Los Angeles Times	142,382	-14
7.	Chicago Tribune[1]	106,156	-16
8.	Star Tribune	103,808	-9
9.	Tampa Bay Times[2]	102,266	-26
10.	Newsday	97,182	-12
11.	Seattle Times[3]	86,406	-10
12.	Honolulu Star-Advertiser[1]	79,096	-5
13.	Arizona Republic	70,216	-10
14.	Boston Globe	68,806	-11%
15.	Dallas Morning News	65,369	-10
16.	Houston Chronicle	65,084	-17
17.	Philadelphia Inquirer	61,180	-20
18.	San Francisco Chronicle	60,098	-12
19.	Denver Post[1]	57,265	-13
20.	Chicago Sun-Times	57,222	-7
21.	Buffalo News	56,005	-15
22.	Daily News	55,653	-18
23.	Villages Daily Sun	49,183	3
24.	St. Louis Post-Dispatch	48,246	-11
25.	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	47,832	-13

Note: Circulation is average Mon.-Fri. figure for six months prior to Mar.

2022 unless noted. (1) Circulation for the six months prior to Sept. 2021. (2) Avg. circulation figure for Wed. (no longer a daily newspaper). (3) Avg. circulation for Wed. (does not report an average weekday figure).

Circulation and Revenue for U.S. Local Newspapers, 2015-20

Source: Pew Research Center

	2015	2016	2017
Weekday circulation (Mon.-Fri.)			
Total	13,857,387	12,912,167	11,283,484
Print	11,147,215	10,284,762	8,844,705
Digital	2,710,172	2,627,405	2,438,779
Sunday circulation			
Total	28,106,565	23,653,657	21,044,904
Print	24,985,137	20,578,485	18,195,838
Digital	3,121,428	3,075,172	2,849,066
Average monthly unique visitors	5,691,344	6,400,664	6,821,214
Revenue[1]			
From advertising ($)	3,999,011,000	4,004,563,000	3,776,232,050
From circulation ($)	2,322,594,000	2,569,678,280	2,689,934,680
Digital share of ad revenue (%)	23	28	29

	2018	2019	2020
Weekday circulation (Mon.-Fri.)			
Total	10,625,371	8,280,161	8,323,635
Print	7,945,765	5,774,399	5,057,471
Digital	2,679,606	2,505,762	3,266,164
Sunday circulation			
Total	19,395,480	15,746,182	15,384,638

Print	16,185,270	12,692,300	11,430,647
Digital	3,210,210	3,053,882	
Average monthly unique visitors	6,474,308	6,935,309	7,574,228
Revenue[1]			
From advertising ($)	3,077,386,330	1,788,180,000	1,068,602,000
From circulation ($)	2,459,659,198	1,527,928,000	1,114,547,000
Digital share of ad revenue (%)	32	31	35

Note: Analysis of local newspapers excludes four publications (*New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal*, and *USA Today*) that reach large national audiences unless noted. (1) Includes *USA Today*.

U.S. News Consumption by Selected Characteristics, 2021

Source: Pew Research Center

(percent of U.S. adults in each group that get news at least sometimes from each platform)

Characteristic	Television	Radio	Print publications
Total	**67%**	**50%**	**34%**
Men	63	52	33
Women	71	49	35
Age			
18-29	45	35	20
30-49	58	52	26
50-64	78	58	36
65+	85	51	56
Race/ethnicity			
White	67	52	36
Black	79	56	37
Asian	50	40	30
Hispanic	68	44	27

Education level			
High school or less	73	48	32
Some college	66	51	32
College+	62	52	38
Income level			
Less than $30,000	68	46	30
$30,000-$79,999	68	50	33
More than $80,000	65	55	37
Political affiliation			
Republican/Lean Rep.	66	54	33
Democratic/Lean Dem.	69	49	36

		Digital devices			
Characteristic	**Total digital**	**News websites or apps**	**Social media**	**Search**	**Podcasts**
Total	**84%**	**66%**	**48%**	**63%**	**23%**
Men	84	67	41	62	25
Women	83	64	54	63	21
Age					
18-29	90	60	71	68	33
30-49	89	71	55	68	29
50-64	82	68	38	62	18
65+	73	59	31	51	12
Race/ethnicity					
White	84	67	45	61	23
Black	80	64	51	64	22
Asian	90	72	55	72	24
Hispanic	84	61	59	65	24
Education level					
High school or less	74	54	47	55	17
Some college	87	65	50	66	25
College+	91	78	47	67	28
Income level					
Less than $30,000	75	54	50	58	20

$30,000-$79,999	84	64	50	62	23
More than $80,000	92	77	45	67	26
Political affiliation					
Republican/Lean Rep.	83	64	45	60	23
Democratic/Lean Dem.	86	69	52	66	24

National Recording Registry, 2022

Source: Library of Congress

Each year since 2002, the National Recording Registry at the Library of Congress adds 25 recordings showcasing the "range and diversity of American recorded sound heritage."

"Harlem Strut," James P. Johnson (1921)

Complete Presidential Speeches, Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-45)

"Walking the Floor Over You," Ernest Tubb (1941)

On a Note of Triumph broadcast, Norman Corwin (May 8, 1945)

"Jesus Gave Me Water," Soul Stirrers (1951)

Ellington at Newport, Duke Ellington (1956)

Tonight's the Night, The Shirelles (1960)

We Insist! Max Roach (1960)

"The Christmas Song," Nat King Cole (1961)

"Moon River," Andy Williams (1962)

"It's a Small World," Disney Choir (1964)

"Reach Out, I'll Be There," The Four Tops (1966)

In C, Terry Riley (1968)

Hank Aaron's 715th Career Home Run, Milo Hamilton, announcer (April 8, 1974)

"Bohemian Rhapsody," Queen (1975)

"Don't Stop Believin'," Journey (1981)

Canciones de mi Padre, Linda Ronstadt (1987)

Nick of Time, Bonnie Raitt (1989)

The Low End Theory, A Tribe Called Quest (1991)

Enter the Wu-Tang (36 Chambers), Wu-Tang Clan (1993)

Buena Vista Social Club soundtrack (1997)

"Livin' La Vida Loca," Ricky Martin (1999)

Songs in A Minor, Alicia Keys (2001)

WNYC broadcast for the day of 9/11 (September 11, 2001)

WTF With Marc Maron (and guest Robin Williams) (April 26, 2010)

U.S. Commercial Radio Stations by Format, 2012-22

Source: Inside Radio (www.insideradio.com)

(as of July 2022; ranked by 2022 numbers)

	Format	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Country	2,020	2,042	2,053	2,112	2,126
2.	News/Talk	1,503	1,453	1,409	1,360	1,355
3.	Classic Hits	657	678	754	805	881
4.	Spanish	816	835	844	862	878
5.	Sports	692	740	788	788	780
6.	Classic Rock	477	486	486	486	492
7.	Top 40	559	573	577	579	583
8.	Adult Contemporary	597	605	597	609	608
9.	Hot AC	420	428	465	462	464
10.	Religion (Teaching, Variety)	342	336	324	318	318
11.	Rock	295	299	302	304	304
12.	Oldies	597	566	476	413	343
13.	Contemporary Christian	171	172	157	168	173
14.	Inspirational Gospel[1]	214	212	211	218	213

15.	Urban Adult Contemporary	152	158	167	166	163	
	Total station	**11,434**	**11,402**	**11,386**	**11,314**	**11,386**	

	Primary format	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
1.	Country	2,121	2,143	2,157	2,147	2,150	2,135
2.	News/Talk	1,330	1,296	1,268	1,241	1,267	1,246
3.	Classic Hits	965	1,001	1,046	1,081	1,115	1,143
4.	Spanish	858	865	867	886	889	912
5.	Sports	752	726	702	687	653	629
6.	Classic Rock	519	522	548	558	571	606
7.	Top 40	594	595	591	582	579	561
8.	Adult Contemporary	592	581	575	567	551	539
9.	Hot AC	451	452	447	471	452	450
10.	Religion (Teaching, Variety)	332	351	365	392	394	393
11.	Rock	291	285	289	291	290	265
12.	Oldies	293	295	278	262	249	240
13.	Contemporary Christian	193	172	195	201	210	228
14.	Inspirational Gospel[1]	206	198	198	182	178	171
15.	Urban Adult Contemporary	170	170	164	168	171	171
	Total station	**11,412**	**11,365**	**11,297**	**11,215**	**11,133**	**11,240**

Note: Totals include stations that are changing or did not report format, as well as formats not listed here. (1) Format redefined in 2021; data for 2012-20 reflect Black Gospel-format stations and are not necessarily directly comparable.

Top-Selling Albums of All Time

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Sales figures represent RIAA multi-platinum certifications; albums ranked by latest sales certification. As of Aug. 15, 2022.

Rank	Title, artist	Unit sales (mil)
1.	*Their Greatest Hits (1971-1975)*, Eagles	38.0
2.	*Thriller*, Michael Jackson	34.0
3.	*Hotel California*, Eagles	26.0
4.	*Back in Black*, AC/DC	25.0
5.	*Led Zeppelin IV*, Led Zeppelin	24.0
6.	*The Beatles*, The Beatles	24.0
7.	*Greatest Hits Volume I & Volume II*, Billy Joel	23.0
8.	*The Wall*, Pink Floyd	23.0
9.	*Double Live*, Garth Brooks	21.0
10.	*Cracked Rear View*, Hootie & the Blowfish	21.0
11.	*Rumours*, Fleetwood Mac	20.0
12.	*Come on Over*, Shania Twain	20.0
13.	*No Fences*, Garth Brooks	18.0
14.	*Appetite for Destruction*, Guns N’ Roses	18.0
15.	*The Bodyguard* (soundtrack), Whitney Houston	18.0
16.	*Boston*, Boston	17.0
17.	*Born in the U.S.A.*, Bruce Springsteen	17.0
18.	*Greatest Hits*, Elton John	17.0
19.	*The Beatles 1967-1970*, The Beatles	17.0
20.	*Jagged Little Pill*, Alanis Morissette	16.0
21.	*Saturday Night Fever* (soundtrack), Bee Gees	16.0
22.	*Physical Graffiti*, Led Zeppelin	16.0
23.	*Metallica*, Metallica	16.0
24.	*Legend*, Bob Marley and the Wailers	15.0
25.	*Greatest Hits*, Journey	15.0
26.	*Dark Side of the Moon*, Pink Floyd	15.0
27.	*Supernatural*, Santana	15.0
28.	*Greatest Hits 1974-1978*, Steve Miller Band	15.0
29.	*The Beatles 1962-1966*, The Beatles	15.0
30.	*21*, Adele	14.0
31.	*Backstreet Boys*, Backstreet Boys	14.0
32.	*...Baby One More Time*, Britney Spears	14.0
33.	*Tapestry*, Carole King	14.0

34.	*Ropin' the Wind*, Garth Brooks	14.0
35.	*Bat Out of Hell*, Meat Loaf	14.0
36.	*Simon & Garfunkel's Greatest Hits*, Simon & Garfunkel	13.0
37.	*Dirty Dancing* (soundtrack)	14.0
38.	*Millennium*, Backstreet Boys	13.0
39.	*Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band Live 1974-'85*, Bruce Springsteen	13.0
40.	*Ten*, Pearl Jam	13.0
41.	*Purple Rain* (soundtrack), Prince & The Revolution	13.0
42.	*Whitney Houston*, Whitney Houston	13.0
43.	*Whitney Houston*, Whitney Houston	13.0
44.	*Aerosmith's Greatest Hits*, Aerosmith	12.0
45.	*Slippery When Wet*, Bon Jovi	12.0
46.	*II*, Boyz II Men	12.0
47.	*Falling Into You*, Celine Dion	12.0
48.	*Hysteria*, Def Leppard	12.0
49.	*The Eminem Show*, Eminem	12.0
50.	*Pieces of You*, Jewel	12.0

Top Musical Artists All-Time by Digital Sales

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Units represent digital singles certified as sold, including streaming-equivalent, as of Aug. 15, 2022.

Artist	Units (mil)
Eminem	166.0
Drake	164.0
Rihanna	155.5
Taylor Swift	134.0
Kanye West	133.0
Beyonceì	114.0
Katy Perry	109.5
Justin Bieber	108.5
The Weeknd	98.0

Post Malone	95.0
Chris Brown	91.0
Bruno Mars	90.5
Maroon 5	85.5
Future	84.5
Ed Sheeran	80.5
Lady Gaga	80.5
YoungBoy Never Broke Again	76.5
Imagine Dragons	75.5
Juice Wrld	75.5
Luke Bryan	70.5
Lil Wayne	70.0
Ariana Grande	63.5
Lil Baby	63.0
J. Cole	61.5
XXXTentacion	54.0
Khalid	53.0
Flo Rida	52.5
Blake Shelton	52.0
Cardi B	52.0
Twenty One Pilots	51.5
Florida Georgia Line	50.5
Michael Jackson	50.0
Pitbull	49.0
Sam Smith	49.0
Carrie Underwood	48.0
DJ Khaled	47.0
Mariah Carey	46.0
The Chainsmokers	43.5
A Boogie wit da Hoodie	42.0
Billie Eilish	41.5
Halsey	41.0
Kendrick Lamar	41.0
Big Sean	40.0
Red Hot Chili Peppers	39.0

Travis Scott	38.5
Eric Church	38.0
Linkin Park	38.0
Keith Urban	37.0
Sam Hunt	37.0
Nicki Minaj	36.0
Adele	35.5
Kesha	35.5
Jason Aldean	35.0
Wiz Khalifa	35.0
Jason Derulo	34.5
Morgan Wallen	34.5
Polo G	34.5
Thomas Rhett	34.5
Shawn Mendes	34.0
Train	34.0
Queen	33.5
Rae Sremmurd	33.5

Top Musical Artists All-Time by Album Sales

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

Certified album sales in millions, including streaming equivalent where applicable, as of Aug. 15, 2022.

Artist	Certified sales (mil)
The Beatles	183.0
Garth Brooks	157.0
Elvis Presley	146.5
The Eagles	120.0
Led Zeppelin	112.5
Michael Jackson	89.0
Billy Joel	85.0
Elton John	79.0
AC/DC	75.0
Pink Floyd	75.0

Bruce Springsteen	71.0
Aerosmith	69.5
Mariah Carey	69.5
George Strait	69.0
Barbra Streisand	68.5
The Rolling Stones	66.5
Madonna	64.5
Metallica	63.0
Eminem	61.5
Whitney Houston	60.0
Van Halen	56.5
Fleetwood Mac	54.5
U2	52.0
Celine Dion	51.0
Neil Diamond	49.5
Alabama	49.0
Journey	49.0
Kenny G	48.0
Shania Twain	48.0
Kenny Rogers	47.5
Taylor Swift	46.0
Bob Seger & the Silver Bullet Band	44.5
Guns N’ Roses	44.5
Alan Jackson	43.5
Santana	43.5
Queen	43.0
Reba McEntire	41.0
Eric Clapton	40.0
Chicago	38.5
Simon & Garfunkel	38.5
Foreigner	38.0
Rod Stewart	38.0
Tim McGraw	37.5
Backstreet Boys	37.0
2Pac	36.5

Bob Dylan	36.0
Def Leppard	35.5
Bon Jovi	34.5
Britney Spears	34.5
Dave Matthews Band	34.5

Multi-Platinum Awards for Recorded Music, 2021-22

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America (RIAA)

To be certified platinum, an album must sell 1 mil units (LPs, CDs, or digital) with a manufacturer's dollar volume of at least $2 mil based on one-third of the suggested retail list price for each copy sold. To achieve multi-platinum status, an album must reach minimum total sales of at least 2 mil units with a manufacturer's dollar volume of at least $4 mil based on one-third of the list price. RIAA began including streaming in their award formulas in 2018; 1,500 streams count as the equivalent of 10 track sales or 1 album sale. Digital singles must sell 2 mil to achieve a multi-platinum award. For digital singles award formulas, 150 streams equal one download sold.

Awards listed here are for albums and digital singles (released Sept. 2020-Aug. 15, 2022) that were certified Sept. 2021-Aug. 15, 2022. Number in parentheses represents millions sold. Alphabetized by artist name.

Albums

30, Adele (3)

Sour, Olivia Rodrigo (3)
Dangerous: The Double Album, Morgan Wallen (3)

Digital Singles

“Easy on Me” (3), Adele
“Family Ties” (2), Baby Keem & Kendrick Lamar
“Ghost” (2), Justin Bieber
“Lonely” (2), Justin Bieber & Benny Blanco
“Every Chance I Get” (3), DJ Khaled feat. Lil Baby, Lil Durk
“We Don’t Talk About Bruno” (2), *Encanto* cast
“Wait for You” (2), Future feat. Drake, Tems
“Need to Know” (3), “Woman” (2), Doja Cat
“Kiss Me More” (4), Doja Cat feat. SZA
“You Right” (2), Doja Cat and The Weeknd
“ABCDEFU” (2), Gayle
“Fancy Like” (4), Walker Hayes
“Damage” (2), H.E.R.
“Chasing After You” (2), Ryan Hurd with Maren Morris
“Cold Heart (PNAU Remix)” (2), Elton John & Dua Lipa
“Without You” (3), The Kid LAROI
“Stay” (4), The Kid LAROI & Justin Bieber
“Montero (Call Me by Your Name)” (5), “That’s What I Want” (2), Lil Nas X
“Industry Baby” (5), Lil Nas X & Jack Harlow
“Calling My Phone” (3), Lil Tjay & 6LACK
“Rapstar” (4), Polo G
“Déjà Vu” (3), “Driver’s License” (5), “Good for U” (4), “Traitor” (2), Olivia Rodrigo
“Back in Blood” (4), Pooh Shiesty feat. Lil Durk
“2055” (2), Sleepy Hallow
“As It Was” (2), Harry Styles

“Good Days” (3), SZA

“Runnin” (2), 21 Savage & Metro Boomin

“Who Want Smoke?” (2), Nardo Wick

“Essence” (2), Wizkid feat. Tems

“Famous Friends” (2), Chris Young with Kane Brown

Top-Grossing North American Concert Tours, 1985-2021

Source: Pollstar

Rank	Artist (year)	Total gross[1]	Cities/shows
1.	Taylor Swift (2018)	$277.3	27/40
2.	Taylor Swift (2015)	199.4	41/62
3.	The Rolling Stones (2019)	177.8	14/16
4.	U2 (2017)	176.1	26/30
5.	Beyoncé (2016)	169.4	30/32
6.	Jay-Z and Beyoncé (2018)	166.4	24/30
7.	Eagles (2018)	166.0	45/53
8.	The Rolling Stones (2005)	162.0	38/42
9.	Elton John (2019)	157.4	57/81
10.	U2 (2011)	156.0	21/25
11.	U2 (2005)	138.9	43/78
12.	The Rolling Stones (2006)	138.5	35/39
13.	Madonna (2012)	133.7	31/45
14.	The Police (2007)	133.2	41/54
15.	Guns N’ Roses (2016)	$130.8	24/31
16.	One Direction (2014)	127.2	21/31
17.	U2 (2009)	123.0	16/20
18.	Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2016)	122.4	42/48
19.	The Rolling Stones (1994)	121.2	43/60
20.	Kenny Chesney (2015)	116.4	56/59
21.	Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2003)	115.9	30/47
22.	The Rolling Stones (2021)	115.5	11/12

23.	Garth Brooks (2015)	114.9	23/120
24.	Kenny Chesney (2018)	114.4	40/42
25.	Taylor Swift (2013)	112.7	47/66
26.	Bruno Mars (2017)	112.4	50/67

(1) In millions. Not adjusted for inflation.

Music Sales by Format and Value, 1995-2021

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America

(in millions, net after returns)

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Physical units shipped	**1,112.7**	**1,079.2**	**748.8**	**267.7**	**135.0**
Dollar value	**$12,320.3**	**14,323.7**	**11,195.0**	**3,663.7**	**1,862.2**
Compact discs (CDs)	722.9	942.5	705.4	253.0	117.1
Dollar value	$9,377.4	13,214.5	10,520.2	3,389.4	1,445.0
LPs/EPs	2.2	2.2	1.0	4.2	13.7
Dollar value	$25.1	27.7	14.2	88.9	333.4
Music videos	12.6	18.2	33.8	9.1	3.1
Dollar value	$220.3	281.9	602.2	177.6	70.4
Other physical[1]	375.0	116.3	8.6	1.4	1.1
Dollar value	$2,697.5	799.6	58.4	7.8	13.4
Digital formats: number downloaded	—	—	**553.1**	**1,471.8**	**1,120.5**
Digital formats: dollar value	—	—	**$925.3**	**2,699.8**	**2,314.3**
Albums downloaded	—	—	13.6	85.8	106.8
Dollar value	—	—	$135.7	872.4	1,064.4
Singles	—	—	366.9	1,177.4	986.3

downloaded					
Dollar value	—	—	$363.3	1,336.4	1,185.2
Ringtones and ringbacks	—	—	170.0	188.5	21.9
Dollar value	—	—	$421.6	448.0	54.6
Other digital downloads[2]	—	—	2.6	20.1	5.5
Dollar value	—	—	$4.7	43.0	10.1
Other digital licensing	—	—	—	—	—
Subscription and streaming dollar value	—	—	**$169.6**	**461.6**	**2,331.3**
Subscription formats[3]	—	—	1.3	1.5	10.8
Dollar value	—	—	$149.2	212.4	1,156.7
Limited tier paid subscriptions	—	—	—	—	—
SoundExchange distribution[4]	—	—	$20.4	249.2	802.6
On-demand streaming (ad supported)[5]	—	—	—	—	$372.0
Other ad-supported streaming[6]	—	—	—	—	—
Synchronization royalties[7]	—	—	—	$188.7	202.9
Total physical and digital[8]	**1,112.7**	**1,079.2**	**1,301.9**	**1,739.5**	**1,255.5**
Total value physical and digital	**$12,320.3**	**14,323.7**	**12,289.9**	**7,013.8**	**6,710.8**

	2017	2019	2020	2021	% change,

					2020-21
Physical units shipped	**105.7**	**67.7**	**56.8**	**88.4**	**55.7%**
Dollar value	**1,495.5**	**1,144.6**	**1,163.3**	**1,655.8**	**42.3**
Compact discs (CDs)	87.7	47.5	31.6	46.6	47.7
Dollar value	1,057.3	630.7	483.3	584.2	20.9
LPs/EPs	15.6	18.5	23.7	39.7	67.3
Dollar value	388.5	479.5	643.9	1,037.7	61.2
Music videos	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	31.0
Dollar value	38.6	25.8	27.4	19.9	–27.5
Other physical[1]	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	55.5
Dollar value	11.0	8.5	8.8	14.0	59.4
Digital formats: number downloaded	**636.9**	**377.3**	**314.0**	**279.3**	**–11.1**
Digital formats: dollar value	**1,404.5**	**822.7**	**664.7**	**586.8**	**–11.7**
Albums downloaded	66.4	37.5	33.1	29.1	–12.1
Dollar value	668.5	368.8	319.3	282.2	–11.6
Singles downloaded	553.5	329.7	249.3	209.3	–16.0
Dollar value	678.5	408.4	303.3	256.0	–15.6
Ringtones and ringbacks	14.3	8.3	8.1	6.0	–25.6
Dollar value	35.5	20.6	20.2	15.0	–25.6
Other digital downloads[2]	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	–16.2
Dollar value	5.1	3.5	3.0	2.4	–20.0
Other digital licensing	16.9	25.0	21.9	33.6	–53.5
Subscription and streaming dollar value	**2,331.3**	**5,664.5**	**8,882.0**	**12,746.0**	**–11.6**
Subscription	35.3	60.4	75.5	84.0	11.3

formats[3]					
Dollar value	3,500.5	6,115.2	6,972.7	8,573.6	23.0
Limited tier paid subscriptions	$591.6	638.2	719.9	907.3	26.0
SoundExchange distribution[4]	652.0	908.2	947.4	992.5	4.8
On-demand streaming (ad supported)[5]	658.6	1,013.1	1,200.1	1,760.7	46.7
Other ad-supported streaming[6]	$261.8	207.3	211.2	209.0	–1.0
Synchronization royalties[7]	742.6	445.0	348.9	334.2	–4.2
Total physical and digital[8]	**742.6**	**445.0**	**348.9**	**334.2**	**–4.2**
Total value physical and digital	**8,796.6**	**11,130.4**	**12,144.7**	**14,988.6**	**23.4**

— = Not available or not applicable. (1) Includes CD singles, cassettes, vinyl singles, DVD audio, and SACD. (2) Includes kiosk and music video downloads. (3) Streaming, tethered, and other paid subscription services not operating under statutory licenses. Subscription volume is annual average number of subscriptions (excluding limited tier). (4) Estimated payments to performers/copyright holders for digital and customized radio services under statutory licenses. (5) Ad-supported audio and music video services not operating under statutory licenses. (6) Revenues for statutory services that are not distributed by SoundExchange or included in other streaming categories. (7) Includes fees and royalties from sound recordings used in other media. (8) Units total includes physical and downloaded albums and singles but not streaming, subscriptions, or royalties.

Top Basic Cable TV Networks, 2021

Source: Kagan, a media research group within S&P Global Market Intelligence

Rank	Network (year began)	Subscribers (mil)
1.	C-SPAN (1979)	82.7

2.	TBS (1976)	81.5
3.	Food Network (1993)	81.4
4.	TNT (1988)	80.9
5.	USA (1980)	80.9
6.	HGTV (1994)	80.9
7.	Discovery Channel (1985)	80.4
8.	CNN (1980)	80.1
9.	FX (1994)	79.7
10.	Disney Channel (1983)	79.3
11.	National Geographic Channel (2001)	79.1
12.	History (1995)	79.0
13.	E! (1987)	79.0
14.	AMC (1984)	78.9
15.	TLC (1972)	78.9
16.	Syfy (1992)	78.7
17.	Freeform (1977)	78.5
18.	HLN (1982)	78.5
19.	Bravo (1980)	78.5
20.	A&E (1994)	78.4

U.S. Television Owners, 2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Aug. 2022

Of the 121 mil U.S. households that owned at least one TV in 2022—

39.2% had a video game console

53.8% received basic cable

40.0% had a DVD player

29.9% received premium cable

41.2% had a DVR

82.4% had a PC with internet access

U.S. Households With Cable Television, 1980-2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Year[1]	Subscribers[2] (mil)	As % of households with TVs
1980	17.7	22.6%
1985	38.7	45.3
1990	53.9	58.6
1990	62.1	65.1
1996	63.6	66.3
1997	65.1	67.2
1998	65.9	67.2
1999	76.4	76.9
2000	78.6	77.9
2001	81.5	79.8
2002	87.8	83.8
2003	88.4	82.9%
2004	92.4	85.3
2005	94.0	85.7
2006	95.0	86.2
2007	94.5	83.8
2008	99.7	88.2
2009	103.0	89.7
2010	104.1	90.6
2011	104.8	90.4
2012	103.6	90.3
2013	103.3	90.5%
2014	103.7	89.6
2015	100.2	86.0
2016	97.8	84.0
2017	96.0	81.0
2018	92.8	77.6
2019	88.4	73.7
2020	82.3	68.3
2021	75.5	62.4
2022	65.9	53.8

(1) After 1998, figures include wired-cable households as well as households that receive TV programming via alternate delivery systems

(including satellite receivers, SMATV, and MMDS). (2) Households that subscribe to basic cable service.

Most Watched Original Streaming Shows, 2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Shows ranked by estimated total number of minutes the program was viewed using the streaming plaform shown by persons aged 2-99 in the U.S., Dec. 27, 2021-Aug. 28, 2022.

Rank	Series, provider	Mins. (mil)
1.	Stranger Things, Netflix	46,469
2.	Ozark, Netflix	29,497
3.	Bridgerton, Netflix	12,893
4.	Inventing Anna, Netflix	12,411
5.	Virgin River, Netflix	11,067
6.	The Umbrella Academy, Netflix	9,341
7.	The Boys, Amazon	9,089
8.	Cobra Kai, Netflix	9,079
9.	The Last Kingdom, Netflix	9,016
10.	The Lincoln Lawyer, Netflix	7,977
11.	Reacher, Amazon	7,943
12.	The Witcher, Netflix	6,721
13.	Love Is Blind, Netflix	6,659
14.	Sweet Magnolias, Netflix	6,595
15.	Peaky Blinders, Netflix	6,328

Most Watched Acquired Streaming Shows, 2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Shows ranked by estimated total number of minutes the program was viewed using the

streaming plaform shown by persons aged 2-99 in the U.S., Dec. 27, 2021-Aug. 28, 2022.

Rank	Series, provider	Mins. (mil)
1.	NCIS, Netflix	15,340
2.	CoComelon, Netflix	15,296
3.	Criminal Minds, Netflix	13,656
4.	NCIS, multiple distributors	9,957
5.	Grey’s Anatomy, Netflix	9,367
6.	CoComelon, multiple distributors	8,733
7.	Heartland, Netflix	8,618
8.	Seinfeld, Hulu	8,355
9.	Grey’s Anatomy, multiple distributors	7,526
10.	Supernatural, Netflix	7,467
11.	Bluey, Disney Plus	6,613
12.	Gilmore Girls, Netflix	6,207
13.	New Girl, Netflix	5,999
14.	Family Guy, Netflix	5,997
15.	All American, multiple distributors	5,807

Most Watched Streaming Movies, 2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Feature-length films ranked by estimated total number of minutes the movie was viewed using the streaming plaform shown by persons aged 2-99 in the U.S., Dec. 27, 2021-Aug. 28, 2022.

Rank	Movie, provider	Mins. (mil)
1.	Encato, Disney Plus	20,455
2.	Turning Red, Disney Plus	9,846
3.	Sing 2, multiple distributors	6,545
4.	The Adam Project, Netflix	5,777
5.	Don’t Look Up, Netflix	4,858
6.	The Gray Man, Netflix	4,035
7.	Moana, Disney Plus	3,890

8.	Luca, Disney Plus	3,873
9.	Eternals, Disney Plus	3,694
10.	Encanto, multiple distributors	3,436
11.	Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness, multiple distributors	3,341
12.	A Madea Homecoming, Netflix	3,270
13.	The Man From Toronto, Netflix	3,076
14.	Hustle, Netflix	3,061
15.	Uncharted, multiple distributors	2,908

Average U.S. Television Viewing Time, 2021-22

Source: Nielsen Media Research; viewing time given in hours:minutes

Group	Age	Total per week	M-F 7-10 AM	M-F 10 AM-4 PM
Men	18+	22:48	1:28	3:22
	18-24	5:04	0:14	0:39
	25-54	14:31	0:49	1:50
	55+	39:34	2:42	6:18
Women	18+	25:51	1:45	4:14
	18-24	4:53	0:14	0:42
	25-54	15:58	1:01	2:20
	55+	43:09	3:01	7:26
Children	2-11	6:15	0:26	1:00
Teens	12-17	4:16	0:11	0:28
All viewers[1]		**20:30**	**1:21**	**3:12**

Group	Age	M-Sun. 8-11 PM	M-F 11:30 PM-1 AM	Sat. 7 AM-1 PM	Sun. 1-7 PM
Men	18+	5:11	0:57	0:43	1:21
	18-24	1:13	0:14	0:08	0:22
	25-54	3:27	0:42	0:27	0:56
	55+	8:45	0:46	1:16	2:12
Women	18+	5:42	1:07	0:47	1:16

	18-24	1:10	0:14	0:08	0:17
	25-54	3:42	1:31	0:28	0:50
	55+	9:17	1:47	1:18	2:03
Children	2-11	1:17	0:12	0:15	0:23
Teens	12-17	1:05	0:11	0:08	0:18
All viewers[1]		**4:35**	**0:52**	**0:38**	**1:06**

Note: For viewing period Sept. 20, 2021-May 29, 2022. Includes DVR playback. (1) Ages 2+.

Highest-Rated Prime-Time Television Programs, 2021-22

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Data are for regularly scheduled network programs Sept. 20, 2021-May 31, 2022. Ranked by average audience percentages, or ratings, which are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a particular program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast. Audience share percentages are estimates of the percentage of those watching TV at a certain time that are tuned in to a particular program.

Rank	Program, network	Avg. audience	Audience share
1.	Sunday Night Football, NBC	9.8%	23.0%
2.	Thursday Night Football, FOX	8.6	20.5
3.	NCIS, CBS	6.7	15.5
4.	The OT, FOX	6.4	14.7
5.	FBI, CBS	6.3	15.0
6.	Chicago Fire, NBC	6.1	14.8
7.	Blue Bloods, CBS	6.0	16.6
8.	The Equalizer, CBS	5.8	13.7
9.	Chicago P.D., NBC	5.7	15.6
10.	Chicago Med, NBC	5.7	13.8

11.	60 Minutes, CBS	5.5	13.2
12.	Young Sheldon, CBS	5.5	13.3
13.	FBI: Most Wanted, CBS	5.5	14.6
14.	This Is Us, NBC	5.2	12.7
15.	Football Night in America, NBC	5.2	12.0
16.	NCIS: Hawai'i, CBS	5.1	13.5
17.	FBI: International, CBS	5.1	12.2
18.	911, FOX	5.0	11.5
19.	The Voice-Tuesday, NBC	5.0	11.7
20.	The Voice, NBC	4.9	10.9
21.	Bull, CBS	4.6	12.4
22.	La Brea, NBC	4.6	10.6
23.	911: Lone Star, FOX	4.5	10.8
24.	NCIS: Los Angeles, CBS	4.5	11.1
25.	The Good Doctor, ABC	4.5	11.9
26.	Magnum P.I., CBS	4.4%	11.4%
27.	Law & Order: SVU, NBC	4.4	10.7
28.	American Idol, ABC	4.2	10.8
29.	Grey's Anatomy, ABC	4.2	10.3
30.	CSI: Vegas, CBS	4.2	11.3
31.	Survivor, CBS	4.2	10.3
32.	American Idol-Monday, ABC	4.2	10.1
33.	Bob Hearts Abishola, CBS	4.1	9.4
34.	The Neighborhood, CBS	4.1	9.6
35.	The Rookie, ABC	4.0	10.9
36.	Station 19, ABC	4.0	9.7
37.	S.W.A.T., CBS	4.0	11.0
38.	New Amsterdam, NBC	3.9	10.7
39.	Dancing With the Stars, ABC	3.9	8.7
40.	Law & Order, NBC	3.8	9.5
41.	SEAL Team, CBS	3.7	10.2
42.	Big Sky, ABC	3.6	9.7
43.	Law & Order: Organized Crime, NBC	3.6	9.6
44.	United States of Al, CBS	3.5	8.4

45.	The Masked Singer, FOX	3.5	8.4
46.	B Positive, CBS	3.5	8.3
47.	The Cleaning Lady, FOX	3.2	7.6
48.	Amazing Race, CBS	3.2	7.7
49.	The Resident, FOX	3.1	7.5
50.	The Conners, ABC	3.1	7.3

Highest-Rated Syndicated Programs, 2021-22

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 20, 2021-Aug. 31, 2022

Rank	Program	Avg. audience
1.	Jeopardy	5.6%
2.	Family Feud	5.4
3.	Wheel of Fortune	4.9
4.	Judge Judy	4.8
5.	Dateline Weekly	3.8
6.	Litton’s Weekend Adventure	2.5
7.	Inside Edition	2.2
8.	The Big Bang Theory	2.0
9.	Entertainment Tonight	2.0
10.	Wheel of Fortune (weekend)	1.8
11.	Dr. Phil	1.7
12.	Live With Kelly and Ryan	1.6
13.	Hot Bench	1.5
14.	America’s Test Kitchen	1.5
15.	Family Feud (weekend)	1.4%
16.	Jeopardy (weekend)	1.3
17.	Cook’s Country	1.3
18.	Last Man Standing	1.3

19.	Access Hollywood Live (weekend)	1.3
20.	Chicago Fire	1.2
21.	Law & Order: Special Victims Unit	1.2
22.	Modern Family (weekend)	1.1
23.	The Big Bang Theory (weekend)	1.1
24.	Last Man Standing (weekend)	1.0
25.	Chicago P.D.	1.0
26.	Monk	1.0
27.	Dateline	1.0
28.	Relationship Court	1.0

Highest-Rated Basic Cable Programs, 2021-22

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Excl. children's series, miniseries, movies, and news events. Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 20, 2021-Aug. 31, 2022.

Highest-Rated Series

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	Yellowstone, Paramount	6.3%
2.	1883, Paramount	3.3
3.	The Five, Fox News Channel	2.2
4.	Tucker Carlson Tonight, Fox News Channel	2.2
5.	Curse of Oak Island, History	2.2
6.	When Calls the Heart, Hallmark Channel	2.1
7.	90 Day Fiané: Before the 90 Days: Tell All, TLC	1.9
8.	Hannity, Fox News Channel	1.9
9.	90 Day Fiancé: The Other Way: Tell All, TLC	1.9
10.	Jesse Watters Primetime, Fox News Channel	1.9

11.	Mayor of Kingstown, Paramount	1.8
12.	Sister Wives, TLC	1.8
13.	90 Day Fiancé: The Other Way, TLC	1.7
14.	Walking Dead, AMC	1.7
15.	Rock the Block, HGTV	1.7

Highest-Rated Sports Programs

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	College Football Playoff National Championship, ESPN	12.1%
2.	College Football Playoff National Semifinal, ESPN	8.1
3.	Rose Bowl, ESPN	7.9
4.	NFL Regular Season, ESPN	6.0
5.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Saturday, TBS	5.3
6.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Monday, TBS	5.1
7.	Sugar Bowl, ESPN	5.0
8.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Saturday, TBS	4.8
9.	NFL Wild Card, ESPN	4.7
10.	College Football Bowl Game Studio, ESPN	4.5
11.	Fiesta Bowl, ESPN	4.2
12.	Major League Baseball Wild Card, ESPN	4.2
13.	NCAA Basketball Championship-Saturday, TBS	4.1
14.	Peach Bowl, ESPN	4.1
15.	Thursday Night Football, NFL Network	3.9

Highest-Rated Premium Cable Programs, 2021-22

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Average audience percentages, or ratings, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households watching a program live or on DVR within seven days of broadcast, Sept. 20, 2021-Aug. 31, 2022.

Highest-Rated Original Series

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	House of the Dragon, HBO	1.8%
2.	Real Time With Bill Maher, HBO	0.9
3.	The Gilded Age, HBO	0.8
4.	Last Week Tonight With John Oliver, HBO	0.7
5.	Dexter: New Blood, Showtime	0.7
6.	Succession, HBO	0.6
7.	Curb Your Enthusiasm, HBO	0.6
8.	Outlander, Starz	0.6
9.	Power Book II: Ghost, Starz	0.6
10.	American Rust, Showtime	0.6
11.	Billions, Showtime (Season 5)	0.5
12.	Primary Power Book IV: Force, Starz	0.5
13.	Power Book III: Raising Kanan, Starz	0.5
14.	Billions, Showtime (Season 6)	0.5
15.	Yellowjackets, Showtime	0.5

Highest-Rated Movies

Rank	Program, channel	Avg. audience
1.	61, HBO	0.2%
2.	The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug, HBO	0.2
3.	The Super Bob Einstein Movie, HBO	0.1
4.	The Batman, HBO	0.1
5.	Riddick, HBO	0.1
6.	Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore, HBO	0.1
7.	Battleship, HBO	0.1
8.	Coming to America, HBO	0.1
9.	Those Who Wish Me Dead, HBO	0.1
10.	The Mule, HBO	0.1
11.	The Call of the Wild, HBO	0.1
12.	The Heat, HBO	0.1

13.	Romancing the Stone, HBO	0.1
14.	The Other Woman, HBO	0.1
15.	Hitman’s Wife’s Bodyguard, HBO	0.1

All-Time Most Watched Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2022

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) and programs under 30 minutes. Ranked by number of households tuned in to the program (avg. audience). (Rating is percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in.)

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	Super Bowl XLIX	2/1/2015	NBC	48.1%	55,948
2.	Super Bowl 50	2/7/2016	CBS	47.1	54,775
3.	Super Bowl XLVIII	2/2/2014	FOX	47.1	54,585
4.	Super Bowl LI	2/5/2017	FOX	45.8	54,180
5.	Super Bowl XLVI	2/5/2012	NBC	47.0	53,910
6.	Super Bowl XLV	2/6/2011	FOX	46.1	53,435
7.	Super Bowl XLVII	2/3/2013	CBS	46.7	53,363
8.	Super Bowl LII	2/4/2018	NBC	43.5	52,017
9.	Super Bowl XLIV	2/7/2010	CBS	45.2	51,873
10.	Super Bowl XLVII Delay	2/3/2013	CBS	44.5	50,861
11.	Super Bowl LIV	2/2/2020	FOX	42.1	50,726
12.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/1983	CBS	60.2	50,150
13.	Super Bowl LIII	2/3/2019	CBS	41.4	49,595
14.	Super Bowl XLII	2/3/2008	FOX	43.2	48,721
15.	Super Bowl XLIII	2/1/2009	NBC	42.0	48,139
16.	Super Bowl XLI	2/4/2007	CBS	42.7	47,535
17.	Super Bowl LV	2/7/2021	CBS	38.4	46,446
18.	Super Bowl XL	2/5/2006	ABC	41.6	45,869
19.	XVII Winter Olympics	2/23/1994	CBS	48.5	45,690

	(Women’s figure skating)				
20.	Super Bowl LVI	2/13/2022	CBS	37.2	45,533
21.	Super Bowl XXXIX	2/6/2005	FOX	41.1	45,080
22.	Super Bowl XXXVIII	2/1/2004	CBS	41.4	44,910
23.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/1996	NBC	46.0	44,150
24.	Super Bowl XXXII	1/25/1998	NBC	44.5	43,630
25.	Super Bowl XXXIV	1/30/2000	ABC	43.3	43,620
26.	Super Bowl XXXVII	1/26/2003	ABC	40.7	43,430
27.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/1994	NBC	45.5	42,860
28.	Super Bowl XXXVI	2/3/2002	FOX	40.4	42,660
29.	Cheers (last episode)	5/20/1993	NBC	45.5	42,360
30.	Super Bowl XXXI	1/26/1997	FOX	43.3	42,000
31.	Super Bowl XXVII	1/31/1993	NBC	45.1	41,990
32.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women’s figure skating)	2/25/1994	CBS	44.1	41,540
33.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/1986	NBC	48.3	41,490
34.	Dallas (“Who Shot J.R.?” episode)	11/21/1980	CBS	53.3	41,470

Highest-Rated Television Programs by Season, 1950-2022

Source: Nielsen Media Research; regular series programs (excl. sports), Sept.-May season

Rating is percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in to the program. Data prior to 1988-89 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Season	Program	Rating	TV-owning households (thous.)
1950-51	Texaco Star Theatre	61.6%	10,320
1951-52	Godfrey’s Talent Scouts	53.8	15,300
1952-53	I Love Lucy	67.3	20,400
1953-54	I Love Lucy	58.8	26,000

1954-55	I Love Lucy	49.3	30,700
1955-56	$64,000 Question	47.5	34,900
1956-57	I Love Lucy	43.7	38,900
1957-58	Gunsmoke	43.1	41,920
1958-59	Gunsmoke	39.6	43,950
1959-60	Gunsmoke	40.3	45,750
1960-61	Gunsmoke	37.3	47,200
1961-62	Wagon Train	32.1	48,555
1962-63	Beverly Hillbillies	36.0	50,300
1963-64	Beverly Hillbillies	39.1	51,600
1964-65	Bonanza	36.3	52,700
1965-66	Bonanza	31.8	53,850
1966-67	Bonanza	29.1	55,130
1967-68	The Andy Griffith Show	27.6	56,670
1968-69	Rowan & Martin’s Laugh-In	31.8	58,250
1969-70	Rowan & Martin’s Laugh-In	26.3	58,500
1970-71	Marcus Welby, M.D.	29.6	60,100
1971-72	All in the Family	34.0	62,100
1972-73	All in the Family	33.3	64,800
1973-74	All in the Family	31.2	66,200
1974-75	All in the Family	30.2	68,500
1975-76	All in the Family	30.1	69,600
1976-77	Happy Days	31.5	71,200
1977-78	Laverne & Shirley	31.6	72,900
1978-79	Laverne & Shirley	30.5	74,500
1979-80	60 Minutes	28.2	76,300
1980-81	Dallas	31.2	79,900
1981-82	Dallas	28.4	81,500
1982-83	60 Minutes	25.5	83,300
1983-84	Dallas	25.7	83,800
1984-85	Dynasty	25.0	84,900
1985-86	The Cosby Show	33.8	85,900
1986-87	The Cosby Show	34.9%	87,400
1987-88	The Cosby Show	27.8	88,600
1988-89	Roseanne	25.5	90,400

1989-90	Roseanne	23.4	92,100
1990-91	Cheers	21.6	93,100
1991-92	60 Minutes	21.7	92,100
1992-93	60 Minutes	21.6	93,100
1993-94	Home Improvement	21.9	94,200
1994-95	Seinfeld	20.5	95,400
1995-96	E.R.	22.0	95,900
1996-97	E.R.	21.2	97,000
1997-98	Seinfeld	22.0	98,000
1998-99	E.R.	17.8	99,400
1999-2000	Who Wants to Be a Millionaire	18.6	100,800
2000-01	Survivor II	17.4	102,200
2001-02	Friends	15.3	105,500
2002-03	CSI	16.3	106,700
2003-04	CSI	15.9	108,400
2004-05	CSI	16.5	106,900
2005-06	American Idol-Tuesday	17.6	110,200
2006-07	American Idol-Wednesday	17.3	112,800
2007-08	American Idol-Tuesday	15.5	113,050
2008-09	American Idol-Wednesday	14.4	114,900
2009-10	American Idol-Tuesday	13.7	114,900
2010-11	American Idol-Wednesday	14.5	115,900
2011-12	NCIS	12.3	114,700
2012-13	NCIS	13.5	114,200
2013-14	NCIS	12.6	115,800
2014-15	The Big Bang Theory	11.6	116,400
2015-16	NCIS	12.8	116,400
2016-17	The Big Bang Theory	11.5	118,400
2017-18	The Big Bang Theory	11.3	119,600
2018-19	The Big Bang Theory	10.9	119,900
2019-20	NCIS	9.5	120,600
2020-21	NCIS	7.7	121,000
2021-22	NCIS	6.6	122,400

All-Time Highest-Rated Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2022

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) and programs under 30 minutes long. Ranked by rating (percentage of all TV-owning households tuned in to the program). Average audience is number of TV-owning households tuned in.

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/1983	CBS	60.2%	50,150
2.	Dallas (“Who Shot J.R.?” episode)	11/21/1980	CBS	53.3	41,470
3.	Roots-Pt. 8	1/30/1977	ABC	51.1	36,380
4.	Super Bowl XVI	1/24/1982	CBS	49.1	40,020
5.	Super Bowl XVII	1/30/1983	NBC	48.6	40,480
6.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women’s figure skating)	2/23/1994	CBS	48.5	45,690
7.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/1986	NBC	48.3	41,490
8.	Super Bowl XLIX	2/1/2015	NBC	48.1	55,948
9.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 1	11/7/1976	NBC	47.7	33,960
10.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 2	11/8/1976	NBC	47.4	33,750
11.	Super Bowl XII	1/15/1978	CBS	47.2	34,410
12.	Super Bowl XLVIII	2/2/2014	FOX	47.1	54,585
12.	Super Bowl XIII	1/21/1979	NBC	47.1	35,090
12.	Super Bowl 50	2/7/2016	CBS	47.1	54,775
15.	Super Bowl XLVI	2/5/2012	NBC	47.0	53,910
16.	Super Bowl XLVII	2/3/2013	CBS	46.7	53,363
17.	Bob Hope Christmas Show	1/15/1970	NBC	46.6	27,260
18.	Super Bowl XVIII	1/22/1984	CBS	46.4	38,880
18.	Super Bowl XIX	1/20/1985	ABC	46.4	39,390

20.	Super Bowl XIV	1/20/1980	CBS	46.3	35,330
21.	Super Bowl XLV	2/6/2011	FOX	46.1	53,435
22.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/1996	NBC	46.0	44,150
22.	ABC Sunday Night Movie (*The Day After*)	11/20/1983	ABC	46.0	38,550
24.	Roots-Pt. 6	1/28/1977	ABC	45.9	32,680
24.	The Fugitive (last episode)	8/29/1967	ABC	45.9	25,700
26.	Super Bowl LI	2/5/2017	FOX	45.8	54,180
26.	Super Bowl XXI	1/25/1987	CBS	45.8	40,030
28.	Roots-Pt. 5	1/27/1977	ABC	45.7	32,540
29.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/1994	NBC	45.5	42,860
30.	Cheers (last episode)	5/20/1993	NBC	45.5	42,360
31.	The Ed Sullivan Show (first live U.S. TV appearance of The Beatles)	2/9/1964	CBS	45.3	23,240

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AWARDS — MEDALS — PRIZES

Alfred B. Nobel Prizes, 1901-2022

Alfred B. Nobel (1833-96) bequeathed $9 mil, the interest on which was to be distributed yearly to those judged to have most benefited humankind in chemistry, literature, promotion of peace, physics, and physiology or medicine. Prizes were first awarded in 1901. The prize in economics, funded by Sweden's central bank, was first awarded in 1969. Each prize is now worth 10 mil Swedish kronor (about $900,000 in 2022). If year is omitted, no award was given. The Royal Swedish Academy selects prize winners for chemistry, economics, and physics; the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, physiology or medicine; the Swedish Academy, literature; and the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the peace prize. Winners sharing a prize are generally listed in alphabetical order, except when the awarding body has given a larger

proportion of a shared prize to one or more recipients.

Physics

1901	Wilhelm C. Röntgen, Ger.
1902	Hendrik A. Lorentz, Pieter Zeeman, Neth.
1903	Antoine Henri Becquerel, Pierre Curie, Fr.; Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.
1904	Lord Rayleigh (John W. Strutt), UK
1905	Philipp E. A. von Lenard, Ger.
1906	Joseph J. Thomson, UK
1907	Albert A. Michelson, U.S.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann, Fr.
1909	Carl F. Braun, Ger.; Guglielmo Marconi, Ital.
1910	Johannes D. van der Waals, Neth.
1911	Wilhelm Wien, Ger.
1912	Nils G. Dalén, Swed.
1913	Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, Neth.
1914	Max von Laue, Ger.
1915	William H. Bragg, William L. Bragg, UK
1917	Charles G. Barkla, UK
1918	Max K. E. L. Planck, Ger.
1919	Johannes Stark, Ger.
1920	Charles E. Guillaume, Fr.-Switz.
1921	Albert Einstein, Ger.-U.S.
1922	Niels Bohr, Den.
1923	Robert A. Millikan, U.S.
1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn, Swed.

1925 James Franck, Gustav Hertz, Ger.

1926 Jean B. Perrin, Fr.

1927 Arthur H. Compton, U.S.; Charles T. R. Wilson, UK

1928 Owen W. Richardson, UK

1929 Prince Louis-Victor de Broglie, Fr.

1930 Chandrasekhara V. Raman, India

1932 Werner Heisenberg, Ger.

1933 Paul A. M. Dirac, UK; Erwin Schrödinger, Austria

1935 James Chadwick, UK

1936 Carl D. Anderson, U.S.; Victor F. Hess, Austria

1937 Clinton J. Davisson, U.S.; George P. Thomson, UK

1938 Enrico Fermi, Ital.-U.S.

1939 Ernest O. Lawrence, U.S.

1943 Otto Stern, U.S.

1944 Isidor Isaac Rabi, U.S.

1945 Wolfgang Pauli, U.S.-Austria

1946 Percy W. Bridgman, U.S.

1947 Edward V. Appleton, UK

1948 Patrick M. S. Blackett, UK

1949 Hideki Yukawa, Jpn.

1950 Cecil F. Powell, UK

1951 John D. Cockcroft, UK; Ernest T. S. Walton, Ire.

1952 Felix Bloch, Edward M. Purcell, U.S.

1953 Frits Zernike, Neth.

1954 Max Born, UK; Walter Bothe, Ger.

1955 Polykarp Kusch, Willis E. Lamb, U.S.

1956 John Bardeen, Walter H. Brattain, William Shockley, U.S.

1957 Tsung-Dao Lee, Chen Ning Yang, U.S.-China

1958 Pavel Cherenkov, Il’ja Frank, Igor Y. Tamm, USSR

1959 Owen Chamberlain, Emilio G. Segre, U.S.

1960 Donald A. Glaser, U.S.

1961 Robert Hofstadter, U.S.; Rudolf L. Mossbauer, Ger.

1962 Lev D. Landau, USSR

1963 Maria Goeppert-Mayer, Eugene P. Wigner, U.S.; J. Hans D. Jensen, Ger.

1964 Nicolay G. Basov, Aleksandr M. Prokhorov, USSR; Charles H. Townes, U.S.

1965 Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, Jpn.; Julian S. Schwinger, Richard P. Feynman, U.S.

1966 Alfred Kastler, Fr.

1967 Hans A. Bethe, U.S.

1968 Luis W. Alvarez, U.S.

1969 Murray Gell-Mann, U.S.

1970 Hannes Alfvén, Swed.; Louis Néel, Fr.

1971 Dennis Gabor, UK

1972 John Bardeen, Leon N. Cooper, John R. Schrieffer, U.S.

1973 Brian D. Josephson, UK; Leo Esaki, Jpn.; Ivar Giaever, U.S.

1974 Antony Hewish, Martin Ryle, UK

1975 Aage Bohr, Den.; Ben Mottelson, U.S.-Den.; Leo James Rainwater, U.S.

1976 Burton Richter, Samuel C. C. Ting, U.S.

1977 Philip W. Anderson, John H. van Vleck, U.S.; Nevill F. Mott, UK

1978 Pyotr Kapitsa, USSR; Arno Penzias, Robert Wilson, U.S.

1979 Sheldon L. Glashow, Steven Weinberg, U.S.; Abdus Salam, Pakistan

1980 James W. Cronin, Val L. Fitch, U.S.

1981	Nicolaas Bloembergen, Arthur Schawlow, U.S.; Kai M. Siegbahn, Swed.
1982	Kenneth G. Wilson, U.S.
1983	Subramanyan Chandrasekhar, William A. Fowler, U.S.
1984	Carlo Rubbia, Ital.; Simon van der Meer, Neth.
1985	Klaus von Klitzing, Ger.
1986	Ernest Ruska, Gerd Binnig, Ger.; Heinrich Rohrer, Switz.
1987	J. Georg Bednorz, Ger.; K. Alex Müller, Switz.
1988	Leon M. Lederman, Melvin Schwartz, Jack Steinberger, U.S.
1989	Norman F. Ramsey, U.S.; Hans G. Dehmelt, Ger.-U.S.; Wolfgang Paul, Ger.
1990	Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, U.S.; Richard E. Taylor, Can.
1991	Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, Fr.
1992	Georges Charpak, Pol.-Fr.
1993	Russell A. Hulse, Joseph H. Taylor, U.S.
1994	Bertram N. Brockhouse, Can.; Clifford G. Shull, U.S.
1995	Martin Perl, Frederick Reines, U.S.
1996	David M. Lee, Douglas D. Osheroff, Robert C. Richardson, U.S.
1997	Steven Chu, William D. Phillips, U.S.; Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, Fr.
1998	Robert B. Laughlin, U.S.; Horst L. Störmer, Ger.-U.S; Daniel C. Tsui, China-U.S.
1999	Gerardus ’t Hooft, Martinus J. G. Veltman, Neth.
2000	Jack S. Kilby, U.S.; Herbert Kroemer, Ger.-U.S.; Zhores I. Alferov, Russ.
2001	Eric A. Cornell, Carl E. Wieman, U.S.; Wolfgang Ketterle, Ger.

2002 Raymond Davis Jr., Riccardo Giacconi, U.S.; Masatoshi Koshiba, Jpn.

2003 Alexei A. Abrikosov, Vitaly L. Ginzburg, Russ.; Anthony J. Leggett, UK

2004 David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, Frank Wilczek, U.S.

2005 Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, U.S.; Theodor W. Hänsch, Ger.

2006 John C. Mather, George F. Smoot, U.S.

2007 Albert Fert, Fr.; Peter Grünberg, Ger.

2008 Yoichiro Nambu, U.S.; Makoto Kobayashi, Toshihide Maskawa, Jpn.

2009 Charles K. Kao, U.S.-UK; Willard S. Boyle, U.S.-Can.; George E. Smith, U.S.

2010 Andre Geim, Russ.-Neth.; Konstantin Novoselov, Russ.-UK

2011 Saul Perlmutter, Adam G. Riess, U.S.; Brian P. Schmidt, Austral.-U.S.

2012 Serge Haroche, Fr.; David J. Wineland, U.S.

2013 François Englert, Belg.; Peter W. Higgs, UK

2014 Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano, Jpn.; Shuji Nakamura, Jpn.-U.S.

2015 Takaaki Kajita, Jpn.; Arthur B. McDonald, Can.

2016 David J. Thouless, UK-U.S.; F. Duncan M. Haldane, J. Michael Kosterlitz, UK-U.S.

2017 Rainer Weiss, Ger.-U.S.; Barry C. Barish, Kip S. Thorne, U.S.

2018 Arthur Ashkin, U.S.; Gérard Mourou, Fr.; Donna Strickland, Can.

2019 James Peebles, Can.-U.S.; Michel Mayor, Didier Queloz, Switz.

2020 Roger Penrose, UK; Reinhard Genzel, Ger.; Andrea Ghez, U.S.

2021 Giorgio Parisi, Ital.; Klaus Hasselmann, Ger.; Syukuro Manabe, U.S.

2022 Alain Aspect, Fr.; John F. Clauser, U.S.; Anton Zeilinger, Austria

Chemistry

1901 Jacobus H. van ’t Hoff, Neth.

1902 Emil Fischer, Ger.

1903 Svante A. Arrhenius, Swed.

1904 William Ramsay, UK

1905 Adolf von Baeyer, Ger.

1906 Henri Moissan, Fr.

1907 Eduard Buchner, Ger.

1908 Ernest Rutherford, UK

1909 Wilhelm Ostwald, Ger.

1910 Otto Wallach, Ger.

1911 Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.

1912 Victor Grignard, Paul Sabatier, Fr.

1913 Alfred Werner, Switz.

1914 Theodore W. Richards, U.S.

1915 Richard M. Willstätter, Ger.

1918 Fritz Haber, Ger.

1920 Walther H. Nernst, Ger.

1921 Frederick Soddy, UK

1922 Francis W. Aston, UK

1923 Fritz Pregl, Austria

1925 Richard A. Zsigmondy, Ger.

1926 Theodor Svedberg, Swed.

1927 Heinrich O. Wieland, Ger.

1928 Adolf O. R. Windaus, Ger.

1929 Arthur Harden, UK; Hans von Euler-Chelpin, Swed.

1930 Hans Fischer, Ger.

1931 Friedrich Bergius, Carl Bosch, Ger.

1932 Irving Langmuir, U.S.

1934 Harold C. Urey, U.S.

1935 Frédéric Joliot, Irène Joliot-Curie, Fr.

1936 Peter J. W. Debye, Neth.

1937 Walter N. Haworth, UK; Paul Karrer, Switz.

1938 Richard Kuhn, Ger.

1939 Adolf F. J. Butenandt, Ger.; Leopold Ruzicka, Switz.

1943 George de Hevesy, Hung.

1944 Otto Hahn, Ger.

1945 Artturi I. Virtanen, Fin.

1946 James B. Sumner, John H. Northrop, Wendell M. Stanley, U.S.

1947 Robert Robinson, UK

1948 Arne W. K. Tiselius, Swed.

1949 William F. Giauque, U.S.

1950 Kurt Alder, Otto P. H. Diels, Ger.

1951 Edwin M. McMillan, Glenn T. Seaborg, U.S.

1952 Archer J. P. Martin, Richard L. M. Synge, UK

1953 Hermann Staudinger, Ger.

1954 Linus C. Pauling, U.S.

1955 Vincent du Vigneaud, U.S.

1956 Cyril N. Hinshelwood, UK; Nikolay N. Semenov, USSR

1957 Lord (Alexander R.) Todd, UK

1958 Frederick Sanger, UK

1959 Jaroslav Heyrovsky, Czech.

1960 Willard F. Libby, U.S.

1961 Melvin Calvin, U.S.

1962 John C. Kendrew, Max F. Perutz, UK

1963 Giulio Natta, Ital.; Karl Ziegler, Ger.

1964 Dorothy C. Hodgkin, UK

1965 Robert B. Woodward, U.S.

1966 Robert S. Mulliken, U.S.

1967 Manfred Eigen, Ger.; Ronald G. W. Norrish, George Porter, UK

1968 Lars Onsager, U.S.

1969 Derek H. R. Barton, UK; Odd Hassel, Nor.

1970 Luis F. Leloir, Arg.

1971 Gerhard Herzberg, Can.

1972 Christian B. Anfinsen, Stanford Moore, William H. Stein, U.S.

1973 Ernst Otto Fischer, Ger.; Geoffrey Wilkinson, UK

1974 Paul J. Flory, U.S.

1975 John Cornforth, Austral.-UK; Vladimir Prelog, Bosnia-Switz.

1976 William N. Lipscomb, U.S.

1977 Ilya Prigogine, Belg.

1978 Peter Mitchell, UK

1979 Herbert C. Brown, U.S.; Georg Wittig, Ger.

1980 Paul Berg, Walter Gilbert, U.S.; Frederick Sanger, UK

1981 Kenichi Fukui, Jpn.; Roald Hoffmann, U.S.

1982 Aaron Klug, UK-Lith.

1983 Henry Taube, Can.

1984 Robert Bruce Merrifield, U.S.

1985 Herbert A. Hauptman, Jerome Karle, U.S.

1986 Dudley Herschbach, Yuan T. Lee, U.S.; John C. Polanyi,

Can.

1987 Donald J. Cram, Charles J. Pedersen, U.S.; Jean-Marie Lehn, Fr.

1988 Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber, Hartmut Michel, Ger.

1989 Sidney Altman, Thomas R. Cech, U.S.

1990 Elias James Corey, U.S.

1991 Richard R. Ernst, Switz.

1992 Rudolph A. Marcus, Can.-U.S.

1993 Kary B. Mullis, U.S.; Michael Smith, UK-Can.

1994 George A. Olah, U.S.

1995 Paul Crutzen, Neth.; Mario Molina, Mex.-U.S.; Sherwood Rowland, U.S.

1996 Robert F. Curl Jr., Richard E. Smalley, U.S.; Harold W. Kroto, UK

1997 Paul D. Boyer, U.S.; John E. Walker, UK; Jens C. Skou, Den.

1998 Walter Kohn, U.S.; John A. Pople, UK

1999 Ahmed H. Zewail, U.S.

2000 Alan J. Heeger, U.S.; Alan G. MacDiarmid, N.Z.-U.S.; Hideki Shirakawa, Jpn.

2001 K. Barry Sharpless, William S. Knowles, U.S.; Ryoji Noyori, Jpn.

2002 John B. Fenn, U.S.; Koichi Tanaka, Jpn.; Kurt Wüthrich, Switz.

2003 Peter Agre, Roderick MacKinnon, U.S.

2004 Aaron Ciechanover, Avram Hershko, Isr.; Irwin Rose, U.S.

2005 Yves Chauvin, Fr.; Robert H. Grubbs, Richard R. Schrock, U.S.

2006 Roger D. Kornberg, U.S.

2007 Gerhard Ertl, Ger.

2008 Martin Chalfie, Osamu Shimomura, Roger Y. Tsien, U.S.

2009 Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, UK; Thomas A. Steitz, U.S.; Ada E. Yonath, Isr.

2010 Richard F. Heck, U.S.; Ei-ichi Negishi, Jpn.-U.S.; Akira Suzuki, Jpn.

2011 Dan Shechtman, Isr.

2012 Brian K. Kobilka, Robert J. Lefkowitz, U.S.

2013 Martin Karplus, Austria-U.S.; Michael Levitt, S. Afr.-U.S.; Arieh Warshel, Isr.-U.S.

2014 Eric Betzig, William E. Moerner, U.S.; Stefan W. Hell, Ger.

2015 Tomas Lindahl, Swed.-UK; Paul Modrich, U.S.; Aziz Sancar, Turk.-U.S.

2016 Bernard L. Feringa, Neth.; Jean-Pierre Sauvage, France; J. Fraser Stoddart, UK-U.S.

2017 Jacques Dubochet, Switz.; Joachim Frank, Ger.-U.S.; Richard Henderson, UK

2018 Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith, U.S.; Gregory P. Winter, UK

2019 John B. Goodenough, Ger.-U.S.; M. Stanley Whittingham, UK-U.S.; Akira Yoshino, Jpn.

2020 Emmanuelle Charpentier, France; Jennifer Doudna, U.S.

2021 Benjamin List, Ger.; David W.C. MacMillan, UK-U.S.

2022 Carolyn R. Bertozzi, K. Barry Sharpless, U.S.; Morten Meldal, Den.

Physiology or Medicine

1901 Emil A. von Behring, Ger.

1902 Ronald Ross, UK
1903 Niels R. Finsen, Den.
1904 Ivan P. Pavlov, Russ.
1905 Robert Koch, Ger.
1906 Camillo Golgi, Ital.; Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Spain
1907 Charles L. A. Laveran, Fr.
1908 Paul Ehrlich, Ger.; Ilya Mechnikov, Fr.
1909 Emil T. Kocher, Switz.
1910 Albrecht Kossel, Ger.
1911 Allvar Gullstrand, Swed.
1912 Alexis Carrel, Fr.
1913 Charles R. Richet, Fr.
1914 Robert Bárány, Austria
1919 Jules Bordet, Belg.
1920 Schack A. S. Krogh, Den.
1922 Archibald V. Hill, UK; Otto F. Meyerhof, Ger.
1923 Frederick G. Banting, Can.; John J. R. Macleod, UK
1924 Willem Einthoven, Neth.
1926 Johannes A. G. Fibiger, Den.
1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg, Austria
1928 Charles J. H. Nicolle, Fr.
1929 Christiaan Eijkman, Neth.; Frederick G. Hopkins, UK
1930 Karl Landsteiner, U.S.
1931 Otto H. Warburg, Ger.
1932 Edgar D. Adrian, Charles S. Sherrington, UK
1933 Thomas H. Morgan, U.S.
1934 George R. Minot, William P. Murphy, G. H. Whipple, U.S.
1935 Hans Spemann, Ger.

1936 Henry H. Dale, UK; Otto Loewi, U.S.

1937 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Hung.-U.S.

1938 Corneille J. F. Heymans, Belg.

1939 Gerhard Domagk, Ger.

1943 Henrik C. P. Dam, Den.; Edward A. Doisy, U.S.

1944 Joseph Erlanger, Herbert S. Gasser, U.S.

1945 Ernst B. Chain, Alexander Fleming, Howard W. Florey, UK

1946 Hermann J. Muller, U.S.

1947 Carl F. Cori, Gerty T. Cori, U.S.; Bernardo A. Houssay, Arg.

1948 Paul H. Müller, Switz.

1949 Walter R. Hess, Switz.; Antonio Egas Moniz, Port.

1950 Philip S. Hench, Edward C. Kendall, U.S.; Tadeus Reichstein, Switz.

1951 Max Theiler, U.S.

1952 Selman A. Waksman, U.S.

1953 Hans A. Krebs, UK; Fritz A. Lipmann, U.S.

1954 John F. Enders, Frederick C. Robbins, Thomas H. Weller, U.S.

1955 Alex H. T. Theorell, Swed.

1956 André F. Cournand, Dickinson W. Richards, U.S.; Werner Forssmann, Ger.

1957 Daniel Bovet, Ital.

1958 George W. Beadle, Edward L. Tatum, Joshua Lederberg, U.S.

1959 Arthur Kornberg, Severo Ochoa, U.S.

1960 Frank Macfarlane Burnet, Austral.; Peter B. Medawar, UK

1961 Georg von Békésy, U.S.

1962 Francis H. C. Crick, Maurice H. F. Wilkins, UK; James D.

Watson, U.S.

1963 John C. Eccles, Austral.; Alan L. Hodgkin, Andrew F. Huxley, UK

1964 Konrad E. Bloch, U.S.; Feodor Lynen, Ger.

1965 François Jacob, André Lwoff, Jacques Monod, Fr.

1966 Charles B. Huggins, Peyton Rous, U.S.

1967 Ragnar Granit, Swed.; Haldan Keffer Hartline, George Wald, U.S.

1968 Robert W. Holley, H. Gobind Khorana, Marshall W. Nirenberg, U.S.

1969 Max Delbrück, Alfred D. Hershey, Salvador Luria, U.S.

1970 Julius Axelrod, U.S.; Bernard Katz, UK; Ulf von Euler, Swed.

1971 Earl W. Sutherland Jr., U.S.

1972 Gerald M. Edelman, U.S.; Rodney R. Porter, UK

1973 Konrad Lorenz, Austria; Nikolaas Tinbergen, UK; Karl von Frisch, Ger.

1974 Albert Claude, Lux.-U.S.; Christian de Duve, Belg.; George Emil Palade, Rom.-U.S.

1975 David Baltimore, Howard Temin, U.S.; Renato Dulbecco, Ital.-U.S.

1976 Baruch S. Blumberg, Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, U.S.

1977 Rosalyn S. Yalow, Roger Guillemin, Andrew V. Schally, U.S.

1978 Werner Arber, Switz.; Daniel Nathans, Hamilton O. Smith, U.S.

1979 Allan M. Cormack, U.S.; Godfrey N. Hounsfield, UK

1980 Baruj Benacerraf, George Snell, U.S.; Jean Dausset, Fr.

1981 Roger W. Sperry, David H. Hubel, Torsten N. Wiesel, U.S.

1982 Sune K. Bergström, Bengt I. Samuelsson, Swed.; John

R. Vane, UK

1983 Barbara McClintock, U.S.

1984 Niels K. Jerne, UK-Den.; Georges J. F. Köhler, Ger.; César Milstein, UK-Arg.

1985 Michael S. Brown, Joseph L. Goldstein, U.S.

1986 Stanley Cohen, U.S.; Rita Levi-Montalcini, Ital.-U.S.

1987 Susumu Tonegawa, Jpn.

1988 James W. Black, UK; Gertrude B. Elion, George H. Hitchings, U.S.

1989 J. Michael Bishop, Harold E. Varmus, U.S.

1990 Joseph E. Murray, E. Donnall Thomas, U.S.

1991 Edwin Neher, Bert Sakmann, Ger.

1992 Edmond H. Fisher, Edwin G. Krebs, U.S.

1993 Richard J. Roberts, UK; Phillip A. Sharp, U.S.

1994 Alfred G. Gilman, Martin Rodbell, U.S.

1995 Edward B. Lewis, Eric F. Wieschaus, U.S.; Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, Ger.

1996 Peter C. Doherty, Austral.; Rolf M. Zinkernagel, Switz.

1997 Stanley B. Prusiner, U.S.

1998 Robert F. Furchgott, Louis J. Ignarro, Ferid Murad, U.S.

1999 Günter Blobel, U.S.

2000 Arvid Carlsson, Swed.; Paul Greengard, U.S.; Eric R. Kandel, Austria-U.S.

2001 Leland H. Hartwell, U.S.; R. Timothy (Tim) Hunt, Paul M. Nurse, UK

2002 Sydney Brenner, John E. Sulston, UK; H. Robert Horvitz, U.S.

2003 Paul C. Lauterbur, U.S.; Peter Mansfield, UK

2004 Richard Axel, Linda B. Buck, U.S.

2005 Barry J. Marshall, J. Robin Warren, Austral.

2006 Andrew Z. Fire, Craig C. Mello, U.S.

2007 Mario R. Capecchi, Oliver Smithies, U.S.; Martin J. Evans, UK

2008 Harald zur Hausen, Ger.; Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, Luc Montagnier, Fr.

2009 Elizabeth H. Blackburn, Carol W. Greider, Jack W. Szostak, U.S.

2010 Robert G. Edwards, UK

2011 Bruce A. Beutler, U.S.; Jules A. Hoffmann, Fr.; Ralph M. Steinman, Can.-U.S.

2012 John B. Gurdon, UK; Shinya Yamanaka, Jpn.-U.S.

2013 James E. Rothman, Randy W. Schekman, U.S.; Thomas C. Südhof, Ger.-U.S.

2014 John O'Keefe, U.S.-UK; May-Britt Moser, Edvard I. Moser, Nor.

2015 William C. Campbell, Ire.-U.S.; Satoshi Omura, Jpn.; Youyou Tu, China

2016 Yoshinori Ohsumi, Jpn.

2017 Jeffrey C. Hall, Michael Rosbash, Michael W. Young, U.S.

2018 James P. Allison, U.S.; Tasuku Honjo, Jpn.

2019 William G. Kaelin Jr., Gregg L. Semenza, U.S.; Peter J. Ratcliffe, UK

2020 Harvey J. Alter, Charles M. Rice, U.S.; Michael Houghton, UK

2021 David Julius, Ardem Patapoutian, U.S.

2022 Svante Pääbo, Swed.

Literature

1901 Rene F. A. Sully Prudhomme, Fr.

1902 Theodor Mommsen, Ger.

1903 Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Nor.

1904 José Echegaray y Eizaguirre, Spain; Fréderic Mistral, Fr.

1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz, Pol.

1906 Giosuè Carducci, Ital.

1907 Rudyard Kipling, UK

1908 Rudolf C. Eucken, Ger.

1909 Selma Lagerlöf, Swed.

1910 Paul J. L. Heyse, Ger.

1911 Maurice Maeterlinck, Belg.

1912 Gerhart Hauptmann, Ger.

1913 Rabindranath Tagore, India

1915 Romain Rolland, Fr.

1916 Verner von Heidenstam, Swed.

1917 Karl A. Gjellerup, Henrik Pontoppidan, Den.

1919 Carl F. G. Spitteler, Switz.

1920 Knut Hamsun, Nor.

1921 Anatole France, Fr.

1922 Jacinto Benavente, Spain

1923 William Butler Yeats, Ire.

1924 Wladyslaw S. Reymont, Pol.

1925 George Bernard Shaw, Ire.-UK

1926 Grazia Deledda, Ital.

1927 Henri Bergson, Fr.

1928 Sigrid Undset, Nor.

1929 Thomas Mann, Ger.

1930 Sinclair Lewis, U.S.

1931 Erik A. Karlfeldt, Swed.

1932 John Galsworthy, UK

1933 Ivan A. Bunin, USSR
1934 Luigi Pirandello, Ital.
1936 Eugene O’Neill, U.S.
1937 Roger Martin du Gard, Fr.
1938 Pearl S. Buck, U.S.
1939 Frans E. Sillanpää, Fin.
1944 Johannes V. Jensen, Den.
1945 Gabriela Mistral, Chile
1946 Hermann Hesse, Ger.-Switz.
1947 André Gide, Fr.
1948 T. S. Eliot, UK
1949 William Faulkner, U.S.
1950 Bertrand Russell, UK
1951 Pär F. Lagerkvist, Swed.
1952 François Mauriac, Fr.
1953 Winston Churchill, UK
1954 Ernest Hemingway, U.S.
1955 Halldór K. Laxness, Ice.
1956 Juan Ramón Jiménez, Spain
1957 Albert Camus, Fr.
1958 Boris L. Pasternak, USSR (declined)
1959 Salvatore Quasimodo, Ital.
1960 Saint-John Perse, Fr.
1961 Ivo Andric, Yugo.
1962 John Steinbeck, U.S.
1963 Giorgos Seferis, Greece
1964 Jean-Paul Sartre, Fr. (declined)
1965 Mikhail Sholokhov, USSR
1966 Shmuel Yosef Agnon, Isr.; Nelly Sachs, Swed.

1967 Miguel Angel Asturias, Guat.
1968 Yasunari Kawabata, Jpn.
1969 Samuel Beckett, Ire.
1970 Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, USSR
1971 Pablo Neruda, Chile
1972 Heinrich Böll, Ger.
1973 Patrick White, Austral.
1974 Eyvind Johnson, Harry Edmund Martinson, Swed.
1975 Eugenio Montale, Ital.
1976 Saul Bellow, U.S.
1977 Vicente Aleixandre, Spain
1978 Isaac Bashevis Singer, U.S.
1979 Odysseus Elytis, Greece
1980 Czeslaw Milosz, Pol.-U.S.
1981 Elias Canetti, Bulg.-UK
1982 Gabriel García Márquez, Colombia
1983 William Golding, UK
1984 Jaroslav Siefert, Czech.
1985 Claude Simon, Fr.
1986 Wole Soyinka, Nigeria
1987 Joseph Brodsky, USSR-U.S.
1988 Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt
1989 Camilo José Cela, Spain
1990 Octavio Paz, Mex.
1991 Nadine Gordimer, S. Afr.
1992 Derek Walcott, St. Lucia
1993 Toni Morrison, U.S.
1994 Kenzaburo¯ O¯ e, Jpn.
1995 Seamus Heaney, Ire.

1996 Wislawa Szymborska, Pol.
1997 Dario Fo, Ital.
1998 José Saramago, Por.
1999 Günter Grass, Ger.
2000 Gao Xingjian, China-Fr.
2001 V. S. Naipaul, UK
2002 Imre Kertész, Hung.
2003 J. M. Coetzee, S. Afr.
2004 Elfriede Jelinek, Austria
2005 Harold Pinter, UK
2006 Orhan Pamuk, Turk.
2007 Doris Lessing, UK
2008 Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio, Fr.
2009 Herta Müller, Ger.
2010 Mario Vargas Llosa, Peru
2011 Tomas Tranströmer, Swed.
2012 Mo Yan, China
2013 Alice Munro, Can.
2014 Patrick Modiano, Fr.
2015 Svetlana Alexievich, Belarus
2016 Bob Dylan, U.S.
2017 Kazuo Ishiguro, Jpn.-UK
2018 Olga Tokarczuk, Pol.
2019 Peter Handke, Austria
2020 Louise Glück, U.S.
2021 Abdulrazak Gurnah, Tanzania
2022 Annie Ernaux, Fr.

Peace

1901 Jean H. Dunant, Switz.; Frédéric Passy, Fr.

1902 Élie Ducommun, Charles A. Gobat, Switz.

1903 William R. Cremer, UK

1904 Institute of International Law, Belg.

1905 Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austria

1906 Theodore Roosevelt, U.S.

1907 Ernesto T. Moneta, Ital.; Louis Renault, Fr.

1908 Klas P. Arnoldson, Swed.; Fredrik Bajer, Den.

1909 Auguste M. F. Beernaert, Belg.; Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant, Fr.

1910 Permanent Intl. Peace Bureau

1911 Tobias M. C. Asser, Neth.; Alfred H. Fried, Austria

1912 Elihu Root, U.S.

1913 Henri La Fontaine, Belg.

1917 Intl. Committee of the Red Cross

1919 Woodrow Wilson, U.S.

1920 Léon V. A. Bourgeois, Fr.

1921 Karl H. Branting, Swed.; Christian L. Lange, Nor.

1922 Fridtjof Nansen, Nor.

1925 Austen Chamberlain, UK; Charles G. Dawes, U.S.

1926 Aristide Briand, Fr.; Gustav Stresemann, Ger.

1927 Ferdinand E. Buisson, Fr.; Ludwig Quidde, Ger.

1929 Frank B. Kellogg, U.S.

1930 Nathan Söderblom, Swed.

1931 Jane Addams, Nicholas Murray Butler, U.S.

1933 Norman Angell, UK

1934 Arthur Henderson, UK

1935 Carl von Ossietzky, Ger.

1936 Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Arg.

1937	Lord Robert Cecil, UK
1938	Nansen Intl. Office for Refugees
1944	Intl. Committee of the Red Cross
1945	Cordell Hull, U.S.
1946	Emily G. Balch, John R. Mott, U.S.
1947	Friends Service Council, UK; Amer. Friends Service Committee, U.S.
1949	Lord John Boyd Orr of Brechin, UK
1950	Ralph J. Bunche, U.S.
1951	Léon Jouhaux, Fr.
1952	Albert Schweitzer, Fr.
1953	George C. Marshall, U.S.
1954	Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees
1957	Lester B. Pearson, Can.
1958	Georges Pire, Belg.
1959	Philip J. Noel-Baker, UK
1960	Albert J. Lutuli, S. Afr.
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld, Swed.
1962	Linus C. Pauling, U.S.
1963	Intl. Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies
1964	Martin Luther King Jr., U.S.
1965	UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
1968	René Cassin, Fr.
1969	Intl. Labor Organization, Switz.
1970	Norman E. Borlaug, U.S.
1971	Willy Brandt, Ger.
1973	Henry Kissinger, U.S.; Le Duc Tho, N. Viet. (Tho declined)
1974	Seán MacBride, Ire.; Eisaku Sato, Jpn.

1975	Andrei Sakharov, USSR
1976	Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams, N. Ire.
1977	Amnesty International, UK
1978	Anwar al-Sadat, Egypt; Menachem Begin, Isr.
1979	Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Alb.-India
1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Arg.
1981	Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees
1982	Alfonso García Robles, Mex.; Alva Myrdal, Swed.
1983	Lech Walesa, Pol.
1984	Bishop Desmond Tutu, S. Afr.
1985	Intl. Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, U.S.
1986	Elie Wiesel, Rom.-U.S.
1987	Oscar Arias Sánchez, Costa Rica
1988	UN Peacekeeping Forces
1989	Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso), Tibet
1990	Mikhail S. Gorbachev, USSR
1991	Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma
1992	Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Guat.
1993	Frederik W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, S. Afr.
1994	Yasser Arafat, Pal.; Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Isr.
1995	Joseph Rotblat, Pol.-UK; Pugwash Conferences, Can.
1996	Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, José Ramos-Horta, Timor-Leste
1997	Jody Williams, U.S.; Intl. Campaign to Ban Landmines
1998	John Hume, David Trimble, N. Ire.
1999	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), Fr.
2000	Kim Dae Jung, S. Kor.
2001	UN; Kofi Annan, Ghana

2002 Jimmy Carter, U.S.

2003 Shirin Ebadi, Iran

2004 Wangari Maathai, Kenya

2005 Mohamed ElBaradei, Egypt; Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, Austria

2006 Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank, Bangl.

2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Switz.; Albert Arnold Gore Jr., U.S.

2008 Martti Ahtisaari, Fin.

2009 Barack H. Obama, U.S.

2010 Liu Xiaobo, China

2011 Leymah Gbowee, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberia; Tawakkol Karman, Yemen

2012 European Union

2013 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

2014 Kailash Satyarthi, India; Malala Yousafzai, Pakistan

2015 National Dialogue Quartet, Tunisia

2016 Juan Manuel Santos, Colombia

2017 Intl. Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

2018 Denis Mukwege, Congo; Nadia Murad, Iraq

2019 Abiy Ahmed, Ethiopia

2020 World Food Programme

2021 Dmitry A. Muratov, Russ.; Maria Ressa, Phil.

2022 Ales Bialiatski, Bela.; Memorial, Russ.; Center for Civil Liberties, Ukr.

Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences

1969 Ragnar Frisch, Nor.; Jan Tinbergen, Neth.

1970 Paul A. Samuelson, U.S.

1971 Simon Kuznets, U.S.

1972 Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S.; John R. Hicks, UK

1973 Wassily Leontief, U.S.

1974 Gunnar Myrdal, Swed.; Friedrich A. von Hayek, Austria

1975 Leonid Kantorovich, USSR; Tjalling C. Koopmans, Neth.-U.S.

1976 Milton Friedman, U.S.

1977 James E. Meade, UK; Bertil Ohlin, Swed.

1978 Herbert A. Simon, U.S.

1979 Arthur Lewis, UK; Theodore W. Schultz, U.S.

1980 Lawrence R. Klein, U.S.

1981 James Tobin, U.S.

1982 George J. Stigler, U.S.

1983 Gerard Debreu, Fr.-U.S.

1984 Richard Stone, UK

1985 Franco Modigliani, Ital.-U.S.

1986 James M. Buchanan, U.S.

1987 Robert M. Solow, U.S.

1988 Maurice Allais, Fr.

1989 Trygve Haavelmo, Nor.

1990 Harry M. Markowitz, Merton H. Miller, William F. Sharpe, U.S.

1991 Ronald H. Coase, UK-U.S.

1992 Gary S. Becker, U.S.

1993 Robert W. Fogel, Douglass C. North, U.S.

1994 John C. Harsanyi, John F. Nash, U.S.; Reinhard Selten, Ger.

1995 Robert E. Lucas Jr., U.S.

1996	James A. Mirrlees, UK; William Vickrey, Can.-U.S.
1997	Robert C. Merton, U.S.; Myron S. Scholes, Can.-U.S.
1998	Amartya Sen, India
1999	Robert A. Mundell, Can.
2000	James J. Heckman, Daniel L. McFadden, U.S.
2001	George A. Akerlof, A. Michael Spence, Joseph E. Stiglitz, U.S.
2002	Daniel Kahneman, U.S.-Isr.; Vernon L. Smith, U.S.
2003	Robert F. Engle, U.S.; Clive W. J. Granger, UK
2004	Finn E. Kydland, Nor.; Edward C. Prescott, U.S.
2005	Robert J. Aumann, Isr.-U.S.; Thomas C. Schelling, U.S.
2006	Edmund S. Phelps, U.S.
2007	Leonid Hurwicz, Eric S. Maskin, Roger B. Myerson, U.S.
2008	Paul Krugman, U.S.
2009	Elinor Ostrom, Oliver E. Williamson, U.S.
2010	Peter A. Diamond, Dale T. Mortensen, U.S.; Christopher A. Pissarides, Cyprus-UK
2011	Thomas J. Sargent, Christopher A. Sims, U.S.
2012	Alvin E. Roth, Lloyd S. Shapley, U.S.
2013	Eugene F. Fama, Lars Peter Hansen, Robert J. Shiller, U.S.
2014	Jean Tirole, Fr.
2015	Angus Deaton, UK-U.S.
2016	Oliver Hart, U.S.; Bengt Holmström, Fin.-U.S.
2017	Richard H. Thaler, U.S.
2018	William D. Nordhaus, Paul M. Romer, U.S.
2019	Abhijit Banerjee, India-U.S.; Esther Duflo, Fr.-U.S.; Michael Kremer, U.S.
2020	Paul R. Milgrom, Robert B. Wilson, U.S.

2021 David Card, Joshua D. Angrist, Guido W. Imbens, U.S.

2022 Ben S. Bernanke, Douglas W. Diamond, Philip H. Dybvig, U.S.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, Letters, and Music, 1917-2022

Endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), publisher of the *New York World*, in a bequest to Columbia Univ. and awarded annually, in years shown, for work published the previous year. Prizes are currently $10,000 in each category except Public Service (in Journalism), for which a gold medal is given. The prize board began considering submissions from online-only publications in 2009.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, 2022

Public Service: *Washington Post*, for account of the assault on Washington on January 6, 2021.

Breaking News Reporting: *Miami Herald* staff, for coverage of the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium.

Investigative Reporting: Corey G. Johnson, Rebecca Woolington, Eli Murray, *Tampa Bay Times*, for exposé of toxic hazards in Florida's only battery recycling plant.

Explanatory Reporting: *Quanta Magazine* staff, notably Natalie Wolchover, for coverage of the

building of the James Webb Space Telescope.

Local Reporting: Madison Hopkins, Better Government Assn., and Cecilia Reyes, *Chicago Tribune*, for examination of Chicago's failed building- and fire-code safety enforcement.

National Reporting: *NY Times* staff, for project that quantified a disturbing pattern of traffic stops by police.

International Reporting: *NY Times* staff, for reporting that exposed the vast civilian toll of U.S.-led airstrikes, challenging official accounts of engagements in Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan.

Feature Writing: Jennifer Senior, *The Atlantic*, for portrait of a family's reckoning with loss in the 20 years since 9/11.

Commentary: Melinda Henneberger, *Kansas City Star*, for columns demanding justice for alleged victims of a retired police detective accused of being a sexual predator.

Criticism: Salamishah Tillet, *NY Times*, for writing about Black stories in art and popular culture.

Editorial Writing: Lisa Falkenberg, Michael Lindenberger, Joe Holley, Luis Carrasco, *Houston Chronicle*, for campaign that revealed voter suppression tactics, rejected the myth of widespread voter fraud, and argued for sensible voting reforms.

Illustrated Reporting and Commentary: Fahmida Azim, Anthony Del Col, Josh Adams, Walt Hickey, *Insider*, for using graphic reportage and the comics medium to tell story of Chinese oppression of the Uyghurs.

Breaking News Photography: Marcus Yam, *L.A. Times*, for images of the U.S. departure from Afghanistan; and Win McNamee, Drew Angerer, Spencer Platt, Samuel Corum, Jon Cherry, Getty Images, for photos of the attack on the U.S. Capitol.

Feature Photography: Adnan Abidi, Sanna Irshad Mattoo, Amit Dave, Danish Siddiqui, Reuters, for images of the COVID-19 pandemic toll in India.

Audio Reporting: Staffs of Futuro Media and PRX, for "Suave," a profile of a man reentering society after more than 30 years in prison.

Special Citation: The Journalists of Ukraine, for their courage, endurance, and commitment to truthful reporting.

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters, 1918-2022

Other Pulitzer Prize Winners, 2022:

Biography/autobiography: Winfred Rembert as told to Erin I. Kelly, *Chasing Me to My Grave: An Artist's Memoir of the Jim Crow South*. History: Nicole Eustace, *Covered With Night,* and Ada Ferrer, *Cuba: An American History*. Poetry: Diane Seuss, *frank: sonnets*.

Fiction

1918 Ernest Poole, *His Family*

1919 Booth Tarkington, *The Magnificent Ambersons*

1921 Edith Wharton, *The Age of Innocence*

1922 Booth Tarkington, *Alice Adams*
1923 Willa Cather, *One of Ours*
1924 Margaret Wilson, *The Able McLaughlins*
1925 Edna Ferber, *So Big*
1926 Sinclair Lewis, *Arrowsmith* (refused)
1927 Louis Bromfield, *Early Autumn*
1928 Thornton Wilder, *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*
1929 Julia Peterkin, *Scarlet Sister Mary*
1930 Oliver La Farge, *Laughing Boy*
1931 Margaret Ayer Barnes, *Years of Grace*
1932 Pearl S. Buck, *The Good Earth*
1933 T. S. Stribling, *The Store*
1934 Caroline Miller, *Lamb in His Bosom*
1935 Josephine W. Johnson, *Now in November*
1936 Harold L. Davis, *Honey in the Horn*
1937 Margaret Mitchell, *Gone With the Wind*
1938 John P. Marquand, *The Late George Apley*
1939 Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, *The Yearling*
1940 John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*
1942 Ellen Glasgow, *In This Our Life*
1943 Upton Sinclair, *Dragon's Teeth*
1944 Martin Flavin, *Journey in the Dark*
1945 John Hersey, *A Bell for Adano*
1947 Robert Penn Warren, *All the King's Men*
1948 James A. Michener, *Tales of the South Pacific*
1949 James Gould Cozzens, *Guard of Honor*
1950 A. B. Guthrie Jr., *The Way West*
1951 Conrad Richter, *The Town*
1952 Herman Wouk, *The Caine Mutiny*

1953 Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*
1955 William Faulkner, *A Fable*
1956 MacKinlay Kantor, *Andersonville*
1958 James Agee, *A Death in the Family*
1959 Robert Lewis Taylor, *The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters*
1960 Allen Drury, *Advise and Consent*
1961 Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*
1962 Edwin O'Connor, *The Edge of Sadness*
1963 William Faulkner, *The Reivers*
1965 Shirley Ann Grau, *The Keepers of the House*
1966 Katherine Anne Porter, *Collected Stories*
1967 Bernard Malamud, *The Fixer*
1968 William Styron, *The Confessions of Nat Turner*
1969 N. Scott Momaday, *House Made of Dawn*
1970 Jean Stafford, *Collected Stories*
1972 Wallace Stegner, *Angle of Repose*
1973 Eudora Welty, *The Optimist's Daughter*
1975 Michael Shaara, *The Killer Angels*
1976 Saul Bellow, *Humboldt's Gift*
1978 James Alan McPherson, *Elbow Room*
1979 John Cheever, *The Stories of John Cheever*
1980 Norman Mailer, *The Executioner's Song*
1981 John Kennedy Toole, *A Confederacy of Dunces*
1982 John Updike, *Rabbit Is Rich*
1983 Alice Walker, *The Color Purple*
1984 William Kennedy, *Ironweed*
1985 Alison Lurie, *Foreign Affairs*
1986 Larry McMurtry, *Lonesome Dove*
1987 Peter Taylor, *A Summons to Memphis*

1988 Toni Morrison, *Beloved*

1989 Anne Tyler, *Breathing Lessons*

1990 Oscar Hijuelos, *The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*

1991 John Updike, *Rabbit at Rest*

1992 Jane Smiley, *A Thousand Acres*

1993 Robert Olen Butler, *A Good Scent From a Strange Mountain*

1994 E. Annie Proulx, *The Shipping News*

1995 Carol Shields, *The Stone Diaries*

1996 Richard Ford, *Independence Day*

1997 Steven Millhauser, *Martin Dressler: The Tale of an American Dreamer*

1998 Philip Roth, *American Pastoral*

1999 Michael Cunningham, *The Hours*

2000 Jhumpa Lahiri, *Interpreter of Maladies*

2001 Michael Chabon, *The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay*

2002 Richard Russo, *Empire Falls*

2003 Jeffrey Eugenides, *Middlesex*

2004 Edward P. Jones, *The Known World*

2005 Marilynne Robinson, *Gilead*

2006 Geraldine Brooks, *March*

2007 Cormac McCarthy, *The Road*

2008 Junot Díaz, *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao*

2009 Elizabeth Strout, *Olive Kitteridge*

2010 Paul Harding, *Tinkers*

2011 Jennifer Egan, *A Visit From the Goon Squad*

2013 Adam Johnson, *The Orphan Master's Son*

2014 Donna Tartt, *The Goldfinch*

2015 Anthony Doerr, *All the Light We Cannot See*

2016 Viet Thanh Nguyen, *The Sympathizer*

2017 Colson Whitehead, *The Underground Railroad*

2018 Andrew Sean Greer, *Less*

2019 Richard Powers, *The Overstory*

2020 Colson Whitehead, *The Nickel Boys*

2021 Louise Erdrich, *The Night Watchman*

2022 Joshua Cohen, *The Netanyahus*

Drama

1918 Jesse Lynch Williams, *Why Marry?*

1920 Eugene O'Neill, *Beyond the Horizon*

1921 Zona Gale, *Miss Lulu Bett*

1922 Eugene O'Neill, *Anna Christie*

1923 Owen Davis, *Icebound*

1924 Hatcher Hughes, *Hell-Bent Fer Heaven*

1925 Sidney Howard, *They Knew What They Wanted*

1926 George Kelly, *Craig's Wife*

1927 Paul Green, *In Abraham's Bosom*

1928 Eugene O'Neill, *Strange Interlude*

1929 Elmer Rice, *Street Scene*

1930 Marc Connelly, *The Green Pastures*

1931 Susan Glaspell, *Alison's House*

1932 George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Ira Gershwin, *Of Thee I Sing*

1933 Maxwell Anderson, *Both Your Houses*

1934 Sidney Kingsley, *Men in White*

1935 Zoe Akins, *The Old Maid*

1936 Robert E. Sherwood, *Idiot's Delight*

1937 George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, *You Can't Take It With You*

1938 Thornton Wilder, *Our Town*

1939 Robert E. Sherwood, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*

1940 William Saroyan, *The Time of Your Life*

1941 Robert E. Sherwood, *There Shall Be No Night*

1943 Thornton Wilder, *The Skin of Our Teeth*

1945 Mary Chase, *Harvey*

1946 Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, *State of the Union*

1948 Tennessee Williams, *A Streetcar Named Desire*

1949 Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*

1950 Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan, *South Pacific*

1952 Joseph Kramm, *The Shrike*

1953 William Inge, *Picnic*

1954 John Patrick, *The Teahouse of the August Moon*

1955 Tennessee Williams, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*

1956 Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, *The Diary of Anne Frank*

1957 Eugene O'Neill, *Long Day's Journey Into Night*

1958 Ketti Frings, *Look Homeward, Angel*

1959 Archibald MacLeish, *J.B.*

1960 George Abbott, Jerome Weidman, Sheldon Harnick, and Jerry Bock, *Fiorello!*

1961 Tad Mosel, *All the Way Home*

1962 Frank Loesser and Abe Burrows, *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*

1965 Frank D. Gilroy, *The Subject Was Roses*

1967 Edward Albee, *A Delicate Balance*

1969 Howard Sackler, *The Great White Hope*

1970 Charles Gordone, *No Place to Be Somebody*

1971 Paul Zindel, *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*

1973 Jason Miller, *That Championship Season*

1975 Edward Albee, *Seascape*

1976 Michael Bennett, James Kirkwood, Nicholas Dante, Marvin Hamlisch, and Edward Kleban, *A Chorus Line*

1977 Michael Cristofer, *The Shadow Box*

1978 Donald L. Coburn, *The Gin Game*

1979 Sam Shepard, *Buried Child*

1980 Lanford Wilson, *Talley's Folly*

1981 Beth Henley, *Crimes of the Heart*

1982 Charles Fuller, *A Soldier's Play*

1983 Marsha Norman, *'night, Mother*

1984 David Mamet, *Glengarry Glen Ross*

1985 Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine, *Sunday in the Park With George*

1987 August Wilson, *Fences*

1988 Alfred Uhry, *Driving Miss Daisy*

1989 Wendy Wasserstein, *The Heidi Chronicles*

1990 August Wilson, *The Piano Lesson*

1991 Neil Simon, *Lost in Yonkers*

1992 Robert Schenkkan, *The Kentucky Cycle*

1993 Tony Kushner, *Angels in America: Millennium Approaches*

1994 Edward Albee, *Three Tall Women*

1995 Horton Foote, *The Young Man From Atlanta*

1996 Jonathan Larson, *Rent*

1998 Paula Vogel, *How I Learned to Drive*

1999 Margaret Edson, *Wit*

2000 Donald Margulies, *Dinner With Friends*

2001 David Auburn, *Proof*

2002 Suzan-Lori Parks, *Topdog/Underdog*

2003 Nilo Cruz, *Anna in the Tropics*

2004 Doug Wright, *I Am My Own Wife*

2005 John Patrick Shanley, *Doubt, a parable*

2007 David Lindsay-Abaire, *Rabbit Hole*

2008 Tracy Letts, *August: Osage County*

2009 Lynn Nottage, *Ruined*

2010 Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey, *Next to Normal*

2011 Bruce Norris, *Clybourne Park*

2012 Quiara Alegría Hudes, *Water by the Spoonful*

2013 Ayad Akhtar, *Disgraced*

2014 Annie Baker, *The Flick*

2015 Stephen Adly Guirgis, *Between Riverside and Crazy*

2016 Lin-Manuel Miranda, *Hamilton*

2017 Lynn Nottage, *Sweat*

2018 Martyna Majok, *Cost of Living*

2019 Jackie Sibblies Drury, *Fairview*

2020 Michael R. Jackson, *A Strange Loop*

2021 Katori Hall, *The Hot Wing King*

2022 James Ijames, *Fat Ham*

General Nonfiction

1962 Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1960*

1963 Barbara W. Tuchman, *The Guns of August*

1964 Richard Hofstadter, *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*

1965 Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World*

1966 Edwin Way Teale, *Wandering Through Winter*

1967 David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in Western*

Culture

1968 Will and Ariel Durant, *Rousseau and Revolution*

1969 Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night*; Rene Jules Dubos, *So Human an Animal: How We Are Shaped by Surroundings and Events*

1970 Eric H. Erikson, *Gandhi's Truth*

1971 John Toland, *The Rising Sun*

1972 Barbara W. Tuchman, *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945*

1973 Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*; Robert Coles, *Children of Crisis, Vols. II and III*

1974 Ernest Becker, *The Denial of Death*

1975 Annie Dillard, *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*

1976 Robert N. Butler, *Why Survive? Being Old in America*

1977 William W. Warner, *Beautiful Swimmers*

1978 Carl Sagan, *The Dragons of Eden*

1979 Edward O. Wilson, *On Human Nature*

1980 Douglas R. Hofstadter, *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*

1981 Carl E. Schorske, *Fin-de-Siècle Vienna: Politics and Culture*

1982 Tracy Kidder, *The Soul of a New Machine*

1983 Susan Sheehan, *Is There No Place on Earth for Me?*

1984 Paul Starr, *Social Transformation of American Medicine*

1985 Studs Terkel, *The Good War*

1986 Joseph Lelyveld, *Move Your Shadow*; J. Anthony Lukas, *Common Ground*

1987 David K. Shipler, *Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land*

1988 Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*

1989 Neil Sheehan, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam*

1990 Dale Maharidge and Michael Williamson, *And Their Children After Them*

1991 Bert Holldobler and Edward O. Wilson, *The Ants*

1992 Daniel Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power*

1993 Garry Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg*

1994 David Remnick, *Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire*

1995 Jonathan Weiner, *The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in Our Time*

1996 Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*

1997 Richard Kluger, *Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris*

1998 Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*

1999 John McPhee, *Annals of the Former World*

2000 John W. Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*

2001 Herbert P. Bix, *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*

2002 Diane McWhorter, *Carry Me Home: Birmingham, Alabama: The Climactic Battle of the Civil Rights Revolution*

2003 Samantha Power, *A Problem From Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*

2004 Anne Applebaum, *Gulag: A History*

2005 Steve Coll, *Ghost Wars*

2006 Caroline Elkins, *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya*

2007 Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*

2008 Saul Friedländer, *The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939-1945*

2009 Douglas A. Blackmon, *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans From the Civil War to World War II*

2010 David E. Hoffman, *The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy*

2011 Siddhartha Mukherjee, *The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer*

2012 Stephen Greenblatt, *The Swerve: How the World Became Modern*

2013 Gilbert King, *Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys, and the Dawn of a New America*

2014 Dan Fagin, *Toms River: A Story of Science and Salvation*

2015 Elizabeth Kolbert, *The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History*

2016 Joby Warrick, *Black Flags: The Rise of ISIS*

2017 Matthew Desmond, *Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City*

2018 James Forman Jr., *Locking up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America*

2019 Eliza Griswold, *Amity and Prosperity: One Family and the Fracturing of America*

2020 Greg Grandin, *The End of the Myth: From the Frontier to the Border Wall in the Mind of America;* Anne Boyer, *The Undying: Pain, Vulnerability, Mortality, Medicine, Art, Time, Dreams, Data, Exhaustion, Cancer, and Care*

2021 David Zucchino, *Wilmington's Lie: The Murderous Coup of 1898 and the Rise of White Supremacy*

2022 Andrea Elliott, *Invisible Child: Poverty, Survival, & Hope in an American City*

Special Citation in Letters

1944 Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for *Oklahoma!*

1957 Kenneth Roberts, for his historical novels

1960 *The Armada*, by Garrett Mattingly

1961 *American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War*

1973 *George Washington, Vols. I-IV*, by James Thomas Flexner

1977 Alex Haley, for *Roots*

1978 E. B. White

1984 Theodor Seuss Geisel (Dr. Seuss)

1992 Art Spiegelman, for *Maus*

2006 Edmund S. Morgan

2007 Ray Bradbury

Pulitzer Prizes in Music, 1943-2022

1943 William Schuman, *Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song*

1944 Howard Hanson, *Symphony No. 4, Op. 34*

1945 Aaron Copland, *Appalachian Spring*

1946 Leo Sowerby, *The Canticle of the Sun*

1947 Charles Ives, *Symphony No. 3*

1948 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 3*

1949 Virgil Thomson, *Louisiana Story*

1950 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Consul*

1951 Douglas Moore, *Giants in the Earth*

1952 Gail Kubik, *Symphony Concertante*
1954 Quincy Porter, *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*
1955 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Saint of Bleecker Street*
1956 Ernest Toch, *Symphony No. 3*
1957 Norman Dello Joio, *Meditations on Ecclesiastes*
1958 Samuel Barber, *Vanessa*
1959 John LaMontaine, *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra*
1960 Elliott Carter, *Second String Quartet*
1961 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 7*
1962 Robert Ward, *The Crucible*
1963 Samuel Barber, *Piano Concerto No. 1*
1966 Leslie Bassett, *Variations for Orchestra*
1967 Leon Kirchner, *Quartet No. 3*
1968 George Crumb, *Echoes of Time and the River*
1969 Karel Husa, *String Quartet No. 3*
1970 Charles Wuorinen, *Time's Encomium*
1971 Mario Davidovsky, *Synchronisms No. 6*
1972 Jacob Druckman, *Windows*
1973 Elliott Carter, *String Quartet No. 3*
1974 Donald Martino, *Notturno*
1975 Dominick Argento, *From the Diary of Virginia Woolf*
1976 Ned Rorem, *Air Music*
1977 Richard Wernick, *Visions of Terror and Wonder*
1978 Michael Colgrass, *Deja Vu for Percussion and Orchestra*
1979 Joseph Schwantner, *Aftertones of Infinity*
1980 David Del Tredici, *In Memory of a Summer Day*
1982 Roger Sessions, *Concerto for Orchestra*
1983 Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, *Symphony No. 1*

1984 Bernard Rands, *Canti del Sole*

1985 Stephen Albert, *Symphony, RiverRun*

1986 George Perle, *Wind Quintet IV*

1987 John Harbison, *The Flight Into Egypt*

1988 William Bolcom, *12 New Etudes for Piano*

1989 Roger Reynolds, *Whispers Out of Time*

1990 Mel Powell, *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*

1991 Shulamit Ran, *Symphony*

1992 Wayne Peterson, *The Face of the Night, The Heart*^{2} *of the Dark*

1993 Christopher Rouse, *Trombone Concerto*

1994 Gunther Schuller, *Of Reminiscences and Reflections*

1995 Morton Gould, *Stringmusic*

1996 George Walker, *Lilacs for Voice and Orchestra*

1997 Wynton Marsalis, *Blood on the Fields*

1998 Aaron Jay Kernis, *String Quartet No. 2 (musica instrumentalis)*

1999 Melinda Wagner, *Concerto for Flute, Strings, and Percussion*

2000 Lewis Spratlan, *Life is a Dream, Opera in Three Acts: Act II, Concert Version*

2001 John Corigliano, *Symphony No. 2 for String Orchestra*

2002 Henry Brant, *Ice Field*

2003 John Adams, *On the Transmigration of Souls*

2004 Paul Moravec, *Tempest Fantasy*

2005 Steven Stucky, *Second Concerto for Orchestra*

2006 Yehudi Wyner, *Piano Concerto: "Chiavi in Mano"*

2007 Ornette Coleman, *Sound Grammar*

2008 David Lang, *The Little Match Girl Passion*

2009 Steve Reich, *Double Sextet*
2010 Jennifer Higdon, *Violin Concerto*
2011 Zhou Long, *Madame White Snake*
2012 Kevin Puts, *Silent Night: Opera in Two Acts*
2013 Caroline Shaw, *Partita for 8 Voices*
2014 John Luther Adams, *Become Ocean*
2015 Julia Wolfe, *Anthracite Fields*
2016 Henry Threadgill, *In for a Penny, In for a Pound*
2017 Du Yun, *Angel's Bone*
2018 Kendrick Lamar, *DAMN.*
2019 Ellen Reid, *p r i s m*
2020 Anthony Davis, *The Central Park Five*
2021 Tania León, *Stride*
2022 Raven Chacon, *Voiceless Mass*

Special Citation in Music

1974 Roger Sessions
1976 Scott Joplin
1982 Milton Babbitt
1985 William Schuman
1998 George Gershwin
1999 Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington
2006 Thelonious Monk
2007 John Coltrane
2008 Bob Dylan
2010 Hank Williams
2019 Aretha Franklin

Booker Prize for Fiction, 1969-2022

The Booker Prize for fiction, named the Man Booker Prize, 2002-18, is £50,000, awarded annually to the author of the best new full-length novel written in English.

Year	Author, book
1969	P. H. Newby, *Something to Answer For*
1970	Bernice Rubens, *The Elected Member*
1971	V. S. Naipaul, *In a Free State*
1972	John Berger, *G*
1973	J. G. Farrell, *The Siege of Krishnapur*
1974	Nadine Gordimer, *The Conservationist*; Stanley Middleton, *Holiday*
1975	Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, *Heat and Dust*
1976	David Storey, *Saville*
1977	Paul Scott, *Staying On*
1978	Iris Murdoch, *The Sea, the Sea*
1979	Penelope Fitzgerald, *Offshore*
1980	William Golding, *Rites of Passage*
1981	Salman Rushdie, *Midnight's Children*[1]
1982	Thomas Keneally, *Schindler's Ark*
1983	J. M. Coetzee, *Life and Times of Michael K*
1984	Anita Brookner, *Hotel du Lac*
1985	Keri Hulme, *The Bone People*
1986	Kingsley Amis, *The Old Devils*
1987	Penelope Lively, *Moon Tiger*
1988	Peter Carey, *Oscar and Lucinda*
1989	Kazuo Ishiguro, *The Remains of the Day*

1990 A. S. Byatt, *Possession*

1991 Ben Okri, *The Famished Road*

1992 Michael Ondaatje, *The English Patient*[2]; Barry Unsworth, *Sacred Hunger*

1993 Roddy Doyle, *Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha*

1994 James Kelman, *How Late It Was, How Late*

1995 Pat Barker, *The Ghost Road*

1996 Graham Swift, *Last Orders*

1997 Arundhati Roy, *The God of Small Things*

1998 Ian McEwan, *Amsterdam*

1999 J. M. Coetzee, *Disgrace*

2000 Margaret Atwood, *The Blind Assassin*

2001 Peter Carey, *True History of the Kelly Gang*

2002 Yann Martel, *Life of Pi*

2003 DBC Pierre, *Vernon God Little*

2004 Alan Hollinghurst, *The Line of Beauty*

2005 John Banville, *The Sea*

2006 Kiran Desai, *The Inheritance of Loss*

2007 Anne Enright, *The Gathering*

2008 Aravind Adiga, *The White Tiger*

2009 Hilary Mantel, *Wolf Hall*

2010 Howard Jacobson, *The Finkler Question*

2011 Julian Barnes, *The Sense of an Ending*

2012 Hilary Mantel, *Bring up the Bodies*

2013 Eleanor Catton, *The Luminaries*

2014 Richard Flanagan, *The Narrow Road to the Deep North*

2015 Marlon James, *A Brief History of Seven Killings*

2016 Paul Beatty, *The Sellout*

2017 George Saunders, *Lincoln in the Bardo*

2018 Anna Burns, *Milkman*

2019 Margaret Atwood, *The Testaments*; Bernardine Evaristo, *Girl, Woman, Other*

2020 Douglas Stuart, *Shuggie Bain*

2021 Damon Galgut, *The Promise*

2022 Shehan Karunatilaka, *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida*

(1) Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* also won the Booker of Bookers prize in 1993 and the Best of the Booker prize in 2008. (2) Ondaatje's *The English Patient* also won the Golden Man Booker prize in 2018.

Newbery Medal, 1922-2022

The Newbery Medal is awarded annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the most distinguished contribution to American children's literature published in the previous year.

Year **Book, author**

1922 *The Story of Mankind*, Hendrik Willem van Loon

1923 *The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle*, Hugh Lofting

1924 *The Dark Frigate*, Charles Boardman Hawes

1925 *Tales From Silver Lands*, Charles J. Finger

1926 *Shen of the Sea*, Arthur Bowie Chrisman

1927 *Smoky, the Cowhorse*, Will James

1928 *Gay-Neck: The Story of a Pigeon*, Dhan Gopal Mukerji

1929 *The Trumpeter of Krakow*, Eric P. Kelly

1930 *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years*, Rachel Field

1931 *The Cat Who Went to Heaven*, Elizabeth Coatsworth

1932 *Waterless Mountain*, Laura Adams Armer

1933 *Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze*, Elizabeth Foreman Lewis

1934 *Invincible Louisa*, Cornelia Meigs

1935 *Dobry*, Monica Shannon

1936 *Caddie Woodlawn*, Carol Ryrie Brink

1937 *Roller Skates*, Ruth Sawyer

1938 *The White Stag*, Kate Seredy

1939 *Thimble Summer*, Elizabeth Enright

1940 *Daniel Boone*, James Daugherty

1941 *Call It Courage*, Armstrong Sperry

1942 *The Matchlock Gun*, Walter D. Edmonds

1943 *Adam of the Road*, Elizabeth Janet Gray

1944 *Johnny Tremain*, Esther Forbes

1945 *Rabbit Hill*, Robert Lawson

1946 *Strawberry Girl*, Lois Lenski

1947 *Miss Hickory*, Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

1948 *The Twenty-One Balloons*, William Pène du Bois

1949 *King of the Wind*, Marguerite Henry

1950 *The Door in the Wall*, Marguerite de Angeli

1951 *Amos Fortune, Free Man*, Elizabeth Yates

1952 *Ginger Pye*, Eleanor Estes

1953 *Secret of the Andes*, Ann Nolan Clark

1954 *… And Now Miguel*, Joseph Krumgold

1955 *The Wheel on the School*, Meindert DeJong

1956 *Carry On, Mr. Bowditch*, Jean Lee Latham

1957 *Miracles on Maple Hill*, Virginia Sorensen

1958 *Rifles for Watie*, Harold Keith

1959 *The Witch of Blackbird Pond*, Elizabeth George Speare

1960 *Onion John*, Joseph Krumgold

1961 *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, Scott O'Dell

1962 *The Bronze Bow*, Elizabeth George Speare

1963 *A Wrinkle in Time*, Madeleine L'Engle

1964 *It's Like This, Cat*, Emily Cheney Neville

1965 *Shadow of a Bull*, Maia Wojciechowska

1966 *I, Juan de Pareja*, Elizabeth Borton de Trevino

1967 *Up a Road Slowly*, Irene Hunt

1968 *From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler*, E. L. Konigsburg

1969 *The High King*, Lloyd Alexander

1970 *Sounder*, William H. Armstrong

1971 *The Summer of the Swans*, Betsy Byars

1972 *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*, Robert C. O'Brien

1973 *Julie of the Wolves*, Jean Craighead George

1974 *The Slave Dancer*, Paula Fox

1975 *M. C. Higgins, the Great*, Virginia Hamilton

1976 *The Grey King*, Susan Cooper

1977 *Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry*, Mildred D. Taylor

1978 *Bridge to Terabithia*, Katherine Paterson

1979 *The Westing Game*, Ellen Raskin

1980 *A Gathering of Days*, Joan Blos

1981 *Jacob Have I Loved*, Katherine Paterson

1982 *A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers*, Nancy Willard

1983 *Dicey's Song*, Cynthia Voigt

1984 *Dear Mr. Henshaw*, Beverly Cleary

1985 *The Hero and the Crown*, Robin McKinley

1986 *Sarah, Plain and Tall*, Patricia MacLachlan

1987 *The Whipping Boy*, Sid Fleischman

1988 *Lincoln: A Photobiography*, Russell Freedman

1989 *Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices*, Paul Fleischman

1990 *Number the Stars*, Lois Lowry

1991 *Maniac Magee*, Jerry Spinelli

1992 *Shiloh*, Phyllis Reynolds Naylor

1993 *Missing May*, Cynthia Rylant

1994 *The Giver*, Lois Lowry

1995 *Walk Two Moons*, Sharon Creech

1996 *The Midwife's Apprentice*, Karen Cushman

1997 *The View From Saturday*, E. L. Konigsburg

1998 *Out of the Dust*, Karen Hesse

1999 *Holes*, Louis Sachar

2000 *Bud, Not Buddy*, Christopher Paul Curtis

2001 *A Year Down Yonder*, Richard Peck

2002 *A Single Shard*, Linda Sue Park

2003 *Crispin: The Cross of Lead*, Avi

2004 *The Tale of Despereaux*, Kate DiCamillo

2005 *Kira-Kira*, Cynthia Kadohata

2006 *Criss Cross*, Lynne Rae Perkins

2007 *The Higher Power of Lucky*, Susan Patron

2008 *Good Masters! Sweet Ladies! Voices From a Medieval Village*, Laura Amy Schlitz

2009 *The Graveyard Book*, Neil Gaiman

2010 *When You Reach Me*, Rebecca Stead

2011 *Moon Over Manifest*, Clare Vanderpool

2012 *Dead End in Norvelt*, Jack Gantos

2013 *The One and Only Ivan*, Katherine Applegate

2014 *Flora & Ulysses: The Illuminated Adventures*, Kate DiCamillo

2015 *The Crossover*, Kwame Alexander

2016 *Last Stop on Market Street*, Matt de la Peña

2017 *The Girl Who Drank the Moon*, Kelly Barnhill

2018 *Hello, Universe*, Erin Entrada Kelly

2019 *Merci Suárez Changes Gears*, Meg Medina

2020 *New Kid*, Jerry Craft

2021 *When You Trap a Tiger*, Tae Keller

2022 *The Last Cuentista*, Donna Barba Higuera

Caldecott Medal, 1938-2022

The Caldecott Medal is awarded annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the illustrator of the most distinguished American picture book for children.

Year	Book, illustrator
1938	*Animals of the Bible*, Dorothy P. Lathrop
1939	*Mei Li*, Thomas Handforth
1940	*Abraham Lincoln*, Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire
1941	*They Were Strong and Good*, Robert Lawson
1942	*Make Way for Ducklings*, Robert McCloskey
1943	*The Little House*, Virginia Lee Burton
1944	*Many Moons*, Louis Slobodkin

1945 *Prayer for a Child*, Elizabeth Orton Jones

1946 *The Rooster Crows*, Maude and Miska Petersham

1947 *The Little Island*, Leonard Weisgard

1948 *White Snow, Bright Snow*, Roger Duvoisin

1949 *The Big Snow*, Berta and Elmer Hader

1950 *Song of the Swallows*, Leo Politi

1951 *The Egg Tree*, Katherine Milhous

1952 *Finders Keepers*, Nicolas, pseud. (Nicholas Mordvinoff)

1953 *The Biggest Bear*, Lynd Ward

1954 *Madeline's Rescue*, Ludwig Bemelmans

1955 *Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper*, Marcia Brown

1956 *Frog Went A-Courtin'*, Feodor Rojankovsky

1957 *A Tree Is Nice*, Marc Simont

1958 *Time of Wonder*, Robert McCloskey

1959 *Chanticleer and the Fox*, Barbara Cooney

1960 *Nine Days to Christmas*, Marie Hall Ets

1961 *Baboushka and the Three Kings*, Nicolas Sidjakov

1962 *Once a Mouse*, Marcia Brown

1963 *The Snowy Day*, Ezra Jack Keats

1964 *Where the Wild Things Are*, Maurice Sendak

1965 *May I Bring a Friend?*, Beni Montresor

1966 *Always Room for One More*, Nonny Hogrogian

1967 *Sam, Bangs, and Moonshine*, Evaline Ness

1968 *Drummer Hoff*, Ed Emberley

1969 *The Fool of the World and the Flying Ship*, Uri Shulevitz

1970 *Sylvester and the Magic Pebble*, William Steig

1971 *A Story A Story*, Gail E. Haley

1972 *One Fine Day*, Nonny Hogrogian

1973 *The Funny Little Woman*, Blair Lent

1974 *Duffy and the Devil*, Margot Zemach

1975 *Arrow to the Sun*, Gerald McDermott

1976 *Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears*, Leo and Diane Dillon

1977 *Ashanti to Zulu: African Traditions*, Leo and Diane Dillon

1978 *Noah's Ark*, Peter Spier

1979 *The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses*, Paul Goble

1980 *Ox-Cart Man*, Barbara Cooney

1981 *Fables*, Arnold Lobel

1982 *Jumanji*, Chris Van Allsburg

1983 *Shadow*, Marcia Brown

1984 *The Glorious Flight: Across the Channel With Louis Bleriot*, Alice and Martin Provensen

1985 *Saint George and the Dragon*, Trina Schart Hyman

1986 *The Polar Express*, Chris Van Allsburg

1987 *Hey, Al*, Richard Egielski

1988 *Owl Moon*, John Schoenherr

1989 *Song and Dance Man*, Stephen Grammell

1990 *Lon Po Po: A Red-Riding Hood Story From China*, Ed Young

1991 *Black and White*, David Macaulay

1992 *Tuesday*, David Wiesner

1993 *Mirette on the High Wire*, Emily Arnold McCully

1994 *Grandfather's Journey*, Allen Say

1995 *Smoky Night*, David Diaz

1996 *Officer Buckle and Gloria*, Peggy Rathmann

1997 *Golem*, David Wisniewski

1998 *Rapunzel*, Paul O. Zelinsky

1999 *Snowflake Bentley*, Mary Azarian

2000 *Joseph Had a Little Overcoat*, Simms Taback

2001 *So You Want to be President?*, David Small

2002 *The Three Pigs*, David Wiesner

2003 *My Friend Rabbit*, Eric Rohmann

2004 *The Man Who Walked Between the Towers*, Mordicai Gerstein

2005 *Kitten's First Full Moon*, Kevin Henkes

2006 *The Hello, Goodbye Window*, Chris Raschka

2007 *Flotsam*, David Wiesner

2008 *The Invention of Hugo Cabret*, Brian Selznick

2009 *The House in the Night*, Beth Krommes

2010 *The Lion & the Mouse*, Jerry Pinkney

2011 *A Sick Day for Amos McGee*, Erin E. Stead

2012 *A Ball for Daisy*, Chris Raschka

2013 *This Is Not My Hat*, Jon Klassen

2014 *Locomotive*, Brian Floca

2015 *The Adventures of Beekle: The Unimaginary Friend*, Dan Santat

2016 *Finding Winnie: The True Story of the World's Most Famous Bear*, Sophie Blackall

2017 *Radiant Child: The Story of Young Artist Jean-Michel Basquiat*, Javaka Steptoe

2018 *Wolf in the Snow*, Matthew Cordell

2019 *Hello Lighthouse*, Sophie Blackall

2020 *The Undefeated*, Kadir Nelson

2021 *We Are Water Protectors*, Michaela Goade

2022 *Watercress*, Jason Chin

National Book Awards, 1950-2021

The National Book Awards (known as American Book Awards 1980-86) are administered by the National Book Foundation and have been given annually since 1950. The $10,000 prizes are awarded for works published in the U.S. In some years, multiple awards were given for nonfiction in various categories; in such cases, the history and biography (if any) or biography winner is listed. Selected additional awards in nonfiction are listed in footnotes.

Other National Book Awards, 2021: Poetry: Martín Espada, *Floaters*. Translated Literature: Elisa Shua Dusapin, Aneesa Abbas Higgins, *Winter in Sokcho*. Young People's Literature: Malinda Lo, *Last Night at the Telegraph Club*. Distinguished Contribution to American Letters: Karen Tei Yamashita. Literarian Award: Nancy Pearl.

Fiction

Year	Author, book

1950 Nelson Algren, *The Man With the Golden Arm*
1951 William Faulkner, *The Collected Stories*
1952 James Jones, *From Here to Eternity*
1953 Ralph Ellison, *Invisible Man*
1954 Saul Bellow, *The Adventures of Augie March*
1955 William Faulkner, *A Fable*
1956 John O'Hara, *Ten North Frederick*
1957 Wright Morris, *The Field of Vision*
1958 John Cheever, *The Wapshot Chronicle*
1959 Bernard Malamud, *The Magic Barrel*
1960 Philip Roth, *Goodbye, Columbus*
1961 Conrad Richter, *The Waters of Kronos*
1962 Walker Percy, *The Moviegoer*
1963 J. F. Powers, *Morte d'Urban*
1964 John Updike, *The Centaur*
1965 Saul Bellow, *Herzog*
1966 Katherine Anne Porter, *The Collected Stories*
1967 Bernard Malamud, *The Fixer*
1968 Thornton Wilder, *The Eighth Day*
1969 Jerzy Kosinski, *Steps*
1970 Joyce Carol Oates, *Them*
1971 Saul Bellow, *Mr. Sammler's Planet*
1972 Flannery O'Connor, *The Complete Stories*
1973 John Barth, *Chimera*
1974 Thomas Pynchon, *Gravity's Rainbow*
1974 Isaac Bashevis Singer, *A Crown of Feathers*
1975 Robert Stone, *Dog Soldiers*
1976 William Gaddis, *JR*
1977 Wallace Stegner, *The Spectator Bird*

1978 Mary Lee Settle, *Blood Ties*
1979 Tim O'Brien, *Going After Cacciato*
1980 William Styron, *Sophie's Choice*
1981 Wright Morris, *Plains Song*
1982 John Updike, *Rabbit Is Rich*
1983 Alice Walker, *The Color Purple*
1984 Ellen Gilchrist, *Victory Over Japan*
1985 Don DeLillo, *White Noise*
1986 E. L. Doctorow, *World's Fair*
1987 Larry Heinemann, *Paco's Story*
1988 Pete Dexter, *Paris Trout*
1989 John Casey, *Spartina*
1990 Charles Johnson, *Middle Passage*
1991 Norman Rush, *Mating*
1992 Cormac McCarthy, *All the Pretty Horses*
1993 E. Annie Proulx, *The Shipping News*
1994 William Gaddis, *A Frolic of His Own*
1995 Philip Roth, *Sabbath's Theater*
1996 Andrea Barrett, *Ship Fever and Other Stories*
1997 Charles Frazier, *Cold Mountain*
1998 Alice McDermott, *Charming Billy*
1999 Ha Jin, *Waiting*
2000 Susan Sontag, *In America*
2001 Jonathan Franzen, *The Corrections*
2002 Julia Glass, *Three Junes*
2003 Shirley Hazzard, *The Great Fire*
2004 Lily Tuck, *The News From Paraguay*
2005 William T. Vollmann, *Europe Central*
2006 Richard Powers, *The Echo Maker*

2007 Denis Johnson, *Tree of Smoke*
2008 Peter Matthiessen, *Shadow Country*
2009 Colum McCann, *Let the Great World Spin*
2010 Jaimy Gordon, *Lord of Misrule*
2011 Jesmyn Ward, *Salvage the Bones*
2012 Louise Erdrich, *The Round House*
2013 James McBride, *The Good Lord Bird*
2014 Phil Klay, *Redeployment*
2015 Adam Johnson, *Fortune Smiles: Stories*
2016 Colson Whitehead, *The Underground Railroad*
2017 Jesmyn Ward, *Sing, Unburied, Sing*
2018 Sigrid Nunez, *The Friend*
2019 Susan Choi, *Trust Exercise*
2020 Charles Yu, *Interior Chinatown*
2021 Jason Mott, *Hell of a Book*

Nonfiction

Year	Author, book
1950	Ralph L. Rusk, *Ralph Waldo Emerson*
1951	Newton Arvin, *Herman Melville*
1952	Rachel Carson, *The Sea Around Us*
1953	Bernard A. De Voto, *The Course of an Empire*
1954	Bruce Catton, *A Stillness at Appomattox*
1955	Joseph Wood Krutch, *The Measure of Man*
1956	Herbert Kubly, *An American in Italy*
1957	George F. Kennan, *Russia Leaves the War*
1958	Catherine Drinker Bowen, *The Lion and the Throne*
1959	J. Christopher Herold, *Mistress to an Age: A Life of Madame De Stael*

1960 Richard Ellman, *James Joyce*

1961 William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*

1962 Lewis Mumford, *The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*

1963 Leon Edel, *Henry James, Vol. II: The Conquest of London* and *Vol. III: The Middle Years*

1964 WIlliam H. McNeill, *The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community*

1965 Louis Fisher, *The Life of Lenin*

1966 Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House*

1967 Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment, An Interpretation, Vol. I: The Rise of Modern Paganism*

1968 George F. Kennan, *Memoirs: 1925-1950*[1]

1969 Winthrop D. Jordan, *White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550-1812*[2]

1970 T. Harry Williams, *Huey Long*[3]

1971 James MacGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom*

1972 Joseph P. Lash, *Eleanor and Franklin: The Story of Their Relationship, Based on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Papers*

1973 James Thomas Flexner, *George Washington, Vol. IV: Anguish and Farewell, 1793-1799*[4]

1974 John Clive, *Macaulay, The Shaping of the Historian*; Douglas Day, *Malcolm Lowry: A Biography*[5]

1975 Richard B. Sewall, *The Life of Emily Dickinson*[6]

1976 David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823*

1977 W. A. Swanberg, *Norman Thomas: The Last Idealist*[7]

1978 W. Jackson Bate, *Samuel Johnson*

1979 Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *Robert Kennedy and His*

Times

1980 Tom Wolfe, *The Right Stuff*

1981 Maxine Hong Kingston, *China Men*

1982 Tracy Kidder, *The Soul of a New Machine*

1983 Fox Butterfield, *China: Alive in the Bitter Sea*

1984 Robert V. Remini, *Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845*

1985 J. Anthony Lukas, C*ommon Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families*

1986 Barry Lopez, *Arctic Dreams*

1987 Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atom Bomb*

1988 Neil Sheehan, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam*

1989 Thomas L. Friedman, *From Beirut to Jerusalem*

1990 Ron Chernow, *The House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance*

1991 Orlando Patterson, *Freedom*

1992 Paul Monette, *Becoming a Man: Half a Life Story*

1993 Gore Vidal, *United States: Essays 1952-1992*

1994 Sherwin B. Nuland, *How We Die: Reflections on Life's Final Chapter*

1995 Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*

1996 James Carroll, *An American Requiem: God, My Father, and the War That Came Between Us*

1997 Joseph J. Ellis, *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson*

1998 Edward Ball, *Slaves in the Family*

1999 John W. Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*

2000 Nathaniel Philbrick, *In the Heart of the Sea: The*

Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex

2001 Andrew Solomon, *The Noonday Demon: An Atlas of Depression*

2002 Robert A. Caro, *Master of the Senate: The Years of Lyndon Johnson*

2003 Carlos Eire, *Waiting for Snow in Havana: Confessions of a Cuban Boy*

2004 Kevin Boyle, *Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age*

2005 Joan Didion, *The Year of Magical Thinking*

2006 Timothy Egan, *The Worst Hard Time: The Untold Story of Those Who Survived the Great American Dust Bowl*

2007 Tim Weiner, *Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA*

2008 Annette Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family*

2009 T. J. Stiles, *The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt*

2010 Patti Smith, *Just Kids*

2011 Stephen Greenblatt, *The Swerve: How the World Became Modern*

2012 Katherine Boo, *Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity*

2013 George Packer, *The Unwinding: An Inner History of the New America*

2014 Evan Osnos, *Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China*

2015 Ta-Nehisi Coates, *Between the World and Me*

2016 Ibram X. Kendi, *Stamped From the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America*

2017 Masha Gessen, *The Future Is History: How Totalitarianism Reclaimed Russia*

2018 Jeffrey C. Stewart, *The New Negro: The Life of Alain Locke*

2019 Sarah M. Broom, *The Yellow House*

2020 Les Payne and Tamara Payne, *The Dead Are Arising: The Life of Malcolm X*

2021 Tiya Miles, *All That She Carried: The Journey of Ashley's Sack, a Black Family Keepsake*

(1) Science, Philosophy, & Religion: Jonathan Kozol, *Death at an Early Age*. (2) Arts & Letters: Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night: History as a Novel, the Novel as History*. (3) Arts & Letters: Lillian Hellman, *An Unfinished Woman: A Memoir*. (4) Contemp. Affairs: Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*. (5) Arts & Letters: Pauline Kael, *Deeper Into the Movies*. (6) Arts & Letters: Roger Shattuck, *Marcel Proust*; Lewis Thomas, *The Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher*. (7) Contemp. Thought: Bruno Bettelheim, *The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales*.

Journalism Awards, 2022

National Magazine Awards, by American Society of Magazine Editors and Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Journalism. General Excellence. News, Sports, and Entertainment: *The Atlantic*; Literature, Science, and Politics: *Stranger's Guide*; Service and Lifestyle: *Harper's Bazaar*; Special Interest: *Car and Driver*. Design: *National Geographic*. Photography: *Essence*. Podcasting: *The 11th*, Pineapple Street Studios. Video: *The New Yorker*. Single-Topic Issue: *Popular Science*. Essays and Criticism: *The NY Times Magazine*. Feature Writing: *The Atlantic*. Lifestyle Journalism: *Eater*. Profile Writing: *The New Yorker*. Public Interest: *The NY Times Magazine*. Reporting: *The NY Times Magazine*. Service Journalism: *5280*. ASME Award for Fiction: *The Georgia Review*.

George Foster Peabody Awards, by Univ. of Georgia. Career achievement: Dan Rather. Institutional award: *Fresh Air With Terry Gross*. Journalistic Integrity: TV

Rain/Dozhd. Arts: *Summer of Soul*, Hulu. Entertainment: *Bo Burnham: Inside*, Netflix; *Dopesick*, Hulu; *Hacks*, HBO/HBO Max; *Reservation Dogs*, FX; *Sort Of*, CBC/HBO Max; *The Underground Railroad*, Amazon Prime; *We Are Lady Parts*, Peacock/Channel 4; *The Wonder Years*, ABC. Documentary: *Exterminate All the Brutes* and *In the Same Breath*, HBO/HBO Max; *High on the Hog: How African American Cuisine Transformed America*, Netflix; *Mayor, Mr. SOUL!*, and *Philly D.A.*, PBS; *A Thousand Cuts*, PBS / GBH / *FRONTLINE*; *My Name Is Pauli Murray*, Amazon Prime. Podcast/Radio: *Finn and the Bell*, Rumble Strip; *Southlake*, NBC News; *Throughline: Afghanistan: The Center of the World*, NPR. News: "The Appointment," ABC News Nightline; "Politically Charged," ABC15 Arizona; "PRONE," KUSA; 'The Moms of Magnolia Street' and 'No Man's Land: Fighting for Fatherhood in a Broken System,' NBC Bay Area; "Day of Rage: How Trump Supporters Took the U.S. Capitol" and "'So They Know We Existed': Palestinians Film

War in Gaza," *NY Times*; *Escaping Eritrea*, PBS / GBH / *FRONTLINE*; "January 6th Reporting," *PBS NewsHour*; "Transnational," *VICE News Tonight*. Children's & Youth: *City of Ghosts*, Netflix.

Miscellaneous Book Awards, 2022

Coretta Scott King Awards, by American Library Assn., for African American authors and illustrators of outstanding books for children and young adults. Author: Carole Boston Weatherford, *Unspeakable: The Tulsa Race Massacre*. Illustrator: Floyd Cooper, *Unspeakable: The Tulsa Race Massacre*. New talent, author: Amber McBride, *Me (Moth)*. New talent, illustrator: Regis and Kahran Bethencourt, *The Me I Choose to Be*.

Edgar Awards, by Mystery Writers of America. Novel: *Five Decembers*, James Kestrel. First Novel: *Deer Season*, Erin Flanagan. Paperback Original: *Bobby March Will Live Forever*, Alan Parks. Fact Crime: *Last Call: A True Story of Love, Lust, and Murder in Queer New York*, Elon Green. Critical/Biographical: *The Twelve Lives of Alfred Hitchcock: An Anatomy of the Master of Suspense*, Edward White. Short Story: "The Road to Hana," R.T. Lawton, *Alfred Hitchcock Mystery Magazine*. Juvenile: *Concealed*, Christina Diaz Gonzalez. Young Adult: *Firekeeper's Daughter*, Angeline Boulley. TV Episode: "Boots on the Ground," Iturri Sosa, *Narcos: Mexico*. Robert L. Fish Memorial Award: "Analogue," Rob Osler, *Ellery Queen Mystery Magazine*. Grand Master: Laurie R. King. Raven Award: Lesa Holstine, Lesa's Book Critiques; *Library Journal* reviewer. Ellery Queen Award: Juliet Grames, Soho Press. Mary Higgins Clark Award: *Clark and Division*, Naomi Hirahara. Sue Grafton Memorial Award: *Runner*, Tracy Clark.

Golden Kite Awards, by the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators. Picture Book Text: Joanna Ho, *Eyes That Kiss in the Corners*. Picture Book Illustration: Stephen Costanza, *King of Ragtime: The Story of Scott Joplin*. Middle Grade Fiction: Rajani LaRocca, *Red, White, and Whole*. Illustrated Book (older readers): Fahmida Azim, *Samira Surfs*. Nonfiction text (younger readers): Colleen Paeff, *The Great Stink: How Joseph Bazalgette Solved London's Poop Pollution Problem*. Nonfiction book (older readers): Ariel Henley, *A Face for Picasso: Coming of Age With Crouzon Syndrome*, and Anton Treuer, *Everything You Wanted to Know About Indians But Were Afraid to Ask*. Young Adult: Pamela N. Harris, *When You Look Like Us*.

Lambda Literary Awards. Lesbian Fiction: *Skye Falling*, Mia McKenzie. Gay Fiction: *100 Boyfriends*, Brontez Purnell. Bisexual Fiction: *We Want What We Want*, Alix Ohlin. Transgender Fiction: *Summer Fun*, Jeanne Thornton. Bisexual Nonfiction: *Borealis*, Aisha Sabatini Sloan. Transgender Nonfiction: *Belly of the Beast: The Politics of Anti-Fatness as Anti-Blackness*, Da'Shaun L. Harrison. LGBTQ Nonfiction: *Let the Record Show: A Political History of Act Up New York, 1987-1993*, Sarah Schulman.

National Book Critics Circle Awards. Fiction: Honorée Fanonne Jeffers, *The Love Songs of W.E.B. Du Bois*. Nonfiction: Clint Smith, *How the Word Is Passed: A Reckoning With the History of Slavery Across America*. Biography: Rebecca Donner, *All the Frequent Troubles of Our Days: The True Story of the American Woman at the Heart of the German*

Resistance to Hitler. Autobiography: Jeremy Atherton Lin, *Gay Bar: Why We Went Out*. Criticism: Melissa Febos, *Girlhood*. Poetry: Diane Seuss, *frank: sonnets*. John Leonard Prize: Anthony Veasna So, *Afterparties*. Ivan Sandrof Lifetime Achievement Award: Percival Everett. Nona Balakian Citation for Excellence in Reviewing: Merve Emre.

Nebula Awards, by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America. Novel: *A Master of Djinn*, P. Djèlí Clark. Novella: *And What Can We Offer You Tonight*, Premee Mohamed. Novelette: "O2 Arena," Oghenechovwe Donald Ekpeki. Short Story: "Where Oaken Hearts Do Gather," Sarah Pinsker. Ray Bradbury Award: *WandaVision: Season 1*. Andre Norton Award: *A Snake Falls to Earth*, Darcie Little Badger. Game Writing: *Thirsty Sword Lesbians*.

Printz Award, for young adult literature: *Firekeeper's Daughter*, Angeline Boulley.

Spingarn Medal, 1915-2022

The Spingarn Medal has been awarded annually in most years since 1915 by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding achievement by an African American.

1915 Ernest E. Just

1916 Charles Young

1917 Harry T. Burleigh

1918 William S. Braithwaite

1919 Archibald H. Grimké

1920 W. E. B. Du Bois

1921 Charles S. Gilpin
1922 Mary B. Talbert
1923 George W. Carver
1924 Roland Hayes
1925 James W. Johnson
1926 Carter G. Woodson
1927 Anthony Overton
1928 Charles W. Chesnutt
1929 Mordecai W. Johnson
1930 Henry A. Hunt
1931 Richard B. Harrison
1932 Robert R. Moton
1933 Max Yergan
1934 William T. B. Williams
1935 Mary McLeod Bethune
1936 John Hope
1937 Walter White
1939 Marian Anderson
1940 Louis T. Wright
1941 Richard Wright
1942 A. Philip Randolph
1943 William H. Hastie
1944 Charles Drew
1945 Paul Robeson
1946 Thurgood Marshall
1947 Dr. Percy L. Julian
1948 Channing H. Tobias
1949 Ralph J. Bunche
1950 Charles H. Houston

1951 Mabel K. Staupers
1952 Harry T. Moore
1953 Paul R. Williams
1954 Theodore K. Lawless
1955 Carl Murphy
1956 Jack R. Robinson
1957 Martin Luther King Jr.
1958 Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine
1959 Duke Ellington
1960 Langston Hughes
1961 Kenneth B. Clark
1962 Robert C. Weaver
1963 Medgar W. Evers
1964 Roy Wilkins
1965 Leontyne Price
1966 John H. Johnson
1967 Edward W. Brooke
1968 Sammy Davis Jr.
1969 Clarence M. Mitchell Jr.
1970 Jacob Lawrence
1971 Leon H. Sullivan
1972 Gordon Parks
1973 Wilson C. Riles
1974 Damon Keith
1976 Henry (Hank) Aaron
1977 Alvin Ailey
1977 Alex Haley
1979 Andrew Young
1979 Rosa L. Parks

1980 Dr. Rayford W. Logan
1981 Coleman Young
1982 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
1983 Lena Horne
1985 Thomas Bradley
1985 Bill Cosby
1986 Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks
1987 Percy E. Sutton
1988 Frederick D. Patterson
1989 Jesse Jackson
1990 L. Douglas Wilder
1991 Gen. Colin L. Powell
1992 Barbara Jordan
1993 Dorothy I. Height
1994 Maya Angelou
1995 John Hope Franklin
1996 A. Leon Higginbotham Jr.
1997 Carl T. Rowan
1998 Myrlie Evers-Williams
1999 Earl G. Graves Sr.
2000 Oprah Winfrey
2001 Vernon E. Jordan Jr.
2002 John Lewis
2003 Constance Baker Motley
2004 Robert L. Carter
2005 Oliver W. Hill
2006 Dr. Benjamin S. Carson
2007 John Conyers Jr.
2008 Ruby Dee

2009	Julian Bond
2010	Cicely Tyson
2011	Frankie Muse Freeman
2012	Harry Belafonte
2013	Jessye Norman
2014	Quincy Jones
2015	Sidney Poitier
2016	Nathaniel R. Jones
2018	Willie L. Brown Jr.
2019	Patrick Gaspard
2021	Cato T. Laurencin
2022	Jim Clyburn

Miss America Winners, 1921-2022

Year	Winner, hometown
1921	Margaret Gorman, Washington, DC
1922-23	Mary Campbell, Columbus, Ohio
1924	Ruth Malcolmson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1925	Fay Lamphier, Oakland, California
1926	Norma Smallwood, Tulsa, Oklahoma
1927	Lois Delander, Joliet, Illinois
1933	Marion Bergeron, West Haven, Connecticut
1935	Henrietta Leaver, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1936	Rose Coyle, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1937	Bette Cooper, Bertrand Island, New Jersey
1938	Marilyn Meseke, Marion, Ohio
1939	Patricia Donnelly, Detroit, Michigan
1940	Frances Marie Burke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1941	Rosemary LaPlanche, Los Angeles, California
1942	Jo-Caroll Dennison, Tyler, Texas
1943	Jean Bartel, Los Angeles, California
1944	Venus Ramey, Washington, DC
1945	Bess Myerson, New York, New York
1946	Marilyn Buferd, Los Angeles, California
1947	Barbara Walker, Memphis, Tennessee
1948	BeBe Shopp, Hopkins, Minnesota
1949	Jacque Mercer, Litchfield, Arizona
1951	Yolande Betbeze, Mobile, Alabama
1952	Coleen Kay Hutchins, Salt Lake City, Utah
1953	Neva Jane Langley, Macon, Georgia
1954	Evelyn Margaret Ay, Ephrata, Pennsylvania
1955	Lee Meriwether, San Francisco, California
1956	Sharon Ritchie, Denver, Colorado
1957	Marian McKnight, Manning, South Carolina
1958	Marilyn Van Derbur, Denver, Colorado
1959	Mary Ann Mobley, Brandon, Mississippi
1960	Lynda Lee Mead, Natchez, Mississippi
1961	Nancy Fleming, Montague, Michigan
1962	Maria Fletcher, Asheville, North Carolina
1963	Jacquelyn Mayer, Sandusky, Ohio
1964	Donna Axum, El Dorado, Arkansas
1965	Vonda Kay Van Dyke, Phoenix, Arizona
1966	Deborah Irene Bryant, Overland Park, Kansas
1967	Jane Anne Jayroe, Laverne, Oklahoma
1968	Debra Dene Barnes, Moran, Kansas
1969	Judith Anne Ford, Belvidere, Illinois
1970	Pamela Anne Eldred, Birmingham, Michigan

1971	Phyllis Ann George, Denton, Texas
1972	Laurie Lea Schaefer, Bexley, Ohio
1973	Terry Anne Meeuwsen, DePere, Wisconsin
1974	Rebecca Ann King, Denver, Colorado
1975	Shirley Cothran, Denton, Texas
1976	Tawney Elaine Godin, Saratoga Springs, New York
1977	Dorothy Kathleen Benham, Edina, Minnesota
1978	Susan Perkins, Columbus, Ohio
1979	Kylene Barker, Roanoke, Virginia
1980	Cheryl Prewitt, Ackerman, Mississippi
1981	Susan Powell, Elk City, Oklahoma
1982	Elizabeth Ward, Russellville, Arkansas
1983	Debra Maffett, Anaheim, California
1984[1]	Suzette Charles, Mays Landing, New Jersey
1985	Sharlene Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah
1986	Susan Akin, Meridian, Mississippi
1987	Kellye Cash, Memphis, Tennessee
1988	Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, Monroe, Michigan
1989	Gretchen Carlson, Anoka, Minnesota
1990	Debbye Turner, Columbia, Missouri
1991	Marjorie Vincent, Oak Park, Illinois
1992	Carolyn Suzanne Sapp, Honolulu, Hawaii
1993	Leanza Cornett, Jacksonville, Florida
1994	Kimberly Aiken, Columbia, South Carolina
1995	Heather Whitestone, Birmingham, Alabama
1996	Shawntel Smith, Muldrow, Oklahoma
1997	Tara Dawn Holland, Overland Park, Kansas
1998	Kate Shindle, Evanston, Illinois
1999	Nicole Johnson, Roanoke, Virginia

2000	Heather Renee French, Maysville, Kentucky
2001	Angela Perez Baraquio, Honolulu, Hawaii
2002	Katie Harman, Gresham, Oregon
2003	Erika Harold, Urbana, Illinois
2004	Ericka Dunlap, Orlando, Florida
2005	Deidre Downs, Birmingham, Alabama
2006	Jennifer Berry, Tulsa, Oklahoma
2007	Lauren Nelson, Lawton, Oklahoma
2008	Kirsten Haglund, Farmington Hills, Michigan
2009	Katie Stam, Seymour, Indiana
2010	Caressa Cameron, Fredricksburg, Virginia
2011	Teresa Scanlan, Gering, Nebraska
2012	Laura Kaeppeler, Kenosha, Wisconsin
2013	Mallory Hytes Hagen, Brooklyn, New York
2014	Nina Davuluri, Syracuse, New York
2015	Kira Kazantsev, New York, New York
2016	Betty Cantrell, Warner Robins, Georgia
2017	Savvy Shields, Fayetteville, Arkansas
2018	Cara Mund, Bismarck, North Dakota
2019	Nia Franklin, Brooklyn, New York
2020	Camille Schrier, Richmond, Virginia
2022	Emma Broyles, Anchorage, Alaska

Note: Since the 1950 pageant, winners have been crowned Miss America of the following year (e.g., Miss America 1951 competed in 1950). (1) Miss New York, Vanessa Williams, resigned July 23, 1984.

Tony (Antoinette Perry) Awards, 2022

Play: *The Lehman Trilogy*, Stefano Massini, Ben Power
Musical: *A Strange Loop*
Book of a musical: *A Strange Loop*, Michael R. Jackson
Original score: *SIX: The Musical*, Toby Marlow, Lucy Moss
Play revival: *Take Me Out*
Musical revival: *Company*
Actor, play: *Simon Russell Beale*, The Lehman Trilogy
Actress, play: Deirdre O'Connell, *Dana H.*
Actor, musical: Myles Frost, *MJ*
Actress, musical: Joaquina Kalukango, *Paradise Square*
Featured actor, play: Jesse Tyler Ferguson, *Take Me Out*
Featured actress, play: Phylicia Rashad, *Skeleton Crew*
Featured actor, musical: Matt Doyle, *Company*
Featured actress, musical: Patti LuPone, *Company*
Direction, play: Sam Mendes, *The Lehman Trilogy*
Direction, musical: Marianne Elliott, *Company*
Choreography: Christopher Wheeldon, *MJ*
Orchestrations: Simon Hale, *Girl From the North Country*
Costume design, play: Montana Levi Blanco, *The Skin of Our Teeth*
Costume design, musical: Gabriella Slade, *SIX: The Musical*
Lighting design, play: Jon Clark, *The Lehman Trilogy*

Lighting design, musical: Natasha Katz, *MJ*
Scenic design, play: Es Devlin, *The Lehman Trilogy*
Scenic design, musical: Bunny Christie, *Company*
Sound design, play: Mikhail Fiksel, *Dana H.*
Sound design, musical: Gareth Owen, *MJ*
Regional theatre: Court Theatre, Chicago
Special Tony Award: James C. Nicola
Special Tony Award, lifetime achievement: Angela Lansbury
Isabelle Stevenson Award: Robert E. Wankel
Tony Honors for Excellence in the Theatre: Asian American Performers Action Coalition (AAPAC); Broadway for All; Feinstein's/54 Below; Emily Grishman; United Scenic Artists, Local USA 829, IATSE

Tony Awards, 1948-2022

Year	Play	Musical
1948	*Mister Roberts*	No award
1949	*Death of a Salesman*	*Kiss Me Kate*
1950	*The Cocktail Party*	*South Pacific*
1951	*The Rose Tattoo*	*Guys and Dolls*
1952	*The Fourposter*	*The King and I*
1953	*The Crucible*	*Wonderful Town*
1954	*The Teahouse of the August Moon*	*Kismet*
1955	*The Desperate Hours*	*The Pajama Game*
1956	*The Diary of Anne Frank*	*Damn Yankees*
1957	*Long Day's Journey Into Night*	*My Fair Lady*

1958	*Sunrise at Campobello*	*The Music Man*
1959	*J.B.*	*Redhead*
1960	*The Miracle Worker*	*Fiorello!* and *The Sound of Music*
1961	*Becket*	*Bye, Bye Birdie*
1962	*A Man for All Seasons*	*How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*
1963	*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*	*A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*
1964	*Luther*	*Hello, Dolly!*
1965	*The Subject Was Roses*	*Fiddler on the Roof*
1966	*Marat/Sade*	*Man of La Mancha*
1967	*The Homecoming*	*Cabaret*
1968	*Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*	*Hallelujah, Baby!*
1969	*The Great White Hope*	*1776*
1970	*Borstal Boy*	*Applause*
1971	*Sleuth*	*Company*
1972	*Sticks and Bones*	*Two Gentlemen of Verona*
1973	*That Championship Season*	*A Little Night Music*
1974	*The River Niger*	*Raisin*
1975	*Equus*	*The Wiz*
1976	*Travesties*	*A Chorus Line*
1977	*The Shadow Box*	*Annie*
1978	*Da*	*Ain't Misbehavin'*
1979	*The Elephant Man*	*Sweeney Todd*
1980	*Children of a Lesser God*	*Evita*
1981	*Amadeus*	*42nd Street*

1982	*The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickelby*	*Nine*
1983	*Torch Song Trilogy*	*Cats*
1984	*The Real Thing*	*La Cage aux Folles*
1985	*Biloxi Blues*	*Big River*
1986	*I'm Not Rappaport*	*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*
1987	*Fences*	*Les Misérables*
1988	*M. Butterfly*	*Phantom of the Opera*
1989	*The Heidi Chronicles*	*Jerome Robbins' Broadway*
1990	*The Grapes of Wrath*	*City of Angels*
1991	*Lost in Yonkers*	*The Will Rogers Follies*
1992	*Dancing at Lughnasa*	*Crazy for You*
1993	*Angels in America: Millennium Approaches*	*Kiss of the Spider Woman*
1994	*Angels in America: Perestroika*	*Passion*
1995	*Love! Valour! Compassion!*	*Sunset Boulevard*
1996	*Master Class*	*Rent*
1997	*The Last Night of Ballyhoo*	*Titanic*
1998	*Art*	*The Lion King*
1999	*Side Man*	*Fosse*
2000	*Copenhagen*	*Contact*
2001	*Proof*	*The Producers*
2002	*Edward Albee's The Goat or Who Is Sylvia?*	*Thoroughly Modern Millie*
2003	*Take Me Out*	*Hairspray*
2004	*I Am My Own Wife*	*Avenue Q*
2005	*Doubt*	*Monty Python's Spamalot*

2006	*The History Boys*	*Jersey Boys*
2007	*The Coast of Utopia*	*Spring Awakening*
2008	*August: Osage County*	*In the Heights*
2009	*God of Carnage*	*Billy Elliot, The Musical*
2010	*Red*	*Memphis*
2011	*War Horse*	*The Book of Mormon*
2012	*Clybourne Park*	*Once*
2013	*Vanya and Sonia and Masha and Spike*	*Kinky Boots*
2014	*All the Way*	*A Gentleman's Guide to Love & Murder*
2015	*The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*	*Fun Home*
2016	*The Humans*	*Hamilton*
2017	*Oslo*	*Dear Evan Hansen*
2018	*Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, Parts One and Two*	*The Band's Visit*
2019	*The Ferryman*	*Hadestown*
2020	*The Inheritance*	*Moulin Rouge!*
2022	*The Lehman Trilogy*	*A Strange Loop*

Selected Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 2022

Drama series: *Succession*, HBO
Comedy series: *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Limited series: *The White Lotus*, HBO
Competition program: *Lizzo's Watch Out for the Big Grrrls*, Amazon Prime Video

Variety talk series: *Last Week Tonight With John Oliver*, HBO
Variety sketch series: *Saturday Night Live*, NBC
Lead actor, drama: Lee Jung-jae, *Squid Game*, Netflix
Lead actress, drama: Zendaya, *Euphoria*, HBO
Lead actor, comedy: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Lead actress, comedy: Jean Smart, *Hacks*, HBO
Lead actor, limited series: Michael Keaton, *Dopesick*, Hulu
Lead actress, limited series: Amanda Seyfried, *The Dropout*, Hulu
Sup. actor, drama: Matthew Macfadyen, *Succession*, HBO
Sup. actress, drama: Julia Garner, *Ozark*, Netflix
Sup. actor, comedy: Brett Goldstein, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Sup. actress, comedy: Sheryl Lee Ralph, *Abbott Elementary*, ABC
Sup. actor, limited series: Murray Bartlett, *The White Lotus*, HBO
Sup. actress, limited series: Jennifer Coolidge, *The White Lotus*, HBO

Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 1952-2022

The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences presented the first Emmy Awards in 1949. Through the years, award categories have changed, but since

1952, the Academy has given out an outstanding comedy and drama award annually.

Year	Comedy	Drama
1952	*Red Skelton Show*, NBC	*Studio One*, CBS
1953	*I Love Lucy*, CBS	*Robert Montgomery Presents*, NBC
1954	*I Love Lucy*, CBS	*The U.S. Steel Hour*, ABC
1955	*Make Room for Daddy*, ABC	*The U.S. Steel Hour*, ABC
1956	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	*Producers' Showcase*, NBC
1957	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	"Requiem for a Heavyweight," CBS[1]
1958	*Phil Silvers Show*, CBS	*Gunsmoke*, CBS
1959[2]	*Jack Benny Show*, CBS	2 awards[3]
1960	*Art Carney Special*, NBC	*Playhouse 90*, CBS
1961	*Jack Benny Show*, CBS	*Hallmark Hall of Fame: Macbeth*, NBC
1962	*Bob Newhart Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1963	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1964	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Defenders*, CBS
1965	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*Hallmark Hall of Fame: The Magnificent Yankee*, NBC
1966	*Dick Van Dyke Show*, CBS	*The Fugitive*, ABC
1967	*The Monkees*, NBC	*Mission: Impossible*, CBS
1968	*Get Smart*, NBC	*Mission: Impossible*, CBS
1969	*Get Smart*, NBC	*NET Playhouse*, NET
1970	*My World and Welcome to*	*Marcus Welby, M.D.*, ABC

	It, NBC	
1971	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Bold Ones: The Senator*, NBC
1972	*All in the Family*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Elizabeth R*, PBS
1973	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Waltons*, CBS
1974	*M*A*S*H*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1975	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1976	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Police Story*, NBC
1977	*Mary Tyler Moore Show*, CBS	*Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs*; PBS
1978	*All in the Family*, CBS	*The Rockford Files*, NBC
1979	*Taxi*, ABC	*Lou Grant*, CBS
1980	*Taxi*, ABC	*Lou Grant*, CBS
1981	*Taxi*, ABC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1982	*Barney Miller*, ABC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1983	*Cheers*, NBC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1984	*Cheers*, NBC	*Hill Street Blues*, NBC
1985	*The Cosby Show*, NBC	*Cagney & Lacey*, CBS
1986	*Golden Girls*, NBC	*Cagney & Lacey*, CBS
1987	*Golden Girls*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1988	*The Wonder Years*, ABC	*thirtysomething*, ABC
1989	*Cheers*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1990	*Murphy Brown*, CBS	*L.A. Law*, NBC
1991	*Cheers*, NBC	*L.A. Law*, NBC

1992	*Murphy Brown*, CBS	*Northern Exposure*, CBS
1993	*Seinfeld*, NBC	*Picket Fences*, CBS
1994	*Frasier*, NBC	*Picket Fences*, CBS
1995	*Frasier*, NBC	*NYPD Blue*, ABC
1996	*Frasier*, NBC	*ER*, NBC
1997	*Frasier*, NBC	*Law & Order*, NBC
1998	*Frasier*, NBC	*The Practice*, ABC
1999	*Ally McBeal*, FOX	*The Practice*, ABC
2000	*Will & Grace*, NBC	*The West Wing*, NBC
2001	*Sex and the City*, HBO	*The West Wing*, NBC
2002	*Friends*, NBC	*The West Wing*, NBC
2003	*Everybody Loves Raymond*, CBS	*The West Wing*, NBC
2004	*Arrested Development*, FOX	*The Sopranos*, HBO
2005	*Everybody Loves Raymond*, CBS	*Lost*, ABC
2006	*The Office*, NBC	*24*, FOX
2007	*30 Rock*, NBC	*The Sopranos*, HBO
2008	*30 Rock*, NBC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2009	*30 Rock*, NBC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2010	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2011	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Mad Men*, AMC
2012	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Homeland*, Showtime
2013	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Breaking Bad*, AMC
2014	*Modern Family*, ABC	*Breaking Bad*, AMC
2015	*Veep*, HBO	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2016	*Veep*, HBO	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2017	*Veep*, HBO	*The Handmaid's Tale*, Hulu

2018	*The Marvelous Mrs. Maisel*, Amazon	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2019	*Fleabag*, Amazon	*Game of Thrones*, HBO
2020	*Schitt's Creek*, Pop	*Succession*, HBO
2021	*Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+	*The Crown*, Netflix
2022	*Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+	*Succession*, HBO

(1) Best single program of the year; shown on *Playhouse 90*, which was named best new series. (2) Beginning in 1959, Emmys were awarded for work in the season encompassing the previous and current year. (3) *Playhouse 90* (CBS) was best dramatic series of one hour or longer, *Alcoa-Goodyear Theatre* (NBC) of less than one hour.

Selected Daytime Emmy Awards, 2022

Culinary program: *Barefoot Contessa: Modern Comfort Food*, Food Network
Drama series: *General Hospital*, ABC
Entertainment news program: *Entertainment Tonight*, synd.
Game show: *Jeopardy!*, synd.
Legal/courtroom program: *Judy Justice*, IMDbTV
Lifestyle program: *Sparking Joy With Marie Kondo*, Netflix
Talk show, entertainment: *The Kelly Clarkson Show*, synd.
Talk show, informative: *Turning the Tables With Robin Roberts*, Disney+
Travel/adventure/nature program: *Penguin Town*, Netflix

Lead actress, drama: Mishael Morgan, *The Young and the Restless*, CBS
Lead actor, drama: John McCook, *The Bold and the Beautiful*, CBS
Supp. actress, drama: Kelly Thiebaud, *General Hospital*, ABC
Supp. actor, drama: Jeff Kober, *General Hospital*, ABC
Younger performer, drama: Nicholas Chavez, *General Hospital*, ABC
Culinary host: Frankie Celenza, *Struggle Meals*, Tastemade
Game show host: Steve Harvey, *Family Feud*, synd.
Talk show host, entertainment: Kelly Clarkson, *The Kelly Clarkson Show*, synd.
Talk show host, informative: Tamron Hall, *Tamron Hall*, synd.
Directing team: *General Hospital*, ABC
Writing team: *Days of Our Lives*, NBC

Golden Globe Awards, 2022

The Hollywood Foreign Press Association (then the Hollywood Foreign Correspondents Association) presented its first awards for achievement in film in 1944; TV in 1955.

Film

Drama: *The Power of the Dog*
Comedy/musical: *West Side Story*

Actress, drama: Nicole Kidman, *Being the Ricardos*
Actor, drama: Will Smith, *King Richard*
Actress, comedy/musical: Rachel Zegler, *West Side Story*
Actor, comedy/musical: Andrew Garfield, *tick, tick… Boom!*
Supporting actress: Ariana DeBose, *West Side Story*
Supporting actor: Kodi Smit-McPhee, *The Power of the Dog*
Director: Jane Campion, *The Power of the Dog*
Screenplay: Kenneth Branagh, *Belfast*
Animated film: *Encanto*
Non-English-language film: *Drive My Car*
Original score: Hans Zimmer, *Dune*
Original song: "No Time to Die," *No Time to Die,* Billie Eilish, Finneas O'Connell

Television

Series, drama: *Succession*, HBO
Series, comedy/musical: *Hacks*, HBO
Limited series or made-for-TV movie: *The Underground Railroad*, Amazon
Actress, drama: Michaela Jaé Rodriguez, *Pose*, FX
Actor, drama: Jeremy Strong, *Succession*, HBO
Actress, comedy/musical: Jean Smart, *Hacks*, HBO
Actor, comedy/musical: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*, Apple TV+
Actress, limited series/TV movie: Kate Winslet, *Mare of Easttown*, HBO

Actor, limited series/TV movie: Michael Keaton, *Dopesick*, Hulu
Supporting actress: Sarah Snook, *Succession*, HBO
Supporting actor: O Yeong-su, *Squid Game*, Netflix

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1927-2021

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress
1927-28	*Wings*	Emil Jannings *The Way of All Flesh*	Janet Gaynor *Seventh Heaven*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Frank Borzage *Seventh Heaven*; Lewis Milestone *Two Arabian Knights*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1928-29	*Broadway Melody*	Warner Baxter *In Old Arizona*	Mary Pickford *Coquette*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Frank Lloyd *The Divine Lady*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1929-30	*All Quiet on the Western Front*	George Arliss *Disraeli*	Norma Shearer *The Divorcee*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Lewis Milestone

			All Quiet on the Western Front
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1930-31	*Cimarron*	Lionel Barrymore *Free Soul*	Marie Dressler *Min and Bill*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Norman Taurog *Skippy*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1931-32	*Grand Hotel*	Fredric March *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; Wallace Beery *The Champ*	Helen Hayes *The Sin of Madelon Claudet*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Frank Borzage *Bad Girl*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1932-33	*Cavalcade*	Charles Laughton *The Private Life of Henry VIII*	Katharine Hepburn *Morning Glory*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Frank Lloyd *Cavalcade*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1934	*It Happened One Night*	Clark Gable *It Happened One Night*	Claudette Colbert

			It Happened One Night
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	Frank Capra *It Happened One Night*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1935	*Mutiny on the Bounty*	Victor McLaglen *The Informer*	Bette Davis *Dangerous*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	NA	NA	John Ford *The Informer*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1936	*The Great Ziegfeld*	Paul Muni *The Story of Louis Pasteur*	Luise Rainer *The Great Ziegfeld*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Walter Brennan *Come and Get It*	Gale Sondergaard *Anthony Adverse*	Frank Capra *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1937	*The Life of Emile Zola*	Spencer Tracy *Captains Courageous*	Luise Rainer *The Good Earth*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Joseph Schildkraut	Alice Brady *In Old Chicago*	Leo McCarey *The Awful Truth*

	The Life of Emile Zola		
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1938	*You Can't Take It With You*	Spencer Tracy *Boys Town*	Bette Davis *Jezebel*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Walter Brennan *Kentucky*	Fay Bainter *Jezebel*	Frank Capra *You Can't Take It With You*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1939	*Gone With the Wind*	Robert Donat *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*	Vivien Leigh *Gone With the Wind*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Thomas Mitchell *Stage Coach*	Hattie McDaniel *Gone With the Wind*	Victor Fleming *Gone With the Wind*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1940	*Rebecca*	James Stewart *The Philadelphia Story*	Ginger Rogers *Kitty Foyle*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Walter Brennan *The Westerner*	Jane Darwell *The Grapes of Wrath*	John Ford *The Grapes of Wrath*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1941	*How Green Was My Valley*	Gary Cooper *Sergeant York*	Joan Fontaine *Suspicion*

	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
	Donald Crisp *How Green Was My Valley*	Mary Astor *The Great Lie*	John Ford *How Green Was My Valley*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1942	*Mrs. Miniver*	James Cagney *Yankee Doodle Dandy*	Greer Garson *Mrs. Miniver*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Van Heflin *Johnny Eager*	Teresa Wright *Mrs. Miniver*	William Wyler *Mrs. Miniver*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1943	*Casablanca*	Paul Lukas *Watch on the Rhine*	Jennifer Jones *The Song of Bernadette*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Charles Coburn *The More the Merrier*	Katina Paxinou *For Whom the Bell Tolls*	Michael Curtiz *Casablanca*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1944	*Going My Way*	Bing Crosby *Going My Way*	Ingrid Bergman *Gaslight*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Barry Fitzgerald *Going My Way*	Ethel Barrymore *None But the Lonely Heart*	Leo McCarey *Going My Way*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1945	*The Lost*	Ray Milland	Joan Crawford

	Weekend	*The Lost Weekend*	*Mildred Pierce*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	James Dunn *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*	Anne Revere *National Velvet*	Billy Wilder *The Lost Weekend*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1946	*The Best Years of Our Lives*	Fredric March *The Best Years of Our Lives*	Olivia de Havilland *To Each His Own*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Harold Russell *The Best Years of Our Lives*	Anne Baxter *The Razor's Edge*	William Wyler *The Best Years of Our Lives*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1947	*Gentleman's Agreement*	Ronald Colman *A Double Life*	Loretta Young *The Farmer's Daughter*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Edmund Gwenn *Miracle on 34th Street*	Celeste Holm *Gentleman's Agreement*	Elia Kazan *Gentleman's Agreement*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1948	*Hamlet*	Laurence Olivier *Hamlet*	Jane Wyman *Johnny Belinda*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**

	Walter Huston *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*	Claire Trevor *Key Largo*	John Huston *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1949	*All the King's Men*	Broderick Crawford *All the King's Men*	Olivia de Havilland *The Heiress*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Dean Jagger *Twelve O'Clock High*	Mercedes McCambridge *All the King's Men*	Joseph L. Mankiewicz *Letter to Three Wives*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1950	*All About Eve*	José Ferrer *Cyrano de Bergerac*	Judy Holliday *Born Yesterday*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	George Sanders *All About Eve*	Josephine Hull *Harvey*	Joseph L. Mankiewicz *All About Eve*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1951	*An American in Paris*	Humphrey Bogart *The African Queen*	Vivien Leigh *A Streetcar Named Desire*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Karl Malden *A Streetcar Named Desire*	Kim Hunter *A Streetcar Named Desire*	George Stevens

			A Place in the Sun
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1952	*The Greatest Show on Earth*	Gary Cooper *High Noon*	Shirley Booth *Come Back, Little Sheba*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Anthony Quinn *Viva Zapata!*	Gloria Grahame *The Bad and the Beautiful*	John Ford *The Quiet Man*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1953	*From Here to Eternity*	William Holden *Stalag 17*	Audrey Hepburn *Roman Holiday*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Frank Sinatra *From Here to Eternity*	Donna Reed *From Here to Eternity*	Fred Zinnemann *From Here to Eternity*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1954	*On the Waterfront*	Marlon Brando *On the Waterfront*	Grace Kelly *The Country Girl*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Edmond O'Brien, *The Barefoot Contessa*	Eva Marie Saint *On the Waterfront*	Elia Kazan *On the Waterfront*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**

1955	*Marty*	Ernest Borgnine *Marty*	Anna Magnani *The Rose Tattoo*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jack Lemmon *Mister Roberts*	Jo Van Fleet *East of Eden*	Delbert Mann *Marty*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1956	*Around the World in 80 Days*	Yul Brynner *The King and I*	Ingrid Bergman *Anastasia*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Anthony Quinn *Lust for Life*	Dorothy Malone *Written on the Wind*	George Stevens *Giant*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1957	*The Bridge on the River Kwai*	Alec Guinness *The Bridge on the River Kwai*	Joanne Woodward *The Three Faces of Eve*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Red Buttons *Sayonara*	Miyoshi Umeki *Sayonara*	David Lean *The Bridge on the River Kwai*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1958	*Gigi*	David Niven *Separate Tables*	Susan Hayward *I Want to Live*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**

	Burl Ives *The Big Country*	Wendy Hiller *Separate Tables*	Vincente Minnelli *Gigi*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1959	*Ben-Hur*	Charlton Heston *Ben-Hur*	Simone Signoret *Room at the Top*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Hugh Griffith *Ben-Hur*	Shelley Winters *Diary of Anne Frank*	William Wyler *Ben-Hur*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1960	*The Apartment*	Burt Lancaster *Elmer Gantry*	Elizabeth Taylor *Butterfield 8*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Peter Ustinov *Spartacus*	Shirley Jones *Elmer Gantry*	Billy Wilder *The Apartment*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1961	*West Side Story*	Maximilian Schell *Judgment at Nuremberg*	Sophia Loren *Two Women*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	George Chakiris *West Side Story*	Rita Moreno *West Side Story*	Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise *West Side Story*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1962	*Lawrence of*	Gregory Peck	Anne Bancroft

	Arabia	*To Kill a Mockingbird*	*The Miracle Worker*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Ed Begley *Sweet Bird of Youth*	Patty Duke *The Miracle Worker*	David Lean *Lawrence of Arabia*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1963	*Tom Jones*	Sidney Poitier *Lilies of the Field*	Patricia Neal *Hud*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Melvyn Douglas *Hud*	Margaret Rutherford *The V.I.P.s*	Tony Richardson *Tom Jones*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1964	*My Fair Lady*	Rex Harrison *My Fair Lady*	Julie Andrews *Mary Poppins*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Peter Ustinov *Topkapi*	Lila Kedrova *Zorba the Greek*	George Cukor *My Fair Lady*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1965	*The Sound of Music*	Lee Marvin *Cat Ballou*	Julie Christie *Darling*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Martin Balsam *A Thousand Clowns*	Shelley Winters *A Patch of Blue*	Robert Wise *The Sound of Music*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**

1966	*A Man for All Seasons*	Paul Scofield *A Man for All Seasons*	Elizabeth Taylor *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Walter Matthau *The Fortune Cookie*	Sandy Dennis *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*	Fred Zinnemann *A Man for All Seasons*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1967	*In the Heat of the Night*	Rod Steiger *In the Heat of the Night*	Katharine Hepburn *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	George Kennedy *Cool Hand Luke*	Estelle Parsons *Bonnie and Clyde*	Mike Nichols *The Graduate*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1968	*Oliver!*	Cliff Robertson *Charly*	Katharine Hepburn *The Lion in Winter*; Barbra Streisand *Funny Girl*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jack Albertson *The Subject Was Roses*	Ruth Gordon *Rosemary's Baby*	Carol Reed *Oliver!*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1969	*Midnight*	John Wayne	Maggie Smith

	Cowboy	*True Grit*	*The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Gig Young *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*	Goldie Hawn *Cactus Flower*	John Schlesinger *Midnight Cowboy*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1970	*Patton*	George C. Scott *Patton* (refused)	Glenda Jackson *Women in Love*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	John Mills *Ryan's Daughter*	Helen Hayes *Airport*	Franklin Schaffner *Patton*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1971	*The French Connection*	Gene Hackman *The French Connection*	Jane Fonda *Klute*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Ben Johnson *The Last Picture Show*	Cloris Leachman *The Last Picture Show*	William Friedkin *The French Connection*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1972	*The Godfather*	Marlon Brando *The Godfather* (refused)	Liza Minnelli *Cabaret*
	Supporting	**Supporting**	**Director**

	actor[1]	**actress[1]**	
	Joel Grey *Cabaret*	Eileen Heckart *Butterflies Are Free*	Bob Fosse *Cabaret*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1973	*The Sting*	Jack Lemmon *Save the Tiger*	Glenda Jackson *A Touch of Class*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	John Houseman *The Paper Chase*	Tatum O'Neal *Paper Moon*	George Roy Hill *The Sting*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1974	*The Godfather Part II*	Art Carney *Harry and Tonto*	Ellen Burstyn *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Robert DeNiro *The Godfather Part II*	Ingrid Bergman *Murder on the Orient Express*	Francis Ford Coppola *The Godfather Part II*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1975	*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*	Jack Nicholson *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*	Louise Fletcher *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	George Burns *The Sunshine Boys*	Lee Grant *Shampoo*	Milos Forman *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's*

			Nest
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1976	*Rocky*	Peter Finch *Network*	Faye Dunaway *Network*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jason Robards, *All the President's Men*	Beatrice Straight *Network*	John G. Avildsen *Rocky*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1977	*Annie Hall*	Richard Dreyfuss *The Goodbye Girl*	Diane Keaton *Annie Hall*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jason Robards *Julia*	Vanessa Redgrave *Julia*	Woody Allen *Annie Hall*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1978	*The Deer Hunter*	Jon Voight *Coming Home*	Jane Fonda *Coming Home*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Christopher Walken *The Deer Hunter*	Maggie Smith *California Suite*	Michael Cimino *The Deer Hunter*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1979	*Kramer vs. Kramer*	Dustin Hoffman *Kramer vs. Kramer*	Sally Field *Norma Rae*

	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
	Melvyn Douglas *Being There*	Meryl Streep *Kramer vs. Kramer*	Robert Benton *Kramer vs. Kramer*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1980	*Ordinary People*	Robert DeNiro *Raging Bull*	Sissy Spacek *Coal Miner's Daughter*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Timothy Hutton *Ordinary People*	Mary Steenburgen *Melvin and Howard*	Robert Redford *Ordinary People*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1981	*Chariots of Fire*	Henry Fonda *On Golden Pond*	Katharine Hepburn *On Golden Pond*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	John Gielgud *Arthur*	Maureen Stapleton *Reds*	Warren Beatty *Reds*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1982	*Gandhi*	Ben Kingsley *Gandhi*	Meryl Streep *Sophie's Choice*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Louis Gossett Jr.	Jessica Lange *Tootsie*	Richard Attenborough *Gandhi*

	An Officer and a Gentleman		
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1983	*Terms of Endearment*	Robert Duvall *Tender Mercies*	Shirley MacLaine *Terms of Endearment*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jack Nicholson *Terms of Endearment*	Linda Hunt *The Year of Living Dangerously*	James L. Brooks *Terms of Endearment*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1984	*Amadeus*	F. Murray Abraham *Amadeus*	Sally Field *Places in the Heart*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Haing S. Ngor *The Killing Fields*	Peggy Ashcroft *A Passage to India*	Milos Forman *Amadeus*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1985	*Out of Africa*	William Hurt *Kiss of the Spider Woman*	Geraldine Page *The Trip to Bountiful*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Don Ameche *Cocoon*	Anjelica Huston *Prizzi's Honor*	Sydney Pollack *Out of Africa*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1986	*Platoon*	Paul Newman	Marlee Matlin

		The Color of Money	*Children of a Lesser God*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Michael Caine *Hannah and Her Sisters*	Dianne Wiest *Hannah and Her Sisters*	Oliver Stone *Platoon*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1987	*The Last Emperor*	Michael Douglas *Wall Street*	Cher *Moonstruck*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Sean Connery *The Untouchables*	Olympia Dukakis *Moonstruck*	Bernardo Bertolucci *The Last Emperor*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1988	*Rain Man*	Dustin Hoffman *Rain Man*	Jodie Foster *The Accused*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Kevin Kline *A Fish Called Wanda*	Geena Davis *The Accidental Tourist*	Barry Levinson *Rain Man*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1989	*Driving Miss Daisy*	Daniel Day-Lewis *My Left Foot*	Jessica Tandy *Driving Miss Daisy*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Denzel Washington	Brenda Fricker *My Left Foot*	Oliver Stone, *Born on the*

	Glory		*Fourth of July*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1990	*Dances With Wolves*	Jeremy Irons *Reversal of Fortune*	Kathy Bates *Misery*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Joe Pesci *Goodfellas*	Whoopi Goldberg *Ghost*	Kevin Costner *Dances With Wolves*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1991	*The Silence of the Lambs*	Anthony Hopkins *The Silence of the Lambs*	Jodie Foster *The Silence of the Lambs*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jack Palance *City Slickers*	Mercedes Ruehl *The Fisher King*	Jonathan Demme *The Silence of the Lambs*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1992	*Unforgiven*	Al Pacino *Scent of a Woman*	Emma Thompson *Howards End*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Gene Hackman *Unforgiven*	Marisa Tomei *My Cousin Vinny*	Clint Eastwood *Unforgiven*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1993	*Schindler's List*	Tom Hanks *Philadelphia*	Holly Hunter *The Piano*

	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
	Tommy Lee Jones *The Fugitive*	Anna Paquin *The Piano*	Steven Spielberg *Schindler's List*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1994	*Forrest Gump*	Tom Hanks *Forrest Gump*	Jessica Lange *Blue Sky*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Martin Landau *Ed Wood*	Dianne Wiest, *Bullets Over Broadway*	Robert Zemeckis *Forrest Gump*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1995	*Braveheart*	Nicolas Cage *Leaving Las Vegas*	Susan Sarandon *Dead Man Walking*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Kevin Spacey *The Usual Suspects*	Mira Sorvino *Mighty Aphrodite*	Mel Gibson *Braveheart*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1996	*The English Patient*	Geoffrey Rush *Shine*	Frances McDormand *Fargo*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Cuba Gooding Jr. *Jerry Maguire*	Juliette Binoche *The English Patient*	Anthony Minghella *The English Patient*

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress
1997	*Titanic*	Jack Nicholson *As Good As It Gets*	Helen Hunt *As Good As It Gets*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Robin Williams *Good Will Hunting*	Kim Basinger *L.A. Confidential*	James Cameron *Titanic*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1998	*Shakespeare in Love*	Roberto Benigni *Life Is Beautiful*	Gwyneth Paltrow *Shakespeare in Love*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	James Coburn *Affliction*	Judi Dench *Shakespeare in Love*	Steven Spielberg *Saving Private Ryan*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
1999	*American Beauty*	Kevin Spacey *American Beauty*	Hilary Swank *Boys Don’t Cry*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Michael Caine, *The Cider House Rules* Angelina Jolie	*Girl, Interrupted* Sam Mendes	*American Beauty*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2000	*Gladiator*	Russell Crowe *Gladiator*	Julia Roberts *Erin Brockovich*

	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
	Benicio Del Toro *Traffic*	Marcia Gay Harden *Pollock*	Steven Soderbergh *Traffic*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2001	*A Beautiful Mind*	Denzel Washington *Training Day*	Halle Berry *Monster's Ball*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jim Broadbent *Iris*	Jennifer Connelly *A Beautiful Mind*	Ron Howard *A Beautiful Mind*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2002	*Chicago*	Adrien Brody *The Pianist*	Nicole Kidman *The Hours*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Chris Cooper *Adaptation*	Catherine Zeta-Jones, *Chicago*	Roman Polanski *The Pianist*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2003	*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*	Sean Penn *Mystic River*	Charlize Theron *Monster*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Tim Robbins *Mystic River*	Renée Zellweger *Cold Mountain*	Peter Jackson *The Lord of the Rings: The*

			Return of the King
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2004	*Million Dollar Baby*	Jamie Foxx *Ray*	Hilary Swank *Million Dollar Baby*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Morgan Freeman *Million Dollar Baby*	Cate Blanchett *The Aviator*	Clint Eastwood *Million Dollar Baby*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2005	*Crash*	Philip Seymour Hoffman *Capote*	Reese Witherspoon *Walk the Line*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	George Clooney *Syriana*	Rachel Weisz *The Constant Gardener*	Ang Lee *Brokeback Mountain*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2006	*The Departed*	Forest Whitaker, *The Last King of Scotland*	Helen Mirren *The Queen*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Alan Arkin *Little Miss Sunshine*	Jennifer Hudson *Dreamgirls*	Martin Scorsese *The Departed*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2007	*No Country for*	Daniel Day-	Marion

	Old Men	Lewis *There Will Be Blood*	Cotillard *La Vie en Rose*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Javier Bardem *No Country for Old Men*	Tilda Swinton *Michael Clayton*	Joel Coen and Ethan Coen, *No Country for Old Men*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2008	*Slumdog Millionaire*	Sean Penn *Milk*	Kate Winslet *The Reader*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Heath Ledger *The Dark Knight*	Penelope Cruz, *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*	Danny Boyle *Slumdog Millionaire*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2009	*The Hurt Locker*	Jeff Bridges *Crazy Heart*	Sandra Bullock *The Blind Side*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Christoph Waltz *Inglourious Basterds*	Mo'Nique *Precious*	Kathryn Bigelow *The Hurt Locker*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2010	*The King's Speech*	Colin Firth *The King's Speech*	Natalie Portman *Black Swan*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Christian Bale	Melissa Leo	Tom Hooper

	The Fighter	*The Fighter*	*The King's Speech*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2011	*The Artist*	Jean Dujardin *The Artist*	Meryl Streep *The Iron Lady*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Christopher Plummer, *Beginners*	Octavia Spencer *The Help*	Michel Hazanavicius *The Artist*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2012	*Argo*	Daniel Day-Lewis *Lincoln*	Jennifer Lawrence *Silver Linings Playbook*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Christoph Waltz *Django Unchained*	Anne Hathaway *Les Misérables*	Ang Lee *Life of Pi*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2013	*12 Years a Slave*	Matthew McConaughey *Dallas Buyers Club*	Cate Blanchett *Blue Jasmine*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Jared Leto *Dallas Buyers Club*	Lupita Nyong'o *12 Years a Slave*	Alfonso Cuarón *Gravity*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2014	*Birdman*	Eddie	Julianne Moore

		Redmayne *The Theory of Everything*	*Still Alice*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	J. K. Simmons *Whiplash*	Patricia Arquette *Boyhood*	Alejandro G. Iñárritu *Birdman*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2015	*Spotlight*	Leonardo DiCaprio *The Revenant*	Brie Larson *Room*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Mark Rylance *Bridge of Spies*	Alicia Vikander *The Danish Girl*	Alejandro G. Iñárritu *The Revenant*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2016	*Moonlight*	Casey Affleck *Manchester by the Sea*	Emma Stone *La La Land*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Mahershala Ali *Moonlight*	Viola Davis *Fences*	Damien Chazelle *La La Land*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2017	*The Shape of Water*	Gary Oldman *Darkest Hour*	Frances McDormand *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*

	Supporting actor[1]	Supporting actress[1]	Director
	Sam Rockwell *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*	Allison Janney *I, Tonya*	Guillermo del Toro *The Shape of Water*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2018	*Green Book*	Rami Malek *Bohemian Rhapsody*	Olivia Colman *The Favourite*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Mahershala Ali *Green Book*	Regina King *If Beale Street Could Talk*	Alfonso Cuarón *Roma*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2019	*Parasite*	Joaquin Phoenix *Joker*	Renée Zellweger *Judy*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Brad Pitt *Once Upon a Time… in Hollywood*	Laura Dern *Marriage Story*	Bong Joon-ho *Parasite*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2020	*Nomadland*	Anthony Hopkins *The Father*	Frances McDormand *Nomadland*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Daniel Kaluuya	Yuh-jung Youn	Chloé Zhao

	Judas and the Black Messiah	*Minari*	*Nomadland*
Year	**Picture**	**Actor**	**Actress**
2021	*CODA*	Will Smith *King Richard*	Jessica Chastain *The Eyes of Tammy Faye*
	Supporting actor[1]	**Supporting actress[1]**	**Director**
	Troy Kotsur *CODA*	Ariana DeBose *West Side Story*	Jane Campion *The Power of the Dog*

NA = Not applicable. (1) Award not given until 1936.

Other Academy Award Winners, 2021

Animated film: *Encanto*
Cinematography: *Dune*
Costume design: *Cruella*
Documentary feature: *Summer of Soul*
Film editing: *Dune*
International feature film: *Drive My Car*, Japan
Makeup and hairstyling: *The Eyes of Tammy Faye*
Original score: *Dune*, Hans Zimmer
Original song: "No Time to Die," *No Time to Die*, Billie Eilish and Finneas O'Connell
Production design: *Dune*
Short films: *The Windshield Wiper* (animated), *The Queen of Basketball* (documentary), *The Long Goodbye* (live action)
Sound: *Dune*
Visual effects: *Dune*

Writing (adapted screenplay): *CODA*, Siân Heder
Writing (original screenplay): *Belfast*, Kenneth Branagh

Other Film Awards, 2022

British Academy of Film and Television Awards (BAFTAs)

Awarded in 2022 to films released in the UK in 2021.

Best film: *The Power of the Dog*
Outstanding British film: *Belfast*
Director: Jane Campion, *The Power of the Dog*
Original screenplay: *Licorice Pizza*, Paul Thomas Anderson
Adapted screenplay: *CODA*, Siân Heder
Animated film: *Encanto*
Documentary: *Summer of Soul*
Film not in the English language: *Drive My Car*
Actor: Will Smith, *King Richard*
Actress: Joanna Scanlan, *After Love*
Supporting actor: Troy Kotsur, *CODA*
Supporting actress: Ariana DeBose, *West Side Story*

Directors Guild of America Awards

Feature film: Jane Campion, *The Power of the Dog*
First-time feature film: Maggie Gyllenhaal, *The Lost Daughter*
Documentary: Stanley Nelson, *Attica*

TV movie/limited series: Barry Jenkins, *The Underground Railroad*
TV series (drama): Mark Mylod, *Succession*, “All the Bells Say”
TV series (comedy): Lucia Aniello, *Hacks*, “There Is No Line”

Screen Actors Guild Awards

Motion picture cast: *CODA*
Female actor in a lead role: Jessica Chastain, *The Eyes of Tammy Faye*
Male actor in a lead role: Will Smith, *King Richard*
Female actor in a supporting role: Ariana DeBose, *West Side Story*
Male actor in a supporting role: Troy Kotsur, *CODA*
Drama series ensemble: *Succession*
Female actor in a drama series: Jung Ho-yeon, *Squid Game*
Male actor in a drama series: Lee Jung-jae, *Squid Game*
Comedy series ensemble: *Ted Lasso*
Female actor in a comedy series: Jean Smart, *Hacks*
Male actor in a comedy series: Jason Sudeikis, *Ted Lasso*
Female actor in a TV movie/limited series: Kate Winslet, *Mare of Easttown*
Male actor in a TV movie/limited series: Michael Keaton, *Dopesick*

Sundance Film Festival Awards

U.S. Grand Jury Prize: *Nanny* (drama); *The Exiles* (doc.)
World Cinema Grand Jury Prize: *Utama*, Bolivia/Uruguay/Fr. (drama); *All That Breathes*, India/UK (doc.)
U.S. Audience Award: *Cha Cha Real Smooth* (drama); *Navalny* (doc.)
World Cinema Audience Award: *Girl Picture*, Fin. (drama); *The Territory*, Braz./Den./U.S. (doc.)
NEXT Audience Award: *Framing Agnes*, Can./U.S.
Festival Favorite: *Navalny*
U.S. Directing: Jamie Dack, *Palm Trees and Power Lines* (drama); Reid Davenport, *I Didn't See You There* (doc.)
World Cinema Directing: Maryna Er Gorbach, *Klondike*, Ukr./Turk. (drama); Simon Lereng Wilmont, *A House Made of Splinters*, Den. (doc.)
Waldo Salt Screenwriting Award: K.D. Dávila, *Emergency*
Alfred P. Sloan Feature Prize: *After Yang*

Academy of Country Music Awards, 2022

Entertainer: Miranda Lambert
Male artist: Chris Stapleton
Female artist: Carly Pearce
Duo: Brothers Osborne
Group: Old Dominion

Album: *Dangerous: The Double Album*, Morgan Wallen
Single: “If I Didn’t Love You,” Jason Aldean and Carrie Underwood
Song: “Things a Man Oughta Know,” Lainey Wilson
Video: “Drunk (and I Don’t Wanna Go Home),” Elle King and Miranda Lambert
Music event: “Never Wanted to Be That Girl,” Carly Pearce and Ashley McBryde
New female artist: Lainey Wilson
New male artist: Parker McCollum

Selected Grammy Awards, 2021

Source: The Recording Academy

For albums released Sept. 1, 2020-Sept. 30, 2021, awarded in Apr. 2022.

Record of the year (single): “Leave the Door Open,” Silk Sonic
Album of the year: *We Are*, Jon Batiste
Song of the year: “Leave the Door Open,” Silk Sonic (Brandon Anderson, Christopher Brody Brown, Dernst Emile II, Bruno Mars, songwriters)
New artist: Olivia Rodrigo
Pop performance, solo: “drivers license,” Olivia Rodrigo
Pop performance, duo/group: “Kiss Me More,” Doja Cat feat. SZA
Pop album, traditional vocal: *Love for Sale*, Tony Bennett and Lady Gaga
Pop album, vocal: *Sour*, Olivia Rodrigo
Dance/electronic recording: “Alive,” Rüfüs Du Sol

Dance/electronic album: *Subconsciously*, Black Coffee
Contemporary instrumental album: *Tree Falls*, Taylor Eigsti
Rock performance: “Making a Fire,” Foo Fighters
Metal performance: “The Alien,” Dream Theater
Rock song: “Waiting on a War,” Foo Fighters (Dave Grohl, Taylor Hawkins, Rami Jaffee, Nate Mendel, Chris Shiflett, Pat Smear, songwriters)
Rock album: *Medicine at Midnight*, Foo Fighters
Alternative music album: *Daddy’s Home*, St. Vincent
R&B performance: “Leave The Door Open,” Silk Sonic, and “Pick Up Your Feelings,” Jazmine Sullivan
R&B performance, traditional: “Fight for You,” H.E.R.
R&B song: “Leave the Door Open,” Silk Sonic (Brandon Anderson, Christopher Brody Brown, Dernst Emile II, Bruno Mars, songwriters)
R&B album: *Heaux Tales*, Jazmine Sullivan
R&B album, progressive: *Table for Two*, Lucky Daye
Rap performance: “Family Ties,” Baby Keem feat. Kendrick Lamar
Rap performance, melodic: “Hurricane,” Kanye West feat. The Weeknd and Lil Baby
Rap song: “Jail,” Kanye West feat. Jay-Z (Dwayne Abernathy Jr., Shawn Carter, Raul Cubina, Michael Dean, Charles M. Njapa, Sean Solymar, Kanye West, Mark Williams, songwriters)

Rap album: *Call Me If You Get Lost*, Tyler, The Creator
Country performance, solo: “You Should Probably Leave,” Chris Stapleton
Country performance, duo/group: “Younger Me,” Brothers Osborne
Country song: “Cold,” Chris Stapleton (Dave Cobb, J.T. Cure, Derek Mixon, Chris Stapleton, songwriters)
Country album: *Starting Over*, Chris Stapleton
Jazz album, instrumental: *Skyline*, Ron Carter, Jack DeJohnette, Gonzalo Rubalcaba
Jazz album, vocal: *Songwrights Apothecary Lab*, Esperanza Spalding
American roots performance: “Cry,” Jon Batiste
American roots song: “Cry,” Jon Batiste (Jon Batiste, Steve McEwan, songwriters)
Americana album: *Native Sons*, Los Lobos
Bluegrass album: *My Bluegrass Heart*, Béla Fleck
Blues album, traditional: *I Be Trying*, Cedric Burnside
Contemporary Christian album: *Old Church Basement*, Elevation Worship and Maverick City Music
Folk album: *They’re Calling Me Home*, Rhiannon Giddens With Francesco Turrisi
Gospel album: *Believe for It*, CeCe Winans
Latin pop album: *Mendó*, Alex Cuba
Latin rock/alternative album: *Origen*, Juanes
Música Urbana album: *El Último Tour del Mundo*, Bad Bunny

New age album: *Divine Tides*, Stewart Copeland and Ricky Kej
Comedy album: *Sincerely Louis CK*, Louis C.K.
Spoken word album: *Carry On: Reflections for a New Generation From John Lewis*, Don Cheadle
Soundtrack album, compilation: T*he United States vs. Billie Holiday*, Andra Day
Soundtrack album, score: *The Queen's Gambit*, Carlos Rafael Rivera, and *Soul*, Jon Batiste, Trent Reznor, Atticus Ross
Song, visual media: "All Eyes on Me," *Inside*, Bo Burnham
Music video: "Freedom," Jon Batiste
Music film: *Summer of Soul*, Ahmir "Questlove" Thompson

Grammy Awards, 1958-2021

Record of the Year (single)	Year	Album of the Year
Domenico Modugno, "Nel Blu Dipinto Di Blu (Volare)"	**1958**	Henry Mancini, *The Music From Peter Gunn*
Bobby Darin, "Mack the Knife"	**1959**	Frank Sinatra, *Come Dance With Me*
Percy Faith, "Theme From a Summer Place"	**1960**	Bob Newhart, *Button Down Mind*
Henry Mancini, "Moon River"	**1961**	Judy Garland, *Judy at Carnegie Hall*
Tony Bennett, "I Left My Heart in San Francisco"	**1962**	Vaughn Meader, *The First Family*
Henry Mancini, "The	**1963**	Barbra Streisand, *The*

Days of Wine and Roses”		*Barbra Streisand Album*
Stan Getz and Astrud Gilberto, “The Girl From Ipanema”	**1964**	Stan Getz and João Gilberto, *Getz/Gilberto*
Herb Alpert, “A Taste of Honey”	**1965**	Frank Sinatra, *September of My Years*
Frank Sinatra, “Strangers in the Night”	**1966**	Frank Sinatra, *A Man and His Music*
5th Dimension, “Up, Up and Away”	**1967**	The Beatles, *Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*
Simon and Garfunkel, “Mrs. Robinson”	**1968**	Glen Campbell, *By the Time I Get to Phoenix*
5th Dimension, “Aquarius/Let the Sunshine In”	**1969**	Blood, Sweat & Tears, *Blood, Sweat & Tears*
Simon and Garfunkel, “Bridge Over Troubled Water”	**1970**	Simon and Garfunkel, *Bridge Over Troubled Water*
Carole King, “It’s Too Late”	**1971**	Carole King, *Tapestry*
Roberta Flack, “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face”	**1972**	George Harrison and Friends, *The Concert for Bangla Desh*
Roberta Flack, “Killing Me Softly With His Song”	**1973**	Stevie Wonder, *Innervisions*
Olivia Newton-John, “I Honestly Love You”	**1974**	Stevie Wonder, *Fulfillingness’ First Finale*
Captain & Tennille, “Love Will Keep Us Together”	**1975**	Paul Simon, *Still Crazy After All These Years*
George Benson, “This Masquerade”	**1976**	Stevie Wonder, *Songs in the Key of Life*
Eagles, “Hotel California”	**1977**	Fleetwood Mac, *Rumours*

Billy Joel, “Just the Way You Are”	**1978**	Bee Gees, *Saturday Night Fever*
The Doobie Brothers, “What a Fool Believes”	**1979**	Billy Joel, *52nd Street*
Christopher Cross, “Sailing”	**1980**	Christopher Cross, *Christopher Cross*
Kim Carnes, “Bette Davis Eyes”	**1981**	John Lennon and Yoko Ono, *Double Fantasy*
Toto, “Rosanna”	**1982**	Toto, *Toto IV*
Michael Jackson, “Beat It”	**1983**	Michael Jackson, *Thriller*
Tina Turner, “What’s Love Got to Do With It”	**1984**	Lionel Richie, *Can’t Slow Down*
USA for Africa, “We Are the World”	**1985**	Phil Collins, *No Jacket Required*
Steve Winwood, “Higher Love”	**1986**	Paul Simon, *Graceland*
Paul Simon, “Graceland”	**1987**	U2, *The Joshua Tree*
Bobby McFerrin, “Don’t Worry, Be Happy”	**1988**	George Michael, *Faith*
Bette Midler, “Wind Beneath My Wings”	**1989**	Bonnie Raitt, *Nick of Time*
Phil Collins, “Another Day in Paradise”	**1990**	Quincy Jones, *Back on the Block*
Natalie Cole, with Nat “King” Cole, “Unforgettable”	**1991**	Natalie Cole, with Nat “King” Cole, *Unforgettable*
Eric Clapton, “Tears in Heaven”	**1992**	Eric Clapton, *Unplugged*
Whitney Houston, “I Will Always Love You”	**1993**	Whitney Houston, *The Bodyguard*
Sheryl Crow, “All I Wanna Do”	**1994**	Tony Bennett, *MTV Unplugged*

Seal, “Kiss From a Rose”	**1995**	Alanis Morissette, *Jagged Little Pill*
Eric Clapton, “Change the World”	**1996**	Celine Dion, *Falling Into You*
Shawn Colvin, “Sunny Came Home”	**1997**	Bob Dylan, *Time Out of Mind*
Celine Dion, “My Heart Will Go On”	**1998**	Lauryn Hill, *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill*
Santana feat. Rob Thomas, “Smooth”	**1999**	Santana, *Supernatural*
U2, “Beautiful Day”	**2000**	Steely Dan, *Two Against Nature*
U2, “Walk On”	**2001**	Various artists, *O Brother, Where Art Thou?*
Norah Jones, “Don’t Know Why”	**2002**	Norah Jones, *Come Away With Me*
Coldplay, “Clocks”	**2003**	OutKast, *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*
Ray Charles and Norah Jones, “Here We Go Again”	**2004**	Ray Charles and various artists, *Genius Loves Company*
Green Day, “Boulevard of Broken Dreams”	**2005**	U2, *How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb*
Dixie Chicks, “Not Ready to Make Nice”	**2006**	Dixie Chicks, *Taking the Long Way*
Amy Winehouse, “Rehab”	**2007**	Herbie Hancock, *River: The Joni Letters*
Robert Plant and Alison Krauss, “Please Read the Letter”	**2008**	Robert Plant and Alison Krauss, *Raising Sand*
Kings of Leon, “Use	**2009**	Taylor Swift, *Fearless*

Somebody”		
Lady Antebellum, “Need You Now”	**2010**	Arcade Fire, *The Suburbs*
Adele, “Rolling in the Deep”	**2011**	Adele, *21*
Gotye, “Somebody That I Used to Know”	**2012**	Mumford & Sons, *Babel*
Daft Punk feat. Pharrell Williams and Nile Rodgers, “Get Lucky”	**2013**	Daft Punk, *Random Access Memories*
Sam Smith, “Stay With Me”	**2014**	Beck, *Morning Phase*
Mark Ronson feat. Bruno Mars, “Uptown Funk”	**2015**	Taylor Swift, *1989*
Adele, “Hello”	**2016**	Adele, *25*
Bruno Mars, “24K Magic”	**2017**	Bruno Mars, *24K Magic*
Childish Gambino, “This Is America”	**2018**	Kacey Musgraves, *Golden Hour*
Billie Eilish, “Bad Guy”	**2019**	Billie Eilish, *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*
Billie Eilish, “Everything I Wanted”	**2020**	Taylor Swift, *Folklore*
Silk Sonic, “Leave the Door Open”	**2021**	Jon Batiste, *We Are*

MTV Video Music Awards, 2022

Video of the year: “All Too Well (10-Minute Version) (Taylor’s Version),” Taylor Swift
Artist of the year: Bad Bunny
Group of the year: BTS
Album of the year: *Harry’s House*, Harry Styles

Song of the year: “Happier Than Ever,” Billie Eilish
Song of summer: “First Class,” Jack Harlow
Best new artist: Dove Cameron
Best collaboration: “Industry Baby,” Lil Nas X, Jack Harlow
Push performance: “Rock with You,” Seventeen
Video for good: “About Damn Time,” Lizzo
Best alternative: “I Wanna Be Your Slave,” Maneskin
Best hip-hop: “Do We Have a Problem?” Nicki Minaj feat. Lil Baby
Best K-pop: “Lalisa,” Lisa
Best Latin: “Envolver,” Anitta
Best longform video: “All Too Well (10-Minute Version) (Taylor’s Version),” Taylor Swift
Best metaverse performance: BLACKPINK the Virtual, PUBG Mobile
Best pop: “As It Was,” Harry Styles
Best rock: “Black Summer,” Red Hot Chili Peppers
Best R&B: “Out of Time,” The Weeknd
Art direction: “Industry Baby,” Lil Nas X, Jack Harlow
Choreography: “Woman,” Doja Cat
Cinematography: “As It Was,” Harry Styles
Direction: “All Too Well (10-Minute Version) (Taylor’s Version),” Taylor Swift
Editing: “Saoko,” Rosalía
Visual effects: “Industry Baby,” Lil Nas X, Jack Harlow

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SCIENCE

Science and Technology News

The following were some of the developments in science and technology in the previous year, as of Sept. 2022.

Material Marvels

A microphone works by converting sound (basically, pressure waves) into electric signals. Research published in the Mar. 24, 2022, issue of *Nature* introduced a fabric that could also effectively do this. The authors of the *Nature* study developed a fiber that includes a piezoelectric substance —which yields an electric signal when bent or mechanically deformed—along with components to enhance the vibratory response to sound. Combining the fiber with conventional yarns could produce washable and wearable fabrics capable of capturing sounds with many possible uses. For example, garments could be customized to monitor aspects of the wearer’s breathing or heartbeat or to determine the direction of a sudden sound. The new fibers can also be

made to produce sound, so they might someday find use in garments that can serve as hearing aids or communications devices.

Another *Nature* paper, in the Feb. 3 issue, reported on a new material that not only is as light as plastic and stronger than steel but also can be readily manufactured in large quantities. One-dimensional polymers—lengthy chains of repeating smaller molecular units called monomers—are very common. Examples include DNA and proteins, and one-dimensional polymers can be shaped into plastics. Linking monomers in two dimensions to form sheets was long believed unlikely at a reasonable cost, and efforts to achieve this feat met a variety of practical obstacles—until now.

Organ Transplants From Pigs

The demand for human donor organs for lifesaving transplants far exceeds the supply. One much-discussed theoretical solution is xenotransplantation—the use of organs across species. But organs of the right size and functionality must be obtained, they need to be free of disease, and the risk of rejection by the patient's

immune system has to be overcome. Also, ensuring the safety and reliability of xenotransplantation requires experimenting on humans, raising ethical concerns. Pigs have advantages as donors: they are abundant, with organs that are similar to humans' in shape and size, and because they are not as closely related as nonhuman primates, like monkeys, they may be less likely to carry microbes harmful to us. Perhaps most importantly, their genomes can now be readily edited to help reduce the risk of rejection.

In late 2021 and early 2022, three U.S. medical teams undertook transplant procedures on humans using pig organs. Two of the teams implanted genetically modified pig kidneys in brain-dead recipients. The kidneys functioned with no apparent immune-system rejection for the duration of the trials, a few days. The cases were described in papers in the Apr. 2022 issue of the *American Journal of Transplantation* and the May 19 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* (*NEJM*). The third team reported in the *NEJM* issue of July 7 on the transplantation of a

genetically modified pig heart in a 57-year-old man with heart failure; the man was nearing death and was not accepted as a candidate for a human heart. He died two months after the transplant procedure. Preliminary findings suggested that a virus later detected in the pig heart may have played a role in the patient's death.

Picturing the Universe

Several studies in a special issue of *Astrophysical Journal Letters* May 12, 2022, presented the first image of the supermassive black hole closest to Earth (27,000 light-years away): Sagittarius A*, which lies at the center of the Milky Way galaxy and has a mass 4 million times that of the sun. The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, a global network of radio telescopes, collated years of observational data to create the image, which shows the black hole as a faint silhouette surrounded by glowing, turbulent material.

In July 2022 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began releasing the initial color images from the James Webb Space Telescope, launched in

late 2021 as the successor to the celebrated Hubble Space Telescope. Webb's first pictures included the deepest and sharpest infrared image of the remote universe yet produced: a view of the galaxy cluster SMACS 0723 with some of the most distant galaxies ever detected as they appeared 4.6 billion years ago.

Meanwhile, new discoveries of planets beyond our solar system continued. NASA announced in Mar. 2022 that the latest finds had pushed the total number of known exoplanets past 5,000. NASA counts only discoveries that have been presented in peer-reviewed, scientific papers and have been confirmed by multiple detection methods or by analytical techniques. Among the candidate planets reported this year was one described in the Aug. 1 issue of *Astrophysical Journal Letters*. Located just 395 light-years away, it appears to be still in the process of formation and its estimated age of just 1.5 million years, if confirmed, would make it one of the youngest planets ever found.

Plants: Big, Bizarre

On the botany front, scientists revealed a new contender for the title of world's largest living organism. Their candidate, presented in a paper published in the June 8, 2022, issue of *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, is a type of seagrass occupying some 77 sq mi (200 sq km)of Western Australia's Shark Bay. Known as Poseidon's ribbon weed, or *Posidonia australis*, the Shark Bay plant is believed to be as old as 4,500 years. While searching for genetic differences in ribbon weed, researchers found that samples taken at great distances from one another came from a single plant, expanding at an estimated rate of 6-14 in. (15-35 cm) a year through cloning. This seagrass appears to be a hybrid of two species as well as a polyploid organism, meaning that its cells carry multiple complete sets of chromosomes. (Humans, whose cells generally possess two sets of chromosomes, are diploids.) The extra genes and cloning process may enhance the plant's hardiness and adaptability to new environments.

Genetics also played a key role in a paper published in the journal *Cell*'s Sept. 30,

2021, issue. The research shed new light on parasitism. Specifically, it explained how the mustard plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, when infected by bacteria known as phytoplasmas, gains longevity while growing into weird shapes. The plant, locked in adolescence, continues to provide a haven for the parasites to multiply while attracting the sap-sucking insects that spread the bacteria to new hosts. The *Cell* paper showed that some of the changes in the plant are produced by a certain protein, called SAP05, in the phytoplasma. SAP05 blocks plant proteins that govern the expression of genes involved in development.

Ancient Urban Sprawl in Amazonia

Experts once assumed some Native American peoples, in past millennia, built highly complex societies but not urban areas in the Amazon region of South America. A paper published in the June 9, 2022, issue of the journal *Nature* drew a quite different picture. It reported remains of an agricultural and low-density urban landscape on seasonally flooded savanna

terrain in what is now Bolivia. Archaeologists first learned of mounds in the area more than a century ago, but the tropical environment made investigation difficult. The new research utilized helicopter-borne lidar—which measures distances with laser pulses—to map the outlines of ground-level structures. Digital techniques were then used to “remove” the lush vegetative cover from the map. The researchers uncovered massive ruins featuring monumental structures, two large settlement sites (surrounded by defensive walls and a moat), and 24 smaller sites, along with interconnecting canals, reservoirs, and straight, raised causeways. All this was the work of the so-called Casarabe culture, which existed between the years 500 and 1400. The researchers believed it covered approximately 1,737 sq mi (4,500 sq km), with one of the large settlement sites controlling about 193 sq mi (500 sq km). The “apparent diversity in sociopolitical organization, water-control systems, and economic bases” represented a form of large-scale, pre-Columbian urban

sprawl previously unknown in South America's tropical lowlands.

New Step Toward Quantum Computing

Hopes for the development of quantum computers, capable of solving problems too complex for classical computers, seemed to come a step closer to realization with an achievement reported in the June 23, 2022, issue of *Nature*. A team of Australian scientists built—in silicon at the atomic scale—a simple version of a classical computer chip's transistor-based integrated circuitry. This first quantum integrated circuit was designed specifically to simulate polyacetylene, a compound consisting of a chain of repeating atoms, mimicking its structure and energy states. Scientists can use such simulations to better understand a molecule's behavior. Classical computers are capable of modeling only the simplest molecules. For example, a classical computer would need 1,086 transistors to simulate a penicillin molecule, which has 41 atoms. A quantum processor could do the job with 286 qubits (quantum bits, the quantum counterpart to the bits of a

classical computer). The Australian team previously created the first quantum transistor, in 2012. With the precision placement of atoms in their integrated circuit, they showed a trailblazing ability to engineer matter at the atomic scale.

Science Glossary

This glossary covers some concepts that come up frequently in the news, in biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

Biology

Amino acid: any of a group of organic molecules with a certain structure. About 20 are the building blocks of proteins.

Antibiotic: a substance produced by or derived from a bacterium, fungus, or other organism that battles infections and diseases caused by microorganisms, especially bacteria; it works by killing the microorganism or halting its growth.

Archaeon (plural, archaea): one of a group of single-celled microorganisms; archaea are prokaryotes, like bacteria, but they share some similarities with eukaryotes.

Autoimmunity: a condition in which an individual's immune system reacts against his or her own tissues; leads to diseases such as lupus, some forms of diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Bacterium (plural, bacteria): one of a large, varied class of microscopic and simple, single-celled organisms. Bacteria live almost everywhere; some forms cause disease, while others are useful in digestion and other natural processes.

Biodiversity (biological diversity): richness of variety of life-forms—including plants, animals, and other types—in a given environment.

Cell: the smallest unit of life capable of living independently, or with other cells; usually bounded by a membrane. May include a nucleus and other specialized parts.

Cholesterol: a fatty substance in animal tissues. It is produced by the liver in humans; is found in foods such as butter, eggs, and meat; and is an essential body constituent.

Chromosome: one of the rod-like structures in cell nuclei that carry genetic material (DNA).

Cloning: the process of copying a particular piece of DNA to allow it to be sequenced, studied, or used in some other way; can also refer to producing a genetic copy of an organism.

CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats): a segment of DNA in prokaryotes that helps defend against virus attacks; it contains short genetic sequences that, coupled with a special enzyme, permit recognition and cleavage of like sequences in invading viruses. Term is also applied to a technology based on this approach that provides relatively precise targeting of specific bits of genetic code for such purposes as genetic modification or diagnosis.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid): a usually double-stranded molecule that carries genetic information, which determines the form and functioning of all known living things.

Ecosystem: an interdependent community of living organisms and their climatic and geographical habitat.

Enzyme: a protein that promotes a particular chemical reaction in the body.

Estrogen: one of a group of hormones that promote development of female secondary sex characteristics and the growth and health of the female reproductive system; males also produce small amounts of estrogen.

Eukaryote: any of the group of single- or multi-celled organisms whose cells have distinct nuclei.

Evolution: the process of gradual change that can occur in a species as it adapts to its environment; natural selection is the process by which evolution occurs.

Gene: a portion of a DNA molecule that provides the blueprint for the assembly of a protein.

Gene pool: the collection and total diversity of genes in an interbreeding population.

Gene therapy: a treatment in which scientists try to implant functioning genes into a person's cells so the genes can produce proteins that the person lacks or that help the person fight disease.

Genetic sequencing: the process of finding the order of subunits in a gene or the order of all an organism's genes.

Genome: the complete set of an organism's genetic material.

Hormone: a substance secreted in one part of an organism that regulates the functioning of other tissues or organs.

Meiosis: the process of cell division that results in gametes (sperm or egg cells), all of which contain half the number of chromosomes as their precursor.

Metabolism: the sum total of the body's chemical processes providing energy for vital functions and enabling new material to be synthesized.

Mitosis: the process by which a cell divides its nucleus and other cell materials into two duplicate daughter cells with the same DNA.

Neuron or **nerve cell:** any of the cells in the nervous system that send electrical and chemical messages to other cells.

Nucleus (plural, nuclei): the center of an atom; or the portion of a eukaryotic cell that contains most of the cell's genetic material. (In most eukaryotic cells, some DNA is also found in the cell's "powerhouses"—tiny components called **mitochondria** that lie outside the nucleus and supply chemical energy.)

Organism: a living entity, capable of growth, metabolism, and usually reproduction.

Phenotype: the observable properties and characteristics of an organism arising at least in part from its genetic makeup.

Pheromone: a chemical secreted by an organism to influence the behavior of other members of its species.

Placebo effect: a phenomenon in which patients show improvements even though they have taken a medically inactive substance, called a placebo.

Prokaryote: a single-celled organism that does not have a distinct nucleus, such as a bacterium or archaeon.

Protein: a complex molecule made up of one or more chains of amino acids; essential to the structure and function of all cells.

RNA (ribonucleic acid): a complex molecule similar to the genetic material DNA but usually single-stranded; several forms of RNA translate the genetic code of DNA and use that code to assemble proteins for structural and biological functions in the body. RNA also serves as the genetic material of some viruses.

Species: a population of organisms that breed with each other in nature and produce fertile offspring; other definitions of species exist to accommodate the diversity of life on Earth.

Stem cell: a cell that can develop into other types of cells; for instance, stem cells in bone marrow can differentiate into different types of blood cells.

Steroid: a type of chemical substance with a certain molecular structure. Some steroids are hormones that can suppress immune response or influence stress reaction, blood pressure, or sexual development.

Testosterone: a steroid hormone that stimulates the development and maintenance of male sexual characteristics and the production of sperm; women also produce small amounts of testosterone.

Virus: a microscopic, often disease-causing, agent made of genetic material surrounded by a protein shell; can only reproduce inside a living cell. There also exist “subviral” infectious agents, such as **viroids** (which consist of a short, circular strand of RNA without a protein coat) and **prions** (consisting of protein material).

Chemistry

Acid: a class of compounds that contrasts with bases. Acids taste sour, turn litmus red/pink, and often produce hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. Acids donate protons (hydrogen atoms minus the electron) in chemical reactions.

Base: a substance that yields hydroxyl ions (OH-) when dissolved in water; any of a class of compounds whose aqueous solutions taste bitter, feel slippery, turn litmus blue, and react with acids to form salts; also known as **alkaline**.

Carbon fiber: an extremely strong, thin fiber made by pyrolyzing (decomposing by heat) synthetic fibers, such as rayon, until charred; used to make high-strength composites.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC): one of a group of industrial chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon and can damage Earth’s ozone layer.

Element: a substance that cannot be chemically decomposed into simpler substances; all the atoms of an element have the same number of protons.

Isotope: an atom of a chemical element with the same number of protons in its nucleus as other atoms of

that element, but with a different number of neutrons.

Molecule: the basic unit of a chemical compound, composed of two or more atoms bound together.

Noble gases or **inert gases:** a group of gases including helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon that are not reactive except in rare and limited instances.

Osmosis: the transfer of a fluid across a semipermeable membrane, usually from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration.

Polymer: a huge molecule containing hundreds or thousands of smaller molecules arranged in repeating units.

Salt: a neutral compound produced by the reaction of an acid and a base.

Geology

Anthropocene: a proposed epoch of geologic time marked by a significant influence of human activity on the environment. Suggested starting points include the mid-20th century (when extensive testing of nuclear and thermonuclear bombs began) and the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.

Fault, tectonic: a crack or break in Earth's crust, often due to the slippage of tectonic plates past or over one another; usually geologically unstable.

Igneous: a type of rock formed by solidification from a molten state, especially from molten magma.

Magma: hot liquid rock material under Earth's surface, from which igneous rock is formed by cooling.

Metamorphic: in geology, the name given to rocks or minerals that have recrystallized under the influence of heat and pressure since their original formation.

Pangaea: a single supercontinent that scientists believe began to break apart at least 200 mil years ago to form the current continents.

Plate tectonics: theory that Earth's lithosphere—the uppermost layer that includes the crust—is made up of many separate rigid plates of rock that float on top of hot semi-liquid rock.

Sedimentary: a type of rock formed by the buildup of material at the bottoms of bodies of water.

Physics

Absolute zero: the theoretical temperature at which all motion within a molecule stops, corresponding to –273.15°C (–459.67°F).

Antimatter: matter that consists of antiparticles, such as antiprotons, that have an opposite charge from normal particles; when matter meets antimatter, both are destroyed, and their combined mass is converted to energy. Antimatter is created in certain radioactive decay processes but appears to be present in only small amounts in the universe.

Atom: the basic unit of a chemical element.

Atomic mass: the total mass of an atom of a given element; atoms of the same element with different atomic masses (different numbers of neutrons but not protons) are called **isotopes**.

Atomic number: the number of protons in an atom of a given element of the periodic table; the

characteristic that sets atoms of different elements apart.

Axion: a hypothetical subatomic particle with low mass and energy that has been proposed to exist because of the properties of the strong nuclear force. Axions have been suggested as a candidate for dark matter and also as a possible explanation for the imbalance between matter and antimatter in the universe.

Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC): a “super-atom” comprising thousands of atoms super-cooled to within a few hundred millionths of a degree of absolute zero and thus condensed into the lowest energy state. Atoms bound in the BEC behave synchronously, giving the BEC wavelike properties.

Boson: one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model; bosons include the Higgs boson and force-carrying particles such as photons, gluons, and the W and Z particles.

Dark energy: a mysterious, undefined energy leading to a repulsive force pervading all of space-time; proposed by cosmologists as counteracting gravity and accelerating the expansion of the universe; predicted to make up 68.3% of the universe’s composition.

Dark matter: hypothetical, invisible matter that some scientists believe makes up 26.8% of the universe (dark matter and ordinary matter together make up 31.7% of the universe). Its existence was proposed to account for otherwise inexplicable gravitational forces observed in space.

Doppler effect: a change in the frequency of sound, light, or radio waves caused by the motion of the

source emitting the waves or the motion of the person or instrument perceiving the waves.

Electron: negatively charged particle that (along with its positively charged counterpart, the **positron**) is the least massive electrically charged fundamental particle; one of six **leptons**.

Energy: capacity to perform work. Energy can take various forms, such as potential energy, kinetic energy, and chemical energy.

Entropy: a measure of disorder in a system.

Fermion: any one of a number of matter particles including electrons, protons, neutrons, neutrinos, leptons, and quarks; one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model, the other being bosons.

Field: the existence of physical effects such as forces (gravitational, electric, etc.) is visualized and described mathematically by physicists in terms of fields, which show the strength and direction of a force at a given position.

Fission: a nuclear reaction that occurs when the nuclei of large, unstable atoms break apart, releasing large amounts of energy.

Fluorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by an almost immediate re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that stops almost immediately when the causative radiation stops.

Force: in classical physics, something that causes acceleration in a body; can be thought of as a push or pull.

Fusion: a nuclear reaction occurring when light atomic nuclei collide at high temperatures and combine to form one heavier atomic nucleus, releasing a large amount of energy along with, possibly, a subatomic particle in the process.

Gravity: an attractive force between any two objects or particles, proportional to the mass (or energy) of the objects; strength of the force decreases with greater distance; the only fundamental force still unaccounted for by the Standard Model.

Half-life: the time it takes for half of a given amount of a radioactive element to decay.

Hertz (Hz): a measure of frequency, or how many times a given event occurs per second; applied to sound waves, electrical current, and microchip clock speeds.

Higgs boson: a boson associated with a field accounting for the existence of mass in many particles.

Laser: light consisting of a cascade of photons all having the same wavelength; stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Light-emitting diode (LED): a semiconductor that emits light when an electrical current is passed through it. The color of the light depends on the material used in making the diode.

Neutrino: a tiny fundamental particle, classed as a fermion, with no electrical charge and very small mass. Neutrinos move very quickly through the universe; they come in three varieties, or flavors, called electron, muon, and tau.

Neutron: a neutral particle, made up of quarks, found in the nuclei of atoms (except the most common isotope of hydrogen).

Particle accelerator: a machine that accelerates charged particles to extremely high speeds around a circular track or along a straight line. Accelerators are used in scientific research, manufacturing, and medical diagnosis and therapy. Those used to study fundamental physics can be enormous—the Large Hadron Collider in Switzerland has a circumference of 16.8 mi (27 km).

Phosphorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by a delayed re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that continues for a time after the causative radiation stops.

Photon: the elementary unit, or quantum, of electromagnetic radiation, such as light. It has no mass or electrical charge and is one of the fundamental force-carrying particles described by the Standard Model.

Plasma: a high-energy state of matter different from solid, liquid, or gas in which atomic nuclei and the electrons orbiting them separate from each other.

Proton: a positively charged subatomic particle, made up of quarks, found in the nuclei of atoms.

Quantum: a natural unit of some physically measurable property, such as energy or electrical charge.

Quark: a fundamental matter particle classed as a fermion; there are six different varieties, or flavors, of quarks grouped in pairs: up and down, charm and

strange, top and bottom. Each flavor has a corresponding antiquark. Quarks combine to form such particles as neutrons and protons. Quark-antiquark combinations form the composite particles known as mesons.

Radiation: energy emitted as rays or particles. Radiation includes heat, light, ultraviolet rays, gamma rays, X-rays, cosmic rays, alpha particles, and beta particles.

Relativity, general theory of: a theory of space-time proposed by Albert Einstein in 1915; it links gravity to the curvature of space-time.

Relativity, special theory of: Albert Einstein's theory of space and time: all laws of physics are valid in all uniformly moving frames of reference, and the speed of light in a vacuum is always the same, so long as the source and the observer are moving uniformly (not accelerating).

Standard Model: prevailing theory of the interaction of subatomic particles. Particles are either fermions—such as electrons, neutrinos, and quarks—or bosons—such as Higgs bosons, gluons, W or Z bosons, and photons. The theory successfully explains three of the four elementary forces acting on particles (strong, weak, electromagnetic) but thus far has not incorporated gravity.

String theory: a theory that seeks to unify quantum mechanics and general relativity, positing that the basic constituents of matter can best be understood not as pointlike particles but as tiny oscillating "strings."

Subatomic particle: a particle smaller than an atom; three important types—proton, neutron, and electron—are found in most atoms.

Superconductivity: the property of certain materials, usually metals and chemically complex ceramics, to conduct electricity without resistance, generally at very cold temperatures.

Thermodynamics: the branch of physics studying the flow and transformation of heat and other forms of energy, often with a focus on temperature.

Ultraviolet radiation: a form of light, invisible to the human eye, that has a shorter wavelength and greater energy than visible light but a longer wavelength and less energy than X-rays.

Virtual particle: subatomic particles that rapidly pop into and out of existence and can exert real forces; usually occur in particle-antiparticle pairs and are rapidly annihilated.

Mohs Scale of Hardness

Hardness is the ability of a solid substance to resist abrasion or deformation on its surface. Soft minerals scratch more easily than hard ones. For example, a diamond will scratch graphite because graphite is softer. In 1812, German mineralogist Frederich Mohs (1773-1839) created the arbitrary scale shown below to measure relative hardness using 10 minerals that were readily available at that

time. The numbers in the Mohs scale are arranged in order of increasing hardness. An item's hardness is obtained by determining which mineral in the Mohs scale can scratch it.

Mohs scale

1	Talc
2	Gypsum
3	Calcite
4	Fluorite
5	Apatite
6	Orthoclase feldspar
7	Quartz
8	Topaz
9	Corundum
10	Diamond

Selected items and their relative hardness

2.5	Fingernail
2.5-3	Gold, silver
3	Copper penny
4-4.5	Platinum
4-5	Iron
5.5	Steel knife blade
6-7	Glass
6.5	Iron pyrite
7+	Hardened steel file

Chemical Elements, Atomic Numbers, Year Discovered

Source: International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

See Periodic Table of the Elements on the following page for atomic weights.

Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Year discov.
Actinium	Ac	89	1899
Aluminum	Al	13	1825
Americium	Am	95	1944
Antimony	Sb	51	1450
Argon	Ar	18	1894
Arsenic	As	33	13th cent.
Astatine	At	85	1940
Barium	Ba	56	1808
Berkelium	Bk	97	1949
Beryllium	Be	4	1798
Bismuth	Bi	83	15th cent.
Bohrium	Bh	107	1981
Boron	B	5	1808
Bromine	Br	35	1826
Cadmium	Cd	48	1817
Calcium	Ca	20	1808
Californium	Cf	98	1950
Carbon	C	6	BCE
Cerium	Ce	58	1803
Cesium	Cs	55	1860
Chlorine	Cl	17	1774
Chromium	Cr	24	1797

Cobalt	Co	27	1735
Copernicium	Cn	112	1996
Copper	Cu	29	BCE
Curium	Cm	96	1944
Darmstadtium	Ds	110	1995
Dubnium (Hahnium)[1]	Db (Ha)	105	1970
Dysprosium	Dy	66	1886
Einsteinium	Es	99	1952
Erbium	Er	68	1843
Europium	Eu	63	1901
Fermium	Fm	100	1953
Flerovium	Fl	114	1999
Fluorine	F	9	1771
Francium	Fr	87	1939
Gadolinium	Gd	64	1886
Gallium	Ga	31	1875
Germanium	Ge	32	1886
Gold	Au	79	BCE
Hafnium	Hf	72	1923
Hassium	Hs	108	1984
Helium	He	2	1868
Holmium	Ho	67	1878
Hydrogen	H	1	1766
Indium	In	49	1863
Iodine	I	53	1811
Iridium	Ir	77	1804
Iron	Fe	26	BCE
Krypton	Kr	36	1898
Lanthanum	La	57	1839
Lawrencium	Lr	103	1961

Lead	Pb	82	BCE
Lithium	Li	3	1817
Livermorium	Lv	116	2000
Lutetium	Lu	71	1907
Magnesium	Mg	12	1829
Manganese	Mn	25	1774
Meitnerium	Mt	109	1982
Mendelevium	Md	101	1955
Mercury	Hg	80	BCE
Molybdenum	Mo	42	1782
Moscovium	Mc	115	2004
Neodymium	Nd	60	1885
Neon	Ne	10	1898
Neptunium	Np	93	1940
Nickel	Ni	28	1751
Nihonium	Nh	113	2004
Niobium[2]	Nb	41	1801
Nitrogen	N	7	1772
Nobelium	No	102	1958
Oganesson	Og	118	2006
Osmium	Os	76	1804
Oxygen	O	8	1774
Palladium	Pd	46	1803
Phosphorus	P	15	1669
Platinum	Pt	78	1735
Plutonium	Pu	94	1941
Polonium	Po	84	1898
Potassium	K	19	1807
Praseodymium	Pr	59	1885
Promethium	Pm	61	1945
Protactinium	Pa	91	1917

Radium	Ra	88	1898
Radon	Rn	86	1900
Rhenium	Re	75	1925
Rhodium	Rh	45	1803
Roentgenium	Rg	111	1995
Rubidium	Rb	37	1861
Ruthenium	Ru	44	1845
Rutherfordium	Rf	104	1969
Samarium	Sm	62	1879
Scandium	Sc	21	1879
Seaborgium	Sg	106	1974
Selenium	Se	34	1817
Silicon	Si	14	1823
Silver	Ag	47	BCE
Sodium	Na	11	1807
Strontium	Sr	38	1790
Sulfur	S	16	BCE
Tantalum	Ta	73	1802
Technetium	Tc	43	1937
Tellurium	Te	52	1782
Tennessine	Ts	117	2010
Terbium	Tb	65	1843
Thallium	Tl	81	1861
Thorium	Th	90	1828
Thulium	Tm	69	1879
Tin	Sn	50	BCE
Titanium	Ti	22	1791
Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	74	1783
Uranium	U	92	1789
Vanadium	V	23	1830
Xenon	Xe	54	1898

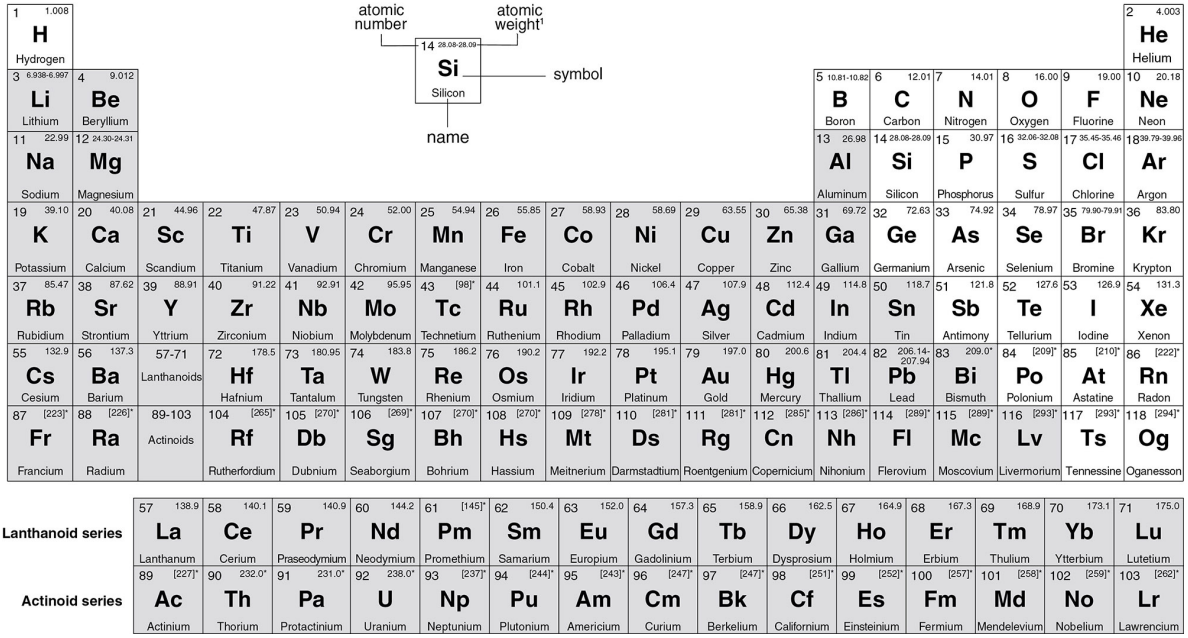
Ytterbium	Yb	70	1878
Yttrium	Y	39	1794
Zinc	Zn	30	BCE
Zirconium	Zr	40	1789

(1) The name Dubnium (Db) was approved by IUPAC for element 105, but the name Hahnium (Ha) was used in most of the scientific literature before 1998 and is still sometimes used in the U.S. (2) Formerly Columbium.

Periodic Table of the Elements

Source: Los Alamos National Laboratory Chemistry Division; International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

Shaded elements are commonly regarded as metals.



Note: Atomic weight shown is a weighted average of the atomic masses of normally found isotopes. * = Element has no stable nuclides. A value enclosed in brackets, e.g. [209],

indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope of the element. However, four such elements (Bi, Th, Pa, and U) do have a characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition, and for these an atomic weight is tabulated. (1) For elements having two or more stable isotopes with a notable variation in atomic-weight values, a range is shown.

Basic Laws of Physics

Newton's Laws of Motion

1. An object in motion moves at a constant velocity in a straight line unless acted upon by a force. Likewise, an object at rest will stay at rest. These two properties are known as inertia.

2. The acceleration of an object is proportional to the force acting on it and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. Force (F) equals mass (m) times acceleration (a):

$$F = ma$$

3. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. For example, if a force of one ton pushes down on an object, the object pushes up with an equal force. As per the second law, the amount of movement (acceleration) produced in the object will depend on the object's mass.

Law of Gravity

In common usage, gravity refers to the gravitational force between planets and objects on or near them. But in scientific parlance, gravitation is one of four basic forces controlling the interactions of matter. (The others are the strong and weak forces, which act on the subatomic level, and the electromagnetic force.) The gravitational force (F) between objects is proportional to the product of their masses (m_1 and m_2) and inversely proportional to the square of the distance (d) between them. G represents the gravitational constant in Newton's law of gravity, a fixed ratio of approximately 6.67408×10^{-11} newton m^2/kg^2.

The basic law of gravity is:

$$F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

Near Earth's surface, Earth's gravitational force pulls objects downward at a constant acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2 (g). This allows calculation of the vertical velocity (v) of an object with an initial vertical velocity of v_0 in free fall at a given point in time (t) and calculation of the distance (d) of an object from Earth at any

given time with a given initial velocity (v_0) and a known initial height (a) via the following equations (here, the effects of air resistance are ignored, and downward velocities and directions are negative):

$$v = v_0 - gt$$
$$d = -\tfrac{1}{2}g(t^2) + v_0 t + a$$

Assuming that height is measured in feet and speeds in feet per second, the maximum height (H) reached by an object with a positive (upward) initial velocity is expressed as:

$$H = a + \frac{v_0^2}{64}$$

For motion not near Earth's surface, more complicated equations are required. Also, if the object's upward velocity is very great, the object may escape Earth's gravity. Even near Earth's surface, there are slight complications. Gravity is lessened by the centrifugal force of the Earth's rotation. At the poles, where centrifugal force is absent, acceleration due to gravity is greater.

Gravity is weaker on a mountaintop than at sea level because the mountaintop is

farther from Earth’s center.

Conservation Laws

In physics, laws of conservation state that in a closed system, where neither mass nor energy is added or subtracted, certain measurable quantities remain constant.

Conservation of Mass: Mass is neither created nor destroyed within a closed system except when converted from or to energy.

Conservation of Momentum: All moving objects have momentum, and in a closed system, total momentum is always conserved. Linear momentum is the product of the mass of an object and its velocity. In the following equation, M and V represent the initial total mass and velocity of objects within a closed system. After a collision between those objects, the mass and velocity of individual objects may change (for example, one object breaks into smaller pieces, each traveling at a different velocity), but the product of the total mass and velocity in the system after the collision (mv) will remain the same.

$$MV = mv$$

Any object moving in a circle has another kind of momentum—angular momentum. This is because circular motion requires acceleration toward the center of the circle. The amount of acceleration depends on the speed of the object and the square of the radius of the circle. (Angular momentum is the product of this speed, the mass of the object, and the square of the radius.)

Conservation of Energy: The total amount of energy in a closed system will not change except when converted from or to mass.

Conservation of Mass-Energy: Although mass and energy can be converted into one another, the total amount of mass and energy together must be conserved. This is reflected in Einstein's famous equation, where m is mass, E is energy, and c is the speed of light in a vacuum (which is constant):

$$E = mc^2$$

Relativistic mass can describe how mass increases with velocity. The following equation—where m is the mass of a moving object, m_0 is the object's mass when not moving, v is the object's velocity in relation

to a stationary observer, and c is the speed of light—shows the relationship:

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

The theory that no object can travel faster than the speed of light is based in this equation. As an object approaches c, so much energy is converted to mass that it no longer accelerates.

Laws of Thermodynamics

1. Heat is a form of energy. Within a closed system energy must be conserved except in nuclear reactions or other extreme conditions. It is neither created nor destroyed.

2. Within a self-sustaining system, heat can never go from an area of low temperature to an area of high temperature, for that would require added energy. Without added energy, disorder, or entropy, can only increase.

3. Absolute zero cannot be attained by any procedure in a finite number of steps. Although it can be approached asymptotically, it can never be reached.

Laws of Current Electricity

Electric current generally represents the flow of electrons through a conductor. The rate at which electrons flow can be measured in amperes, defined as the number of electrons (measured in a unit called the coulomb, equal to about 6.24 quintillion or 6.24×10^{18} electrons) moving past a particular point every second. One ampere is equal to 1 coulomb of charge passing each second. Like water, electrons tend to move from areas of high pressure to low pressure. The difference between these two pressures, known as potential difference, is measured in volts.

Certain substances, such as copper and carbon, allow electric currents to pass more readily than others—that is, they have greater conductivity. Resistance to conductivity is measured in ohms.

Ohm's Law: Electric current is directly proportional to the potential difference and inversely proportional to the total resistance of the circuit. I is electric current (measured in amperes), V is the potential difference (measured in volts), and R is resistance (measured in ohms):

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

Law of Electric Power: Electric power (P), measured in watts, represents the rate at which electricity is converted into some other form of energy (such as light, in the case of a lightbulb). For a direct-current circuit, P is the product of current and potential difference:

$$P = IV$$

Two Basic Laws of Quantum Physics

1. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle: Certain pairs of observable quantities like energy and time or position and momentum cannot be measured with complete accuracy simultaneously. Also known as the indeterminacy principle.

2. Pauli's exclusion principle: Two electrons in an atom cannot simultaneously occupy the same quantum or energy state. This has since been shown to be true also for other types of the subatomic particles known as fermions.

Breaking the Sound Barrier; Speed of Sound

The prefix **Mach** is used to describe supersonic speed. It was named for Ernst Mach (1838-1916), a Czech-born Austrian physicist. Mach may be defined as the ratio of the velocity of an object to the velocity of sound in a particular medium. A plane moving at the speed of sound moves at Mach 1. At twice the speed of sound, it moves at Mach 2.

When a plane passes the sound barrier—that is, flies faster than the speed at which sound travels—people in the area, though not the people on the plane, hear what seem to be thunderclaps. These sounds are sometimes called sonic booms.

Sound is produced by vibrations of an object. It is transmitted by the alternating increase and decrease in pressure that radiates outward from a source through a material medium of molecules, like waves spreading out on a pond after a rock has been tossed in.

The **frequency of sound** is determined by the number of times the vibrating waves undulate per second. It is measured in cycles per second. The slower the cycle of waves, the lower the frequency. As the

frequency increases, the sound becomes higher in pitch. The human ear is sensitive to frequencies between 20 and 20,000 vibrations per second, although this range varies among individuals and decreases with age.

Intensity, or loudness, is the strength of the pressure of these radiating waves and is measured in decibels (dB).

The **speed of sound** varies depending on temperature and the medium through which it travels. It moves faster in water than in air, for example. At sea level and a temperature of 59°F (15°C), the speed of sound is approximately 761 mph, or 1,100 ft per sec.

Light and Colors of the Spectrum

Light, a form of electromagnetic radiation similar to radiant heat, radio waves, and X-rays, is emitted from a source in straight lines and spreads in area as it travels. For emission from a point source, light per unit area diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance.

The English mathematician and physicist Isaac Newton (1642-1727) described light

as an **emission of particles**; the Dutch astronomer, mathematician, and physicist Christiaan Huygens (1629-95) and others developed the theory that light travels in a **wave motion**. It is now believed that these two theories are essentially complementary. The development of quantum theory has led to results where light acts like a series of particles in some experiments and like a wave in others.

The first relatively accurate measurement of the **speed of light** was made by French physicist Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau (1819-96). Today the speed of light is known precisely as 299,792.458 km per sec (or 186,282.397 mi/sec) in a vacuum. In water the speed of light is about 25% less, and in glass, 33% less.

Color sensations are produced through the excitation of the retina of the eye by light vibrating at different frequencies. The different colors of the visible spectrum may be seen by viewing light refracted by passage through a prism, which separates light into its component wavelengths.

Customarily, the basic colors are taken to be the six monochromatic (single) colors

that occupy relatively large areas of the spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. So-called primary colors can be combined to produce the sensation of other colors. However, scientists disagree about how many and what primary colors to recognize. The color sensation of **black** is due to complete lack of stimulation of the retina, that of **white** to complete stimulation.

Infrared and **ultraviolet rays**, which are below the red (long) end and above the violet (short) end of the visible spectrum, respectively, are invisible to the naked human eye. Heat is the principal effect of infrared rays, and chemical action that of ultraviolet rays. Some animals can see infrared or ultraviolet light.

Life Cycles of Selected Animals

Information reviewed by Ronald M. Nowak, author of *Walker's Mammals of the World* (6th ed., Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). Average longevity figures supplied by Ronald T. Reuther. These apply to animals in captivity; the potential life span of animals is rarely attained in nature.

Figures on gestation and incubation are averages based on estimates.

Animal	Gestation (days)	Average longevity (yrs.)	Maximum longevity (yrs.-mos.)
Ass	365	12	47
Baboon	187	20	45
Bear (black)	219	18	36-10
Bear (grizzly)	225	25	50
Bear (polar)	240	20	45
Beaver	105	5	50
Bison	285	15	40
Camel	406	12	50
Cat (domestic)	63	12	38
Chimpanzee	230	20	60
Chipmunk	31	6	10
Cow	284	15	30
Deer (white-tailed)	201	8	20
Dog (domestic)	61	12	21
Elephant (African)	660	35	70
Elephant (Asian)	645	40	77
Elk	250	15	26-8
Fox (red)	52	7	14
Giraffe	457	10	36-2
Goat (domestic)	151	8	18
Gorilla	258	20	54
Guinea pig	68	4	8
Hippopotamus	238	41	61
Horse	330	20	50
Kangaroo (gray)	36	7	24

Leopard	98	12	23
Lion	100	15	30
Monkey (rhesus)	166	15	37
Moose	240	12	27
Mouse (domestic white)	19	3	6
Mouse (meadow)	21	3	4
Opossum (American)	13	1	5
Pig (domestic)	112	10	27
Puma	90	12	20
Rabbit (domestic)	31	5	18-10
Rhinoceros (black)	450	15	45-10
Rhinoceros (white)	480	20	50
Sea lion (California)	350	12	34
Sheep (domestic)	154	12	23
Squirrel (gray)	44	10	23-6
Tiger	105	16	26-3
Wolf (maned)	63	5	15-8
Zebra (Grant’s)	365	15	50

Animal	**Incubation time (days)**
Chicken	21
Duck	30
Goose	30
Pigeon	18
Turkey	26

Geologic Time Scale

Our understanding of Earth’s ancient history is largely a result of geoscientists’

study of climate, rock strata, ice samples, mineral deposits, and fossils from around the world; clues to the planet's origin have also been found through the study of extraterrestrial bodies. Geologists divide Earth's history into the following units (MYA = million years ago):

PRECAMBRIAN TIME (4,600-541 MYA)

HADEAN EON (4,600-4,000 MYA) Earth initially has no continents, oceans, or life; surface conditions are defined by intense volcanic activity and widespread meteorite impact. Oldest known minerals and rocks, many of meteoric origin, date to this eon, which may also have seen the first appearance of life.

ARCHEAN EON (4,000-2,500 MYA) Earth's surface cools and water vapor in atmosphere condenses to form early oceans, which define small protocontinents; there is substantial evidence for the existence of single-celled organisms, bacteria and archaea, in these oceans.

PROTEROZOIC EON (2,500-541 MYA) Protocontinents merge into larger landmasses as Earth's crust continues to shift. Atmospheric oxygen levels increase, and first known multicellular life appears. Later, soft-bodied marine animals emerge.

PHANEROZOIC EON (541 MYA-present)

Paleozoic Era (541-252 MYA)

Cambrian Period (541-485 MYA). The supercontinent known as Gondwana, or Gondwanaland, dominates

the Southern Hemisphere. Seas experience an explosion of invertebrate animal life, including thousands of species of trilobites; the first known vertebrates appear. There is no life on land.

Ordovician Period (485-444 MYA). Gondwanaland extends from South Pole to tropic regions; Northern Hemisphere is mostly open ocean. Average global temperatures are warmer than in the current era. First primitive land plants, early ancestors of starfish and mollusks, and first armored, jawless fishes appear. The period ends in mass extinction of a majority of species, possibly a result of a global drop in sea level due to glaciation.

Silurian Period (444-419 MYA). South Pole remains covered by supercontinent, but precursors of present-day N America, Europe, and Asia coalesce around the equator and middle latitudes. Appearance of first known vascular land plants, first freshwater fish, first jawed fish, first coral reefs, and first air-breathing animals (certain eurypterids, also called sea scorpions, largest known arthropods).

Devonian Period (419-359 MYA). Collisions between Gondwanaland and ancestral landmasses of N America and Eurasia produce mountains visible today as northern Appalachians. Newly-formed ozone layer offers protection from sun’s rays, allowing first air-breathing spiders and mites to appear on dry land. Fish with fins and scales and first amphibians emerge. Late Devonian mass extinction.

Carboniferous Period (359-299 MYA). Precursors of modern N America and Northern Europe lie in

tropical latitudes N of the equator; warm and humid conditions there facilitate spread of lush forests and peat swamps that later form most of the world's coal and limestone. Later period sees emergence of first true conifers, Lepidodendrales ("scale trees") as tall as 100 ft, and first true reptiles.

Permian Period (299-252 MYA). All major landmasses collide to form the supercontinent Pangaea, surrounded by the world ocean Panthalassa. Gradual warming through much of the Permian allows for initial flourishing of species, including dinosaur precursors (up to 10 ft long) and marine species in shallow inland seas. The period ended with the largest of Earth's five mass extinctions. As much as 95% of all marine species and most land species went extinct in the event, which was likely caused by increased greenhouse gases in atmosphere.

Mesozoic Era (252-66 MYA)

Triassic Period (252-201 MYA). Pangaea separates into supercontinents of Laurasia and Gondwana; subtropical conditions extend as far N as present-day Wyoming and New England. Emergence of icthyosaurs and plesiosaurs (large marine reptiles), several species of dinosaurs (up to 15 ft long), first true mammals, and first insects to undergo metamorphosis from larva to pupa to adult. Triassic-Jurassic mass extinction.

Jurassic Period (201-145 MYA). N American continent drifts westward, opening Gulf of Mexico; rift forms between S America and Africa. Warm, moist climate contributes to flourishing of coral reefs and temperate and subtropical forests. Appearance of

first angiosperms (flowering plants), pterosaurs (winged reptiles), the earliest known birds (offshoots of a dinosaur group), and huge dinosaurs such as the carnivorous *Allosaurus* and herbivorous *Apatosaurus*.

Cretaceous Period (145-66 MYA). African continental plate drifts N, creating roots of European Alps; gap between S America and Africa broadens; western movement of N America drives formation of Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, turning the western interior of continent into a vast swamp. Later, sea levels rise and cover about one-third of Earth's present land area. The global climate is warm and mild. The period ends in a mass extinction of plant and animal species (including dinosaurs). Likely causes include an asteroid impact and increased volcanic activity.

Cenozoic Era (66 MYA-present)

Paleogene Period (66-23 MYA)

- Paleocene Epoch (66-56 MYA). Australia begins to separate from Antarctica; N America and Greenland begin to spread apart. Mammalian life predominates, including early marsupials, insectivores, creodonts (carnivorous relatives of cats and dogs), and primitive hoofed mammals.
- Eocene Epoch (56-33.9 MYA). Australia drifts farther from Antarctica; the Indian subcontinent becomes welded to Asia,

and tectonic forces drive the upheaval of the Alpine-Himalayan system. Climate in N America and Europe is subtropical and moist, with temperate forests as far N as Greenland and Siberia. Ancestors of modern horses, elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, bats, primates, and squirrel-like rodents emerge; earliest known marine mammals appear in later Eocene.

- Oligocene Epoch (33.9-23 MYA). San Andreas fault develops between N American and Pacific plates. Mammalian species continue to diversify, producing modern horse and multiple rodent, camel, and rhinoceros-like species, as well as first known species of great ape. Long-term cooling trend begins that would later cause Pleistocene ice ages.

Neogene Period (23-2.6 MYA)

- Miocene Epoch (23-5.3 MYA). Crustal plate collisions continue to drive uplift of Alps, Himalayas, and Cordilleran Ranges in Americas; eroded sediment is deposited in shallow marine basins, forming reservoirs for oil fields of California, Romania, and Caspian Sea. Ocean currents prevent Antarctica from receiving warmer waters,

fostering growth of Antarctic ice sheet. Northern forests become grassy prairies. Large apes related to the orangutan live in Asia and southern Europe. Oldest hominin fossils from Africa date to this epoch.

- Pliocene Epoch (5.3-2.6 MYA). Alps continue to rise in Europe, and subduction of the Pacific tectonic plate elevates the Sierra Nevada and volcanic Cascade Range. Climate becomes cooler and drier, driving formation of permanent Arctic ice cap. Rapid primate evolution produces *Australopithecus,* an early direct ancestor of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*).

Quarternary Period (2.6 MYA-present)

- Pleistocene Epoch (2.6 MYA-11,700 years ago). Glacier ice covers as much as 25% or more of Earth’s land surface, carving numerous present-day features including the Great Lakes; increased rainfall in lower latitudes allows plant and animal life to flourish in northern and eastern Africa. Late Pleistocene brings worldwide extinction of many large mammals, including the mastodon, saber-toothed

tiger, and ground sloth. Evidence of Neanderthals, Denisovans, and the small archaic humans *Homo floresiensis* and *Homo luzonensis* dates from the latter part of the Pleistocene.

- Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago-present). Melting ice caused sea levels to rise 100 ft or more in early Holocene, covering large areas of land and extending continental shelf of N America. Humans proliferate, and civilization begins.

Biological Classification

In biology, classification is the identification, naming, and grouping of organisms into a formal system. The two fields that are most directly concerned with classification are taxonomy and systematics. Although they overlap, taxonomy is more concerned with nomenclature (naming) and with constructing hierarchical systems, and systematics with uncovering evolutionary relationships. Two kingdoms of living forms, Plantae and Animalia, have been recognized since Aristotle established the first taxonomy in the 4th century BCE. Plants and animals are examples of eukaryotes; their

cells have nuclei bound by membranes. Two other kingdoms of eukaryotes that have been identified are Protista (mostly one-celled organisms) and Fungi. Single-celled bacteria and archaea lack such nuclei. They are referred to as prokaryotes (or procaryotes) and are commonly placed in separate kingdoms. The seven basic categories of classification (from most general to most specific) are kingdom, phylum (or division), class, order, family, genus, and species. (In addition, many scientists group all eukaryotes in a single "domain," and treat bacteria and archaea as two other domains.) Below are two examples of classification:

ZOOLOGICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates

Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Hominidae	*Homo*	*Homo sapiens*	Human

BOTANICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Division*	Class	Order
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliales

Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia*	*M. virginiana*	Sweet bay

*In botany, the division is generally used in place of the phylum.

Selected Endangered or Threatened Animal Species

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Common name	Scientific name	Range of concern
Albatross, Amsterdam	Diomedia amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean
Antelope, giant sable	Hippotragus niger variani	Angola
Armadillo, giant	Priodontes maximus	Venezuela and Guyana to Argentina
Bandicoot, desert	Perameles eremiana	Australia
Bat, gray	Myotis grisescens	Central, southeastern U.S.
Bear, grizzly	Ursus arctos horribilis	US (mountain-prairie region)
Bobcat, Mexican	Lynx rufus escuinapae	Mexico
Bumble bee, rusty patched	Bombus affinis	Canada; Eastern, midwestern U.S.
Camel, Bactrian	Camelus bactrianus	Mongolia, China
Caribou, woodland	Rangifer tarandus caribou	Canada, U.S. (ID, WA)
Cheetah	Acinonyx jubatus	Africa to India
Chimpanzee, pygmy	Pan paniscus	Dem. Rep. of the Congo

Condor, California	Gymnogyps californianus	U.S. (AZ, CA, NV, UT), Mexico (Baja California)
Crane, whooping	Grus americana	Canada, central U.S.
Crocodile, American	Crocodylus acutus	US (FL); Caribbean; Central, S America
Dolphin, Chinese river	Lipotes vexillifer	China
Duck, Hawaiian	Anas wyvilliana	U.S. (HI)
Elephant, Asian	Elephas maximus	South-central and southeastern Asia
Fox, northern swift	Vulpes velox hebes	Canada
Frog, mountain yellow-legged	Rana muscosa	U.S. (CA)
Gorilla	Gorilla gorilla	Central and western Africa
Hyena, brown	Parahyaena brunnea	Southern Africa
Impala, black-faced	Aepyceros melampus petersi	Angola, Namibia
Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester	Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis	Australia (Tasmania)
Leopard	Panthera pardus	Central and Southern Africa, Asia
Monkey, spider	Ateles geoffroyi frontatus	Central America
Ocelot	Leopardus pardalis	U.S. (AZ, TX), Mexico; Central, S America
Orangutan	Pongo pygmaeus	Indonesia
Ostrich, West African	Struthio camelus spatzi	Western Sahara
Otter, marine	Lontra felina	Peru south to Straits of Magellan

Panda, giant	Ailuropoda melanoleuca	China
Panther, Florida	Puma concolor coryi	U.S. (FL)
Parrot, imperial	Amazona imperialis	Dominica
Penguin, Galapagos	Spheniscus mendiculus	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Rhinoceros, black	Diceros bicornis	Sub-Saharan Africa
Salamander, Chinese giant	Andrias davidianus	China
Salmon, sockeye	Oncorhynchus nerka	U.S. (OR, WA)
Sea lion, Steller (Western pop.)	Eumetopias jubatus	U.S. (AK), Russia
Squirrel, Carolina northern flying	Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus	U.S. (NC, TN, VA)
Tiger	Panthera tigris	Asia
Tortoise, Galapagos	Geochelone nigra	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Whale, gray (Western North Pacific pop.)	Eschrichtius robustus	NW Pacific Ocean
Wolf, red	Canis rufus	U.S. (FL)
Woodpecker, ivory-billed	Campephilus principalis	U.S. (AR)
Yak, wild	Bos mutus	China (Tibet), India
Zebra, mountain	Equus zebra zebra	South Africa

Status of Endangered and Threatened Species, 2022

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; as of July 2022

Endangered	Threatened

Group	Endangered		Threatened		Total species[1]	U.S. species with recovery plans
	U.S.	Foreign	U.S.	Foreign		
Mammals	66	261	30	23	380	63
Birds	76	217	23	21	337	91
Fishes	94	27	77	9	207	107
Reptiles	16	71	29	24	140	40
Clams	77	2	16	0	95	73
Insects	75	4	15	0	94	64
Snails	38	1	13	1	53	37
Amphibians	23	8	16	1	48	27
Crustaceans	25	0	5	0	30	21
Corals	0	3	7	15	25	0
Arachnids	12	5	0	0	17	12
Annelid worms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flatworms and roundworms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millipedes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sponges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal subtotals	**502**	**599**	**231**	**94**	**1,426**	**535**
Plant subtotals	**769**	**1**	**172**	**2**	**944**	**807**
Grand totals	**1,271**	**600**	**403**	**96**	**2,370**	**1,342**

	Endangered		Threatened			
Group	**U.S.**	**Foreign**	**U.S.**	**Foreign**	**Total species[1]**	**U.S. species with recovery plans**

(1) 22 animal species are counted more than once in this table, primarily because these animals have distinct population segments, each with its own individual listing status. The U.S. species tallied more than once as endangered or threatened are Atlantic sturgeon, bearded seal, California tiger salamander, Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, gray wolf, mountain yellow-legged frog, piping plover, roseate tern, sockeye salmon, and steelhead. The foreign species counted more than once are argali, broad-snouted caiman, humpback whale, leopard, scalloped hammerhead shark, and vicuña. Green sea turtles and loggerhead sea turtles appear on both the U.S. and foreign lists.

Major Venomous Animals

Snakes

Asian pit viper—2 ft to 5 ft long; throughout Asia; reactions and mortality vary, but most bites cause tissue damage; mortality generally low.

Australian brown snake—4 ft to 7 ft long; very slow onset of cardiac or respiratory distress; moderate mortality, but because death can be sudden and unexpected, it is the most dangerous of the Australian snakes; antivenom.

Barba amarilla or fer-de-lance—up to 7 ft long; from tropical Mexico to Brazil; severe tissue damage

common; moderate mortality; antivenom.

Black mamba—up to 14 ft long; southern and central Africa; rapid onset of dizziness, difficulty breathing, erratic heartbeat; mortality high, nears 100% without antivenom.

Boomslang—less than 6 ft long; African savannahs; rapid onset of nausea and dizziness, often followed by slight recovery and then sudden death from internal hemorrhaging; bites rare, mortality high; antivenom.

Bushmaster—up to 12 ft long; tropical forests of Central and S America; few bites occur, but mortality high.

Common, or Asian, cobra—4 ft to 8 ft long; throughout S Asia; considerable tissue damage, sometimes paralysis; mortality probably not more than 10%; antivenom.

Copperhead—less than 4 ft long; New England to Texas; pain and swelling; very seldom fatal; antivenom seldom needed.

Coral snake—2 ft to 5 ft long; in Americas S of Canada; bite may be painless; slow onset of paralysis, impaired breathing; mortalities rare but high without antivenom and mechanical respiration.

Cottonmouth water moccasin—up to 5 ft long; wetlands of southern U.S. from Virginia to Texas; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling, tissue destruction can be extensive; mortality low; antivenom.

Death adder—less than 3 ft long; Australia; rapid onset of faintness, cardiac and respiratory distress; at

least 50% mortality without antivenom.

Desert horned viper—up to 2 ft long; dry areas of Africa and western Asia; swelling and tissue damage; mortality low; antivenom.

European viper—1 ft to 3 ft long; throughout Europe; bleeding and tissue damage; mortality low; antivenom.

Gaboon viper—more than 6 ft long; S of the Sahara; massive tissue damage, internal bleeding; few recorded bites.

King cobra—up to 16 ft long; throughout S Asia; rapid swelling, dizziness, loss of consciousness, difficulty breathing, erratic heartbeat; mortality varies with amount of venom involved, but most bites involve nonfatal amounts; antivenom.

Krait—up to 5 ft long; SE Asia; rapid onset of sleepiness, numbness; up to 50% mortality even with use of antivenom.

Puff adder—up to 5 ft long, thick; S of the Sahara, throughout the Middle East; rapid large swelling, great pain, dizziness; moderate mortality, often from internal bleeding; antivenom.

Rattlesnake—2 ft to 6 ft long; throughout Western Hemisphere; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling; mortality low, but amputation of affected digits is sometimes necessary; antivenom. Mojave rattler may produce temporary paralysis.

Ringhals, or spitting, cobra—5 ft to 7 ft long; southern Africa; squirts venom through holes in front of fangs as a defense; venom severely irritating and can cause blindness.

Russell's viper or tic-polonga—more than 5 ft long; throughout Asia; internal bleeding; bite reports common; moderate mortality rate; antivenom.

Saw-scaled, or carpet, viper—up to 2 ft long; dry areas from India to Africa; severe bleeding, fever; high mortality, causes more human fatalities than any other snake; antivenom.

Sea snake—3 ft to 10 ft long; throughout Pacific, Indian Oceans except NE Pacific; almost painless bite; variety of muscle pain, paralysis; mortality low, many bites not envenomed; some antivenoms.

Sharp-nosed pit viper or hundred-pace snake—up to 5 ft long; S Vietnam, Taiwan, and China; the most toxic of Asian pit vipers; very rapid onset of swelling and tissue damage, internal bleeding; moderate mortality; antivenom.

Taipan—up to 11 ft long; Australia and New Guinea; rapid paralysis with severe breathing difficulty; mortality nears 100% without antivenom.

Tiger snake—2 ft to 6 ft long; southern Australia; pain, numbness, mental disturbances with rapid paralysis; may be deadliest of all land snakes, but antivenom is quite effective.

Yellow, or cape, cobra—7 ft long; southern Africa; most toxic venom of any cobra; rapid onset of swelling, breathing and cardiac difficulties; mortality is high without treatment; antivenom.

Note: Not all bites by venomous snakes are actually envenomed. Any animal bite, however, carries the danger of tetanus, and anyone suffering a venomous snake bite should seek medical attention. Antivenoms do not cure; they are only an aid in the treatment of

bites. Mortality rates above are for envenomed bites: low mortality, c. 2% or less; moderate, 2%-5%; high, 5%-15%.

Lizards

Gila monster—up to 24 in. long, with heavy body and tail; high desert in SW U.S. and northern Mexico; immediate severe pain, transient low blood pressure; no recent mortality.

Mexican beaded lizard—similar to Gila monster; W coast of Mexico; reaction and mortality similar to Gila monster.

Insects

Ants, bees, hornets, wasps—global distribution; usual reaction is piercing pain in area of sting, though many people suffer allergic reactions (swelling, rashes); not directly fatal, except in cases of massive multiple stings, and a few may die within minutes from severe sensitivity to the venom (anaphylactic shock).

Spiders, scorpions

Black widow—small, round-bodied with red hourglass marking; the widow and its relatives are found in tropical and temperate zones; severe musculoskeletal pain, weakness, breathing difficulty, convulsions, which may be more serious in small children; low mortality; antivenom. The **redback** spider of Australia has the hourglass marking on its back, rather than on its front, but otherwise looks almost identical to the black widow.

Brown recluse, or fiddleback, spider—small, oblong body; throughout U.S.; pain with later ulceration, which may last months, at place of bite; fever, nausea, and stomach cramps in severe cases; very low mortality.

Funnel web spider—several varieties, often large; Australia; slow onset of breathing, circulation difficulties; low mortality; antivenom.

Scorpion—crablike body with stinger in tail, various sizes; many varieties throughout tropical and subtropical areas; severe pain spreading from the wound, numbness, severe agitation, cramps, and even respiratory failure; low mortality, usually in children; antivenoms.

Tarantula—large, hairy spider; worldwide; the American tarantula, and probably all other tarantulas, are harmless to humans, though their bite may cause some pain and swelling.

Sea life

Cone-shell—mollusk in small shell; S Pacific and Indian Oceans; shoots barbs into victims; paralysis; low mortality.

Octopus—global distribution, usually in warm waters; rapid onset of paralysis with breathing difficulty; all varieties produce venom, but only a few can cause death.

Portuguese man-of-war—jellyfish-like siphonophore with tentacles up to 100 ft long; in most warm water areas; immediate severe pain; not directly fatal, though shock may cause death in rare cases.

Sea wasp or box jellyfish—tentacles up to 30 ft long; S Pacific; very rapid onset of circulatory problems; high mortality because of speed of toxic reaction; antivenom.

Stingray—several varieties of differing sizes; tropical and temperate seas and some freshwater; severe pain, rapid onset of nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulties; wound area may ulcerate, gangrene may occur; seldom fatal.

Stonefish—brownish fish that lies motionless on bottom of shallow waters; throughout S Pacific and Indian Oceans; extraordinary pain, rapid paralysis; low mortality; antivenom, warm water relieves pain.

Speeds of Selected Animals

Source: *Natural History* magazine. © American Museum of Natural History

Animal	Speed (mph)
Cheetah	70
Pronghorn antelope	61
Wildebeest	50
Lion	50
Thomson’s gazelle	50
Quarterhorse	47.5
Elk	45
Cape hunting dog	45
Coyote	43
Gray fox	42
Hyena	40
Zebra	40
Mongolian wild ass	40

Greyhound	39.35
Whippet	35.50
Rabbit (domestic)	35
Mule deer	35
Jackal	35
Reindeer	32
Giraffe	32
White-tailed deer	30
Warthog	30
Grizzly bear	30
Cat (domestic)	30
Human	27.89
Elephant	25
Black mamba snake	20
Six-lined race runner (lizard)	18
Wild turkey	15
Squirrel	12
Pig (domestic)	11
Chicken	9
Spider (*Tegenaria atrica*)	1.17
Giant tortoise	0.17
Three-toed sloth	0.15
Garden snail	0.03

Note: Most of these measurements are for maximum speeds over approximate quarter-mile distances. Exceptions are the lion and elephant, whose speeds were clocked in the act of charging; the whippet, which was timed over a 200-yd course; the cheetah, timed over a 100-yd distance; a human, timed over a 15-yd segment of a 100-yd run; and the black mamba, six-lined race runner, spider, giant tortoise, three-toed sloth, and garden snail, which were measured over various small distances.

Most Popular Breeds of Cats, 2021

Source: The Cat Fanciers' Association

(ranked by total registrations)

Rank	Breed
1.	Ragdoll
2.	Maine Coon
3.	Exotic
4.	Persian (including Himalayan)
5.	Devon Rex
6.	British Shorthair
7.	Abyssinian
8.	American Shorthair
9.	Scottish Fold
10.	Sphynx
11.	Siberian
12.	Oriental
13.	Cornish Rex
14.	Selkirk Rex
15.	Siamese
16.	Russian Blue
17.	Norwegian Forest
18.	Bengal
19.	Burmese
20.	Birman
21.	Tonkinese
22.	Ocicat
23.	Somali
24.	American Curl
25.	RagaMuffin

26. Singapura
27. Japanese Bobtail
28. Manx
29. Egyptian Mau
30. Turkish Angora
31. Lykoi
32. Bombay
33. Chartreux
34. Colorpoint Shorthair
35. Balinese
36. European Burmese
37. Toybob
38. Korat
39. Havana Brown
40. Burmilla
41. Khao Manee
42. American Bobtail
43. LaPerm
44. Turkish Van
45. American Wirehair

Most Popular American Kennel Club Dog Breed Registrations, 2018-21

Source: American Kennel Club (AKC)

(ranked by 2021 registrations)

	Rank			
Breed	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Labrador Retrievers	1	1	1	1
French Bulldogs	2	2	4	4
Golden Retrievers	3	4	3	3

Breed	Rank			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
German Shepherds	4	3	2	2
Poodles	5	6	6	7
Bulldogs	6	5	5	5
Beagles	7	7	7	6
Rottweilers	8	8	8	8
German Shorthaired Pointers	9	9	9	9
Dachshunds	10	10	11	12
Pembroke Welsh Corgis	11	11	10	13
Australian Shepherds	12	12	13	15
Yorkshire Terriers	13	13	12	10
Boxers	14	14	14	11
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels	15	17	16	18
Doberman Pinschers	16	18	19	17
Great Danes	17	15	17	16
Miniature Schnauzers	18	19	18	19
Siberian Huskies	19	16	15	14
Bernese Mountain Dogs	20	22	23	22
Cane Corsi	21	25	30	32
Shih Tzu	22	20	20	20
Boston Terriers	23	21	21	21
Pomeranians	24	23	24	23
Havanese	25	24	22	24
English Springer Spaniels	26	26	27	27

Breed	Rank			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Brittanys	27	28	26	26
Shetland Sheepdogs	28	27	25	25
Cocker Spaniels	29	30	28	30
Miniature American Shepherds	30	31	29	34

Dog Breeds by Type

Source: American Kennel Club (AKC)

As of mid-2022, the AKC recognized about 200 registered breeds and used the following seven groups to classify them, according to functions and other distinctive traits.

Herding Group: Australian Cattle Dog, Australian Shepherd, Bearded Collie, Beauceron, Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdog, Belgian Tervuren, Bergamasco Sheepdog, Berger Picard, Border Collie, Bouvier des Flandres, Briard, Canaan Dog, Cardigan Welsh Corgi, Collie, Entlebucher Mountain Dog, Finnish Lapphund, German Shepherd Dog, Icelandic Sheepdog, Miniature American Shepherd, Mudi, Norwegian Buhund, Old English Sheepdog, Pembroke Welsh Corgi, Polish Lowland Sheepdog, Puli, Pumi, Pyrenean Shepherd, Shetland Sheepdog, Spanish Water Dog, Swedish Vallhund.

Hound Group: Afghan Hound, American English Coonhound, American Foxhound, Azawakh, Basenji,

Basset Hound, Beagle, Black and Tan Coonhound, Bloodhound, Bluetick Coonhound, Borzoi, Cirneco dell'Etna, Dachshund, English Foxhound, Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen, Greyhound, Harrier, Ibizan Hound, Irish Wolfhound, Norwegian Elkhound, Otterhound, Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, Pharaoh Hound, Plott Hound, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhound, Rhodesian Ridgeback, Saluki, Scottish Deerhound, Sloughi, Treeing Walker Coonhound, Whippet.

Non-Sporting Group: American Eskimo Dog, Bichon Frise, Boston Terrier, Bulldog, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chow, Coton de Tulear, Dalmatian, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldog, Keeshond, Lhasa Apso, Löwchen, Norwegian Lundehund, Poodle (Standard and Miniature), Schipperke, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniel, Tibetan Terrier, Xoloitzcuintli.

Sporting Group: American Water Spaniel, Barbet, Boykin Spaniel, Bracco Italiano, Brittany, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Clumber Spaniel, Cocker Spaniel, Curly-Coated Retriever, English Cocker Spaniel, English Setter, English Springer Spaniel, Field Spaniel, Flat-Coated Retriever, German Shorthaired Pointer, German Wirehaired Pointer, Golden Retriever, Gordon Setter, Irish Red and White Setter, Irish Setter, Irish Water Spaniel, Labrador Retriever, Lagotto Romagnolo, Nederlandse Kooikerhondje, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, Pointer, Spinone Italiano, Sussex Spaniel, Vizsla, Weimaraner, Welsh Springer Spaniel, Wirehaired Pointing Griffon, Wirehaired Vizsla.

Terrier Group: Airedale Terrier, American Hairless Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Australian

Terrier, Bedlington Terrier, Border Terrier, Bull Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Cesky Terrier, Dandie Dinmont Terrier, Glen of Imaal Terrier, Irish Terrier, Kerry Blue Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Manchester Terrier (Standard), Miniature Bull Terrier, Miniature Schnauzer, Norfolk Terrier, Norwich Terrier, Parson Russell Terrier, Rat Terrier, Russell Terrier, Scottish Terrier, Sealyham Terrier, Skye Terrier, Smooth Fox Terrier, Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, Welsh Terrier, West Highland White Terrier, Wire Fox Terrier.

Toy Group: Affenpinscher, Biewer Terrier, Brussels Griffon, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Chihuahua, Chinese Crested, English Toy Spaniel, Havanese, Italian Greyhound, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Manchester Terrier (Toy), Miniature Pinscher, Papillon, Pekingese, Pomeranian, Poodle (Toy), Pug, Russian Toy, Shih Tzu, Silky Terrier, Toy Fox Terrier, Yorkshire Terrier.

Working Group: Akita, Alaskan Malamute, Anatolian Shepherd Dog, Bernese Mountain Dog, Black Russian Terrier, Boerboel, Boxer, Bullmastiff, Cane Corso, Chinook, Doberman Pinscher, Dogo Argentino, Dogue de Bordeaux, German Pinscher, Giant Schnauzer, Great Dane, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog, Komondor, Kuvasz, Leonberger, Mastiff, Neapolitan Mastiff, Newfoundland, Portuguese Water Dog, Rottweiler, Saint Bernard, Samoyed, Siberian Husky, Standard Schnauzer, Tibetan Mastiff.

Discoveries and Innovations: Biology, Chemistry, Medicine, Physics

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality

Acetylene gas	**1862**	Berthelot	French
ACTH	**1927**	Evans, Long	U.S.
Adrenaline	**1901**	Takamine	Japanese
Aluminum, electrolytic process	**1886**	Hall	U.S.
Aluminum, isolated	**1825**	Oersted	Danish
Anesthesia, ether	**1842**	Long	U.S.
Anesthesia, local	**1885**	Koller	Austrian
Anesthesia, spinal	**1898**	Bier	German
Aniline dye	**1856**	Perkin	English
Anti-rabies	**1885**	Pasteur	French
Antiseptic surgery	**1867**	Lister	English
Antitoxin, diphtheria	**1891**	Von Behring	German
Argyrol	**1897**	Bayer	German
Arsphenamine	**1910**	Ehrlich	German
Aspirin	**1853**	Gerhardt	French
Atabrine	**1932**	Mietzsch, et al.	German
Atomic numbers	**1913**	Moseley	English
Atomic theory	**1803**	Dalton	English
Atomic time clock	**1948**	Lyons	U.S.
Atom-smashing theory	**1919**	Rutherford	English
Bacitracin	**1943**	Johnson, Meleneyl	U.S.
Bacteria, description	**1676**	Leeuwenhoek	Dutch
Bacterial genome, synthetic	**2010**	Venter	U.S.
Bleaching powder	**1798**	Tennant	English
Blood, circulation	**1628**	Harvey	English

Bordeaux mixture	**1885**	Millardet	French
Bromine from the sea	**1826**	Balard	French
Calcium carbide	**1888**	Wilson	U.S.
Calculus	**1670**	Newton	English
Camphor synthetic	**1896**	Haller	French
Canning (food)	**1804**	Appert	French
Carbon oxides	**1925**	Fisher	German
Chemotherapy	**1909**	Ehrlich	German
Chloamphenicol	**1947**	Burkholder	U.S.
Chlorine	**1774**	Scheele	Swedish
Chloroform	**1831**	Guthrie	U.S.
Chlortetracycline	**1948**	Duggen	U.S.
Classification of plants and animals	**1735**	Linnaeus	Swedish
Cloning, DNA	**1973**	Boyer, Cohen	U.S.
Cloning, mammal	**1996**	Wilmut, et al.	Scottish
Cocaine	**1860**	Niermann	German
Combustion explained	**1777**	Lavoisier	French
Conditioned reflex	**1914**	Pavlov	Russian
Cortisone	**1936**	Kendall	U.S.
Cortisone, synthesis	**1946**	Sarett	U.S.
Cosmic rays	**1910**	Gockel	Swiss
Cyclotron	**1930**	Lawrence	U.S.
DDT (not applied as insecticide until 1939)	**1874**	Zeidler	German
Denisovan humans (DNA analysis)	**2010**	Krause, et al.	German

		Pääbo	Swedish
Deuterium	**1932**	Urey, Brickwedde, Murphy	U.S.
DNA (as carrier of heredity)	**1943**	Avery, MacLeod, McCarty	U.S.
DNA (structure)	**1953**	Crick, Wilkins	English
		Watson	U.S.
Electric resistance, law of	**1827**	Ohm	German
Electric waves	**1888**	Hertz	German
Electrolysis	**1852**	Faraday	English
Electromagnetism	**1819**	Oersted	Danish
Electron	**1897**	Thomson, J.	English
Electron diffraction	**1936**	Thomson, G.	English
		Davisson	U.S.
Electroshock treatment	**1938**	Cerletti, Bini	Italian
Erythromycin	**1952**	McGuire	U.S.
Evolution, natural selection	**1858**	Darwin	English
Falling bodies, law of	**1590**	Galileo	Italian
Gases, law of combining volumes	**1808**	Gay-Lussac	French
Geometry, analytic	**1619**	Descartes	French
Gold, cyanide process for extraction	**1887**	MacArthur, R. Forrest, W. Forrest	Scottish
Gravitation, law	**1687**	Newton	English
Gravitational waves (detection)	**2015**	LIGO	U.S.-Intl.
Higgs boson	**2012**	CERN	International

HIV (human immuno-deficiency virus)	**1984**	Montagnier	French
		Gallo	U.S.
Holograph	**1948**	Gabor	Hung.-British
Homo floresiensis (“hobbit” humans)	**2003**	Morwood, et al.	New Zea.
Human genome sequence (first draft)	**2001**	Human Genome Project, Celera Genomics Corp	U.S.-Intl.
In vitro fertilization	**1978**	Steptoe, Edwards	English
Indigo, synthesis of	**1880**	Baeyer	German
Induction, electric	**1830**	Henry	U.S.
Insulin	**1922**	Banting, Best	Canadian
		Macleod	Scottish
Intelligence testing	**1905**	Binet, Simon	French
Isotopes, theory	**1912**	Soddy	English
Laser	**1957**	Gould	U.S.
Light, velocity	**1675**	Roemer	Danish
Light, wave theory	**1690**	Huygens	Dutch
Lithography	**1796**	Senefelder	Bohemian
Logarithms	**1614**	Napier	Scottish
LSD-25	**1943**	Hoffman	Swiss
Mendelian laws	**1866**	Mendel	Austrian
Mercator projection (map)	**1568**	Mercator (Kremer)	Flemish
Methanol	**1661**	Boyle	Irish
Milk condensation	**1853**	Borden	U.S.
Molecular hypothesis	**1811**	Avogadro	Italian

Motion, laws of	**1687**	Newton	English
Neomycin	**1949**	Waksman, Lechevalier	U.S.
Neutrino	**1956**	Reines, Cowan	U.S.
Neutron	**1932**	Chadwick	English
Nitric acid	**1648**	Glauber	German
Nitric oxide	**1772**	Priestley	English
Nitroglycerin	**1846**	Sobrero	Italian
Oil cracking process	**1891**	Dewar	U.S.
Oxygen	**1774**	Priestley	English
Oxytetracycline	**1950**	Finlay, et al.	U.S.
Ozone	**1840**	Schonbein	German
Paper, sulfite process	**1867**	Tilghman	U.S.
Paper, wood pulp, sulfate process	**1884**	Dahl	German
Penicillin	**1928**	Fleming	Scottish
Penicillin, practical use	**1941**	Florey, Chain	English
Periodic law and table of elements	**1869**	Mendeleyev	Russian
Physostigmine synthesis	**1935**	Julian	U.S.
Pill, birth-control	**1954**	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Planetary motion, laws	**1609**	Kepler	German
Plutonium fission	**1940**	Kennedy, Wahl, Seaborg, Segre	U.S.
Polymyxin	**1947**	Ainsworth	English
Positron	**1932**	Anderson	U.S.
Proton	**1919**	Rutherford	New Zea.

Psychoanalysis	**1900**	Freud	Austrian
Pulsars	**1967**	Bell	English
Quantum theory	**1900**	Planck	German
Quasars	**1963**	Matthews, Sandage	U.S.
Quinine synthetic	**1946**	Woodward, Doering	U.S.
Radioactivity	**1896**	Becquerel	French
Radiocarbon dating	**1947**	Libby	U.S.
Radium	**1898**	Curie, Pierre	French
		Curie, Marie	Pol.-Fr.
Relativity theory	**1905**	Einstein	German
Reserpine	**1949**	Jal Vakil	Indian
Schick test	**1913**	Schick	U.S.
Silicon	**1823**	Berzelius	Swedish
Smallpox eradication	**1979**	World Health Org.	UN
Streptomycin	**1944**	Waksman, et al	U.S.
Sulfanilamide	**1935**	Bovet, Trefouel	French
Sulfanilamide theory	**1908**	Gelmo	German
Sulfapyridine	**1938**	Ewins, Phelps	English
Sulfathiazole	**1939**	Fosbinder, Walter	U.S.
Sulfuric acid	**1831**	Phillips	English
Sulfuric acid, lead	**1746**	Roebuck	English
Superconductivity	**1911**	Onnes	Dutch
Superconductivity theory	**1957**	Bardeen, Cooper, Schreiffer	U.S.
Superconductors, high-temp.	**1986**	Bednorz, Muller	Ger., Swiss

Syphilis test	**1906**	Wassermann	German
Transplant, face	**2005**	Devauchelle, Dubernard	French
Transplant, heart	**1967**	Barnard	S. African
Tuberculin	**1890**	Koch	German
Uranium fission, atomic reactor	**1942**	Fermi, Szilard	U.S.
Uranium fission theory	**1939**	Hahn, Meitner, Strassmann	German
		Bohr	Danish
		Fermi	Italian
		Einstein, Pegram, Wheeler	U.S.
Vaccine, COVID-19[1]	**2020**	Pfizer/BioNTech	U.S., Ger.
Vaccine, Ebola	**2016**	Public Health Agency of Canada	Canadian
Vaccine, malaria (RTS, S)	**1987**	GlaxoSmithKline	British
Vaccine, measles	**1963**	Enders	U.S.
Vaccine, MMR	**1971**	Hilleman	U.S.
Vaccine, meningitis (first conjugate)	**1987**	Gordon, et al., Connaught Labs	U.S.
Vaccine, polio	**1954**	Salk	U.S.
Vaccine, polio, oral	**1960**	Sabin	U.S.
Vaccine, rabies	**1885**	Pasteur	French
Vaccine, smallpox	**1796**	Jenner	English
Vaccine, typhus	**1909**	Nicolle	French
Vaccine, varicella	**1974**	Takahashi	Japanese
Van Allen belts, radiation	**1958**	Van Allen	U.S.

Vitamin A	**1913**	McCollum, Davis	U.S.
Vitamin B	**1916**	McCollum	U.S.
Vitamin C	**1928**	Szent-Gyorgyi	Hungarian
		King	U.S.
Vitamin D	**1922**	McCollum	U.S.
Xerography	**1938**	Carlson	U.S.
X-ray	**1895**	Roentgen	German

(1) Out of more than 150 COVID-19 vaccine candidates under development at the end of 2020, Pfizer/BioNTech's was the first to receive emergency use validation from the World Health Org.

Inventions

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Adding machine	**1642**	Pascal	French
Adding machine	**1885**	Burroughs	U.S.
Aerosol spray	**1926**	Rotheim	Norwegian
Air brake	**1869**	Westinghouse	U.S.
Air conditioning	**1902**	Carrier	U.S.
Air pump	**1654**	Guericke	German
Airbag	**1952**	Hetrick	U.S.
Airplane, automatic pilot	**1912**	Sperry	U.S.
Airplane, experimental	**1896**	Langley	U.S.
Airplane, hydro	**1911**	Curtiss	U.S.
Airplane jet engine	**1939**	Ohain	German
Airplane with motor	**1903**	Wright Bros.	U.S.
Airship	**1852**	Giffard	French
Aqua-Lung	**1943**	Cousteau, Gagnan	French
Arc welder	**1919**	Thomson	U.S.
Aspartame	**1965**	Schlatter	U.S.

ATM (automated cashdispensing machine)	**1967**	Shepherd-Barron	Scottish
Autogyro	**1920**	de la Cierva	Spanish
Automobile, diff. gear	**1885**	Benz	German
Automobile, electric	**1892**	Morrison	U.S.
Automobile, exp’mtl	**1864**	Marcus	Austrian
Automobile, gasoline	**1889**	Daimler	German
Automobile, gasoline	**1892**	Duryea	U.S.
Automobile magneto	**1897**	Bosch	German
Automobile muffler	**1904**	Pope	U.S.
Automobile self-starter	**1911**	Kettering	U.S.
Bakelite	**1907**	Baekeland	Belg., U.S.
Bar code	**1952**	Woodland, Silver	U.S.
Barometer	**1643**	Torricelli	Italian
Bicycle, electric	**1985**	Bolton	U.S.
Bicycle, modern	**1885**	Starley	English
Bifocal lens	**1780**	Franklin	U.S.
Bottle machine	**1895**	Owens	U.S.
Bluetooth	**1994**	Haartsen	Dutch
Braille printing	**1829**	Braille	French
Brassiere, modern	**1913**	Jacob	U.S
Bubble gum	**1928**	Diemer	U.S.
Burner, gas	**1855**	Bunsen	German
Calculator, electronic pocket	**1972**	Merryman, Van Tassel	U.S.
Calculator, mechanical	**1623**	Schickard	German
Camera, digital	**1977**	Lloyd, Sasson	U.S.
Camera, Kodak	**1888**	Eastman, Walker	U.S.
Camera, Polaroid Land	**1948**	Land	U.S.

Can, pop-top	**1959**	Fraze	U.S.
Car coupler	**1873**	Janney	U.S.
Carburetor, gasoline	**1893**	Maybach	German
Carding machine	**1797**	Whittemore	U.S.
Carpet sweeper	**1876**	Bissell	U.S.
Cash register	**1879**	Ritty	U.S.
Cassette, audio	**1963**	Philips Co.	Dutch
Cassette, videotape	**1969**	Sony	Japanese
CAT, or CT, scan	**1973**	Hounsfield	English
Cathode-ray tube	**1897**	Braun	German
Cellophane	**1908**	Brandenberger	Swiss
Celluloid	**1870**	Hyatt	U.S.
Cement, Portland	**1824**	Aspdin	English
Chronometer	**1735**	Harrison	English
Circuit breaker	**1925**	Hilliard	U.S.
Circuit, integrated	**1959**	Kilby, Noyce, Texas Instr.	U.S.
Clock, pendulum	**1657**	Huygens	Dutch
Coaxial cable system	**1929**	Affel, Espensched	U.S.
Coca-Cola	**1885**	Pemberton	U.S.
Coffeemaker, auto drip	**1963**	Bunn Corp.	U.S.
Compressed air rock drill	**1871**	Ingersoll	U.S.
Comptometer	**1887**	Felt	U.S.
Computer, electronic	**1942**	Atanasoff, Berry	U.S.
Computer, laptop	**1987**	Sinclair	English
Computer, large-scale automatic digital	**1943**	Aiken, et al.	U.S.
Computer, mini	**1960**	Digital Corp	U.S.
Condenser microphone	**1916**	Wente	U.S.

(telephone)			
Contact lens, corneal	**1948**	Tuohy	U.S.
Contraceptive, oral	**1954**	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Corn, hybrid	**1917**	Jones	U.S.
Cotton gin	**1793**	Whitney	U.S.
Cream separator	**1878**	DeLaval	Swedish
Cultivator, disc	**1878**	Mallon	U.S.
Cyclotron	**1931**	Lawrence	U.S.
Cystoscope	**1878**	Nitze	German
Diapers, disposable	**1950**	Donovan	U.S.
Diesel engine	**1895**	Diesel	German
Disc, compact	**1972**	RCA	U.S.
Disc player, compact	**1979**	Sony, Philips Co.	Japanese, Dutch
Dishwasher	**1893**	Cochrane	U.S.
Disk, floppy	**1970**	IBM	U.S.
Disk, video	**1972**	Philips Co.	Dutch
Drone (unmanned aircraft, remotely controlled)	**1916**	Low	English
Dynamite	**1866**	Nobel	Swedish
Dynamo, contin. current	**1871**	Gramme	Belgian
Electric battery	**1800**	Volta	Italian
Electric fan	**1882**	Wheeler	U.S.
Electrocardiograph	**1903**	Einthoven	Dutch
Electroencephalograph	**1929**	Berger	German
Electromagnet	**1824**	Sturgeon	English
Electron microscope	**1931**	Ruska, Knoll	German
Electron spectrometer	**1944**	Deutsch, Elliott, Evans	U.S.
Electron tube multigrid	**1913**	Langmuir	U.S.

Electronic cigarette (nicotine-based)	**2003**	Hon (Han)	Chinese
Electronic paper (e-ink)	**1974**	Sheridon	U.S.
Electroplating	**1805**	Brugnatelli	Italian
Electrostatic generator	**1929**	Van de Graaff	U.S.
Elevator brake	**1852**	Otis	U.S.
Elevator, push button	**1922**	Larson	U.S.
Engine, automatic transmission	**1910**	Fottinger	German
Engine, coal-gas 4-cycle	**1876**	Otto	German
Engine, compression ignition	**1883**	Daimler	German
Engine, electric ignition	**1883**	Benz	German
Engine, gas, compound	**1926**	Eickemeyer	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	**1872**	Brayton	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	**1889**	Daimler	German
Engine, jet	**1930**	Whittle	English
Engine, steam, piston	**1705**	Newcomen	English
Engine, steam, piston	**1769**	Watt	Scottish
Engraving, half-tone	**1852**	Talbot	U.S.
Ferris wheel	**1893**	Ferris	U.S.
Fiber optic wire	**1970**	Keck, Maurer, Schultz	U.S.
Fiber optics	**1955**	Kapany	English
Fiberglass	**1938**	Owens-Corning	U.S.
Filament, tungsten	**1913**	Coolidge	U.S.
Flanged rail	**1831**	Stevens	U.S.
Flatiron, electric	**1882**	Seely	U.S.

Food, frozen	**1923**	Birdseye	U.S.
Freon	**1930**	Midgley, et al.	U.S.
Furnace (for steel)	**1858**	Siemens	German
Galvanometer	**1820**	Sweigger	German
Garbage bag, polyethylene	**1950**	Wasylyk	Canadian
Gas discharge tube	**1922**	Hull	U.S.
Gas lighting	**1792**	Murdoch	Scottish
Gas mantle	**1885**	Welsbach	Austrian
Gasoline, cracked	**1913**	Burton	U.S.
Gasoline, high octane	**1930**	Ipatieff	Russian
Gasoline (lead ethyl)	**1922**	Midgley	U.S.
Geiger counter	**1913**	Geiger	German
Geodesic dome	**1948**	Fuller	U.S.
Glass, laminated safety	**1909**	Benedictus	French
Glider	**1853**	Cayley	English
Google search software	**1996**	Brin, Page	U.S.
Gun, breechloader	**1811**	Thornton	U.S.
Gun, Browning	**1897**	Browning	U.S.
Gun, magazine	**1875**	Hotchkiss	U.S.
Gun, silencer	**1908**	Maxim, H. P.	U.S.
Guncotton (nitrocellulose)	**1847**	Schoenbein	German
Gyrocompass	**1911**	Sperry	U.S.
Gyroscope	**1852**	Foucault	French
Hard drive, computer	**1955**	Johnson	U.S.
Harvester-thresher	**1818**	Lane	U.S.
Heart, artificial	**1982**	Jarvik	U.S.
Helicopter	**1939**	Sikorsky	U.S.
Hovercraft	**1955**	Cockerell	English

Hydrometer	**1768**	Baume	French
Iron lung	**1928**	Drinker, Slaw	U.S.
Jet Ski	**1973**	Jacobsen	U.S.
Kaleidoscope	**1817**	Brewster	Scottish
Kevlar	**1965**	Kwolek, Blades	U.S.
Kidney dialysis machine	**1941**	Kolff	Dutch
Kinetoscope	**1889**	Edison	U.S.
Lamp, arc	**1847**	Staite	English
Lamp, fluorescent	**1938**	General Electric, Westinghouse	U.S.
Lamp, incandescent	**1879**	Edison	U.S.
Lamp, incand., gas	**1913**	Langmuir	U.S.
Lamp, klieg	**1911**	Kliegl, A. and J.	U.S.
Lamp, mercury vapor	**1912**	Hewitt	U.S.
Lamp, miner’s safety	**1816**	Davy	English
Lamp, neon	**1909**	Claude	French
Lathe, turret	**1845**	Fitch	U.S.
Launderette	**1934**	Cantrell	U.S.
Lens, achromatic	**1758**	Dollond	English
Lens, fused bifocal	**1908**	Borsch	U.S.
Leyden jar (condenser)	**1745**	von Kleist	German
Lightning rod	**1752**	Franklin	U.S.
Linoleum	**1860**	Walton	English
Linotype	**1884**	Mergenthaler	U.S.
Linux	**1991**	Torvalds	Finnish
Liquid Paper	**c. 1951**	Graham	U.S.
Lock, cylinder	**1851**	Yale	U.S.
Locomotive, electric	**1851**	Vail	U.S.

Locomotive, exp’mtl	**1802**	Trevithick	English
Locomotive, exp’mtl	**1812**	Fenton, et al.	English
Locomotive, exp’mtl	**1814**	Stephenson	English
Locomotive, 1st U.S.	**1830**	Cooper	U.S.
Locomotive, practical	**1829**	Stephenson	English
Loom, power	**1785**	Cartwright	English
Loudspeaker, dynamic	**1924**	Rice, Kellogg	U.S.
Machine gun	**1862**	Gatling	U.S.
Machine gun, improved	**1872**	Hotchkiss	U.S.
Machine gun (Maxim)	**1883**	Maxim, H. S.	U.S.-Eng.
Magnet, electro	**1828**	Henry	U.S.
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	**1971**	Damadian	U.S.
Maser	**1953**	Townes	U.S.
Mason jar	**1858**	Mason	U.S.
Match, friction	**1827**	Walker	English
Mercerized textiles	**1843**	Mercer	English
Meter, induction	**1888**	Shallenberger	U.S.
Metronome	**1816**	Malezel	German
Microcomputer	**1973**	Truong, et al.	French
Micrometer	**1636**	Gascoigne	English
Microphone	**1877**	Berliner	U.S.
Microprocessor	**1971**	Intel Corp.	U.S.
Microscope, compound	**1590**	Janssen	Dutch
Microscope, electronic	**1931**	Knoll, Ruska	German
Microscope, field ion	**1951**	Mueller	German
Microwave oven	**1947**	Spencer	U.S.
Monitor, warship	**1861**	Ericsson	U.S.
Monotype	**1887**	Lanston	U.S.
Motor, AC	**1892**	Tesla	U.S.

Motor, DC	**1837**	Davenport	U.S.
Motor, induction	**1887**	Tesla	U.S.
Motorcycle	**1885**	Daimler	German
Mouse, computer	**1967**	Engelbart	U.S.
Movie machine	**1894**	Jenkins	U.S.
Movie, panoramic	**1952**	Waller	U.S.
Movie, talking	**1927**	Warner Bros.	U.S.
Mower, lawn	**1831**	Budding, Ferrabee	English
Mowing machine	**1822**	Bailey	U.S.
Neoprene	**1930**	Carothers	U.S.
Nylon	**1937**	Carothers, DuPont	U.S.
Oil cracking furnace	**1891**	Gavrilov	Russian
Oil filled power cable	**1921**	Emanueli	Italian
Oleomargarine	**1869**	Mege-Mouries	French
Ophthalmoscope	**1851**	Helmholtz	German
Pacemaker	**1952**	Zoll	U.S.
Pacemaker, implantable cardiac	**1958**	Greatbatch	U.S.
Paper	**105**	Ts’ai	Chinese
Paper clip	**1900**	Waaler	Norwegian
Paper machine	**1809**	Dickinson	U.S.
Parachute	**1785**	Blanchard	French
Pen, ballpoint	**1888**	Loud	U.S.
Pen, fountain	**1884**	Waterman	U.S.
Pen, steel	**1780**	Harrison	English
Pendulum	**1583**	Galileo	Italian
Percussion cap	**1807**	Forsythe	Scottish
Phonograph	**1877**	Edison	U.S.
Photo, color	**1892**	Ives	U.S.

Photo film, celluloid	**1893**	Reichenbach	U.S.
Photo film, transparent	**1884**	Eastman, Goodwin	U.S.
Photocopier	**1938**	Carlson	U.S.
Photoelectric cell	**1895**	Elster	German
Photographic paper	**1835**	Talbot	English
Photography	**1816**	Niepce	French
Photography	**1835**	Daguerre	French
Photography	**1835**	Talbot	English
Photophone	**1880**	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Phototelegraphy	**1925**	Bell Labs	U.S.
Piano	**1709**	Cristofori	Italian
Piano, player	**1863**	Fourneaux	French
Pin, safety	**1849**	Hunt	U.S.
Pistol (revolver)	**1836**	Colt	U.S.
Plow, cast iron	**1785**	Ransome	English
Plow, disc	**1896**	Hardy	U.S.
Pneumatic hammer	**1890**	King	U.S.
Post-it note	**1980**	Fry, Silver	U.S.
Powder, smokeless	**1884**	Vieille	French
Printing press, rotary	**1845**	Hoe	U.S.
Printing press, web	**1865**	Bullock	U.S.
Propeller, screw	**1804**	Stevens	U.S.
Propeller, screw	**1837**	Ericsson	Swedish
Punch card accounting	**1889**	Hollerith	U.S.
Radar	**1940**	Watson-Watt	Scottish
Radio amplifier	**1906**	De Forest	U.S.
Radio beacon	**1928**	Donovan	U.S.
Radio crystal oscillator	**1918**	Nicolson	U.S.
Radio FM, 2-path	**1933**	Armstrong	U.S.
Radio, magnetic	**1902**	Marconi	Italian

detector			
Radio receiver, cascade tuning	**1913**	Alexanderson	U.S.
Radio receiver, heterodyne	**1913**	Fessenden	Canadian
Radio, signals	**1895**	Marconi	Italian
Radio transmitter triode modulation	**1914**	Alexanderson	U.S.
Radio tube diode	**1904**	Fleming	English
Radio tube oscillator	**1915**	De Forest	U.S.
Radio tube triode	**1906**	De Forest	U.S.
Rayon (acetate)	**1895**	Cross	English
Rayon (cuprammonium)	**1890**	Despeissis	French
Rayon (nitrocellulose)	**1884**	Chardonnet	French
Razor, electric	**1928**	Schick	U.S.
Razor, safety	**1895**	Gillette	U.S.
Reading machine for the blind	**1976**	Kurzweil	U.S.
Reaper	**1834**	McCormick	U.S.
Record, cylinder	**1887**	Bell, Tainter	U.S.
Record, disc	**1887**	Berliner	U.S.
Record, long playing	**1947**	Goldmark	U.S.
Record, wax cylinder	**1888**	Edison	U.S.
Refrigerator car	**1868**	David	U.S.
Remote control	**1898**	Tesla	U.S.
Resin, synthetic	**1931**	Hill	English
Richter scale	**1935**	Richter	U.S.
Rifle, repeating	**1860**	Henry	U.S.
Rocket, liquid fuel	**1926**	Goddard	U.S.
Rollerblades	**1980**	Olson	U.S.
Rubber, vulcanized	**1839**	Goodyear	U.S.

Saccharin	**1879**	Remsen, Fahlberg	U.S.
Saw, circular	**1777**	Miller	English
Scotch tape	**1930**	Drew	U.S.
Seat belt	**1959**	Volvo	Swedish
Segway human transporter	**2001**	Kamen	U.S.
Seismograph	**1880**	Milne, Ewing, Gray	Eng.-Scot.
Sewing machine	**1790**	Saint	English
Shoe-lasting machine	**1883**	Matzeliger	U.S.
Shoe-sewing machine	**1860**	McKay	U.S.
Shrapnel shell	**1784**	Shrapnel	English
Shuttle, flying	**1733**	Kay	English
Skates, in-line	**1759**	Merlin	Belgian
Sleeping-car	**1865**	Pullman	U.S.
Slide rule	**1620**	Oughtred	English
Slinky	**1943**	James	U.S.
Smoke detector	**1969**	Smith, House	U.S.
Soap, hardwater	**1928**	Bertsch	German
Spectroscope	**1859**	Kirchoff, Bunsen	German
Spectroscope (mass)	**1918**	Dempster	U.S.
Spinning jenny	**c. 1764**	Hargreaves	English
Spinning mule	**1779**	Crompton	English
Steam car	**1770**	Cugnot	French
Steam turbine	**1884**	Parsons	English
Steamboat, exp’mtl	**1778**	Jouffroy	French
Steamboat, exp’mtl	**1785**	Fitch	U.S.
Steamboat, exp’mtl	**1787**	Rumsey	U.S.
Steamboat, exp’mtl	**1803**	Fulton	U.S.

Steamboat, exp’mtl	**1804**	Stevens	U.S.
Steamboat, practical	**1802**	Symington	Scottish
Steamboat, practical	**1807**	Fulton	U.S.
Steel alloy, high-speed	**1901**	Taylor, White	U.S.
Steel (converter)	**1856**	Bessemer	English
Steel, manganese	**1884**	Hadfield	English
Steel, stainless	**1916**	Brearley	English
Stereoscope	**1838**	Wheatstone	English
Stethoscope	**1819**	Laennec	French
Stethoscope, binaural	**1840**	Cammann	U.S.
Stock ticker	**1870**	Edison	U.S.
Storage battery, rechargeable	**1859**	Plante	French
Stove, electric	**1896**	Hadaway	U.S.
Submarine	**1891**	Holland	U.S.
Submarine, even keel	**1894**	Lake	U.S.
Submarine, torpedo	**1776**	Bushnell	U.S.
Synthesizer	**1964**	Moog	U.S.
Tank, military	**1914**	Swinton	English
Tape recorder, magnetic	**1899**	Poulsen	Danish
Taser	**1974**	Cover	U.S.
Teflon	**1938**	Du Pont	U.S.
Telegraph, magnetic	**1837**	Morse	U.S.
Telegraph, quadruplex	**1864**	Edison	U.S.
Telegraph, railroad	**1887**	Woods	U.S.
Telegraph, wireless high frequency	**1895**	Marconi	Italian
Telephone[1]	**1871**	Meucci	U.S.-Italian
Telephone[1]	**1876**	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Telephone amplifier	**1912**	De Forest	U.S.

Telephone answering machine (1st practical)	**1954**	Hashimoto	Japanese
Telephone, automatic	**1891**	Strowger	U.S.
Telephone, cellular	**1947**	Bell Labs	U.S.
Telephone, cordless[2]	**1950**	Gross	U.S.
Telephone, radio	**1900**	Poulsen Fessenden	Danish Canadian
Telephone, radio	**1906**	De Forest	U.S.
Telephone, radio, long distance	**1915**	AT&T	U.S.
Telephone, recording	**1898**	Poulsen	Danish
Telescope	**1608**	Lippershey	Dutch
Telescope	**1609**	Galileo	Italian
Telescope, astronomical	**1611**	Kepler	German
Telescope, reflecting	**1668**	Newton	English
Teletype	**1928**	Morkrum, Kleinschmidt	U.S.
Television, color	**1928**	Baird	Scottish
Television, electronic	**1927**	Farnsworth	U.S.
Television, iconoscope	**1923**	Zworykin	U.S.
Television, mech. scanner	**1923**	Baird	Scottish
Tesla coil	**1891**	Tesla	U.S.
Thermometer	**1593**	Galileo	Italian
Thermometer	**1730**	Reaumur	French
Thermometer, mercury	**1714**	Fahrenheit	German
3D printing (stereolithography)	**1984**	Hull	U.S.
Time recorder	**1890**	Bundy	U.S.
Tire, double-tube	**1845**	Thomson	Scottish

Tire, pneumatic	**1888**	Dunlop	Scottish
Toaster, automatic	**1921**	Strite	U.S.
Toilet, flush	**1589**	Harington	English
Torpedo, marine	**1804**	Fulton	U.S.
Tractor, crawler	**1904**	Holt	U.S.
Transformer, AC	**1885**	Stanley	U.S.
Transistor	**1947**	Shockley, Brattain, Bardeen	U.S.
Trolley car, electric	**1884-87**	Van DePoele, Sprague	U.S.
Tungsten, ductile	**1912**	Coolidge	U.S.
Tupperware®	**1945**	Tupper	U.S.
Turbine, gas	**1849**	Bourdin	French
Turbine, hydraulic	**1849**	Francis	U.S.
Turbine, steam	**1884**	Parsons	English
Type, movable	**1447**	Gutenberg	German
Typewriter	**1867**	Sholes, Soule, Glidden	U.S.
Universal Serial Bus (USB)	**1994**	Bhatt, et al.	U.S.
Vacuum cleaner, electric	**1907**	Spangler	U.S.
Vacuum evaporating pan	**1846**	Rillieux	U.S.
Velcro	**1948**	de Mestral	Swiss
Video game (“Pong”)	**1972**	Bushnell	U.S.
Video home system (VHS)	**1975**	Matsushita, JVC	Japanese
Vinyl	**1926**	Semon	U.S.
Washer, electric	**1901**	Fisher	U.S.
Welding, atomic	**1924**	Langmuir,	U.S.

hydrogen		Palmer	
Welding, electric	**1877**	Thomson	U.S.
Wheelchair, multiterrain	**1986**	Twitchell	U.S.
Wheelchair, stair-climbing	**1962**	Blanco	U.S.
Wiki software	**1995**	Cunningham	U.S.
Wind tunnel	**1912**	Eiffel	French
Windshield wiper	**1903**	Anderson	U.S.
Wire, barbed	**1874**	Glidden	U.S.
World Wide Web	**1989**	Berners-Lee	English
Wrench, double-acting	**1913**	Owen	U.S.
X-ray tube	**1913**	Coolidge	U.S.
Zamboni	**1949**	Zamboni	U.S.
Zeppelin	**1900**	Zeppelin	German
Zipper, early model	**1893**	Judson	U.S.
Zipper, improved	**1913**	Sundback	Canadian

(1) While Alexander Graham Bell has traditionally been credited with invention of the telephone, which he patented, Antonio Meucci developed a working model before Bell. (2) Al Gross held a number of important early patents in the field of wireless communication; other people were also involved in the development of practical cordless telephones.

U.S. Patents by Field of Technology, 2000-20

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database

(ranked by number of utility patents, or patents for inventions, for the top 20 fields in 2020, as of Nov. 2021)

Field	2000	2005	2010	2015
Computer technology	12,152	14,277	33,501	46,897
Digital communication	3,613	5,265	9,413	23,406
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	9,511	9,281	14,206	18,616
Medical technology	8,006	6,088	10,144	16,179
Semiconductors	9,164	9,988	14,270	18,415
Audio-visual technology	7,893	8,144	12,189	15,938
Measurement	6,887	7,586	10,749	12,275
Transport	7,209	6,388	6,808	11,089
Optics	7,503	8,314	10,827	11,665
Telecommunications	5,861	6,363	10,952	12,753
Control	2,735	2,685	4,445	5,659
Engines, pumps, turbines	4,142	4,266	4,163	6,303
Civil engineering	4,957	3,612	4,632	6,139
Mechanical elements	4,886	3,797	4,340	6,926
Other special machines	4,419	3,483	4,753	6,435
IT methods for management	742	1,155	3,574	3,529
Pharmaceuticals	4,001	2,834	5,120	6,903
Furniture, games	4,950	3,589	5,049	5,920
Handling	4,400	3,137	4,375	5,164
Biotechnology	3,866	2,812	3,987	5,428

Field	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2000-20
Computer	46,111	43,263	51,268	53,619	341.24%

technology					
Digital communication	27,637	27,296	32,001	32,679	804.48
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	21,769	21,148	23,601	22,103	132.39
Medical technology	18,143	17,504	21,958	21,858	173.02
Semiconductors	19,112	17,571	18,761	18,888	106.11
Audio-visual technology	16,383	15,478	16,866	16,580	110.06
Measurement	14,466	13,961	16,533	15,876	130.52
Transport	12,948	13,055	15,141	15,140	110.02
Optics	11,620	11,104	12,914	12,262	63.43
Telecommunications	12,187	11,307	12,100	11,176	90.68
Control	7,043	7,456	8,750	8,658	216.56
Engines, pumps, turbines	7,467	7,834	8,735	8,623	108.18
Civil engineering	6,957	6,960	8,181	8,384	69.13
Mechanical elements	7,515	7,227	8,266	7,994	63.61
Other special machines	6,905	6,982	8,277	7,983	80.65
IT methods for management	4,834	5,031	7,540	7,940	970.08
Pharmaceuticals	7,220	6,996	7,508	7,822	95.50
Furniture, games	6,375	6,097	6,927	6,765	36.67
Handling	5,560	5,552	6,386	6,295	43.07
Biotechnology	6,024	6,029	6,287	6,286	62.60

Patent Offices Granting Most Utility Patents, 2000-20

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database

(ranked by 2020 figures; as of Nov. 2021)

National or regional office	2000	2005	2010	2015
China	13,058	53,305	135,110	359,316
United States	157,496	143,806	219,614	298,407
Japan	125,880	122,944	222,693	189,358
South Korea	34,956	73,512	68,843	101,873
European Patent Office	27,523	53,258	58,108	68,431
Russia	17,592	23,390	30,322	34,706
India	1,263	4,320	7,138	6,022
Canada	12,125	15,516	19,120	22,201
Brazil	NA	2,439	3,251	3,411
Australia	13,548	10,979	14,557	23,098
Germany	14,707	17,063	13,678	14,795
France	11,274	11,473	9,899	12,699
United Kingdom	8,253	10,159	5,594	5,464
Italy	5,285	5,534	16,106	7,153
Malaysia	405	2,508	2,160	2,877
Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	1,911
Mexico	5,527	8,098	9,399	9,338
Hong Kong	2,737	6,518	5,353	5,963
Singapore	5,090	7,530	4,442	7,054
Israel	2,033	2,269	2,293	4,492
Vietnam	727	668	822	1,388
World	**517,600**	**633,100**	**914,200**	**1,233,800**

National or regional	2017	2018	2019	2020

office				
China	420,144	432,147	452,804	530,127
United States	318,829	307,759	354,430	351,993
Japan	199,577	194,525	179,910	179,383
South Korea	120,662	119,012	125,661	134,766
European Patent Office	105,645	127,603	137,782	133,706
Russia	34,254	35,774	34,008	28,788
India	12,387	13,908	23,578	26,361
Canada	24,099	23,499	22,009	21,284
Brazil	5,450	9,966	10,947	20,407
Australia	22,742	17,065	17,010	17,778
Germany	15,653	16,367	18,255	17,305
France	11,865	12,249	13,593	12,874
United Kingdom	6,311	5,982	5,948	9,772
Italy	4,855	6,424	8,617	9,152
Malaysia	5,063	4,287	4,106	8,206
Indonesia	2,309	6,374	10,514	7,981
Mexico	8,510	8,921	8,702	7,726
Hong Kong	6,671	9,651	6,780	7,658
Singapore	6,217	5,172	4,188	5,386
Israel	NA	4,107	4,197	4,668
Vietnam	1,745	2,219	2,620	4,319
World	**1,397,700**	**1,423,000**	**1,501,700**	**1,592,000**

NA = Not available.

U.S. Utility Patents, 1790-2020

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Patent applications	Patents granted
1790	NA	3
1810	NA	223
1830	NA	544
1850	2,193	884
1870	19,171	12,157
1890	39,884	25,308
1910	63,293	35,130
1930	89,554	45,226
1950	67,264	43,039
1970	103,175	64,429
1980	104,329	61,819
1990	164,558	90,365
2000	295,926	157,494
2001	326,508	166,035
2002	334,445	167,331
2003	342,441	169,023
2004	356,943	164,290
2005	390,733	143,806
2006	425,967	173,772
2007	456,154	157,282
2008	456,321	157,772
2009	456,106	167,349
2010	490,226	219,614
2011	503,582	224,505
2012	542,815	253,155
2013	571,612	277,835
2014	578,802	300,677
2015	589,410	298,408
2016	605,571	303,049

2017	606,956	318,828
2018	597,141	307,759
2019	621,453	354,430
2020	597,175	352,066

NA = Not available.

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TECHNOLOGY

Computer Milestones

1623: German mathematician Wilhelm Schickard developed the first mechanical calculator, capable of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.

1642: French mathematician Blaise Pascal built the first of more than four dozen copies of an adding and subtracting machine that he invented.

1801: French inventor Joseph Marie Jacquard demonstrated a new control system for looms. He "programmed" the loom, communicating desired weaving operations to the machine via patterns of holes in paper cards.

1833-71: British mathematician and scientist Charles Babbage used the Jacquard punch-card system in his design for a sophisticated, programmable "Analytical Engine" that foreshadowed basic features of today's computers. Babbage's concept was beyond the capabilities of the technology of his time, and the machine remained unfinished at his death in 1871.

1889: American engineer Herman Hollerith patented an electromechanical punch-card tabulating system that facilitated the handling of large amounts of statistical data and quickly found use in censuses in the U.S. and other countries.

1911: Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company merged with two other enterprises to form the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, which was renamed the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) in 1924.

1941: German engineer Konrad Züse completed the Z3, the first fully functional digital computer to be controlled by a program; the Z3 was not electronic—it was based on electrical switches called relays.

1942: Iowa State Coll. physicist John Vincent Atanasoff and assistant Clifford Berry completed a working model of the first fully electronic computer using vacuum tubes, which could operate much more quickly than relays; the rudimentary machine was not programmable.

1943: IBM and Harvard professor Howard Aiken completed the first large-scale automatic digital computer, the Mark I, a relay-based machine 55-ft long and 8-ft high. British scientists built their first Colossus machine, an electronic computer for breaking German codes during World War II.

1946: ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), a 30-ton room-sized electronic computer with more than 18,000 vacuum tubes, was completed by physicist John Mauchly and engineer J. Presper Eckert at the Univ. of Pennsylvania for the U.S. Army. ENIAC could be programmed to do different tasks, but cables had to be plugged in, and switches had to be set by hand.

1951: Eckert and Mauchly's UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) became the first commercially available computer in the U.S. Its first customer was the Census Bureau. CBS-TV used a UNIVAC in 1952 to predict presidential election results.

1959: COBOL, a computer programming language designed for business use, first appeared, based on programming language innovations of American mathematician Grace Hopper.

1967: American computer pioneer Doug Engelbart applied for a patent on the mouse.

1969-71: The powerful Unix operating system was developed at Bell Laboratories; later versions became widely used on large computers and formed the basis for the Macintosh OS X operating system (introduced in 2001).

1971: Intel released the 4004, the first commercial microprocessor (an entire computer processing unit on a chip).

1973: The Alto computer, developed at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center, became operational, implementing many features of modern commercial personal computers, including a graphical user interface (GUI) featuring windows, icons, and pointers that could be manipulated by a mouse.

1975: The first widely marketed personal computer (PC), the MITS Altair 8800, was introduced in kit form, with no keyboard, video display, or printer, for under $400. Microsoft was founded by Americans Bill Gates and Paul Allen.

1976: The first word-processing program for personal computers, Electric Pencil, was written. Apple Computer Company was founded by Americans Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.

1977: Apple introduced the Apple II; capable of displaying text and graphics in color, the machine enjoyed phenomenal success.

1981: IBM unveiled its Personal Computer (IBM 5150), which used an operating system from Microsoft known as MS-DOS (Disk Operating System).

1984: Apple introduced the first Macintosh. The easy-to-use Macintosh came with a proprietary operating system and was the first popular computer to have a GUI and a mouse.

1990: Microsoft released Windows 3.0, the first workable version of its own GUI. Adobe released the first commercial version of the image-editing software Photoshop.

1991: The Unix-like Linux operating system was invented by Helsinki Univ. student Linus Torvalds and made available for free.

1996: The Palm Pilot, the first widely successful handheld computer and personal information manager, arrived.

1997: The IBM supercomputer Deep Blue beat Russian world chess champion Garry Kasparov in a 6-game match, 2-1, with 3 draws.

2002: The total number of personal computers, including desktop and laptop machines of all types, shipped by manufacturers since 1975 reached 1 bil.

2007: Amazon launched the Kindle, a hardware/software system for displaying books electronically.

2008: Google released the Linux-based Android operating system for mobile devices.

2010: Apple released the iPad tablet computer and sold more than 3 mil devices in the first 80 days.

2012: Microsoft released Windows 8, featuring enhanced support for touchscreens and an interface with a grid of tiles displaying actively updated content and apps.

2015: Microsoft released Windows 10, promising faster startup and improved security, along with features like a personal digital assistant and a new web browser, Microsoft Edge.

2016: Univ. of Maryland scientists developed the first reprogrammable quantum computer; it used lasers to manipulate its five qubits, or bits of quantum information.

2022: Apple became the first company in the world to achieve a stock market value of $3 tril; in 2018, it had become the first company to hit $1 tril. The U.S. supercomputer Frontier became the first "exascale" computer, capable of more than 1 exaflop, or 1 quintillion (billion billion) operations per second.

World's Fastest Supercomputers, 2022

Source: Top500.org, as of midyear 2022

Rank	Name	Location	Manufacturer/ vendor	Processors (cores)	Top speed[1]
1.	Frontier	Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN, U.S	HPE Cray	8,730,112	1,102.00
2.	Supercomputer Fugaku	RIKEN Center for Computational Science, Japan	Fujitsu	7,630,848	442.01
3.	LUMI	EuroHPC at CSC Data Center, Kajaani, Finland	HPE Cray	1,110,144	151.90
4.	Summit	Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN, U.S.	IBM	2,414,592	148.60
5.	Sierra	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA, U.S.	IBM	1,572,480	94.64
6.	Sunway TaihuLight	National Supercomputing Center, Wuxi, China	NRCPC[2]	10,649,600	93.01
7.	Perlmutter	National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, CA, U.S	HPE Cray	761,856	70.87
8.	Selene	Nvidia, Santa Clara, CA, U.S	Nvidia	555,520	63.46
9.	Tianhe-2A (Milky Way-2A)	National Super Computer Center, Guangzhou, China	NUDT[3]	4,981,760	61.44
10.	Adastra	GENCI-CINES, France	HPE Cray	319,072	46.10
11.	JUWELS Booster Module	Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany	Atos	449,280	44.12
12.	HPC5	Eni S.p.A., Italy	Dell EMC	669,760	35.45

Note: The 500 fastest supercomputers use versions of the Linux operating system. (1) Top speed, in petaflops, achieved as measured according to the Linpack Benchmark. 1 petaflop = 1 quadrillion floating-point operations per sec. (2) NRCPC =

National Research Center of Parallel Computer Engineering and Technology. (3) NUDT = National University of Defense Technology.

Top Operating Systems Worldwide, 2009-22

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

(ranked by 2022 figures)

Operating system	% of OS market							
	2009	2012	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Android	0.02	3.29	25.62	42.26	39.91	39.06	41.56	44.71
Windows	93.85	79.14	50.85	35.93	35.12	36.05	30.20	27.83
iOS	0.36	5.16	11.37	12.82	13.85	14.22	16.55	17.88
OS X	4.07	6.16	4.90	5.39	5.94	7.91	6.38	5.37
Unknown	0.37	0.55	2.28	1.94	3.33	1.30	3.36	2.29
Linux	0.76	0.75	1.12	0.77	0.77	0.87	0.99	1.02
Chrome OS	—	—	0.15	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.50	0.56
Samsung	—	0.74	0.36	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.25

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web with a particular operating system (OS), for July of year shown. Includes desktop, laptop, tablet, and mobile devices' operating systems.

U.S. Sales and Household Penetration of Selected Hardware, 2019-21

Source: Consumer Technology Association

(factory sales to dealers in thousands of units and millions of dollars: percent of all households for Jan. of year shown)

Hardware	2019		
	Units	Sales	%
Televisons	41,157	$24,556	95%
Smartphones	162,588	76,449	91
Laptop/notebook/netbook PCs[1]	52,698	33,038	75
Tablet computers	39,544	9,095	65
Desktop computers[1,2]	16,755	9,802	53
Streaming media players	19,915	946	51
Home game consoles	12,832	3,468	44
Digital cameras	5,019	2,246	55
Smartwatches	21,699	5,817	23
E-readers	4,790	346	27
Action camcorders	2,330	389	14

Hardware	2020		
	Units	Sales	%

	2020		
Hardware	**Units**	**Sales**	**%**
Televisons	49,478	$21,367	93%
Smartphones	139,826	63,307	92
Laptop/notebook/netbook PCs[1]	69,561	40,121	76
Tablet computers	50,616	11,409	65
Desktop computers[1,2]	14,577	8,186	55
Streaming media players	23,898	1,155	53
Home game consoles	13,496	4,347	48
Digital cameras	4,210	1,513	51
Smartwatches	25,605	6,521	31
E-readers	4,838	299	29
Action camcorders	2,132	337	9

	2021		
Hardware	**Unit**	**Sales**	**%**
Televisons	46,536	$21,530	91%
Smartphones	153,808	74,512	90
Laptop/notebook/netbook PCs[1]	76,517	46,259	73
Tablet computers	52,704	16,176	61
Desktop computers[1,2]	15,339	11,111	53
Streaming media players	24,571	1,210	55
Home game consoles	14,549	6,091	53
Digital cameras	3,987	1,480	36
Smartwatches	24,438	6,508	35
E-readers	4,450	294	27
Action camcorders	2,218	367	10

Note: Based on sales data tracking and consumer surveys conducted by CTA. (1) Includes commercial and consumer shipments. (2) Includes all-in-one computers.

Device Market Share in the U.S., 2009-22

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

	% of market							
Device type	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Mobile devices	1.71%	10.07%	29.05%	44.36%	44.22%	45.87%	49.86%	54.28%
Desktops	98.29	89.93	61.51	47.63	47.84	49.58	46.44	42.45
Tablets	—	—	9.44	8.01	7.94	4.55	3.70	3.27

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web for July of year shown with desktops (including laptops), mobile devices (pocket-sized computing devices typically featuring a display screen with touch input or a miniature keyboard), and tablets (portable computing devices that are larger than a mobile device and have a touchscreen interface).

Device Market Share in the World, 2009-22

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

	% of market							
Device type	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2021**
Mobile devices	1.05%	11.09%	37.15%	52.95%	51.11%	50.88%	55.89%	60.73%
Desktops	98.95	88.91	57.00	43.11	45.18	46.39	41.36	37.00
Tablets	—	—	5.85	3.94	3.71	2.74	2.74	2.27

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of users accessing the web for July of year shown with desktops (including laptops), mobile devices (pocket-sized computing devices typically featuring a display screen with touch input or a miniature keyboard), and tablets (portable computing devices that are larger than a mobile device and have a touchscreen interface).

Percentage of Households With Access to the Internet by Region and Development Level, 2005-20

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (estimated data)

	2005	**2007**	**2009**	**2011**	**2013**	**2014**
Africa	1.8%	2.3%	4.2%	6.9%	9.6%	11.1%
Americas	34.4	37.5	43.0	48.7	55.8	58.6
Arab States	10.5	15.3	21.6	30.5	37.3	41.2
Asia & Pacific	12.3	17.3	22.5	27.4	34.1	37.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	14.4	21.7	32.9	46.2	62.2	65.7
Europe	39.0	47.9	58.6	67.3	73.3	75.3
Developed Countries	44.9	53.4	62.6	69.7	77.5	78.9
Developing Countries	9.0	12.7	17.7	23.3	29.5	32.9
Least Developed Countries	0.6	1.3	2.5	4.2	6.7	8.6
World	**19.6**	**24.4**	**30.3**	**35.8**	**42.3**	**45.0**

	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Africa	12.9%	14.2%	15.9%	17.9%	20.0%	22.7%
Americas	60.7	63.3	66.7	69.5	72.2	75.9
Arab States	45.5	47.8	51.8	53.1	57.0	62.4
Asia & Pacific	41.2	44.3	47.9	52.7	58.6	64.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	69.3	72.2	73.4	77.2	78.2	81.7
Europe	76.7	79.0	80.9	82.8	85.4	87.6
Developed Countries	80.1	81.3	83.1	84.4	86.0	87.8
Developing Countries	36.5	39.7	43.0	47.3	52.6	57.8
Least Developed Countries	10.7	13.8	15.9	17.9	19.9	22.0
World	**47.9**	**51.0**	**53.9**	**57.3**	**61.5**	**65.7**

About the Internet

The internet is not owned or funded by any one institution, organization, or government. It has no CEO and is not a commercial service. Its development is guided by the Internet Society (ISOC), a nonprofit formed in 1992. The Internet Society helps fund the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), which deals with short-term issues of standards and the internet's architecture. The Internet Architecture Board (IAB), a committee of the IETF, oversees the latter's work and appoints the chair of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). The IAB and IRTF focus on long-term issues.

Major Historical Highlights

1969: ARPANET, an experimental four-computer network, was established by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. Defense Dept. Two years later, ARPANET linked about 23 computers ("hosts") at 15 sites, including MIT and Harvard.

1971: Engineer Bob Thomas created Creeper, generally considered the first worm, a virus able to self-replicate over a network.

1976: British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins coined the term "meme," referring to an idea or a behavior that persists and may spread "virally."

1978: The first spam, or junk email, was sent over ARPANET.

1982: Author William Gibson coined the term "cyberspace" in the story "Burning Chrome."

1983: The set of communications rules (protocol) known as TCP/IP became the main networking protocol of ARPANET. Its adoption was tantamount to the birth of the internet. The military portion of ARPANET was moved onto MILNET.

1986: The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) launched NSFNET, the first large-scale network using internet technology.

1988: Internet Relay Chat (IRC) was developed by Finnish student Jarkko Oikarinen, enabling people to communicate via the internet in “real time.”

1988: A worm crafted by Cornell Univ. computer science graduate student Robert Morris Jr. infected thousands of computers, shutting many down and causing millions of dollars of damage—the first known case of large-scale damage caused by a computer virus spread via the internet.

1989: Massachusetts-based The World—the first commercial internet service provider supplying dial-up access—debuted.

1989-90: English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. Created as an environment in which scientists at the European Center for Nuclear Research in Switzerland could share information, it gradually evolved into a medium with text, graphics, audio, animation, and video.

1990: ARPANET was disbanded.

1991: NSFNET was opened to commercial traffic. Berners-Lee introduced the first browser, or software for accessing the web.

1993: The National Center for Supercomputing Applications (U.S.) released versions of Mosaic, the first web browser able to present both text and images on a single page.

1993: A coffee pot at England’s Cambridge Univ. became the subject of the first live streaming (and the first webcam).

1994: Netscape Communications released the Netscape Navigator browser.

1995: Microsoft released its Internet Explorer browser. It initially failed to make a dent in Netscape's dominance of the browser market, but Internet Explorer surpassed Netscape by 1999.

1995: Amazon and AuctionWeb (now eBay) began operating online.

1997: The initial version of the WiFi network protocol was released.

1998: Under a contract with the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, the nonprofit Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) took over the management of assigning domain names and internet protocol (IP) addresses.

1999: Release of the free Napster file-sharing service enabled users to easily exchange files containing music or other content without regard to copyright restrictions.

2000: Estonia became the first country to pass a law declaring internet access a fundamental human right of its citizens.

2004: A group of Harvard students founded social network TheFacebook (later just Facebook).

2004: The Mozilla Foundation released the first official version of the open-source browser Mozilla Firefox.

2006: The microblogging and social networking service Twitter was introduced.

2008: Google introduced its Chrome browser. By 2012, Chrome ranked as the most widely used browser in the world, according to StatCounter.com.

2009: The software for Bitcoin, the world's first "cryptocurrency," was released. It relied on cryptography and a complex decentralized public ledger to secure transactions.

2011: ICANN decided to allow the use of almost any characters in any language for the names of generic top-level domains.

2012: The number of Facebook users surpassed 1 bil.

2014: The number of internet hosts (websites) passed 1 bil.

2014: Estonia became the first country in the world to offer noncitizens “e-residency”—a government-issued transnational digital identity.

2016: The leak of more than 11.5 mil documents from Panamanian law firm Mossack Fonseca, which said it was the victim of a hack, exposed large-scale offshore tax evasion.

2016: Global internet traffic surpassed 1 zettabyte (1 tril gigabytes), according to networking giant Cisco.

2017: The number of Facebook users surpassed 2 bil.

2018: Amid growing concern over the misuse of individuals’ personal data, the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) went into effect, providing strong safeguards governing personal data held by any organization worldwide that conducts business in Europe.

2018: By year’s end the proportion of the world’s population using the internet had passed the 50% mark, according to the Intl. Telecommunications Union.

2021: A ransomware cyberattack caused a multi-day shutdown of the Colonial Pipeline, provider of almost half the fuel supply of the U.S. East Coast.

Safety and Security on the Internet

Common sense dictates some basic security rules:

- Avoid using the same password for multiple websites. A password manager can generate passwords and then save them.

- Do not give out your phone number, address, credit card number, or other personal information unless needed for a transaction at a site you trust.
- If you feel someone is being threatening or dangerous, inform your internet service provider.
- Use protective firewall, antivirus, and antispyware software to guard your system against attacks by hackers.
- Be careful about opening email and file attachments from unknown correspondents.
- To avoid falling victim to **phishing**—which uses a forged email message, purportedly from a respectable organization, to elicit personal data—do not click on hyperlinks in emails from companies with which you do business. Phishing emails typically contain a link leading to a fabricated website resembling the site of the ostensible sender. If you want to visit a company's website, open your browser and manually enter the site's address.
- Users of so-called **peer-to-peer** (P2P) file-sharing networks or protocols should open up only part of their computer system, not their entire hard drive, to sharing.
- When manufacturers provide **patches** to solve security flaws or other problems with operating systems, web browsers, or other software, it is usually advisable to install these fixes. If a fix is not available for a serious security problem, consider switching to an alternative program.

Internet Addresses

The fundamental part of an address on the internet is called the domain. The final part of a domain name, known as the **top-level domain (TLD)**, is its most basic part. For example, .com is the top-level domain of many mainstream web addresses. So-called generic top-level domains (gTLDs) consist of three or more letters. Domain names with two letters are generally for countries or regions. Country-code TLDs (ccTLDs) are usually managed by an organization within a certain country.

Worst Data Breaches, 2010-22

Source: Upguard, Inc.

(ranked by total number of exposed data records, as of mid-2022)

Rank	Company	Year	Records exposed

			(mil)
1.	CAM4	2020	10,880
2.	Yahoo	2013	3,000
3.	Aadhaar	2018	1,100
4.	First American Financial Corp.	2019	885
5.	Verifications.io	2019	763
6.	LinkedIn	2021	700
7.	Facebook	2019	533
8.	Yahoo	2014	500
9.	Marriott/Starwood	2018	500
10.	Friend Finder	2016	412
11.	MySpace	2013	360
12.	Exactis	2018	340
13.	Twitter	2018	330
14.	NetEase	2015	234
15.	Sociallarks	2021	200
16.	Deep Root Analytics	2017	200

Top U.S. Internet Crimes by Losses, 2019-21

Source: Internet Crime Complaint Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

(ranked by dollar value of reported 2021 losses)

Rank	Type of crime	2019	2020	2021
1.	Business email compromise/email account compromise	$1,776,549,688	$1,866,642,107	$2,395,953,296
2.	Investment	222,186,195	336,469,000	1,455,943,193
3.	Confidence fraud/romance	475,014,032	600,249,821	956,039,739
4.	Personal data breach	120,102,501	194,473,055	517,021,289
5.	Real estate/rental	221,365,911	213,196,082	350,328,166
6.	Tech support	54,041,053	146,477,709	347,657,432
7.	Non-payment/non-delivery	196,563,497	265,011,249	337,493,071
8.	Identity theft	160,305,789	219,484,699	278,267,918
9.	Credit card fraud	111,491,163	129,820,792	172,998,385
10.	Corporate data breach	53,398,278	128,916,648	151,568,225
11.	Government impersonation	124,292,606	109,938,030	142,643,253
12.	Advanced fee	100,602,297	83,215,405	98,694,137
13.	Civil matter	20,242,867	24,915,958	85,049,939
14.	Spoofing	300,478,433	216,513,728	82,169,806
15.	Other	66,223,160	101,523,082	75,837,524
16.	Lottery/	48,642,332	61,111,319	71,289,089

	sweepstakes/ inheritance			
17.	Extortion	107,498,956	70,935,939	60,577,741
18.	Ransomware[1]	8,965,847	29,157,405	49,207,908
19.	Employment	42,618,705	62,314,015	47,231,023
20.	Phishing/vishing/ smishing/pharming	57,836,379	54,241,075	44,213,707

(1) Does not include estimates of lost business, time, wages, files, or equipment, or any third-party remediation services acquired by a victim. In some cases, victims do not report any loss amount to the FBI. Figure represents only what victims report to the FBI via the Internet Crime Complaint Center and does not account for victim direct reporting to FBI field offices/agents.

Top U.S. Internet Crimes by Number of Victims, 2019-21

Source: Internet Crime Complaint Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

(ranked by reported number of victims in 2021)

Rank	Type of crime	2019	2020	2021
1.	Phishing/vishing/smishing/pharming[1]	114,702	241,342	323,972
2.	Non-payment/non-delivery	61,832	108,869	82,478
3.	Personal data breach	38,218	45,330	51,829
4.	Identity theft	16,053	43,330	51,629
5.	Extortion	43,101	76,741	39,360
6.	Confidence fraud/romance	19,473	23,751	24,299
7.	Tech support	13,633	15,421	23,903
8.	Investment	3,999	8,788	20,561
9.	Business email compromise/email account compromise	23,775	19,369	19,954
10.	Spoofing[2]	25,789	28,218	18,522
11.	Credit card fraud	14,378	17,614	16,750
12.	Employment	14,493	16,879	15,253
13.	Other	10,842	10,372	12,346
14.	Terrorism/threats of violence	15,563	20,669	12,346
15.	Real estate/rental	11,677	13,638	11,578
16.	Government impersonation	13,873	12,827	11,335
17.	Advanced fee	14,607	13,020	11,034
18.	Overpayment[3]	15,395	10,988	6,108
19.	Lottery/sweepstakes/inheritance	7,767	8,501	5,991
20.	IPR/copyright and counterfeit	3,892	4,213	4,270

(1) The use of unsolicited email, text messages, and telephone calls purportedly from a legitimate company requesting personal, financial, and/or login credentials. (2) Contact information (phone number, email, and/or website) is deliberately falsified to mislead and appear to be from a legitimate source. (3) An individual is

sent a payment/commission and is instructed to keep a portion of the payment and send the remainder to another individual or business.

Fixed Broadband Penetration in Selected Countries, 2003-21

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

(nonmobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, for fourth quarter of given year; ranked by 2021 figures)

Nation	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
France	5.89	15.03	24.38	30.54	34.80
Germany	5.59	12.98	23.74	31.03	33.92
Canada	15.06	20.76	27.26	30.60	32.84
United Kingdom	5.37	16.31	25.59	29.48	32.75
United States	9.59	16.38	23.22	26.04	28.31
Japan	10.90	18.15	22.46	24.72	27.28
Italy	4.17	11.77	17.06	20.28	22.51

Nation	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
France	37.80	40.42	42.42	44.10	45.02	46.13
Germany	35.49	37.59	40.21	42.35	43.55	44.33
Canada	34.46	36.73	38.10	40.27	40.94	41.48
United Kingdom	35.50	37.88	39.44	40.24	40.77	41.08
United States	30.36	31.85	33.27	34.78	36.51	38.45
Japan	28.11	29.66	31.16	32.49	33.66	34.77
Italy	23.09	24.89	27.55	29.46	30.58	31.61

Note: Includes internet connections with speeds greater than 256 kilobits per second (256 kbps).

Nations With Highest Percentage of Population Using the Internet, 2000-20

Source: © International Telecommunication Union; ranked by 2020 figures

Rank	Nation	2000	2005	2010
1.	United Arab Emirates	23.63%	40.00%	68.00%
2.	Bahrain	6.15	21.30	55.00
3.	Qatar	4.86	24.73	69.00
4.	Kuwait	6.73	25.93	61.40
5.	Iceland	44.47	87.00	93.39
6.	Luxembourg	22.89	70.00	90.62
7.	Saudi Arabia	2.21	12.71	41.00

8.	Norway	52.00	81.99	93.39
9.	Canada	51.30	71.66	80.30
10.	Denmark	39.17	82.74	88.72
11.	South Korea	44.70	73.50	83.70
12.	Oman	3.52	6.68	35.83
13.	Brunei	9.00	36.47	53.00
14.	United Kingdom	26.82	70.00	85.00
15.	Sweden	45.69	84.83	90.00
16.	Switzerland	47.10	70.10	83.90
17.	Spain	13.62	47.88	65.80
18.	Hong Kong	27.83	56.90	72.00
19.	Finland	37.25	74.48	86.89
20.	Singapore	36.00	61.00	71.00
21.	Ireland	17.85	41.61	69.85
22.	Belgium	29.43	55.82	75.00
23.	New Zealand	47.38	62.72	80.46
24.	Netherlands	43.98	81.00	90.72
25.	United States	43.08	67.97	71.69

Rank	**Nation**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
1.	United Arab Emirates	90.50%	90.60%	94.82%
2.	Bahrain	93.48	98.00	95.88
3.	Qatar	92.88	95.12	97.39
4.	Kuwait	82.00	85.60	98.00
5.	Iceland	98.20	98.24	98.26
6.	Luxembourg	96.38	98.14	97.36
7.	Saudi Arabia	69.62	74.88	94.18
8.	Norway	96.81	97.30	96.36
9.	Canada	90.00	91.16	92.70
10.	Denmark	96.33	96.97	97.10
11.	South Korea	89.90	92.84	95.07
12.	Oman	73.53	76.85	80.19
13.	Brunei	71.20	90.00	94.87
14.	United Kingdom	92.00	94.78	90.42
15.	Sweden	90.61	89.65	93.01
16.	Switzerland	87.48	89.13	89.69
17.	Spain	78.69	80.56	84.60
18.	Hong Kong	84.95	87.48	89.42
19.	Finland	86.42	87.70	87.47
20.	Singapore	83.20	84.45	84.45
21.	Ireland	83.49	83.50	84.11
22.	Belgium	85.05	86.52	87.68
23.	New Zealand	85.20	86.50	87.70
24.	Netherlands	91.72	90.41	93.20
25.	United States	74.55	85.54	87.27

Rank	**Nation**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**

1.	United Arab Emirates	98.45%	99.15%	100.00%
2.	Bahrain	98.64	99.70	99.67
3.	Qatar	99.65	99.65	99.65
4.	Kuwait	99.60	99.54	99.11
5.	Iceland	99.01	99.00	99.00
6.	Luxembourg	97.06	97.12	98.82
7.	Saudi Arabia	93.31	95.72	97.86
8.	Norway	96.49	98.00	97.00
9.	Canada	94.64	96.50	96.97
10.	Denmark	97.32	98.05	96.55
11.	South Korea	96.02	96.16	96.51
12.	Oman	85.50	90.30	95.23
13.	Brunei	95.00	95.00	95.00
14.	United Kingdom	90.69	92.52	94.82
15.	Sweden	89.25	94.49	94.54
16.	Switzerland	91.80	93.15	94.20
17.	Spain	86.11	90.72	93.21
18.	Hong Kong	90.51	91.74	92.41
19.	Finland	88.89	89.61	92.17
20.	Singapore	88.17	88.95	92.00
21.	Ireland	87.00	87.00	92.00
22.	Belgium	88.65	90.28	91.53
23.	New Zealand	89.00	90.20	91.50
24.	Netherlands	91.89	93.29	91.33
25.	United States	88.50	89.43	90.90

Nations With the Most Internet Users

Source: *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), estimates for nations as of 2020

Rank	Nation	Internet users[1]	% of worldwide users
1.	China	987,000,000	20.14%
2.	India	593,400,000	12.11
3.	United States	301,665,983	6.16
4.	Brazil	172,173,121	3.51
5.	Indonesia	147,702,755	3.01
6.	Russia	122,488,468	2.50
7.	Japan	113,252,419	2.31
8.	Mexico	92,831,582	1.89
9.	Iran	75,594,081	1.54
10.	Germany	74,844,784	1.53
11.	Nigeria	74,210,251	1.51
12.	Egypt	73,680,770	1.50
13.	Vietnam	68,137,008	1.39
14.	Turkey (Türkiye)	65,784,472	1.34%

15.	United Kingdom	63,854,528	1.30
16.	France	57,272,921	1.17
17.	Pakistan	55,223,083	1.13
18.	Philippines	54,790,543	1.12
19.	Thailand	54,443,983	1.11
20.	South Korea	50,281,152	1.03
21.	Spain	44,047,980	0.90
22.	Italy	41,614,669	0.85
23.	South Africa	41,516,083	0.85
24.	Bangladesh	41,172,346	0.84
25.	Argentina	39,024,016	0.80
	World	**4,900,000,000**	**100.00**

(1) Estimated number of individuals who can access the internet at home, via any device type (computer or mobile) and connection.

Top Web Browsers Worldwide, 2009-22

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

(ranked by 2022 figures)

	% of browser market							
Browser	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Chrome	3.01	33.81	55.39	67.60	71.05	69.55	68.50	66.14
Edge	—	—	—	—	—	4.12	8.22	10.86
Safari	3.02	7.12	4.70	5.01	5.41	8.36	9.50	8.97
Firefox	30.50	23.73	17.24	11.23	9.52	8.61	7.64	8.07
Opera	2.64	1.72	1.91	2.48	2.44	2.43	2.48	3.07
Internet Explorer	60.11	32.04	18.86	6.97	5.00	2.76	1.37	0.75
360 Safe	—	0.43	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.69	0.63
Yandex	—	—	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.36	0.39
QQ	—	0.02	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.32
Mozilla	0.20	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.19	0.18

— = Not available. **Note:** Percent of desktop (and laptop) computer users accessing the web via a particular browser, for July of year shown.

U.S. Internet Use by Selected Characteristics, 2013-21

Source: Pew Research Center

	% who are users	
	2013	**2021**
All adults	84%	93%
Gender		
Male	84	94
Female	84	93
Age		

	% who are users	
	2013	2021
18-29	97	99
30-49	92	98
50-64	81	96
65+	56	75
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	85	93
Black, non-Hispanic	79	91
Hispanic	80	95
Education		
No high school diploma	54	86[1]
High school graduate	75	86[1]
Some college	92	97
College graduate	96	98
Annual household income		
Less than $30,000	72	86
$30,000-$49,999	86	91
$50,000-$74,999	93	98
$75,000 or more	97	99
Geography		
Urban	86	95
Suburban	85	94
Rural	78	90

Note: Percent of U.S. adults, age 18 and over, who use the internet, email, or access the internet via a mobile device. Data for each year based on a pooled analysis of all surveys conducted during that year. (1) The 2021 sample was too small to separate the categories “No high school diploma” and “High school graduate,” and so a single figure was reported for “High school or less.”

U.S. Internet Users Encountering Selected Online Problems, 2013-20

Source: The 2021 Digital Future Report, Center for the Digital Future at USC Annenberg

(percent of internet users reporting problem within past year, unless otherwise noted)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2020
Received obscene or abusive emails	22%	25%	33%	33%	34%	33%
Experienced online bullying or harassment[1]	9	10	12	12	17	24
Received virus on computer	43	44	40	40	33	17

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2020
Had credit card details stolen online	10	11	13	13	14	14

(1) At anytime.

Frequency of Social Media Use by U.S. Adults, 2021

Source: Pew Research Center

Site/platform	Daily use	Weekly use	Less frequent use
Facebook	70%	17%	12%
Snapchat	59	21	19
Instagram	59	21	20
Twitter	46	27	27
YouTube	54	29	16

Note: Data for users of each platform only; non-users were not included in frequency data.

Most-Visited U.S. Websites, 2022

Source: Comscore, Inc.; Comscore qSearch

Some websites represent an aggregation of commonly owned domain names; examples of popular domains within a group as of June 2022 added in parentheses by World Almanac editors.

All U.S. Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors[1]
1.	Google sites (YouTube, Blogger)	258,872
2.	Microsoft sites (Bing, Xbox network)	239,365
3.	Facebook (Instagram)	235,969
4.	Amazon sites	227,263
5.	Yahoo (AOL)	226,096
6.	Comcast NBCUniversal	194,547
7.	CafeMedia	182,652
8.	Apple Inc. (iTunes)	177,474
9.	The Walt Disney Company (ABC)	171,323
10.	PayPal	169,128
11.	Paramount Global	169,022
12.	Dotdash Meredith	165,974
13.	WarnerMedia	160,798
14.	The Weather Company	150,162
15.	Universal Music Group	150,077
16.	WMX - Warner Music Group	149,179
17.	Hearst	145,755

18.	Freestar	138,814
19.	Twitter	136,394
20.	Mediavine	128,012

Video Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors[2]
1.	Google sites (YouTube)	247,966
2.	Comcast NBCUniversal	153,902
3.	The Walt Disney Company	147,183
4.	Paramount Global	143,937
5.	Hulu	131,536
6.	Universal Music Group	130,889
7.	WMX - Warner Music Group	122,891
8.	BroadbandTV	104,955
9.	VEVO	95,294
10.	The Orchard Music	88,211

(1) Number of persons, in thousands, who visited the media property (including website/apps) at least once from any U.S. location in June 2022. Mobile users under age 18 are not measured. (2) Number of persons, in thousands, who visited the media property from a desktop in June 2022. Excludes advertisement videos.

Top Search Engines in the U.S.

Source: StatCounter Global Stats, gs.statcounter.com

(ranked by 2022 figures)

	% of browser market							
Search engine	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Google	77.54	80.28	79.64	78.17	80.86	79.05	80.04	76.00
Bing	9.41	9.50	8.31	14.32	11.86	13.60	11.83	15.98
Yahoo!	10.95	8.22	9.79	5.94	5.49	5.01	4.77	4.50
DuckDuckGo	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.67	1.21	1.64	2.71	2.91

Note: Percent of desktop (and laptop) computer users utilizing a particular search engine, for July of year shown.

Most Popular U.S. Smartphone Apps, 2022

Source: Comscore, Inc.

Rank	Apps[1]	Reach[2]
1.	Google sites	91%
2.	Facebook	83
3.	Amazon sites	58
4.	Apple Inc.	57
5.	The Weather Company	50
6.	Yahoo	38
7.	PayPal	36
8.	Spotify	34

9.	Microsoft sites	33
10.	Pandora SXM Media	32
11.	Bytedance Inc.	30
12.	The Walt Disney Company	27
13.	Comcast NBCUniversal	27
14.	Wal-Mart	26
15.	Snapchat	25
16.	Squareup	24
17.	Samsung Group	24
18.	Twitter	20
19.	WarnerMedia	20
20.	Pinterest	20

(1) Includes applications developed for Android and iOS platforms. (2) Percentage of total U.S. smartphone users age 18 and over who used the app in June 2022.

U.S. Internet Use by Race and Ethnicity, 2003-21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau survey for National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(number in thousands of civilian individuals, age 3 and older)

	Total U.S.[1]		White, non-Hispanic	
Survey date	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use
Oct. 2003	161,636	58.7%	122,243	65.1%
Oct. 2007	177,987	62.4	130,432	68.9
Oct. 2009	197,941	68.4	141,213	74.3
Oct. 2010	209,472	71.7	145,989	76.7
July 2011	204,596	69.7	142,827	75.0
Oct. 2012	222,038	74.7	149,231	79.1
July 2013	213,708	71.4	142,313	75.4
July 2015	226,747	74.6	147,408	78.0
Nov. 2017	240,270	77.7	151,594	80.2
Nov. 2019	248,526	79.4	154,232	81.8
Nov. 2021	253,242	80.5	155,071	82.5

	African American, non-Hispanic		Asian American, non-Hispanic	
Survey date	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use
Oct. 2003	14,898	45.2%	7,043	63.0%
Oct. 2007	17,223	50.1	8,686	68.4
Oct. 2009	20,848	59.5	9,243	72.3
Oct. 2010	22,389	63.7	9,949	74.2
July 2011	21,287	60.2	10,010	73.6

Survey date	African American, non-Hispanic		Asian American, non-Hispanic	
	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use
Oct. 2012	24,290	68.3	11,643	78.4
July 2013	22,996	64.0	11,739	75.3
July 2015	25,025	67.8	12,919	77.4
Nov. 2017	27,949	73.4	13,993	79.4
Nov. 2019	28,814	74.7	14,774	78.3
Nov. 2021	29,892	76.9	15,189	80.6

Survey date	American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	% with internet use	Number	% with internet use
Oct. 2003	676	48.1%	14,038	37.2%
Oct. 2007	793	47.1	17,760	41.6
Oct. 2009	1,017	54.9	22,186	49.3
Oct. 2010	1,094	62.5	26,246	56.6
July 2011	1,142	59.7	25,648	54.4
Oct. 2012	1,350	62.5	30,960	62.1
July 2013	1,424	61.5	30,771	61.0
July 2015	1,423	70.2	34,772	65.8
Nov. 2017	1,497	62.7	39,826	72.1
Nov. 2019	1,850	73.8	43,129	74.8
Nov. 2021	1,885	74.6	45,074	76.7

(1) Includes race categories not shown.

Telecommunications Milestones

1753: Scottish surgeon Charles Morrison proposed using 26 electric lines, one for each letter of the alphabet, to make an electric telegraph. A letter would be indicated by charging the corresponding line, causing movement of a light object at the receiving end. Swiss scientist Georges-Louis Lesage built such a 26-line “electrostatic” system in 1774.

1837: In England, Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke patented an electromagnetic telegraph. To indicate letters, their system used the magnetic field

generated by a current to deflect compass needles. In 1839, they built the first commercial electric telegraph along a 13-mi (21-km) route.

1837: American inventor Samuel Morse filed a provisional patent application for a different type of electric telegraph that indicated letters by making marks of various lengths on paper. In 1844, he completed a 30-mi telegraph line from Washington, DC, to Baltimore, MD.

1866: The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was laid.

1876: Alexander Graham Bell applied for a U.S. patent on the telephone. In his first successful experiment, on Mar. 10, he used the device to call his assistant.

1901: Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi successfully transmitted the first transatlantic radio signal—from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland, Canada.

1927: Commercial transatlantic telephone service (via radio) began between New York and London.

1946: The first commercial mobile phone service was launched, in St. Louis, MO.

1947: U.S. scientists invented the transistor, thereby giving birth to a revolution in telecommunications and electronics.

1948: U.S. mathematician/engineer Claude Shannon’s epochal paper “A Mathematical Theory of Communication” laid the foundation for modern information theory. Its treatment of such crucial concepts as data compression and error detection and correction opened the way to digital communication.

1951: The mayors of Englewood, NJ, and Alameda, CA, made the first customer-dialed long-distance telephone call, facilitated by the introduction of area codes.

1956: The first transoceanic telephone cable went into service.

1962: NASA launched the world's first active communications satellite, AT&T's *Telstar 1*.

1978: Trials were conducted in Chicago and Newark, NJ, on a cellular approach to mobile telephony. This divided a region into a multitude of small overlapping areas, or cells, and made possible a significant increase in quality of calls and quantity of callers. Callers could be switched from one cell to another as they moved about.

1983: The first commercial cellular system in the U.S. went into operation in Chicago. A similar system was also launched in the Baltimore, MD-Washington, DC, area.

1984: As a result of a 1982 antitrust settlement with the U.S. government, AT&T, which handled most telephone service in the U.S., was broken up into several separate entities.

1994: The first smartphone, IBM's Simon Personal Communicator, went on the market. A bricklike touchscreen device, it combined a cellular phone with such features as an address book, calendar, calculator, email and faxing capability, and games.

2007: Apple released the iPhone, inaugurating an era of multifunctional smartphones.

2012: By late in the year more than 1 bil smartphones of all types were in use worldwide.

2016: Users of Facebook's messaging app Messenger passed the 1 bil mark.

2016: Total sales of Apple's iPhone reached 1 bil units.

2019: Telecommunications carriers began launching commercial "5G" (fifth generation) super-fast cellular

networks, with the first large-scale deployments taking place in South Korea and the U.S.

Nations With the Most Cellphone Use, 2010-20

Source: © International Telecommunication Union, estimated; ranked by countries with most cellphone subscriptions in 2020

	2010		2015	
Country	**Subscriptions**	**Per 100 pop.**	**Subscriptions**	**Per 100 pop.**
China	859,003,000	62.76	1,291,984,200	91.84
India	752,190,000	60.94	1,001,056,000	76.41
Indonesia	211,290,235	87.37	338,948,340	131.18
United States	285,118,000	92.27	382,307,000	119.14
Russia	237,689,224	165.66	227,288,088	156.77
Brazil	196,929,978	100.62	257,814,274	126.09
Nigeria	87,297,789	55.08	150,830,089	83.27
Japan	123,287,125	95.91	160,559,734	125.45
Bangladesh	67,923,887	46.03	131,375,724	84.08
Pakistan	99,185,844	55.28	125,899,638	63.13
Philippines	83,150,138	88.49	117,838,074	115.40
Vietnam	111,570,201	126.83	120,324,052	129.83
Iran	54,051,764	73.28	74,218,815	94.56
Mexico	91,383,493	80.10	107,688,282	88.37
Thailand	71,726,300	106.74	102,942,000	149.81
Germany	88,400,000	109.37	96,360,000	117.82
South Africa	50,372,000	98.35	87,999,492	158.88
Egypt	70,661,005	85.38	94,016,152	101.70
Turkey (Türkiye)	61,769,635	85.40	73,639,261	93.77
United Kingdom	76,729,827	120.91	79,250,793	120.33
Myanmar (Burma)	594,000	1.17	40,993,717	77.82
Italy	93,666,088	157.89	87,691,238	144.76
France	57,785,000	91.90	66,681,000	103.46
South Korea	50,767,241	102.47	58,935,081	115.96
Colombia	44,477,653	98.35	57,327,470	120.64
World	**5,290,100,000**	**76.60**	**7,152,300,000**	**97.30**

	2020	
Country	**Subscriptions**	**Per 100 pop.**
China	1,718,411,000	119.39
India	1,153,709,832	83.60
Indonesia	355,620,388	130.01
United States	351,477,000	106.19
Russia	238,733,217	163.59
Brazil	205,834,781	96.84
Nigeria	204,228,678	99.07

Country	2020 Subscriptions	Per 100 pop.
Japan	195,054,893	154.22
Bangladesh	176,279,465	107.04
Pakistan	175,624,364	79.51
Philippines	149,579,406	136.50
Vietnam	138,934,626	142.73
Iran	127,624,951	151.95
Mexico	122,898,392	95.32
Thailand	116,294,000	166.61
Germany	107,400,000	128.19
South Africa	95,959,439	161.80
Egypt	95,357,427	93.18
Turkey (Türkiye)	82,128,104	97.38
United Kingdom	79,007,000	116.38
Myanmar (Burma)	78,548,329	144.36
Italy	77,581,048	128.31
France	72,751,000	111.46
South Korea	70,513,676	137.54
Colombia	67,672,570	133.00
World	**8,335,200,000**	**107.00**

NA = Not available.

U.S. Wireless Industry, 2010-20

Source: CTIA.org.; as of Dec. of year shown

Year	Estimated total subscribers	Cellphone antennas	Voice traffic (trillion minutes)	SMS and MMS messages (trillion)	Mobile wireless data traffic (trillion megabytes)
2010	296,285,629	253,086	2.241	2.109	0.388
2011	315,963,848	283,385	2.296	2.356	0.867
2012	326,475,248	301,779	2.300	2.264	1.468
2013	335,652,171	304,360	2.618	2.006	3.230
2014	355,445,472	298,055	2.455	2.073	4.061
2015	377,921,241	307,626	2.881	2.108	9.650
2016	395,881,497	308,334	2.751	1.939	13.718
2017	400,205,829	323,448	2.180	1.768	15.687
2018	421,793,010	349,344	2.389	2.046	28.585
2019	442,456,704	395,562	3.078	2.098	37.060
2020	468,898,212	417,215	2.900	2.217	42.205

U.S. Smartphone-Only Internet Access, by Selected Characteristics, 2013-21

Source: Pew Research Center

(percentage of U.S. adults who do not have home broadband but own smartphones)

	% of adults who say they do not have broadband at home but own smartphones	
	2013	2021
All adults	8%	15%
Gender		
Male	9	14
Female	8	15
Age		
18-29	12	28
30-49	9	11
50-64	7	13
65+	3	12
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6	12
Black, non-Hispanic	10	17
Hispanic	16	25
Education[1]		
No high school diploma	14	23
High school graduate	11	23
Some college	8	15
College graduate	4	4
Annual household income		
Less than $30,000	12	27
$30,000-$49,999	9	19
$50,000-$74,999	5	6
$75,000 or more	5	6
Geography		
Urban	9	16
Suburban	7	12
Rural	9	17

(1) The 2021 sample was too small to separate the categories “No high school diploma” and “High school graduate,” so a single figure was reported for “High school or less.”

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ENVIRONMENT

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Human Activities, 1990-2020

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Gas and major source(s)	1990	2005	2016	2017
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	5,122.5	6,137.6	5,252.1	5,210.7
Fossil fuel combustion	4,731.2	5,752.0	4,909.9	4,853.1
Methane (CH_4)	779.9	696.6	657.2	663.6
Enteric fermentation[1]	163.5	168.0	171.3	174.9
Natural gas systems	194.5	176.6	164.8	166.2
Landfills	176.6	131.5	107.9	109.2
Manure management	34.8	49.0	57.1	57.5
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	450.5	453.3	449.1	444.4
Agricultural soil management	316.0	313.8	330.8	328.3
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), etc.[2]	99.6	146.4	178.9	180.9
Total U.S. emissions	**6,452.5**	**7,433.9**	**6,537.3**	**6,499.5**
Net U.S. emissions[3]	**5,591.9**	**6,644.2**	**5,710.7**	**5,718.3**

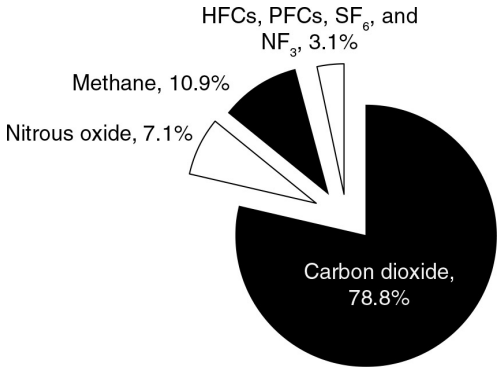
Gas and major source(s)	2018	2019	2020	% change,

				1990-2020
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	5,376.7	5,262.0	4,709.0	–8.1%
Fossil fuel combustion	4,989.3	4,855.2	4,334.0	–8.4
Methane (CH_4)	671.0	668.3	650.3	–16.6
Enteric fermentation	175.7	176.1	175.2	7.2
Natural gas systems[1]	171.6	171.5	164.5	–15.4
Landfills	111.7	113.6	109.3	–38.1
Manure management	59.4	58.7	59.6	71.3
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	457.6	456.7	425.8	–5.5
Agricultural soil management	338.9	345.3	316.2	0.1
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), etc.[2]	180.8	185.7	187.6	88.4
Total U.S. emissions	**6,685.9**	**6,572.5**	**5,973.0**	**–7.4**
Net U.S. emissions[3]	**5,916.6**	**5,842.0**	**5,215.6**	**–6.7**

Note: Emissions given in terms of equivalent emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), using units of million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMT CO_2 eq.). (1) Digestive process of ruminant animals, such as cattle and sheep, producing methane as a byproduct. (2) Includes HFCs, PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride), and NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride). (3) Total emissions minus the net sum of all emissions (i.e., sources) of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere plus removals of CO_2 (i.e., sinks or negative emissions) from the atmosphere.

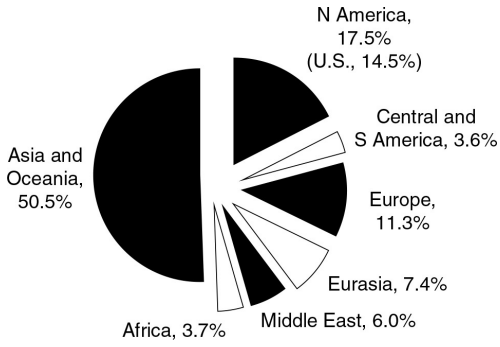
U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2020

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



World Carbon Dioxide Emissions From the Use of Fossil Fuels, 2019

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Top 20 Nations Producing Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1980-2019

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Energy

(in million metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted from the consumption of energy; ranked by 2019 totals)

Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
China	1,597	2,417	3,483	6,120	9,004

U.S.	4,756	5,038	5,889	6,007	5,594
India	270	541	886	1,119	1,648
Russia[1]	3,516	4,024	1,540	1,571	1,661
Japan	872	1,109	1,233	1,279	1,197
Germany[2]	736	719	872	844	822
South Korea	139	264	466	504	612
Iran	102	195	303	430	537
Canada	423	433	512	573	571
Saudi Arabia	107	199	290	405	497
Indonesia	72	149	256	301	409
South Africa	229	329	393	446	479
Mexico	198	274	383	429	449
Brazil	188	243	327	342	410
Australia	216	280	351	381	402
UK	613	606	570	585	542
Turkey	62	128	207	233	268
France	472	385	409	421	388
Italy	337	421	452	473	416
Thailand	34	84	158	237	258
World[3]	**18,702**	**22,145**	**24,258**	**28,690**	**32,519**

Country	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change, 1980-2019**	**% change, 1990-2019**
China	10,427	10,609	10,773	574.7%	345.7%
U.S.	5,262	5,277	5,144	8.2	2.1
India	2,063	2,308	2,315	757.5	327.6
Russia[1]	1,690	1,798	1,848	–47.4	–54.1
Japan	1,215	1,141	1,103	26.5	–0.5
Germany[2]	788	782	727	–1.2	1.1

South Korea	662	703	687	394.6	160.5
Iran	613	643	646	535.4	231.9
Canada	591	613	612	44.9	41.4
Saudi Arabia	621	568	580	441.6	191.7
Indonesia	461	529	564	680.7	279.2
South Africa	474	455	470	105.7	42.7
Mexico	465	456	464	134.6	69.3
Brazil	500	453	457	143.3	87.9
Australia	393	411	418	93.5	49.5
UK	451	411	398	–35.0	–34.3
Turkey	351	398	392	530.5	206.8
France	347	342	338	–28.4	–12.0
Italy	349	340	332	–1.6	–21.1
Thailand	296	304	305	809.3	264.8
World[3]	**34,752**	**35,585**	**35,549**	**90.1**	**60.5**

(1) Numbers for 1980-90 are for the former Soviet Union. (2) Numbers for 1980-90 are for former West Germany. (3) Includes nations not listed.

Atmospheric Concentration of Carbon Dioxide, 1744-2021

Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, U.S. Dept. of Energy; Earth System Research Laboratory, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year[1]	CO_2 in ppm
1744	277
1791	280
1816	284
1843	287

1869	289
1878	290
1903	295
1915	301
1927	306
1943	308
1960	317
1970	326
1980	339
1990	354
2000	370
2005	380
2010	390
2014	399
2015	401
2016	404
2017	407
2018	409
2019	412
2020	414
2021	416

ppm = Parts per million. (1) Measurements for 1744-1943 were derived from a 200-m-deep ice core sample drilled near Siple Station in Antarctica in 1983-84. Measurements for 1960-2021 were taken directly from the atmosphere at Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii.

Emissions of Principal Air Pollutants in the U.S., 1970-2021

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in million tons

Pollutant	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000
Carbon monoxide	204.0	185.4	154.2	126.8	114.5
Nitrogen oxides[1]	26.9	27.1	25.5	25.0	22.6
Particulate matter[2]					
PM10	13.0	7.0	27.8	25.8	23.7
PM2.5	NA	NA	7.6	6.9	7.3
Sulfur dioxide	31.2	25.9	23.1	18.6	16.3
Volatile org. compounds[1]	34.7	31.1	24.1	22.0	17.5
Ammonia	NA	NA	4.3	4.7	4.9
Total[3]	**309.8**	**276.5**	**266.6**	**229.8**	**206.8**

Pollutant	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Carbon monoxide	88.5	73.8	63.5	63.3	50.4
Nitrogen oxides[1]	20.4	14.8	11.7	8.2	7.7
Particulate matter[2]					
PM10	21.3	20.8	17.5	17.0	15.1
PM2.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.6	4.5
Sulfur dioxide	14.5	7.7	3.9	2.0	1.9
Volatile org. compounds[1]	17.8	17.8	16.3	16.6	13.5
Ammonia	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.9
Total[3]	**172.0**	**145.2**	**121.9**	**117.0**	**98.0**

NA = Not available. (1) Ozone, a major air pollutant and the primary constituent of smog, is not emitted directly to the air but is formed by sunlight acting on emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. (2) PM10 = particulates 10 microns or smaller in diameter. PM2.5 = particulates 2.5 microns or smaller in diameter. (3) Totals are rounded, as are components of totals.

Sources of Air Pollutants in the U.S., 1970-2021

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in thousand tons

Carbon monoxide sources	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	237	322	363	372	484
Industrial processes[1]	10,610	7,700	5,572	5,631	3,628
Transportation[2]	174,602	160,512	131,702	107,755	92,239
Total carbon monoxide[3]	**204,042**	**185,408**	**154,188**	**126,778**	**114,467**
Nitrogen oxide sources					
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	4,900	7,024	6,663	6,384	5,330
Industrial processes[1]	5,100	4,110	3,831	3,909	3,518
Transportation[2]	15,276	14,846	13,373	12,989	12,560
Total nitrogen oxide[3]	**26,882**	**27,080**	**25,527**	**24,955**	**22,598**
Sulfur dioxide sources					
Fuel	17,398	17,469	15,909	12,080	11,396

combustion, elec. util.					
Industrial processes[1]	11,661	6,725	5,402	4,945	3,515
Transportation[2]	551	717	874	741	697
Total sulfur dioxide[3]	**31,218**	**25,926**	**23,077**	**18,619**	**16,347**

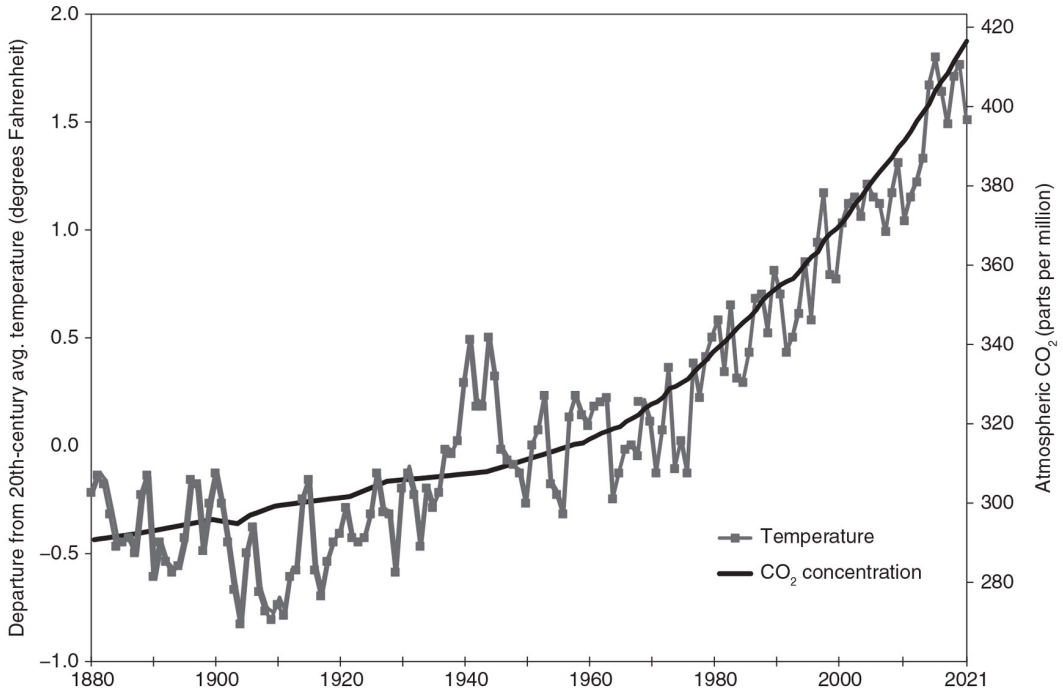
Carbon monoxide sources	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	643	766	683	588	468
Industrial processes[1]	3,074	2,807	2,800	2,497	2,529
Transportation[2]	64,729	43,596	36,042	27,528	26,533
Total carbon monoxide[3]	**88,546**	**73,771**	**63,516**	**63,271**	**50,393**
Nitrogen oxide sources					
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	3,792	2,458	1,566	809	784
Industrial processes[1]	2,783	2,406	2,233	2,083	1,994
Transportation[2]	12,612	9,017	6,954	4,344	4,090
Total nitrogen oxide[3]	**20,355**	**14,846**	**11,682**	**8,228**	**7,710**
Sulfur dioxide sources					
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	10,404	5,696	2,624	818	916
Industrial processes[1]	2,721	1,447	960	813	719
Transportation[2]	682	158	86	43	41
Total sulfur dioxide[3]	**14,546**	**7,732**	**3,945**	**1,962**	**1,882**

(1) Industrial fuel combustion, chemical and allied

manufacturing, metals processing, and petroleum and other industrial sectors. (2) Highway and off-highway vehicles. (3) Numbers may not add up to totals because not all categories are listed.

Average Global Temperature and Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide, 1880-2021

Source: Goddard Institute for Space Studies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, via Earth Policy Institute; National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce



Note: NOAA uses temperature anomalies (departures from the reference value of 20th-century average temperature) rather than absolute temperatures to report average global temperatures.

Climate Change Indicators in the U.S.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

In May 2021, the EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" resource (https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators) relaunched, presenting compelling and clear evidence of changes to climate reflected in rising temperatures, droughts, heat waves, ocean acidity, river flooding, sea level rise, and wildfires, among other indicators. The indicators show:

- Global Temperature: Since 1880, when thermometer-based observations began, 2016 was the warmest year on record, 2020 was the second warmest, and 2010-2020 was the warmest decade.
- Arctic Sea Ice: The Sept. 2020 sea ice extent was the second smallest on record. It was more than 900,000 square miles—a difference 3.5 times the size of Texas––less than the historical (1981-2010) average for that month.
- Coastal Flooding: Tidal flooding became more frequent at most locations along the East and Gulf Coasts.
- Heat Waves in U.S. Cities: Frequency of heat waves increased steadily, from an average of two heat waves per year during the 1960s to six per year during the 2010s.
- Ice Sheets: Since 1992, Greenland and Antarctica both lost more than 100 bil metric tons of ice per

year on average. The loss accounted for about one-third of observed global sea level rise between 2006 and 2015.

- Length of Growing Season: The average length of the growing season in the contiguous 48 states increased by more than two weeks since the beginning of the 20th century.
- Marine Species Distribution: In conjunction with warming ocean waters, many marine species off U.S. coasts shifted northward and moved to deeper waters.
- Sea Level: Sea level (relative to the land) rose along much of the U.S. coastline between 1960 and 2020, particularly the Mid-Atlantic coast and parts of the Gulf Coast, where some stations registered increases of more than 8 in.

Air Pollution in Selected World Cities, 2017-21

Source: IQAir

Particulate matter refers to extremely small particles and liquid droplets in the air that come from vehicle exhaust, burning of fuels, dust, cooking, tobacco smoke, and chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particulates 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM2.5) are capable of reaching deep into the respiratory tract and can cause or worsen heart and lung diseases. The World Health Org. (WHO)

estimates that exposure to ambient (outdoor) air pollution causes 4.2 mil deaths worldwide every year. Data in this table show the annual average PM2.5 concentration measured in μg/m³. In 2021, the WHO cut the recommended annual PM2.5 concentration from 10.0 to 5.0, with the goal of preventing millions of deaths; around 99% of the world's population lives in places where air quality levels exceed these limits.

	PM2.5 level (μg/m³)		
City, country	**2021**	**2019**	**2017**
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	23.9	20.1	26.9
Amsterdam, Netherlands	10.3	10.7	12.2
Bangkok, Thailand	20.0	22.8	27.6
Beijing, China	34.4	42.1	58.8
Berlin, Germany	12.5	9.7	8.5
Bogota, Colombia	13.7	13.1	15.7
Chicago, IL, U.S.	13.4	12.8	6.7
Delhi, India	96.4	98.6	108.2
Dhaka, Bangladesh	78.1	83.3	79.7
Dubai, UAE	36.9	40.9	NA
Hong Kong, China	15.9	20.3	21.8
Johannesburg, South Africa	27.3	25.3	NA

Kabul, Afghanistan	37.5	58.8	NA
Kolkata, India	59.0	59.8	76.7
Lima, Peru	31.5	23.7	27.7
London, England, UK	9.8	11.4	12.7
Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	13.7	12.7	16.1
Madrid, Spain	9.4	9.2	9.9
Mexico City, Mexico	21.7	20.5	20.4
Montréal, QC, Canada	10.4	10.0	6.8
Moscow, Russia	11.9	10.0	8.4
Mumbai, India	46.4	45.3	54.2
New York, NY, U S	10.0	7.0	6.8
Oslo, Norway	7.5	7.5	7.4
Paris, France	13.7	14.7	15.4
Prague, Czechia	11.3	11.5	15.6
Rome, Italy	11.1	12.9	NA
Santiago, Chile	25.8	27.7	23.1
São Paulo, Brazil	14.8	15.3	16.0
Seoul, South Korea	19.7	24.8	25.2
Shanghai, China	27.7	35.4	38.9
Sofia, Bulgaria	17.6	26.8	20.8
Sydney, Australia	5.3	10.1	7.1
Tehran, Iran	31.7	25.9	34.0
Tokyo, Japan	9.1	11.7	13.0
Toronto, ON, Canada	9.3	7.4	7.5

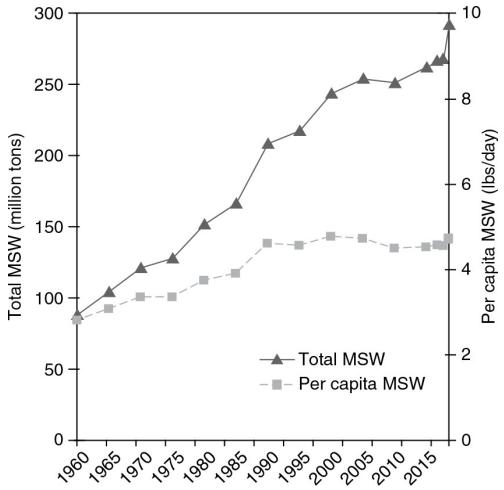
NA = Not available.

Municipal Solid Waste, 2018

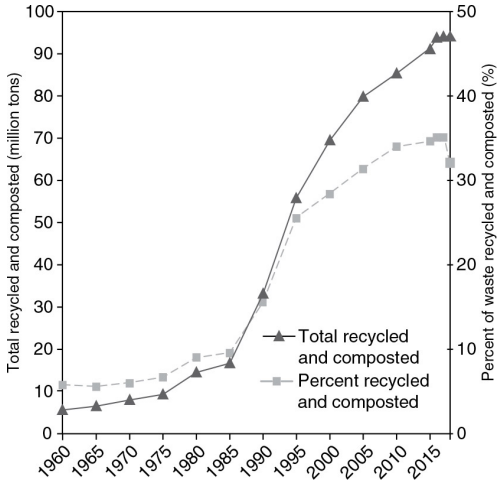
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

In 2018, Americans generated about 292.4 mil tons of refuse collected as municipal solid waste (MSW). Of that MSW, paper represented 23.1%; food 21.6%; plastics 12.2%; yard trimmings 12.1%; rubber, leather, and textiles 8.9%; metals 8.8%; wood 6.2%; glass 4.2%; and other material 2.9%. About 32.1%, or 94 mil tons, was recycled or composted; nearly half of recycled/composted materials consisted of paper and paperboard.

Municipal Solid Waste Generation, 1960-2018



Municipal Solid Waste Recycling and Composting, 1960-2018



Air Quality of Selected U.S. Urban Areas, 1980-2021

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data indicate the number of days metropolitan statistical areas or corresponding core-based statistical areas failed to meet acceptable air-quality standards based on monitoring of six common pollutants.

Urban area	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	32	62	48	17	7
Bakersfield, CA	73	91	109	79	40
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	64	29	17	20	20

Baton Rouge, LA	27	30	35	22	3
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	27	8	2	8	1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	96	47	10	26	2
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	80	53	14	22	4
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	37	19	9	21	5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	43	26	35	40	5
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	28	3	1	2	2
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	48	16	5	18	2
Fresno, CA	89	55	106	45	22
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	82	57	53	44	17
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	59	11	21	8	1
Kansas City, MO-KS	57	6	12	17	0
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	25	10	1	9	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	203	146	66	61	15
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	73	22	23	14	2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	19	2	1	1	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	67	15	1	7	0
Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Franklin, TN	69	70	18	6	1
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	11	4	13	3	19

New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	90	45	18	22	12
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	90	39	20	26	12
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	113	29	19	11	2
Pittsburgh, PA	121	93	30	33	18
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	170	154	114	93	71
Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, CA	53	42	42	42	9
Salt Lake City, UT	77	45	13	8	7
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	11	6	4	2	1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	35	8	5	1	0
Tucson, AZ	50	1	0	2	0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53	23	12	18	13
Winston-Salem, NC	0	7	18	3	3

Urban area	**2015**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2	0	1	0	0
Bakersfield, CA	29	27	7	32	1
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1	0	0	0	0
Baton Rouge, LA	2	1	0	0	1
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	1	0	0	0	1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin,	3	6	1	5	2

IL-IN-WI					
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1	2	0	0	0
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	1	0	0	1	0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5	9	1	3	3
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2	8	2	4	13
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	1	2	0	2	0
Fresno, CA	24	19	2	40	6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15	9	5	3	6
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	1	1	0	0	0
Kansas City, MO-KS	0	1	0	1	0
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	1	1	0	3	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	38	20	29	63	9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	0	1	0	1	0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	0	0	1	1	0
Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Franklin, TN	0	1	0	0	0
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	0	0	0	0	0
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	3	3	0	0	2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2	3	0	0	2

Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	3	11	5	143	75
Pittsburgh, PA	2	1	4	0	1
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	51	66	66	92	35
Sacramento–Roseville–Arden-Arcade, CA	4	20	0	27	15
Salt Lake City, UT	2	2	0	2	9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	0	12	0	13	1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3	7	0	9	2
Tucson, AZ	0	0	0	1	0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1	1	1	1	1
Winston-Salem, NC	0	0	0	0	0

Hazardous Waste Sites in the U.S., 2022

Source: National Priorities List, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; as of May 2022

	Proposed		Final		
State/territory	**Gen.**	**Fed.**	**Gen.**	**Fed.**	**Total**
Alabama	1	0	9	3	13
Alaska	0	0	1	5	6
Arizona	0	0	7	2	9
Arkansas	0	0	9	0	9
California	1	0	72	24	97
Colorado	1	0	17	3	21
Connecticut	0	0	12	1	13

State/territory	Proposed		Final		Total
	Gen.	Fed.	Gen.	Fed.	
Delaware	2	0	15	1	18
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	1	0	46	6	53
Georgia	1	0	15	2	18
Guam	0	0	1	1	2
Hawaii	0	0	1	2	3
Idaho	3	0	4	2	9
Illinois	3	0	41	4	48
Indiana	0	0	39	0	39
Iowa	2	0	10	1	13
Kansas	1	0	13	1	15
Kentucky	0	0	11	1	12
Louisiana	2	0	12	1	15
Maine	0	0	9	3	12
Maryland	1	0	11	10	22
Massachusetts	1	0	26	6	33
Michigan	1	1	65	0	67
Minnesota	0	0	23	2	25
Mississippi	1	0	8	0	9
Missouri	0	0	30	3	33
Montana	1	0	18	0	19
Nebraska	0	0	16	1	17
Nevada	1	0	1	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	19	1	21
New Jersey	2	0	108	6	116
New Mexico	0	0	14	1	15
New York	1	0	81	4	86

State/territory	Proposed		Final		
	Gen.	Fed.	Gen.	Fed.	Total
North Carolina	0	0	36	2	38
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3	1	34	3	41
Oklahoma	1	0	7	1	9
Oregon	1	0	11	3	15
Pennsylvania	2	0	84	6	92
Puerto Rico	1	0	17	1	19
Rhode Island	0	0	10	2	12
South Carolina	0	0	26	2	28
South Dakota	0	0	1	1	2
Tennessee	0	0	16	3	19
Texas	1	0	52	4	57
Utah	3	0	7	5	15
Vermont	0	0	12	0	12
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	1
Virginia	0	0	19	11	30
Washington	0	0	33	13	46
West Virginia	0	0	9	2	11
Wisconsin	1	0	36	0	37
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**41**	**2**	**1,175**	**158**	**1,376**

Gen. = Non-federal sites; Fed. = Hazardous waste produced by federal agency. **Note:** Sites that have been proposed for federal Superfund financing are listed under Proposed; sites that have qualified for Superfund financing are under Final.

Renewable Water Resources, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations

Globally, water supplies are abundant, but they are unevenly distributed among and within countries. In some areas, water withdrawals are so high, relative to supply, that surface water supplies are shrinking, and groundwater reserves are being depleted faster than they can be replenished by precipitation. According to the FAO, the U.S. (including Alaska and Hawaii) has 8,615 cubic meters per capita and 2,818 cubic kilometers of internal renewable water resources total.

The tables below take into account only countries for which data are available, draw upon studies done over a number of years, and use 2018 population data. Numbers represent each country's internal resources. Countries ranked by per capita figures.

Countries With Greatest Internal Water Resources

Country	Cubic m per capita	Total cubic km
Iceland	504,881	170.0
Guyana	309,369	241.0

Suriname	171,878	99.0
Bhutan	103,395	78.0
Papua New Guinea	93,071	801.0
Gabon	77,385	164.0
Canada	76,872	2,850.0
Canada	76,872	2,850.0
Norway	71,563	382.0
New Zealand	68,942	327.0
Solomon Islands	68,468	44.7

Countries With Lowest Internal Water Resources

Country	Cubic m per capita	Total cubic km
Kuwait	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	2.55	0.004
Egypt	10.16	1.0
United Arab Emirates	15.57	0.15
Qatar	20.13	0.056
Maldives	58.17	0.03
Jordan	68.44	0.682
Saudi Arabia	71.21	2.4
Yemen	73.69	2.1
Israel	89.48	0.75

Top Countries by Forest Area, 1990-2019

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations

(in square kilometers; ranked by 2019 area)

Country	Forest area, 1990	Forest area, 2019	% change, 1990-2019	% of land area covered by forest in 2019
Russia	NA	8,153,116	NA	49.8%
Brazil	5,888,980	4,977,985	–15.5%	59.6
Canada	3,482,729	3,469,651	–0.4	38.7
United States	3,024,500	3,097,950	2.4	33.9
China	1,571,406	2,180,986	38.8	23.2
Australia	1,338,822	1,340,051	0.1	17.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,506,290	1,272,566	–15.5	56.1
Indonesia	1,185,450	927,387	–21.8	49.4
Peru	764,485	725,032	–5.2	56.6
India	639,380	718,936	12.4	24.2
Angola	792,628	671,624	–15.3	53.9
Mexico	705,917	658,199	–6.8	33.9
Colombia	649,581	593,412	–8.6	53.5
Bolivia	578,047	510,338	–11.7	47.1
Venezuela	520,260	462,720	–11.1	52.5
Tanzania	573,900	462,140	–19.5	52.2
Zambia	474,120	450,022	–5.1	60.5
Mozambique	433,780	369,661	–14.8	47.0
Papua New Guinea	363,997	358,893	–1.4	79.3
Myanmar	392,185	288,336	–26.5	44.2
Argentina	352,040	286,810	–18.5	10.5

Sweden	280,630	279,800	–0.3%	68.7%
Japan	249,500	249,350	–0.1	68.4
Gabon	237,616	235,425	–0.9	91.4
Finland	218,753	224,090	2.4	73.7
Central African Republic	232,030	223,330	–3.7	35.8
Turkey	197,835	220,644	–11.5	28.7
Congo	223,150	219,610	–1.6	64.3
Nigeria	265,261	217,903	–17.9	23.9
Cameroon	225,000	203,965	–9.3	43.1
Thailand	193,610	199,090	2.8	39.0
Malaysia	206,185	191,642	–7.1	58.3
Spain	139,047	185,679	33.5	37.2
Sudan	NA	185,317	NA	10.0
Guyana	186,022	184,245	–1.0	93.6
Chile	152,461	180,878	18.6	24.3
Zimbabwe	152,461	174,907	14.7	45.2
France	144,360	171,696	18.9	31.4
Ethiopia	144,360	171,415	18.7	15.2
South Africa	181,421	170,865	–5.8	14.1
World	**42,315,914**	**40,638,431**	**–4.0**	**31.2**

NA = Not available.

Largest Trees in the U.S., 2021

Source: American Forests

Nearly 900 native and naturalized species of trees grow in the U.S. The trunk of the world’s largest known living tree,

the General Sherman giant sequoia in California, weighs almost 1,400 tons—about as much as 15 adult blue whales. To determine the country's largest trees (or "national champions"), American Forests uses a point system whereby trunk circumference, or girth at 4.5 ft above ground level (in inches) + height (in feet) + ¼ average crown spread (in feet) = total points.

Tree type	Location	Girth at 4.5 ft (in.)	Height (ft)	Crown spread (ft)	Total points
Giant sequoia (Gen. Sherman tree)	Tulare, CA	1,231	275	107	1,533
Coast	Del Norte, CA	950	321	75	1,290
Sitka spruce	Grays Harbor, WA	740	191	80	951
Western redcedar	Clallam, WA	746	164	48	922
Coast 1	Grays Harbor, WA	581	294	66	891
Coast	Jefferson, WA	640	221	37	870
Port Orford cedar	Coos, OR	522	242	35	773
Bald cypress	West Feliciana, LA	626	91	87	739

California laurel	Curry, OR	601	101	87	724
Monterey cypress	San Mateo, CA	588	102	111	718

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METEOROLOGY

National Weather Service Watches and Warnings

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *Glossary of Meteorology,* American Meteorological Society

The National Weather Service issues watches, warnings, and advisories for specific geographic areas to alert people to the possibility or imminent arrival of severe weather or of flooding. Often the weather hazard is a convective storm (a storm involving upward and downward movement of heat and moisture). A severe thunderstorm or tornado watch is issued when a severe convective storm, covering a relatively small geographic area or moving in a narrow path, is sufficiently intense to threaten life and property. Excessive localized convective rains are not classified as severe storms but are

often the product of severe local storms. Such rainfall may result in phenomena, such as flash floods, that threaten life and property. Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms and, along with flash floods, is a leading cause of storm deaths and injuries.

Cyclone: Atmospheric circulation of winds rotating counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Tornadoes, hurricanes/typhoons, and the lows shown on weather maps are all examples of cyclones. Cyclones are usually accompanied by precipitation or stormy weather.

Severe thunderstorm: Thunderstorm (a local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud) that produces a tornado, winds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), and/or hail at least 1 in. in diameter. A severe thunderstorm watch indicates conditions are favorable for the development of a severe thunderstorm within 4 to 8 hours. A severe thunderstorm warning indicates a severe thunderstorm

has been sighted by radar or reported by a spotter.

Tornado: Violently rotating column of air that extends from the base of a thunderstorm to the ground. On a local scale, it is the most destructive of all atmospheric phenomena. A tornado path can exceed 1 mi wide and 50 mi long and is generally less than 1.25 mi in diameter. The average forward speed is 30 mph, and wind speeds can reach 300 mph. A rotating column of air over water is called a **waterspout**.

Tropical storm: Cyclone that develops over tropical or subtropical waters with 1-min. sustained surface winds between 34 and 63 knots (39-73 mph). A tropical storm watch is issued when tropical storm conditions pose a threat to specified coastal areas within 48 hours. A tropical storm warning is issued when such conditions are expected in a specified coastal area within 36 hours.

Hurricane: Tropical cyclone having 1-min. sustained surface winds of 64 knots (74 mph) or more. (In the western North

Pacific Ocean, west of the International Date Line, such storms are known as **typhoons**.) The hurricane-force winds form a circle or oval, sometimes as wide as 300 mi in diameter. In the lower latitudes, hurricanes usually move W or NW at 10-15 mph. When the center approaches 25° to 30° N, the direction of motion often changes to the NE, with increased forward speed. In the Atlantic, hurricane season is June 1-Nov. 30. Hurricane season is May 15-Nov. 30 in the eastern Pacific. A hurricane warning is issued when a hurricane is forecast for an area within 36 hours.

Winter storm and **blizzard:** A winter storm watch is issued when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24-36 hours in advance. A winter storm warning is issued when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. A blizzard warning is issued for winter storm conditions in which winds are 35 mph or more, there is sufficient falling and/or

blowing snow to frequently reduce visibility to less than ¼ mi, and the conditions are expected to prevail for at least 3 hours.

River flooding: Occurs when rains, sometimes coupled with melting snow, quickly fill river basins with an excess of water. Torrential rains from decaying hurricanes or tropical systems are also a major cause. **Coastal flooding:** Tropical storm and hurricane winds or intense offshore low-pressure systems can drive ocean water inland. Coastal floods can also be produced by sea waves called **tsunamis**, produced by earthquakes or underwater volcanic eruptions or landslides. **Flash flooding:** Usually due to copious amounts of rain falling in a short time. Ice can also cause flash flooding. When ice accumulates at natural or artificial obstructions, it can stop the flow of water. The resulting buildup of water can lead to flooding upstream. If the jam suddenly gives way, a flash flood can happen downstream. Flash flooding

typically occurs within 6 hours of the causative event.

Flash floods account for the majority of flood deaths in the U.S. and are the leading cause of deaths associated with thunderstorms. Urbanization significantly increases runoff because less rain is absorbed by the terrain, making flash flooding in urban areas extremely dangerous. Streets can become swift-moving rivers, and basements can fill with water.

A flash flood watch indicates flooding or flash flooding is possible within a designated area. A flash flood warning indicates flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

National Weather Service Marine Warnings and Advisories

Primary sources of dissemination are mobile apps and push notifications, commercial radio, TV, U.S. Coast Guard radio, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA) VHF radio broadcasts. The NOAA Weather Radio All

Hazards (NWR) network broadcasts on seven frequencies between 162.400 and 162.550 MHz. These broadcasts can usually be received within about 40 mi of the transmission site using a special radio receiver. The following are examples of the warnings and advisories that may be addressed to mariners.

Small craft advisory: Alerts mariners to sustained weather and/or sea conditions, present or forecast, potentially hazardous to small boats, including winds 20-33 knots (23-38 mph) and/or dangerous wave conditions. The advisory is also issued when sea or lake ice exists that could be hazardous to small boats. Criteria vary depending on region and type of marine environment.

Special marine warning: Indicates potentially hazardous weather conditions not covered by existing marine warnings. The conditions are usually of short duration (2 hr. or less) and involve wind speeds of 34 knots (39 mph) or more, and/or hail at least ¾ in. in diameter or waterspouts.

Gale warning: Indicates winds of 34-47 knots (39-54 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Storm warning: Indicates winds 48-63 knots (55-73 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Hurricane and Tornado Classifications

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, created by Herbert Saffir and expanded upon by Robert Simpson, rates a hurricane's intensity from 1 to 5. The scale, updated in 2012, provides examples of the type of damage and impacts associated with winds of the indicated intensity. The Fujita (or F) Scale was created by T. Theodore Fujita in 1971 to classify tornadoes. The Enhanced Fujita Scale, an update, was implemented in the U.S. in 2007. It uses 3-sec. gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a

judgment of eight levels of damage to 28 indicators.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
Category	**Wind speed[1]**	**Summary of damage**
1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage.
2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage.
3	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur.
4	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur.
5	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur.

Enhanced Fujita Scale (Tornadoes)	
Rank	**3-sec. gust**
EF-0	65-85 mph
EF-1	86-110 mph
EF-2	111-135 mph
EF-3	136-165 mph
EF-4	166-200 mph
EF-5	Over 200 mph

(1) 1-min. sustained winds.

Monthly Normal Mean Temperatures, Precipitation in U.S. Cities

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Normals are averages covering a 30-year period. The temperature and precipitation normals given here are based on records for 1991-2020. Temperatures listed below represent means of the normal daily maximum and normal daily minimum temperatures for each month. (*) = City station. Other figures are for airport stations. T = Temperature in Fahrenheit; P = Precipitation in inches.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Albany, NY	24	2.6	27	2.3	36	3.1	48	3.1
Albuquerque, NM	37	0.4	42	0.4	50	0.5	57	0.5
Anchorage, AK	17	0.8	21	0.9	26	0.7	38	0.4
Asheville, NC	39	4.1	42	3.5	48	3.8	57	4.2
Atlanta, GA	45	4.6	49	4.6	56	4.7	63	3.8
Atlantic City, NJ	34	3.4	36	3.2	43	4.5	53	3.3
Baltimore, MD	34	3.1	37	2.9	44	4.0	55	3.4
Birmingham, AL	45	5.0	49	5.0	56	5.7	64	5.1
Bismarck, ND*	13	0.5	17	0.5	29	0.8	42	1.4
Boise, ID	32	1.4	38	1.0	45	1.3	51	1.2

Station	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Boston, MA	30	3.4	32	3.2	38	4.2	49	3.6
Buffalo, NY*	26	3.4	26	2.5	34	2.9	46	3.4
Burlington, VT	21	2.1	23	1.8	32	2.2	46	3.1
Caribou, ME	12	3.0	14	2.4	25	2.8	39	3.0
Charleston, SC	50	3.4	53	3.1	59	3.4	66	3.3
Charleston, WV	35	3.3	38	3.4	46	4.1	57	3.6
Chicago, IL	25	2.0	29	2.0	39	2.5	50	3.8
Cleveland, OH	29	1.8	31	1.5	38	2.4	49	3.1
Columbus, OH	30	3.0	33	2.4	42	3.6	53	3.9
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	46	2.5	51	2.8	58	3.3	66	3.2
Denver, CO	32	0.4	33	0.4	41	1.0	47	1.9
Des Moines, IA	22	1.1	27	1.3	39	2.2	51	4.0
Detroit, MI	26	2.2	28	2.1	37	2.4	49	3.3
Dodge City, KS*	33	0.6	36	0.6	45	1.4	54	2.0
Duluth, MN*	11	1.0	15	1.0	27	1.5	40	2.5
Fairbanks, AK	–8	0.6	0	0.5	11	0.4	34	0.3
Fresno, CA	48	2.2	52	1.9	57	1.9	62	1.0
Galveston, TX	56	4.3	59	2.1	65	3.0	72	2.1
Grand Rapids, MI*	25	2.5	27	2.1	36	2.4	48	4.0

Station	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Hartford, CT	27	3.3	30	3.1	38	3.8	50	3.9
Helena, MT	23	0.4	27	0.4	36	0.5	45	1.0
Honolulu, HI	74	1.8	74	1.9	75	2.4	77	0.8
Houston, TX	54	3.8	58	3.0	64	3.5	70	4.0
Huron, SD	16	0.6	21	0.8	33	1.2	46	2.5
Indianapolis, IN	29	2.6	33	2.1	43	3.3	54	4.1
Jackson, MS	47	5.4	51	5.1	58	5.7	65	5.8
Jacksonville, FL	55	3.0	58	2.4	63	3.0	68	2.4
Juneau, AK	29	6.0	30	4.3	33	3.7	41	3.5
Kansas City, MO	29	1.2	34	1.5	45	2.4	55	4.1
Knoxville, TN	39	4.7	43	4.8	51	4.9	60	4.7
Lander, WY	21	0.5	25	0.7	36	1.3	43	2.1
Las Vegas, NV	50	0.6	54	0.8	61	0.4	68	0.2
Lexington, KY	34	3.4	38	3.6	46	4.5	56	4.4
Little Rock, AR	41	3.5	45	4.0	53	5.0	61	5.6
Los Angeles, CA	58	2.9	58	3.0	59	1.7	61	0.6
Louisville, KY	36	3.4	40	3.4	48	4.6	59	4.8
Marquette, MI*	19	1.9	20	1.5	28	1.6	38	2.7
Memphis, TN	42	4.1	46	4.6	54	5.7	63	5.9
Miami, FL	69	1.8	71	2.2	73	2.5	77	3.4

Station	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Milwaukee, WI	24	1.8	27	1.7	36	2.2	46	3.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	16	0.9	21	0.9	33	1.7	47	2.9
Mobile, AL	52	5.2	56	3.8	62	5.1	68	4.9
Moline, IL	23	1.7	28	1.8	40	2.6	51	3.8
Nashua, NH*	24	3.0	27	3.1	35	4.1	47	3.9
Nashville, TN	40	4.0	43	4.5	52	4.5	61	4.7
New Orleans, LA	54	5.2	58	4.1	64	4.4	70	5.2
New York, NY	33	3.2	35	2.8	41	3.9	51	3.6
Newark, NJ	33	3.4	35	3.0	43	4.1	53	3.9
Norfolk, VA	42	3.4	44	2.9	51	3.7	60	3.4
Oklahoma City, OK	38	1.3	42	1.4	51	2.6	59	3.6
Omaha, NE	24	0.8	29	1.0	41	1.8	53	3.2
Philadelphia, PA	34	3.1	36	2.8	44	4.0	55	3.5
Phoenix, AZ	57	0.9	60	0.9	66	0.8	73	0.2
Pittsburgh, PA	29	3.0	31	2.6	40	3.2	52	3.3
Portland, ME	24	3.5	26	3.5	34	4.1	45	4.4
Portland, OR	42	5.0	44	3.7	48	4.0	53	2.9
Providence, RI	30	4.0	32	3.4	39	4.9	49	4.3
Raleigh-Durham, NC	42	3.4	45	2.8	52	4.1	61	3.5
Rapid City, SD	24	0.3	26	0.5	35	0.9	44	2.1

Station	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Richmond, VA	38	3.2	41	2.6	48	4.0	58	3.2
St. Louis, MO	32	2.6	37	2.2	47	3.5	58	4.7
Salt Lake City, UT	31	1.4	37	1.3	46	1.8	52	2.2
San Antonio, TX	52	2.0	56	1.7	63	2.3	69	2.4
San Diego, CA	58	2.0	59	2.2	61	1.5	63	0.7
San Francisco, CA	51	3.9	54	4.0	56	2.7	57	1.4
San Juan, PR	78	4.1	78	2.6	79	2.2	80	4.6
Santa Fe, NM	32	0.5	36	0.4	43	0.7	50	0.5
Savannah, GA	51	3.3	54	2.8	60	3.5	67	3.4
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	43	5.8	44	3.8	47	4.2	51	3.2
Spokane, WA	30	2.0	33	1.4	40	1.8	47	1.3
Springfield, MO*	34	2.5	39	2.4	48	3.5	57	4.7
Tampa, FL	62	2.7	65	2.6	69	2.5	74	2.6
Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow), AK*	–13	0.3	–13	0.3	–12	0.3	3	0.3
Washington, DC	34	2.9	36	2.6	44	3.5	55	3.5
Wilmington, DE	34	3.2	36	2.8	43	4.2	54	3.5

	May	June	July	Aug.

Station	May		June		July		Aug.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Albany, NY	60	3.4	68	4.1	73	4.6	71	3.8
Albuquerque, NM	66	0.4	76	0.6	79	1.6	77	1.3
Anchorage, AK	48	0.7	56	1.0	60	1.8	58	2.9
Asheville, NC	65	4.1	72	4.8	75	4.7	74	5.0
Atlanta, GA	71	3.6	78	4.5	81	4.8	80	4.3
Atlantic City, NJ	62	3.3	71	3.6	77	4.5	75	4.6
Baltimore, MD	64	3.9	74	4.0	78	4.5	76	4.1
Birmingham, AL	72	4.9	78	4.8	82	5.4	81	4.4
Bismarck, ND*	55	2.5	65	3.4	71	3.1	70	2.4
Boise, ID	60	1.5	68	0.8	77	0.2	76	0.2
Boston, MA	58	3.3	68	3.9	74	3.3	73	3.2
Buffalo, NY*	58	3.4	67	3.4	72	3.2	70	3.2
Burlington, VT	58	3.8	68	4.3	72	4.1	71	3.5
Caribou, ME	52	3.5	61	3.9	67	4.2	65	3.6
Charleston, SC	73	3.3	79	6.2	83	6.6	81	7.0
Charleston, WV	65	4.9	72	4.7	76	5.4	75	3.8
Chicago, IL	61	4.5	71	4.1	75	3.7	74	4.3
Cleveland, OH	61	3.5	70	2.8	74	3.7	73	3.5

	May		June		July		Aug.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Columbus, OH	63	4.0	72	4.3	75	4.7	74	3.7
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	74	4.8	82	3.7	86	2.1	86	2.2
Denver, CO	56	2.0	67	2.0	73	1.8	71	2.3
Des Moines, IA	62	5.2	72	5.3	76	3.8	74	4.2
Detroit, MI	60	3.7	70	3.3	74	3.5	72	3.3
Dodge City, KS*	65	3.0	75	3.3	80	3.1	78	3.0
Duluth, MN*	52	3.4	61	4.4	67	3.9	66	3.7
Fairbanks, AK	50	0.5	61	1.5	63	2.3	57	2.1
Fresno, CA	70	0.4	78	0.2	84	0.0	82	0.0
Galveston, TX	78	3.0	84	4.2	86	3.4	86	4.7
Grand Rapids, MI*	59	4.0	69	3.9	73	3.9	71	3.6
Hartford, CT	60	3.8	69	4.3	74	4.2	73	4.2
Helena, MT	54	2.0	62	2.2	71	1.1	69	1.0
Honolulu, HI	78	0.8	80	0.5	82	0.5	82	0.8
Houston, TX	77	5.0	83	6.0	85	3.8	85	4.8
Huron, SD	58	3.2	68	3.9	74	2.8	71	2.6
Indianapolis, IN	64	4.3	73	5.1	76	4.3	74	3.2
Jackson, MS	73	4.4	80	4.4	82	5.0	82	4.7
Jacksonville, FL	74	3.0	80	6.3	82	6.1	82	6.9
Juneau, AK	49	3.5	55	3.8	57	5.1	56	6.4

	May		June		July		Aug.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Kansas City, MO	65	5.3	74	5.3	78	4.6	77	4.2
Knoxville, TN	68	4.1	75	4.2	79	5.3	78	3.6
Lander, WY	53	2.7	63	1.1	72	0.6	70	0.5
Las Vegas, NV	77	0.1	88	0.0	93	0.4	92	0.3
Lexington, KY	65	5.4	73	5.0	77	5.1	76	3.7
Little Rock, AR	70	5.1	78	3.6	81	3.3	81	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	64	0.3	66	0.1	70	0.0	71	0.0
Louisville, KY	68	5.2	76	4.3	80	4.1	79	3.7
Marquette, MI*	50	2.9	59	3.1	66	3.1	66	2.3
Memphis, TN	72	5.3	80	4.0	83	4.8	82	3.4
Miami, FL	80	6.3	83	10.5	84	7.4	84	9.6
Milwaukee, WI	57	3.5	68	4.4	73	3.4	72	3.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	60	3.9	70	4.6	74	4.1	72	4.3
Mobile, AL	76	4.4	82	5.8	84	6.6	84	7.1
Moline, IL	63	4.7	72	5.0	76	4.2	73	4.0
Nashua, NH*	58	3.6	67	4.2	73	3.6	71	3.7
Nashville, TN	69	5.0	77	4.4	81	4.2	80	3.8
New Orleans, LA	77	5.6	82	7.6	84	6.8	84	6.9
New York, NY	61	3.7	70	3.9	76	3.9	75	4.1
Newark, NJ	63	4.0	73	4.3	78	4.7	76	4.2

	May		June		July		Aug.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Norfolk, VA	68	3.8	77	4.4	81	6.1	79	5.9
Oklahoma City, OK	68	5.3	77	4.5	82	3.6	81	3.6
Omaha, NE	64	4.7	74	4.4	78	3.6	76	4.6
Philadelphia, PA	64	3.3	74	4.0	79	4.4	77	4.3
Phoenix, AZ	82	0.1	91	0.0	96	0.9	94	0.9
Pittsburgh, PA	61	3.8	69	4.1	73	4.3	72	3.5
Portland, ME	55	3.7	64	4.2	70	3.4	69	3.6
Portland, OR	59	2.5	64	1.6	70	0.5	71	0.5
Providence, RI	59	3.4	68	3.8	74	2.9	73	3.6
Raleigh-Durham, NC	69	3.4	77	3.9	81	5.0	79	4.7
Rapid City, SD	54	3.5	65	2.9	72	2.3	71	1.6
Richmond, VA	67	4.0	75	4.6	79	4.4	78	4.9
St. Louis, MO	68	4.8	77	4.5	80	3.9	79	3.4
Salt Lake City, UT	62	1.8	72	1.0	81	0.5	79	0.6
San Antonio, TX	77	4.4	83	3.3	85	2.4	86	2.2
San Diego, CA	65	0.3	67	0.1	71	0.1	72	0.0
San Francisco, CA	60	0.5	63	0.1	64	0.0	65	0.0
San Juan, PR	82	5.5	83	4.7	83	6.0	84	6.3

	May		June		July		Aug.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Santa Fe, NM	60	0.6	70	0.6	73	1.8	71	2.0
Savannah, GA	74	3.6	80	6.7	83	5.8	82	5.5
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	58	1.9	62	1.5	67	0.6	67	1.0
Spokane, WA	56	1.6	62	1.2	71	0.4	70	0.5
Springfield, MO*	66	5.6	75	4.5	79	3.9	78	3.6
Tampa, FL	80	2.6	83	7.4	84	7.8	84	9.0
Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow), AK*	21	0.4	34	0.4	40	1.0	39	1.1
Washington, DC	64	4.7	73	4.3	77	4.2	76	3.5
Wilmington, DE	64	3.6	73	4.7	78	4.4	76	4.0

	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
Station	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**	**T**	**P**
Albany, NY	64	3.7	51	3.9	41	3.0	30	3.3
Albuquerque, NM	70	1.2	58	0.9	46	0.6	37	0.5
Anchorage, AK	49	3.1	36	1.8	24	1.2	19	1.2
Asheville, NC	68	4.1	58	3.4	48	3.7	41	4.2
Atlanta, GA	75	3.8	65	3.3	54	4.0	47	4.6
Atlantic City, NJ	68	3.6	57	4.1	47	3.4	39	4.5

Station	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Baltimore, MD	69	4.4	57	3.9	47	3.1	39	3.7
Birmingham, AL	76	4.0	65	3.3	54	4.2	47	4.9
Bismarck, ND*	60	1.8	45	1.5	30	0.7	18	0.7
Boise, ID	66	0.4	53	0.8	40	1.2	32	1.5
Boston, MA	66	3.6	55	4.0	45	3.7	36	4.3
Buffalo, NY*	63	4.1	52	4.0	41	3.5	31	3.8
Burlington, VT	63	3.7	50	3.8	39	2.7	28	2.5
Caribou, ME	57	3.4	45	4.0	33	3.4	20	3.6
Charleston, SC	77	6.0	68	4.3	58	2.7	52	3.4
Charleston, WV	68	3.5	57	2.9	46	3.2	39	3.6
Chicago, IL	66	3.2	54	3.4	41	2.4	31	2.1
Cleveland, OH	67	2.9	56	3.2	45	2.9	35	2.0
Columbus, OH	67	3.1	55	2.9	44	2.8	35	3.1
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	79	2.7	68	4.4	56	2.5	48	2.8
Denver, CO	63	1.3	50	1.0	39	0.5	31	0.4
Des Moines, IA	66	3.2	53	2.8	39	1.9	28	1.6
Detroit, MI	65	3.2	53	2.5	41	2.6	31	2.3
Dodge City, KS*	70	1.3	57	2.0	44	0.8	34	1.0
Duluth, MN*	57	3.5	44	2.9	30	2.0	17	1.5

Station	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Fairbanks, AK	46	1.4	26	0.8	4	0.7	–4	0.6
Fresno, CA	77	0.1	67	0.6	55	0.9	48	1.8
Galveston, TX	82	6.7	75	5.2	66	4.3	59	4.2
Grand Rapids, MI*	64	3.4	52	4.0	40	3.1	30	2.5
Hartford, CT	65	4.4	53	4.5	42	3.5	33	4.1
Helena, MT	59	1.0	46	0.8	33	0.6	23	0.5
Honolulu, HI	82	0.9	80	1.5	78	2.3	76	2.2
Houston, TX	81	4.7	72	5.5	62	3.9	55	4.0
Huron, SD	63	2.4	48	2.0	33	0.8	21	0.7
Indianapolis, IN	68	2.6	56	3.3	43	3.3	34	2.7
Jackson, MS	77	3.5	66	3.8	55	4.4	49	5.1
Jacksonville, FL	79	7.3	72	6.0	63	2.6	58	2.8
Juneau, AK	50	9.2	42	8.4	34	6.5	30	6.5
Kansas City, MO	68	4.0	56	3.3	44	2.0	33	1.6
Knoxville, TN	72	3.5	60	2.8	49	4.2	42	5.0
Lander, WY	60	1.0	45	1.4	32	0.8	22	0.6
Las Vegas, NV	84	0.3	70	0.3	57	0.3	48	0.5
Lexington, KY	69	3.4	58	3.7	46	3.4	38	4.2
Little Rock, AR	74	3.0	63	4.5	51	4.7	43	5.1
Los Angeles, CA	70	0.1	67	0.5	62	0.8	58	2.2

Station	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Louisville, KY	72	3.7	60	3.7	49	3.4	40	4.1
Marquette, MI*	59	3.3	47	3.4	35	2.4	24	2.0
Memphis, TN	76	3.0	65	4.0	53	4.7	45	5.5
Miami, FL	83	10.2	80	7.7	75	3.5	71	2.4
Milwaukee, WI	65	3.2	53	2.8	40	2.2	30	1.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	64	3.0	50	2.6	35	1.6	22	1.2
Mobile, AL	80	4.5	71	3.8	61	4.1	55	5.3
Moline, IL	66	3.3	54	2.8	40	2.3	29	2.0
Nashua, NH*	64	4.2	51	4.7	40	3.7	30	4.5
Nashville, TN	73	3.8	62	3.4	50	3.9	43	4.4
New Orleans, LA	81	5.1	73	3.7	62	3.9	57	4.8
New York, NY	68	3.6	57	3.7	47	3.1	38	4.0
Newark, NJ	69	3.8	58	3.8	47	3.3	38	4.1
Norfolk, VA	74	5.4	64	3.9	53	3.1	46	3.3
Oklahoma City, OK	73	3.7	61	3.3	49	1.7	40	1.8
Omaha, NE	68	3.0	54	2.3	40	1.5	29	1.2
Philadelphia, PA	70	4.4	58	3.5	47	2.9	39	4.0
Phoenix, AZ	89	0.6	77	0.6	65	0.6	56	0.7
Pittsburgh, PA	65	3.3	53	2.8	43	2.9	34	2.8
Portland, ME	62	3.8	50	5.3	40	4.3	30	4.5
Portland, OR	65	1.5	56	3.4	47	5.5	42	5.8

Station	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Providence, RI	66	4.2	54	4.2	45	4.3	36	4.7
Raleigh-Durham, NC	73	5.2	62	3.4	52	3.3	45	3.4
Rapid City, SD	61	1.2	47	1.4	35	0.5	26	0.4
Richmond, VA	71	4.6	60	3.4	50	3.1	42	3.5
St. Louis, MO	71	3.0	59	3.2	47	3.4	37	2.5
Salt Lake City, UT	68	1.1	55	1.3	42	1.3	32	1.4
San Antonio, TX	80	3.9	71	3.8	61	2.1	54	2.0
San Diego, CA	72	0.1	68	0.5	63	0.8	58	1.7
San Francisco, CA	65	0.1	63	0.8	56	2.0	51	4.1
San Juan, PR	83	6.5	83	5.2	81	7.4	79	4.9
Santa Fe, NM	65	1.3	53	1.2	40	0.7	32	0.5
Savannah, GA	78	4.4	69	3.7	59	2.4	53	3.2
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	63	1.6	54	3.9	47	6.3	42	5.7
Spokane, WA	61	0.6	48	1.4	36	2.1	29	2.3
Springfield, MO*	70	4.3	59	3.6	47	3.6	37	2.6
Tampa, FL	83	6.1	77	2.3	70	1.4	65	2.6
Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow), AK*	34	0.8	21	0.6	5	0.4	–7	0.5

Station	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Washington, DC	69	3.9	57	3.7	46	3.1	38	3.3
Wilmington, DE	69	4.4	57	3.7	47	3.1	38	3.9

Normal High and Low Temperatures, Precipitation in U.S. Cities

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The normal temperatures and precipitation data given here are based on records for the period 1991-2020. The extreme temperatures are based on records from the time of each station's installation, through 2020. (*) = City station. Other figures are for airport stations.

		NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)			
		January		July	
State	Station	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Alabama	Mobile	62	43	92	75
Alaska	Anchorage	23	11	66	53
Alaska	Juneau	33	24	64	50
Alaska	Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow)*	–6	–19	46	35

		NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)			
		January		July	
Arizona	Phoenix	68	46	107	85
Arkansas	Little Rock	51	31	92	71
California	Los Angeles	66	49	75	64
California	San Francisco	58	45	73	55
Colorado	Denver	45	19	87	59
Connecticut	Hartford	35	19	85	63
Delaware	Wilmington	41	26	87	68
District of Columbia	Washington-Dulles	43	25	88	67
Florida	Jacksonville	65	45	91	73
Florida	Miami	76	61	91	78
Georgia	Atlanta	54	36	90	72
Georgia	Savannah	61	40	92	74
Hawaii	Honolulu	81	67	88	75
Idaho	Boise	39	26	93	62
Illinois	Chicago	32	19	85	66
Indiana	Indianapolis	36	21	85	67
Iowa	Des Moines	31	14	86	66
Kansas	Dodge City*	46	20	94	66
Kentucky	Lexington	42	25	87	67
Kentucky	Louisville	44	28	89	71
Louisiana	New Orleans	63	46	91	77
Maine	Caribou	21	3	77	56
Maine	Portland	32	16	80	61
Maryland	Baltimore	43	25	89	68
Massachusetts	Boston	37	23	82	66
Michigan	Detroit	32	19	84	64

		NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)			
		January		July	
Michigan	Grand Rapids*	31	19	83	63
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie	24	8	77	55
Minnesota	Duluth*	20	2	78	56
Minnesota	Minneapolis-St. Paul	24	9	83	65
Mississippi	Jackson	57	37	92	72
Missouri	Kansas City	38	20	88	68
Missouri	St. Louis	40	24	90	71
Montana	Helena	32	14	86	55
Nebraska	Omaha	34	15	88	68
Nevada	Las Vegas	59	41	105	82
New Hampshire	Concord	32	13	83	59
New Jersey	Atlantic City	43	25	87	67
New Mexico	Albuquerque	48	26	91	67
New York	Albany	33	16	84	62
New York	Buffalo*	32	19	80	63
New York	New York-JFK	40	26	84	69
North Carolina	Raleigh-Durham	52	32	91	70
North Dakota	Bismarck*	23	3	84	58
Ohio	Cleveland	35	24	81	68
Ohio	Columbus	37	22	85	65
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	49	27	93	70
Oregon	Portland	48	36	82	59
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	41	26	88	70
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	36	21	83	63
Puerto Rico	San Juan	83	72	89	78
Rhode Island	Providence	38	22	84	65

		NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)			
		January		July	
South Carolina	Charleston	60	39	91	74
South Dakota	Huron	26	6	86	62
South Dakota	Rapid City	36	13	86	59
Tennessee	Memphis	51	33	92	74
Tennessee	Nashville	49	30	91	71
Texas	Dallas-Fort Worth	57	36	96	76
Texas	Houston	64	44	95	76
Utah	Salt Lake City	39	24	94	68
Vermont	Burlington	29	13	82	62
Virginia	Norfolk	51	34	89	73
Virginia	Richmond	48	29	90	69
Washington	Seattle-Tacoma	48	38	77	57
Washington	Spokane	35	25	84	58
West Virginia	Charleston	44	26	86	66
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	31	17	82	65
Wyoming	Lander	33	10	88	55

		EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (in.)
State	**Station**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**(in.)**
Alabama	Mobile	105	3	60.52
Alaska	Anchorage	90	–34	16.42
Alaska	Juneau	90	–22	66.99
Alaska	Utqiagvik (fmr. Barrow)*	79	–56	6.19

		EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (in.)
State	**Station**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**(in.)**
Arizona	Phoenix	122	17	7.22
Arkansas	Little Rock	114	–5	50.42
California	Los Angeles	113	28	12.23
California	San Francisco	106	27	19.64
Colorado	Denver	104	–25	15.02
Connecticut	Hartford	103	–26	47.05
Delaware	Wilmington	103	–14	45.33
District of Columbia	Washington-Dulles	105	–18	43.24
Florida	Jacksonville	105	7	51.82
Florida	Miami	98	30	67.41
Georgia	Atlanta	106	–8	50.43
Georgia	Savannah	105	3	48.12
Hawaii	Honolulu	95	52	16.41
Idaho	Boise	111	–25	11.51
Illinois	Chicago	104	–27	37.86
Indiana	Indianapolis	105	–27	40.67
Iowa	Des Moines	108	–26	36.55
Kansas	Dodge City*	111	–21	22.00
Kentucky	Lexington	108	–21	49.84
Kentucky	Louisville	106	–22	48.34
Louisiana	New Orleans	102	11	63.35
Maine	Caribou	96	–41	40.70
Maine	Portland	103	–39	48.12
Maryland	Baltimore	106	–7	45.00

		EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (in.)
State	**Station**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**(in.)**
Massachusetts	Boston	103	–14	43.59
Michigan	Detroit	104	–21	34.32
Michigan	Grand Rapids*	104	–22	39.40
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie	98	–37	34.46
Minnesota	Duluth*	97	–39	31.18
Minnesota	Minneapolis-St. Paul	105	–34	31.62
Mississippi	Jackson	107	2	57.35
Missouri	Kansas City	109	–23	39.30
Missouri	St. Louis	115	–18	41.70
Montana	Helena	105	–42	11.40
Nebraska	Omaha	110	–23	31.86
Nevada	Las Vegas	117	8	4.18
New Hampshire	Concord	102	–37	41.95
New Jersey	Atlantic City	106	–11	45.96
New Mexico	Albuquerque	107	–17	8.84
New York	Albany	100	–28	40.68
New York	Buffalo*	99	–20	40.68
New York	New York-JFK	104	–2	43.29
North Carolina	Raleigh-Durham	105	–9	46.07
North Dakota	Bismarck*	112	–44	19.21
Ohio	Cleveland	104	–20	33.34

		EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (in.)
State	**Station**	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**(in.)**
Ohio	Columbus	104	–22	41.57
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	113	–8	36.39
Oregon	Portland	107	–3	36.91
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	104	–7	44.11
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	103	–22	39.61
Puerto Rico	San Juan	98	60	59.87
Rhode Island	Providence	104	–13	47.54
South Carolina	Charleston	104	7	52.51
South Dakota	Huron	112	–43	23.32
South Dakota	Rapid City	111	–31	17.44
Tennessee	Memphis	108	–13	54.94
Tennessee	Nashville	109	–17	50.51
Texas	Dallas-Fort Worth	112	0	37.01
Texas	Houston	109	7	51.84
Utah	Salt Lake City	107	–22	15.52
Vermont	Burlington	101	–30	37.53
Virginia	Norfolk	105	–3	49.18
Virginia	Richmond	105	–12	45.50
Washington	Seattle-Tacoma	103	0	39.34
Washington	Spokane	108	–25	16.45
West Virginia	Charleston	104	–16	46.24
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	103	–26	34.57
Wyoming	Lander	101	–37	13.23

Mean annual snowfall (in.), selected cities: Based on climate normals 1991-2020: Albany, NY, 59.2; Anchorage, AK, 77.9; Boston, MA, 49.2; Buffalo, NY, 95.4; Burlington, VT, 87.5; Caribou, ME, 118.2; Duluth, MN, 90.2; Lander, WY, 87.6; Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 120.1.

Wettest spot: Mt. Waialeale in Kauai, HI, may be the rainiest place in the U.S. It has a recorded average annual rainfall of 460 in.

Temperature extremes: The highest temperature ever recorded under standard conditions in the U.S. was 134°F in Death Valley, CA, on July 10, 1913. The record low in the U.S. was –80°F at Prospect Creek, AK, Jan. 23, 1971.

Annual Climatological Data for U.S. Cities, 2021

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		TEMPERATURE (°F)			
Station	**Elev. (ft)**	**Highest**	**Date**	**Lowest**	**Date**
Albany, NY	281	92	6/29	–7	1/31
Albuquerque, NM	5,308	103	6/14	7	2/14
Anchorage, AK	222	81	7/18	–9	12/15+
Asheville, NC	2,174	90	8/10	20	2/17+
Atlanta, GA	974	95	7/28	23	2/17
Atlantic City, NJ	117	95	8/12	11	1/30
Baltimore, MD	196	99	6/30	19	2/21
Barrow, AK	38	60	7/31	–46	2/11
Birmingham, AL	630	96	8/25	16	2/16
Bismarck, ND	1,654	107	7/3	–28	2/13
Boise, ID	2,861	107	7/6	9	12/31
Boston, MA	180	100	6/30	7	1/31+
Buffalo, NY	717	92	8/9	6	2/17
Burlington, VT	348	96	6/7	–7	1/31
Caribou, ME	626	92	8/13	–15	2/10
Charleston, SC	48	95	8/1	26	2/4
Cheyenne, WY	6,128	96	9/10	–15	2/14

Station	Elev. (ft)	TEMPERATURE (°F) Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Chicago, IL	658	95	8/24	–7	2/7
Cleveland, OH	805	92	6/29	1	2/17
Columbus, OH	812	96	6/29	5	2/17
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	562	102	7/27	–2	2/16
Denver, CO	5,382	102	7/8	–16	2/15
Des Moines, IA	971	101	6/17	–17	2/16
Detroit, MI	631	92	8/29	–5	2/17
Duluth, MN	1,429	94	6/5+	–35	2/13
Fairbanks, AK	464	89	8/3	–42	2/22
Fresno, CA	375	114	7/11	33	12/19
Grand Rapids, MI	788	92	8/29+	–12	2/17
Helena, MT	3,867	104	6/14	–23	2/13
Honolulu, HI	18	91	8/11+	56	12/7+
Houston, TX	107	107	99	8/31	13
Huron, SD	1,284	106	7/28	–23	2/14
Indianapolis, IN	797	94	8/24+	0	2/7
Jackson, MS	296	97	7/31+	14	2/16
Jacksonville, FL	34	95	7/31	28	2/4
Kansas City, MO	1,008	98	8/11	–13	2/16
Knoxville, TN	982	97	7/28	20	2/17
Las Vegas, NV	2,091	117	7/10	32	12/19+

Station	Elev. (ft)	TEMPERATURE (°F) Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Lexington, KY	984	92	7/26	2	2/17
Los Angeles, CA	326	91	11/13+	40	12/15
Louisville, KY	484	97	8/23	10	2/17+
Marquette, MI	1,415	91	6/6	–18	2/15
Memphis, TN	286	96	8/26+	1	2/16
Miami, FL	29	96	9/1	49	2/4
Milwaukee, WI	680	95	8/28+	—	—
Minneapolis, MN	874	99	6/5	–19	2/14
Mobile, AL	212	96	8/24	19	2/16
Moline, IL	607	96	8/24	–15	2/17
Nashville, TN	574	98	8/25	11	2/16
New Orleans, LA	7	98	8/24+	25	2/16
New York, NY	161	98	6/30	14	1/29
Newark, NJ	28	103	6/30	16	2/12+
Norfolk, VA	69	97	7/17+	27	1/29
North Little Rock, AR	565	98	8/25	–1	2/16
Oklahoma City, OK	1,284	98	9/20+	–14	2/16
Philadelphia, PA	62	97	6/30	19	1/30
Phoenix, AZ	1,106	118	6/17	36	1/25
Pittsburgh, PA	1,175	92	6/29+	2	2/21
Portland, ME	72	97	6/28	–1	2/12

Station	Elev. (ft)	TEMPERATURE (°F) Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Portland, OR	223	116	6/28	24	2/13+
Providence, RI	53	97	6/29	6	1/31
Raleigh-Durham, NC	430	100	8/13	20	1/30
Rapid City, SD	3,153	107	7/27	–24	2/13
Reno, NV	4,407	105	7/10	16	1/26
Richmond, VA	167	96	7/1	17	1/30
St. Louis, MO	710	101	6/18	–4	2/16
Salt Lake City, UT	4,224	107	6/15	14	12/31+
San Antonio, TX	821	100	9/20+	9	2/15
San Diego, CA	81	92	11/12	38	12/16
San Francisco, CA	89	90	9/21	39	12/11
San Juan, PR	10	96	9/22	68	1/6
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	727	91	6/8+	–12	2/9
Savannah, GA	143	96	6/15	29	11/24
Scottsbluff, NE	3,949	105	6/15	–20	2/15+
Seattle, WA	434	108	6/28	17	12/27
Spokane, WA	2,384	109	6/29	2	12/31
Springfield, MO	1,280	96	8/12+	–15	2/16
Tampa, FL	40	97	8/18	42	2/4
Washington, DC	3	97	7/26	24	1/30+

Station	Elev. (ft)	TEMPERATURE (°F) Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Wilmington, DE	77	97	6/30	16	1/30
Windsor Locks, CT	165	99	6/29	1	1/31+

Station	PRECIPITATION Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Albany, NY	45.36	2.04	9/23-24
Albuquerque, NM	5.50	0.58	7/31
Anchorage, AK	15.44	1.28	8/8-9
Asheville, NC	54.51	3.68	3/25-26
Atlanta, GA	53.81	3.61	8/16-17
Atlantic City, NJ	48.77	3.19	7/8-9
Baltimore, MD	40.79	4.13	9/1
Barrow, AK	7.73	0.75	9/16-17
Birmingham, AL	71.03	4.55	6/19-20
Bismarck, ND	12.42	1.49	10/12-13
Boise, ID	12.31	0.83	7/31
Boston, MA	52.33	4.23	9/1-2
Buffalo, NY	40.32	3.11	7/16-17
Burlington, VT	35.15	1.84	10/30-31
Caribou, ME	36.96	1.86	9/5-6
Charleston, SC	58.71	4.34	8/15-16
Cheyenne, WY	14.22	2.37	6/8
Chicago, IL	30.15	2.61	10/24-25

Station	PRECIPITATION		
	Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Cleveland, OH	42.72	2.34	7/16-17
Columbus, OH	40.41	1.88	4/29
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	33.60	2.05	5/16-17
Denver, CO	12.53	2.28	3/14
Des Moines, IA	28.86	2.92	10/24-25
Detroit, MI	39.99	3.16	9/21-22
Duluth, MN	25.71	1.44	11/10-11
Fairbanks, AK	18.74	1.94	12/25-26
Fresno, CA	10.38	1.82	1/28-29
Grand Rapids, MI	38.04	3.48	6/25-26
Helena, MT	—	—	—
Honolulu, HI	21.34	8.71	12/6-7
Houston, TX	50.87	4.65	6/2-3
Huron, SD	20.28	1.91	8/26-27
Indianapolis, IN	49.75	2.83	6/18-19
Jackson, MS	53.64	3.26	4/9-10
Jacksonville, FL	57.16	3.01	7/19
Kansas City, MO	41.24	2.64	8/12-13
Knoxville, TN	46.54	2.81	8/17
Las Vegas, NV	1.86	0.23	7/25-26
Lexington, KY	57.03	2.69	10/6-7
Los Angeles, CA	12.09	3.90	12/29-30
Louisville, KY	48.54	3.59	2/27-28
Marquette, MI	26.20	1.30	9/14
Memphis, TN	53.29	3.77	3/27
Miami, FL	61.27	4.31	6/29-30

Station	PRECIPITATION		
	Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Milwaukee, WI	24.04	1.49	10/24-25
Minneapolis, MN	25.96	2.16	8/26-27
Mobile, AL	82.97	6.14	8/29-30
Moline, IL	34.82	2.88	4/10-11
Nashville, TN	59.32	6.90	3/27-28
New Orleans, LA	—	—	—
New York, NY	59.73	7.23	9/1-2
Newark, NJ	55.85	8.44	9/1-2
Norfolk, VA	38.92	2.35	8/3-4
North Little Rock, AR	50.28	5.79	10/2-3
Oklahoma City, OK	31.61	4.67	6/26-27
Philadelphia, PA	43.81	3.17	8/28
Phoenix, AZ	7.11	1.01	12/24-25
Pittsburgh, PA	40.53	2.31	9/1
Portland, ME	44.92	4.13	10/30-31
Portland, OR	35.59	2.13	11/11-12
Providence, RI	46.65	3.89	9/1-2
Raleigh-Durham, NC	45.25	4.96	10/9
Rapid City, SD	16.37	2.15	10/12-13
Reno, NV	8.39	2.79	10/24-25
Richmond, VA	47.25	2.18	9/22-23
St. Louis, MO	42.48	3.30	7/9-10
Salt Lake City, UT	15.34	1.24	10/25-26
San Antonio, TX	34.61	3.49	10/13-14
San Diego, CA	7.85	1.03	1/28-29

Station	PRECIPITATION		
	Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
San Francisco, CA	21.83	4.02	10/24
San Juan, PR	50.99	3.59	6/9-10
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	34.03	2.41	7/28-29
Savannah, GA	49.05	6.66	9/20
Scottsbluff, NE	12.32	1.29	3/13-14
Seattle, WA	—	—	—
Spokane, WA	11.50	0.97	12/8
Springfield, MO	46.96	2.97	3/12-13
Tampa, FL	49.32	3.33	6/29
Washington, DC	44.09	2.77	6/10-11
Wilmington, DE	38.01	2.30	9/1
Windsor Locks, CT	54.94	5.27	9/1-2

Station	PRECIPITATION		
	Snowfall[1]		
	Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Albany, NY	32.7	4.4	2/1
Albuquerque, NM	9.4	2.2	2/18
Anchorage, AK	63.9	8.0	11/11
Asheville, NC	5.9	2.8	2/6
Atlanta, GA	T	T	4/24
Atlantic City, NJ	7.3	5.5	2/11
Baltimore, MD	9.3	3.8	1/31
Barrow, AK	—	—	—

	PRECIPITATION		
	Snowfall[1]		
Station	Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Birmingham, AL	T	T	2/17+
Bismarck, ND	28.6	6.5	12/26
Boise, ID	30.2	5.5	2/13
Boston, MA	21.7	5.3	2/7
Buffalo, NY	54.1	6.4	2/6
Burlington, VT	67.3	9.0	2/2
Caribou, ME	106.0	10.2	2/2
Charleston, SC	T	T	3/6
Cheyenne, WY	68.8	22.7	3/14
Chicago, IL	47.2	6.3	1/31
Cleveland, OH	47.2	6.3	1/31
Columbus, OH	18.5	2.3	2/1
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	5.0	4.0	2/14
Denver, CO	68.0	19.9	3/14
Des Moines, IA	35.9	10.3	1/25
Detroit, MI	42.2	7.2	2/15
Duluth, MN	60.1	8.4	12/27
Fairbanks, AK	120.4	8.2	12/28
Fresno, CA	T	T	3/10
Grand Rapids, MI	60.6	7.9	2/5
Helena, MT	43.7	7.0	5/21
Honolulu, HI	—	—	—
Houston, TX	1.0	1.0	2/15
Huron, SD	23.2	5.2	3/10
Indianapolis, IN	22.2	6.8	2/15

	PRECIPITATION		
	Snowfall[1]		
Station	Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Jackson, MS	3.2	1.7	2/15
Jacksonville, FL	T	T	4/24
Kansas City, MO	14.4	3.5	4/20
Knoxville, TN	1.4	0.7	2/1
Las Vegas, NV	T	T	3/12
Lexington, KY	15.8	3.5	1/27
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—
Louisville, KY	18.8	4.9	2/15
Marquette, MI	111.5	6.1	2/4
Memphis, TN	10.3	4.7	2/17
Miami, FL	—	—	—
Milwaukee, WI	44.8	6.5	1/31
Minneapolis, MN	40.9	11.0	12/10
Mobile, AL	T	T	2/16
Moline, IL	35.7	4.4	1/25
Nashville, TN	5.2	2.8	2/17
New Orleans, LA	—	—	—
New York, NY	28.3	14.8	2/1
Newark, NJ	34.0	15.1	2/1
Norfolk, VA	3.4	3.0	1/28
North Little Rock, AR	18.7	9.0	2/15
Oklahoma City, OK	15.7	6.0	2/14
Philadelphia, PA	17.3	3.8	2/1
Phoenix, AZ	—	—	—

	PRECIPITATION		
	Snowfall[1]		
Station	Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date
Pittsburgh, PA	31.2	4.5	1/31
Portland, ME	33.4	6.7	2/2
Portland, OR	14.0	6.1	2/12
Providence, RI	23.8	7.0	2/7
Raleigh-Durham, NC	1.6	1.6	1/28
Rapid City, SD	—	—	—
Reno, NV	16.8	4.6	1/27
Richmond, VA	6.0	3.0	1/31
St. Louis, MO	12.6	5.7	2/15
Salt Lake City, UT	41.9	11.7	2/17
San Antonio, TX	6.4	2.5	2/18+
San Diego, CA	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—
San Juan, PR	0.0	0.0	—
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	117.1	9.6	2/5
Savannah, GA	0.0	0.0	—
Scottsbluff, NE	—	11.0	3/14
Seattle, WA	21.6	8.9	2/13
Spokane, WA	35.0	3.9	12/24
Springfield, MO	15.5	3.4	2/15
Tampa, FL	0.0	0.0	—
Washington, DC	5.4	2.3	1/31
Wilmington, DE	11.6	3.0	2/11
Windsor Locks, CT	30.1	11.7	2/1

Station	FASTEST WIND[2] MPH	Date	NO. OF DAYS Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snowfall 1 in. or more
Albany, NY	41	3/1	147	13
Albuquerque, NM	52	3/24	53	4
Anchorage, AK	32	4/8	122	21
Asheville, NC	40	1/28	121	3
Atlanta, GA	49	4/24	122	0
Atlantic City, NJ	46	4/21	115	2
Baltimore, MD	40	4/30	116	2
Barrow, AK	43	12/20	130	0
Birmingham, AL	37	3/25	131	0
Bismarck, ND	53	6/8	83	9
Boise, ID	45	5/1	84	9
Boston, MA	47	10/27	134	6
Buffalo, NY	48	12/11	165	20
Burlington, VT	38	3/1	153	19
Caribou, ME	33	3/2	151	26
Charleston, SC	35	6/19	110	0
Cheyenne, WY	53	12/21	81	16
Chicago, IL	41	12/15	118	13
Cleveland, OH	44	12/11	150	12
Columbus, OH	41	3/26	140	8
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	47	10/10	87	2
Denver, CO	46	5/2	69	17
Des Moines, IA	51	12/15	97	12
Detroit, MI	48	12/11	139	14
Duluth, MN	44	7/24	116	17
Fairbanks, AK	30	12/27	115	35
Fresno, CA	35	10/11	32	0

Station	FASTEST WIND[2] MPH	Date	NO. OF DAYS Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snowfall 1 in. or more
Grand Rapids, MI	46	8/10	149	23
Helena, MT	58	1/13	—	15
Honolulu, HI	36	2/3	82	—
Houston, TX	38	7/16	108	1
Huron, SD	47	1/14	88	8
Indianapolis, IN	41	12/11	141	6
Jackson, MS	41	3/17	131	1
Jacksonville, FL	43	4/10	117	0
Kansas City, MO	52	12/15	103	7
Knoxville, TN	40	12/11	131	0
Las Vegas, NV	46	7/12	23	0
Lexington, KY	33	12/11	137	6
Los Angeles, CA	40	12/14	28	—
Louisville, KY	37	5/9	129	5
Marquette, MI	—	—	144	33
Memphis, TN	36	12/10	112	3
Miami, FL	31	7/11	141	—
Milwaukee, WI	43	12/16	111	14
Minneapolis, MN	40	6/9	104	12
Mobile, AL	37	8/30	149	0
Moline, IL	40	12/15	106	11
Nashville, TN	47	12/11	130	2
New Orleans, LA	64	8/29	—	—
New York, NY	28	3/26	140	6
Newark, NJ	45	7/6	130	7
Norfolk, VA	40	3/19	116	1

Station	FASTEST WIND[2] MPH	Date	NO. OF DAYS Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snowfall 1 in. or more
North Little Rock, AR	30	12/10	118	3
Oklahoma City, OK	54	10/14	79	3
Philadelphia, PA	41	6/21	118	6
Phoenix, AZ	55	8/16	41	—
Pittsburgh, PA	38	3/28	160	10
Portland, ME	40	3/2	133	13
Portland, OR	38	1/12	148	4
Providence, RI	46	10/27	138	6
Raleigh-Durham, NC	37	7/1	109	1
Rapid City, SD	61	2/14	89	—
Reno, NV	45	11/8	51	6
Richmond, VA	44	7/1	117	3
St. Louis, MO	55	7/9	117	2
Salt Lake City, UT	45	8/21	83	13
San Antonio, TX	45	5/28	92	3
San Diego, CA	36	1/25	40	—
San Francisco, CA	48	5/19	55	—
San Juan, PR	35	2/27	232	0
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	37	12/16	169	34
Savannah, GA	36	7/7	113	0
Scottsbluff, NE	56	1/13	79	19
Seattle, WA	44	11/15	—	6
Spokane, WA	53	1/13	89	14
Springfield, MO	40	5/9	117	6
Tampa, FL	30	4/10	110	0

Station	FASTEST WIND[2] MPH	Date	NO. OF DAYS Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snowfall 1 in. or more
Washington, DC	41	4/30	115	1
Wilmington, DE	48	3/28	134	5
Windsor Locks, CT	48	7/7	130	9

(+) = Indicates value also occurred on an earlier date(s). (T) = Trace amount. — = Data not available or unreported. (1) Comprises all forms of frozen precipitation, including snow, ice pellets, and hail. (2) Sustained for at least 2 min., not peak gust.

Record Temperatures by State

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (as of Mar. 13, 2022)

State	LOWEST TEMPERATURE °F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Alabama	–27	Jan. 30, 1966	New Market	732
Alaska	–80	Jan. 23, 1971	Prospect Creek Camp	955
Arizona	–40	Jan. 7, 1971	Hawley Lake	8,180
Arkansas	–29	Feb. 13, 1905	Brook Farm Pond	1,260
California	–45	Jan. 20, 1937	Boca	5,575

	LOWEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Colorado	–61	Feb. 1, 1985	Maybell	5,944
Connecticut	–32	Jan. 22, 1961[1]	Coventry	480
Delaware	–17	Jan. 17, 1893	Millsboro	20
Florida	–2	Feb. 13, 1899	Tallahassee	192
Georgia	–17	Jan. 27, 1940	CCC Fire Camp F-16	1,000
Hawaii	12	May 17, 1979	Mauna Kea Observ.	13,773
Idaho	–60	Jan. 18, 1943	Island Park Dam	6,290
Illinois	–38	Jan. 31, 2019	Mount Carroll	640
Indiana	–36	Jan. 19, 1994	New Whiteland	785
Iowa	–47	Feb. 3, 1996[1]	Elkader	788
Kansas	–40	Feb. 13, 1905	Lebanon	1,841
Kentucky	–37	Jan. 19, 1994	Shelbyville	730
Louisiana	–16	Feb. 13, 1899	Minden	185
Maine	–50	Jan. 16, 2009	Big Black River	885

	LOWEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Maryland	–40	Jan. 13, 1912	Oakland	2,420
Massachusetts	–35	Jan. 12, 1981[1]	Chester	640
Michigan	–51	Feb. 9, 1934	Vanderbilt	905
Minnesota	–60	Feb. 2, 1996	Tower	1,430
Mississippi	–19	Jan. 30, 1966	Corinth	385
Missouri	–40	Feb. 13, 1905	Warsaw	705
Montana	–70	Jan. 20, 1954	Rogers Pass	5,545
Nebraska	–47	Dec. 22, 1989[1]	Oshkosh	3,390
Nevada	–50	Jan. 8, 1937	San Jacinto	5,203
New Hampshire	–50	Jan. 22, 1885	Mt. Washington	6,271
New Jersey	–34	Jan. 5, 1904	River Vale	31
New Mexico	–50	Feb. 1, 1951	Gavilan	7,425
New York	–52	Feb. 18, 1979	Old Forge	1,748
North Carolina	–34	Jan. 21, 1985	Mt. Mitchell	6,240

	LOWEST TEMPERATURE			
State	**°F**	**Date**	**Station**	**Approx. elevation (ft)**
North Dakota	–60	Feb. 15, 1936	Parshall	1,950
Ohio	–39	Feb. 10, 1899	Milligan	875
Oklahoma	–31	Feb. 10, 2011	Nowata	NA
Oregon	–54	Feb. 10, 1933[1]	Seneca	4,659
Pennsylvania	–42	Jan. 5, 1904	Smethport	1,469
Rhode Island	–28	Jan. 11, 1942	Wood River Junction	49
South Carolina	–19	Jan. 21, 1985	Caesar’s Head	3,200
South Dakota	–58	Feb. 17, 1936	McIntosh	2,179
Tennessee	–32	Dec. 30, 1917	Mountain City	2,503
Texas	–23	Feb. 8, 1933[1]	Seminole	3,336
Utah	–50	Jan. 5, 1913	Strawberry Tunnel (East)	7,615
Vermont	–50	Dec. 30, 1933	Bloomfield	1,040
Virginia	–30	Jan. 21, 1985	Mountain Lake Bio. Station	3,870
Washington	–48	Dec. 30, 1968[3]	Winthrop	1,749

	LOWEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
West Virginia	–37	Dec. 30, 1917	Lewisburg	2,300
Wisconsin	–55	Feb. 4, 1996[1]	Couderay	1,300
Wyoming	–66	Feb. 9, 1933	Riverside Ranger Sta.	6,500

	HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Alabama	112	Sept. 6, 1925	Centreville	220
Alaska	100	June 27, 1915	Fort Yukon	445
Arizona	128	June 29, 1994	Lake Havasu City	449
Arkansas	120	Aug. 10, 1936	Ozark	390
California	134	July 10, 1913	Greenland Ranch	–194
Colorado	115	July 20, 2019	John Martin Dam	3,814
Connecticut	106	July 15, 1995[1]	Danbury	405
Delaware	110	July 21, 1930	Millsboro	20

	HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Florida	109	June 29, 1931	Monticello	98
Georgia	112	Aug. 20, 1983[1]	Greenville	960
Hawaii	100	Apr. 27, 1931	Pahala	840
Idaho	118	July 28, 1934	Orofino	1,320
Illinois	117	July 14, 1954	East St. Louis	410
Indiana	116	July 14, 1936	Collegeville	650
Iowa	118	July 20, 1934	Keokuk	651
Kansas	121	July 24, 1936[1]	Alton	1,685
Kentucky	114	July 28, 1930	Greensburg	590
Louisiana	114	Aug. 10, 1936	Plain Dealing	251
Maine	105	July 10, 1911[1]	North Bridgton	449
Maryland	109	July 10, 1936[2]	Frederick	380
Massachusetts	107	Aug. 2, 1975[3]	Chester	640
Michigan	112	July 13, 1936[3]	Stanwood	830

	HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Minnesota	115	July 29, 1917	Beardsley	1,089
Mississippi	115	July 29, 1930	Holly Springs	502
Missouri	118	July 14, 1954[3]	Warsaw	705
Montana	117	July 5, 1937[1]	Medicine Lake	1,942
Nebraska	118	July 24, 1936[1]	Minden	2,160
Nevada	125	June 29, 1994	Laughlin	605
New Hampshire	106	July 4, 1911	Nashua	135
New Jersey	110	July 10, 1936	Runyon	20
New Mexico	122	June 27, 1994	Waste Isolat. Pilot Plant	3,411
New York	108	July 22, 1926	Troy	35
North Carolina	110	Aug. 21, 1983	Fayetteville	186
North Dakota	121	July 6, 1936	Steele	1,853
Ohio	113	July 21, 1934	Gallipolis	569
Oklahoma	120	Aug. 12, 1936[1]	Altus	1,380

	HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Oregon	119	June 29, 2021[2]	Pelton Dam	1,410
Pennsylvania	111	July 10, 1936[1]	Phoenixville	105
Rhode Island	104	Aug. 2, 1975	Providence	60
South Carolina	113	June 29, 2012	Columbia	242
South Dakota	120	July 15, 2006[1]	Fort Pierre	1,590
Tennessee	113	Aug. 9, 1930[1]	Perryville	371
Texas	120	June 28, 1994[1]	Monahans	2,547
Utah	117	July 5, 1985	Saint George	2,857
Vermont	107	July 7, 1912	Vernon	226
Virginia	110	July 15, 1954[1]	Balcony Falls	732
Washington	120	June 29, 2021	Hanford	NA
West Virginia	112	July 10, 1936[1]	Martinsburg	534
Wisconsin	114	July 13, 1936	Wisconsin Dells	835
Wyoming	115	July 15, 1988[1]	Diversion Dam	5,590

	HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
State	°F	Date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)

NA = Not available. (1) Also on earlier dates at the same or other places. (2) Also at other places on the same date and on earlier dates at the same or other places. (3) Also at other places on the same date.

Tropical Cyclone Names in 2023

Source: National Hurricane Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; World Meteorological Org.

NOAA's National Hurricane Center began using name lists in 1953. Presently, six lists, maintained by the World Meteorological Org., are used in rotation. If there are more than 21 named storms in one season, storms take names from supplemental lists, established by the WMO in 2021. Previously, the Greek alphabet had been used if a list was exhausted in a given season (this happened in 2005 and 2020).

Atlantic: Arlene, Bret, Cindy, Don, Emily, Franklin, Gert, Harold, Idalia, Jose, Katia, Lee, Margot, Nigel, Ophelia, Philippe, Rina, Sean, Tammy, Vince, Whitney.

Atlantic (supplemental): Adria, Braylen, Caridad, Deshawn, Emery, Foster, Gemma, Heath, Isla, Jacobus, Kenzie, Lucio, Makayla, Nolan, Orlanda, Pax, Ronin, Sophie, Tayshaun, Viviana, Will.

Eastern North Pacific: Adrian, Beatriz, Calvin, Dora, Eugene, Fernanda, Greg, Hilary, Irwin, Jova, Kenneth, Lidia, Max, Norma, Otis, Pilar, Ramon, Selma, Todd, Veronica, Wiley, Xina, York, Zelda.

Eastern North Pacific (supplemental): Aidan, Bruna, Carmelo, Daniella, Esteban, Flor, Gerardo, Hedda, Izzy, Jacinta, Kenito, Luna, Marina, Nancy, Ovidio, Pia, Rey, Skylar, Teo, Violeta, Wilfredo, Xinia, Yariel, Zoe.

World Temperature and Precipitation

Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Data are for the period 1981-2010 unless otherwise noted. Surface elevations are supplied by the WMO and may differ from figures in other sections of *The World Almanac*.

		Temperature (°F)			
		AVERAGE DAILY			
		January		July	
Station	Surface elevation (ft)	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates[1]	89	75.4	55.0	107.8	83.3
Amsterdam, Netherlands	–13	42.4	33.4	71.6	55.4
Antwerp, Belgium	39	43.0	33.1	73.4	57.2
Auckland, New Zealand	23	74.5	60.8	57.7	45.5

Station	Surface elevation (ft)	Temperature (°F)			
		AVERAGE DAILY			
		January		July	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Bangkok, Thailand	10	90.5	72.7	91.8	78.3
Barcelona, Spain	13	56.5	40.5	82.4	67.4
Berlin, Germany	157	37.6	28.6	76.3	58.6
Bucharest, Romania	295	37.0	23.4	85.6	59.7
Buenos Aires, Argentina	82	86.2	68.2	59.5	45.3
Casablanca, Morocco	203	63.1	46.9	78.6	68.2
Christchurch, New Zealand	121	72.7	53.4	51.6	33.1
Copenhagen, Denmark	23	38.1	30.7	72.0	57.7
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	26	75.4	57.6	105.6	85.8
Dublin, Ireland	233	46.6	36.5	66.9	52.5
Geneva, Switzerland	1,348	41.2	30.0	80.1	58.3
Hamburg, Germany	36	39.0	30.0	73.0	55.8
Helsinki, Finland	10	29.7	20.3	70.7	57.6
Hong Kong, China	105	65.5	58.1	88.5	80.2
Islamabad, Pakistan	1,663	64.2	37.8	95.5	75.9
Jerusalem, Israel	2,657	54.3	43.9	84.7	67.1
Karachi, Pakistan	69	79.3	52.7	91.9	81.7
Lhasa, Tibet	11,975	46.6	18.0	73.6	52.0
Macau, China	361	64.8	54.5	88.9	79.2
Madrid, Spain	1,998	51.3	32.4	92.3	62.2
Mexico City, Mexico	7,572	71.2	45.7	75.4	54.9
Milan, Italy	354	43.3	31.8	86.2	65.8
Munich, Germany	1,462	36.1	24.6	75.6	55.6

Station	Surface elevation (ft)	Temperature (°F) AVERAGE DAILY January Max.	January Min.	July Max.	July Min.
Osaka, Japan	75	49.1	37.0	88.9	75.7
Ottawa, Canada	259	21.6	6.1	79.9	60.3
Prague, Czech Republic	935	35.4	25.5	76.3	56.7
Reykjavik, Iceland	171	36.5	27.7	57.6	47.8
Riga, Latvia	20	31.3	23.9	74.3	59.0
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	36	88.2	75.4	79.2	65.5
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2,034	68.5	48.2	110.3	84.6
Rome, Italy	423	52.9	37.2	87.6	65.8
Santiago, Chile	1,581	85.8	53.6	58.5	36.5
São Paulo, Brazil	2,599	82.8	66.7	72.3	54.1
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,067	38.7	26.1	80.6	56.7
Seoul, South Korea	279	34.7	21.4	83.5	71.4
Tallinn, Estonia	108	30.2	21.4	71.4	54.9
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1,565	44.4	29.3	96.1	67.5
Tbilisi, Georgia	1,417	44.2	30.9	88.3	67.5
Tehran, Iran	3,907	46.8	33.3	98.2	76.6
Tokyo, Japan	83	49.3	33.6	84.6	71.2
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	4,275	4.1	–15.0	76.3	54.9
Yerevan, Armenia	3,652	33.4	21.9	90.7	66.4
Zagreb, Croatia	515	40.1	30.6	81.9	63.9
Zurich, Switzerland	1,824	38.3	29.5	75.7	57.9

Temperature (°F)

Station	Temperature (°F)		Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
	EXTREME		
Station	Max.	Min.	Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates[1]	120.6	41.7	2.8
Amsterdam, Netherlands	NA	NA	33.0
Antwerp, Belgium	NA	NA	32.8
Auckland, New Zealand	NA	NA	43.4
Bangkok, Thailand	103.5	53.6	64.9
Barcelona, Spain	99.3	19.0	22.9
Berlin, Germany	NA	NA	22.6
Bucharest, Romania	108.0	–14.1	23.4
Buenos Aires, Argentina	NA	NA	48.7
Casablanca, Morocco	NA	NA	15.7
Christchurch, New Zealand	NA	NA	23.4
Copenhagen, Denmark	89.8	0.3	25.4
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	117.5	45.3	3.9
Dublin, Ireland	83.7	10.0	29.8
Geneva, Switzerland	NA	NA	37.2
Hamburg, Germany	NA	NA	31.3
Helsinki, Finland	87.4	–29.7	25.8
Hong Kong, China	NA	NA	94.4
Islamabad, Pakistan	NA	NA	48.4
Jerusalem, Israel	NA	NA	20.9
Karachi, Pakistan	NA	NA	7.0
Lhasa, Tibet	NA	NA	17.3

	Temperature (°F)		
	EXTREME		
Station	Max.	Min.	Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
Macau, China	NA	NA	81.0
Madrid, Spain	108.0	13.1	14.6
Mexico City, Mexico	93.0	31.9	33.5
Milan, Italy	NA	NA	26.9
Munich, Germany	NA	NA	30.4
Osaka, Japan	NA	NA	50.4
Ottawa, Canada	99.1	–31.0	36.2
Prague, Czech Republic	NA	NA	20.2
Reykjavik, Iceland	78.3	3.7	33.2
Riga, Latvia	NA	NA	29.4
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	107.6	52.0	65.0
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	3.6
Rome, Italy	NA	NA	30.9
Santiago, Chile	NA	NA	10.9
São Paulo, Brazil	98.6	33.4	63.6
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	101.8	–5.8	36.9
Seoul, South Korea	NA	NA	57.1
Tallinn, Estonia	93.7	–24.5	27.7
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	NA	NA	17.5
Tbilisi, Georgia	104.0	9.7	19.9
Tehran, Iran	108.7	12.6	9.4
Tokyo, Japan	NA	NA	60.2
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	100.9	–39.6	10.6
Yerevan, Armenia	106.2	–4.0	14.1

	Temperature (°F)		
	EXTREME		
Station	Max.	Min.	Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
Zagreb, Croatia	100.8	1.0	34.3
Zurich, Switzerland	NA	NA	43.6

NA = Not available. (1) Data are for 1982-2010.

Speed of Winds in the U.S.

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Based on available records through 2021. Maximum speeds are highest 3-sec. wind speeds.

Station	Avg. mph	Max. mph
Albuquerque, NM	8.3	89
Anchorage, AK	6.9	71
Atlanta, GA	8.3	76
Baltimore, MD	7.2	72
Birmingham, AL	6.1	75
Bismarck, ND	9.4	83
Boise, ID	7.6	68
Boston, MA	11.5	76
Buffalo, NY	10.3	75
Burlington, VT	8.2	63
Charleston, SC	7.9	69
Chicago, IL	9.9	70
Cleveland, OH	9.5	72
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	10.5	79

Denver, CO	9.9	80
Des Moines, IA	9.8	77
Detroit, MI	9.4	78
Fairbanks, AK	4.3	59
Helena, MT	6.9	81
Honolulu, HI	10.3	49
Houston, TX	7.5	70
Indianapolis, IN	9.5	85
Jackson, MS	6.1	75
Jacksonville, FL	6.6	86
Little Rock, AR	7.0	87
Los Angeles, CA	7.4	53
Louisville, KY	7.8	75
Miami, FL	8.4	104
Milwaukee, WI	10.1	79
Minneapolis, MN	9.6	71
Mobile, AL	7.4	91
Mount Washington, NH	35.3	231
Nashville, TN	7.0	78
New Orleans, LA	8.0	88
New York, NY	6.4	62
Newark, NJ	9.8	78
Oklahoma City, OK	11.3	87
Omaha, NE	10.0	96
Philadelphia, PA	9.2	75
Phoenix, AZ	6.1	77
Pittsburgh, PA	7.8	75
Portland, ME	7.9	72
Portland, OR	7.4	67
Providence, RI	9.2	66

Richmond, VA	7.6	72
St. Louis, MO	9.0	71
Salt Lake City, UT	8.3	75
San Francisco, CA	10.5	71
San Juan, PR	7.9	93
Seattle, WA	7.9	69
Sioux Falls, SD	10.2	87
Washington, DC	8.9	74
Wichita, KS	11.5	101
Wilmington, DE	8.5	78

Wind Chill Temperature

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Temperature and wind combine to cause heat loss from body surfaces. For example, when the air temperature is 5°F, a 10-mph wind can cause body heat loss equal to that which could occur when the air temperature is –10°F with no wind. In other words, a 10-mph wind can make 5°F feel like –10°F. Wind speeds greater than 45 mph have little additional chilling effect. Direct sunlight can increase the wind chill temperature 10°F to 15°F. When the wind chill temperature falls within the shaded areas, frostbite can occur on exposed skin in the times indicated or less.

Wind speed (mph)	Air temperature (°F)								
Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0
	Wind chill temperature (°F)								
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	–5	–11
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	–4	–10	–16
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	–7	–13	–19
20	30	24	17	11	4	–2	–9	–15	–22
25	29	23	16	9	3	–4	–11	–17	–24
30	28	22	15	8	1	–5	–12	–19	–26
35	28	21	14	7	0	–7	–14	–21	–27
40	27	20	13	6	–1	–8	–15	–22	–29
45	26	19	12	5	–2	–9	–16	–23	–30

Wind speed (mph)	Air temperature (°F)								
Calm	–5	–10	–15	–20	–25	–30	–35	–40	–45
	Wind chill temperature (°F)								
5	–16	–22	–28	–34	–40	–46	–52	–57	–63
10	–22	–28	–35	–41	–47	–53	–59	–66	–72
15	–26	–32	–39	–45	–51	–58	–64	–71	–77
20	–29	–35	–42	–48	–55	–61	–68	–74	–81
25	–31	–37	–44	–51	–58	–64	–71	–78	–84
30	–33	–39	–46	–53	–60	–67	–73	–80	–87
35	–34	–41	–48	–55	–62	–69	–76	–82	–89
40	–36	–43	–50	–57	–64	–71	–78	–84	–91
45	–37	–44	–51	–58	–65	–72	–79	–86	–93

30 minutes | 10 minutes | 5 minutes

Heat Index

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The heat index, or apparent temperature, is a measure of how hot it feels when the relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. For example, when air temperature is 100°F, and relative humidity is 50%, it can feel as if it's 118°F with no humidity. Full sunlight can make one feel even hotter. On the chart, the shaded areas indicate the likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity.

Relative humidity (%)	Air temperature (°F)							
	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94
	Apparent temperature (°F)							
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131	
95	86	93	100	108	117	127		

Relative humidity (%)	Air temperature (°F) 80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94
	Apparent temperature (°F)							
100	87	95	103	112	121	132		

Relative humidity (%)	Air temperature (°F) 96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
	Apparent temperature (°F)							
40	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	112	117	124	130	137			
60	116	123	129	137				
65	121	128	136					
70	126	134						
75	132							
80								
85								
90								
95								
100								

Caution | Extreme caution | Danger | Extreme danger

Ultraviolet (UV) Index Forecast

Source: National Weather Service (NWS), NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S.

Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization

The NWS and EPA developed and began offering a UV index in 1994 in response to increasing incidences of skin cancer, cataracts, and other effects from exposure to the sun's harmful rays. In 2004, they adapted their index to the Global Solar UV Index sponsored by the World Health Organization. The UV index is now a regular element of NWS atmospheric forecasts. To see the UV index for a given location, visit www.epa.gov/enviro/uv-index-search.

The UV index, ranging from 0 to 11+, is an indication of the expected intensity of UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface during the solar noon hour (the time of day, dependent on location and time of year, when the sun appears to have reached its highest point in the sky). The lower the UV index value, the less the expected radiation. The UV index forecast is produced daily for 58 cities by the NWS Climate Prediction Center.

UV levels are influenced by the following:

Ozone. Ozone, a form of oxygen, the molecules of which consist of three atoms rather than two, absorbs UV radiation. The more ozone, the lower the UV radiation at the surface.

Time of day. UV radiation is highest at midday (when the sun peaks in the sky) and is lower in the early morning and late afternoon.

Cloud cover. UV radiation levels are highest under cloudless skies. Even with cloud cover, UV radiation levels can be high due to the scattering of UV radiation by water molecules and fine particles in the atmosphere.

Ground reflection. Reflective surfaces intensify UV exposure. Water reflects about 10% of UV radiation that reaches it; sand, 15%; and snow, as much as 80%.

Altitude. At higher altitudes, a thinner atmosphere filters less UV radiation. For every 1,000 ft (305 m) one travels above sea level, UV levels increase by 2%.

Latitude. The closer a location is to the equator, the higher the UV radiation level.

Seasons. UV radiation is highest in spring and summer, drops in fall, and is lowest in winter.

Land cover. Structures and trees lessen exposure to UV radiation.

Using the UV Forecast

UV Index	Exposure	Protective actions
0-2	Low	Sunglasses on bright days, SPF 30+ sunscreen, cover up if you burn easily
3-5	Moderate	Seek shade during midday hours; hat, sunglasses; sunscreen
6-7	High	Seek shade during midday hours; protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen
8-10	Very high	If outside 10 AM-4 PM, seek shade; wear protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen; avoid bright surfaces
11+	Extreme	If outside 10 AM-4 PM, seek shade; wear protective clothing, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen; avoid bright surfaces

Lightning

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Lightning is a powerful electric discharge, or spark, that can occur in the atmosphere when an imbalance of positive

and negative charges develops. It can travel within a cloud, between clouds, between a cloud and clear sky, or between a cloud and the ground. Lightning generally accompanies rainstorms, but it can also be seen with snowstorms, volcano eruption clouds, and violent forest fires. In a common form of cloud-to-ground lightning, a negatively charged area in a thunderstorm sends charges down toward positively charged objects. Lightning can travel miles away from the area of a storm.

The transfer of charges in lightning generates a huge amount of heat, sending the temperature in the channel to 50,000°F or more and causing the air within it to expand rapidly. The sound of that expansion is thunder. Sound travels more slowly than light, so lightning is usually observed before thunder is heard.

An estimated 25 mil cloud-to-ground lightning bolts happen in the U.S. each year. They killed an annual average of 37 people in 1992-2021. This is a small number compared to U.S. deaths from fire (3,800 in 2021) and motor vehicle crashes (about 40,000 annually in recent years), but it is

still significant. In comparison, tornadoes caused an average of 71 deaths a year and hurricanes an average of 45 over the same 30-year time period. According to the National Weather Service, 11 people were struck and killed by lightning in 2021; 69 more were injured.

Most lightning deaths and injuries occur in summer when people are outdoors. If outdoors, one should run to a safe building or vehicle when thunder is first heard, lightning is seen, or dark threatening clouds are observed developing overhead. Even while indoors, one is advised to stay away from windows and doors and to avoid contact with anything conducting electricity, including corded phones, computers and other electrical equipment, and tubs, showers, and other plumbing. One should stay inside until 30 min. after the last occurrence of lightning or thunder.

More information about lightning can be found online at https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning

Global Temperature Extremes and Precipitation Records

Source: World Weather & Climate Extremes Archive, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

(records in each category ranked from most to least extreme; as of Mar. 15, 2022)

Highest Temperature Extremes

Continent/area	Highest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
North America	134	Death Valley, CA, U.S. (Furnace Creek (fmr. Greenland) Ranch)	–179	July 10, 1913
Africa	131[1]	Kebili, Tunisia	125	July 7, 1931
Europe/Middle East/Greenland	129	Tirat Tsvi, Israel	–722	June 21, 1942
Asia[2]	129.0	Mitribah, Kuwait	398	July 21, 2016
	128.7	Turbat, Pakistan	495	May 28, 2017
Southwest Pacific	123	Oodnadatta, Australia	367	Jan. 2, 1960
South America	120	Rivadavia, Argentina	673	Dec. 11, 1905
Continental Europe	118.4	Athens, Greece (and Elefsina, Greece)	774	July 10, 1977
Antarctica	67.6	Signy Research Station (UK)	23	Jan 30, 1982

(1) Previous record of 136.4°F set on Sept. 13, 1922, in El Azizia, Libya, was invalidated in 2012; an error had been made in recording the temperature. (2) Record effectively tied due to margin of error in measurement.

Lowest Temperature Extremes

Continent/area	Lowest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
Antarctica	–128.6	Vostok Station (Soviet Union/Russia)	11,220	July 21, 1983
Europe/Middle East/Greenland	–93.3	Klinck Auto. Weather Sta., Greenland	10,551	Dec. 22, 1991
Asia	–90	Verkhoyansk, Russia	350	Feb. 5 and 7, 1892
	–90	Oimekon, Russia	2,625	Feb. 6, 1933
North America	–81.4	Snag, Yukon, Canada	2,120	Feb. 3, 1947
Continental Europe	–72.6	Ust’-Shchugor, Russia	279	Dec. 31, 1978
South America	–27	Sarmiento, Argentina	879	June 1, 1907
Southwest Pacific	–14	Eweburn (now Ranfurly), New Zealand	1,388	July 17, 1903
Africa	–11	Ifrane, Morocco	5,364	Feb. 11, 1935

Australia	–9.4	Charlotte Pass, New South Wales	5,758	June 29, 1994

Highest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent/area	Highest avg. (in.)[1]	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
Asia	467.4	Mawsynram, India	4,695	38
Southwest Pacific	460.0	Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, HI, U.S.	5,148	30
Africa	405.0	Debundscha, Cameroon	30	32
South America	354.0[2]	Quibdo, Colombia	230	29
Australia	316.3	Bellenden Ker, Queensland	5,102	34
North America	276	Henderson Lake, British Columbia, Canada	12	15
Europe	180.8	Crkvice, Montenegro	3,461	30
Antarctica	>31.5[3]	Along coast of E and W and over the Antarctic Peninsula		3[4]

(1) Official greatest average annual precipitation. (2) The

frequently cited record of 523.6 in. in Lloro, Colombia (14 mi SE and at a higher elevation than Quibdo) is an estimate. (3) Water equivalent. (4) July 1996-June 1999.

Lowest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent/area	Lowest avg. (in.)[1]	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
South America	0.03	Arica, Chile	213	59
Antarctica	0.08	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (U.S.)	9,301	10
Africa	<0.1	Wadi Halfa, Sudan	590	39
North America	1.2	Batagues, Mexico	69	14
Asia	1.8	Aden, Yemen	63	50
Southwest Pacific	4.05	Troudaninna, Australia	46	42
Continental Europe	6.4	Astrakhan, Russia	66	25

(1) Official lowest average annual precipitation.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Tides and Their Causes

Source: National Ocean Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The tides are natural phenomena involving the movement of waves in the Earth’s large fluid bodies as a result of the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon. These two variable influences combined produce the complex recurrent cycle of the tides. Tides may occur in both oceans and seas; to a limited extent in large lakes and in the atmosphere; and, to a very minute degree, in the Earth itself. The length of time between succeeding tides can vary.

The tide-generating force represents the difference between (1) the centrifugal force produced by Earth’s revolution around the common center of gravity of the Earth-moon system and (2) the gravitational attraction of the moon acting upon the Earth’s overlying waters. The moon is about 390 times closer to Earth than is the sun. So despite its smaller mass, the moon’s tide-raising force is two times greater.

The tide-generating forces of the moon and sun acting tangentially to the Earth’s surface tend to cause a maximum accumulation of waters at two diametrically opposite points on the Earth’s surface and

to withdraw compensating amounts of water from all points 90° removed from these tidal bulges. As the Earth rotates beneath the maxima and minima of these tide-generating forces, a sequence of two high tides, separated by two low tides, is produced each lunar day (24 hr. and 50 min., the time it takes for a specific site on the Earth to rotate from an exact point under the moon to the same point under the moon) in what is called a **semidiurnal tide**. Each ocean basin reacts differently to tidal forces.

Twice each month, when the sun, moon, and Earth are directly aligned—the moon between the Earth and sun (at new moon) or on the opposite side of Earth from the sun (at full moon)—the sun and moon exert gravitational forces in a mutual or additive fashion. The highest high tides and lowest low tides, called **spring tides**, are produced at these times. At two positions 90° in between, the moon and sun's gravitational forces—imposed at right angles—counteract each other to the greatest extent, and the range between high and low tides is reduced, resulting in **neap tides**.

The inclination of the moon’s monthly orbit and of the sun to the equator during Earth’s yearly passage through its orbit produce a difference in the height of succeeding high and low tides, known as the diurnal inequality. In most cases, this produces a so-called **mixed tide**. In extreme cases, these phenomena may result in a **diurnal tide**, with only one high tide and one low tide each day. There are other monthly and yearly variations in the tides because of the elliptical shape of the orbits.

The range of tides in the open ocean is generally less than in the coastal regions, where the incoming tide can be augmented by the continental shelves, as well as by bays and estuaries. The largest tidal ranges in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy, Canada, where the range of tide reaches 53 ft. The highest tides in the U.S. occur near Anchorage, AK, with tidal ranges up to 40 ft.

In every case, actual high or low tide can vary considerably from the average as a result of weather conditions such as strong winds, abrupt barometric pressure changes,

or prolonged periods of extreme high or low pressure.

Mean Ranges of Tide

Place	Ft	In.
Baltimore, MD	1	2
Biloxi, MS	1	6
Boston, MA	9	6
Charleston, SC	5	3
Eastport, ME	18	4
Ft. Pulaski, GA	6	11
Galveston, TX	1	0
Honolulu, HI	1	3
Key West, FL	1	3
Los Angeles, CA	3	10
Miami Beach, FL	2	6
New London, CT	2	7
New York, NY	4	6
Newport, RI	3	6
Philadelphia, PA	6	1
Portland, ME	9	1
Provincetown, MA	9	3
St. Petersburg, FL	1	7
San Diego, CA	4	1
San Francisco, CA	4	1
San Juan, PR	1	1
Sandy Hook, NJ	4	8
Seattle, WA	7	8
Washington, DC	2	9

Note: Mean range is the difference in height between mean high water and mean low water.

El Niño and La Niña

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

El Niño is a climatically significant disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system characterized by large-scale weakening of trade winds and warming of surface layer waters in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The term *El Niño,* Spanish for “the little boy” or “the Christ Child,” was originally used by fishing crews to refer to a warm ocean current that appeared around Christmas off the west coast of Ecuador and Peru lasting several months. The term has come to be reserved for exceptionally strong warm currents that bring heavy rains.

El Niño events generally occur at irregular intervals of two to seven years, at an average of once every three to four years. They typically last 12 to 18 months. The intensity of El Niño events varies depending on the area encompassed by the abnormally warm ocean temperatures.

Some are strong, such as in 1982-83, 1997-98, and 2015-16. Others are considerably weaker, such as the 2018-19 event. The eastward extent of warmer-than-normal water varies from episode to episode.

El Niño influences weather around the globe, and its impacts are most clearly seen in the winter. During El Niño years, winter temperatures in the continental U.S. tend to be warmer than normal in the northern states and on the West Coast and cooler than normal in the Southeast. Conditions tend to be wetter than normal over central and southern California, the Southwest, and across much of the South, and drier than normal over the northern portions of the Rocky Mountains and in the Ohio Valley. Globally, El Niño brings wetter than normal conditions to Peru and Chile and dry conditions to Australia and Indonesia. It should be noted that El Niño is only one of a number of factors influencing seasonal variations of climate.

La Niña (“the little girl”) is characterized by colder than normal sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific. La Niña typically brings wetter, cooler

conditions to the Pacific Northwest and drier, warmer conditions to much of the southern U.S. El Niño and La Niña are opposite phases of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle, which involves a shift in tropical sea-level pressure between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

NOAA and other agencies monitor these events using satellites, weather balloons, and buoys in the Pacific Ocean. Numerical computer models of the ocean and atmosphere use these data to predict the onset and evolution of El Niño and La Niña. La Niña conditions were expected in the Northern Hemisphere through fall 2022 and likely to decrease through winter 2022-23.

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DISASTERS

U.S. Weather and Climate Disasters by Type, 1980-2021

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Does not include disasters causing under $1 billion in 2022 consumer price index-adjusted losses. The worst year for billion-dollar disasters in this period was 2017, with $354.8 billion (CPI-adjusted) in damages from events including Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. It easily surpassed the previous U.S. annual record of $240.6 billion, established in 2005. As of Apr. 8, 2022.

Disaster type	Number of events	Losses (bil)	Percent of total losses	Average cost (bil)	Deaths
Drought	29	$291.1	13.2%	$10.0	4,139[1]
Flooding[2]	36	168.4	7.7	4.7	634
Freeze	9	33.7	1.5	3.7	162
Severe storm	152	344.8	15.7	2.3	1,972
Tropical cyclone	57	1,157.1	52.6	20.3	6,708
Wildfire	20	123.6	5.6	6.2	418

Winter storm	20	81.0	3.7	4.1	1,314
All disasters	**323**	**2,199.7**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**15,347**

Note: Tropical cyclones include hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and associated storm surges and flooding. (1) Drought-associated deaths are the result of heat waves, which do not always occur with droughts. (2) Does not include inland flood damage caused by tropical cyclone events.

U.S. Weather and Climate Disasters, 2021

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce Does not include disasters causing under $1 billion in 2022 consumer price index-adjusted losses.

Date	Event and location	Losses (bil)	Deaths
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	Drought conditions expanded and intensified across West; heat dome and extreme temperatures, OR, WA	$9.1	229
Jan. 24-29	Heavy rainfall caused flooding, mudslides, from southern to central CA coast	1.2	2
Feb. 10-19	Cold wave and winter storms, NE southward to TX;	24.5	262

	snow and ice, OK, AR, MO, IL, KY, TN, LA, MS, CO, OR, WA; costliest U.S. winter storm on record		
Mar. 24-25	41+ tornadoes, incl. in KY, TN, MS, AL, GA	1.8	6
Mar. 27-28	Hail, high wind, more than two dozen tornadoes, AR, AL, GA, MS, SC, NC, VA; high wind, PA, MD, NJ; flooding, esp. in Nashville, TN	1.4	8
Apr. 12-15	Hail storms, central TX	1.6	0
Apr. 27-28	Tornadoes, high wind, flooding, large hail across central TX, OK	3.4	0
May 2-4	111+ confirmed tornadoes with high wind, hail, MS, TX, AR, AL, GA, SC, NC, TN	1.3	4
May 17-18	Flooding from torrential rainfall, LA (Baton Rouge, Lake Charles), coastal TX	1.4	5
June 1-Dec. 31	Severe drought conditions, extreme heat favorable for	10.8	8

	wildfires across CA (Dixie Fire, Caldor), CO (Marshall), OR (Bootleg), WA (Ford Corkscrew), ID (Boundary), MT (Trail Creek), AZ (Telegraph); over 7.1 mil acres burned		
June 17-18	Hail storms, high wind, OH, IL, IN, MI, WI, MN, IA, MO	1.8	0
June 24-26	Thunderstorms, high wind, hail, tornadoes in MI, IL, IN, OH, MO, KS, TX	1.3	0
July 7-9	Tropical Storm Elsa, FL, GA, NC, SC; flooding in southern New England, Long Island, NY	1.3	1
July 8-11	Severe storms, hail across Central states, incl. MO, NE, IA, SD, ND, NM, TX	1.1	0
Aug. 10-13	High wind across North Central states, incl. IL, MI, WI, IN, OH, MO	1.3	2
Aug. 16-18	Tropical Storm Fred, FL, caused torrential flooding	1.3	7

	in western NC, nearly a dozen tornadoes in Northeast		
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Hurricane Ida, LA; remnants led to severe weather, flash flooding from eastern PA to NY, NJ	76.5	96
Sept. 14-18	Hurricane Nicholas, TX to LA	1.1	0
Dec. 10	Tornado outbreak, AR, MO, TN, KY (Mayfield)	4.0	93
Dec. 15	Derecho and tornado outbreak, KS, NE, IA, MN, WI	1.8	1
2021 total	**20 events**	**148.0**	**724**

Note: As of Apr. 8, 2022. Data may be updated as new information becomes available.

Some Notable Aircraft Disasters Since 1937

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; World Almanac research

Particularly notable disasters are in bold. Asterisk (*) indicates number of deaths includes people on ground. As of Aug. 2022.

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
1937, May	**German zeppelin**	**Burned at**	**36***

6	**Hindenburg**	**mooring, Lakehurst, NJ**	
1944, Aug. 23	U.S. Air Force B-24 Liberator bomber	Hit school, Freckleton, England, UK	61*
1945, July 28	U.S. Army B-25	Hit Empire State Building after getting lost in fog, New York, NY	14*
1952, Dec. 20	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed at Moses Lake, WA	87
1953, Mar. 3	**Canadian Pacific DH-106 Comet**	**Crashed on takeoff from Karachi, Pakistan; world's first fatal commercial passenger jet crash**	**11**
1953, June 18	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed, burned near Tokyo, Japan	129
1955, Oct. 6	United Airlines DC-4	Crashed in Medicine Bow Peak, WY	66
1955, Nov. 1	United Airlines DC-6	Bomb on board exploded near Longmont, CO	44[1]
1956, June 20	LAV (Venezuela) Super Constellation	Crashed into Atlantic off Asbury Park, NJ	74
1956, June 30	TWA Super Const., United DC-7	Collided over Grand Canyon, AZ	128
1960, Dec. 16	United DC-8, TWA Super Const.	Collided over New York, NY, killing	134*

		all 128 on planes, 6 on ground	
1962, Mar. 16	Flying Tiger (U.S.) Super Constellation	Vanished in W Pacific en route to Philippines from Guam	107
1962, June 3	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Paris, France	130
1962, June 22	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed in storm, Guadeloupe, French W Indies	113
1963, Feb. 1	Lebanese Middle East Airlines Vickers Viscount 754, Turkish Mil. Douglas C-47	Collided over Ankara, Turkey, killing all 17 on planes, 87 on ground	104*
1963, Nov. 29	Trans-Canada Air Lines DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Montréal, QC, Canada	118
1965, May 20	Pakistani Boeing 720	Crashed at airport in Cairo, Egypt	121
1966, Jan. 24	Air India Boeing 707	Crashed on Mont Blanc, France-Italy	117
1966, Feb. 4	All-Nippon Boeing 727	Plunged into Tokyo Bay, Japan	133
1966, Mar. 5	BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corp.) Boeing 707	Crashed into Mt. Fuji, Japan, after encountering severe turbulence	124
1966, Dec. 24	U.S. military-chartered CL-44	Crashed into village in S	129*

		Vietnam	
1967, Apr. 20	Globe Air Bristol Britannia	Crashed on approach to airport, Nicosia, Cyprus	126
1967, July 19	Piedmont Boeing 727, Cessna 310	Collided over Hendersonville, NC	82
1968, Apr. 20	S. African Airways Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Windhoek, Namibia	122
1968, May 3	Braniff International Electra	Crashed in storm near Dawson, TX	85
1968, May 12	U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-130B	Hit by mortar while evacuating Kham Duc Camp, S Vietnam	155
1969, Mar. 16	VIASA DC-9	Crashed after takeoff from Maracaibo, Venezuela	155[2]
1970, July 3	British-chartered DH-106 Comet	Crashed near Barcelona, Spain	112
1970, July 5	Air Canada DC-8	Crashed near Toronto Intl. Airport, ON, Canada	108
1970, Nov. 14	Southern Airways DC-9	Crashed into mountains near Huntington, WV	75[3]
1971, July 30	All-Nippon Boeing 727, Japan Air Force F-86 fighter	Collided over Morioka, Japan	162[4]
1971, Sept.	Alaska Airlines	Crashed into	111

4	Boeing 727	mountain near Juneau, AK	
1972, May 18	Aeroflot Antonov 10A	Wings separated from fuselage on approach to Kharkov, USSR	122
1972, June 18	British European Airways Trident-1C	Crashed near Staines after takeoff from London, Eng., UK	118
1972, Aug. 14	East German Ilyushin 62	Crashed on takeoff from East Berlin, E Germany	156
1972, Aug. 31	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed in field near Magnitogorsk, USSR	101
1972, Oct. 1	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed into Black Sea, USSR	109
1972, Oct. 13	Aeroflot Ilyushin 62	Crashed near Moscow, USSR	174
1972, Dec. 3	Spanish-chartered Convair CV-990	Crashed on takeoff from Canary Islands, Spain	155
1972, Dec. 29	Eastern Airlines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar	Crashed on approach to Miami Intl. Airport, FL	99
1973, Jan. 22	Nigerian-chartered Boeing 707	Burst into flames upon landing at Kano Airport, Nigeria	176
1973, Feb. 21	**Libyan Arab Boeing 727**	**Flew off course, shot down by Israeli fighter**	**108**

		planes over Sinai Desert	
1973, Apr. 10	Invicta Airlines (UK) Vickers Vanguard	Crashed during snowstorm on approach to Basel, Switzerland	108
1973, June 3	Soviet Supersonic Tu-144	Crashed near Goussainville, France	14[5]
1973, July 11	Varig Airlines (Brazil) Boeing 707	Crashed on approach to Orly Airport, Paris, France	123
1973, July 31	Delta Airlines DC-9	Crashed while attempting landing in fog, Logan Airport, Boston, MA	89
1973, Sept. 30	Aeroflot Tupolev 104B	Crashed after takeoff from Sverdlovsk, USSR	108
1973, Oct. 13	Aeroflot Tupolev 104B	Crashed on approach to Moscow, USSR	122
1973, Dec. 22	Royal Air Maroc SE 210 Caravelle VIN	Flew into side of a mountain near Tangier, Morocco	106
1974, Mar. 3	Turkish DC-10	Improperly closed cargo door caused crash, nr. Paris, France	346
1974, Apr. 22	Pan American (U.S.) Boeing 707	Crashed in Bali, Indonesia	107
1974, Apr. 27	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18V	Crashed after takeoff from	109

		Leningrad, USSR	
1974, Dec. 1	TWA Boeing 727	Crashed on approach in storm, Upperville, VA	92
1974, Dec. 4	Dutch-chartered DC-8	Crashed in storm near Colombo, Sri Lanka	191
1975, Apr. 4	U.S. Air Force Galaxy C-5A	Crashed on takeoff nr. Saigon, S Vietnam; carried orphans	155
1975, June 24	Eastern Airlines 727	Crashed in storm, JFK Airport, New York, NY	113
1975, Aug. 3	Alia Royal Jordanian Boeing 707	Hit mountainside in heavy fog near Agadir, Morocco	188
1975, Aug. 20	Czechoslovakian Air Ilyushin 62	Crashed on approach to Damascus, Syria	126
1976, Mar. 6	Aeroflot Ilyushin 18E	Crashed between Moscow, USSR, and Yerevan, Armenia	111
1976, Sept. 10	British Airways Trident, Inex Adria DC-9	Collided near Zagreb, Yugoslavia	176
1976, Sept. 19	Turkish Boeing 727	Hit mountain in southern Turkey	154
1976, Oct. 6	Cubana Airlines DC-8	Bombs set by anti-Castro Cuban exiles detonated mid-flight	73
1976, Oct. 13	Lloyd Aero Boliviano Boeing	Crashed into soccer field after	91[6]

	707	takeoff from Santa Cruz, Bolivia	
1977, Mar. 27	**KLM (Neth.) 747, Pan Am (U.S.) 747**	**Collided on foggy runway, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain**	**583**
1977, Nov. 19	TAP Portugal Boeing 727	Crashed in Madeira, Portugal	131
1977, Dec. 4	Malaysian Airlines Boeing 737	Hijacked and forced to fly to Singapore, crashed near Johor Strait	100
1978, Jan. 1	Air India 747	Crashed into sea after takeoff from Bombay, India	213
1978, Sept. 25	Pacific SW Air Boeing 727, Cessna 172	Collided over San Diego, CA	144*
1978, Nov. 15	Indonesian-chartered DC-8	Crashed on approach to airport, Colombo, Sri Lanka	183
1979, May 25	**American Airlines DC-10**	**Crashed after takeoff from O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL; highest death toll in U.S. aviation history**	**275***
1979, Aug. 11	Aeroflot/Moldova Tu-134, Aeroflot	Collided over Ukraine	178

	Tu-134		
1979, Nov. 26	Pakistani Boeing 707	Crashed near Jidda, Saudi Arabia	156
1979, Nov. 28	Air New Zealand DC-10	Crashed into Mt. Erebus during Antarctica flyover	257
1980, Mar. 14	PLL LOT Ilyushin 62	Crashed making emergency landing, Warsaw, Poland	87[7]
1980, Apr. 25	Dan-Air Services (UK) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain	146
1980, July 8	Aeroflot Tupolev 154B	Crashed after takeoff from Alma-Ata, USSR	166
1980, Aug. 19	Saudi Arabian Lockheed TriStar	Returned to Riyadh airport after fire on board; evacuation delayed	301
1981, Dec. 1	Inex Adria (Yugoslavia) DC-9	Crashed into mountain on island of Corsica, France	180
1982, Jan. 13	Air Florida Boeing 737	Crashed into bridge, Potomac R. after takeoff from Washington, DC	78*
1982, June 8	VASP (Brazil) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Fortaleza, Brazil	137
1982, June	Aeroflot Yakovlev	Crashed near	132

28	42	Mozyr, USSR	
1982, July 9	Pan Am Boeing 727	Crashed after takeoff from Kenner, LA, near New Orleans	153*
1983, July 11	Ecuadorean Boeing 737	Inexperienced pilot crashed into hill near Cuenca, Ecuador	119
1983, Sept. 1	**S. Korean Boeing 747**	**Shot down after entering restricted Soviet airspace near Sakhalin; plane apparently misidentified**	**269**
1983, Sept. 23	Gulf Air Boeing 737	Bomb exploded in cargo hold over Mina Jebel Ali, UAE	112
1983, Nov. 27	Avianca Boeing 747	Crashed near Barajas Airport, Madrid, Spain	181
1984, Oct. 11	Aeroflot/East Siberia Tu-154	Crashed into vehicles on runway while landing in poor weather, Omsk, Russia	178*
1985, Feb. 19	Spanish Boeing 727	Crashed into Mt. Oiz, Spain	148
1985, June 23	Air India Boeing 747	Crashed into Atlantic off Ireland after bomb allegedly	329

		set by Sikh extremists detonated on board	
1985, July 10	Aeroflot Tupolev 154B	Crashed after takeoff from Uzbekistan, USSR	200
1985, Aug. 2	Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar	Crashed after encountering microburst near Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX	135*
1985, Aug. 12	**Japan Air Lines Boeing 747**	**Crashed into Mt. Ogura, Japan; world's worst single-planedisaster**	**520**
1985, Dec. 12	Arrow Air (U.S.) DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Gander, NL, Canada	256[8]
1986, Mar. 31	Mexican Boeing 727	Crashed NW of Mexico City, Mexico	167
1986, Aug. 31	Aeromexico DC-9, Piper PA-28	Collided over Cerritos, CA	82*
1987, May 9	Polish IL-62M	Crashed after takeoff from Warsaw, Poland	183
1987, Aug. 16	Northwest Airlines MD-82	Crashed after takeoff from Romulus, MI	156
1987, Nov. 28	S. African Boeing 747	Crashed into Indian Ocean near Mauritius	159
1987, Nov.	Korean Air Boeing	Bomb planted by 2	115

29	707	N. Korean agents exploded while plane over Andaman Sea off Burma	
1988, Mar. 17	Colombian Boeing 707	Crashed into mountainside near Venezuela border	143
1988, July 3	**Iran Air Airbus A300**	**Misidentified as hostile aircraft, shot down by U.S. Navy warship *Vincennes* over Persian Gulf**	**290**
1988, Oct. 19	Indian Airlines Boeing 737	Exploded after striking trees near runway, Ahmedabad, India	131
1988, Dec. 21	**Pan Am (U.S.) Boeing 747**	**Bomb set by Libyan agent; exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland**	**270[9]**
1989, Feb. 8	U.S.-chartered Boeing 707	Crashed into mountain on Azores Isls., off Portugual	144
1989, June 7	Surinam Airways DC-8	Crashed near Paramaribo Airport, Suriname	176
1989, July 19	United Airlines DC-10	Defect in plane forced emergency	111

		landing in Sioux City, IA	
1989, Sept. 3	Cubana Aviacion Ilyushin 62M	Crashed on takeoff from Havana, Cuba	171*
1989, Sept. 19	**UTA (France) DC-10**	**Bomb set by Libyan agents exploded on board flight from Congo (Brazzaville) to France while over desert in Niger**	**170**
1989, Oct. 21	TAN-SAHSA (Honduras) Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Tegucigalpa, Honduras	131
1989, Nov. 27	Avianca (Colombia) Boeing 727	Bomb exploded on flight from Bogotá, Colombia	107
1990, Jan. 25	Avianca (Colombia) Boeing 707	Crashed on landing at JFK Airport, New York, NY	73
1990, Oct. 2	Xiamen Airlines Boeing 737, China Southern Boeing 757	Hijacked after takeoff fr. Xiamen; collided with China Southern aircraft on runway during emergency landing, Guangzhou, China	128
1991, May	Lauda Air (Austria)	Broke up following	223

26	Boeing 767-300	takeoff from Bangkok, Thailand	
1991, July 11	Nigeria Airways DC-8	Crashed on landing at Jidda, Saudi Arabia	261
1991, Oct. 5	U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-130 Hercules	Crashed after takeoff from Jakarta, Indonesia	135*
1992, July 31	Thai Airbus A300-310	Crashed into mountain N of Kathmandu, Nepal	113
1992, Sept. 26	Nigerian Air Force LC-130 Hercules	Transport full of military officers crashed near Lagos, Nigeria	158
1992, Sept. 28	Pakistan Intl. Air Airbus A300	Crashed into hillside near Kathmandu, Nepal	167
1992, Oct. 4	**El Al (Israel) Boeing 747-200F**	**Crashed into 2 apartment bldgs., Amsterdam, Netherlands**	**120***
1992, Nov. 24	China Southern Airlines Boeing 737	Crashed on approach to Giulin, China	141
1992, Dec. 22	Libyan Arab Air Boeing 727	Collided with Libyan Air Force MiG-23 on approach to Tripoli	159
1993, Feb. 8	Iran Air Tu-154,	Collided after	131

	Iranian Air Force jet	military jet took off from Tehran, Iran	
1993, May 19	SAM Colombia Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Medellín, Colombia	132
1993, Nov. 20	Macedonian Yakovlev 42D	Crashed into mountain near Skopje, Macedonia	116
1994, Jan. 3	Aeroflot Tu-154	Crashed and exploded after takeoff from Irkutsk, Russia	125*
1994, Apr. 26	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to Nagoya Airport, Japan	264
1994, June 6	China Northwest Airlines Tu-154	Crashed near Xian, China	160
1994, Sept. 8	USAir Boeing 737-300	Crashed near Pittsburgh Intl. Airport, Aliquippa, PA	132
1994, Oct. 31	American Eagle ATR-72-210	Crashed in field near Roselawn, IN	68
1995, Dec. 18	Zairean Lockheed L-188C Electra	Overloaded charter crashed in Lunda Norte, Angola	141
1995, Dec. 20	American Airlines Boeing 757	Crashed into mountain N of Cali, Colombia	159
1996, Jan. 8	African Air Antonov-32 cargo plane	Crashed into a market in	237*

		Kinshasa, Zaire; all deaths on ground	
1996, Feb. 6	Alas Nacionales (Dom. Rep.) Boeing 757	Crashed into Atlantic off Dominican Republic	189
1996, Feb. 29	Faucett (Peru) Boeing 737	Crashed into hillside near Arequipa, Peru	123
1996, Apr. 3	U.S. Air Force Boeing T-43A	Crashed into mountain near Dubrovnik, Croatia	35[10]
1996, May 11	ValuJet DC-9	Crashed into Florida Everglades after improper cargo started fire	110
1996, July 17	Trans World Airlines Boeing 747	Exploded and crashed into Atlantic off Long Island, NY	230
1996, Aug. 29	Vnukovo Airlines (Russia) Tu-154	Crashed into mountain on Arctic island of Spitsbergen	141
1996, Nov. 7	ADC Airlines (Nigeria) Boeing 727	Crashed into lagoon SE of Lagos, Nigeria	144

Date	Aircraft	Incident details, site	Deaths
1996, Nov. 12	**Saudi Arabian Boeing 747, Kazakh**	**Collided near New Delhi, India; world's**	**349**

	Ilyushin 76 cargo plane	**worst midair collision**	
1996, Nov. 23	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767	Hijacked; crashed into Indian O. off the Comoros (fuel ran out)	127
1997, Aug. 6	Korean Air Boeing 747-300	Crashed into jungle on Guam on approach to airport	228
1997, Sept. 26	Indonesian Airbus A300	Crashed near airport, Medan, Indonesia	234
1998, Feb. 16	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to airport in Taipei, Taiwan	203*
1998, Sept. 2	Swissair MD-11	Crashed into Atlantic off Nova Scotia, Canada, after onboard fire	229
1999, Oct. 31	EgyptAir Boeing 767	Crashed off Nantucket, MA; result of deliberate actions by copilot, motives unknown	217
2000, Jan. 30	Kenya Airways Airbus A310	Crashed into Atlantic after takeoff from Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire	169
2000, Jan. 31	Alaska Airlines MD-83	Crashed into Pacific off coast of Southern CA	88

2000, Apr. 19	Air Philippines Boeing 737-200	Crashed on approach to airport, Davao, Philippines	131
2000, July 25	**Air France Concorde**	**Crashed into hotel after takeoff from Paris; world's first Concorde crash**	**113***
2000, Aug. 23	Gulf Air Airbus A320	Crashed into Persian Gulf on approach to airport in Bahrain	143
2001, July 3	Vladivostokavia Tu-154	Crashed on approach to airport, Irkutsk, Russia	145
2001, Sept. 11	**2 Boeing 767s, 2 Boeing 757s**	**September 11 terrorist attacks**	**265[11]**
2001, Oct. 8	Cessna 525A Citation, Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) MD-87	Collided in heavy fog on takeoff from Milan, Italy	118*
2001, Nov. 12	**American Airlines Airbus A300**	**Crashed after takeoff from JFK Airport, New York, NY**	**265***
2002, Feb. 12	Iran Air Tours Tu-154	Crashed into mountain on approach to airport, Khorramabad, Iran	119

2002, Apr. 15	Air China Boeing 767	Crashed into mountain in rain and fog on approach to airport, Pusan, S. Korea	129
2002, May 4	EAS Airlines BAC 1-11	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Kano, Nigeria	149
2002, May 7	China Northern Airlines MD-82	Plunged into sea, apparently after a passenger started fire in cabin, NE China	112
2002, May 25	China Airlines Boeing 747	Broke apart in midair, plunged into Taiwan Strait en route to Hong Kong airport	225
2002, July 27	**Ukraine Air Force Sukhoi Su-27**	**Crashed while performing, Lviv, Ukraine; world's worst air-show crash**	**77[12]**
2002, Aug. 19	Russian Mi-26 transport helicopter	Hit by Chechen missile near Grozny, Chechnya	127
2003, Jan. 8	Turkish Airlines British Aerospace RJ-100	Crashed on approach to airport in Diyarbakir, Turkey	75
2003, Feb. 19	Iranian Revolutionary Guard Ilyushin 76	Crashed into mountain near Kerman, Iran; passengers were	275

		Revolutionary Guard members	
2003, May 26	Ukrain.-Medit. Airlines Yak-42	Crashed into mountain in fog approaching Trabzon, Turkey; passengers incl. Spanish peacekeepers returning from Afghan.	75
2003, July 8	Sudan Airways Boeing 737-200	Mechanical problems reported shortly after takeoff; crashed upon return to Port Sudan Airport	115
2003, Dec. 25	Union Transp. Africains Boeing 727	Overloading caused crash on takeoff from Cotonou, Benin	141
2004, Jan. 3	Flash Airlines Boeing 737-300	Crashed into Red Sea after takeoff from Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt	148
2004, Aug. 24	Volga-Aviaexpress Tu-134, Sibir Airlines Tu-154	2 planes that took off from Moscow crashed within minutes of each other; brought down by Chechen suicide bombers	90
2005, Aug. 14	Helios Airways Boeing 737-300	Crashed after air pressure failure on board, near Athens, Greece	121

2005, Aug. 16	W Caribbean Airways (Colombia) MD-82	Crashed after engine failure, near Machiques, Venezuela	160
2005, Sept. 5	Mandala Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia	145*
2005, Oct. 22	Bellview Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed during heavy electrical storm near Lagos, Nigeria	117
2005, Dec. 6	Islamic Rep. of Iran Air Force Lockheed C-130	Crashed into apartment building after reportedly attempting emergency landing back at airport, Tehran, Iran	116*
2005, Dec. 10	Sosoliso Airlines DC-9-30	Crashed during storm on approach to Port Harcourt, Nigeria	107
2006, May 3	Armavia Airbus A320	Crashed into Black Sea on approach to airport, Sochi, Russia	113
2006, July 9	S7 Airlines Airbus A310	Skidded off runway, crashed into concrete barrier after landing, Irkutsk, Russia	125
2006, Aug. 22	Pulkovo Aviation Tu-154	Crashed after encountering	170

		storm, near Donetsk, Ukraine	
2006, Sept. 29	Gol Airlines Boeing 737	Crashed into Amazon jungle after midair collision with Embraer Legacy jet (which itself landed safely), Brazil	154
2007, May 5	Kenya Airways Boeing 737-800	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Douala, Cameroon	114
2007, July 17	TAM Airlines Airbus 320	Crashed into cargo depot, gas station after skidding off runway, São Paulo, Brazil	199*
2008, Aug. 20	Spanair Boeing-MD-82	Swerved off runway, caught fire on takeoff attempt, Madrid, Spain	154
2009, Feb. 12	Colgan Air Bombardier Dash 8 Q400	Crashed into house after pilot error caused stall near Buffalo, NY	50*
2009, June 1	**Air France Airbus A330**	**Plunged into Atlantic Ocean en route from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Paris, France**	**228**
2009, June 30	Yemenia Airbus A310-300	Crashed into Indian Ocean after	152

		stalling on approach to Comoros	
2009, July 15	Caspian Airlines Tupolev 154	Crashed after takeoff from Tehran, Iran	168
2010, Apr. 10	Polish Air Force Tupolev 154M	Crashed on approach to Smolensk Air Base, killing Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski, his wife, and several members of parliament	96
2010, May 12	Afriqiyah Airways Airbus A330-200	Crashed short of runway in Tripoli, Libya	103
2010, May 22	Air India Express Boeing 737-800	Overran runway on landing at Mangalore, India	158
2010, July 28	Airblue Airbus 321-231	Crashed into Margalla Hills near Islamabad, Pakistan	152
2012, Apr. 20	Bhoja Airlines Boeing 737-236	Crashed on approach to airport in Islamabad, Pakistan	127
2012, June 3	Dana Air MD-83	Crashed into residential area of Lagos, Nigeria	163*
2014, Mar. 8	Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777	Disappeared over S Indian O. en	239

		route fr. Kuala Lumpur to Beijing	
2014, July 17	Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777	Shot down by Russian missile over disputed eastern Ukraine	298
2014, July 24	Air Algérie Boeing-MD-83	Crashed in desert near Gossi, Mali	116
2014, Dec. 28	Indonesia AirAsia Airbus A320-216	Disappeared over Java Sea between Surabaya and Singapore	162
2015, Mar. 24	Germanwings Airbus A320-211	Copilot deliberately crashed aircraft into French Alps	150
2015, June 30	Indonesian Air Force Lockheed C-130B	Transport plane crashed near Medan Soewondo Air Force Base	139*
2015, Oct. 31	Metrojet Airbus A321-231	Bomb detonated on board after takeoff fr. Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt	224
2016, Nov. 28	LaMia (Bolivia) Avro RJ85	Ran out of fuel and crashed near Medellín, Colombia; passengers incl. Brazilian Chapecoense soccer team	71
2016, Dec. 25	Russian Air Force Tupolev 154B-2	Crashed into Black Sea after takeoff from Sochi, Russia	92
2017, June 7	Myanmar Air Force	Crashed into	122

	Shaanxi Y-8-200F	Andaman Sea en route to Yangon, Myanmar	
2018, Apr. 11	Algerian military transport Ilyushin 76	Crashed after takeoff from near Algiers; passengers included Western Sahara separatists, refugees	257
2018, May 18	Cubana de Aviación Boeing 737	Aging aircraft crashed after takeoff from Havana, Cuba	112
2018, Oct. 29	Lion Air Boeing 737 Max 8	Crashed into Java Sea shortly after takeoff from Jakarta, Indonesia	189[13]
2019, Mar. 10	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 Max 8	Crashed minutes after takeoff from Addis Ababa	157[13]
2020, Jan. 8	Ukrainian Airlines Boeing 737-800	Shot down by two Iranian missiles after takeoff from Tehran	176
2020, Jan. 26	Privately-operated Sikorsky S-76B helicopter	Crashed in bad visibility into hillside nr. Calabasas, CA, carrying retired NBA player Kobe Bryant, his daughter, others	9
2022, Mar. 21	China Eastern Boeing 737-800	Suspected deliberate crash	132

	into mountainous area near Wuzhou, Guangxi Prov., China

(1) Bomb planted by Jack G. Graham in insurance plot to kill his mother, Daisie E. King, a passenger. (2) 84 on plane, 71 on ground killed. (3) Incl. 43 Marshall Univ. (WV) football players and coaches. (4) Fighter pilot parachuted to safety. (5) First supersonic plane crash; killed 8 on ground. (6) Crew of 3, 88 on ground killed. (7) Incl. 22 members of U.S. amateur boxing team. (8) Incl. 8 crew and 248 members of U.S. 101st Airborne Division returning from peacekeeping mission in Sinai, Egypt. (9) Incl. 11 on ground. (10) Incl. U.S. Sec. of Commerce Ron Brown. (11) 4 planes were hijacked and crashed, with all on board killed (265, incl. 19 hijackers). American Airlines Flight 11 (Boeing 767-200) with 81 passengers, 11 crew crashed into Tower 1 of World Trade Center (WTC); United Airlines Flight 175 (Boeing 767-200) with 56 passengers, 9 crew crashed into Tower 2 of WTC; American Airlines Flight 77 (Boeing 757-200) with 58 passengers, 6 crew crashed into Pentagon outside Washington, DC; United Airlines Flight 93 (Boeing 757-200), with 37 passengers, 7 crew crashed near Shanksville, PA. The official death toll of 2,997 includes those who died on the ground at the Pentagon and the WTC, and 3 later victims whose deaths the NYC chief medical examiner ruled were caused by exposure to toxic dust created by the disaster. Does not include those with cancers and other medical conditions related to WTC site exposure. (12) The two pilots ejected to safety. All spectator deaths. (13) Two fatal crashes, possibly due to faulty sensors and software, led to worldwide grounding of Boeing 737 Max series.

Some Notable Shipwrecks Since 1854

Does not include most wartime disasters.

Date—vessel(s)	Incident	Est. deaths

1854, Mar. 1—City of Glasgow	British steamer left Liverpool for Philadelphia, never heard from again	480
1854, Sept. 27—Arctic and Vesta	U.S. Collins Line steamer sunk in collision with French steamer nr. Cape Race, Canada	285-351
1856, Jan. 23—Pacific	U.S. Collins Line steamer went missing in N Atlantic	186-286
1857, Sept. 12—Central America	U.S. mail steamship sank off Florida coast with $1.5 mil in gold	427
1858, Sept. 23—Austria	German steamer destroyed by fire in N Atlantic	471
1863, Apr. 27—Anglo-Saxon	British steamer wrecked at Cape Race, Canada	238
1865, Apr. 27—Sultana	Mississippi R. steamer carrying 2,400 released Union prisoners exploded nr. Memphis, TN. Worst maritime disaster in U.S. history	1,800
1869, Feb. 20—Radetzky	Austrian steam frigate exploded in Adriatic Sea	345
1869, Oct. 27—Stonewall	U.S. steamer burned, Mississippi R. below Cairo, IL	200
1872, Nov. 7—Mary Celeste	U.S. half-brig sailing from New York City to Genoa, Italy, with 10 on board found abandoned	Unknown
1873, Jan. 22—Northfleet	British steamer at anchor struck by Spanish steamer *Murillo* off Dungeness, England, UK	300
1873, Apr. 1—Atlantic	British White Star steamer off Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	585
1873, Nov. 23—Ville du Havre	French steamer sank after collision with British sailing	226

and Loch Earn	ship	
1874, Nov. 17—Cospatrick	En route from London to New Zealand, caught fire off Cape of Good Hope	468
1875, May 7—Schiller	German steamer off Isles of Scilly, UK	312
1875, Nov. 4—Pacific	U.S. steamer sank after collision off Cape Flattery, WA	236
1878, Mar. 24—Eurydice	British frigate sank off Isle of Wight, England, UK	398
1878, Sept. 3—Princess Alice	British steamer sank after collision with *Bywell Castle* in Thames R.	700
1878, Dec. 18—Byzantin and Rinaldo	French and British steamers collided in Dardanelles, off Turkey	210
1883, Jan. 19—Cimbria and Sultan	German steamer sank in collision with British steamer in North Sea	389
1887, Nov. 15—Wah Yeung	Chinese steamer burned in Canton R., Hong Kong	400
1890, Feb. 17—Duburg	British steamer wrecked, China Sea	400
1890, Sept. 16—Ertugrul	Ottoman frigate in typhoon off Japan	587
1891, Mar. 17—Utopia and Anson	British steamer sank in collision with British ironclad off Gibraltar	562
1893, June 22—Victoria	British battleship sank after collision with British warship *Camperdown*, off Syrian coast	358
1895, Jan. 30—Elbe and Craithie	German steamer sank in collision with British steamer in North Sea	332
1895, Mar. 11—	Spanish cruiser foundered nr.	400

Reina Regenta	Gibraltar	
1898, Feb. 15—USS Maine	Explosion caused battleship to sink in Havana Harbor, Cuba	260
1898, July 4—La Bourgogne and Cromartyshire	French steamer sank in collision with British sailing ship off Nova Scotia, Canada	549
1904, May 15—Yoshino	Japanese cruiser sank after collision with cruiser *Kasuga* in fog off Liao-Tung Peninsula, China	329
1904, June 15—General Slocum	Excursion steamer burned off N. Brother Isl., New York, NY	1,021
1904, June 28—Norge	Danish steamer wrecked on Rockall Isl., Scotland, UK	620
1906, Aug. 4—Sirio	Italian steamer wrecked off Cape Palos, Spain	350
1907, Feb. 11—Larchmont	U.S. steamer sank after collision with U.S. schooner *Harry Knowlton* nr. Block Island, RI	131
1908, Mar. 23—Mutsu Maru	Japanese steamer sank in collision with another steamer nr. Hakodate, Japan	300
1909, July 26—Waratah	British steamer vanished en route from Durban to Cape Town, South Africa	300
1911, Sept. 25—Liberté	French battleship exploded at Toulon	285
1912, Apr. 14-15—Titanic	British White Star steamer hit iceberg in N Atlantic	1,503
1912, Sept. 28—Kichemaru	Japanese steamer sank off Japan coast	1,000
1914, May 29—Empress of	Canadian Pacific steamer collided with Norwegian coal	1,014

Ireland	transporter *Storstad* in St. Lawrence R., Canada	
1914, Nov. 26—Bulwark	British battleship exploded in Sheerness Harbor, England, UK	788
1915, May 7—Lusitania	British Cunard Line steamer torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Ireland	1,198
1915, July 24—Eastland	Steamer capsized, Chicago R., IL	844
1916, Feb. 26—Provence	French cruiser sank in Mediterranean; then-worst disaster in maritime history	3,100
1916, Mar. 5—Principe de Asturias	Spanish steamer wrecked nr. Santos, Brazil	558
1917, Dec. 6—Mont Blanc and Imo	French ammunition ship and Belgian steamer collided in Halifax Harbor, Canada	1,900+
1918, Apr. 25—Kiang-Kwan	Chinese steamer sank after collision with Chinese gunboat *Chutai* off Hankow, China	500
1918, July 12—Kawachi	Japanese battleship blew up in Tokayama Bay	500
1918, Oct. 25—Princess Sophia	Canadian-Pacific steamer sank off Vanderbilt Reef, Alaska	398
1919, Jan. 17—Chaonia	French steamer lost in Straits of Messina, Italy	460
1919, Sept. 9—Valbanera	Spanish steamer lost off FL coast	500
1920, Jan. 11—Afrique	French liner sank nr. La Rochelle, France	553
1921, Mar. 18—Hong Kong	Chinese steamer wrecked, S China Sea	1,000

1922, Aug. 26—Niitaka	Japanese cruiser sank in storm off Kamchatka, USSR	300
1927, Sept. 20—Gentoku Maru	Japanese steamer capsized in Tsingtao Bay, China	278
1927, Oct. 25—Principessa Mafalda	Italian steamer blew up, sank off Porto Seguro, Brazil	314
1934, Sept. 8—Morro Castle	U.S. steamer en route from Havana to New York, burned off Asbury Park, NJ	134
1940, June 17—Lancastria	Nazi forces sank Cunard liner evacuating British troops from France	2,500-6,000
1940, July 24—Meknes	French liner torpedoed by Nazis in English Channel	350
1942, Feb. 18—USS Truxtun and USS Pollux	Destroyer and cargo ship ran aground, sank off Newfoundland, Canada	204
1942, Oct. 2—Curacao and Queen Mary	British cruiser sank off Ireland after collision with liner carrying U.S. troops	338
1943, Nov. 26—HMT Rohna	Transport with U.S. soldiers sunk by German bomber off Algerian coast; largest U.S. troop loss at sea due to enemy action	1,149
1944, Dec. 17-18—Spence, Monaghan, Hull	3 U.S. destroyers sank during typhoon, Philippine Sea	790
1945, Jan. 30—Wilhelm Gustloff	Liner with German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic	5,000-9,000
1945, Apr. 16—Goya	Cargo ship carrying German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic	6,000-7,000

1945, May 3—Cap Arcona and Thielbeck	German ocean liner and freighter carrying concentration camp inmates sunk by British warplanes in Lubeck Bay, Germany	7,000-8,000
1947, Jan. 19—Heimara	Greek steamer hit rocks off Athens, Greece	392
1947, Apr. 16—Grandcamp	Ammonium nitrate explosion aboard French freighter caused fires throughout port, Texas City, TX	576+
1948, Dec. 3—Kiangya	Chinese refugee ship wrecked in explosion S of Shanghai	1,100+
1954, Sept. 26—Toya Maru	Japanese ferry sank, Tsugaru Strait, Japan	1,172
1956, July 26—Andrea Doria and Stockholm	Italian liner and Swedish liner collided off Nantucket Isl., MA	51
1957, July 14—Eshghabad	Soviet fishing boat ran aground in Caspian Sea	270
1961, Apr. 8—Dara	British liner exploded in Persian Gulf	236
1961, July 8—Save	Portuguese ship ran aground off Mozambique	259
1965, Nov. 13—Yarmouth Castle	Cruise ship burned and sank off Nassau, The Bahamas	89
1970, Dec. 15—Namyong-Ho	S. Korean ferry sank in Korea Strait	308
1975, Nov. 10—Edmund Fitzgerald	U.S. cargo ship sank during storm on Lake Superior	29
1976, Oct. 20—George Prince	Ferry crossing Mississippi R. collided with Norwegian tanker *Frosta*, Luling, LA	77

1980, Apr. 22—Don Juan	Sank off Mindoro Isl., Philippines, after colliding with barge	1,000+
1981, Jan. 27—Tamponas II	Indonesian car ferry caught fire and sank in Java Sea	580
1983, May 25—10th of Ramadan	Nile steamer caught fire and sank in Lake Nasser, Egypt	357
1986, May 25—Shamia	Ferry capsized in storm, Meghna R., Bangladesh	500+
1986, Sept. 1—Admiral Nakhimov and Pyotr Vasev	Soviet cruise ship collided with Soviet freighter in Black Sea	425
1987, Dec. 20—Doña Paz and Victor	Philippine ferry and oil tanker collided in Tablas Strait, Philippines	4,341
1988, Aug. 6	Indian ferry capsized on Ganges R.	400+
1988, Oct. 24—Doña Marilyn	Philippine ferry sank by typhoon near Leyte Isl.	350+
1991, Dec. 14—Salem Express	Ferry rammed coral reef nr. Safaga, Egypt	462
1993, Feb. 17—Neptune	Ferry capsized off Port-au-Prince, Haiti	500+
1993, Oct. 10—Seohae	S. Korean ferry capsized in Yellow Sea during storm	292
1994, Sept. 28—Estonia	Ferry sank in Baltic Sea off Finland	850+
1996, May 21—Bukoba	Overcrowded Tanzanian ferry sank in Lake Victoria	500+
1997, Sept. 8—Pride of la Gonâve	Haitian ferry sank off Montrouis, Haiti	200+
1999, Feb. 6—	Cargo ship sank off Indonesia	280+

Harta Rimba		
1999, May 1—Miss Majestic	“Duck” boat on tour sank, Lake Hamilton, AR	13
1999, Nov. 24—Dashun	Passenger ferry capsized nr. Yantai, China	280
2000, June 29—Cahaya Bahari	Overloaded ferry carrying refugees from religious strife capsized in storm off Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia	500+
2001, Oct. 19	Fishing boat overloaded with refugees, mainly from Middle East, sank off Indonesia	350+
2002, May 4—Salahuddin-2	Overloaded Bangladesh ferry sank in Meghna R.	300+
2002, Sept. 26—Joola	Overloaded Senegalese ferry capsized in ocean off The Gambia	1,863
2003, July 8—MV-Nasrin 1	Overcrowded ferry sank nr. Chandpur in Bangladesh R.	400
2004, Feb. 27—Superferry 14	Philippine ferry bombed by Islamic militants; deadliest terrorist attack at sea	116
2006, Feb. 3—Al-Salam Boccaccio 98	Ferry caught fire, sank in Red Sea off Egypt	1,000+
2006, Dec. 30—Senopati Nusantara	High waves capsized ferry en route to Java, Indonesia	400+
2007, Nov. 23—Explorer	Canadian cruise ship hit Antarctic iceberg; first commercial passenger ship to sink in region	0
2008, June 23—Princess of the Stars	Philippine ferry capsized during Typhoon *Fengshen* nr. Manila	800

2011, Sept. 10—MV Spice Islander	Overloaded ferry sank off coast of Tanzania	240+
2012, Jan. 17—Costa Concordia	Cruise ship ran aground off Italian coast; captain abandoned ship before evacuating passengers	32
2013, Oct. 3	Boat carrying migrants fleeing Eritrea sank near Lampedusa Isl., Italy	360
2014, Apr. 16—Sewol	Ferry carrying 476 people, most students, Korea's SW coast	304
2015, June 1—Dongfangzhixing (Eastern Star)	Chinese cruise ship sank in Yangtze R. during torrential rains	442
2015, Oct. 1—El Faro	Cargo ship en route from FL to Puerto Rico sailed into hurricane	33
2018, June 18—Sinar Bangun	Overloaded ferry sank in bad weather, Lake Toba, Sumatra, Indonesia	167
2018, July 19	"Duck" boat sank in a severe storm, Table Rock Lake, nr. Branson, MO	17
2018, Sept. 20—MV Nyerere	Overloaded Tanzanian ferry capsized in Lake Victoria	227+
2019, Sept. 2—Conception	Dive boat caught fire nr. Santa Cruz Isl., CA, while passengers slept	34

Note: Deaths of migrants and refugees trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea began to spike in 2014. The UN's Intl. Organization for Migration reported the following figures for dead and missing in the Mediterranean: 3,538 (2014), 3,771 (2015), 5,096 (2016), 3,139 (2017), 2,277 (2018), 1,510 (2019), 1,881 (2020), 3,231 (2021), and 1,209 (2022, as of Sept. 25, 2022).

Some Notable Railroad Disasters Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths
1925, June 16	Hackettstown, NJ	50
1933, Dec. 23	Lagny-Pomponne, France	230
1937, July 16	Near Patna, India	107
1938, Dec. 25	Near Kishinev, Romania	150
1939, Dec. 22	Genthin, near Magdeburg, Germany	132
1943, Sept. 6	Frankford Junction, Philadelphia, PA	79
1943, Dec. 16	Between Rennert and Buie, NC	72
1944, Jan. 16	León Province, Spain	500
1944, Mar. 2	Salerno, Italy	521
1944, Dec. 31	Bagley, UT	50
1945, July 16	Munich, Germany	102
1946, Mar. 20	Aracaju, Brazil	185
1949, Oct. 22	Near Nowy Dwór, Poland	200+
1950, Nov. 22	Richmond Hill, Queens, NY	79
1951, Feb. 6	Woodbridge, NJ	84
1952, Mar. 4	Near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	119
1952, July 9	Rzepin, Poland	160
1952, Oct. 8	Harrow, England, UK	112
1953, Dec. 24	Tangiwai, New Zealand	151
1953, Dec. 24	Sakvice, Czechoslovakia	103
1955, Apr. 3	Guadalajara, Mexico	300
1957, Sept. 1	Kendal, Jamaica	178
1957, Sept. 29	Montgomery, W Pakistan	300
1957, Dec. 4	London, England, UK	90

1958, May 8	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	128
1960, Nov. 14	Pardubice, Czechoslovakia	117
1962, May 3	Tokyo, Japan	163
1963, Nov. 9	Yokohama, Japan	162
1965, Feb. 27	Near Port Sudan, Sudan	124
1970, Feb. 1	Buenos Aires, Argentina	236
1972, June 16	Near Soissons, France	108
1972, Oct. 6	Near Saltillo, Mexico	204
1974, Aug. 30	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	153
1981, June 6	Near Mansi, India	268
1982, Jan. 27	El Asnam, Algeria	120
1982, July 11	Tepic, Mexico	120
1983, Feb. 19	Empalme, Mexico	100
1985, Jan. 13	Awash, Ethiopia	392
1985, Sept. 12	Viseu, Portugal	118
1986, Aug. 6	Bihar, India	202
1987, July 2	Kasumbalesha Shaba, Zaire	125
1987, Aug. 7	Between Moscow and Rostov, USSR	106
1987, Oct. 19	Jakarta, Indonesia	153
1988, June 4	Arzamas, USSR	100
1988, July 8	Kerala, India	108
1989, Jan. 15	Maizdi Khan, Bangladesh	135
1989, June 4	Ufa, USSR	645
1989, Aug. 11	San Rafael R., Sinaloa State, Mexico	112
1990, Jan. 4	Sindh Province, Pakistan	307
1991, Mar. 5	Nacala, Mozambique	109
1991, June 8	Ghotki, Pakistan	100
1991, Sept. 5	Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic	110

1993, Jan. 30	Near Mtito Andei, Kenya	140+
1993, Apr. 25	Near Karachi, Pakistan	150
1994, Sept. 22	Lubango, Angola	300
1994, Dec. 30	Near Namkham, Myanmar	102
1995, Jan. 13	Dinajpur, Bangladesh	150
1995, Aug. 20	Firozabad, India	350
1995, Nov. 28	Baku, Azerbaijan	337
1997, Mar. 3	Punjab Province, Pakistan	128
1997, May 4	Kisangani, Zaire	100+
1998, Feb. 19	Yaounde, Cameroon	120
1998, June 3	Eschede, Germany	102
1998, Nov. 26	Khanna, India	108
1999, Aug. 2	Gauhati, India	285
2002, Feb. 20	S of Cairo, Egypt	377
2002, May 25	Muamba, Mozambique	195
2002, June 24	Igandu, Tanzania	281
2002, Sept. 10	Bihar, India	112
2004, Feb. 18	Neyshabur, NE Iran	300
2004, Apr. 22	Ryongchon, North Korea	161
2005, Apr. 25	Near Amagasaki, Japan	107
2005, July 13	Ghotki, Pakistan	132
2005, Oct. 29	Andra Pradesh, India	110
2007, Aug. 2	Nr. Benaleka, Dem. Rep. of Congo	100
2010, May 28	W. Bengal, India	148
2011, July 23	Wenzhou, China	140
2016, Nov. 20	Near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India	150
2019, Oct. 31	Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan	75
2021, Apr. 2	Hualien, Taiwan	49

Notable Droughts

Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database, CRED/D. Guha-Sapir, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium, www.emdat.be; World Almanac research

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1900	Bengal, India	1,250,000
1900	Cape Verde islands	11,000
1910-14	Zinder Dept., Niger	85,000
1920	China	500,000
1920	Cape Verde islands	24,000
1921	S Ukraine, Volga, USSR	1,200,000
1928-30	Shaanxi, Henan, Gansu, China	3,000,000
1940-44	Cape Verde islands	20,000
1942	Calcutta, Bengal, India	1,500,000
1943	Bangladesh	1,900,000
1946	Cape Verde islands	30,000
1965	Ethiopia	2,000
1965-67	India	1,500,000
1966	Lombok, Indonesia	8,000
1973-78	Ethiopia	100,000
1974-76	Somalia	19,000
1981-85	Mozambique	100,000
1981-85	Chad	3,000
1983	Swaziland	500
1983-84	Eritrea, Ethiopia	300,000
1983-85	N Sudan	150,000
1987	Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia	967
1987	NW India	300

1988	Central China	1,400
1991	Jiangxi, Hunan Provinces, China	2,000
1997	Irian Jaya, Indonesia	672
1999-2003	Pakistan	143
2002	Malawi	500
2006	SW China	134
2014-17	Tharparkar, Pakistan	166

Some Notable Miscellaneous Disasters Since 1950

Date	Event	Location	Details	Est. deaths
1952, Dec.	Pollution	London, England, UK	Heavy smog blanketed city; impeded breathing	4,000
1959-61	Famine	China	Govt. policies compounded by flooding and drought	15-40 mil
1980, summer	Extreme heat	Central, eastern U.S.	Combined direct and indirect deaths est. at 10,000	1,260
1984, Dec. 3	Industrial accident	Bhopal, India	Toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide factory	16,000
1986, Aug. 21	Gas	Nr. Lake Nyos, Cameroon	Volcanic lake released cloud of	1,700

			carbon dioxide gas	
1990, July 2	Stampede	Mecca, Saudi Arabia	Pilgrims panicked in tunnel leading to the holy city	1,426
1995, June 29	Building collapse	Seoul, South Korea	Improperly built and maintained Sampoong Dept. Store failed with shoppers inside	501
2003, summer	Extreme heat	Europe	France suffered most, with 14,800 dead	35,000
2005, Aug. 31	Stampede	Baghdad, Iraq	Rumors of suicide bomber caused panic among religious pilgrims on al-Aimmah Bridge	965
2013, Apr. 24	Building collapse	Savar, Bangladesh	Garment factory found to have substandard foundation	1,100+
2015, Sept. 24	Stampede	Mina, Saudi Arabia	Two groups of pilgrims collided during hajj to Mecca	2,411

2019, July 21-27	Extreme heat	France	Record temperatures across Europe	868
2021, June 25- July 1	Extreme heat	British Columbia, Canada	Heat dome caused record temperatures	619

Some Notable U.S. Tornadoes Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths
1925, Mar. 18	MO, IL, IN	747
1927, Apr. 12	Rocksprings, TX	74
1927, May 9	AR; Poplar Bluff, MO	92
1927, Sept. 29	St. Louis, MO	90
1930, May 6	Hill, Navarro, Ellis Cos., TX	41
1932, Mar. 21	Alabama	268
1936, Apr. 5-6	Tupelo, MS; Gainesville, GA	454
1938, Sept. 29	Charleston, SC	32
1942, Mar. 16	Central to NE Mississippi	75
1942, Apr. 27	Rogers and Mayes Cos., OK	52
1944, June 23	OH, PA, WV, MD	150
1945, Apr. 12	OK, AR	102
1947, Apr. 9	TX; Woodward, OK; KS	181
1948, Mar. 19	Bunker Hill and Gillespie, IL	33
1949, Jan. 3	LA, AR	58
1952, Mar. 21-22	AR, MO, TN	208
1953, May 11	Waco, TX	114
1953, June 8	Flint-Beecher, MI; OH	142
1953, June 9	Worcester and vicinity, MA	90

1953, Dec. 5	Vicksburg, MS	38
1955, May 25	Udall, KS; MO; Blackwell, OK; TX	115
1957, May 20	KS, MO	48
1958, June 4	NW Wisconsin	30
1959, Feb. 10	St. Louis, MO	21
1960, May 5-6	Southeastern OK, AR	30
1965, Apr. 11	IA, IN, IL, OH, MI, WI	271
1966, Mar. 3	Jackson, MS; AL	57
1967, Apr. 21	IL, MO, IA, MI	33
1968, May 15	Midwest	71
1969, Jan. 23	Mississippi	32
1970, May 11	Lubbock, TX	23
1971, Feb. 21	Mississippi Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN	110
1973, May 26-27	South, Midwest	47
1974, Apr. 3-4	AL; GA; KY; Xenia, OH; other states	315
1977, Apr. 4	AL, MS, GA	22
1979, Apr. 10	TX, OK	60
1984, Mar. 28	NC, SC	57
1985, May 31	NY; PA; OH; Ontario, Can.	75
1987, May 22	Saragosa, TX	30
1989, Nov. 15	Huntsville, AL	18
1990, Aug. 28	Northern IL	25
1991, Apr. 26	KS, OK	23
1992, Nov. 21-23	South, Midwest	26
1994, Mar. 27-28	AL, TN, GA, NC, SC	52
1995, May 6-7	Southern OK, northern TX	23
1997, Mar. 1	Central AR	26
1997, May 27	Jarrell, TX	27
1998, Feb. 22-23	Central FL	42

1998, Apr. 8	AL, GA, MS	39
1999, May 3	OK, KS	54
2000, Feb. 14	SW Georgia	22+
2002, Nov. 10-11	AL, MS, TN, IN, OH, PA	36
2003, May 4-11	TN, MO, KS, IL, OK, WV, AL	48
2005, Nov. 6	KY, IN	22
2007, Mar. 1	AL, GA, MO, Midwest	20
2008, Feb. 25	TN, AR, KY, AL, MO	57
2008, May 10	MS, OK, GA	23
2011, Apr. 14-16	Southeast, Midwest, OK to VA	38
2011, Apr. 25-28	362 funnels from TX to NY	321
2011, May 22	Joplin, MO	161
2012, Mar. 2-3	Southeast, Ohio Valley (AL, GA, IN, KY, OH, TN)	42
2013, May 20	Moore, OK	24
2013, May 31	El Reno, OK	21
2017, Jan. 20-22	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX	20
2021, Dec. 10-11	AR; Edwardsville, IL; Mayfield, KY; MO; TN	90+

Some Notable Hurricanes, Typhoons, Blizzards, Other Storms

C. = cyclone; H. = hurricane; TS. = tropical storm; T. = typhoon[1].

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1881, Aug. 24-29	H., GA, SC	700
1888, Mar. 11-14	Blizzard, Eastern U.S.	400
1893, Aug. 15-Sept. 2	H., GA, SC	1,000+
1893, Oct. 1	H., LA	1,100+
1900, Sept. 8	H., Galveston, TX	8,000+
1906, Sept. 18	T., Hong Kong	10,000+
1906, Sept. 19-24	H., LA, MS	350
1909, Sept. 20	H., LA	350+
1915, Aug. 16	H., Galveston, TX	275
1915, Sept. 29	H., LA	275
1919, Sept. 6-14	H., Carib., FL Keys, Gulf, TX	600+[2]
1922, July 27	T., Swatow, China	100,000
1926, Sept. 11-22	H., FL, AL, MS	370+
1926, Oct. 20	H., Cuba	600
1928, Sept. 6-20	H., southern FL	2,500+
1930, Sept. 3	H., Dominican Republic	2,000
1935, Aug. 29-Sept. 10	H., Caribbean, SE U.S.	400+
1937, Sept. 2	T., Hong Kong	10,000+

1938, Sept. 21	H., NY, New England	682
1940, Nov. 11-12	NE, Midwest U.S.	154
1942, Oct.	T., W. Sundarbans, Bangladesh	61,000
1942, Oct. 15-16	H., Bengal, India	40,000
1947, Dec. 26	Blizzard, NYC, N Atl. states	55
1952, Oct. 22	T., Philippines	440
1954, Aug. 30	H. Carol, NE U.S.	68
1954, Oct. 5-18	H. Hazel, E Canada, U.S., Haiti	347
1955, Aug. 7-21	H. Diane, Eastern U.S.	400
1955, Sept. 19	H. Hilda, Mexico	200
1956, Feb. 1-29	Blizzard, W Europe	1,000
1957, June 25-30	H. Audrey, TX to AL	390
1958, Feb. 15-16	Blizzard, NE U.S.	171
1959, Sept. 17-19	T. Sarah, Japan, S. Korea	2,000
1959, Sept. 26-27	T. Vera, Honshu, Japan	4,466
1960, Sept. 4-12	H. Donna, Caribbean, E U.S.	148
1961, Oct. 31	H. Hattie, Brit. Honduras	400
1962, Sept. 1	T. Wanda, Hong Kong	130-200
1963, May 28-29	Windstorm, Bangladesh	22,000
1963, Oct. 4-8	H. Flora, Caribbean	6,000
1964, June 30	T. Winnie, N Philippines	107
1964, Sept. 5	T. Ruby, Hong Kong, China	735
1965, May 11-12	Windstorm, Bangladesh	17,000
1965, June 1-2	Windstorm, Bangladesh	30,000
1965, Sept. 7-12	H. Betsy, FL, MS, LA	74
1965, Dec. 15	Windstorm, Bangladesh	10,000

1966, June 4-10	H. Alma, Honduras, SE U.S.	51
1966, Sept. 24-30	H. Inez, Carib., FL, Mexico	293
1967, July 9	T. Billie, SW Japan	347
1967, Sept. 5-23	H. Beulah, Carib., Mex., TX	54
1967, Dec. 12-20	Blizzard, SW U.S.	51
1969, Aug. 17-18	H. Camille, MS, LA	256
1970, Sept. 15	T. Pitang (Georgia), Philippines	300
1970, Oct. 14	T. Sening (Joan), Philippines	583
1970, Oct. 15	T. Titang (Kate), Philippines	526
1970, Nov. 13	C., Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh	300,000-500,000
1971, Aug. 1	T. Rose, Hong Kong	130
1972, June 19-29	H. Agnes, FL to NY	118
1972, Dec. 3	T. Theresa, Philippines	169
1973, June-Aug.	Monsoon rains, India	1,217
1974, July 11	T. Gilda, Japan, S. Korea	108
1974, Sept. 19-20	H. Fifi, Honduras	2,000
1975, Sept. 13-27	H. Eloise, Caribbean, NE U.S.	71
1976, May 20	T. Olga, floods, Philippines	215
1976, Sept. 25-Oct. 2	H. Liza, western Mexico	630
1978, Oct. 27	T. Rita, Philippines	400
1979, Aug. 30-Sept. 7	H. David, Caribbean, E U.S.	1,100
1980, Aug. 4-11	H. Allen, Caribbean, TX	272
1981, Nov. 25	T. Irma, Luzon Isl., Philippines	176

1983, June	Monsoon, India	900
1984, Sept. 2	T. Ike, southern Philippines	1,363
1985, May 25	C., Bangladesh	15,000
1985, Oct. 26-Nov. 6	H. Juan, SE U.S.	97
1987, Nov. 25	T. Nina, Philippines	650
1988, Sept. 10-17	H. Gilbert, Carib., Gulf of Mex.	260
1989, Sept. 16-22	H. Hugo, Caribbean, SE U.S.	86
1990, May 6-11	C. (mult.), SE India	450
1991, Apr. 30	C., Bangladesh	139,000
1991, Nov. 5	TS. Thelma, central Philippines	7,000+
1992, Aug. 24-26	H. Andrew, Southern FL, LA	65
1993, Mar. 12-14	Blizzard, Eastern U.S.	270+
1993, June	Monsoon, Bangladesh	2,000
1994, Nov. 8-18	TS. Gordon, Caribbean, FL	830
1995, Oct. 2-4	H. Opal, S Mexico, FL, AL	59
1995, Nov. 2-3	T. Angela, Philippines	600+
1996, Jan. 7-8	Blizzard, NE U.S.	100
1996, Aug. 22	Blizzard, Himalayas, N India	239
1996, Aug. 29-Sept. 6	H. Fran, Carib., NC, VA, WV	30
1996, Sept. 9	T. Sally, S China	114
1996, Nov. 6	C., Andhra Pradesh, India	1,000+
1996, Dec. 25	TS. Greg, eastern Malaysia	100+
1997, May 19	C., Bangladesh	108
1997, Aug. 18-21	T. Winnie, Taiwan, E China	140+
1997, Oct. 8-10	H. Pauline, SW Mexico	230

1998, June 9	C., Gujarat, India	1,320
1998, Aug.	Monsoon, Bangladesh	326
1998, Sept. 21-23	H. Georges, Carib., FL, U.S. Gulf	600+
1998, Oct. 27-29	H. Mitch, Central America	11,000+
1999, Sept. 4-17	H. Floyd, The Bahamas, E U.S.	56
1999, Oct. 29	C., E India	9,392
1999, Dec. 26-29	Gales, France, Switz., Germany	120
2000, Dec. 27	Winter storm, TX, OK, AR	40+
2001, July 30	T. Toraji, Taiwan	200
2001, Nov. 6-12	T. Lingling, S Philip., Vietnam	220+
2002, Aug.-Sept.	T. Rusa, N. and S. Korea	115+
2003, Feb. 16-17	Blizzard, E seaboard U.S.	59
2003, Sept. 7-19	H. Isabel, NC, VA, E seaboard	40+
2003, Sept. 12	T. Maemi, S. Korea	130
2004, Mar. 7-19	C. Gafilo, Madagascar	198
2004, May 19	C., Myanmar	220
2004, Aug. 12-15	T. Rananim, eastern China	164
2004, Aug. 13-14	H. Charley, FL, SC	36
2004, Sept. 5-6	H. Frances, The Bahamas, FL	35
2004, Sept. 7-16	H. Ivan, Barbados, Grenada, U.S. Gulf Coast	115
2004, Sept. 16-26	H. Jeanne, Dom. Rep., Haiti, FL	1,500+
2005, July 7-11	H. Dennis, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, FL	50
2005, Aug. 25-29	H. Katrina, LA, MS, FL, AL, GA	1,833+[3]
2005, Aug. 31-	T. Talim, Taiwan, E China	129+

Sept. 1		
2005, Sept. 21-24	H. Rita, TX, LA	62[4]
2005, Sept. 21-28	T. Damrey, SE Asia; Philippines; Hainan, China	145
2005, Oct. 4	H. Stan, Central Amer., Mex.	1,000+[5]
2006, July 14	TS. Bilis, SE China	612
2006, Aug. 10	T. Saomai, SE China	295
2006, Nov. 30	T. Durian, Philippines	450-1,000+
2007, June 6-7	C. Gonu, Oman, Iran	54[6]
2007, Nov. 15	C. Sidr, southern Bangladesh	3,363
2008, May 2-3	C. Nargis, southern Myanmar	138,366
2008, June 20-25	T. Fengshen, Philippines, China	233
2008, Aug. 26-Sept. 1	H. Gustav, Haiti, Dom. Rep., U.S.	138
2008, Sept. 1-4	TS. Hanna, Haiti	529
2008, Sept. 7-13	H. Ike, Haiti; Cuba; TX	164
2009, May 23-26	C. Alia, India, Bangladesh	260
2009, Aug. 7-9	T. Morakot, mudslides, Taiwan	700+
2009, Sept. 23-30	T. Ketsana, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	498+
2009, Oct. 3-10	T. Parma, Philippines	375
2009, Oct. 30-Nov. 3	T. Mirinae, Philippines, Vietnam	159+
2010, May 29	TS. Agatha, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras	184
2010, July 13-17	T. Conson, Philippines	105+
2011, Oct. 29-30	C., Odisha (Orissa) state, E India	9,893

2011, Dec. 16	TS. Washi, Philippines	1,257
2012, Jan. 24-Feb. 14	Blizzard/cold snap, E Europe	650+
2012, Oct. 22-31	H. Sandy, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Eastern U.S.	245[7]
2012, Dec. 4	T. Bopha, Philippines	1,146
2013, Nov. 8	T. Haiyan, Philippines	7,986
2013, Nov. 10	C., Puntland, Somalia	162
2014, July 15	T. Rammasun, Philippines, China, Vietnam	173
2016, Oct. 4-8	H. Matthew, Haiti, Bahamas, FL, GA, SC, NC	585
2017, Aug. 25-30	H. Harvey, South TX, LA	93+[8]
2017, Aug. 31-Sept. 11	H. Irma, Barbuda, Cuba, FL	134
2017, Sept. 17-28	H. Maria, Dominica, Virgin Isls., Puerto Rico	3,059[9]
2019, Mar. 14-15	C. Idai, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	1,303
2019, May 3-4	C. Fani, E India, Bangladesh	81
2019, Aug. 28-Sept. 6	H. Dorian, Bahamas, SE U.S.	84
2020, May 16-21	C. Amphan, E India, Bangladesh	98
2020, Oct. 31-Nov. 13	H. Eta, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, FL, NC	172
2021, Aug. 26-Sept. 1	H. Ida, LA, MS, AL, PA, NJ, NY	91

(1) What hurricanes are called W of Intl. Date Line and N of equator. (2) Incl. about 500 lost at sea. (3) Official toll as of Aug. 2006 was 1,577 in LA, 238 in MS, 14 in FL, and 2 each in AL and GA. (4) Incl. 55 indirect deaths. (5) Incl. deaths

from floods and landslides. (6) First documented super cyclone in Arabian Sea. (7) Incl. 87 indirect deaths in the U.S. (8) Downgraded to a tropical storm Aug. 26, Harvey nevertheless caused severe flooding. (9) Puerto Rico's government, Aug. 2018, revised its death toll from 64 to 2,975 in line with a report they commissioned from George Washington Univ. public health experts. A separate Harvard study (May 2018) estimated the death toll to be at least 4,645.

Some Notable Floods, Tidal Waves

Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database, CRED/D. Guha-Sapir, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium, www.emdat.be; World Almanac research

Date	Location	Est. deaths
1703	Awa, Japan	100,000+
1889, May 31	Johnstown, PA	2,200+
1903, June 15	Heppner, OR	325
1911	Chang Jiang (Yangtze) R., China	100,000
1913, Mar. 25-27	OH, IN	732
1915, Aug. 17	Galveston, TX	275
1927, Jan.-July	Mississippi Valley	246+
1927, Nov. 1	Mostagenem, Algeria	3,000
1928, Mar. 13	Dam collapse, Saugus, CA	450
1928, Sept. 16	Lake Okeechobee, FL	1,770+
1931, Aug.	Huang He R., China	3,700,000
1933	Shandong, China	18,000

1937, Jan. 22	OH, MS valleys	250
1938, June 9	Huang He R., China	500,000
1946, Apr. 1	HI, AK	159
1947, Sept. 20	Honshu Isl., Japan	2,000
1949, July	China	57,000
1949, Oct.	Guatemala	40,000
1950	Pakistan	2,900
1951, Aug. 28	Manchuria	4,800
1953, Jan. 31	Storm surge, Zuiderzee, Netherlands	2,000
1953, June 23	Japan	2,566
1954, Aug.	China	30,000
1954, Aug. 17	Farahzad, Iran	2,000
1955, Oct. 7-12	India, Pakistan	1,700
1959, Nov. 1	Western Mexico	2,000
1959, Dec. 2	Frejus, France	412
1960, Oct. 10	Bangladesh	6,000
1960, Oct. 31	Bangladesh	4,000
1961, July	N India	2,000
1962, Sept. 27	Barcelona, Spain	445
1963, Oct. 9	Dam collapse, Vaiont, Italy	1,800
1967, Jan. 18-24	Eastern Brazil	894
1967, Mar. 19	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	436
1967, Nov. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	464
1968, July	Rajasthan, Gujarat states, India	4,892
1968, Oct. 7	NE India	780
1969, Jan. 18-26	Southern CA	100
1969, Aug. 20-22	Western VA	189

1969, Oct. 1-8	Tunisia	500
1970, July 22	Himalayas, India	500
1972, Feb. 26	Buffalo Creek, WV	118
1972, June 9	Rapid City, SD	238
1972, Aug. 7	Luzon Isl., Philippines	454
1972, Aug. 19-31	Pakistan	1,500
1974, Mar. 29	Tubaro, Brazil	1,000
1974, July	Bangladesh	28,700
1974, Aug. 12	Monty-Long, Bangladesh	2,500
1975, Aug. 8	Dam collapse, Henan Prov., China	171,000
1976, July 31	Big Thompson Canyon, CO	140
1978, July	N, NE India	3,800
1979, July 17	Lomblem Isl., Indonesia	539
1979, Aug. 11	Morbi, India	10,000
1980, June	Sichuan, China	6,200
1981, Apr.	N China	550
1981, July	Sichuan, Hubei Prov., China	1,300
1982, Jan. 23	Near Lima, Peru	600
1982, May 12	Guangdong, China	430
1982, Sept. 17-21	El Salvador, Guatemala	1,300+
1984, Aug.-Sept.	South Korea	200+
1987, July 22	Bangladesh	2,055
1987, Aug.-Sept.	Northern Bangladesh	1,000+
1988, June-Sept.	Bangladesh	2,379
1988, Sept.	N India	1,000+
1989, July 14	China	2,000
1994, May-Oct.	Assam, India	2,001

1995, July	NE China	1,200
1995, Sept. 1-20	India	1,479
1996, June-July	Guizhou, Hebei, China	2,775
1997, Oct.-Nov.	Somalia	2,311
1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	3,000
1998, July-Aug.	Hunan, Sichuan, China	3,656
1998, July-Sept.	Bangladesh	1,441
1998, Aug.	India	1,811
1999, Oct.-Dec.	Central Vietnam	700+
1999, Dec. 15-20	NW Venezuela	30,000
2000, Feb.-Mar.	Mozambique	700
2000, Sept. 19-30	India, Bangladesh	1,000+
2001, Aug. 1-6	Taiwan	100+
2001, Nov. 9-10	Northern Algeria	711+
2002, Apr.-Aug.	China	800+
2002, July-Aug.	India, Nepal, Bangladesh	1,100+
2004, May 23-Jun. 1	Dom. Republic, Haiti	2,665
2004, June-Sept.	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal	2,000+
2004, June-Sept.	China	500
2004, Nov.-Dec.	Philippines	1,060+
2004, Dec. 26	Indian Ocean nations	227,898
2005, July 26-Aug. 5	Western Maharashtra state, India	1,200
2006, Feb. 17	Leyte Isl., Philippines	1,000
2006, July 17	S of Java, Indonesia	530+
2007, July 21-Aug. 3	Bangladesh	1,110

2007, July-Sept.	India	1,103
2008, June-July	India	1,063
2009, July-Sept.	India	992
2010, May-Aug.	China	1,691
2010, June 13-24	Cenxi, China	377+
2010, July-Aug.	Pakistan	1,985
2010, Aug. 1-4	Zhouqu County, China	1,500+
2011, Jan. 11-12	SE Brazil	900
2011, Mar. 11	NE Japan	20,896
2011, Apr.-May	Northern Colombia	425+
2011, July-Dec.	Thailand	708+
2011, July-Dec.	Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar	2,000+
2012, July-Oct.	Nigeria	363
2012, Aug.-Oct.	Pakistan	480
2012, Sept.-Oct.	Nigeria	431
2013, June	Uttarakhand, India	6,054
2015, Nov.-Dec.	S India	500
2018, June-Aug.	Kerala, India	504
2018, Dec. 22	Sunda Strait, Indonesia	437

Some Major Earthquakes

Source: Global Volcanism Network, Smithsonian Institution; U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; World Almanac research Magnitude of earthquakes (mag.) is a relative measurement of an earthquake’s energy. Deaths include those in aftershocks or related events.

Date	Location	Deaths	Mag.

526, May 20	Antioch, Syria	250,000	NA
856	Corinth, Greece	45,000	NA
856, Dec. 22	Damghan, Iran	200,000	NA
893, Mar. 23	Ardabil, Iran	150,000	NA
1057	Chihli, China	25,000	NA
1138, Aug. 9	Aleppo, Syria	230,000	NA
1169, Feb. 11	Nr. Mt. Etna, Sicily	15,000	NA[1]
1268	Silicia, Asia Minor	60,000	NA
1290, Sept. 27	Chihli, China	100,000	NA
1293, May 20	Kamakura, Japan	30,000	NA
1531, Jan. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	30,000	NA
1556, Jan. 24	Shaanxi, China	830,000	NA
1667, Nov.	Shemakha, Caucasia (now Azerbaijan)	80,000	NA
1693, Jan. 11	Catania, Italy	60,000	NA
1737, Oct. 11	India, Calcutta	300,000	NA
1755, June 7	N Persia (current-day Iran)	40,000	NA
1755, Nov. 1	Lisbon, Portugal	60,000	8.75[2]
1783, Feb. 4	Calabria, Italy	30,000	NA
1797, Feb. 4	Quito, Ecuador	41,000	NA
1822, Sept. 5	Asia Minor, Aleppo	22,000	NA

1828, Dec. 28	Echigo, Japan	30,000	NA
1868, Aug. 13-16	Peru, Ecuador	40,000	NA
1875, May 16	Venezuela, Colombia	16,000	NA
1886, Aug. 31	Charleston, SC	60	6.6
1896, June 15	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami)	27,120	8.5
1902, Apr. 19	Quezaltenango and San Marcos, Guatemala	2,000	7.5
1902, Dec. 16	Uzbekistan, Russia	4,700	6.4
1903, Apr. 28	Malazgirt, Turkey	3,500	7.0
1905, Apr. 4	Kangra, India	19,000	7.5
1906, Jan. 31	Off coast of Esmeraldas, Ecuador	1,000	8.8
1906, Mar. 16	Chia-i, Taiwan	1,250	6.8
1906, Apr. 18-19	San Francisco, CA	3,000+	7.7[3]
1906, Aug. 17	Valparaiso, Chile	3,882	8.6
1907, Oct. 21	Central Asia	12,000	8.1
1908, Dec. 28	Messina, Italy	72,000	7.2
1909, Jan. 23	Silakhor, Iran	5,000-6,000	7.3
1912, Aug.	Murefte, Turkey	2,800	7.4

9			
1914, Oct. 3	Burdur, Turkey	4,000	7.0
1915, Jan. 13	Avezzano, Italy	32,610	7.0
1917, July 30	Yunnan Prov., China	1,800	7.5
1920, Dec. 16	Gansu, China	200,000	7.8[4]
1923, Mar. 24	Sichuan, China	3,500	7.3
1923, Mar. 25	Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Iran	2,200	5.7
1923, Sept. 1	Yokohama, Japan	142,800	7.9
1925, Mar. 16	Yunnan Prov., China	5,800	7.0
1927, Mar. 7	Tango, Japan	3,020	7.6
1927, May 22	Gansu, China	40,900	7.6
1929, May 1	Koppeh Dagh, Iran	3,800	7.2
1930, May 6	Salmas, Iran	2,500	7.2
1930, July 23	Irpinia, Italy	1,404	6.5
1931, Mar. 31	Managua, Nicaragua	2,500	6.0
1931, Apr. 27	Armenia-Azerbaijan border	2,800	5.7
1931, Aug. 10	Xinjiang, China	10,000	8.0
1933, Mar. 2	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami)	2,990	8.4
1933, Mar. 10	Long Beach, CA	115	6.2

1933, Aug. 25	Sichuan, China	9,300	7.5
1934, Jan. 15	Bihar, India-Nepal	10,700	8.1
1935, Apr. 21	Miao-li, Taiwan	3,270	7.1
1935, May 30	Quetta, Pakistan	30,000	7.6
1939, Jan. 25	Chillan, Chile	28,000	7.8
1939, Dec. 26	Erzincan, Turkey	32,700	7.8
1943, Sept. 10	Tottori, Japan	1,190	7.4
1943, Nov. 26	Ladik, Turkey	4,000	7.6
1944, Jan. 15	San Juan, Argentina	8,000	7.4
1944, Feb. 1	Gerede, Turkey	2,790	7.4
1945, Jan. 12	Mikawa, Japan	1,961	7.1
1945, Nov. 27	Makran Coast, Pakistan	4,000	8.0
1946, May 31	Ustukran, Turkey	1,300	5.9
1946, Nov. 10	Ancash, Peru	1,400	7.3
1946, Dec. 20	Honshu, Japan	1,362	8.1
1948, June 28	Fukui, Japan	3,769	7.3
1948, Oct. 5	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	110,000	7.3

1949, July 10	Khait, Tajikistan	12,000	7.5
1949, Aug. 5	Pelileo, Ecuador	5,050	6.8
1950, Aug. 15	Assam, India	1,526	8.6
1954, Sept. 9	Orleansville, Algeria	1,250	6.8
1956, June 10-17	Northern Afghanistan	2,000	7.7
1957, July 2	Northern Iran	1,200	7.1
1960, Feb. 29	Agadir, Morocco	12,000	5.7
1960, May 21-30	Southern Chile	1,655	9.5[5]
1962, Sept. 1	NW Iran	12,255	7.1
1964, Mar. 27	Prince Wm. Sound, AK	131	9.2[6]
1966, Aug. 19	Eastern Turkey	2,529	6.8
1968, Aug. 31	NE Iran	12,000	7.3
1969, July 25	Guangdong, China	3,000	5.9
1970, Jan. 5	Yunnan Prov., China	10,000	7.5
1970, May 31	Chimbote, Ancash, Peru	70,000	7.9
1971, Feb. 9	San Fernando Valley, CA	65	6.6
1972, Apr. 10	Southern Iran	5,054	7.1
1972, Dec.	Managua, Nicaragua	5,000	6.2

23			
1974, May 10	Zhaotong, China	1,540	6.8
1974, Dec. 28	Northern Pakistan	5,300	6.2
1975, Feb. 4	Haicheng, China	2,000	7.0
1975, Sept. 6	Eastern Turkey	2,300	6.7
1976, Feb. 4	Guatemala	23,000	7.5
1976, May 6	NE Italy	1,000	6.5
1976, June 25	Irian Jaya, New Guinea	422	7.1
1976, July 28	Tangshan, China	242,769	7.5
1976, Aug. 16	Mindanao, Philippines	8,000	7.9
1976, Nov. 24	NW Iran-Turkey border	5,000	7.3
1977, Mar. 4	Romania	1,500	7.2
1978, Sept. 16	NE Iran	15,000	7.8
1980, Oct. 10	NW Algeria	5,000	7.7
1980, Nov. 23	Southern Italy	2,735	6.5
1981, June 11	Southern Iran	3,000	6.9
1981, July 28	Southern Iran	1,500	7.3
1982, Dec. 13	W Arabian Peninsula	2,800	6.0
1983, Oct.	Eastern Turkey	1,342	6.9

30			
1985, Sept. 19	Michoacan, Mexico	9,500	8.0
1986, Oct. 10	El Salvador	1,000+	5.5
1987, Mar. 6	Colombia-Ecuador	1,000	7.0
1988, Aug. 20	India-Nepal border	1,000	6.8
1988, Dec. 7	Spitak, Armenia	25,000	6.8
1989, Oct. 17	San Francisco Bay area, CA	63	6.9
1990, June 20	Western Iran	40,000+	7.4
1990, July 16	Luzon, Philippines	1,621	7.7
1991, Feb. 1	Pakistan-Afgh. border	1,200	6.8
1991, Oct. 19	Northern India	2,000	7.0
1992, Dec. 12	Flores Isl., Indonesia	2,500	7.5
1993, Sept. 30	Maharashtra, S India	9,748	6.2
1994, Jan. 17	Northridge, CA	61	6.7
1994, June 6	Cauca, SW Colombia	1,000	6.8
1995, Jan. 16	Kobe, Japan	5,502	6.9
1995, May 27	Sakhalin Isl., Russia	1,989	7.5
1997, Feb. 28	NW Iran	1,000+	6.1

1997, May 10	Northern Iran	1,567	7.3
1998, Feb. 4	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan	2,323	5.9
1998, May 30	Afgh.-Tajikistan border	4,000+	6.6
1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	2,183	7.0
1999, Jan. 25	Armenia, Colombia	1,185+	6.1
1999, Aug. 17	Izmit, western Turkey	17,118+	7.6
1999, Sept. 20	Taichung, Taiwan	2,400	7.6
2001, Jan. 26	Gujarat, India	20,085	7.6
2002, Mar. 25-26	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan	1,000+	6.1
2003, May 21	Northern Algeria	2,266	6.8
2003, Dec. 26	Bam, SE Iran	31,000	6.6
2004, Dec. 26	Sumatra-Andaman Isls., Indonesia	227,898	9.1[7]
2005, Mar. 28	N Sumatra, Indonesia	1,313	8.6
2005, Oct. 8	Kashmir, Pakistan, India	86,000	7.6
2006, May 26	Java, Indonesia	5,749	6.3
2008, May 12	E Sichuan Prov., China	87,857	7.9
2009, Sept. 30	Sumatra, Indonesia	1,117	7.5

2010, Jan. 12	Haiti	316,000[8]	7.0
2010, Apr. 13	Southern Qinghai, China	2,698+	6.9
2011, Mar. 11	NE Japan	20,896	9.0[9]
2015, Apr. 25	Nepal	8,669+	7.8
2017, Sept. 19	Mexico City, Mexico	369	7.1
2017, Nov. 12	NW Iran-Iraq border	530	7.3
2018, Sept. 28	Sulawesi, Indonesia	4,340	7.5
2021, Aug. 14	Haiti	2,248+	7.2

NA = Not available. (1) Once thought to have been a volcanic eruption; evidence indicates a destructive earthquake and tsunami occurred on this date. (2) This earthquake caused the most deadly tsunami to date in the Atlantic Ocean. (3) Incl. deaths from resulting fires; revised estimates of magnitude range from 7.7 to 7.9. (4) Commonly referred to as the Gansu quake; actually located within the Ningxia autonomous region. (5) The largest recorded earthquake; caused a deadly tsunami that spread across the Pacific Ocean as far as Japan. (6) The “Good Friday” earthquake sent a tsunami that hit British Columbia, Canada, and the U.S. Pacific coast. (7) This undersea earthquake triggered devastating Indian Ocean tsunamis. (8) Official govt. death toll announced Jan. 2011. Estimates from other groups vary widely. (9) The most powerful earthquake in Japan’s history set off a tsunami that inundated much of the coast and caused a partial meltdown of the Fukushima nuclear power plant.

Some Notable Fires Since 1940

See also Some Notable Explosions Since 1920.

Date	Location	Deaths
1940, Apr. 23	Nightclub, Natchez, MS	198
1942, Nov. 28	Cocoanut Grove Nightclub, Boston, MA	492
1942, Dec. 12	Hostel, St. John’s, NL, Canada	100
1943, Sept. 7	Gulf Hotel, Houston, TX	55
1944, July 6	Ringling Circus, Hartford, CT	168
1946, June 5	LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, IL	61
1946, Dec. 7	Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, GA	119
1946, Dec. 12	Ice plant, tenement, New York, NY	37
1949, Apr. 5	Hospital, Effingham, IL	77
1950, Jan. 7	Mercy Hospital, Davenport, IA	41
1953, Mar. 29	Nursing home, Largo, FL	35
1953, Apr. 16	Metalworking plant, Chicago, IL	35
1957, Feb. 17	Home for aged, Warrenton, MO	72
1958, Mar. 19	Garment factory, New York, NY	24
1958, Dec. 1	Parochial school, Chicago, IL	95
1958, Dec. 16	Store, Bogotá, Colombia	83
1960, Mar. 12	Chemical plant, Pusan, Korea	68
1960, July 14	Psychiatric hospital, Guatemala City	225
1960, Nov. 13	Movie theater, Amude, Syria	152
1960, Dec. 19	USS *Constellation*, Brooklyn, NY	49
1961, Jan. 6	Thomas Hotel, San Francisco, CA	20
1961, Dec. 17	Circus, Niteroi, Brazil	323

1963, May 4	Theater, Diourbel, Senegal	64
1963, Nov. 18	Surfside Hotel, Atlantic City, NJ	25
1963, Nov. 23	Nursing home, Fitchville, OH	63
1963, Dec. 29	Roosevelt Hotel, Jacksonville, FL	22
1964, Dec. 18	Nursing home, Fountaintown, IN	20
1965, Aug. 11-16	Watts riot fires, Los Angeles, CA	30+
1966, Dec. 7	Barracks, Erzurum, Turkey	68
1967, Feb. 7	Restaurant, Montgomery, AL	25
1967, May 22	Dept. store, Brussels, Belgium	322
1967, July 16	State prison, Jay, FL	37
1967, July 29	USS *Forrestal*, off N Vietnam	134
1968, May 11	Wedding hall, Vijayawada, India	58
1969, Dec. 2	Nursing home, Notre Dame, QC, Can.	54
1970, Jan. 9	Nursing home, Marietta, OH	27
1970, Nov. 1	Nightclub, nr. Grenoble, France	146
1970, Dec. 20	Hotel, Tucson, AZ	28
1971, Dec. 25	Hotel, Seoul, S. Korea	162
1972, May 13	Nightclub, Osaka, Japan	116
1973, June 24	Bar, New Orleans, LA	32
1973, Aug. 3	Amusement park, Isle of Man, UK	51
1973, Nov. 29	Dept. store, Kumamoto, Japan	107
1973, Dec. 2	Theater, Seoul, S. Korea	50
1974, Feb. 1	Bank building, São Paulo, Brazil	189
1974, Nov. 3	Hotel, disco, Seoul, S. Korea	88
1975, Dec. 12	Pilgrim camp, Mina, Saudi Arabia	138

1976, Oct. 24	Social club, Bronx, NY	25
1977, Feb. 25	Rossiya Hotel, Moscow, Russia	45
1977, May 28	Nightclub, Southgate, KY	164
1977, June 26	Jail, Columbia, TN	42
1977, Nov. 14	Hotel, Manila, Philippines	47
1978, Aug. 19	Movie theater, Abadan, Iran	425+
1979, July 14	Hotel, Saragossa, Spain	80
1979, Dec. 31	Social club, Chapais, QC, Can.	42
1980, May 20	Nursing home, Kingston, Jamaica	157
1980, Nov. 21	MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas, NV	84
1980, Dec. 4	Stouffer’s Inn, Harrison, NY	26
1981, Jan. 9	Boarding home, Keansburg, NJ	30
1981, Feb. 14	Discotheque, Dublin, Ireland	44
1982, Nov. 8	County jail, Biloxi, MS	29
1983, Feb. 13	Movie theater, Turin, Italy	64
1983, Feb. 16	“Ash Wednesday” bushfires, S Australia and Victoria, Australia	75
1983, Dec. 17	Discotheque, Madrid, Spain	83
1985, Apr. 21	Movie theaters, Tabaco, Philippines	44
1985, Apr. 26	Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina	79
1985, May 11	Soccer stadium, Bradford, Eng., UK	53
1985, May 13	MOVE headquarters, row houses, Philadelphia, PA	11
1986, Dec. 31	Dupont Plaza Hotel, Puerto Rico	96

1987, May 6-June 2	Forest fire, Mohe, China	191
1987, Nov. 17	Subway, London, England	30
1988, Mar. 20	2,000+ buildings, Lashio, Myanmar	134
1990, Mar. 25	Happy Land social club, Bronx, NY	87
1991, Mar. 3	Munitions dump, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	260+
1991, Aug.-Oct.	Wildfires, Sumatra, Borneo, Indonesia	57
1991, Sept. 3	Chicken-processing plant, Hamlet, NC	25
1993, Apr. 19	Cult compound, Waco, TX	72
1993, May 10	Toy factory, Bangkok, Thailand	213
1993, Nov. 19	Toy factory, Shenzhen, China	87
1994, Nov. 2	Burning fuel flood, Durunka, Egypt	500
1994, Nov. 27	Dance hall, Fuxin, China	233
1994, Dec. 8	Theater, Karamay, China	323
1995, Oct. 28	Subway train, Baku, Azerbaijan	300
1995, Dec. 23	School, Mandi Dabwali, India	500+
1996, Mar. 19	Nightclub, Quezon City, Philippines	150+
1996, Mar. 28	Shopping mall, Bogor, Indonesia	78
1996, Nov. 20	Garley Building, Hong Kong	39
1997, Feb. 23	Worship site, Baripada, India	164
1997, Apr. 15	Encampment, Mina, Saudi Arabia	343
1997, June 7	Temple, Thanjavur, India	60+

1997, June 13	Movie theater, New Delhi, India	60
1997, July 11	Hotel, Pattaya, Thailand	90
1997, Sept.-Nov.	Drought-fueled fire, Sumatra, Indon.	240
1998, Apr.-June	Wildfire, Oaxaca, Mexico	50
1999, Mar. 24	Mt. Blanc Tunnel, France, Italy	40
1999, Oct. 30	Karaoke salon, Inchon, S. Korea	55+
2000, Mar. 17	Church, Kanungu, Uganda	530
2000, Nov. 11	Cable car, Kaprun, Austria	155
2000, Dec. 25	Shopping center, Luoyang, China	309
2001, Mar. 26	School, Machakos, Kenya	64
2001, Aug. 18	Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines	73
2001, Sept. 1	Nightclub, Tokyo, Japan	44
2001, Dec. 29	Fireworks accident, Lima, Peru	291
2003, Feb. 18	Subway train, Taegu, S. Korea	198
2003, Feb. 20	Nightclub pyrotechnics, Warwick, RI	100
2003, Sept. 15	Prison, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	94
2003, Nov. 24	Students’ hostel, Moscow, Russia	36
2004, May 17	Prison, San Pedro Sula, Honduras	104
2004, July 16	Pvt. school, Kumbakonam, India	80+
2004, Aug. 1	Market, Asunción, Paraguay	400+
2004, Dec. 30	Club, Buenos Aires, Argentina	194
2005, Feb. 14	Mosque, Tehran, Iran	59
2005, Mar. 7	Prison, Higuey, Dom. Republic	159
2005, Sept. 5	Theater, Beni Suef, Egypt	32

2006, Dec. 9	Drug treatment center, Moscow, Russ.	45
2007, Mar. 20	Nursing home, Kamyshevatskaya, Russia	62
2007, Aug. 24-Sept. 2	Wildfires (arson), Greece	73
2008, Apr. 26	Factory fire, Casablanca, Morocco	55
2008, Sept.	Wildfires, Mozambique, S. Africa, Swaziland	89
2009, Jan. 1	Nightclub fire, Bangkok, Thailand	67
2009, Jan.-Feb.	“Black Saturday” wildfires (arson), Victoria, Australia	173
2010, July	Bushfires, Nizhiny Novgorod, Russia	53
2010, Dec. 2-5	Grassland fire, Israel	44
2012, Feb. 14	Prison fire, Comayagua, Honduras	360+
2012, Nov. 24	Garment factory, Bagladesh	112
2013, Jan. 27	Nightclub, Santa Maria, Brazil	241
2014, May 2	Trade union building, Odessa, Ukraine	40+
2016, Apr. 10	Temple fireworks, Kerala, India	110+
2016, Dec. 2	“Ghost Ship” warehouse, Oakland, CA	36
2017, June 14	Grenfell Tower apts., London, Eng., UK	72
2017, June 17-18	Forest fires, central Portugal	64
2018, July 23	Wildfires, Attica region, Greece	99
2018, Nov. 8-25	Camp Fire wildfire, Butte Co., CA	85

2019, Oct.-2020, Feb.	“Black Summer” wildfires, Australia	33[1]

(1) Research published in Mar. 2020 found an additional 417 excess deaths from smoke inhalation.

U.S. Fires, 2021

Source: National Fire Protection Association

- Public fire departments responded to an estimated 1.35 mil fires in 2021, including 486,500 structure fires (338,000 in homes), 208,500 vehicle fires, and 658,500 fires outside or other fires.
- An estimated 3,800 civilians died in fires in 2021.
- There were an estimated 14,700 civilian fire injuries reported, 11,100 of them in home structure fires.
- Direct property damage from fires amounted to an estimated $15.9 bil. Structure fires accounted for $12.7 bil of property damage, and property loss associated with home fires came to $8.7 bil.

Some Notable Explosions Since 1920

See also Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1867. Some bombings related to political conflicts and terrorism are not included.

Date	Location	Deaths
1920, Sept. 16	Wall Street, New York, NY	39
1921, Sept. 21	Chem. storage facility, Oppau, Ger.	561
1924, Jan. 3	Food plant, Pekin, IL	42
1927, May 18	School bombing, Bath, MI	45
1928, Apr. 13	Dance hall, West Plains, MO	40
1937, Mar. 18	School, New London, TX	311
1940, Sept. 12	Hercules Powder factory, Kenvil, NJ	55
1942, Apr. 26	Honkeiko (Benxihu) colliery, China	1,549
1942, June 5	Ordnance plant, Elwood, IL	49
1944, Apr. 14	SS *Fort Stikine*, Bombay docks, India	700
1944, July 17	Munitions ships, depot, Port Chicago, CA	322
1944, Oct. 20	Liquid natural gas tanks, Cleveland, OH	130
1947, Apr. 16	Freighter, chemical co. plant, Texas City, TX	576
1948, July 28	Farben works, Ludwigshafen, Ger.	184
1950, May 19	Munitions barges, S. Amboy, NJ	30
1954, May 26	USS *Bennington*, off RI	103
1956, Aug. 7	Dynamite trucks, Cali, Colombia	1,100
1958, Apr. 18	Sunken munitions ship, Okinawa, Japan	40
1959, Apr. 10	WWII bomb, Philippines	38
1959, June 28	Rail tank cars, Meldrim, GA	25

1959, Aug. 7	Truck with explosives, Roseburg, OR	14
1959, Nov. 2	Explosives, Jamuri Bazar, India	46
1959, Dec. 13	2 apt. bldgs., Dortmund, Germany	26
1960, Mar. 4	Belgian munitions ship, Havana, Cuba	100
1962, Oct. 3	New York Telephone Co. office, New York, NY	23
1963, Jan. 2	Packing plant, Terre Haute, IN	17
1963, Mar. 9	Dynamite plant, S. Africa	45
1963, Aug. 13	Explosives dump, Gauhaiti, India	32
1963, Oct. 31	State Fair Coliseum, Indianapolis, IN	73
1963, Nov. 9	Mitsui Miike coal mine, Japan	458
1964, July 23	Harbor munitions, Bone, Algeria	100
1965, Aug. 9	Missile silo, Searcy, AR	53
1965, Oct. 21	Bridge, Tila Bund, Pakistan	80
1965, Nov. 24	Armory, Keokuk, IA	20
1968, Apr. 6	Sports store, Richmond, IN	43
1969, Mar. 31	Coal mine, nr. Barroteran, Mexico	180
1970, Apr. 8	Subway construction, Osaka, Japan	73
1971, June 24	Tunnel under construction, Sylmar, CA	17
1973, Feb. 10	Liquid gas tank, Staten Island, NY	40
1975, Dec. 27	Coal mine, Chasnala, India	431

1976, Apr. 13	Munitions works, Lapua, Finland	40
1977, Nov. 11	Freight train, Iri, S. Korea	57
1977, Dec. 22	Grain elevator, Westwego, LA	35
1978, July 11	Propylene tank truck, Tarragona, Spain	150
1980, Oct. 23	School, Ortuella, Spain	64
1982, Apr. 25	Antiques exhibition, Todi, Italy	33
1982, Nov. 2	Salang Tunnel, Afghanistan	1,000+
1984, Feb. 25	Oil pipeline, Cubatao, Brazil	508
1984, June 21	Naval supply depot, Severomorsk, USSR	200+
1984, Nov. 19	Gas storage area, NE Mexico City	334
1984, Dec. 3	Chemical plant, Bhopal, India	3,849
1984, Dec. 5	Coal mine, Taipei, Taiwan	94
1985, June 25	Fireworks factory, Hallett, OK	21
1988, Apr. 10	Army ammunitions dump nr. Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan	100
1988, July 6	Oil rig, North Sea off NE Scotland, UK	167
1989, June 3	Gas pipeline, between Ufa, Asha, USSR	650+
1992, Mar. 3	Coal mine, Kozlu, Turkey	270+
1992, Apr. 22	Gas leak in sewers, Guadalajara, Mexico	200+
1992, May 9	Coal mine, Plymouth, Nova Scotia, Can.	26
1993, Feb. 26	World Trade Center, New York, NY	6

1994, July 18	Jewish community center, Buenos Aires, Argentina	100
1995, Apr. 19	Fed. office building, Oklahoma City, OK	168
1995, Apr. 29	Subway construction, S. Korea	110
1996, Jan. 31	Bank, Colombo, Sri Lanka	53
1996, Mar. 3-4	Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Israel	33
1996, June 25	U.S. military housing complex, nr. Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	19
1996, July 24	Train, Colombo, Sri Lanka	86
1996, Nov. 16	Military apt., Dagestan region, Russia	68
1996, Nov. 21	Propane gas leak in bldg., San Juan, PR	33
1996, Nov. 27	Coal mine, Shanxi Prov., China	91+
1996, Dec. 30	Train, Assam, India	59+
1997, Dec. 2	Coal mine, Novokuznetsk, Russia	68
1998, Feb. 14	2 oil tankers, Yaounde, Cameroon	120
1998, Feb. 14	17 bombs, Coimbatore, India	50
1998, Apr. 4	Coal mine, Donetsk, Ukraine	63
1998, Aug. 7	Bomb, U.S. emb., Nairobi, Kenya	213
1998, Aug. 7	Bomb, U.S. emb., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	11
1998, Sept. 8	2 buses, São Paulo, Brazil	59
1998, Oct. 17	Oil pipeline, Jesse, Nigeria	700+
1999, May 16	Fuel truck, Punjab Prov., Pakistan	75
1999, Sept. 9	Apartment building, Moscow,	94

	Russia	
1999, Sept. 13	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	118
1999, Sept. 16	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	18
1999, Sept. 26	Fireworks factory, Celaya, Mexico	56
2000, Feb. 25	Bombs on 2 buses, Ozamis, Philippines	41
2000, Mar. 11	Coal mine, Krasnodon, Ukraine	80
2000, Apr. 16	Airport hangar, Dem. Rep. of Congo	100+
2000, Aug. 12	Flaw in torpedo, *Kursk* submarine, off Russia	118
2000, Sept. 9	Truck explosion, Urumqi, China	60
2000, Oct. 12	USS *Cole*, Yemen	17
2001, Mar. 6	School, Jianxi Prov., China	41
2001, Apr. 21	Coal mine, Shaanxi, China	51
2001, June 1	Dance club, Tel Aviv, Israel	21
2001, July 17	Coal mine, Guanxi, China	76+
2001, Aug. 19	Coal mine, Donetsk region, Ukraine	52
2001, Sept. 21	Chem. plant, Toulouse, France	29
2002, Jan. 21	Volcanic lava caused gas station blast, Goma, Dem. Rep. of Congo	50+
2002, Jan. 27	Munitions dump, Lagos, Nigeria	1,000+
2002, May 9	Land mine at parade, Kaspiisk, Russia	34+
2002, June 14	Car bomb outside U.S. consulate, Karachi, Pakistan	12

2002, June 18	Bomb on bus, Jerusalem, Israel	20
2002, July 5	Bomb in market, Larba, Algeria	35+
2002, Aug. 9	Explosion, Jalalabad, Afghanistan	25+
2002, Sept. 5	Car bomb, Kabul, Afghanistan	30
2002, Oct. 12	Nightclub bombings, Bali, Indonesia	202
2003, Aug. 25	Bombs in 2 taxis, Mumbai, India	52
2003, Dec. 5	Bomb on train, Yessentuki, Russia	45
2003, Dec. 23	Gas well explosion, Chongqing, China	233
2004, Feb. 6	Bomb on subway car, Moscow, Russia	39
2004, Mar. 11	Bombs on commuter trains, Madrid, Sp.	191
2005, Feb. 14	Coal mine, NE China	214
2005, Mar. 23	Oil refinery, Texas City, TX	15
2005, July 7	Bombs in mass transit, London, Eng., UK	56
2005, Oct. 1	Bombings of restaurants, Bali, Indonesia	26
2005, Nov. 27	Coal mine, NE China	161+
2006, May 12	Oil pipeline, nr. Lagos, Nigeria	200
2006, July 1	Bombings of trains, station, Mumbai, India	207
2007, Mar. 19	Coal mine, Siberia, Russia	108
2007, Mar. 22	Natl. weapons depot, Maputo, Mozamb.	117
2007, June 9	Oil pipeline, Pyongan Prov., N. Korea	110

2007, Nov. 18	Methane gas buildup in coal mine, E Ukraine	90
2008, May 15	Pipeline explosion in Lagos, Nigeria	100+
2008, Sept. 20	Truck bomb outside hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan	40+
2009, Feb. 22	Coal mine, N China	74
2010, May 8-9	Coal mine, Siberia, Russia	91
2010, June 17	Coal mine, Amaga, Colombia	73
2011, Mar. 28	Munitions factory, Abyan, Yemen	150+
2011, July 13	Bombs in 3 locations in Mumbai, India	27
2012, Mar. 4	Arms depot, Brazzaville, Congo Rep.	250+
2013, Apr. 17	Fertilizer plant, West, TX	15
2013, June 3	Poultry plant, Mishzai, China	119+
2013, June 30	Fuel tanker, Kampala, Uganda	30+
2013, July 6	Derailed oil train, Lac-Mégantic, QC, Canada	47
2013, Aug. 1	Weapons cache, Homs, Syria	40
2014, May 13	Coal mine, Soma, Turkey	301
2015, Aug. 12	Chemical warehouse, Tianjin, China	173
2017, Oct. 27	Fireworks factory, Tangerang, Indon.	47+
2020, Aug. 4	Chemicals improperly stored at port, Beirut, Lebanon	211
2021, Mar. 7	Explosions at military base, Bata, Equatorial Guinea	107
2022, Apr. 23	Illegal oil refinery, SE Nigeria.	100+

Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1867

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Office of Mine Safety Health Research, Centers for Disease Control All are bituminous coal mines unless otherwise noted.

Date	Location	Deaths
1867, Apr. 3	Winterpock, VA	69
1869, Sept. 6	Plymouth, PA	110
1883, Feb. 16	Braidwood, IL	69
1884, Mar. 13	Pocahontas, VA	112
1891, Jan. 27	Mt. Pleasant, PA	109
1892, Jan. 7	Krebs, OK	100
1895, Mar. 20	Red Canyon, WY	62
1900, May 1	Scofield, UT	200
1902, May 19	Coal Creek, TN	184
1902, July 10	Johnstown, PA	112
1903, June 30	Hanna, WY	169
1904, Jan. 25	Cheswick, PA	179
1905, Feb. 20	Virginia City, AL	112
1907, Jan. 29	Stuart, WV	84
1907, Dec. 6	Monongah, WV	362
1907, Dec. 19	Van Meter, PA	239
1908, Nov. 28	Marianna, PA	154
1909, Jan. 12	Switchback, WV	67
1909, Nov. 13	Cherry, IL	259
1910, Jan. 31	Primero, CO	75
1910, May 5	Palos, AL	84

1910, Nov. 8	Delagua, CO	79
1911, Apr. 7	Troop, PA	73
1911, Apr. 8	Littleton, AL	128
1911, Dec. 9	Briceville, TN	84
1912, Mar. 20	McCurtain, OK	73
1912, Mar. 26	Jed, WV	81
1913, Apr. 23	Finleyville, PA	98
1913, Oct. 22	Dawson, NM	263
1914, Apr. 28	Eccles, WV	181
1915, Mar. 2	Layland, WV	115
1917, Apr. 27	Hastings, CO	121
1917, June 8	Butte, MT[1]	163
1917, Aug. 4	Clay, KY	62
1919, June 5	Wilkes-Barre, PA	92
1922, Nov. 6	Spangler, PA	79
1922, Nov. 22	Dolomite, AL	90
1923, Feb. 8	Dawson, NM	120
1923, Aug. 14	Kemmerer, WY	99
1924, Mar. 8	Castle Gate, UT	172
1924, Apr. 28	Benwood, WV	119
1926, Jan. 13	Wilburton, OK	91
1927, Apr. 30	Everettville, WV	97
1928, May 19	Mather, PA	195
1929, Dec. 17	McAlester, OK	61
1930, Nov. 5	Millfield, OH	82
1940, Jan. 10	Bartley, WV	91
1940, Mar. 16	St. Clairsville, OH	72
1940, July 15	Portage, PA	63
1943, Feb. 27	Washoe, MT	74

1944, July 5	Powhatan Pt., OH	66
1947, Mar. 25	Centralia, IL	111
1951, Dec. 21	West Frankfort, IL	119
1968, Nov. 20	Farmington, WV	78
1970, Dec. 30	Hyden, KY	38
1972, Feb. 26	Saunders, WV	114
1972, May 2	Kellogg, ID[2]	91
2010, Apr. 5	Montcoal, WV	29

Note: The world's worst mine disaster killed 1,549 workers in Manchuria, China, Apr. 26, 1942. (1) Copper mine. (2) Silver mine.

Notable Nuclear Accidents

Sept. 29, 1957: After cooling system failure, nuclear waste at Chelyabinsk-65 in Kyshtym, Russia, exploded. Residents were evacuated but not informed until 1989 about their exposure to radiation.

Oct. 7, 1957: Fire in the Windscale plutonium production reactor N of Liverpool, England, UK, released radioactive material; later blamed for 39 cancer deaths.

Jan. 3, 1961: Reactor explosion at a federal installation near Idaho Falls, ID, killed 3 workers. Radiation contained.

Oct. 5, 1966: Sodium cooling system malfunction caused a partial core meltdown at the Enrico Fermi demonstration breeder reactor, near Detroit, MI. Radiation contained.

Jan. 21, 1969: Coolant malfunction from an experimental underground reactor at Lucens Vad, Switzerland, released radiation into a cavern, which was then sealed.

Mar. 22, 1975: Fire at the Brown's Ferry reactor in Decatur, AL, caused dangerous lowering of cooling water levels.

Mar. 28, 1979: Worst commercial nuclear accident in the U.S. occurred as equipment failures and human mistakes led to a loss of coolant and a partial core meltdown at the Three Mile Island reactor in Middletown, PA.

Feb. 11, 1981: Eight workers were contaminated when 100,000 gallons of radioactive coolant leaked into the containment building of TVA's Sequoyah 1 plant near Chattanooga, TN.

Apr. 25, 1981: Some 100 workers were exposed to radiation during repairs of a nuclear plant at Tsuruga, Japan.

Jan. 6, 1986: Cylinder of nuclear material burst after being improperly heated at a Kerr-McGee plant in Gore, OK. One worker died; 100 were hospitalized.

Apr. 26, 1986: Fires and resulting explosions at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant near Kiev, USSR (now in Ukraine), left at least 31 dead in the immediate aftermath and spread radioactive material over much of Europe. An estimated 135,000 people were evacuated. Tens of

thousands of excess cancer deaths (as well as increased birth defects) were expected.

Sept. 1987: Cesium chloride from an improperly discarded hospital irradiation machine contaminated more than 200 people and killed at least 4 in Goiânia, Brazil.

Mar. 11, 2011: A 9.0 magnitude earthquake caused a tsunami that inundated the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant on Japan's NE coast. Three of the plant's reactors suffered partial meltdowns; more than 12,000 tons of radioactive water was released into the sea.

Record Oil Spills

The exact number of barrels in a ton varies with the type of oil, but a general approximation is 7 barrels per ton. By custom, 42 gallons constitute a barrel of crude oil.

Name, location	Date	Cause	Est. tons
BP *Deepwater Horizon* rig, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.	Apr. 20-July 15, 2010	Explosion	700,000[1]
Ixtoc I oil well, S Gulf of Mexico	June 3, 1979	Blowout	600,000
Nowruz oil field, Persian Gulf	Feb. 1983	Blowout	600,000
Atlantic Empress, off Trinidad and Tobago	July 19, 1979	Collision with	276,000

		Aegean Captain	
ABT Summer, off Angola	May 28, 1991	Explosion	260,000
Amoco Cadiz, near Portsall, France	Mar. 16, 1978	Grounding	223,000
Castillo de Bellver, off Cape Town, South Africa	Aug. 6, 1983	Fire	150,000-160,000
Haven, off Genoa, Italy	Apr. 11, 1991	Explosion	144,000
Odyssey, off Nova Scotia, Canada	Nov. 10, 1988	Broke apart in storm	132,000
Torrey Canyon, off Land's End, England, UK	Mar. 18, 1967	Grounding	119,000
Sea Star, Gulf of Oman	Dec. 19, 1972	Collision	115,000
Sanchi, off Shanghai, China	Jan. 6, 2018	Collision with *CF Crystal*	113,000
Urquiola, La Coruna, Spain	May 12, 1976	Grounding	100,000

(1) The Dept. of Energy estimated the spill at 4.9 mil barrels, or more than 200 mil gallons.

Other Notable Oil Spills

Name, location	Date	Cause	Gallons
Persian Gulf	Jan. 21, 1991	Intentional spillage by Iraq	130,000,000[1]

Braer, off Shetland Islands, UK	Jan. 5, 1993	Grounding	26,000,000
Taylor Energy platform, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.	Sept. 2004-present	Broke apart in storm	Up to 25,000,000
Prestige, off N Spain	Nov. 13-19, 2002	Ship broke in half	22,600,000
Aegean Sea, off N Spain	Dec. 3, 1992	Grounding	21,500,000
Sea Empress, off SW Wales, UK	Feb. 15, 1996	Grounding	18,000,000
Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, NY	Oct. 5, 1950-present	Industrial explosion	17,000,000[2]
Hawaiian Patriot, off Hawaii in Pacific	Feb. 23-24, 1977	Hull cracked; ship exploded	14,700,000
World Glory, off South Africa	June 13, 1968	Hull failure	13,524,000
Exxon Valdez, Prince William Sound, AK	Mar. 24, 1989	Grounding	10,080,000
Ashland Oil facility, Floreffe, PA; Monongahela R.	Jan. 2, 1988	Storage tank collapse	3,850,000

(1) Est. by Saudi Arabia. Some estimates as low as 25 mil gal. (2) Legacy of refinery operations since mid-1800s and leaking storage tanks. Spill estimated at up to 30 mil gal.

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AEROSPACE

Notable Human Spaceflight Missions

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Congressional Research Service; World Almanac research

The spaceflights listed are a selection of notable crewed U.S. missions by NASA, unless otherwise noted, plus crewed non-U.S. missions (shown with an asterisk). The non-U.S missions were sponsored by the USSR—later, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and, from 1997, Russia—or by China. Launch dates are Eastern Standard Time. **EVA** = extravehicular activity. **ASTP** = Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. **STS** = Space Transportation System, NASA's name for the overall shuttle program.

For shuttle flights, mission name is in parentheses following name of orbiter. Duration of flight is listed in hours:minutes for 1961-Apr. 1970; days (d.), hours (hr.), and minutes (min.) thereafter. Number of total flights taken

by each crew member is given in parentheses when flight listed is not the person's first.

4/12/1961: ***Vostok 1***; 1:48; Yuri A. Gagarin. **1st human orbital flight.**

5/5/1961: ***Mercury-Redstone 3***; 0:15; Alan B. Shepard Jr. **1st American in space.**

7/21/1961: ***Mercury-Redstone 4***; 0:15; Virgil I. Grissom. Flight successful but spacecraft sank shortly after splashdown; Grissom rescued.

8/6/1961: ***Vostok 2***; 25:18; Gherman S. Titov. 1st spaceflight of more than 24 hours.

2/20/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 6***; 4:55; John H. Glenn Jr. **1st American in orbit**; three orbits.

5/24/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 7***; 4:56; M. Scott Carpenter. Manual retrofire error caused 250-mi landing overshoot.

8/11/1962: ***Vostok 3***; 94:22; Andrian G. Nikolayev. *Vostok 3* and *4* made 1st group flight.

8/12/1962: ***Vostok 4***; 70:57; Pavel R. Popovich. On 1st orbit, it came within 3 mi of *Vostok 3*.

10/3/1962: ***Mercury-Atlas 8***; 9:13; Walter M. Schirra Jr. Landed 5 mi from target; six orbits.

5/15/1963: ***Mercury-Atlas 9***; 34:19; L. Gordon Cooper. 1st U.S. evaluation of effects of one day in space on a person; 22 orbits.

6/14/1963: ***Vostok 5***; 119:06; Valery F. Bykovsky. *Vostok 5* and *6* made 2nd group flight.

6/16/1963: ***Vostok 6***; 70:50; Valentina V. Tereshkova. **1st woman in space**; passed within 3 mi of *Vostok 5*.

10/12/1964: ***Voskhod 1***; 24:17; Vladimir M. Komarov, Konstantin P. Feoktistov, Boris B. Yegorov. 1st three-person orbital flight; 1st without space suits.

3/18/1965: ***Voskhod 2***; 26:02; Pavel I. Belyayev, Aleksei A. Leonov. Leonov made **1st spacewalk** (10 min.).

3/23/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 3***; 4:53; Virgil I. Grissom (2), John W. Young. 1st piloted spacecraft to change its orbital path.

6/3/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 4***; 97:56; James A. McDivitt, Edward H. White II. White was **1st American to "walk in space"** (23 min.).

8/21/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 5***; 190:55; L. Gordon Cooper (2), Charles Conrad Jr. Longest-duration human flight to date.

12/4/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 7***; 330:35; Frank Borman, James A. Lovell Jr. Longest-duration *Gemini* flight.

12/15/1965: ***Gemini-Titan 6A***; 25:51; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (2), Thomas P. Stafford. Completed 1st U.S. space rendezvous, with *Gemini 7*.

3/16/1966: ***Gemini-Titan 8***; 10:41; Neil A. Armstrong, David R. Scott. **1st docking of one space vehicle with another**; mission aborted, control malfunction.

6/3/1966: *Gemini-Titan 9A*; 72:21; Thomas P. Stafford (2), Eugene A. Cernan. Performed simulation of lunar module rendezvous.

7/18/1966: *Gemini-Titan 10*; 70:47; John W. Young (2), Michael Collins. 1st use of Agena target vehicle's propulsion systems; 1st orbital docking.

9/12/1966: *Gemini-Titan 11*; 71:17; Charles Conrad Jr. (2), Richard F. Gordon Jr. 1st tethered flight; highest Earth-orbit altitude (850 mi).

11/11/1966: *Gemini-Titan 12*; 94:34; James A. Lovell Jr. (2), Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. Final *Gemini* mission; 5-hr. EVA.

1/27/1967: *Apollo 1*; Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee died in a fire on the ground at Cape Canaveral, FL.

4/23/1967: **Soyuz 1*; 26:40; Vladimir M. Komarov (2). Crashed on reentry, killing Komarov; **1st space fatality**.

10/11/1968: *Apollo-Saturn 7*; 260:09; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (3), Donn F. Eisele, R. Walter Cunningham. **1st piloted flight of *Apollo*** spacecraft command-service module only; live TV footage of crew.

12/21/1968: *Apollo-Saturn 8*; 147:00; Frank Borman (2), James A. Lovell Jr. (3), William A. Anders. **1st lunar orbit** and piloted lunar return reentry (command-service module only); views of lunar surface televised to Earth.

1/14/1969: **Soyuz 4*; 71:21; Vladimir A. Shatalov. Docked with *Soyuz 5*.

1/15/1969: ***Soyuz 5***; 72:54; Boris V. Volyanov, Aleksei S. Yeliseyev, Yevgeny V. Khrunov. Docked with *Soyuz 4*; Yeliseyev and Khrunov transferred to *Soyuz 4* via a spacewalk.

3/3/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 9***; 241:00; James A. McDivitt (2), David R. Scott (2), Russell L. Schweickart. 1st piloted flight of lunar module.

5/18/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 10***; 192:03; Thomas P. Stafford (3), John W. Young (3), Eugene A. Cernan (2). 1st lunar module orbit of moon, 50,000 ft from moon's surface.

7/16/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 11***; 195:18; Neil A. Armstrong (2), Michael Collins (2), Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. (2). **1st moon landing** made by Armstrong and Aldrin (7/20); collected 47.5 lbs of soil, rock samples; lunar stay time 21:36.

10/11/1969: ***Soyuz 6***; 118:43; Georgi S. Shonin, Valery N. Kubasov. 1st welding of metals in space.

10/12/1969: ***Soyuz 7***; 118:40; Anatoly V. Flipchenko, Vladislav N. Volkov, Viktor V. Gorbatko. Space lab construction test made; *Soyuz 6, 7*, and *8*: 1st time three spacecraft, seven crew members orbited the Earth at once.

10/13/1969: ***Soyuz 8***; 118:51; Vladimir A. Shatalov (2), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (2). Part of space lab construction team.

11/14/1969: ***Apollo-Saturn 12***; 244:36; Charles Conrad Jr. (3), Richard F. Gordon Jr. (2), Alan L. Bean. Conrad and Bean made **2nd moon landing**

(11/18); collected 75 lbs of samples; lunar stay time 31:31.

4/11/1970: ***Apollo-Saturn 13***; 142:54; James A. Lovell Jr. (4), Fred W. Haise Jr., John L. Swigert Jr. Aborted after service module oxygen tank ruptured; crew returned in lunar module.

6/1/1970: ****Soyuz 9***; 17 d., 16 hr., 59 min.; Andrian G. Nikolayev (2), Vitaly I. Sevastyanov. Longest human spaceflight to date.

1/31/1971: ***Apollo-Saturn 14***; 9 d., 2 min.; Alan B. Shepard Jr. (2), Stuart A. Roosa, Edgar D. Mitchell. Shepard and Mitchell made **3rd moon landing** (2/5); collected 94 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 33:31.

4/19/1971: ****Salyut 1***; launched without crew. **1st space station.**

4/22/1971: ****Soyuz 10***; 1 d., 23 hr., 46 min.; Vladimir A. Shatalov (3), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (3), Nikolay N. Rukavishnikov. **1st successful docking with a space station**; failed to enter space station.

6/6/1971: ****Soyuz 11***; 23 d., 28 hr., 22 min.; Georgi T. Dobrovolskiy, Vladislav N. Volkov (2), Viktor I. Patsayev. Docked and entered *Salyut 1* space station; **crew died** during reentry from loss of pressurization.

7/26/1971: ***Apollo-Saturn 15***; 12 d., 17 hr., 12 min.; David R. Scott (3), James B. Irwin, Alfred M. Worden. Scott and Irwin made **4th moon landing**

(7/30). 1st lunar rover use; 1st deep spacewalk; collected 170 lbs of samples; lunar stay 66:55.

4/16/1972: ***Apollo-Saturn 16***; 11 d., 1 hr., 51 min.; John W. Young (4), Charles M. Duke Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly II. Young and Duke made **5th moon landing** (4/20); collected 209 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 71:02.

12/7/1972: ***Apollo-Saturn 17***; 12 d., 13 hr., 52 min.; Eugene A. Cernan (3), Ronald E. Evans, Harrison H. Schmitt. Cernan and Schmitt made 6th and **final crewed lunar landing** (12/11); collected 243 lbs of samples; record lunar stay over 75 hr.

5/14/1973: ***Skylab 1***; launched without crew. **1st U.S. space station**; fell out of orbit 7/11/1979.

5/25/1973: ***Skylab 2***; 28 d., 49 min.; Charles Conrad Jr. (4), Joseph P. Kerwin, Paul J. Weitz. 1st U.S.-piloted orbiting space station; crew repaired damage caused in boost.

7/28/1973: ***Skylab 3***; 59 d., 11 hr., 1 min.; Alan L. Bean (2), Owen K. Garriott, Jack R. Lousma. Crew systems and operational tests; scientific activities; three EVAs, 13:44.

11/16/1973: ***Skylab 4***; 84 d., 1 hr., 16 min.; Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson, William R. Pogue. Final *Skylab* mission.

7/15/1975: ****Soyuz 19 (ASTP)***; 6 d., 11 hr., 31 min.; Aleksei A. Leonov (2), Valery N. Kubasov (2). U.S.-USSR joint flight; crews linked up in space

(7/17), conducted experiments, shared meals, held a joint news conference.

7/15/1975: ***Apollo (ASTP)***; 9 d., 7 hr., 28 min.; Vance D. Brand, Thomas P. Stafford (4), Donald K. Slayton. Joint flight with *Soyuz 19*.

12/10/1977: ****Soyuz 26***; 96 d., 10 hr.; Yuri V. Romanenko, Georgiy M. Grechko (2). 1st multiple docking at a space station (*Soyuz 26* and *27* docked at *Salyut 6*).

1/10/1978: ****Soyuz 27***; 5 d., 22 hr., 59 min.; Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov. See *Soyuz 26*.

3/2/1978: ****Soyuz 28***; 7 d., 22 hr., 16 min.; Aleksei A. Gubarev (2), Vladimir Remek. 1st international crew launch; Remek was 1st Czech in space.

4/12/1981: ***Columbia (STS-1)***; 2 d., 6 hr., 21 min.; John W. Young (5), Robert L. Crippen. **1st reusable space shuttle** to fly into Earth's orbit.

11/12/1981: ***Columbia (STS-2)***; 3 days; Joe H. Engle, Richard H. Truly. 1st scientific payload; 1st reuse of space shuttle.

11/11/1982: ***Columbia (STS-5)***; 6 days; Vance D. Brand (2), Robert F. Overmyer, Joseph P. Allen, William B. Lenoir. 1st four-person crew.

6/18/1983: ***Challenger (STS-7)***; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (2), Frederick H. Hauck, John M. Fabian, Sally K. Ride, Norman E. Thagard. Ride was **1st U.S. woman in space**; 1st 5-person crew.

6/27/1983: ****Soyuz T-9***; 150 days; Vladimir A. Lyakhov (2), Aleksandr Pavlovich. Docked at *Salyut*

7. 1st construction in space.

8/30/1983: *Challenger (STS-8)*; 7 days; Richard H. Truly (2), Daniel C. Brandenstein, Dale A. Gardner, Guion S. Bluford Jr., William E. Thornton. Bluford was **1st African-American in space**; **1st night launch**.

11/28/1983: *Columbia (STS-9)*; 11 days; John W. Young (6), Brewster H. Shaw Jr., Owen K. Garriott (2), Robert A.R. Parker, Byron K. Lichtenberg, Ulf Merbold. 1st six-person crew; 1st Spacelab mission.

2/3/1984: *Challenger (41-B)*; 8 days; Vance Brand (3), Robert L. Gibson, Ronald E. McNair, Bruce McCandless II, Robert L. Stewart. 1st untethered EVA.

2/8/1984: **Soyuz T-10B*; 63 days; Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, Oleg Atkov. Docked with *Salyut 7*; crew set space duration record of 237 days (since eclipsed).

4/3/1984: **Soyuz T-11*; 182 days; Yury Malyshev (2), Gennady Strekalov (3), Rakesh Sharma. Docked with *Salyut 7*; Sharma was 1st Indian in space.

4/6/1984: *Challenger (41-C)*; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (3), Francis R. Scobee, George D. Nelson, Terry J. Hart, James D. van Hoften. 1st in-orbit satellite repair.

8/30/1984: *Discovery (41-D)*; 7 days; Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. (2), Michael L. Coats, Richard M. Mullane, Steven A. Hawley, Judith A. Resnik,

Charles D. Walker. 1st flight of non-astronaut (payload specialist Walker).

10/5/1984: *Challenger (41-G)*; 9 days; Robert L. Crippen (4), Jon A. McBride, Kathryn D. Sullivan, Sally K. Ride (2), David C. Leestma, Marc Garneau, Paul D. Scully-Power. 1st seven-person crew.

11/8/1984: *Discovery (51-A)*; 8 days; Frederick H. Hauck (2), David M. Walker, Anna L. Fisher, Dale A. Gardner (2), Joseph P. Allen (2). 1st satellite retrieval/repair.

4/12/1985: *Discovery (51-D)*; 7 days; Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, Charles D. Walker (2), M. Rhea Seddon, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, S. David Griggs, E. Jake Garn. Garn (R, UT) was **1st U.S. senator in space**.

6/17/1985: *Discovery (51-G)*; 8 days; Daniel C. Brandenstein (2), John O. Creighton, Shannon W. Lucid, John M. Fabian (2), Steven R. Nagel, Prince Sultan Salman al-Saud, Patrick Baudry. Launched three satellites; Salman al-Saud was 1st Arab in space; Baudry was 1st French person on U.S. mission.

10/3/1985: *Atlantis (51-J)*; 5 days; Karol J. Bobko (3), Ronald J. Grabe, David C. Hilmers, Robert L. Stewart (2), William A. Pailes. 1st *Atlantis* flight.

10/30/1985: *Challenger (61-A)*; 8 days; Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. (3), Steven R. Nagel (2), James F. Buchli (2), Guion S. Bluford Jr. (2), Bonnie J. Dunbar, Wubbo J. Ockels, Richard Furrer, Ernst

Messerschmid. 1st eight-person crew; 1st German Spacelab mission.

1/12/1986: ***Columbia (61-C)***; 7 days; Robert L. Gibson (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr., Franklin R. Chang Díaz, Steven A. Hawley (2), George D. Nelson (2), Robert J. Cenker, Bill Nelson. B. Nelson (D, FL) was **1st U.S. representative in space**.

1/28/1986: ***Challenger (51-L)***; 73 seconds; Francis R. Scobee (2), Michael J. Smith, Judith A. Resnik (2), Ellison S. Onizuka (2), Ronald E. McNair, Gregory B. Jarvis, Christa McAuliffe. **Exploded 73 seconds after liftoff; all aboard were killed**, including McAuliffe, a New Hampshire schoolteacher who won competition to become 1st private citizen in space.

2/20/1986: ***Mir**[1]; launched without crew. **Space station** with six docking ports launched.

3/13/1986: ***Soyuz T-15***; 125 days; Leonid Kizim (3), Vladimir Solovyov (2). Ferry between stations; docked at *Mir*.

9/29/1988: ***Discovery (STS-26)***; 4 days; Frederick H. Hauck (3), Richard O. Covey (2), George D. Nelson (3), John M. Lounge (2), David C. Hilmers (2). **1st shuttle flight since *Challenger* explosion** 1/28/1986.

5/4/1989: ***Atlantis (STS-30)***; 4 days; David M. Walker (2), Ronald J. Grabe (2), Norman E. Thagard (3), Mary L. Cleave (2), Mark C. Lee. Launched Venus orbiter *Magellan*.

10/18/1989: *Atlantis (STS-34)*; 5 days; Donald E. Williams (2), Michael J. McCulley, Shannon W. Lucid (2), Franklin R. Chang Díaz (2), Ellen S. Baker. Launched Jupiter probe and orbiter *Galileo*.

4/24/1990: *Discovery (STS-31)*; 6 days; Loren J. Shriver (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr. (2), Steven A. Hawley (3), Bruce McCandless (2), Kathryn D. Sullivan (2). **Launched Hubble Space Telescope.**

10/6/1990: *Discovery (STS-41)*; 5 days; Richard N. Richards (2), Robert D. Cabana, Bruce E. Melnick, William M. Shepherd (2), Thomas D. Akers. Launched *Ulysses* spacecraft to investigate interstellar space and the sun.

9/12/1992: *Endeavour (STS-47)*; 8 days; Robert L. Gibson (4), Curtis L. Brown Jr., Mark C. Lee (2), N. Jan Davis, Jay Apt (2), Mae Carol Jemison, Mamoru Mohri. Jemison was **1st black woman in space**; Lee and Davis were **1st married couple to travel together in space**; 1st Japanese Spacelab.

6/21/1993: *Endeavour (STS-57)*; 10 days; Ronald J. Grabe (4), Brian J. Duffy (2), G. David Low (3), Nancy J. Sherlock, Janice E. Voss, Peter J. K. Wisoff. Carried Spacelab commercial payload module.

12/2/1993: *Endeavour (STS-61)*; 11 days; Richard O. Covey (3), Kenneth D. Bowersox (2), F. Story Musgrave (5), Kathryn Thornton (3), Claude Nicollier (2), Jeffrey A. Hoffman (4), Thomas D.

Akers (3). Hubble Space Telescope repaired; Akers set new U.S. EVA duration record (29 hr., 40 min.).

3/14/1995: ***Soyuz TM-21***; 112 days; Norman E. Thagard (5), Vladimir Dezhurov, Gennady Strekalov (5). Docked with *Mir* 3/16. Thagard was 1st American on board Russian spacecraft; Valery Polyakov returned to Earth, 3/22/1995, after record stay in space (439 days).

6/27/1995: ***Atlantis (STS-71)***; 10 days; Robert L. Gibson (5), Charles J. Precourt (2), Ellen S. Baker (3), Bonnie J. Dunbar (4), Gregory J. Harbaugh (3), Anatoly Solovyev (4) (to *Mir*), Nikolai M. Budarin (to *Mir*), Norman E. Thagard (5) (from *Mir*), Gennady Strekalov (from *Mir*), Vladimir Dezhurov (from *Mir*). **1st shuttle-*Mir* docking**; exchanged crew members with *Mir*.

11/12/1995: ***Atlantis (STS-74)***; 9 days; Kenneth D. Cameron (3), James D. Halsell Jr. (2), Jerry L. Ross (5), William S. McArthur Jr. (2), Chris A. Hadfield. 2nd shuttle-*Mir* docking (11/15-11/18); erected a 15-ft permanent docking tunnel to *Mir* for future use by U.S. orbiters.

9/16/1996: ***Atlantis (STS-79)***; 11 days; William F. Readdy (3), Terry W. Wilcutt (2), Thomas D. Akers (4), John E. Blaha (5) (to *Mir*), Jay Apt (4), Carl E. Walz (3), Shannon W. Lucid (5) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir* 9/18; exchanged crew members; Lucid set **U.S. and women's duration in space record** (188 days).

11/19/1996: *Columbia (STS-80)*; 18 days; Kenneth D. Cockrell (3), Kent V. Rominger (2), Tamara E. Jernigan (4), Thomas D. Jones (3), F. Story Musgrave (6). Longest-duration shuttle flight; Musgrave, 61, oldest thus far to fly in space; two science satellites deployed, retrieved.

8/5/1997: **Soyuz TM-26*; 198 days; Anatoly Solovyev (5), Pavel Vinogradov. Docked with *Mir* 8/7; repaired damaged space station.

8/7/1997: *Discovery (STS-85)*; 12 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (4), Kent V. Rominger (3), N. Jan Davis (3), Robert L. Curbeam Jr., Stephen K. Robinson, Bjarni V. Tryggvason. Deployed and retrieved satellite designed to study Earth's middle atmosphere; demonstrated robotic arm.

4/17/1998: *Columbia (STS-90)*; 16 days; Richard A. Searfoss (3), Scott D. Altman, Richard M. Linnehan (2), Dave R. Williams, Kathryn P. Hire, Jay C. Buckey, James A. Pawelczyk. Studied effects of microgravity on the nervous systems of the crew and more than 2,000 live animals; 1st surgery in space on animals meant to survive.

6/2/1998: *Discovery (STS-91)*; 10 days; Charles J. Precourt (4), Dominic L. Gorie, Wendy B. Lawrence (3), Franklin R. Chang Díaz (6), Janet L. Kavandi, Valery V. Ryumin (4), Andrew S. W. Thomas (2) (from *Mir*). Final docking mission with *Mir*; Thomas from *Mir*, 141 days in space.

10/29/1998: *Discovery (STS-95)*; 10 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (5), Steven W. Lindsey (2), Scott E.

Parazynski (3), Stephen K. Robinson (2), Pedro Duque, Chiaki Mukai (2), John H. Glenn Jr. (2). The 77-year-old Glenn, one of the original *Mercury* astronauts, and at that point a senator (D, OH), became **oldest person to fly in space**; Duque was 1st Spaniard in space; experiments to study aging performed on Glenn.

12/4/1998: *Endeavour (STS-88)*; 12 days; Robert D. Cabana (4), Frederick W. Sturckow, Nancy J. Currie (3), Jerry L. Ross (6), James H. Newman (3), Sergei K. Krikalev (4). **1st assembly of International Space Station (ISS)**; attached U.S.-built *Unity* connecting module to Russian-built *Zarya* control module; 1st crew to enter ISS.

7/23/1999: *Columbia (STS-93)*; 5 days; Eileen M. Collins (3), Jeffrey S. Ashby, Steven A. Hawley (5), Catherine G. Coleman (2), Michel Tognini (2). Collins was **1st woman space shuttle commander**; deployed Chandra X-ray Observatory telescope.

2/11/2000: *Endeavour (STS-99)*; 12 days; Kevin R. Kregel (4), Dominic L. Gorie (2), Janet L. Kavandi (2), Janice E. Voss (5), Mamoru Mohri (2), Gerhard P.J. Thiele. Used radar to make most complete topographic map of Earth's surface ever produced.

10/31/2000: **Soyuz TM-31*; William M. Shepherd (4), Yuri Gidzenko (2), Sergei Krikalev (5). Established **1st permanent manning of ISS** with three-person crew for a 4-month stay.

7/12/2001: *Atlantis (STS-104)*; 13 days; Steven W. Lindsey (3), Charles O. Hobaugh, Michael L. Gernhardt (4), Janet L. Kavandi (3), James F. Reilly II (2). Installed the Joint Airlock, with nitrogen and oxygen tanks to permit future spacewalks from the ISS; three EVAs.

10/30/2002: **Soyuz TMA-1*[1]; Sergei Zalyotin (2), Frank De Winne, Yuri Lonchakov (2). 1st launch of *Soyuz TMA* (crew returned 11/10/2002 on *Soyuz TM-34* already docked at ISS).

1/16/2003: *Columbia (STS 107)*; 16 days; Rick D. Husband (2), William C. McCool, Michael P. Anderson (2), David M. Brown, Kalpana Chawla (2), Laurel B. Clark, Ilan Ramon. **Entire crew lost when *Columbia* broke apart** upon reentry, 2/1, due to heat shield damage; Ramon was 1st Israeli astronaut.

10/15/2003: **Shenzhou 5*; 21 hr.; Yang Liwei. **1st Chinese manned spacecraft.**

6/21/2004: *SpaceShipOne*[2]; 90 min.; Mike Melvill. **1st privately funded manned spaceflight.**

7/26/2005: *Discovery (STS-114)*; 14 days; Eileen M. Collins (4), James M. Kelly (2), Charles J. Camarda, Wendy B. Lawrence (4), Soichi Noguchi, Stephen K. Robinson (3), Andrew S.W. Thomas (3). **1st space shuttle flight since *Columbia* disaster**; tested new safety modifications to craft.

6/8/2007: *Atlantis (STS-117)*; 14 days; Frederick W. Sturckow (3), Lee J. Archambault, Patrick G. Forrester (2), John “Danny” Olivas, James F. Reilly

(3), Steven R. Swanson, Clayton C. Anderson (to ISS), Sunita L. Williams (from ISS). Delivered truss segments and solar arrays to ISS; Williams set new record for **longest spaceflight by a woman (195 days)**.

8/8/2007: ***Endeavour (STS-118)***; 13 days; Scott J. Kelly (2), Charles O. Hobaugh (2), Alvin B. Drew, Barbara R. Morgan, Tracy Caldwell Dyson, Rick A. Mastracchio (2), Dave R. Williams (2). Brought **Teacher in Space** project participant Morgan to ISS; attached new truss.

10/10/2007: ****Soyuz TMA-11***[1]; Yuri I. Malenchenko (3), Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor (to ISS), Peggy A. Whitson (2) (from ISS), Yi So-yeon (from ISS). Delivered and installed components of ISS; malfunctioned on return to Earth, landing short of its touchdown area but causing no fatalities.

3/11/2008: ***Endeavour (STS-123)***; 16 days; Dominic L. Gorie (4), Gregory H. Johnson, Richard M. Linnehan (4), Robert L. Behnken, Michael J. Foreman, Takao Doi (2), Garrett E. Reisman (to ISS), Léopold Eyharts (from ISS). Delivered components of the Japanese Kibo science laboratory.

4/8/2008: ****Soyuz TMA-12***[1]; Oleg Kononenko, Sergei Volkov, Yi So-yeon (to ISS), Richard Garriott (from ISS). Yi became **1st S. Korean in space.**

9/25/2008: ****Shenzhou 7***; 68 hr.; Jing Haipeng, Liu Boming, Zhai Zhigang. Zhai completed **1st Chinese spacewalk.**

5/11/2009: ***Atlantis (STS-125)***; 13 days; Scott D. Altman (4), Gregory C. Johnson, Andrew J. Feustel, Michael T. Good, John M. Grunsfeld (5), Michael J. Massimino (2), K. Megan McArthur. Final Hubble Space Telescope servicing mission.

6/15/2010: ****Soyuz TMA-19***[1]; Fyodor Yurchikhin (3), Shannon Walker, Douglas H. Wheelock (2). 100th mission since launching of the International Space Station.

7/8/2011: ***Atlantis (STS-135)***; 13 days; Christopher Ferguson (3), Doug Hurley (2), Sandy H. Magnus (3), Rex J. Walheim (3). **Final space shuttle mission.**

5/30/2020: ***SpaceX Demo-2;***; Robert L. Behnken (3), Douglas G. Hurley (3). **1st commercially operated crewed spaceflight** to carry Americans into orbit.

Note: Four Soviet cosmonauts have died during spaceflight: one person was killed on *Soyuz 1* (1967) when parachute lines tangled during descent; the three-person *Soyuz 11* crew (1971) was asphyxiated. Three Americans died in the *Apollo 1* (1967) fire on the ground at Cape Canaveral, FL; seven Americans died in the *Challenger* (1986) explosion; and six Americans and an Israeli astronaut died aboard *Columbia* (2003). (1) *Soyuz* crew often return from the ISS on spacecraft that launched and were docked at the station before their arrival. (2) Date of first successful flight; later, *SpaceShipOne* flew at least 100 km (62 mi) into space, 9/29/2004, piloted by

Mike Melvill, and 10/4/2004, piloted by Brian Binnie, winning the $10-mil Ansari Prize for first private venture to accomplish this feat twice within two weeks.

U.S. Space Shuttles

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

After 135 launches, the United States ended its space shuttle program with the safe landing of the *Atlantis* shuttle on July 21, 2011, at Florida's Kennedy Space Center. Two shuttles—*Challenger* in 1986 and *Columbia* in 2003—were destroyed in flight. The surviving shuttles are now on display at museums. *Enterprise* performed atmospheric test flights but never flew in space.

***Atlantis*:** Kennedy Space Center, Titusville, FL; www.kennedyspacecenter.com

***Discovery*:** Udvar-Hazy Center, Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, Chantilly, VA; discovery.si.edu

***Endeavour*:** California Science Center, Los Angeles, CA; www.californiasciencecenter.org

***Enterprise*:** Intrepid Air, Sea, and Space Museum, New York, NY; www.intrepidmuseum.org/Space_Shuttle_Pavilion

International Space Station

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Construction on the International Space Station (ISS) began in 1998 and was completed in 2011. It has been inhabited continuously since 2000 and visited by more than 258 crew members from 20 countries as of Aug. 2022. In July 2022, Russia announced that it would no longer participate in the ISS after 2024.

Cooperating nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S. As of Aug. 2022, individuals from all of these countries (except Norway and Switzerland) have flown to the ISS, as have visitors from Brazil, Israel, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates.

About the ISS

- It has a mass of 924,739 lbs and is about as long as a football field at 357.5 ft.
- It is entirely powered by an acre of solar panels.

- It requires three people to keep it running but has room for up to 10 people to live aboard.
- Astronauts typically spend 4-6 months aboard.

ISS Research

- Effects of long-term exposure to reduced gravity on humans, plants, crystals, cells, and pathogens
- Recording large-scale long-term changes in Earth's environment by observing the planet from orbit
- Testing recycling technologies for human life support

NASA Explores New Missions on Earth and Beyond

Launched Dec. 25, 2021, NASA's James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) returned its first images in July 2022, revealing, in brilliant color, never-seen areas of the universe. While the $10-bil JWST has been heralded as the successor to the Hubble Space Telescope, its capabilities represent a giant leap for the study of the cosmos. The Hubble is primarily an optical telescope, capturing wavelengths of light like the way the human eye does, only magnified. The JWST is an infrared

telescope, observing parts of the universe that are not visible to the human eye. Light pollution makes infrared astronomy extremely difficult to conduct from the ground but not from a million miles away from Earth, where the JWST operates. The JWST is scheduled to continue returning more images for the next 5-10+ years.

After more than 60 years of exploring the universe, NASA planned to launch a handful of missions in the fall of 2022 to improve the quality of life on Earth. The X-57 “Maxwell” is NASA’s first all-electric experimental aircraft, aimed at making flying cleaner, quieter, and more environmentally sustainable. Using a modified version of an existing combustion engine plane, the X-57’s 14 electric motors and propellers produce a high-speed cruise efficiency 500 percent higher than conventional aircraft, with zero in-flight carbon emissions.

The average speed of commercial aircraft hasn’t increased significantly in more than 60 years. This can be partly

explained by economics: flying at higher speeds uses exponentially more fuel. The sonic boom caused when a plane exceeds the sound barrier is another hurdle. Nobody wants to hear the equivalent of a pyrotechnic explosion every time a plane passes overhead. There's no way to prevent sonic booms, but the design and shape of NASA's X-59 Quesst aircraft seeks to reduce the audio volume from a loud thunderclap to a gentle thump. The mission also seeks data on human responses to the sound generated during human flight. If successful, Quesst could ultimately increase flight speeds, vastly reducing travel time.

SWOT, short for Surface Water and Ocean Topography, is a joint venture with France's Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales, with contributions from NASA's counterparts in Canada and the UK. Scheduled for launch in Nov. 2022, this satellite will make the first global survey of Earth's oceans, lakes, and rivers to determine how much water they contain and how those levels change over time.

This information will help scientists understand the effects of climate change on the global water cycle and learn more about the ocean's ability to absorb greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. The information will also inform our understanding of beach and shoreline erosion and dispersal of water pollutants.

Summary of Worldwide Successful Launches, 1957-2021

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Space Launch Report

Year	1957-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89
Russia[1]	6	399	1,028	1,132
U.S.	18	614	247	191
China	—	—	8	16
ESA[2]	—	2	5	14
Ukraine	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	18	26
India	—	—	1	9
France[2]	—	4	14	5
UK[2]	—	1	6	4
Germany[2]	—	—	3	7
Canada	—	—	4	5
New Zealand	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	—	—

Iran	—	—	—	—
North Korea	—	—	—	—
South Korea	—	—	—	—
Total	**24**	**1,020**	**1,334**	**1,409**

Year	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19	2020	2021	Total
Russia[1]	542	246	240	17	23	3,633
U.S.	300	206	209	32	41	1,858
China	33	52	194	35	52	390
ESA[2]	55	63	71	4	6	220
Ukraine	59	57	24	2	2	144
Japan	23	18	36	4	3	128
India	11	13	42	2	1	79
France[2]	16	0	0	0	0	39
UK[2]	7	0	0	0	0	18
Germany[2]	6	0	0	0	0	16
Canada	4	0	0	0	0	13
New Zealand	—	—	7	6	5	18
Israel	—	3	3	1	0	7
Iran	—	1	3	1	0	5
North Korea	—	—	1	0	0	1
South Korea	—	1	0	0	0	1
Total	**1,056**	**660**	**830**	**104**	**133**	**6,570**

— = Not applicable. (1) Data for 1957-91 apply to the Soviet Union, for 1992-96 to the Commonwealth of Independent States, after 1996 to Russia. (2) ESA = European Space

Agency, which includes France, Germany, and UK after 2009.

Notable Lunar and Planetary Science Missions

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Spacecraft	Launch date[1]	Mission	Mission notes
Mariner 2	Aug. 27, 1962	Venus	Passed within 22,000 mi of Venus 12/14/1962; confirmed high surface temperature on planet; contact lost 1/3/1963 at 54 mil mi.
Ranger 7	July 28, 1964	Moon	Yielded over 4,000 photos of lunar surface.
Mariner 4	Nov. 28, 1964	Mars	1st probe to fly by Mars; passed behind planet 7/14/1965.
Ranger 8	Feb. 17, 1965	Moon	Yielded over 7,000 photos of lunar surface.
Venera 3	Nov. 16, 1965	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st artificial probe to impact on the surface of

			another planet, 3/1/1966; probe failed to send back data.
Surveyor 3	Apr. 17, 1967	Moon	Scooped and tested lunar soil.
Mariner 5	June 14, 1967	Venus	In solar orbit; closest Venus flyby 10/19/1967; allowed scientists to obtain accurate readings on the composition of the Venusian atmosphere.
Mariner 6	Feb. 24, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 7/31/1969; collected data, photos.
Mariner 7	Mar. 27, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 8/5/1969.
Venera 7	Aug. 17, 1970	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st probe to land safely on the surface of another planet.
Mariner 9	May 30, 1971	Mars	1st craft to orbit Mars 11/13/1971; sent back over 7,000 photos.
Pioneer 10	Mar. 2, 1972	Jupiter	Passed Jupiter 12/4/1973; took

			readings on Jupiter’s composition. Exited planetary system 6/13/1983; last signal received 1/23/2003 from 7.6 bil mi.
Pioneer 11	Apr. 5, 1973	Jupiter, Saturn	Passed Jupiter 12/3/1974, Saturn 9/1/1979; discovered an additional ring and 2 moons around Saturn. Transmission ended 9/30/1995.
Mariner 10	Nov. 3, 1973	Venus, Mercury	Passed Venus 2/5/1974, arrived at Mercury 3/29/1974. 1st time gravity of a planet (Venus) used to whip spacecraft toward another (Mercury); 1st probe to visit 2 planets.
Viking 1	Aug. 20, 1975	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/20/1976; 1st probe to land safely on Mars; performed chemical analysis

			of soil; functioned 6 years.
Viking 2	Sept. 9, 1975	Mars	Sister probe of *Viking 1*; landed on Mars 9/3/1976; functioned 3 years.
Voyager 2	Aug. 20, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune	Encountered Jupiter 7/9/1979, Saturn 8/25/1981, Uranus 1/24/1986, Neptune 8/25/1989. Confirmed existence of rings around Neptune. As of 8/2022 it was 12.2 bil mi from sun and still returning data to Earth.
Voyager 1	Sept. 5, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn	Encountered Jupiter 3/5/1979; provided evidence of rings around Jupiter; passed Saturn 11/12/1980; became most distant human-made object 2/17/1998. As of 8/2022 it was 14.6 bil mi from

			sun and still returning data to Earth.
Pioneer Venus 1	May 20, 1978	Venus	Entered Venus orbit 12/4/1978; studied atmosphere, magnetic field, weather, and surface; fuel ran out; probe was destroyed in atmospheric entry, 8/1992.
Pioneer Venus 2 (multiprobe)	Aug. 8, 1978	Venus	Consisted of a “bus” carrying 1 large and 3 small atmospheric probes. All 4 probes entered the Venus atmosphere 12/9/1978.
Magellan	May 4, 1989	Venus	Landed on Venus 8/10/1990; monitored geological activity; mapped more than 99% of planet surface, showed that about 85% is covered by volcanic flows; ceased operating 10/11/1994.

Galileo	Oct. 18, 1989	Jupiter	Used Earth’s gravity to propel itself towards Jupiter; encountered Venus 2/10/1990, Jupiter 12/7/1995; encountered moons. Released probe into Jovian atmosphere; intentionally flown into Jupiter 9/21/2003.
Mars Global Surveyor	Nov. 7, 1996	Mars	Began orbiting Mars 9/11/1997; began mapping entire surface 3/9/1999; discovered a weak magnetic field on planet; observed Martian moon Phobos; found evidence of liquid water in past 6/22/2000.
Mars Pathfinder	Dec. 4, 1996	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/4/1997; rover *Sojourner* measured of climate and soil composition, sent surface images; ceased operating 9/27/1997.
Cassini-Huygens	Oct. 15,	Saturn	Began orbiting

	1997		Saturn 6/30/2004; spotted evidence of a subterranean ocean and hot spots region on moon Titan; detected an atmosphere on moon Enceladus. Intentionally destroyed 9/15/2017. *Huygens* probe landed on Titan 1/14/2005; found possible water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs.
Lunar Prospector	Jan. 6, 1998	Moon	Began orbiting moon 1/11/1998; mapped abundance of 11 elements on moon’s surface; discovered evidence of water ice at both lunar poles.
Deep Space 1	Oct. 24, 1998	Comet Borrelly	Flew within 1,500 mi of comet; sent back photos showing 6-mi-long nucleus.
Stardust	Feb. 7, 1999	Comet Wild 2	Reached comet 1/2/2004;

			gathered dust samples, capsule returned to Earth 1/15/2006. Spacecraft, on new mission Stardust-NExT (follow up for Deep Impact), reached comet Tempel 1, 2/14/2011.
2001 Mars Odyssey	Apr. 7, 2001	Mars	Reached Mars 10/24/2001; detected evidence of water ice near south pole; primary mission to study climate and geologic history completed 8/2004; began extended mission, aiming to identify minerals on Mars.
Genesis	Aug. 8, 2001	Sun	Orbited sun, collected particles from solar wind; capsule containing specimens crashed to Earth 9/8/2004; some samples survived.

Mars Express/Beagle 2 lander	June 3, 2003	Mars	1st European Space Agency probe to another planet; arrived at Mars 12/2003; performed remote sensing including photography in search of subsurface water. *Beagle 2* lander was deployed 12/19/2003, but contact was lost.
Mars Exploration Rovers	June 7 and July 10, 2003	Mars	Rovers *Spirit* and *Opportunity* landed on Mars 1/2004, found further evidence that water existed on surface; *Spirit* took 1st photo of a Martian meteor; survived severe dust storms in 2007. *Opportunity* explored massive Victoria Crater 2007-08, set record for most distance driven off-Earth (25 mi) 7/2014.

MESSENGER	Mar. 2, 2004	Mercury	Began returning images of Mercury during initial flyby 1/14/2008; entered orbit 3/17/2011; delivered 100,000th image 5/3/2012; impacted Mercury 4/30/2015.
Deep Impact	Jan. 12, 2005	Comet Tempel 1	Reached Tempel 1; deployed impact probe that slammed into comet 7/4/2005 with force roughly equivalent to 5 tons of TNT. Flyby spacecraft, on supplemental mission EPOXI, reached comet Hartley 2, 11/4/2010.
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter	Aug. 12, 2005	Mars	Reached Mars 3/10/2006 and began taking detailed images of Martian surface; in 3/2008, found salt deposits suggesting ancient water supplies; in

			6/2008, found largest known impact crater in solar system.
New Horizons (Pluto)	Jan. 19, 2006	Pluto, Charon	Flew past Jupiter 7/2007 on its way to Pluto and its largest moon, Charon. Returned first-ever photographs of Pluto 7/14/2015. Began examining other objects in the Kuiper Belt in 2019.
Phoenix Mars Lander	Aug. 4, 2007	Mars	Landed on Mars 5/25/2008; examined northern polar region, analyzed weather/minerals; water ice verified 7/31/2008; lost contact 11/2/2008.
Dawn	Sept. 27, 2007	Asteroid Belt (bet. Jupiter and Mars)	Will compare evolution of dwarf planet Ceres with Vesta, an asteroid, in an effort to shed light on formation of the solar system. Departed Vesta 8/2012;

			reached Ceres 3/6/2015.
Kepler/K2	Mar. 9, 2009	Extrasolar planets	Detect potentially habitable Earth-size planets around other Milky Way stars. Kepler confirmed existence of more than 2,600 exoplanets before running out of fuel in Oct. 2018.
Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite	June 18, 2009	Moon	Impacted the Cabeus crater; detected presence of water ice in moon's surface 10/9/2009. Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), launched with LCROSS, mapped moon's surface.
Juno	Aug. 5, 2011	Jupiter	Entered Jupiter's orbit, 7/4/2016; began returning data and color images that improve understanding of the formation of the planet and solar system.
Mars Science	Nov.	Mars	*Curiosity* rover

Laboratory	26, 2011		landed on Mars 8/6/2012 and began assessing Mars's past and present ability to support life.
Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer	Sept. 6, 2013	Moon	Studied the fragile lunar atmosphere from orbit for 100 days; impacted with lunar surface 4/17/2014.
Mars Atmosphere and Volatile EvolutioN (MAVEN)	Nov. 18, 2013	Mars	Entered orbit 9/21/2014; exploring Mars's upper atmosphere to determine how planet's loss of atmospheric gas changed its climate from a warmer, wetter environment to a cold desert.
OSIRIS-REx	Sept. 8, 2016	Bennu (asteroid)	Retrieve a sample by 9/2023 to help understand the source of Earth's organic materials and water and improve understanding of potential asteroid-Earth impacts. Entered

			into orbit around Bennu 12/31/2018.
Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite	Apr. 18, 2018	Extrasolar planets	Survey 200,000 of the brightest nearby stars in search of planets outside our solar system.
InSight	May 5, 2018	Mars	Landed 11/26/2018; began drilling in 2019 beneath surface to investigate how rocky planets form and develop.
Parker Solar Probe	Aug. 12, 2018	Sun	First mission to observe the sun from within its atmosphere. Will fly within 3.8 mil miles of the sun's surface. Passed Venus 10/3/2018.
ICESat-2	Sept. 15, 2018	Earth	Initiated ultra-precise measurements of Earth's ice sheets and glaciers and how changes are affecting rising sea levels.
Mars Perseverance	July 30, 2020	Mars	Landed 2/18/2021; launched drone helicopter on first

			powered, controlled flight, 4/19/2021.
James Webb Space Telescope	Nov. 2021	Universe	Replaced Hubble Space Telescope as the world's premier astronomical observatory. Returned first high-resolution color images 7/2022.
Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART)	Nov. 24, 2021	Asteroid *Dimorphos*	Crashed into asteroid 9/26/2022 to assess human ability to alter its speed and orbit in order to prevent an asteroid or comet from hitting Earth.
Artemis I	Fall 2022	Moon	Explore lunar surface in preparation for human flight to Mars.
SPHEREx	June 2024	Milky Way galaxy and beyond	Spectro-Photometer for the History of the Universe, Epoch of Reionization and Ices Explorer will collect data on

			more than 300 million galaxies and 100 million stars to explore the origins of the universe.
Europa Clipper	Oct. 2024	Europa	Assess if Europa, Jupiter’s icy, ocean-bearing moon, is suitable for life.

Note: U.S./NASA missions unless otherwise noted. (1) In Coordinated Universal Time.

General Aviation and Air Taxi Active Aircraft, 2020

Source: Federal Aviation Administration; aircraft not associated with major airlines or the military

Aircraft Type	Total active	Personal	Business	Instructional
Fixed Wing	**161,638**	**108,892**	**23,124**	**14,054**
Piston	136,006	104,027	10,682	13,808
Turboprop	10,317	2,175	3,237	165
Turbojet	15,316	2,690	9,206	81
Rotorcraft	**9,745**	**1,317**	**526**	**1,015**
Piston	2,930	963	174	941
Turbine	6,816	353	351	75
Other Aircraft	**3,818**	**2,856**	**—**	**276**
Gliders	1,519	1,323	—	96
Lighter-than-	2,299	1,533	—	180

air				
Experimental	**26,367**	**24,630**	**535**	**521**
Amateur	20,567	19,511	450	337
Exhibition	1,828	1,599	—	47
Experimental light-sport	3,295	3,056	—	105
Other	677	464	39	32
Special Light-sport	**2,570**	**2,161**	**38**	**305**
ALL AIRCRAFT	**204,138**	**139,856**	**24,223**	**16,171**

Aircraft Type	Aerial-apps.	Aerial observation	Other work	Sightseeing
Fixed Wing	**2,842**	**2,143**	**621**	**223**
Piston	797	1,754	325	223
Turboprop	1,942	383	274	0
Turbojet	103	—	22	0
Rotorcraft	**1,160**	**2,058**	**228**	**204**
Piston	214	208	57	195
Turbine	943	1,850	170	—
Other Aircraft	**0**	—	**178**	**325**
Gliders	0	0	73	26
Lighter-than-air	0	—	104	299
Experimental	**99**	**56**	**50**	**20**
Amateur	55	—	0	0
Exhibition	—	0	—	0
Experimental light-sport	0	33	—	—
Other	0	20	24	—

Special Light-sport	**0**	**—**	**0**	**—**
ALL AIRCRAFT	**4,101**	**4,257**	**1,077**	**772**

Aircraft Type	Air medical	Other	On-demand operations
Fixed Wing	**241**	**3,439**	**6,058**
Piston	230	2,907	1,242
Turboprop	—	321	1,816
Turbojet	—	211	2,991
Rotorcraft	**283**	**566**	**2,123**
Piston	0	68	82
Turbine	283	498	2,022
Other Aircraft	**—**	**10**	**137**
Gliders	0	0	0
Lighter-than-air	—	—	137
Experimental	**—**	**432**	**0**
Amateur	—	196	0
Exhibition	0	142	0
Experimental light-sport	0	33	0
Other	0	60	16
Special Light-sport	**0**	**42**	**0**
ALL AIRCRAFT	**524**	**4,489**	**8,318**

— = Insufficient data. **Note:** Columns may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals include some categories not shown. **Personal**—Flying for personal reasons; **Business**—Individual or group use for business transportation with or without a professional crew (includes fractional ownership); **Instructional**—Flying under the supervision of a flight

instructor; **Aerial applications**—Includes agriculture, forestry, public health, firefighting, and other applications; **Aerial observation**—Includes aerial mapping/photography, patrol, search and rescue, hunting, traffic advisory, ranching, surveillance, oil and mineral exploration, etc.; **Other work**—Construction work, parachuting, aerial advertising, towing gliders, etc.; **Sightseeing**—Commercial sightseeing; **Air medical services**—Air ambulance services, rescue, human organ transportation, emergency medical services; **Other**—Positioning flights, proficiency flights, training, ferrying, sales demos; **On-demand operations**—On-demand air taxi, air tours, commuter, and air medical services.

Estimated Active Airmen Certificates Held, 2021

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Category	Certificates
Pilot total	**720,605**
Student	250,197
Recreational (only)	85
Sport (only)	6,801
Airplane[1]	
Private	161,459
Commercial	104,610
Airline Transport	163,934
Rotorcraft (helicopters only)	13,191
Glider (only)	20,328
Flight Instructor Certificates	**121,270**
Instrument Ratings	**317,169**

Remote Pilots[2]	**254,587**
Nonpilot total	**733,127**
Mechanic	313,093
Repairmen	37,261
Parachute Rigger	7,230
Ground Instructor	74,105
Dispatcher	23,835
Flight Navigator	30
Flight Attendant	249,043
Flight Engineer	28,530

Note: The term airmen includes men and women certified as pilots, mechanics, or other aviation technicians. (1) Includes pilots with an airplane-only certificate as well as those with an airplane and a helicopter and/or glider certificate. (2) Remote pilot certification began in Aug. 2016. These numbers are not included in pilot totals.

World's Most Commonly Flown Aircraft, 2022

Source: Forecast International; World Almanac research

Manufacturer, headquarters, and model	Aircraft type	Number in operation	Avg. age (years)
Airbus, Netherlands			
A319-100	Jet	1,357	16.9
A320-200	Jet	4,520	13.5
A320 neo	Jet	1,566	2.7
A321-200	Jet	1,691	9.9

A321 neo	Jet	915	1.7
A330-200	Jet	573	14.0
A330-300	Jet	762	11.8
A350-900XWB	Jet	465	3.3
A380-800[1]	Jet	251	8.5
ATR, France			
ATR-72-500	TPE	341	15.9
ATR-72-600	TPE	559	5.8
Boeing, U.S.			
727-200	Jet	217	51.6
727-200 Adv	Jet	375	45.4
727-200F Adv	Jet	201	44.6
737 MAX 8	Jet	849	2.5
737-200 Adv	Jet	403	41.1
737-300	Jet	688	30.4
737-400	Jet	425	29.3
737-500	Jet	285	28.5
737-700	Jet	1,092	17.6
737-800	Jet	4,933	11.3
737-900ER	Jet	485	8.2
747-400[1]	Jet	346	27.3
757-200	Jet	697	28.3
767-300ER	Jet	547	24.5
767-300F	Jet	219	9.8
787-8	Jet	389	7.3
787-9 Dreamliner	Jet	625	4.2
Bombardier, Canada			
RJ200ER	Jet	475	20.5

RJ200LR	Jet	224	21.1
RJ700	Jet	341	17.0
RJ900	Jet	486	10.5
British Aerospace, UK			
Jetstream 31	TPE	304	33.9
Cessna, U.S.			
208B	TPE	450	29.9
De Havilland, Canada			
DHC-6-300	TPE	295	45.3
DHC-8-400Q[2]	TPE	617	11.4
Embraer, Brazil			
Embraer 175	Jet	207	7.3
Embraer 175LR	Jet	494	6.8
Embraer 190AR	Jet	247	13.3
Embraer 190LR	Jet	207	11.5
ERJ 145LR	Jet	370	20.8
Fairchild, U.S.			
SA-227AC	TPE	211	36.6
Fokker, Netherlands			
Fokker 100	Jet	207	30.1
McDonnell Douglas, U.S.			
MD-82[3]	Jet	375	34.4
MD-83[3]	Jet	264	30.8
Raytheon, U.S.			
Super King Air 200	TPE	219	43.9
1900D	TPE	379	25.8

Saab, Sweden

SF.340B	TPE	273	29.0

TPE = Turboprop engine. **Note**: All aircraft are two-engine planes except where indicated. (1) Four-engine. (2) Manufactured by Bombardier since 1992. (3) Manufactured by Boeing since 1997.

Milestones in Aviation History

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum; Air Transport Association of America; National Museum of the U.S. Air Force (USAF); National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

1903, Dec. 17: Brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.) made the first human-carrying, powered flight near Kitty Hawk, NC. Each brother made two flights; the longest, about 852 ft, lasted 59 sec.

1908, May 14: Charles Furnas (U.S.), worker for Wright brothers, became first American airplane passenger.

1911, Feb.: The Burgess Company and Curtiss, Inc. receive authorization to build Wright planes, becoming the first licensed airplane manufacturer in the U.S.

1911, Sept. 23: First transportation of mail by airplane officially approved by the U.S. Postal

Service.

1914, Jan. 1: First scheduled passenger airline service began.

1914, June 18: Lawrence Burst Sperry (U.S.) released the controls and stood in his airborne plane, successfully demonstrating his gyrostabilizer, the first autopilot system.

1918, Mar. 6: The Curtiss-Sperry “Flying Bomb” (U.S.) made its first successful flight. The first radio-controlled plane led to the development of cruise missiles.

1918, May 15: First scheduled airmail service began, between New York and Washington, DC, with intermediate stop in Philadelphia. In 1921, scheduled transcontinental airmail service began between New York City and San Francisco.

1919, June 14-15: Capt. John Alcock (UK) and Lt. Arthur W. Brown (U.S.) completed the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. They traveled from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 16 hr., 12 min.

1923, Aug.: Rotating beacons enabled the first U.S. night flights.

1924, Apr. 6-Sept. 28: Two U.S. Army planes landed in Seattle, completing the first circumnavigation of the globe. They completed the 26,000-mi journey in 371 hours of flying time.

1926, May 12-13: Roald Amundsen (Norway), Umberto Nobile (Italy), Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.), and Oscar Wisting (Norway) made the first flight

over the North Pole, in a dirigible that flew between Spitsbergen, Norway, and Teller, AK. Two weeks earlier, Adm. Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (both U.S.) claimed to have made the first flight over the Pole (May 9, 1926) in a Fokker F-VII. But when Byrd's diary was released to the public in 1996, some historians began to question whether his plane had reached the Pole.

1927, May 20-21: Charles Lindbergh (U.S.) completed the first solo transatlantic flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. "Lucky Lindy" traveled 3,610 mi from New York to Paris in 33 hr., 29 min., 30 sec.

1929, Aug. 8-29: Hugo Eckener (Germany) piloted the *Graf Zeppelin* around the world in record time: 20,373 mi in 21 days, 5 hr., 31 min.

1929, Nov. 28: Richard E. Byrd, Harold June, Ashley McKinley (all U.S.) and Bernt Balchen (Norway) became first to fly over the South Pole, in 18 hr., 41 min. round trip from Ross Ice Shelf base.

1930, May 15: Ellen Church (U.S.) became first flight attendant.

1931, June 23-July 1: Wiley Post (U.S.) and Harold Gatty (Austral.-U.S.) broke the speed record for around-the-world flight, traveling 15,474 mi in 8 days, 15 hr., 51 min., in the monoplane *Winnie Mae*.

1931, Oct. 3-5: Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon (both U.S.) completed the first nonstop transpacific flight. They traveled 4,558 mi from

Misawa, Japan, to East Wenatchee, WA, in 41 hr., 34 min.

1932, May 20-21: Amelia Earhart (U.S.) completed first solo transoceanic flight by a woman, making the 2,026-mi journey from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 14 hr., 56 min.

1933, July 15-22: Wiley Post completed the first solo circumnavigation of the globe. His 15,596-mi trip took 7 days, 18 hr., 49 min.

1936, June 25: American Airlines began scheduled passenger service of the first Douglas DC-3 aircraft. The DC-3 was the first aircraft with a kitchen onboard and hence offered the first in-flight hot meal service.

1937, May 6: German *Hindenburg* zeppelin exploded in Lakehurst, NJ, killing 35 of the 97 people aboard (and one on the ground). The airship had made 34 transatlantic flights in 1936.

1938, July 10-13: Howard Hughes (U.S.) and four assistants established a new speed record for circumnavigating the globe: 14,824 mi in 3 days, 9 hr., 17 min.

1939, Aug. 27: The German-made Heinkel He 178 made the first successful flight powered by a jet engine.

1947, Oct. 14: Chuck Yeager (U.S.) broke the sound barrier, reaching Mach 1 in a Bell X-1 rocket-powered aircraft.

1947, Nov. 2: Howard Hughes piloted the *Spruce Goose* on its maiden and only flight. The largest

airplane ever built at the time, it could carry 750 troops or two Sherman tanks.

1949, Mar. 2: James Gallagher (U.S.) piloted the first round-the-world flight refueled in midair. The *Lucky Lady* USAF B-50 covered 23,452 mi in 94 hr., 1 min. and refueled four times.

1950, Sept. 22: Col. David Schilling (USAF) made the first nonstop transatlantic jet flight, covering 3,300 mi in 10 hr., 1 min.

1952, Aug. 26: The UK bomber Canberra made the first round-trip transatlantic crossing on the same day, from Northern Ireland to Newfoundland, Canada, and back in 7 hr., 59 min.

1953, May 18: Jacqueline Cochran (U.S.) became the first woman to fly faster than the speed of sound.

1956, Mar. 10: Britain's Fairey FD-2 aircraft set a world speed record of 1,132 mph.

1956, Nov. 11: Convair B-58 (USAF), the first supersonic bomber, was introduced.

1957, Jan. 15-18: Three USAF B-52 Stratofortresses made the first nonstop global flight by jet planes. They were refueled in flight by KC-97 aerial tankers.

1958, Oct. 24: A Mirage III-A achieved Mach 2 (twice the speed of sound) in level flight, first European plane to do so.

1962, Nov. 29: Britain and France signed an agreement to jointly develop the Concorde, a

supersonic plane that could fly twice as fast as most U.S. jets.

1969, June 5: The Soviet Tupolev Tu-144 became the first passenger airliner to break the sound barrier.

1970, May 26: The Tupolev Tu-144 became first passenger airline to exceed Mach 2 with a top speed of about 1,335 mph at 53,475 ft.

1976, Aug. 23: The Concorde began the first scheduled supersonic commercial service.

1977, Aug. 23: The *Gossamer Condor*, built by aeronautical engineer Paul MacCready (U.S.), successfully demonstrated human-powered flight through pedalling, completing a figure-8 course of 1.15 mi.

1979, June 12: MacCready's human-powered *Gossamer Albatross* crossed the English Channel in 2 hr., 49 min.

1981, July 7: MacCready-developed *Solar Challenger* became first solar-powered airplane to cross the English Channel.

1995, Aug. 15-16: The Concorde set a new around-the-world speed record of 31 hr., 27 min., 49 sec.

1999, Mar. 1-21: Bertrand Piccard (Switz.) and Brian Jones (UK) completed the first around-the-world flight in a hot-air balloon. Their 29,055-mi journey lasted 19 days, 21 hr., 55 min.

2001, Aug. 13: Solar-powered, propeller-driven plane *Helios* (NASA) reached 96,863 ft, breaking

altitude record for non-rocket-powered aircraft.

2002, June 19-July 4: Steve Fossett (U.S.) completed the first nonstop solo circumnavigation of globe in a balloon.

2003, Nov. 26: The Concorde flew its final flight.

2005, Mar. 1-3: Steve Fossett achieved the first nonstop solo circumnavigation in an airplane without refueling.

2011, Feb. 4: Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy reported the first successful flight for the unmanned X-47B fighter jet.

2012, May 22-31: SpaceX became the first private company to successfully launch (and later recover) a spacecraft to the International Space Station.

2016, July 26: *Solar Impulse 2* became first fuel-free plane to circumnavigate the globe. The 17-leg journey began in Mar. 2015.

2019, Apr. 13: *Stratolaunch* aircraft, with world's longest wingspan, made its maiden voyage (and perhaps its last; the company was put up for sale in June 2019). Its design enabled it to launch satellites into space from 35,000 ft, saving rocket fuel.

2020, May 31: A SpaceX Crew Dragon capsule safely delivered two NASA astronauts to the ISS, marking the first time a private spacecraft carried passengers into orbit without government involvement.

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ASTRONOMY

Edited by Laurence A. Marschall, Prof. Emeritus,
Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Gettysburg College

Celestial Events Summary, 2023

There are four eclipses in 2023: one hybrid solar eclipse, one annular solar eclipse, one penumbral lunar eclipse, and one partial lunar eclipse. The more widely visible solar event, the annular solar eclipse of Oct. 14, will be visible along a track stretching from the NW coast of North America, through Central America and Colombia, to the E coast of Brazil. The other solar eclipse, the hybrid eclipse of Apr. 20, is visible from the S Indian Ocean, Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, and parts of the W Pacific; it is unusual in that it will be total over the central parts of its track and annular at the beginning and end (near sunrise and sunset). The two total lunar eclipses will be widely visible from populated areas: most of Europe, Asia, Africa, and parts of Australia, but the May 5 eclipse, during

which the full moon passes through only the outer part of Earth’s shadow, the penumbra, will produce a barely noticeable dimming of the moon; and on Oct. 28 only the southern edge of the moon will pass through the darker part of the Earth’s shadow, the umbra.

The best meteor showers for viewing may be the Perseids of mid-Aug. and the Geminids in mid-Dec., which are likely to peak under dark moonless skies after midnight. The Draconis and the Orionids in Oct. also occur in relatively moonless skies. Other meteor showers in 2023 will be hampered by unfavorably bright moon phases, though some activity will be visible, especially from dark rural sites.

Venus will be visible in the evening sky Jan.-July, until it approaches conjunction with the sun, and it reappears in the predawn sky in Sept.-Dec. Mars is in the evening sky Jan.-June, reaching conjunction with the sun on Nov. 18. Jupiter is visible in the early evening Jan.-Mar., reaching conjunction with the sun in Apr., and reappearing in the morning

sky in June, moving to the evening sky in the late fall when it passes opposition in Nov. Saturn, similarly, is an evening object through the early part of Jan., reaching conjunction in Feb., then visible in the morning sky in May and becoming visible all night in Aug. and then as an evening object near the end of the year. Mercury, frequently too close to the sun for easy viewing, begins the year in the evening sky. It is in the morning sky in Feb., May, June, Sept., and Oct. and in the evening in Apr., Aug., and Dec. The best opportunities for seeing Mercury in the morning sky are near western elongation Jan. 30, May 29, and Sept. 22, while the best opportunities to see it in the evening sky occur at eastern elongation on Apr. 11, Aug. 10, and Dec. 4.

The crescent moon, with its subdued light, regularly pairs with the two brightest planets, Venus and Jupiter. Waxing crescent pairings are visible in the early evening soon after sunset, while waning crescent pairings are visible in the early morning before sunrise. In 2023

the waxing crescent moon pairs with Venus in Jan.-June. The waxing crescent moon pairs with Jupiter in the evening Jan.-Mar.; the waning crescent pairs with Venus in Oct.-Dec. and with Jupiter in the May predawn sky. The moon will occult three bright planets this year: Venus on Mar. 24 and Nov. 9; Mars on Jan. 3, Feb. 28, and Sept. 16; and Jupiter on Feb. 22, Mar. 22, and May 17. The most noticeable planetary conjunctions of the year occur when Venus and Saturn pass close to each other on Jan. 22 and Venus and Jupiter on Mar. 2.

Astronomical Positions and Constants

Two celestial bodies are in **conjunction** when they are due north and south of each other, either in **right ascension** (with respect to the north celestial pole) or in **celestial longitude** (with respect to the north ecliptic pole). Celestial bodies in conjunction will rise and set at nearly the same time. For the inner planets—Mercury and Venus—**inferior conjunction** occurs when either

planet passes between Earth and the sun, while **superior conjunction** occurs when either Mercury or Venus is on the far side of the sun. Celestial bodies are in **opposition** when their right ascensions differ by exactly 12 hours, or when their celestial longitudes differ by 180°. In this case one of the two objects in opposition will rise while the other is setting. **Quadrature** refers to the arrangement where the coordinates of two bodies differ by exactly 90°. These terms may refer to the relative positions of any two bodies as seen from Earth, but one of the bodies is so frequently the sun that mention of the sun is omitted in that case.

When objects are in conjunction, the alignment is not perfect, and one usually passes above or below the other. The geocentric angular separation between the sun and an object is termed **elongation**. Elongation is limited only for Mercury and Venus; the greatest elongation for each of these bodies is approximately the time for longest observation. **Perihelion** is the point in an

object’s orbit when it is nearest to the sun, and **aphelion** is the point when it is farthest from the sun. **Perigee** is the point in an orbit where an object is nearest Earth, **apogee** the point when it is farthest from Earth. An **occultation** of a planet or a star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon. A **transit** of the sun occurs when Mercury or Venus passes directly between Earth and the sun, appearing to cross the sun’s disk.

The following were adopted as part of the International Astronomical Union System of Astronomical Constants (1976/2009): **Speed of light**, 299,792.458 km per sec., or about 186,282 statute mi per sec.; **solar parallax**, 8”.794143; **astronomical unit** (AU or au, mean distance between the Earth and sun), 149,597,870,700 m, or 92,955,807 mi; **constant of nutation**, 9”.2025; and **constant of aberration**, 20”.49552.

Celestial Events Highlights, 2023

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

January

Mercury is very low in the W in the evening and low in the E in the morning by mid-month.

Venus is low in the W in early evening.

Mars is visible all night, rising near sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight.

Jupiter, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible low in the W in early evening.

Jan. 1: Moon at ascending node

Jan. 2: Mercury at perihelion

Jan. 3: Pleiades 2.6°N of moon; Mars 0.5°N of moon: occultation of Mars by moon

Jan. 4: Quadrantid meteor shower; Earth at perihelion

Jan. 6: Full moon

Jan. 7: Mercury at inferior conjunction; Pollux 1.9°N of moon

Jan. 8: Moon at apogee

Jan. 14: Spica 3.9°S of moon

Jan. 15: Last quarter moon

Jan. 16: Moon at descending node

Jan. 18: Antares 2.1°S of moon

Jan. 20: Jupiter at perihelion

Jan. 21: New moon; moon at perigee

Jan. 22: Venus 0.3°S of Saturn

Jan. 23: Saturn 3.8°N of moon; Venus 3.5°N of moon

Jan. 26: Jupiter 1.8°N of moon

Jan. 28: Moon at ascending node; first quarter moon

Jan. 30: Mercury at greatest elongation: 25.0°W of sun; Pleiades 2.4°N of moon

Jan. 31: Mars 0.1°N of moon: occultation of Mars by moon

February

Mercury is visible in the SE just before sunrise.

Venus, **Mars**, and **Jupiter** are visible in the W in the evening.

Saturn and **Neptune** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Uranus is visible low in the W in the evening.

Feb. 3: Pollux 1.9°N of moon

Feb. 4: Moon at apogee

Feb. 5: Full moon

Feb. 6: Regulus 4.5°S of moon

Feb. 11: Spica 3.6°S of moon

Feb. 12: Moon at descending node

Feb. 13: Last quarter moon

Feb. 14: Antares 1.9°S of moon

Feb. 15: Mercury at aphelion

Feb. 16: Saturn in conjunction with sun

Feb. 18: Mercury 3.6°N of moon

Feb. 19: Moon at perigee

Feb. 20: New moon
Feb. 22: Venus 2.1°N of moon; Jupiter 1.2°N of moon; occultation of Jupiter by moon
Feb. 24: Moon at ascending node
Feb. 26: Pleiades 2.1°N of moon
Feb. 27: First quarter moon
Feb. 28: Mars 1.1°S of moon; occultation of Mars by moon

March

Mercury, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Venus, **Mars**, **Jupiter**, and **Uranus** are visible in the W after sunset.

Mar. 2: Venus 0.5°N of Jupiter
Mar. 3: Pollux 1.7°N of moon; moon at apogee
Mar. 6: Regulus 4.5°S of moon
Mar. 7: Full moon
Mar. 10: Spica 3.4°S of moon
Mar. 11: Moon at descending node
Mar. 14: Antares 1.6°S of moon
Mar. 15: Last quarter moon; Neptune in conjunction with sun
Mar. 17: Mercury at superior conjunction
Mar. 19: Moon at perigee; Saturn 3.6°N of moon
Mar. 20: Vernal equinox, 21:25 UTC
Mar. 21: New moon
Mar. 22: Jupiter 0.5°N of moon; occultation of Jupiter by moon

Mar. 24: Moon at ascending node; Venus 0.1°N of moon; occultation of Venus by moon
Mar. 25: Pleiades 1.9°N of moon
Mar. 28: Mars 2.3°S of moon
Mar. 29: First quarter moon
Mar. 30: Pollux 1.6°N of moon
Mar. 31: Moon at apogee; Mercury at perihelion

April

Mercury is visible in the SW just after sunset.
Venus and **Mars** are visible in the W in the early evening.
Jupiter, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Apr. 6: Full moon; Spica 3.3°S of moon
Apr. 7: Moon at descending node
Apr. 10: Antares 1.5°S of moon
Apr. 11: Venus 2.5°S of Pleiades; Jupiter in conjunction with sun; Mercury at greatest elongation: 19.5°E of sun
Apr. 13: Last quarter moon
Apr. 16: Moon at perigee; Saturn 3.5°N of moon
Apr. 17: Venus at perihelion
Apr. 20: New moon; hybrid solar eclipse; moon at ascending node
Apr. 22: Pleiades 1.9°N of moon
Apr. 23: Lyrid meteor shower; Venus 1.3°S of moon
Apr. 26: Mars 3.2°S of moon; Pollux 1.5°N of moon
Apr. 27: First quarter moon

Apr. 28: Moon at apogee

May

Mercury is visible near the end of the month in the E just before sunrise.

Venus and **Mars** are visible in the W in the evening.

Jupiter, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Saturn is visible in the E just before sunrise.

May 1: Mercury at inferior conjunction

May 4: Spica 3.3°S of moon; moon at descending node

May 5: Eta-Aquarid meteor shower; penumbral lunar eclipse; full moon

May 7: Antares 1.5°S of moon

May 8: Mars 4.9°S of Pollux

May 9: Uranus in conjunction with sun

May 11: Moon at perigee

May 12: Last quarter moon

May 13: Saturn 3.3°N of moon

May 17: Jupiter 0.8°S of moon; occultation of Jupiter by moon; moon at ascending node

May 18: Mercury 3.6°S of moon

May 19: New moon

May 23: Venus 2.2°S of moon

May 24: Pollux 1.6°N of moon; Mars 3.8°S of moon

May 26: Moon at apogee

May 27: First quarter moon

May 29: Mercury at greatest elongation: 24.9°W of sun; Venus 3.9°S of Pollux

May 30: Mars at aphelion

May 31: Spica 3.3°S of moon

June

Mercury is visible in the E just before dawn.

Venus and **Mars** are visible in the W in the evening.

Jupiter, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E in the morning sky before dawn.

Uranus is too close to the sun for easy visibility.

June 1: Moon at descending node

June 3: Antares 1.6°S of moon

June 4: Full moon; Venus at greatest elongation: 45.4°E of sun

June 6: Moon at perigee

June 9: Saturn 3.0°N of moon

June 10: Last quarter moon

June 14: Moon at ascending node; Jupiter 1.5°S of moon

June 16: Pleiades 1.8°N of moon; Mercury 4.2°N of Aldebaran; Mercury 4.3°S of moon

June 18: New moon

June 20: Pollux 1.7°N of moon

June 21: Summer solstice, 14:58 UTC

June 22: Venus 3.7°S of moon; Mars 3.8°S of moon; moon at apogee

June 23: Regulus 4.4°S of moon

June 26: First quarter moon

June 27: Mercury at perihelion; Spica 3.1°S of moon

June 28: Moon at descending node

July

Mercury and **Mars** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Venus is visible in the W in the evening.

Jupiter, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E before dawn.

July 1: Mercury at superior conjunction; Venus 3.6°N of Mars; Antares 1.5°S of moon

July 3: Full moon

July 4: Moon at perigee

July 6: Earth at aphelion

July 7: Saturn 2.7°N of moon

July 10: Last quarter moon; Mars 0.6°N of Regulus

July 11: Moon at ascending node; Jupiter 2.2°S of moon

July 13: Pleiades 1.7°N of moon

July 16: Venus 1.7°S of Regulus

July 17: New moon

July 19: Mercury 3.5°S of moon

July 20: Moon at apogee; Regulus 4.2°S of moon

July 21: Mars 3.3°S of moon

July 25: Spica 2.8°S of moon; moon at descending node; first quarter moon

July 28: Delta-Aquarid meteor shower; Antares 1.3°S of moon; Mercury 0.1°S of Regulus

August

Mercury is visible in the W just after sunset.

Venus and **Mars** are too close to the sun to be easily visible.

Jupiter, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E after midnight.

Aug. 1: Full moon

Aug. 2: Moon at perigee

Aug. 3: Saturn 2.5°N of moon

Aug. 7: Moon at ascending node

Aug. 8: Venus at aphelion; Jupiter 2.9°S of moon; last quarter moon

Aug. 9: Pleiades 1.5°N of moon

Aug. 10: Mercury at greatest elongation: 27.4°E of sun; Mercury at aphelion

Aug. 13: Perseid meteor shower; Mercury 4.7°S of Mars; Venus at inferior conjunction; Pollux 1.7°N of moon

Aug. 16: New moon; moon at apogee

Aug. 18: Mars 2.2°S of moon

Aug. 21: Spica 2.6°S of moon; moon at descending node

Aug. 24: First quarter moon

Aug. 25: Antares 1.1°S of moon

Aug. 27: Saturn at opposition

Aug. 30: Moon at perigee; Saturn 2.5°N of moon

Aug. 31: Full moon

September

Mercury is visible in the E just before dawn late in the month.

Venus, **Uranus**, and **Neptune** are visible in the E before sunrise.

Mars is too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Jupiter and **Saturn** are visible all night, rising a few hours after sunset in the E and near the meridian at midnight.

Sept. 3: Moon at ascending node

Sept. 4: Jupiter 3.3°S of moon

Sept. 5: Pleiades 1.2°N of moon

Sept. 6: Mercury at inferior conjunction; last quarter moon

Sept. 10: Pollux 1.5°N of moon

Sept. 12: Moon at apogee

Sept. 13: Regulus 4.1°S of moon

Sept. 15: New moon

Sept. 16: Mars 0.7°S of moon; occultation of Mars by moon

Sept. 17: Spica 2.4°S of moon; moon at descending node

Sept. 19: Neptune at opposition

Sept. 21: Antares 0.9°S of moon

Sept. 22: Mercury at greatest elongation: 17.9°W of sun; first quarter moon

Sept. 23: Autumnal equinox, 06:50 UTC; Mercury at perihelion

Sept. 27: Saturn 2.7°N of moon

Sept. 28: Moon at perigee

Sept. 29: Full moon
Sept. 30: Moon at ascending node

October

Mercury is visible in the E just before sunrise near the beginning of the month.
Venus is visible in the E before sunrise.
Mars is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Jupiter and **Uranus** are visible most of the night, rising in the E after sunset and near the meridian at midnight.
Saturn and **Neptune** are visible in the S in the evening.

Oct. 2: Jupiter 3.4°S of moon
Oct. 3: Pleiades 1.1°N of moon
Oct. 6: Last quarter moon
Oct. 7: Pollux 1.4°N of moon
Oct. 9: Venus 2.3°S of Regulus
Oct. 10: Moon at apogee; Regulus 4.2°S of moon
Oct. 14: New moon; annular solar eclipse
Oct. 15: Moon at descending node
Oct. 18: Antares 0.9°S of moon
Oct. 20: Mercury at superior conjunction
Oct. 22: Orionid meteor shower; first quarter moon
Oct. 23: Venus at greatest elongation: 46.4°W of sun
Oct. 24: Saturn 2.8°N of moon
Oct. 26: Moon at perigee

Oct. 28: Moon at ascending node; partial lunar eclipse; full moon

Oct. 29: Jupiter 3.1°S of moon

Oct. 30: Pleiades 1.1°N of moon

November

Mercury and **Mars** are too close to the sun for easy visibility.

Venus is visible in the E before sunrise.

Jupiter and **Uranus** are visible most of the night, rising in the E after sunset and near the meridian at midnight.

Saturn and **Neptune** are visible in the S in the evening.

Nov. 3: Jupiter at opposition; Pollux 1.4°N of moon

Nov. 5: Last quarter moon

Nov. 6: S Taurid meteor shower; Regulus 4.2°S of moon; moon at apogee

Nov. 9: Venus 1.0°S of moon; occultation of Venus by moon

Nov. 11: Spica 2.4°S of moon; moon at descending node

Nov. 13: N Taurid meteor shower; new moon; Uranus at opposition

Nov. 14: Antares 0.9°S of moon

Nov. 16: Mercury 2.5°N of Antares

Nov. 18: Mars in conjunction with sun; Leonid meteor shower

Nov. 20: First quarter moon; Saturn 2.7°N of moon

Nov. 21: Moon at perigee
Nov. 24: Moon at ascending node
Nov. 25: Jupiter 2.8°S of moon
Nov. 27: Pleiades 1.1°N of moon; full moon
Nov. 28: Venus at perihelion
Nov. 29: Venus 3.9°N of Spica

December

Mercury is visible in the W just after sunset until early in the month.
Venus is visible in the E before sunrise.
Mars is too close to the sun for easy visibility.
Jupiter, **Saturn**, and **Neptune** are visible in the W in the evening.
Uranus is visible most of the night, rising in the E after sunset and near the meridian at midnight.

Dec. 1: Pollux 1.6°N of moon
Dec. 4: Regulus 4.0°S of moon; Mercury at greatest elongation: 21.3°E of sun; moon at apogee
Dec. 5: Last quarter moon
Dec. 8: Spica 2.3°S of moon; moon at descending node
Dec. 9: Venus 3.6°N of moon
Dec. 12: New moon
Dec. 14: Mercury 4.4°N of moon; Geminid meteor shower
Dec. 16: Moon at perigee
Dec. 17: Saturn 2.5°N of moon
Dec. 19: First quarter moon

Dec. 20: Mercury at perihelion
Dec. 21: Moon at ascending node
Dec. 22: Winter solstice, 03:28 UTC; Jupiter 2.6°S of moon; Mercury at inferior conjunction
Dec. 23: Ursid meteor shower
Dec. 24: Pleiades 1.1°N of moon
Dec. 27: Full moon
Dec. 28: Pollux 1.7°N of moon
Dec. 31: Regulus 3.8°S of moon

Moon Phases, 2023

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

	New Moon	
Date	**Hr.**	**Min.**
Jan. 21	20	53
Feb. 20	7	06
Mar. 21	17	23
Apr. 20	4	12
May 19	15	53
June 18	4	37
July 17	18	32
Aug. 16	9	38
Sept. 15	1	40
Oct. 14	17	55
Nov. 13	9	27
Dec. 12	23	32

Waxing Quarter

Date	Hr.	Min.
Jan. 28	15	19
Feb. 27	8	06
Mar. 29	2	32
Apr. 27	21	20
May 27	15	22
June 26	7	50
July 25	22	07
Aug. 24	9	57
Sept. 22	19	32
Oct. 22	3	29
Nov. 20	10	50
Dec. 19	18	39

Full Moon

Date	Hr.	Min.
Jan. 6	23	08
Feb. 5	18	29
Mar. 7	12	40
Apr. 6	4	34
May 5	17	34
June 4	3	42
July 3	11	39
Aug. 1	18	32
Aug. 31	1	36
Sept. 29	9	57
Oct. 28	20	24

Nov. 27	9	16
Dec. 27	0	33

Waning Quarter

Date	Hr.	Min.
Jan. 15	2	10
Feb. 13	16	01
Mar. 15	2	08
Apr. 13	9	11
May 12	14	28
June 10	19	31
July 10	1	48
Aug. 8	10	28
Sept. 6	22	21
Oct. 6	13	48
Nov. 5	8	37
Dec. 5	5	49

Meteorites and Meteor Showers

When a chunk of material, ice or rock, plunges into Earth's atmosphere and burns up in a fiery display, the event is a **meteor**. While the chunk of material is still in space, it is a **meteoroid**. If a portion of the material survives passage through the atmosphere and reaches the

ground, the remnant on the ground is a **meteorite**.

Meteorites found on Earth are classified into types, depending on their composition: **irons**, those composed chiefly of iron, a small percentage of nickel, and traces of other metals such as cobalt; **stones**, stony meteors consisting of silicates; and **stony irons**, containing varying proportions of both iron and stone.

Serious study of meteorites as non-Earth objects began in the 20th century. Scientists use sophisticated chemical analysis, X-rays, and mass spectrography in determining their origin and composition. Although most meteorites are now believed to be fragments of asteroids or comets, geochemical studies have shown that a few Antarctic stones came from the moon or from Mars, presumably ejected by the explosive impact of asteroids.

The largest known meteorite, estimated to weigh about 55 metric tons, is the Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein,

Namibia. The Manicouagan impact crater in Quebec, Canada, with an estimated diameter of 60 mi, is one of the largest crater structures still visible on the surface of the Earth. Not obvious to the eye because of erosion, larger impact craters identified include the Vredefort crater in South Africa at 185 mi across and the Sudbury crater in Ontario, Canada (125 mi). The Bedout impact site off the NW coast of Australia gained attention in 2004 when scientists identified further evidence in support of the idea that it may be linked to the Permian extinction event 250 mil years ago. A 2019 study of the Chicxulub impact crater (93 mi across) in Yucatán Peninsula and the Gulf of Mexico gave evidence of an associated mass extinction event at the end of the Mesozoic Era (66 mil years ago).

Meteor showers vary in strength, but usually the three most visible meteor showers of the year are the **Perseids**, around Aug. 13, the **Orionids**, around Oct. 21, and the **Geminids**, around Dec.

14. These showers feature meteors at the rate of about 60 per hour. Best observing conditions occur in the absence of moonlight, usually when the moon's phase is between waning crescent and waxing quarter.

For most meteor showers the cometary debris is relatively uniformly scattered along the comet's orbit. However, in the case of the **Leonid** meteor shower, which occurs every year around Nov. 17-18, the debris from Comet Temple-Tuttle seems to be bunched up in one stretch. Hence, the meteor shower produced in most years is relatively weak. However, about every 33 years, Earth encounters the bunched-up debris when it crosses the comet's orbit. Sometimes the expected shower is a disappointment, as in 1899 and 1933; at other times, the dense debris provides a spectacular show, as in 1833 and 1866. The Leonids stormed again more recently, producing rates of 1,000-3,000 meteors per hour in 2001.

Morning and Evening "Stars," 2023

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

	Morning	Evening
Jan.	Mercury from Jan. 8	Mercury until Jan. 7
		Venus
		Mars
		Jupiter
		Saturn
		Uranus
		Neptune
Feb.	Mercury	Venus
		Mars
		Jupiter
	Saturn from Feb. 7	Saturn to Feb. 6
		Uranus
		Neptune
Mar.	Mercury until Mar. 17	Mercury from Mar. 18
	Saturn	Venus
		Mars
		Jupiter
		Uranus
	Neptune from Mar. 16	Neptune to Mar. 15
Apr.	Jupiter from Apr. 12	Mercury
	Saturn	Venus
	Neptune	Mars
		Jupiter to Apr. 11
		Uranus
May	Mercury from May 2	Mercury until May 1

	Jupiter	Venus
	Saturn	Mars
	Uranus from May 10	Uranus to May 9
	Neptune	
June	Mercury	Venus
	Jupiter	Mars
	Saturn	
	Uranus	
	Neptune	
July	Mercury until July 1	Mercury from July 2
	Jupiter	Venus
	Saturn	Mars
	Uranus	
	Neptune	
Aug.	Venus from Aug. 14	Mercury
	Jupiter	Venus until Aug. 13
	Saturn until Aug. 28	Mars
	Uranus	Saturn from Aug. 29
	Neptune	
Sept.	Mercury from Sept. 7	Mercury until Sept. 6
	Venus	Mars
	Jupiter	Saturn
	Uranus	Neptune from Sept. 20
	Neptune until Sept. 19	
Oct.	Mercury until Oct. 20	Mercury from Oct. 21
	Venus	Mars
	Jupiter	Saturn
	Uranus	Neptune

Nov.	Venus	Mercury
	Mars from Nov. 19	Mars until Nov. 18
	Jupiter until Nov. 3	Jupiter from Nov. 4
	Uranus until Nov. 13	Saturn
		Uranus from Nov. 14
		Neptune
Dec.	Mercury from Dec. 23	Mercury until Dec. 22
	Venus	Jupiter
	Mars	Saturn
		Uranus
		Neptune

Greenwich Sidereal Time for 0h UTC, 2023

UTC = Coordinated Universal Time. Add 12 hours to obtain right ascension of mean sun.

Date	Hr.	Min.
Jan. 1	6	41.5
Jan. 11	7	21.0
Jan. 21	8	0.4
Jan. 31	8	39.8
Feb. 10	9	19.3
Feb. 20	9	58.7
Mar. 2	10	38.1
Mar. 12	11	17.5
Mar. 22	11	57.0
Apr. 1	12	36.4
Apr. 11	13	15.8

Apr. 21	13	55.3
May 1	14	34.7
May 11	15	14.1
May 21	15	53.5
May 31	16	33.0
June 10	17	12.4
June 20	17	51.8
June 30	18	31.2
July 10	19	10.6
July 20	19	50.1
July 30	20	29.5
Aug. 9	21	8.9
Aug. 19	21	48.4
Aug. 29	22	27.8
Sept. 8	23	7.2
Sept. 18	23	46.6
Sept. 28	0	26.1
Oct. 8	1	5.5
Oct.18	1	44.9
Oct. 28	2	24.3
Nov. 7	3	3.8
Nov. 17	3	43.2
Nov. 27	4	22.6
Dec. 7	5	2.0
Dec. 17	5	41.5
Dec. 27	6	20.9

Largest Telescopes

Astronomers indicate the size of telescopes not by length or magnification but by the diameter of the primary light-gathering component, such as the lens or mirror. The larger the diameter of the mirror or lens, the fainter the objects that can be detected. In principle, larger telescopes also have better resolving power—the ability to discern small details—than smaller telescopes. However, the Earth's atmosphere limits the details that can be seen using ground-based telescopes. That is why the Hubble Space Telescope, which orbits the Earth outside of its atmosphere, can achieve higher resolutions with its 2.4-m (7.9-ft) mirror than much larger telescopes on Earth. Adaptive optics systems can compensate for the blurring effects of the Earth's atmosphere, allowing ground-based telescopes to achieve higher levels of detail. Telescopes to detect ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma radiation must be placed in space or high-altitude balloons because the atmosphere absorbs most of these types of radiation; as a result, such

telescopes are generally much smaller than optical, infrared, and radio telescopes.

Refracting (lens) telescopes are currently not made with lens diameters of more than 40 in. Because **reflecting telescopes** can be made less expensively and with more precision than refracting telescopes, all modern large optical telescopes are made with mirrors. **Radio telescopes** are larger than optical telescopes because larger diameters are required to obtain equivalent resolution of radio's longer wavelengths. A technique called interferometry, originally developed for radio telescopes, uses arrays of telescopes to achieve better resolution.

Largest refracting (lens) optical telescope: Yerkes Observatory, 1 m (40 in.), at Williams Bay, WI

Largest reflecting (mirror) optical/infrared telescope: Gran Telescopio Canarias, 10.4 m (34 ft), on La Palma, Canary Islands (segmented mirror)

Largest infrared interferometer: Four 8.2-m (27-ft) telescopes of the Very Large Telescope Interferometer (VLTI) with a 200-m (656-ft) baseline on Cerro Paranal in Chile

Largest fully steerable radio dish: Robert Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT), 100 m (328 ft), in Green Bank, WV

Largest single radio dish: Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST), 500 m (1,640 ft), in Guizhou, China

Largest baseline radio interferometer: 10 25-m (82-ft) diameter telescopes of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), dispersed from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands with a resolution equal to a radio dish of 8,600 km (5,000 mi), making it the highest resolution telescope in the solar system

Largest submillimeter interferometer: 54 12-m (39-ft) and 12 7-m (23-ft) antennas of the Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA), located at a site above 5,000 m (16,400 ft) in the Atacama Desert in Chile. The antennas can be spread out over a 16-km (10-mi) distance to increase the resolving power of the array.

Largest airborne telescope: Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA), 2.5-m (8.2-ft) infrared telescope aboard a NASA 747

Largest space telescope: The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), 6.5-m (21-ft) infrared reflecting telescope was successfully launched by NASA on Dec. 25, 2021, and began observations at the sun-earth L_2 point, in 2022.

Constellations

Culturally, constellations are imagined patterns among the stars that, in some

cases, have been recognized through millennia. Knowledge of constellations was once necessary in order to function as an astronomer. For today's astronomers, constellations are simply areas of the sky in which objects await observation and interpretation.

Because Western culture has dominated much of modern scientific discourse, constellations and celestial traditions of other cultures are not widely known outside their regions of origin. Even the patterns with which we are most familiar today have undergone considerable change over the centuries.

Today, **88 constellations** are officially recognized. Although many have ancient origins, some are modern, devised out of unclaimed stars by astronomers a few centuries ago. Unclaimed stars were those too faint or inconveniently placed to be included in the more prominent constellations. Stars in a constellation are not necessarily near each other; they are just located in the same direction on the celestial sphere.

Common names of stars often referred to parts of the traditional figures they represented, such as Deneb, the tail of the swan, and Betelgeuse, the giant's shoulder. Astronomers may avoid traditional names by labeling stars with Greek letters, generally to denote order of brightness. The "alpha star" would typically be the brightest in a constellation. The "of" implies possession, so the genitive (possessive) form of the constellation name is used, e.g. Alpha Orionis (the first star of Orion) for Betelgeuse. (While Rigel is brighter than Betelgeuse, its designation is Beta Orionis, possibly because Betelgeuse appeared brighter when they were named.)

Asterisms are widely recognized patterns of stars. The so-called Big Dipper is a small part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear; the three stars of the Summer Triangle are each in a different constellation, with Vega in Lyra the lyre, Deneb in Cygnus the swan, and Altair in Aquila the eagle. The northeast star of the

asterism Great Square of Pegasus is Alpha Andromedae.

Name	Abbr.	Meaning
Andromeda	And	Chained Maiden
Antlia	Ant	Air Pump
Apus	Aps	Bird of Paradise
Aquarius	Aqr	Water Bearer
Aquila	Aql	Eagle
Ara	Ara	Altar
Aries	Ari	Ram
Auriga	Aur	Charioteer
Boötes	Boo	Herder
Caelum	Cae	Chisel
Camelopardalis	Cam	Giraffe
Cancer	Cnc	Crab
Canes Venatici	CVn	Hunting Dogs
Canis Major	CMa	Greater Dog
Canis Minor	CMi	Littler Dog
Capricornus	Cap	Sea-Goat
Carina	Car	Keel
Cassiopeia	Cas	Queen
Centaurus	Cen	Centaur
Cepheus	Cep	King
Cetus	Cet	Whale
Chamaeleon	Cha	Chameleon
Circinus	Cir	Compass (drawing)
Columba	Col	Dove
Coma Berenices	Com	Berenice’s Hair

Corona Australis	CrA	Southern Crown
Corona Borealis	CrB	Northern Crown
Corvus	Crv	Crow
Crater	Crt	Cup
Crux	Cru	Cross (southern)
Cygnus	Cyg	Swan
Delphinus	Del	Dolphin
Dorado	Dor	Dolphinfish
Draco	Dra	Dragon
Equuleus	Equ	Little Horse
Eridanus	Eri	River
Fornax	For	Furnace
Gemini	Gem	Twins
Grus	Gru	Crane (bird)
Hercules	Her	Hercules
Horologium	Hor	Clock
Hydra	Hya	Water Snake (female)
Hydrus	Hyi	Water Snake (male)
Indus	Ind	Indian
Lacerta	Lac	Lizard
Leo	Leo	Lion
Leo Minor	LMi	Littler Lion
Lepus	Lep	Hare
Libra	Lib	Balance
Lupus	Lup	Wolf
Lynx	Lyn	Lynx
Lyra	Lyr	Lyre
Mensa	Men	Table Mountain
Microscopium	Mic	Microscope

Monoceros	Mon	Unicorn
Musca	Mus	Fly
Norma	Nor	Square (rule)
Octans	Oct	Octant
Ophiuchus	Oph	Serpent Bearer
Orion	Ori	Hunter
Pavo	Pav	Peacock
Pegasus	Peg	Flying Horse
Perseus	Per	Hero
Phoenix	Phe	Phoenix
Pictor	Pic	Painter
Pisces	Psc	Fishes
Piscis Austrinus	PsA	Southern Fish
Puppis	Pup	Stern (deck)
Pyxis	Pyx	Compass (sea)
Reticulum	Ret	Reticle
Sagitta	Sge	Arrow
Sagittarius	Sgr	Archer
Scorpius	Sco	Scorpion
Sculptor	Scl	Sculptor
Scutum	Sct	Shield
Serpens	Ser	Serpent
Sextans	Sex	Sextant
Taurus	Tau	Bull
Telescopium	Tel	Telescope
Triangulum	Tri	Triangle
Triangulum Australe	TrA	Southern Triangle
Tucana	Tuc	Toucan
Ursa Major	UMa	Greater Bear

Ursa Minor	UMi	Littler Bear
Vela	Vel	Sail
Virgo	Vir	Maiden
Volans	Vol	Flying Fish
Vulpecula	Vul	Fox

Eclipses, 2023

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

There will be four eclipses in 2023: one hybrid solar eclipse, one annular solar eclipse, one penumbral lunar eclipse, and one partial lunar eclipse. The most prominent and accessible solar eclipse, the annular solar eclipse of Oct. 14, will be visible in a region stretching from the NW coast of North America, through Central America and Colombia, to the E coast of Brazil. The other solar eclipse, the hybrid eclipse of Apr. 20, is visible from the S Indian Ocean, Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, and parts of the W Pacific; it will be total over the central parts of its track and annular at the beginning and end (near sunrise and sunset). The penumbral lunar eclipse of May 5 will be visible over much of

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. The partial lunar eclipse of Oct. 28 will be visible over much of the same region, plus most of the Atlantic Ocean and the NE coast of North and South America.

The tables below give the times in UTC of when the moon or sun will reach certain phases of each event. In the case of the lunar eclipses, the times are relevant for any observer who can see the moon. In the case of solar eclipses, the tabulated times refer to when the given event begins or ends from specific points along the eclipse path; as the moon's shadow sweeps quickly across the Earth, the observed duration and degree of eclipse depends on the observer's precise location. Interactive maps are available on the internet to calculate times for specific locations.

I. Hybrid Eclipse of the Sun: Apr. 20

This eclipse will be visible to observers in the S Indian Ocean, Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, and parts of the W

Pacific. It is a particularly rare type of eclipse that begins as an annular eclipse, at sunrise, where a ring of the sun's surface is visible around the moon, climaxes further along its path as a total eclipse, when the sun is completely blocked, and ends again as an annular eclipse near sunset. The track of the eclipse, which is very narrow (around 30 mi at most), is mostly over water. Totality at maximum will be only 1 min., 16 sec. Times are for the midpoint of the eclipse path, just south of Timor-Leste.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Partial eclipse begins	Apr. 20	2	41.8
Total eclipse begins	Apr. 20	4	16.1
Greatest eclipse	Apr. 20	4	16.7
Total eclipse ends	Apr. 20	4	17.4
Partial eclipse ends	Apr. 20	5	52.1

II. Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon: May 5

This eclipse, with the moon passing completely south of the center of Earth's

umbra, will produce a barely noticeable darkening of the moon. It will be visible from sites in most of Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, and the western Pacific Ocean.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Penumbral eclipse begins	May 5	15	14
Greatest eclipse	May 5	17	24
Penumbral eclipse ends	May 5	19	31

III. Annular Eclipse of the Sun: Oct. 14

This eclipse will be visible to observers across the NW coast of North America, through Central America and Colombia, to the E coast of Brazil. Because the moon will be farther from Earth than it is during a total eclipse, at most only 95% of the sun’s surface will be blocked. As a result, observers along the eclipse path will see a “ring of fire,” the photosphere, surrounding the dark disk of the moon. Times are for the midpoint of the eclipse in the Caribbean just E of Bluefields, Nicaragua, where the annular eclipse lasts for 5 min., 17 sec.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Partial eclipse begins	Oct. 14	16	13.8
Annular eclipse begins	Oct. 14	17	56.9
Greatest eclipse	Oct. 14	17	59.5
Annular eclipse ends	Oct. 14	18	02.2
Partial eclipse ends	Oct. 14	19	44.8

IV. Partial Eclipse of the Moon: Oct. 28

This eclipse of the moon, with the moon partly entering Earth's umbra, will be visible over much of the same region as the May 5 penumbral lunar eclipse, i.e., from sites in E North America; the coast of Brazil; all of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and W Australia; plus most of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Only the S edge of the moon will enter Earth's umbra, producing a noticeable darkening.

Event	Date	Hr.	Min.
Penumbral eclipse begins	Oct. 28	18	02
Partial eclipse begins	Oct. 28	19	35
Greatest eclipse	Oct. 28	20	14

Partial eclipse ends	Oct. 28	20	53
Penumbral eclipse ends	Oct. 28	22	26

Total Solar Eclipses, 2022-44

Total solar eclipses actually take place nearly as often as total lunar eclipses. Total lunar eclipses are visible over at least half of the Earth, while total solar eclipses can be seen only along a very narrow path up to a few hundred miles wide and a few thousand miles long. Observing a total solar eclipse is thus a rarity for most people, though the experience is so memorable that many enthusiasts travel long distances just to see totality.

Solar eclipses can be dangerous to observe. This is not because the sun emits more potent rays, but because the sun is always dangerous to observe directly, and people are particularly likely to stare at it during a solar eclipse.

Date	Duration[1] min.	sec.	Width (mi)	Path of totality

Date	Duration[1] min.	sec.	Width (mi)	Path of totality
2024, Apr. 8	4	27	123	Mexico, U.S., E Canada
2026, Aug. 12	2	18	183	Greenland, Iceland, Spain
2027, Aug. 2	6	24	160	Spain, N Africa, Arabian peninsula
2028, July 22	5	10	140	Indian Ocean, Australia, New Zealand
2030, Nov. 25	3	45	105	Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Indian Ocean, E Australia
2033, Mar. 30	2	37	485	Alaska, E Russia, Arctic
2034, Mar. 20	4	9	100	Central and NE Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Central and E Asia
2035, Sept. 2	2	54	72	China, Korea, Japan, Pacific Ocean
2037, July 13	3	58	125	Australia, New Zealand
2038, Dec. 26	2	18	96	Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific
2039, Dec. 15	1	51	236	Antarctica
2041, Apr. 30	1	51	45	Angola, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia

Date	Duration[1] min.	sec.	Width (mi)	Path of totality
2042, Apr. 20	4	51	130	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, N Pacific
2044, Aug. 23	2	4	281	Greenland, N. Canada, Montana, North Dakota

(1) Length of time at optimal viewing area.

Total Solar Eclipses in the U.S. in the 21st Century

During the 21st century, there are eight total solar eclipses visible somewhere in the continental U.S. The first came after a long gap, in 2017. The last total solar eclipse before that had been on Feb. 26, 1979, in the northwestern U.S.

Date	Path of totality
Aug. 21, 2017	Oregon to South Carolina
Apr. 8, 2024	Mexico to Texas and N through Maine
Aug. 23, 2044	Montana to North Dakota
Aug. 12, 2045	Northern California to Florida
Mar. 30, 2052	Florida to Georgia
May 11, 2078	Louisiana to North Carolina
May 1, 2079	New Jersey to the lower edge of New England
Sept. 14, 2099	North Dakota to Virginia

Beginnings of the Universe

One of the dominating astronomical discoveries of the 20th century was that the galaxies of the universe all seem to be moving away from Earth. Doppler redshifts were observed for spiral nebulae around 1920 even though they were not yet known to be galaxies. By the early 1930s, Edwin Hubble and M. L. Humason had established that the more distant a galaxy, the faster it was receding. It turned out that they were moving away not just from the Earth but from one another—that is, the **universe is expanding**. Scientists conclude that the universe must once, very long ago, have been extremely compact and dense, and a rapid expansion caused the energy and matter to rapidly expand. The beginning of this expansion is referred to as the **Big Bang**.

On the subatomic level, according to this theory, there were vast changes of energy and matter and the way physical laws operated during the first few minutes after the Big Bang. After those

early minutes the percentages of the basic matter of the universe—hydrogen, helium, and lithium—were set. Everything was so compact and hot that radiation dominated the early universe and there were no stable, un-ionized atoms. The universe was opaque, in the sense that any energy emitted was quickly absorbed and then re-emitted. As the universe expanded, density and temperature continued to drop. A few hundred thousand years after the Big Bang, the temperature dropped far enough that electrons and nuclei could combine to form stable atoms as the universe became transparent. Once that occurred, the radiation that had been trapped was free to escape.

In the 1940s, George Gamow and others predicted that remnants of this escaped radiation should be observable. They had started to search for this background radiation when physicists Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson, using a radio telescope, inadvertently found it, for

which they won the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physics.

In 2003, NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe made measurements of the temperature of this **cosmic microwave background radiation** to within millionths of a degree. From these measurements, scientists were able to deduce that our universe is 13.7 billion years old and that first-generation stars began to form a mere 200 mil years after the Big Bang.

In 2014, scientists operating a telescope in Antarctica claimed to have found direct evidence for cosmic inflation, the rapid expansion of the universe during the 10-32 sec. after the Big Bang that helps explain why variations of the cosmic background radiation are so small. Follow-up observations cast doubt on this, and higher precision measurements are planned.

A related mystery is evidence suggesting hidden matter and hidden energy that cannot be directly observed. The presence of dark matter is indicated

by the rotation curves of galaxies and the dynamics of clusters of galaxies. **Dark matter** may be composed of gas; large numbers of cool, compact objects like dead stars; or even subatomic particles. Evidence for **dark energy** is derived from studies of distant Type Ia supernovae indicating that the expansion of the universe is accelerating rather than slowing. Dark energy seems to work on the very fabric of the universe, acting as a force that increases the rate at which space expands. Visible matter seems to constitute only about 4% of the total mass of the universe while the rest of the universe's mass is in the form of dark matter (27%) and dark energy (68%).

Galaxies

By the 20th century, more than 10,000 **nebulae**—cloud-like luminous objects in the sky—had been discovered. Some were correctly identified as star clusters and others as clouds of gas and dust. Those nebulae which were spiral or elliptical in shape were found in regions of the sky far

from the glowing band that is our own Milky Way galaxy. Philosopher Immanuel Kant had written in 1775 that some of these fuzzy objects might be **“island universes”** apart from our own. But the idea remained speculative until 1923-24, when Edwin Hubble discovered variable stars—stars whose varying brightness makes their distance from Earth calculable—in some of these nebulae. This provided conclusive evidence that these systems were far enough away to be outside our own island universe, the Milky Way galaxy.

Galaxies range in size from small dwarf elliptical ones, with perhaps 1 million stars, to spiral galaxies containing 300 billion stars, to giant elliptical galaxies that may be home to more than 10 trillion stars. The diameters of galaxies range from 3,000 light-years in dwarf elliptical galaxies to over 500,000 light-years in giant elliptical galaxies. It is estimated that the Milky Way galaxy is about 100,000 light-years in diameter with about 400 billion stars.

Galaxies also congregate into **clusters**. The smallest are poor clusters of only a few dozen galaxies, while the largest rich clusters may contain thousands. The Milky Way is part of a poor cluster of about three dozen galaxies called the **Local Group**. The largest galaxy of the Local Group is Andromeda, a spiral galaxy visible to the unaided eye in the constellation of Andromeda on a very dark night. The Milky Way is the second largest galaxy in this group; most of the others are small.

The Solar System

The major planets of the solar system, in order of mean distance from the sun, are **Mercury**, **Venus**, **Earth**, **Mars**, **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, **Uranus**, and **Neptune**. The dwarf planets in order of average distance from the sun are **Ceres** (located between Mars and Jupiter), **Pluto, Haumea, Makemake, 2007 OR10**, and **Eris**. All planets orbit counterclockwise around the sun as viewed from above the Earth’s North Pole.

Because Mercury and Venus are nearer to the sun than is Earth, their motions about the sun appear from Earth as wide swings first to one side of the sun then to the other, though both planets move around the sun in almost circular orbits. When their passage takes them between Earth and the sun or beyond the sun in relation to Earth, they cannot be seen.

The planets that lie farther from the sun than does Earth may be seen for longer periods. They are invisible only when so located in the sky that they rise and set at about the same time as the sun and are thus overwhelmed by the sun’s light.

Mercury and Venus, because they are between Earth and the sun, show phases much as the moon does. The planets farther from the sun are always seen as full, although Mars does occasionally present a slightly gibbous phase, like the moon when it is not quite full.

The planets appear to move rapidly among the stars because they are relatively closer to Earth. The stars are

also in motion, some at tremendous speeds, but they are so far away that their motion does not change their apparent positions in the heavens enough to be perceived. The nearest star is about 9,000 times farther away than Neptune. The count for identified **moons** in the solar system orbiting planets and dwarf planets stood at 214 as of mid-2020. Several dwarf planet candidates are also known to have moons.

Planet Superlatives

Largest, most massive planet	Jupiter
Fastest orbiting planet	Mercury
Fastest sidereal rotation	Jupiter
Longest (synodic) day	Mercury
Rotational pole closest to ecliptic	Uranus
Most moons	Saturn
Planet with largest moon	Jupiter
Greatest average density	Earth
Tallest mountain	Mars
Strongest magnetic fields	Jupiter
Most circular orbit	Venus
Smallest, least massive planet	Mercury
Slowest orbiting planet	Neptune
Slowest sidereal rotation	Venus

Shortest (synodic) day	Jupiter
Hottest planet	Venus
No moons	Mercury, Venus
Planet with moon with most eccentric orbit	Neptune
Lowest average density	Saturn
Deepest oceans	Jupiter
Greatest amount of liquid water on surface	Earth

Selected Characteristics of the Sun and Planets

Object	Radius—at unit distance[1]”	Radius—at mean least distance[2]”	Radius—in mi mean radius
Sun	959.5	976.0	432,500
Mercury	3.36	6.5	1,516
Venus	8.34	33.0	3,760
Earth	8.78	—	3,959
Moon	2.40	986.2	1,079
Mars	4.67	12.8	2,106
Jupiter	96.40	24.5	43,441
Saturn	80.29	10.05	36,184
Uranus	34.97	2.05	15,759
Neptune	33.95	1.2	15,301

Object	Volume[3]	Mass[3]	Density[3]
Sun	1,304,000	333,000	0.26

Mercury	0.0562	0.0553	0.98
Venus	0.857	0.815	0.95
Earth	1.000	1.000	1.00
Moon	0.0203	0.0123	0.61
Mars	0.151	0.107	0.71
Jupiter	1,321.30	317.83	0.24
Saturn	763.6	95.16	0.12
Uranus	63.1	14.54	0.23
Neptune	57.7	17.15	0.3

	Sidereal period			
Object	**d.**	**hr.**	**min.**	**sec.**
Sun	25	9	7	
Mercury	58	15	36	
Venus	243		30R	
Earth		23	56	4.2
Moon	27	7	43	40
Mars		24	37	22
Jupiter		9	55	30
Saturn		10	39	20
Uranus		17	14	20R
Neptune		16	6	40

Object	**Gravity at surface[3]**	**Reflecting power[4]**	**Daytime surface temp.(° F)**
Sun	28.00	—	9,941
Mercury	0.38	0.11	845
Venus	0.91	0.65	867

Earth	1.00	0.37	59
Moon	0.16	0.12	260
Mars	0.38	0.15	–24
Jupiter	2.53	0.52	–162
Saturn	1.06	0.47	–218
Uranus	0.90	0.51	–323
Neptune	1.14	0.41	–330

R = Retrograde rotation. (1) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, if object were seen at a distance of 1 astronomical unit. (2) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, when object is closest to Earth. (3) Earth = 1. (4) A value of 1 would indicate a perfect reflector.

Planets of the Solar System

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) on Aug. 24, 2006, at their General Assembly in Prague, Czech Republic, agreed on a new definition for planet, and in the process effectively removed Pluto's planet status. The ruling came after years of debate as to whether Pluto, discovered in 1930, should still be considered the ninth planet in our solar system because of its size, orbit, and other characteristics. New discoveries of other Pluto-like objects in the solar system, such as the 2003 discovery of Eris, a

Kuiper Belt object (KBO) comparable in size to Pluto, also contributed to the debate.

Under the IAU's new definition, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are regarded as "classical" planets. A **planet** is now defined as a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.

Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Makemake, 2007 OR10, and Haumea are regarded as dwarf planets, with the status of Pluto's largest moon, Charon, still to be determined. A **dwarf planet** is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, (c) has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit, and (d) is not a satellite.

The IAU also created a new category, **small solar system bodies**, for all other objects orbiting the sun, including comets, asteroids, KBOs, and other small objects. It has not yet established a process by which other solar system objects will be classified.

Note: AU = astronomical unit (92.96 mil mi, mean distance of Earth from the sun); **d.** = 1 Earth synodic (solar) day (24 hours); **synodic day** = rotation period of a planet measured with respect to the sun (the "true" day, i.e., the time from midday to midday, or from sunrise to sunrise); **sidereal day** = rotation period of a planet with respect to the stars.

Mercury

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	28.6 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	36 mil mi (0.387 AU)
Aphelion	43.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	87.97 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.2056
Orbital inclination	7.00°

Synodic day (midday to midday)	175.94 d.
Sidereal day	58.65 d.
Rotational inclination	0.01°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0553
Mean radius	1,516 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.984
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	333°F

Mercury, named for the Roman gods' messenger, is the closest planet to the sun and the smallest planet in the solar system. Mercury orbits so close to the sun that it can never be observed against a dark sky; it is always seen during morning or evening twilights. In 2008, the *Messenger* spacecraft made the first flybys of Mercury since the 1970s. *Messenger* went into orbit about Mercury in Mar. 2011 for a reconnaissance mission; the original one-year science program was extended in 2012. The goals of the mission included mapping, imaging, and measuring the surface composition of Mercury, as well as probing the planet's interior structure and interactions with the sun. Among the

discoveries were that at least part of Mercury's metallic core is liquid, that there may be water ice in shadowed craters near the poles, and that the planet's magnetic field is offset from the planet's center.

Orbit and rotation. Mercury moves with great speed around the sun, averaging about 30 mi per second to complete its orbit, which takes about 88 Earth days. Mercury takes nearly 59 days to rotate on its axis. Because its orbital period is only about 50% longer than its sidereal rotation, the time from one sunrise to the next on Mercury is about 176 days—twice as long as a Mercurial year. Oddly, Mercury has a magnetic field, albeit a very weak one. It has been held that both a fluid core and rapid rotation—neither of which Mercury was believed to have—are necessary for the generation of a planetary magnetic field. Mercury may demonstrate the contrary.

Atmosphere. Mercury's atmosphere is almost nonexistent. What very little it has

is composed of 42% oxygen, 29% sodium, 22% hydrogen, 6% helium, 0.5% potassium, and 0.5% other particles. Because of Mercury's lack of atmosphere, the surface during the day may reach a temperature of about 845°F, while the temperature at night may fall as low as –300°F. Earth-based observation has provided evidence of water ice near the poles.

Surface and composition. Mercury's surface is rocky and cratered similar to that of the Earth's moon. The most imposing feature on Mercury, the Caloris Basin, is a huge impact crater more than 800 mi in diameter. Mercury has a huge iron core that extends out to about 75% of the planet's radius; it has a higher percentage of iron than any other planet in the solar system.

Venus

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	66.8 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.2 mil mi (0.723 AU)

Aphelion	67.7 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	224.7 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0067
Orbital inclination	3.39°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	116.75 d. (retrograde)
Sidereal day	243.02 d. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	177.4°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.815
Mean radius	3,760 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.951
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	867°F

Venus, named for the Roman goddess of love, is the second planet out from the sun. Because Venus is almost the same size as Earth, it is believed that the two planets were formed at the same time by the same general process and from the same mixture of chemical elements. Venus can easily be seen from Earth with the naked eye; it is the third-brightest object in the sky, exceeded only by the sun and the moon.

Orbit and rotation. It takes Venus 225 Earth days to complete its orbit around the sun. Its synodic revolution—the amount of time it takes for Venus to return to the same position relative to Earth and the sun, which is a result of the combination of its own motion with that of Earth—is 584 days. Because of this, every 19 months Venus is closer to Earth than to any other planet. The rotation period of Venus appears to be 243 days clockwise. In other words, its rotation is counter to the rotation of the other planets and counter to its own motion around the sun. This rate and sense of rotation make for a solar day (sunrise to sunrise) on Venus of 116.8 Earth days. Night lasts 58 days, and day lasts 58 days. Venus has no detectable magnetic field.

Atmosphere. The Venusian atmosphere is very thick and toxic. It is composed primarily of 96.5% carbon dioxide, 3.5% nitrogen, and trace concentrations of sulfur dioxide, argon, water, carbon

monoxide, helium, and neon. In addition, it exerts an atmospheric pressure at the surface more than 90 times Earth's normal sea-level pressure. The planet is covered with a dense, white, cloudy atmosphere that conceals whatever is below. These clouds are believed to contain sulfuric acid, meaning that it rains sulfuric acid on Venus. Due to the thickness of the atmosphere and resulting extreme greenhouse effect, the temperature is essentially the same day and night; the planet has an average surface temperature of about 867°F, making it the hottest planet in the solar system. Winds of about 200 mph in the clouds may account for the consistency in temperature despite the low rotation speed of the planet. However, at the surface, the winds are very slow.

Surface and composition. Radar-produced maps of the planet show large craters, continent-sized highlands, and extensive dry lowlands. No tectonic activity has been found similar to Earth's

moving tectonic plates, but a system of global rift zones and numerous broad, low, dome-like structures, called coronae, may have been produced by the upwelling and subsidence of magma from the mantle. Volcanic surface features, such as vast lava plains, fields of small lava domes, and large shield volcanoes, are common. About 1,600 volcanoes and volcanic features appear on the Venusian surface; more than 85% of the surface is covered by volcanic flows. Theia Mons, a huge shield volcano, has a diameter of over 600 mi and a height of over 3.5 mi. (The largest Hawaiian volcano is only about 125 mi in diameter but rises nearly 5.5 mi from the ocean floor.) In recent years, evidence of continuous volcanic activity has been noted by astronomers. Aside from volcanoes, there are highly deformed mountain belts across Venus along with a few meteor-impact craters more than 20 mi wide. Erosion is a very slow process on Venus due to the lack of water. There are indications of some wind movement of dust and sand. The few

impact craters on Venus suggest that the surface is generally geologically young—less than 800 mil years old. Despite the fact that probes have landed on Venus, there are very few pictures from the surface because the probes couldn’t withstand the high temperature and atmospheric pressure for more than a few hours.

Mars

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	128.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	141.6 mil mi (1.524 AU)
Aphelion	154.9 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	686.98 d. (1.88 yr.)
Orbital eccentricity	0.0935
Orbital inclination	1.85°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24 hr., 39 min., 35 sec.
Sidereal day	24 hr., 37 min., 22 sec.
Rotational inclination	25.19°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.107
Mean radius	2,106 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.713

Natural satellites	2
Average surface temperature	–81°F

Named for the Roman god of war, the Red Planet has some features much like Earth. Mars has climate, seasons, volcanoes, and possibly once had liquid water flowing across its surface. Mars can easily be seen with the naked eye on most clear nights, which is why it was one of the first planets to be studied by ancient astronomers. Later, when telescopes came into use, many observers claimed that canals made by Martians existed on the planet's surface, which led to speculation as to whether there was intelligent life there. Unmanned probes have since put all those theories to rest; the canals turned out to be topographic patterns and dust storms.

Mars is currently being explored by a number of robotic craft, both on the surface and in orbit. The *Curiosity*/Mars Science Laboratory, an SUV-sized robot, landed on the surface in Aug. 2012. Its mission was to understand the history of

the Martian geology and climate, search for the presence of organic matter, and assess the planet's past suitability for life. An Indian orbiter is currently using remote sensing to study the Martian surface and atmosphere, while NASA's *MAVEN* spacecraft is studying the upper atmosphere of Mars and its interaction with the solar wind. The European Space Agency *Trace Gas Orbiter* (TGO) began orbiting Mars in Oct. 2016. NASA's *InSight* mission, which landed in 2018, was relaying seismic data that is being used to map the interior of Mars. In 2020, three spacecraft were launched to the red planet, all arriving successfully in 2021: NASA's *Perseverance* lander, equipped with a helicopter named *Ingenuity*, and Mars missions by China and by the United Arab Emirates.

Orbit and rotation. Although Mars's orbital path is nearly circular, it is somewhat more eccentric than that of most other planets. Mars is more than 26 mil mi farther from the sun at its most

distant point compared to its closest approach. Its orbit and speed in relation to Earth's bring it fairly close to Earth, at opposition, about every two years. Mars was at opposition on Dec. 8, 2022, and will be close again on Jan. 16, 2025. Every 15-17 years the close approaches are especially favorable for observation. The July 27, 2018, opposition was the last one that was particularly close, and the next such favorable opposition occurs on Sept. 15, 2035.

Mars rotates in 24 hr. and 37 min., almost the same period of time as Earth. Mars's mean distance from the sun is 142 mil mi. Because Mars's axis of rotation is inclined by about 25° from the vertical to the plane of its solar orbit about the sun, the planet has seasons.

Unlike Earth's global magnetic field, the Martian magnetic field is small, weak, and localized and may be the remnant of a stronger field from the planet's past.

Atmosphere. The Martian atmosphere is composed primarily of 95.32% carbon

dioxide, 2.7% nitrogen, 1.6% argon, 0.13% oxygen, 0.08% carbon monoxide, and, in very minor quantities, water, hydrogen oxide, and neon. The atmosphere on Mars is very thin. It has an atmospheric pressure between 1% and 2% of Earth's (if Earth's atmosphere were that thin, there would not be enough oxygen to breathe). Because the Martian atmosphere is so thin and because of the planet's weak magnetic field, its surface is bombarded by cosmic radiation about 100 times as intense as on Earth.

Martian weather systems consist mainly of huge dust storms. On the poles, white caps (believed to be both water ice and carbon dioxide ice) grow in winter and shrink in summer. It is mainly the carbon dioxide that comes and goes with the seasons. The water ice is apparently in many layers with dust between them, indicating climatic cycles.

Surface and composition. Mars is an alien world with rust-red sand and pink skies. In the planet's beginning stages

when it was much hotter, Mars's surface melted to a sufficient extent to separate into dense and lighter layers. Mars later cooled enough to allow liquid water to possibly flow across its surface. NASA scientists announced in Sept. 2015 the most convincing evidence to date that liquid water flows on the present-day Martian surface. Using imaging and spectroscopy instruments on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, they showed that seasonal flows on Martian slopes contain hydrated minerals that can only form in the presence of liquid water.

Natural satellites. Mars has two small satellites called Phobos and Deimos, each discovered in 1877 by American astronomer Asaph Hall. (Phobos measures about 11 by 17 mi and Deimos about 7 by 9 mi.) Deimos, the outer satellite, revolves around the planet in about 31 hours. Phobos, the inner satellite, whips around Mars in a little more than 7 hours, making three orbits each Martian day. Since it orbits Mars

faster than the planet rotates, Phobos rises in the west and sets in the east, opposite to what other bodies appear to do in the Martian sky. Both moons are irregularly shaped and pitted with numerous craters. Their origins are not known; however, some astronomers consider them to be asteroid-like objects that were captured by Mars very early in its history.

Jupiter

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	460.1 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	483.8 mil mi (5.204 AU)
Aphelion	507.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	11.862 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0489
Orbital inclination	1.304°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	9 hr., 55 min., 33 sec.
Sidereal day	9 hr., 55 min., 30 sec.
Rotational inclination	3.13°
Mass (Earth = 1)	317.8
Mean radius	43,441 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.24

Natural satellites	80
Average temperature*	–162°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Jupiter, named for the Roman ruler of the gods, is the largest planet in the solar system (11 times the diameter of Earth). Its mass is more than twice the mass of all the other planets, moons, and asteroids put together. Visible to the naked eye and known to the ancients, it was a focus of the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei, who viewed the planet and its four largest moons through a homemade telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Jupiter is at an average distance of 484 mil mi from the sun and takes almost 12 Earth years to make a complete revolution. The largest of the planets, Jupiter has an equatorial diameter of 88,846 mi; its polar diameter is more than 5,700 mi shorter. This noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rotation rate—a Jupiter day is less

than 10 Earth hours long. A point on Jupiter's equator moves at a speed of 22,000 mph, as compared with 1,000 mph for a point on Earth's equator. Jupiter's magnetic field is by far the strongest of any planet. Electrical activity caused by this field is so strong that it discharges trillions of watts into Jupiter's environment daily. In July 2016, NASA's *Juno* spacecraft entered orbit around the planet to begin a study of Jupiter's composition, magnetic field, and auroras, including close-up views of the poles of the planet. In 2021, it began sending back images of Jupiter's satellites as well as the planet itself. Originally planned for one-year operation, in 2021 the mission was extended until Sept. 2025 or until the spacecraft ceases to function.

Atmosphere. Jupiter's atmosphere is primarily composed of 90% molecular hydrogen and 10% helium. Minor constituents include methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Jupiter has a turbulent atmosphere

characterized by thick clouds, high winds, and huge lightning storms many times larger than those on Earth. The atmospheric temperature varies, but the temperature at the tops of clouds may be about –280°F. The Great Red Spot seen prominently on Jupiter is a huge hurricane-like storm that is three times the diameter of Earth. In 2006, the Hubble Space Telescope detected the appearance of a second, smaller red spot.

Surface and composition. Gas giant planets like Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune do not have a surface like Earth or any of the other rocky planets. The gases become denser with depth, until they may turn into a slush or slurry. Jupiter has a liquid hydrogen ocean more than 35,000 mi deep. It likely has a rocky core about the size of Earth, but 13 times more massive. There is no sharp interface between the gaseous atmosphere and the hydrogen ocean that accounts for most of Jupiter’s volume. At lower depths, under enormous pressure, the liquid hydrogen

takes on the properties of a metal. It is likely that this liquid metallic hydrogen is the source for both Jupiter's persistent radio noise and for its improbably strong magnetic field.

Natural satellites. Jupiter has 80 known satellites, the latest discovered in 2021. Four of the moons (in order of distance from Jupiter), Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto—all discovered by Galileo in 1610—are large and bright and are close in diameter to Earth's moon and Mercury. Because they move so rapidly around Jupiter, their change in position from night to night can be seen from Earth using binoculars.

Io is one of the most volcanically active bodies in the solar system. A gaseous, doughnut-shaped ring, or torus, enveloping Io's orbit around Jupiter may have been formed by material ejected from Io's active volcanoes. (This is not to be confused with Jupiter's rings.) These volcanoes, hotter than Earth's volcanoes,

erupt mainly molten sulfur and result in a constantly changing surface appearance.

Europa may have a 30-mi-deep salty, liquid ocean beneath its icy crust, perhaps a small metallic core, and a very tenuous atmosphere. Ganymede is the biggest moon in the solar system. With a diameter of 3,120 mi, it is bigger than both Mercury and Pluto. Ganymede also has its own magnetic field produced by a molten core of perhaps iron sulfide. Callisto has the oldest, most heavily cratered surface in the solar system, a very thin atmosphere of carbon dioxide, and possibly a subsurface liquid ocean.

The other known satellites are much smaller, with four closer to Jupiter than Io, five between Ganymede and Callisto, and the rest farther out. Most of Jupiter's moons orbit the planet at high inclinations from the equator, unlike the innermost satellites. These moons may be captured asteroids.

Rings. Jupiter has a diffuse, dark set of rings that were discovered by the *Voyager*

1 spacecraft and cannot be seen from Earth without powerful telescopes. They are composed of small dust grains blasted off the four innermost moons by meteoroid impacts.

Saturn

Saturn, named for the Roman ruler of the Titans, is the sixth planet from the sun and most distant of the planets visible to the unaided eye. Saturn is second in size to Jupiter, but its mass is much smaller. Saturn is the only planet less dense than water, meaning that Saturn would float if there were a pool of water gigantic enough to hold it.

Orbit and rotation. Saturn's diameter is almost 74,900 mi at the equator, while its polar diameter is more than 7,300 mi shorter. Like Jupiter, its noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rate of rotation; a day is little more than 10 Earth hours long.

Distance from the sun

Perihelion	840.44 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	890.8 mil mi (9.582 AU)
Aphelion	941.07 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	29.458 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0565
Orbital inclination	2.485°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	10 hr., 39 min., 23 sec.
Sidereal day	10 hr., 39 min., 22 sec.
Rotational inclination	26.73°
Mass (Earth = 1)	95.159
Mean radius	36,184 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.125
Natural satellites	82
Average temperature*	–218°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. Saturn’s atmosphere is composed primarily of 96.3% hydrogen, 3.3% helium, and traces of methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Saturn’s atmosphere is much like that of Jupiter, except that the temperature at the top of its cloud layer is at least 50°F colder.

Surface and composition. Saturn's atmosphere resembles Jupiter's; it likely has a small dense center surrounded by a deep ocean of hydrogen.

Natural satellites. Saturn has 82 known natural satellites, 20 of which were discovered in 2019. Saturn's moon Mimas has an impact crater 81 mi across (the moon itself is only 249 mi across). Enceladus has an atmosphere and shows evidence of geysers that spit water ice and vapor. Two tiny moons orbit within the rings, plowing through and making gaps in the rings along their orbits. Pan, the innermost satellite, creates the Encke Gap of Saturn's A-ring. Daphnis creates the Keeler Gap. The most intriguing Saturnian moon is Titan. The second-biggest moon in the solar system, Titan is bigger than Mercury. Its atmosphere is similar to Earth's atmosphere of long ago; it is made up of approximately 95% nitrogen with traces of methane. Titan's atmosphere extends about 360 mi into space whereas most of Earth's

atmosphere lies within 37 mi of the surface. Photographs from Titan's surface, taken by the *Huygens* lander in 2005, show a muddy terrain, with possible deposits of water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs, and an interesting boundary between light and dark material on the surface. In 2006, scientists found sand dunes on Titan's surface. The "sand" is believed to be tiny water ice crystals or organic compounds. Surface phenomena such as sand dunes are signs of erosion and wind. Unlike winds on Earth or Mars, Titan's winds are not the result of uneven solar heating on the moon's surface but rather Saturn's gravitational pull (similar to how the moon acts on the Earth's oceans).

Rings. Saturn's ring system is the planet's most recognizable feature. It begins about 4,000 mi above the visible disk of Saturn lying above its equator and extends about 260,000 mi into space. The diameter of the ring system visible from Earth is about 170,000 mi; the rings are

estimated to be about 700 ft thick. The rings are composed of rock and ice and range in size from tiny particles to large chunks of material the size of a bus. There are several divisions in the rings. The 2,920-mi Cassini division, the gap between the A and B rings, is the largest division.

Uranus

Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781, was the first planet discovered using a telescope. It was named for the father of the Titans in Roman mythology.

Orbit and rotation. Uranus has a diameter of over 31,000 mi and spins once in approximately 17.23 hours, according to magnetic data collected by *Voyager 2*. One of the most fascinating features of Uranus is how far over it is tipped. Its north pole lies 98° from its orbital plane. Thus, its seasons are extreme. Over its 84-year orbit, when the sun rises at the north pole, it shines there for about 42 Earth years; then it sets, and

the north pole is in darkness for 42 Earth years. In addition to its rotational tilt, Uranus's magnetic field axis is tipped 58.6° from its rotational axis and is displaced about 30% of its radius away from the planet's center.

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	1,703.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	1,784.8 mil mi (19.201 AU)
Aphelion	1,866.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	84.01 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0457
Orbital inclination	0.772°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	17 hr., 14 min., 23 sec. (retrograde)
Sidereal day	17 hr., 14 min., 24 sec. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	97.77°
Mass (Earth = 1)	14.536
Mean radius	15,759mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.23
Natural satellites	27
Average temperature*	–323°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed primarily of 82.5% hydrogen, 15.2% helium, and 2.3% methane, with small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice.

Surface and composition. Uranus has no solid surface, and likely no rocky core but rather a mixture of rocks and assorted ices with about 15% hydrogen and some helium.

Natural satellites. Uranus has 27 known moons, which have orbits lying in the plane of the planet's equator. Five moons are relatively large, while 22 are very small and were only discovered with the *Voyager 2* mission or in later observations. Miranda has grooved markings, reminiscent of Jupiter's Ganymede, but often arranged in a chevron pattern. Rifts and channels on Ariel provide evidence of liquid flowing over its surface in the past. Umbriel is extremely dark, prompting some observers to regard its surface as among

the oldest in the system. Titania has rifts and fractures but not the evidence of flow found on Ariel. Oberon's main feature is its surface saturated with craters, unrelieved by other formations.

Rings. In the equatorial plane there is also a complex of 11 rings, 9 of which were discovered in 1978 by observers watching Uranus pass before a star.

Neptune

Named for the Roman god of the sea, Neptune was the first planet discovered through mathematical predictions before it was directly observed. Its approximate orbit and position were first calculated independently by British astronomer John Couch Adams and French astronomer Urbain Le Verrier in 1845. In 1846, German astronomer Johann Galle first observed Neptune through a telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Neptune orbits the sun in 164.8 Earth years in a nearly circular orbit. Its magnetic field is considerably asymmetric to the planet's structure, similar to, but not so extreme

as, Uranus's magnetic field. Neptune's magnetic field axis is tipped 46.9° from its rotational axis and is displaced more than 55% of its radius away from the planet's center.

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	2,761.7 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	2,793.1 mil mi (30.047 AU)
Aphelion	2,824.5 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	164.79 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0113
Orbital inclination	1.769°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	16 hr., 6 min., 37 sec.
Sidereal day	16 hr., 6 min., 36 sec.
Rotational inclination	28.32°
Mass (Earth = 1)	17.147
Mean radius	15,301 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.297
Natural satellites	14
Average temperature*	–330°F

*i.e., temperature where atmospheric pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.

Atmosphere. The Neptunian atmosphere is composed primarily of 80% hydrogen,

19% helium, 1.5% methane, and small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ethane, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice. Neptune's atmosphere is quite blue, with quickly changing white clouds often suspended high above an apparent surface. A Great Dark Spot, reminiscent of Jupiter's Great Red Spot, was discovered in 1989 when *Voyager 2* visited the planet. Observations with the Hubble Space Telescope have shown that the Great Dark Spot originally seen by *Voyager* has apparently dissipated, but a new dark spot has since appeared. Lightning and auroras have been found on other giant planets, but only the aurora phenomenon has been seen on Neptune. As with the other giant planets, Neptune emits more energy than it receives from the sun. The excess has been found to be 2.7 times the solar contribution.

Surface and composition. As with the other giant planets, Neptune may have no solid surface or exact diameter. However,

a mean value of 30,600 mi may be assigned to a diameter between atmosphere levels where the pressure is about the same as sea level on Earth.

Natural satellites. The largest of Neptune's 14 satellites is Triton. It is the only large moon in a retrograde orbit, which suggests that it was captured rather than having formed along with the planet. Triton's large size, sufficient to raise significant tides on the planet, may one day, billions of years from now, bring Triton close enough to Neptune for Triton to be torn apart. Triton has a tenuous atmosphere of nitrogen with a trace of hydrocarbons and evidence of active geysers injecting material into it. Triton is the coldest object yet measured in the solar system with a surface temperature of –391°F. Only about half of Triton has been observed, but its terrain shows cratering and a strange regional feature described as resembling the skin of a cantaloupe. Nereid has the highest orbital eccentricity (0.75) of any moon. Its long

looping orbit suggests that it was also captured. In 2003, two more moons, which orbit farther from their parent planet than any other moons in the solar system, were discovered. In July 2013, archival Hubble Space Telescope images were used to discover the existence of a 14th natural satellite of Neptune. At less than 20 km diameter, it is the smallest of Neptune's known moons. The *Voyager 2* probe in 1989 confirmed the existence of six rings around Neptune composed of very fine particles. There may be some clumps in the rings' structure. It is not known whether Neptune's satellites influence the formation or maintenance of the rings.

Dwarf Planets

Ceres

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	237 mil mi (2.55 AU)
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	257 mil mi (2.77 AU)
Period of revolution around Sun	4.6 yr.

Orbital eccentricity	0.0756
Orbital inclination	10.59°
Sidereal day	9.074 hr.
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.00015
Mean radius	292 mi

Ceres was the first asteroid discovered; Italian astronomer Guiseppe Piazzi first observed it on Jan. 1, 1801. In the 1800s, it was considered a planet but lost that designation. Ceres is the largest object in the asteroid belt, comprising nearly one third of all the mass of asteroids. In Aug. 2006, it was designated a dwarf planet by the Intl. Astronomical Union (IAU).

After a journey of over seven years, the *Dawn* spacecraft entered into orbit around Ceres in Mar. 2015, making *Dawn* the first spacecraft to visit a dwarf planet. Astronomers are particularly interested in asteroids since they are thought to be rocky protoplanets, examples of the building blocks from which planets formed early in the history of the solar system. *Dawn*'s scientific instrumentation consists of cameras for surface imaging, a

spectrometer for measuring surface mineralogy, and a neutron detector for measuring elemental composition of Ceres. *Dawn* has produced high-resolution maps of the entire surface and the most accurate measurements of Ceres's size and mass. The images show a heavily cratered surface with features such as extremely reflective spots within a crater—thought to be freshly exposed water ice—and at least one mountain several miles high.

Orbit and rotation. Ceres orbits the sun in the asteroid belt region between Mars and Jupiter.

Surface and composition. Ceres's composition is similar to that of the stony meteorites known as carbonaceous chondrites. These are considered to be the oldest materials in the solar system, with a composition reflecting that of the primitive solar nebula. Extremely dark in color, probably because of their hydrocarbon content, they show evidence of having absorbed water. Thus, unlike

the Earth and the moon, they have never melted nor been reheated since they first formed. *Dawn* observations suggest that the surface of Ceres consists largely of water ice, though its interior is mostly rock. Up to 25% of Ceres's mass may be water ice. There is evidence for hydrothermal vents at the surface of Ceres, perhaps indicating that liquid water existed below the surface in the recent past. Further study using *Dawn* will try to confirm observations suggesting that water evaporates from the surface and produces a diffuse atmosphere.

Pluto

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	2,756.9 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	3,670.1 mil mi (39.482 AU)
Aphelion	4,583.2 mil mi
Period of revolution around sun	247.74 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.2502
Orbital inclination	17.09°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	6 d., 9 hr., 17 min. (retrograde)

Sidereal day	6 d., 9 hr., 18 min. (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	119.59°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0022
Mean radius	736.5 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.339
Natural satellites	5
Average surface temperature	–369°F

Pluto, named for the Roman god of the underworld, is the largest Kuiper Belt object (KBO) by radius, and the second largest by mass. It was first discovered in 1930 by American astronomer Clyde Tombaugh and classified as a planet until 2006, when the IAU changed its designation to dwarf planet. In 2008, Pluto was designated by the IAU as the prototype for a class of objects called **plutoids**, bodies that (a) have an average distance from the sun greater than Neptune's; (b) are large enough that gravity determines their shape; and (c) have not cleared their orbit of other objects. Haumea, Makemake, and Eris are also plutoids. The *New Horizons* spacecraft, launched on a voyage to Pluto

and beyond in 2006, made the first flyby of Pluto on July 14, 2015, and traveled on to a flyby of Kuiper belt object 2014 MU69 (Arrokoth), nicknamed Ultima Thule, on Jan. 1, 2019.

Orbit and rotation. Pluto's orbit is highly eccentric; although its average distance from the sun is 3.7 billion mi, it may get as close as 2.76 billion mi and as far as 4.58 billion mi. For about 20 years of its 248-year orbit, it is closer to the sun than Neptune. Currently, it is beyond Neptune's orbit.

Atmosphere and surface. Before the *New Horizons* flyby, all observations of Pluto had been made with telescopes nearly 3 billion mi away, so the mission brought new data to light. The mass and density of Pluto suggests that it is composed of a rocky core with an overlying water-ice mantle. Close-up observations of Pluto from *New Horizons* revealed a mixed surface, with some ancient, heavily cratered terrain and other younger, smoother plains with no

craters. The smooth terrain, estimated to be no more than 100 mil years old, is much younger than scientists expected and may indicate that geologic processes continue to modify Pluto. Nitrogen ice on the smooth plains appears to be flowing, like glaciers on Earth, onto the more heavily cratered surface. Compositional evidence shows that the smooth areas contain nitrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide ices. Scientists also found several mountain ranges rising more than 2 mi above the smooth plains; they speculated that the mountains are made of water ice thrust up from below Pluto's nitrogen-rich icy surface.

New Horizons also provided the first close-up measurements of Pluto's atmosphere, confirming earlier measurements of methane, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide, the same molecules that form ice on Pluto's surface. Scientists speculate that the atmosphere forms from evaporation of surface ices when the dwarf planet is closer to the sun. The new measurements also

revealed hydrocarbon hazes as much as 50 mi above Pluto’s surface. The hazes are thought to form when Pluto’s tenuous atmosphere is exposed to the sun’s ultraviolet rays. Dark regions on Pluto’s surface likely result from these hydrocarbons settling. Knowledge of Pluto will continue to improve as more data is analyzed.

Natural satellites. Pluto has five known natural satellites. Charon, the biggest, has a diameter of 750 mi—about half of Pluto’s diameter of 1,474 mi. No other planet or dwarf planet has a moon so close to its size. Discovered in 1978, Charon orbits Pluto at a distance of 12,200 mi and takes 6.39 days to move around the dwarf planet. In this same length of time, Pluto and Charon both rotate once on their axes, meaning that the Pluto-Charon system appears to rotate as virtually a rigid body. Both worlds are roughly spherical and have comparable densities. Because of these similarities and their peculiar

relationship, there is debate as to whether Charon should one day be designated a dwarf planet. *New Horizons* provided the first detailed look at Charon, revealing a surface with less color and likely dominated by water ice. New evidence suggests Charon may have had a water ocean in the past. Much of Charon's surface is smoother than expected, with few craters, implying that Charon has an active geology capable of resurfacing. The images also reveal fractures extending hundreds of miles and a canyon around 5 mi deep.

Two other moons, discovered in 2005 and 2006, were officially named Nix and Hydra. Two additional moons, discovered in 2011 and 2012, were officially named Kerberos and Styx by the IAU in 2013. In late 2015, NASA released *New Horizons*-sourced images of Nix and Hydra, revealing irregularly shaped objects about 25 and 35 mi across, respectively. Astronomers examining *New Horizons* data have been surprised to find no additional moons, down to the roughly 1-

mi-diameter limit of detectability by the spacecraft.

Haumea

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	43.355 AU
Period of revolution around sun	285.48 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.189
Orbital inclination	28.20°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007
Mean radius	420 mi
Natural satellites	2

Haumea was discovered in 2004 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Haumea has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 285 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Haumea indicate the presence of almost pure crystalline water ice. The surface reflects about 60% of the sunlight that reaches it. Haumea has a very oblong shape, twice as long as it is wide.

Natural satellites. Haumea has two natural satellites, Hi'iake and Namaka.

Makemake

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	45.715 AU
Period of revolution around sun	309.1 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.155
Orbital inclination	28.99°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007
Mean radius	450 mi
Natural satellites	1

Makemake was discovered in 2005 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Makemake has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 310 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Makemake indicate the presence of frozen methane, as well as several organic compounds. The surface is highly reflective and appears similar to that of Pluto.

Natural satellites. Makemake has one natural satellite.

Gonggong (2007 OR10)

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.143 AU
Period of revolution around sun	550.19 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.505
Orbital inclination	30.87°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0006
Mean radius	950 mi
Natural satellites	1

2007 OR10 was discovered in 2007 and was named Gonggong in 2020 pending final approval by the IAU.

Orbit and rotation. 2007 OR10 has a highly elliptical orbit and takes about 550 years to go around the sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of 2007 OR10 indicate the presence of frozen methane and water ice. The surface is highly reflective and appears similar to that of Pluto.

Natural satellites. One natural satellite of 2007 OR10 was discovered by astronomers using the Hubble Space Telescope in 2017.

Eris

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.6497 AU
Period of revolution around sun	556.43 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.44171
Orbital inclination	44.204°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0027
Mean radius	723 mi
Natural satellites	1

Discovered in 2003 by astronomers at the California Institute of Technology, Eris is the largest dwarf planet by mass, about 27% larger than Pluto, although Pluto has a slightly larger radius.

Orbit and rotation. Eris has a highly elliptical orbit and takes about 560 years to go around the sun—more than twice the time it takes Pluto. Its inclination is steep, tilted at 44° to the planetary plane. It also has an extremely eccentric orbit. It

will be at its closest to the sun, actually coming inside part of Pluto's orbit, in about 280 years.

Surface and composition. Eris, with a surface covered in frozen methane, may be similar to Pluto and the Neptunian moon Triton. Observations made by the Hubble Space Telescope show that Eris's surface is almost white and uniform, reflecting 86% of the light that hits it. This makes it the most reflective body in the solar system. The dwarf planet's interior is likely a mixture of rock and ice.

Natural satellites. Eris has one moon, Dysnomia.

Small Solar System Bodies

Asteroids

Besides planets and moons, many smaller objects orbit the sun. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) officially designated these objects "small solar system bodies." Asteroids or minor planets are found mainly in a belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Within this belt there may be millions of asteroids of varying sizes. Most asteroids are very small. Ceres, which can be classified both as an asteroid and a dwarf planet, is 588 mi in diameter, about one-quarter the diameter of our moon.

Some of these asteroids are gravitationally locked with Jupiter and the sun so that they have roughly the same orbit as Jupiter but are either 60° ahead or behind the planet. These are the **Trojan asteroids**. Many of the smaller moons of the solar system, especially those in retrograde orbits, may be captured asteroids. Asteroids whose orbits either cross or come close to the Earth's orbit are labeled **Near Earth asteroids**, or NEAs. A handful of asteroids have actually been im-aged by the Arecibo and Goldstone radio telescopes and by the NEAR Shoemaker space probe. The *Galileo* spacecraft imaged the asteroids Gaspra and Ida (including Ida's moon Dactyl) on its way to Jupiter. The Japanese *Hayabusa 2*, after orbiting asteroid Ryugu, returned a

sample to Earth Dec. 2020; and NASA's OSIRIS-REx mission, currently orbiting asteroid Bennu, was scheduled to return a sample to Earth in Sept. 2023. As of 2022, 16 asteroids had been visited by spacecraft.

Comets

Comets are small icy bodies that orbit the sun. When one approaches the sun, the energy from the sun boils off material from the comet's icy nucleus, producing an enlarged head (or **coma**), and in many cases an extended tail. Because of that, comets are brighter when near the sun. For large comets, the head may be 100,000 mi across and the tail more than a million mi long, though both are mainly empty space.

Comets have been known since ancient times. British astronomer Edmund Halley (1656-1742) ultimately realized that a group of historical reports were just repeated visits of the same object. Comets are the only astronomical objects named after their discoverers. In 1986,

the European spacecraft *Giotto* took the first close-up images of a comet's nucleus, specifically of Comet Halley, showing it had a peanut-shaped nucleus with a longest dimension of about 10 mi.

In 1995, U.S. observers Alan Hale (1958-) and Thomas Bopp (1949-2018) independently discovered a comet that was then beyond the orbit of Jupiter. It is one of the brightest comets of all time. It also holds the record for length of time visible to the naked eye—19 months—and is the most photographed comet in history. In July 2009, an amateur astronomer discovered a large impact scar in the upper atmosphere of Jupiter, likely the result of another cometary impact. In Mar. 2020, astronomers using the *NEOWISE* mission of the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (*WISE*) discovered a comet, which in July 2020 was widely visible to the naked eye. Comet *NEOWISE* is the brightest comet since Hale-Bopp. In 2014, the *Rosetta* spacecraft became the first spacecraft to orbit a comet, 67P/Churyumov-

Gerasimenko. *Rosetta* also deployed a lander onto the comet surface. As of summer 2022, eight comets have been studied directly by spacecraft.

Kuiper Belt

The Kuiper Belt is a doughnut-shaped region that extends to about 50 AU (astronomical units) from the sun and is thought to be the source of short-period comets such as Comets Halley or Swift-Tuttle. It is filled with icy bodies that are in solar orbit. The more than 1,000 objects found in this region in recent years are called Kuiper Belt objects (KBOs). It is estimated that there are more than 70,000 objects 60 mi in diameter or larger within the Kuiper Belt. Dwarf planets Pluto and Eris are considered KBOs. There are at least six KBOs larger than 300 mi in diameter.

On Jan. 1, 2019, *New Horizons* made the first close study of a KBO when it flew by the object 2014 MU 69, originally nicknamed Ultima Thule but now provisionally named Arrokoth by the IAU.

In the first images sent back to Earth, Arrokoth appears to be a “contact binary,” com-posed of two smaller bodies, 14 mi and 9 mi across, in close contact with each other. No satellite of Arrokoth was observed.

Arrokoth (2014 MU 69)

Distance from the sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	44.539 AU
Period of revolution around sun	298 yr.
Orbital eccentricity	0.04172
Orbital inclinations	2.451°
Mass (Earth = 1)	Unknown
Mean radius	14 mi (“Ultima”) and 9 mi (“Thule”)

Oort Cloud

The Oort Cloud is a vast spherical region hypothesized to exist around the sun and populated by comets. Dutch astronomer Jan Oort (1900-92) proposed its existence as the origin for long-period comets that enter the inner part of the solar system where the planets orbit. Current technology is not sufficient to

detect any members of the Oort Cloud other than observed comets whose orbits may reach out as far as 50,000 AU. Recent examples of such long-period comets are Comets Hale-Bopp and Hyakutake.

The Sun

Distance from Earth, mean	92.96 mil mi (1 AU)
Sidereal day (rotation period)	25.38 d.
Mass (Earth = 1)	332,900
Mean radius	432,200 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.255
Average surface temperature	9,941°F

The sun is the Earth’s primary source of light and heat and its closest star. The biggest object in the solar system, the sun is 332,900 times more massive than Earth and contains 99.86% of the mass of the entire solar system. On the whole, the sun is made up of about 92.1% hydrogen and 7.8% helium, with trace amounts of other elements. It has a mass and luminosity greater than that of 90% of the stars in

the Milky Way galaxy. Although most of the stars that can be easily seen on a clear night are bigger and brighter than the sun, its proximity to Earth makes it appear tremendously large and bright. The sun is 400,000 times as bright as the full moon, and it gives Earth 6 mil times as much light as do all the other stars put together. Because of the great distance between the sun and Earth, it takes about 499 sec., or slightly more than 8 min., for light from the sun to reach Earth.

Composition. The sun has six regions. The first three from the inside out are the core, the radiative zone, and the convective zone. Together they form the interior. The others, which comprise the visible surface, are the photosphere, the chromosphere, and the outermost region, the corona.

The sun’s heat and energy are produced in its core. Through a series of nuclear fusion reactions, hydrogen nuclei are converted to helium nuclei, releasing energy in the process. Temperatures in

the core are theorized to be 28 mil °F. In 2017 astronomers discovered that the core rotates nearly four times faster than the surface, a rapidity left over from the time when the sun was formed. From the core, photons transport the energy outward through the radiative zone. It can take photons several million years to pass through this area. In the convective zone, gases move energy outward at a faster rate. Like a boiling pot, bubbles of gas bring energy to the surface.

The photosphere is the visible surface of the sun, that is, the light that we see as sunlight. When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, it is found to consist of a continuous spectrum composed of all the colors of the rainbow, crossed by many dark lines. The dark “absorption lines” are produced by gaseous materials in the outer layers of the sun. More than 60 of the natural terrestrial elements have been identified in the sun, all in gaseous form because of the sun’s intense heat.

Just above the photosphere is the chromosphere, which is visible to the

naked eye only in total solar eclipses, during which it appears to be a pinkish-violet layer with occasional great prominences projecting above its general level. With proper instruments, the chromosphere can be seen or photographed whenever the sun is visible. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also visible to the naked eye only at times of total eclipse or with instruments that permit the brighter portions of the corona to be seen. The corona surges millions of miles from the sun; its atoms are all in a state of extreme excitation and high ionization that indicates temperatures nearly 2 mil °F.

Sunspots. These dark, irregularly shaped regions may reach diameters of thousands of miles. There is an intimate connection between sunspots and the corona. At times of low sunspot activity, the fine streamers of the corona are longer above the sun’s equator than over the polar regions of the sun; during periods of high sunspot activity, the

corona extends fairly evenly outward from all regions of the sun but to a much greater distance in space. The average life of a sunspot group is two months, but some have lasted for more than a year. Sunspots reach a low point, on average, every 11.3 years, with a peak of activity occurring irregularly between two successive periods of minimal activity. The sun experienced an unusually quiet period in 2008 and 2009; its latest period of maximum activity occurred in 2014, though this was among the weakest maximums ever recorded.

Solar wind and magnetic field. Magnetic arches, called prominences, may extend tens of thousands of miles into the corona and may release enormous amounts of energy heating the corona. Coronal mass ejections are enormous releases of solar energy. Coronal holes are regions where the corona appears dark in X-rays, and are associated with open magnetic field lines, where the magnetic field lines project out

into space instead of back toward the sun. It is in these regions where the high-speed solar wind originates.

The solar wind carries the sun's magnetic field, which extends beyond the planets. This is called the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF). Far past Pluto and the Kuiper Belt, the solar wind and the IMF lose their influence. The boundary between them and interstellar space is called the heliopause. In 2013, NASA announced that the *Voyager 1* spacecraft, launched in 1977, seemed at last to have reached the heliopause, at a distance 18 billion km (11 billion mi) from the sun.

Searching for Extrasolar Planets

The sun is a typical star in many respects and—with over 400 billion stars in the Milky Way—it is plausible that many other stars might have planets. Since 1995, astronomers have gathered evidence of thousands of planets orbiting stars other than the sun. Astronomers have not directly observed most of these

objects but inferred their existence from observations of their parent stars.

Astronomers have used two main techniques to detect planets. The first, called the radial-velocity method, uses the Doppler effect to detect periodic changes in the motion of a star caused by the gravitational tug of an unseen planet. The magnitude of the star’s motion and the time it takes to repeat can be used to infer the planet’s mass and distance from its host star. This technique is most sensitive to high-mass planets orbiting close to their stars because that situation produces more noticeable changes in a star’s motion.

The second technique, the transit method, relies on the dimming of a star’s light as an unseen planet repeatedly passes in front of it. Astronomers are able to infer the diameter of the planet and the distance at which the planet orbits the star. When combined with the mass determined from the radial-velocity method, astronomers can determine the density of the unseen planet and begin to

infer its similarity to planets in our solar system.

Astronomers have also used optical gravitational lensing to detect extrasolar planets. This technique, which detects the observed brightening of a distant background star as a planet passes in front of it, has allowed Southern Hemisphere astronomers to find the most distant planet yet detected, about halfway to the center of our own Milky Way galaxy.

The first planets to be discovered outside the solar system tended to be massive “hot Jupiters,” orbiting close to their parent stars (closer than Mercury’s orbit around the sun) and comparable in mass to the gas giant Jupiter. But as detection instruments and techniques have improved, smaller and more distant planets have been discovered. The planets discovered so far seem to fall into several groups: rocky planets as massive as 1.75 times that of Earth; mini-Neptunes, 2-3.5 times as massive as Earth, with gas surrounding a rocky core;

“super Earths” more massive than the mini-Neptunes; and gas giants, as massive or more massive than Jupiter.

In 2005, astronomers obtained the first direct image of an extrasolar planet around a normal star called GQ Lupi, which is like Earth’s sun but younger. The planet is about 100 AU (astronomical units) away from the star and estimated to be about twice as massive as Jupiter.

In 2006, astronomers discovered what they call a “super Earth” orbiting a red dwarf 9,000 light-years away. The planet appears to have about 13 times Earth’s mass and may be composed of rock and ice, but it is believed not to have liquid on its surface. Such super Earths appear to be common in extrasolar planetary systems. In 2007, astronomers detected water in the atmosphere of an extrasolar planet for the first time.

In 2009, NASA launched Kepler, the first telescope sensitive enough to detect Earth-sized planets around other stars. Kepler’s first-released data in 2010 indicated that small planets are more

common than large planets. Kepler has now detected a large number of planets with diameters similar to that of Earth. Some of the planets are known to orbit within the host star's habitable zone, meaning that the conditions are such that liquid water could exist on the planetary surface. As of July 2022, astronomers had confirmed over 5,069 planets orbiting more than 3,792 stars; 829 of those stars host more than one planet.

Planets with masses much less than Jupiter's are now regularly discovered. A team of astronomers announced, Aug. 2016, the discovery of a possibly Earth-like planet, Proxima b, in orbit around Proxima Centauri, the star closest to the sun. About 4.2 light-years away, it is the closest known exoplanet. In Feb. 2017, astronomers announced the discovery of at least seven Earth-sized planets orbiting a small star, Trappist-1, located about 40 light-years away. They appear similar in mass and composition to Earth, and three of the planets are in the habitable zone of the star. In June 2017, the Kepler mission

announced the discovery of 10 Earth-sized planets, probably rocky in composition, that might support liquid water and could be potentially habitable.

NASA successfully launched the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) mission on Apr. 18, 2018, aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket. This landmark mission was conducting an all-sky survey of extrasolar planets, including those orbiting bright nearby stars, which can be investigated in further detail by large Earth-based and space telescopes. By July 2020, it had finished its primary mission, covering about 75% of space. By 2022, TESS had found 233 confirmed exoplanets as well as over 5,000 candidates needing further detailed observation for confirmation. In Dec. 2019, the European Space Agency launched a complementary mission, Cheops (CHaracterising ExOPlanet Satellite), which is also targeting planets around bright nearby stars.

Earth: Size, Computation of Time, Seasons

Distance from the sun	
Perihelion	91.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	93 mil mi (1.0000 AU)
Aphelion	94.5 mil mi
Period of revolution	365.256 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0167
Orbital inclination	0°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24 hr., 0 min., 0 sec.
Sidereal day (rotation period)	23 hr., 56 min., 4.2 sec.
Rotational inclination	23.45°
Mass (Earth = 1)	1
Mean radius	3,958.8 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	1
Natural satellites	1
Average surface temperature	59°F

Earth is the fifth-largest planet and the third from the sun. Its mass is 5.9736×10^{24} kg. Earth's equatorial diameter is 7,926 mi while its polar diameter is only 7,900 mi.

Size and dimensions. Earth is considered a solid mass, yet it has a large, liquid iron, **magnetic core** with a radius of about 2,160 mi. Surprisingly, it has a solid **inner core** that may be a large iron crystal, with a radius of 760 mi. Around the core is a thick shell, or **mantle**, of dense rock. This mantle is composed of materials rich in iron and magnesium. It is somewhat plastic-like, and under slow steady pressure, it can flow like a liquid. The mantle, in turn, is covered by a thin **crust** forming the solid granite and basalt base of the continents and ocean basins. Over broad areas of Earth's surface, the crust has a thin cover of sedimentary rock such as sandstone, shale, and limestone formed by weathering and by deposits of sands, clays, and plant and animal remains.

The temperature inside the Earth increases about 1°F with every 100 to 200 ft in depth, in the upper 100 km (62 mi) of Earth. It reaches nearly 8,000°F-9,000°F at the center. The heat is believed to come from radioactivity in

rocks, pressures within Earth, and the original heat of formation.

Atmosphere. Earth's atmosphere is a blanket composed of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% argon. Present in minute quantities are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon. Water vapor displaces other gases and varies from nearly zero to about 4% by volume. The atmosphere rests on Earth's surface with a weight equivalent to a layer of water 34 ft deep. For about 300,000 ft upward, the gases remain in the proportions stated. Gravity holds the gases to Earth. The weight of the air compresses it at the bottom so that the greatest density is at Earth's surface. Pressure and density decrease as height increases.

The lowest layer of the atmosphere extending up from the Earth's surface about 7.5 mi is the **troposphere**, which contains 90% of the air. This is also where most weather phenomena occur. The temperature drops with increasing height

through this layer. The **stratosphere** extends about 23 mi above the troposphere; the temperature generally increases with height within this layer. The stratosphere contains **ozone**, which prevents ultraviolet rays from reaching Earth's surface. Since there is very little convection in the stratosphere, jets regularly cruise in the lower parts to provide a smoother ride for passengers.

Above the stratosphere is the **mesosphere**, where the temperature again decreases with height for another 19 mi. Extending above the mesosphere to the outer fringes of the atmosphere is the **thermosphere**, a region where temperature once more increases with height to a value measured in thousands of degrees Fahrenheit. The lower portion of this region, extending from 50 to about 400 mi in altitude, is characterized by high ion density and is thus called the **ionosphere**. Most meteors are in the lower thermosphere or the mesosphere at the time they are observed.

Longitude and latitude. Position on the globe is measured by meridians and parallels. Meridians, which are imaginary lines drawn around Earth through the poles, determine **longitude**. The meridian running through Greenwich, England, is the **prime meridian** of longitude; all others are either E or W. Parallels, which are imaginary circles parallel with the equator, determine **latitude**. The length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude. At the equator a degree of longitude is 69.171 statute mi; this is gradually reduced toward the poles. Value of a longitude degree at the poles is zero.

Latitude is reckoned by the number of degrees N or S of the **equator**, an imaginary circle on Earth's surface everywhere equidistant between the two poles. According to the International Astronomical Union, the length of a degree of latitude is 68.708 statute mi at the equator and varies slightly N and S because of the oblate form of the globe. At the poles, it is 69.403 statute mi.

Definitions of time. Earth rotates on its axis and follows an elliptical orbit around the sun. The rotation makes the sun appear to move across the sky from E to W. This rotation determines day and night, and the complete rotation, in relation to the sun, is called the **apparent or true solar day**. A sundial thus measures **apparent solar time**. This length of time varies, but an average determines a mean solar day of 24 hours.

The mean solar day and **mean solar time** are in universal use for civil purposes. Mean solar time may be obtained from apparent solar time by correcting observations of the sun for the **equation of time**. Mean solar time may be up to 16 min. different from apparent solar time.

Sidereal time is the measure of time defined by the diurnal motion of the vernal equinox and is determined from observation of the meridian transits of stars. One complete rotation of Earth relative to the equinox is called the **sidereal day**. The **mean sidereal day** is

23 hr., 56 min., 4.2 sec. of mean solar time.

The interval required for Earth to make one absolute revolution around the sun is a **sidereal year**; it consisted of 365 days, 6 hr., 9 min., and 9.5 sec. of mean solar time (approximately 24 hr. per day) in 1900 and has been increasing at the rate of 0.0001 second annually.

The **tropical year**, upon which our calendar is based, is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the vernal equinox. The tropical year consisted of 365 days, 5 hr., 48 min., and 46 sec. in 1900. It has been decreasing at the rate of 0.53 sec. per century. The **calendar year** begins at midnight precisely, local clock time, on the night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1. The day and the calendar month also begin at midnight by the clock.

On Jan. 1, 1972, the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures in Paris introduced **International Atomic Time** (TAI) as the most precisely determined time scale for astronomical

usage. The fundamental unit of TAI in the international system of units is the second, defined as the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom. **Coordinated Universal Time** (UTC), which serves as the basis for civil timekeeping and is the standard time of the prime meridian, is officially defined by a formula which relates UTC to mean sidereal time in Greenwich, England. (UTC replaced Greenwich Mean Time as the basis for standard time for the world.)

Zones and seasons. The five zones of Earth’s surface are the Torrid, lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; the N Temperate, between Cancer and the Arctic Circle; the S Temperate, between Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the two Frigid Zones, between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

The inclination, or tilt, of Earth's axis, 23°45′ away from a perpendicular to Earth's orbit of the sun, determines the seasons. These are commonly marked in the N Temperate Zone, where spring begins at the vernal equinox, summer at the summer solstice, autumn at the autumnal equinox, and winter at the winter solstice. In the S Temperate Zone, the seasons are reversed. Spring begins at the autumnal equinox, summer at the winter solstice, and so on.

The points at which the sun crosses the equator are the **equinoxes**, when day and night are most nearly equal. The points at which the sun is at a maximum distance from the equator are the **solstices**, when days and nights are most unequal. However, at the equator, day and night are equal throughout the year.

In June, the North Pole is tilted 23°27′ toward the sun, and the days in the Northern Hemisphere are longer than the nights, while the days in the Southern Hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In Dec., the North Pole is tilted 23°27′

away from the sun, and the situation is reversed.

Seasons in 2023. In 2023, the four seasons begin in the Northern Hemisphere as shown. (Add 1 hour to Eastern Standard Time for Atlantic Time; subtract 1 hour for Central, 2 for Mountain, 3 for Pacific, 4 for Alaska, 5 for Hawaii-Aleutian. Also shown is Coordinated Universal Time.)

Season	Date	UTC	EST/EDT
Vernal Equinox (spring)	Mar. 20	21:25	17:25 EDT
Northern Solstice (summer)	June 21	14:58	10:58 EDT
Autumnal Equinox (fall)	Sept. 23	06:50	02:50 EDT
Southern Solstice (winter)	Dec. 22	03:28	22:28 EST Dec. 21

Poles. The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where Earth’s axis of rotation cuts the surface, are not absolutely fixed in the body of Earth. The pole of rotation describes an irregular curve about its mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: (1) an annual period due to seasonal changes in barometric pressure, to load of ice and snow on the surface, and to other seasonal phenomena; (2) a period of about 14 months due to the shape and constitution of Earth. In addition, there are small but as yet unpredictable irregularities. The whole motion is so small that the actual pole at any time remains within a circle of 30 or 40 ft in radius centered at the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is, of course, the pole having a latitude of 90° and an indeterminate longitude.

Magnetic poles. Although Earth's magnetic field resembles that of an ordinary bar magnet, this magnetic field is probably produced by electric currents in the liquid currents of the Earth's outer core. The **north magnetic pole** of Earth is that region where the magnetic force is downward, and the **south magnetic pole** is that region where the magnetic force is

upward. A compass placed at the magnetic poles experiences no directive force in azimuth (i.e., direction).

There are slow changes in the distribution of Earth's magnetic field. This slow temporal change is referred to as the secular change of the main magnetic field, and the magnetic poles shift due to this. The location of the N magnetic pole was first measured in 1831 at Cape Adelaide on the W coast of Boothia Peninsula in Canada's Northwest Territories (about latitude 70° N and longitude 96° W). Since then it has moved over 500 mi. As of 2022 it was estimated to be at latitude 86.29° N, longitude 151.95° E, the Arctic Ocean far north of Siberia. Measurement for several decades by Canadian scientists indicates the motion of the pole has accelerated, now averaging about 34 mi per year.

The direction of the horizontal components of the magnetic field at any point is known as magnetic N at that point, and the angle by which it deviates

E or W of true N is known as the magnetic declination.

A compass without error points in the direction of magnetic north. (In general, this is not the direction of the true rotational North Pole.) If you follow the direction indicated by the N end of the compass, you will go along an irregular curve that eventually reaches the north magnetic pole (though not usually by a great-circle route). However, the action of the compass should not be thought of as due to any influence of the distant pole, but simply as an indication of the distribution of Earth's magnetism at the place of observation.

Rotation. The speed of Earth's rotation about its axis is slightly variable. The variations may be classified as:

(A) **Secular.** Tidal friction acts as a brake on the rotation and causes a slow secular increase in the length of the day, about 1 millisecond per century.

(B) **Irregular.** The speed of rotation may increase for a number of years

(about 5 to 10) and then start decreasing. The maximum difference from the mean in the length of the day during a century is about 5 milliseconds. The accumulated difference in time has amounted to approximately 44 seconds since 1900. The cause is probably motion in the interior of Earth.

(C) **Periodic.** Seasonal variations exist with periods of 1 year and 6 months. The cumulative effect is such that each year, Earth is late about 30 milliseconds near June 1 and is ahead about 30 milliseconds near Oct. 1. The maximum seasonal variation in the length of the day is about 0.5 millisecond. It is believed that the principal cause of the annual variation is the seasonal change in the wind patterns of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The semiannual variation is due chiefly to tidal action of the sun, which distorts the shape of Earth slightly.

The Moon

Distance from Earth	
Perigee	225,744 mi

Semi-major axis (mean distance)	238,855 mi
Apogee	251,966 mi
Period of revolution	27.322 d.
Orbital eccentricity	0.0549
Orbital inclination	5.145°
Synodic orbital period (period of phases)	29.53 d.
Sidereal day (rotation period)	27.322 d.
Rotational inclination	6.68°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0123
Mean radius	1,079 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.607
Average surface temperature	–100°F

The moon is the second-brightest object in the sky (the sun is the first). Earth's only natural satellite, the moon is the force behind the rising and falling of tides, and it helps to regulate Earth's inclination as they orbit the sun. Many probes have been sent to the moon, and between 1969 and 1972, 12 U.S. astronauts walked on its surface. The moon is the subject of renewed international interest. In 2007, Japan and China orbited satellites around the moon, India orbited a spacecraft in fall 2008,

and the U.S. sent an orbiter and impactor in 2009. In Sept. 2009, American scientists announced the discovery of a thin layer of water ice near the lunar poles. Since 2009, NASA has been mapping and measuring the surface composition and other properties of the moon using the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter. In Sept. 2013, NASA launched *LADEE,* a mission to study the ephemeral lunar atmosphere and lunar dust from a low orbit. In Dec. 2013, China became the third nation to land a spacecraft on the moon when *Chang'e 3* set down on Mare Imbrium. *Chang'e 3* released the *Yutu* rover to study the lunar surface. On July 22, 2019, India successfully launched the *Chandrayaan-2* mission. Scheduled to land a rover near the south pole of the moon on Sept. 7, 2019, mission control lost contact with the lander 1.3 mi from the surface, though an orbiter remained operational.

Orbit and rotation. The moon completes a circuit around Earth in a period that

averages 27 days, 7 hr., 43.2 min. This is the moon's sidereal period. Because of the motion of the moon in common with Earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—the period from one new moon to the next new moon—is 29 days, 12 hr., 44.05 min. This is the moon's synodic period.

The mean distance of the moon from Earth is 238,855 mi, but its orbit about Earth is elliptical, and thus the actual distance varies considerably. The maximum distance from Earth that the moon may reach is 251,966 mi and the least distance is 225,744 mi.

The moon rotates on its axis in a period of time that is exactly equal to its sidereal revolution about Earth—27.322 days. Thus the backside, or farside, of the moon always faces away from Earth. But this does not mean that the backside is always dark. The farside of the moon gets as much direct sunlight as the nearside; at new moon phase, the farside of the moon is fully lit but not visible from Earth.

The moon’s revolution about Earth is irregular because of its elliptical orbit. The moon’s rotation, however, is regular, and this, together with the irregular revolution, produces what is called libration in longitude, which permits an observer on Earth to see first farther around the eastern side and then farther around the western side of the moon. The moon’s variation north or south of the ecliptic permits one to see farther over first one pole of the moon and then the other; this is called libration in latitude. These two libration effects permit observers on Earth to see a total of about 60% of the moon’s surface over a period of time.

Atmosphere and surface. The moon, like the planet Mercury, has no real atmosphere to speak of. What little exists is variable and tenuous. With its long day and night, the daytime temperature can reach 260°F. The coldest nighttime temperature is –280°F. This day-to-night contrast is exceeded only by that on

Mercury. The lunar surface has not changed much since humans began observing it. The side visible from Earth has large craters and vast dark areas called maria that were once lava. The farside has almost no maria but is pockmarked with craters; it was first photographed in 1959 by the Soviet space probe *Lunik III*.

Recent findings show that up to 300 mil metric tons of water ice may exist in craters at the lunar poles. In its interior, the moon may have a small core, which supports the idea that most of the moon's mass was ripped away from the early Earth when a Mars-sized object collided with Earth.

Harvest moon and hunter's moon. The harvest moon, the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, ushers in a period of several days when the moon rises soon after sunset. This phenomenon gives farmers in temperate latitudes extra hours of light in which to harvest their crops. The 2023 harvest moon falls on

Sept. 29. Harvest moon in the Southern Hemisphere temperate latitudes in 2023 falls on Mar. 7.

The next full moon after harvest moon is called the hunter’s moon; it is accompanied by a similar but less marked phenomenon. In 2023, the hunter’s moon occurs on Oct. 28 in the Northern Hemisphere and on Apr. 6 in the Southern Hemisphere.

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CALENDAR

Western Calendars

The **Julian calendar**, under which all Western nations measured time until 1582 CE, was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 BCE. It called for a year of 365 ¼ days, starting in Jan., with every fourth year being a **leap year** of 366 days. St. Bede, an Anglo-Saxon monk also known as the Venerable Bede, announced in 730 CE that the Julian year was 11 min., 14 sec. too long, a cumulative error of about a day every 128 years, but nothing was done about this for centuries.

By 1582 the accumulated error was estimated at 10 days. In that year, Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following Oct. 4, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, thus dropping 10 days and initiating the **Gregorian calendar**.

The Gregorian calendar perpetuated a chronological system devised by the monk Dionysius Exiguus (fl. 6th cent.). His chronology started with the first year

following the birth of Jesus Christ, which he inaccurately took to be year 753 in the Roman calendar. Leap years were continued, but, to prevent further displacements, centesimal years (years ending in 00) were made common years, not leap years, unless divisible by 400. Under this plan, 1600 and 2000 were leap years; 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not.

The Gregorian calendar was adopted at once by France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Luxembourg. Within two years, most German Catholic states, Belgium, and parts of Switzerland and the Netherlands were brought under the new calendar, and Hungary followed in 1587. The rest of the Netherlands, along with Denmark and the German Protestant states, made the change in 1699-1700.

The British government adopted the Gregorian calendar and imposed it on all its possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752, decreeing that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, a loss of 11 days. All dates preceding were marked OS, for Old Style.

In addition, New Year’s Day was moved to Jan. 1 from Mar. 25. (Under the old reckoning, for example, Mar. 24, 1700, was followed by Mar. 25, 1701.) Thus George Washington’s birth date, which was Feb. 11, 1731, OS, became Feb. 22, 1732, NS (New Style). In 1753, Sweden also went Gregorian.

In 1793, the French revolutionary government adopted a calendar of 12 months of 30 days each with five extra days in Sept. of each common year and six extra days every fourth year. Napoleon reinstated the Gregorian calendar in 1806.

The Gregorian system later spread to non-European regions, replacing traditional calendars at least for official purposes. Japan in 1873, Egypt in 1875, China in 1912, and Turkey in 1925 made the change, usually in conjunction with political upheaval. In China, the republican government began reckoning years from its 1911 founding. After 1949, the People’s Republic adopted the Common (or Christian) Era year count,

even for the traditional lunar calendar, which it retained. In 1918, the Soviet Union decreed that the day after Jan. 31, 1918, OS, would be Feb. 14, 1918, NS. Greece changed over in 1923. The Russian Orthodox church and some other Christian sects retained the Julian calendar. Saudi Arabia switched to the Gregorian calendar in 2016.

As of 2022, several nations officially used non-Gregorian calendars. Ethiopia used a calendar similar to the Julian system, and Afghanistan and Iran used the traditional Persian, or Solar Hijri, calendar.

To convert from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days to dates Oct. 5, 1582, through Feb. 28, 1700; after that date, add 11 days through Feb. 28, 1800; 12 days through Feb. 28, 1900; and 13 days through Feb. 28, 2100.

A **century** consists of 100 consecutive years. The 1st century CE may be said to have run from the years 1 through 100. The 20th century by this reckoning consisted of the years 1901 through 2000

and ended Dec. 31, 2000, as did the 2nd millennium CE. The 21st century thus technically began on Jan. 1, 2001.

For a **perpetual calendar**, see pages 360-61.

Gregorian Calendar

Choose the desired year from the table below or from the perpetual calendar (for years 1803 to 2080). The number after each year designates which calendar to use for that year, as shown in the perpetual calendar. (The Gregorian calendar was inaugurated Oct. 15, 1582. From that date through Dec. 31, 1582, use calendar 6.)

1583-1802

1583	7
1584	8
1585	3
1586	4
1587	5
1588	13
1589	1
1590	2
1591	3

1592	11
1593	6
1594	7
1595	1
1596	9
1597	4
1598	5
1599	6
1600	14
1601	2
1602	3
1603	4
1604	12
1605	7
1606	1
1607	2
1608	10
1609	5
1610	6
1611	7
1612	8
1613	3
1614	4
1615	5
1616	13
1617	1
1618	2
1619	3
1620	11

1621	6
1622	7
1623	1
1624	9
1625	4
1626	5
1627	6
1628	14
1629	2
1630	3
1631	4
1632	12
1633	7
1634	1
1635	2
1636	10
1637	5
1638	6
1639	7
1640	8
1641	3
1642	4
1643	5
1644	13
1645	1
1646	2
1647	3
1648	11
1649	6

1650	7
1651	1
1652	9
1653	4
1654	5
1655	6
1656	14
1657	2
1658	3
1659	4
1660	12
1661	7
1662	1
1663	2
1664	10
1665	5
1666	6
1667	7
1668	8
1669	3
1670	4
1671	5
1672	13
1673	1
1674	2
1675	3
1676	11
1677	6
1678	7

1679	1
1680	9
1681	4
1682	5
1683	6
1684	14
1685	2
1686	3
1687	4
1688	12
1689	7
1690	1
1691	2
1692	10
1693	5
1694	6
1695	7
1696	8
1697	3
1698	4
1699	5
1700	6
1701	7
1702	1
1703	2
1704	10
1705	5
1706	6
1707	7

1708	8
1709	3
1710	4
1711	5
1712	13
1713	1
1714	2
1715	3
1716	11
1717	6
1718	7
1719	1
1720	9
1721	4
1722	5
1723	6
1724	14
1725	2
1726	3
1727	4
1728	12
1729	7
1730	1
1731	2
1732	10
1733	5
1734	6
1735	7
1736	8

1737	3
1738	4
1739	5
1740	13
1741	1
1742	2
1743	3
1744	11
1745	6
1746	7
1747	1
1748	9
1749	4
1750	5
1751	6
1752	14
1753	2
1754	3
1755	4
1756	12
1757	7
1758	1
1759	2
1760	10
1761	5
1762	6
1763	7
1764	8
1765	3

1766	4
1767	5
1768	13
1769	1
1770	2
1771	3
1772	11
1773	6
1774	7
1775	1
1776	9
1777	4
1778	5
1779	6
1780	14
1781	2
1782	3
1783	4
1784	12
1785	7
1786	1
1787	2
1788	10
1789	5
1790	6
1791	7
1792	8
1793	3
1794	4

1795	5
1796	13
1797	1
1798	2
1799	3
1800	4
1801	5
1802	6

Julian Period

How many days have you lived? To determine this, multiply your age by 365, add the number of days since your last birthday, and account for all leap years. Chances are your calculations will go wrong somewhere. Astronomers, however, find it convenient to express dates and time intervals in days rather than in years, months, and days. This is done by placing events within the Julian period.

The Julian period was devised in 1583 by the French classical scholar Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609). Some sources postulate Scaliger named it after his father, Julius Caesar Scaliger; others cite

Scaliger's references to the Julian calendar.

Scaliger began with a zero hour, or starting time, of noon on Jan. 1, 4713 BCE (on the Julian calendar). This was the most recent time that three major chronological cycles began on the same day: (1) the 28-year solar cycle, after which dates in the Julian calendar return to the same days of the week (e.g., Feb. 11 falls on a Monday); (2) the 19-year lunar cycle, after which the phases of the moon return to the same dates of the year; and (3) the 15-year indiction cycle, used in ancient Rome to regulate taxes.

It will take 7,980 years to complete the period, the product of the numbers 28, 19, and 15, which have no common factors.

Noon (Universal Time) of Jan. 1, 2023, will be Julian date (JD) 2,459,946; that many days will have passed since the start of the current Julian period. The JD at noon of any date in 2023 may be found by adding to that number the day of the year for that date and subtracting one.

Julian Calendar

To find which of the 14 calendars of the perpetual calendar (pages 360-61) applies to any year under the Julian system, find the century for the desired year in the three leftmost columns below. Locate the desired year from among the four top rows. The number at the intersection of that row and column is the calendar designation for that year. For some years and countries, the Julian new year did not start Jan. 1; to find the correct perpetual calendar for Britain and its possessions, you can generally add one year for dates from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24. For example, to look up Feb. 2, 1705, Old Style, use the year 1706.

Year (last 2 digits of desired year)

			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
			57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Century			00	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99												
0	700	1400	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12
100	800	1500	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11
200	900	1600	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10
300	1000	1700	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9
400	1100	1800	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8
500	1200	1900	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14
600	1300	2000	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13

Signs of the Zodiac

The zodiac is the apparent yearly path of the sun among the stars as viewed from Earth and was divided by the ancients into 12 equal sections or signs, each named for the constellation situated within its limits in ancient times. Astrologers claim that the temperament and destiny of each individual depend on the zodiac sign under which the person was born and the relationships between the planets at that time and throughout the person's life.

Below are the 12 traditional signs and the traditional range of dates pertaining to each:

Aries (Ram), March 21-April 19

Taurus (Bull), April 20-May 20

Gemini (Twins), May 21-June 21

Cancer (Crab), June 22-July 22

Leo (Lion), July 23-August 22

Virgo (Virgin), August 23-September 22

Libra (Scales), September 23-October 23

Scorpio (Scorpion), October 24-November 21

Sagittarius (Archer), November 22-December 21

Capricorn (Goat), December 22-January 19

Aquarius (Water Bearer), January 20-February 18

Pisces (Fishes), February 19-March 20

Chinese Calendar and Asian Festivals

The Chinese calendar, like the Jewish and Islamic calendars (see the Religion chapter), is a lunisolar calendar. It is divided into 12 months of 29 or 30 days (compensating for the lunar month's mean duration of 29 days, 12 hr., 44.05 min.). This calendar is synchronized with the solar year by the addition of extra months at fixed intervals.

The Chinese calendar runs on a 60-year cycle. The last 24 years of the cycle 1864-1923 along with the cycles 1924-83 and 1985-2043, and the first 24 years of the cycle 2044-2103 are shown below grouped by their association with 1 of 12 animals in the Chinese zodiac. Jan. 22, 2023, marks the beginning of the year

4721 in the Chinese calendar and is designated the Year of the Hare.

Both the Western (Gregorian) and traditional lunar calendars are used publicly in China and in North and South Korea, and two New Year's celebrations are held. In Taiwan and Vietnam and in overseas Chinese communities, the lunar calendar is used only to set the dates for traditional festivals, with the Gregorian system in general use.

The 4-day Chinese New Year; the 3-day Vietnamese New Year festival, Tet; and the 3-to-4-day Korean festival, Suhl, begin at the second new moon after the winter solstice. The new moon in East Asia, which is west of the international date line, may be a day later than the new moon in the U.S. The festivals may start, therefore, anywhere between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19 of the Gregorian calendar.

Rat	Ox	Tiger	Hare (Rabbit)	Dragon	Snake
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049
2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061

Horse	**Sheep (Goat)**	**Monkey**	**Rooster**	**Dog**	**Pig (Boar)**
1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055
2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067

Note: The first 3-7 weeks of each Western year belong to the previous Chinese year.

Calendar for the Year 2023

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	**16**	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	**20**	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

March

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

April

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	**29**	30	31			

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	**19**	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July

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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

September

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3	**4**	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October

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8	**9**	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	**23**	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

December

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	**25**	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Federal Holidays and Other Notable Dates, 2023

Some dates may be subject to change.

The dates in bold in the calendar above and named below in italics are U.S. federal holidays, designated by the president or Congress and applicable to federal employees and in the District of Columbia. Most U.S. states also observe these holidays, and many states observe others; practices vary by state. In most states the secretary of state’s office can provide details.

January

1 *New Year’s Day*

2 *New Year’s Day* (federal holiday observed); Cotton Bowl, Rose Bowl

9 College Football Playoff national championship game (Inglewood, CA)

16 *Martin Luther King Jr. Day*

16-29 Australian Open tennis tournament

22 Chinese New Year

26 Australia Day (observed)

February

2 Groundhog Day

5 NFL Pro Bowl (Orlando, FL)

7-8 Westminster Dog Show

12 Lincoln's Birthday, Super Bowl LVII (Glendale, AZ)

14 Valentine's Day

17-22 Carnival, Brazil

19 NBA All-Star Game (Salt Lake City, UT); Daytona 500

20 *Washington's Birthday* (observed), a.k.a. Presidents' Day, or Washington-Lincoln Day (3rd Mon. in Feb.)

21 Mardi Gras

22 Ash Wednesday

March

4 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race begins

7 Purim (Feast of Lots) begins previous night

12 Academy Awards; Daylight saving time begins in U.S.

17 St. Patrick's Day

20 First day of spring (Northern Hemisphere)

21 Benito Juárez's Birthday, Mexico

23 Ramadan (Islamic month of fasting), 1st full day

31, Apr. 2 NCAA Women's Basketball Final Four (Dallas, TX)

April

1	April Fools' Day
1, 3	NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four (Houston, TX)
3-9	Masters golf tournament
6	Passover, 1st full day
7	Good Friday
9	Easter
16	Easter (Orthodox)
17	Patriots' Day; Boston Marathon (3rd Mon. in Apr.)
18	Tax Day (IRS filing deadline)
22	Earth Day
27	Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day
28	Arbor Day

May

1	May Day (International Workers' Day)
5	Cinco de Mayo (Battle of Puebla Day), Mexico
6	Kentucky Derby
14	Mother's Day
15-21	PGA Championship (Rochester, NY)
20	Armed Forces Day; Preakness Stakes
21-June 4	French Open tennis tournament
22	Victoria Day, Canada
27	Buddha's Birthday, Hong Kong, Korea
29	*Memorial Day*, or Decoration Day (last Mon. in May)

June

10 Belmont Stakes

14 Flag Day

15-18 U.S. Open golf tournament (Los Angeles, CA)

18 Father’s Day

19 *Juneteenth*

21 First day of summer (Northern Hemisphere)

22 Dragon Boat Festival, China

26-July 9 Wimbledon tennis tournament

July

1 Canada Day

4 *Independence Day*

6-9 U.S. Women’s Open golf tournament (Pebble Beach, CA)

7-14 Running of the Bulls (Pamplona, Spain)

14 Bastille Day, France

19 Islamic New Year (Muharram 1) begins previous night

20-23 British Open golf tournament (Hoylake, England, UK)

20-Aug. 20 FIFA World Cup women’s soccer tournament (Australia and New Zealand)

September

4 *Labor Day*, U.S., Canada (1st Mon. in Sept.)

10 Grandparents’ Day, U.S.

16 Independence Day, Mexico (celebration begins previous night); Rosh Hashanah (New Year), 1st full day

17 Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, U.S.

23 First day of autumn (Northern Hemisphere)

25 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) begins previous night

October

2 U.S. Supreme Court session begins

9 *Columbus Day* (2nd Monday in Oct.); Thanksgiving Day, Canada

12 Día de la Raza, Spain, Mexico

31 Halloween

November

1 All Saints' Day

5 Daylight saving time ends in U.S.; New York City Marathon

7 Election Day (1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.)

10 *Veterans Day* (federal holiday observed)

11 *Veterans Day*; Remembrance Day, Canada

12 Remembrance Sunday, UK

23 *Thanksgiving Day*

December

8-15 Hanukkah (Festival of Lights) begins previous night

10 Nobel Prizes awarded (winners announced in Oct.)

12 Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe, Mexico

21 First day of winter (Northern Hemisphere)

25 *Christmas Day*

26 Boxing Day, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK

26-Jan. Kwanzaa

1
30 Orange Bowl

Perpetual Calendar

The number shown for each year indicates which Gregorian calendar to use. For 1583-1802, see “Gregorian Calendar” on page 357. For 1803-20, use numbers for 1983-2000, respectively. The years in the calendar labels are the last and next occurrences of each calendar.

1821	2
1822	3
1823	4
1824	12
1825	7
1826	1
1827	2
1828	10
1829	5
1830	6
1831	7
1832	8
1833	3
1834	4
1835	5
1836	13
1837	1

1838	2
1839	3
1840	11
1841	6
1842	7
1843	1
1844	9
1845	4
1846	5
1847	6
1848	14
1849	2
1850	3
1851	4
1852	12
1853	7
1854	1
1855	2
1856	10
1857	5
1858	6
1859	7
1860	8
1861	3
1862	4
1863	5
1864	13
1865	1
1866	2

1867	3
1868	11
1869	6
1870	7
1871	1
1872	9
1873	4
1874	5
1875	6
1876	14
1877	2
1878	3
1879	4
1880	12
1881	7
1882	1
1883	2
1884	10
1885	5
1886	6
1887	7
1888	8
1889	3
1890	4
1891	5
1892	13
1893	1
1894	2
1895	3

1896	11
1897	6
1898	7
1899	1
1900	2
1901	3
1902	4
1903	5
1904	13
1905	1
1906	2
1907	3
1908	11
1909	6
1910	7
1911	1
1912	9
1913	4
1914	5
1915	6
1916	14
1917	2
1918	3
1919	4
1920	12
1921	7
1922	1
1923	2
1924	10

1925	5
1926	6
1927	7
1928	8
1929	3
1930	4
1931	5
1932	13
1933	1
1934	2
1935	3
1936	11
1937	6
1938	7
1939	1
1940	9
1941	4
1942	5
1943	6
1944	14
1945	2
1946	3
1947	4
1948	12
1949	7
1950	1
1951	2
1952	10
1953	5

1954	6
1955	7
1956	8
1957	3
1958	4
1959	5
1960	13
1961	1
1962	2
1963	3
1964	11
1965	6
1966	7
1967	1
1968	9
1969	4
1970	5
1971	6
1972	14
1973	2
1974	3
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1976	12
1977	7
1978	1
1979	2
1980	10
1981	5
1982	6

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1986	4
1987	5
1988	13
1989	1
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1992	11
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1994	7
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2006	1
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2016	13
2017	1
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2021	6
2022	7
2023	1
2024	9
2025	4
2026	5
2027	6
2028	14
2029	2
2030	3
2031	4
2032	12
2033	7
2034	1
2035	2
2036	10
2037	5
2038	6
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2041	3
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2043	5
2044	13
2045	1
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2049	6
2050	7
2051	1
2052	9
2053	4
2054	5
2055	6
2056	14
2057	2
2058	3
2059	4
2060	12
2061	7
2062	1
2063	2
2064	10
2065	5
2066	6
2067	7
2068	8
2069	3

2070	4
2071	5
2072	13
2073	1
2074	2
2075	3
2076	11
2077	6
2078	7
2079	1
2080	9

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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AUGUST						
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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APRIL

MAY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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AUGUST						
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DECEMBER						
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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OCTOBER

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

AUGUST						
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

DECEMBER						
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

5 2015/2026

JANUARY

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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AUGUST						
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DECEMBER						
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31	

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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AUGUST						
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DECEMBER						
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL						
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AUGUST						
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DECEMBER						
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JANUARY

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31				

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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
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		1	2	3	4	5						1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31			
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JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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AUGUST

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Other Calendars: Year and New Year's Day, 2023

Era	Year	Begins in 2023
Byzantine	7532	Sept. 14
Chinese (Year of the Hare)	4721	Jan. 22
Diocletian	1740	Sept. 11
Grecian (Seleucidae)	2335	Sept. 14 or Oct. 14
Indian (Saka)	1945	Mar. 22
Islamic/Muslim (Hijra)	1445	July 19[1]
Japanese[2]	5	May 1
Jewish	5784	Sept. 16[1]
Nabonassar (Babylonian)	2772	Apr. 23
Roman (Ab Urbe Condita)	2776	Jan. 14

(1) Year begins the previous night. (2) Era starts at 0 with new emperor.

Chronological Cycles, 2023

Dominical Letter	A
Golden Number (lunar cycle)	X
Roman Indiction	1
Epact	8
Solar Cycle	16
Julian Period (year of)	6736

Special Months

There are many thousands of special months, days, and weeks because of anniversaries, official proclamations, and promotional events, both trivial and serious. Here are a few of the special months:

January: Get Organized Month, National Mentoring Month, National Poverty in America Awareness Month

February: Black History Month, American Heart Month, Library Lovers' Month, Youth Leadership Month

March: Irish-American Heritage Month, National Women's History Month, Red Cross Month, National Frozen Food Month, National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month

April: National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Humor Month, Stress Awareness Month, Grange Month, Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month

May: Clean Air Month, Get Caught Reading Month, National Barbecue Month, Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, National Inventors Month, National Mental Health Month

June: Great Outdoors Month; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Pride Month; National Safety Month

July: Cell Phone Courtesy Month, National Hot Dog Month, National Make a Difference to Children Month, Women's Motorcycle Month

August: National Black Business Month, Happiness Happens Month, National Immunization Awareness Month

September: Library Card Sign-Up Month, National Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15-Oct. 15), National Biscuit Month

October: National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Global Diversity Awareness Month, National Popcorn Poppin' Month

November: National American Indian Heritage Month, National Adoption Month, American Diabetes Month, National Peanut Butter Lovers' Month

December: Safe Toys and Gifts Month, National Impaired Driving Prevention Month, National Tie Month

Standard Time Differences: World Cities

The time indicated in the table is fixed by law and is called the legal time or, more generally, standard time. Use of daylight saving time varies widely. An asterisk (*) indicates morning of the following day. At 12:00 noon, Eastern

Standard Time, the standard time (in 24-hour time) in selected cities is as shown.

Abu Dhabi	21	00
Addis Ababa	20	00
Amsterdam	18	00
Ankara	20	00
Athens	19	00
Auckland	5	00*
Baghdad	20	00
Bangkok	0	00*
Beijing	1	00*
Belfast	17	00
Belgrade	18	00
Berlin	18	00
Bogotá	12	00
Brussels	18	00
Bucharest	19	00
Budapest	18	00
Buenos Aires	14	00
Cairo	19	00
Cape Town	19	00
Caracas	13	00
Casablanca	17	00
Chicago	11	00
Copenhagen	18	00
Denver	10	00
Dhaka	23	00
Dublin	17	00

Edinburgh	17	00
Geneva	18	00
Helsinki	19	00
Ho Chi Minh City	0	00*
Hong Kong	1	00*
Honolulu	7	00
Houston	11	00
Islamabad	22	00
Istanbul	20	00
Jakarta	0	00*
Jerusalem	19	00
Johannesburg	19	00
Kabul	21	30
Karachi	22	00
Kathmandu	22	45
Kiev	19	00
Kinshasa	18	00
Kolkata (Calcutta)	22	30
Lagos	18	00
Lima	12	00
Lisbon	17	00
London	17	00
Los Angeles	9	00
Madrid	18	00
Manila	1	00*
Mecca	20	00
Melbourne	3	00*
Montevideo	14	00
Moscow	20	00

Mumbai (Bombay)	22	30
Munich	18	00
Nagasaki	2	00*
Nairobi	20	00
New Delhi	22	30
New York	12	00
Oslo	18	00
Paris	18	00
Prague	18	00
Pyongyang	2	00*
Quito	12	00
Rio de Janeiro	14	00
Riyadh	20	00
Rome	18	00
St. Petersburg	20	00
Santiago	13	00
São Paulo	14	00
Sarajevo	18	00
Seoul	2	00*
Shanghai	1	00*
Singapore	1	00*
Stockholm	18	00
Sydney	3	00*
Taipei	1	00*
Tashkent	22	00
Tehran	20	30
Tel Aviv	19	00
Tokyo	2	00*
Toronto	12	00

Vancouver	9	00
Vienna	18	00
Vladivostok	3	00*
Warsaw	18	00
Wellington	5	00*
Yangon (Rangoon)	23	30
Yokohama	2	00*
Zurich	18	00

Wedding Anniversary Gifts

The traditional names for wedding anniversaries go back many years in social usage and have been used to suggest types of appropriate anniversary gifts. Traditional products for gifts are listed here in capital letters, with allowable revisions in parentheses, followed by common modern gifts for each anniversary.

Anniversary	Gift
1st	PAPER, clocks
2nd	COTTON, china
3rd	LEATHER, crystal, glass
4th	LINEN (SILK), appliances
5th	WOOD, silverware
6th	IRON, wood objects
7th	WOOL (COPPER), desk sets
8th	BRONZE, linens, lace

9th	POTTERY (CHINA), leather goods
10th	TIN, ALUMINUM, diamond
11th	STEEL, fashion jewelry
12th	SILK, pearls, colored gems
13th	LACE, textiles, furs
14th	IVORY, gold jewelry
15th	CRYSTAL, watches
20th	CHINA, platinum
25th	SILVER, sterling silver
30th	PEARL, diamond
35th	CORAL (JADE), jade
40th	RUBY, ruby
45th	SAPPHIRE, sapphire
50th	GOLD, gold
55th	EMERALD, emerald
60th	DIAMOND, diamond

Birthstones

Source: American Gem Society

Birth month	Ancient[1] birthstone	Modern birthstone
January	Garnet	Garnet
February	Amethyst	Amethyst
March	Jasper	Bloodstone or Aquamarine
April	Sapphire	Diamond
May	Agate, Chalcedony, or Carnelian	Emerald
June	Emerald	Pearl, Moonstone,

		or Alexandrite
July	Onyx	Ruby
August	Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot
September	Chrysolite	Sapphire
October	Aquamarine	Opal or Tourmaline
November	Topaz	Topaz
December	Ruby	Turquoise, Tanzanite, or Zircon

(1) Varied by region and culture. Birthstones listed here are those of ancient Hebrew tradition.

Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

See also Time Zone map, page 492.

Standard Time

Standard time is reckoned from the prime meridian of longitude in Greenwich, England. The world is divided into 24 zones, each 15 deg of arc, or one hour in time apart. The Greenwich meridian (0 deg) extends through the center of the initial zone. Each zone extends 7.5 deg on either side of its central meridian. Zones to the east are

numbered from 1 to 12, with the prefix “minus” indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich Time.

Westward zones are similarly numbered, but prefixed “plus,” showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich Time. The standard time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time. For example, China extends across five time zones, but the entire country is on Greenwich Time plus 8 hours.

The U.S. and possessions are divided into nine standard time zones. All places in each zone use, instead of their local time, the time counted from the transit of the mean sun across the standard time meridian that passes near the middle of that zone. These time zones are designated as Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, Hawaii-Aleutian, Samoa, and Chamorro (Guam and Northern Mariana Isls.); the time in these zones is reckoned from the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians west of Greenwich

and the 150th meridian east of Greenwich. The time zone line wanders to conform to local geography. The time in the various zones in the U.S. and U.S. territories west of Greenwich is earlier than Greenwich Time by 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 hours, respectively. However, Chamorro crosses the international date line and is 10 hours later than Greenwich Time.

24-Hour Time

With the 24-hour system, the day begins at midnight, and times are designated 00:00 through 23:59. Twenty-four-hour time is widely used in scientific work throughout the world. In the U.S., it is also used in operations of the armed forces. In Europe, it is frequently used by the transportation networks in preference to the 12-hour AM and PM system.

International Date Line

The date line, approximately coinciding with the 180th meridian, separates the calendar dates. The date must be advanced one day when crossing in a

westerly direction and set back one day when crossing in an easterly direction. The date line frequently deviates from the 180th meridian because of decisions by affected nations. The line is deflected eastward through the Bering Strait and westward of the Aleutians to prevent separating the islands by date. The line is deflected eastward of the Tonga and New Zealand islands in the South Pacific. In 1995, Kiribati announced that its islands east of the date line would observe the same date as islands to the west, though most maps do not depict this deviation in the date line. In 2011, Samoa moved west of the date line to ease its relationship with Australia and New Zealand. The line is established by international custom; there is no international authority prescribing its exact course.

Daylight Saving Time

Daylight saving time is achieved by advancing the clock one hour. Since 2007, daylight saving time has begun at 2 AM on the second Sunday in Mar. and has ended

at 2 AM on the first Sunday in Nov. **In 2023, daylight saving time begins at 2 AM on Mar. 12 and ends at 2 AM on Nov. 5.** Prior to 2007, daylight saving time traditionally ran from the first Sunday in Apr. to the last Sunday in Oct.

Daylight saving time was first observed in the U.S. during World War I and again during World War II. In the intervening years, some states and communities observed daylight saving time, using whatever beginning and ending dates they chose. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, which provided that any state or territory choosing to observe daylight saving time must begin and end on the dates established by federal law. Any state could, by law, exempt itself; a 1972 amendment to the act authorized states in more than one time zone to exempt the entire state or one time zone only. Currently, most of Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Isls. do not observe daylight saving time. All of Indiana, which is in

two time zones, observed daylight saving time for the first time in 2006.

Congress and the secretary of transportation both have authority to change time zone boundaries, which they have done on a number of occasions since 1966. In 2018, Florida passed legislation that would keep the state on daylight saving time year-round, but either Congress or the Transportation Dept. was required to act before the new law could go into effect. By early 2022, 18 other U.S. states had also passed laws/regulations maintaining year-round DST. The Senate––but not yet the House––in Mar. 2022 unanimously passed legislation to make DST permanent beginning in 2023.

Daylight Saving Time: International Usage

Adjusting clock time so as to gain daylight on summer evenings is common throughout the world.

Canada, which extends over six time zones, generally observes daylight saving

time during the same period as the U.S. Most provincial governments observe the four-week extension to daylight saving time that went into effect in 2007. Most of Saskatchewan remains on standard time year-round; communities elsewhere in Canada may also exempt themselves from daylight saving time. Beginning in Mar., the territory Yukon began observing Pacific Daylight Saving Time year-round. Most of Mexico observes daylight saving time, except for the state of Sonora, which shares a border with Arizona.

Member nations of the European Union observe a “summer-time period,” a version of daylight saving time, from the last Sunday of Mar. until the last Sunday in Oct. Although the EU Parliament in Mar. 2019 voted to end mandatory DST starting in 2021 and instead allow member countries to follow permanent standard time if they choose, European Council negotiations to do so had not started as of June 2022.

Turkey stopped observing daylight saving time in 2016; maintaining its

“summer hours,” it shifted permanently to Greenwich time plus 3 hours. Russia, which uses 11 time zones, moved to permanent standard time in 2014 after a three-year experiment to maintain year-round “summer hours” proved unpopular. The country observed “winter hours” year-round beginning in Oct. 2014. Morocco abandoned daylight saving time in Oct. 2018, with a Ramadan exception.

China does not observe daylight saving time. Mongolia discontinued daylight saving time in 2017, two years after it was reintroduced. Japan, which lies within one time zone, also does not modify its legal time during the summer months. Samoa scrapped DST in 2021, after adopting it in 2010.

Many countries in the Southern Hemisphere maintain daylight saving time generally from Oct. to Mar. (Brazil, mostly south of the equator, scrapped daylight saving time in 2019.) However, most countries near the equator do not deviate from standard time.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Dept. of Commerce

International System of Units (SI)

Two systems of weights and measures coexist in the U.S. today: the **U.S. Customary System** and the **International System of Units** (SI, for Système International d'Unités). The SI is a more complete, coherent version of the **metric system**. Throughout U.S. history, the customary system—parts of which were inherited but are now different from the British Imperial System—has been generally used. Federal and state legislation gave it, through implication, standing as the primary weights and measures system. The metric system, however, is the only system that Congress has ever specifically sanctioned, dating back to an 1866 law. The U.S. was one of the original 17 countries to sign the International Metric Convention (or Treaty of the Meter) May 20, 1875, which

established several intergovernmental organizations to oversee and refine the SI. The U.S. is represented at these organizations by the Natl. Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Since that time, use of the metric system in the U.S. has slowly increased, particularly in the scientific community, the pharmaceutical industry, and the manufacturing sector—the last motivated by the predominant use of the metric system in international commerce.

On Dec. 23, 1975, Pres. Gerald R. Ford signed the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. It defined the “metric system of measurement” as the SI, as established in 1960 by the General Conference on Weights and Measures and interpreted in the U.S. by the secretary of commerce, who delegated that authority to the director of the NIST. The Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 declared the metric system the preferred system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce, but explicitly permitted “the continued use of traditional systems of

weights and measures in nonbusiness activities.” The Code of Federal Regulations made the use of metric units mandatory for federal agencies in 1991. However, the metric system has not yet become the system of choice for most Americans’ daily use.

The following are the seven base SI units: **length**—meter; **mass**—kilogram; **time**—second; **electric current**—ampere; **thermodynamic temperature**—kelvin; **amount of substance**—mole; and **luminous intensity**—candela. All seven were redefined as of May 20, 2019, to emphasize the dependence of base unit definitions on physical constants with fixed numerical values and on the other base units

Frequently Used Conversions

Boldface indicates exact values. For greater accuracy, use the “multiply by” number in parentheses. For weights, avoirdupois (avdp) weight is the system applied to all goods except medicines, precious metals, and precious stones.

U.S. Customary to Metric

	If you have:	Multiply by:	To get:
Length	inches	**25.4**	millimeters
	inches	**2.54**	centimeters
	inches	**0.0254**	meters
	feet	0.3 (**0.3048**)	meters
	yards	0.9 (**0.9144**)	meters
	miles[1]	1.6 (**1.609344**)	kilometers
Area	sq inches	6.5 (**6.4516**)	sq cm
	sq feet	0.09 (**0.09290304**)	sq meters
	sq yards	0.84 (**0.83612736**)	sq meters
	acres	0.4 (0.4046873)	hectares
	sq miles[1]	2.6 (2.58998811)	sq kilometers
Weight	ounces (avdp)	28 (28.34952)	grams
	pounds (avdp)	454 (**453.59237**)	grams
	pounds (avdp)	0.45 (**0.45359237**)	kilograms
	short tons[2]	0.91 (**0.90718474**)	metric tons
	long tons[3]	1 (1.016047)	metric tons
Liquid	ounces	0.03 (0.02957353)	liters

	cups	0.24 (0.23658824)	liters
	pints	0.47 (0.473176473)	liters
	quarts	0.95 (0.946352946)	liters
	gallons	3.79 (3.785412)	liters

Metric to U.S. Customary

	If you have:	Multiply by:		To get:
Length	millimeters	0.04	(0.03937)	inches
	centimeters	0.4	(0.3937)	inches
	meters	39	(39.37)	inches
	meters	3.3	(3.280840)	feet
	meters	1.1	(1.093613)	yards
	kilometers	0.6	(0.621371)	miles[1]
Area	sq cm	0.16	(0.15500)	sq inches
	sq meters	10.8	(10.76391)	sq feet
	sq meters	1.2	(1.195990)	sq yards
	hectares	2.5	(2.471044)	acres
	sq kilometers	0.39	(0.386102)	sq miles[1]
Weight	grams	0.035	(0.03527396)	ounces (avdp)
	grams	0.002	(0.00220462)	pounds (avdp)
	kilograms	2.2	(2.204623)	pounds (avdp)

	metric tons	1.1	(1.102311)	short tons[2]
	metric tons	0.98	(0.9842065)	long tons[3]
Liquid	liters	33.8	(33.81402)	ounces
	liters	4.2	(4.226752)	cups
	liters	2.1	(2.113376)	pints
	liters	1.1	(1.056688)	quarts
	liters	0.26	(0.264172)	gallons

(1) Survey mile. (2) A short ton is 2,000 pounds. (3) A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Temperature Conversions

The left-hand column below gives a temperature according to the **Celsius** scale, and the right-hand gives the same temperature according to the **Fahrenheit** scale. The lowest number on each scale is equivalent to absolute zero, the theoretical temperature at which all molecular motion would stop.

For temperatures not shown: To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 degrees and divide by 1.8; to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32 degrees.

Celsius	**Fahrenheit**
–273.15	–459.67

–250	–418
–200	–328
–184.4	–300
–156.7	–250
–150	–238
–128.9	–200
–101.1	–150
–100	–148
–73.3	–100
–50	–58
–45.6	–50
–40	**–40**
–34.4	–30
–30	–22
–28.9	–20
–23.3	–10
–20	–4
–17.8	0
–12.2	10
–10	14
–6.7	20
–1.1	30
0	**32**
4.4	40
10	50
15.6	60
20	**68**
21.1	70
23.9	75

25	77
26.7	80
29.4	85
30	86
32.2	90
35	95
37	**98.6**
37.8	100
40	104
43.3	110
48.9	120
50	122
54.4	130
60	140
65.6	150
70	158
80	176
90	194
93.3	200
100	**212**
121.1	250
148.9	300
150	302
200	392
300	572

Note: Although the term *centigrade* is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Institute of Standards and Technology have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called *Celsius*.

Boiling and Freezing Points

Water boils at 212°F (100°C) at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, the boiling point of water is lower by about 1°F. Methyl alcohol (wood alcohol) boils at 148.5°F. Average human oral temperature is 98.6°F. **Water freezes** at 32°F (0°C).

Selected Geometric Formulas

The value of π (the Greek letter pi) is approximately 3.14159265 (equal to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter). The equivalence is typically rounded further to 3.1416 or 3.14.

Calculating Circumference

Circle: Multiply the diameter by π.

Calculating Area

Circle: Multiply the square of the radius (equal to ½ the diameter) by π.

Rectangle: Multiply the length of the base by the height.

Sphere (surface): Multiply the square of the radius by π and multiply by 4.

Square: Square the length of one side.

Trapezoid: Add the length of the two parallel sides, multiply by the height, and divide by 2.

Triangle: Multiply the base by the height and divide by 2.

Calculating Volume

Cone: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by π, multiply by the height, and divide by 3.

Cube: Cube the length of one edge.

Cylinder: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by π and multiply by the height.

Pyramid: Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3.

Rectangular prism: Multiply the length by the width by the height.

Sphere: Multiply the cube of the radius by π, multiply by 4, and divide by 3.

Playing Cards and Dice Chances

5-Card Poker Hands

Hand	Number possible	Odds against
Royal flush	4	649,739 to 1
Other straight flush	36	72,192 to 1
Four of a kind	624	4,164 to 1
Full house	3,744	693 to 1
Flush	5,108	508 to 1
Straight	10,200	254 to 1
Three of a kind	54,912	46 to 1

Two pairs	123,552	20 to 1
One pair	1,098,240	4 to 3 (1.37 to 1)
Nothing	1,302,540	1 to 1
Total	**2,598,960**	

Bridge

The odds—against suit distribution in a hand of 4-4-3-2 are about 4 to 1; against 5-4-2-2 about 8 to 1; against 6-4-2-1 about 20 to 1; against 7-4-1-1 about 254 to 1; against 8-4-1-0 about 2,211 to 1; and against 13-0-0-0 about 158,753,389,899 to 1.

Dice

(probabilities on 2 dice)

Total	Odds against (single toss)
2	35 to 1
3	17 to 1
4	11 to 1
5	8 to 1
6	31 to 5
7	5 to 1
8	31 to 5
9	8 to 1
10	11 to 1
11	17 to 1

Large Numbers

No. of zeros	U.S. term	British[1], French, German
6	million	million
9	billion	milliard
12	trillion	billion
15	quadrillion	1,000 billion
18	quintillion	trillion
21	sextillion	1,000 trillion
24	septillion	quadrillion
27	octillion	1,000 quadrillion
30	nonillion	quintillion
33	decillion	1,000 quintillion
36	undecillion	sextillion
39	duodecillion	1,000 sextillion
42	tredecillion	septillion
45	quattuordecillion	1,000 septillion
48	quindecillion	octillion
51	sexdecillion	1,000 octillion
54	septendecillion	nonillion
57	octodecillion	1,000 nonillion
60	novemdecillion	decillion
63	vigintillion	1,000 decillion
100	googol	googol
303	centillion	NA
600	NA	centillion
googol	googolplex	googolplex

NA = Not available. (1) In recent years, it has become more common in Britain to use U.S. terminology for large numbers.

Prime Numbers to 1,009

A prime number is any positive integer greater than 1 that is divisible only by two positive integers—1 and itself.

	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23
29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59	61	67
71	73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109
113	127	131	137	139	149	151	157	163	167
173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223	227
229	233	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277
281	283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347
349	353	359	367	373	379	383	389	397	401
409	419	421	431	433	439	443	449	457	461
463	467	479	487	491	499	503	509	521	523
541	547	557	563	569	571	577	587	593	599
601	607	613	617	619	631	641	643	647	653
659	661	673	677	683	691	701	709	719	727
733	739	743	751	757	761	769	773	787	797
809	811	821	823	827	829	839	853	857	859
863	877	881	883	887	907	911	919	929	937
941	947	953	967	971	977	983	991	997	1,009

Common Fractions Converted to Decimals

8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	
			1	= 0.015625
		1	2	= 0.03125
			3	= 0.046875
	1	2	4	= 0.0625
			5	= 0.078125
		3	6	= 0.09375
			7	= 0.109375
1	2	4	8	= 0.125
			9	= 0.140625
		5	10	= 0.15625
			11	= 0.171875
	3	6	12	= 0.1875
			13	= 0.203125
		7	14	= 0.21875
			15	= 0.234375
2	4	8	16	= 0.25
			17	= 0.265625
		9	18	= 0.28125
			19	= 0.296875
	5	10	20	= 0.3125
			21	= 0.328125
		11	22	= 0.34375
			23	= 0.359375
3	6	12	24	= 0.375
			25	= 0.390625
		13	26	= 0.40625
			27	= 0.421875
	7	14	28	= 0.4375

			29	= 0.453125
		15	30	= 0.46875
			31	= 0.484375
4	8	16	32	= 0.5
			33	= 0.515625
		17	34	= 0.53125
			35	= 0.546875
	9	18	36	= 0.5625
			37	= 0.578125
		19	38	= 0.59375
			39	= 0.609375
5	10	20	40	= 0.625
			41	= 0.640625
		21	42	= 0.65625
			43	= 0.671875
	11	22	44	= 0.6875
			45	= 0.703125
		23	46	= 0.71875
			47	= 0.734375
6	12	24	48	= 0.75
			49	= 0.765625
		25	50	= 0.78125
			51	= 0.796875
	13	26	52	= 0.8125
			53	= 0.828125
		27	54	= 0.84375
			55	= 0.859375
7	14	28	56	= 0.875
			57	= 0.890625

		29	58	= 0.90625
			59	= 0.921875
	15	30	60	= 0.9375
			61	= 0.953125
		31	62	= 0.96875
			63	= 0.984375
8	16	32	64	= 1.0

Roman Numerals

I	—	1
II	—	2
III	—	3
IV	—	4
V	—	5
VI	—	6
VII	—	7
VIII	—	8
IX	—	9
X	—	10
XI	—	11
XIX	—	19
XX	—	20
XXX	—	30
XL	—	40
L	—	50
LX	—	60
XC	—	90
C	—	100
CC	—	200

CD	—	400
D	—	500
CM	—	900
M	—	1,000

Note: The numerals V, X, L, C, D, or M shown with a horizontal line on top denote 1,000 times the original value.

Ancient Measures

Biblical	
Cubit	= 21.8 inches
Omer	= 0.45 peck
	= 3.964 liters
Ephah	= 10 omers
Shekel	= 0.497 ounce
	= 14.1 grams
Greek	
Cubit	= 18.3 inches
Stadion	= 607.2 or 622 feet
Obolos	= 715.38 milligrams
Drachma	= 4.2923 grams
Mina	= 0.9463 pound
Talent	= 60 mina
Roman	
Cubit	= 17.5 inches
Stadium	= 202 yards
As, libra, pondus	= 325.971 grams = 0.71864 pound

Metric System Prefixes

The following prefixes, in combination with the basic unit names, provide the multiples and submultiples in the metric system. For example, the unit name *meter*, with the prefix *kilo* added, produces *kilometer*, meaning "1,000 meters."

Prefix	Symbol	Multiples	Equivalent
yotta	Y	10^{24}	septillionfold
zetta	Z	10^{21}	sextillionfold
exa	E	10^{18}	quintillionfold
peta	P	10^{15}	quadrillionfold
tera	T	10^{12}	trillionfold
giga	G	10^{9}	billionfold
mega	M	10^{6}	millionfold
kilo	k	10^{3}	thousandfold
hecto	h	10^{2}	hundredfold
deka	da	10^{1}	tenfold
deci	d	10^{-1}	tenth part
centi	c	10^{-2}	hundredth part
milli	m	10^{-3}	thousandth part
micro	µ	10^{-6}	millionth part
nano	n	10^{-9}	billionth part
pico	p	10^{-12}	trillionth part
femto	f	10^{-15}	quadrillionth part
atto	a	10^{-18}	quintillionth part
zepto	z	10^{-21}	sextillionth part

yocto	y	10^{-24}	septillionth part

Weight and Measurement Equivalents

In this table, there is a distinction between the international foot and the survey foot. The international foot, defined in 1959 as exactly equal to 0.3048 meter, is shorter than the survey foot by exactly 2 parts in 1 million. This means that an international mile is about ⅛ inch shorter than the survey mile. The survey foot is still used in the publication of some geodetic surveys within the U.S., but the NIST planned to discourage its use for any purposes after Jan. 1, 2023. In this table, the survey foot is indicated with capital letters, as FEET.

When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets, e.g., [1 hand], either (1) the unit is not in general current use in the U.S. or (2) the unit is believed to be based on custom and usage rather than on formal definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded to the third decimal place; exact equivalents are so designated.

Lengths

1 angstrom (Å)	= 0.1 nanometer (exactly)
	= 0.0001 micrometer (exactly)
	= 0.0000001 millimeter (exactly)
	= 0.000000004 inch
1 cable’s length	= 120 fathoms (exactly)
	= 720 FEET (exactly)
	= 219 meters
1 centimeter (cm)	= 0.3937 inch
1 chain (ch) (engineer’s)	= 30.48 meters (exactly)
	= 100 feet
1 chain (Gunter’s or surveyor’s)	= 66 FEET (exactly)
	= 20.1168 meters
1 decimeter (dm)	= 3.937 inches
1 degree (geographical)	= 364,566.929 feet
	= 69.047 miles (avg.)
	= 111.123 kilometers (avg.)
of latitude	= 68.708 miles at equator
	= 69.403 miles at poles
of longitude	= 69.171 miles at equator
1 dekameter (dam)	= 32.808 feet
1 fathom (fath)	= 6 FEET (exactly)
	= 1.8288 meters
1 foot (ft)	= 12 inches (exactly)
	= 0.3048 meters (exactly)
	= 0.015 chains (surveyor’s)

1 furlong (fur)	= 660 FEET (exactly)
	= ⅛ survey mile (exactly)
	= 201.168 meters
[1 hand (height measure for horses, from ground to top of their shoulders)]	= 4 inches
1 inch (in.)	= 2.54 centimeters (exactly)
1 kilometer (km)	= 0.621371 mile
	= 3,280.8 feet
1 league (land)	= 3 survey miles (exactly)
	= 4.828 kilometers
1 link (engineer's)	= 1 foot
	= 0.305 meter
1 link (Gunter's or surveyor's)	= 7.92 inches (exactly)
	= 0.201 meter
1 meter (m)	= 39.37 inches
	= 1.09361 yards
1 micrometer (µm)	= 0.001 millimeter (exactly)
	= 0.00003937 inch
1 mil	= 0.001 inch (exactly)
	= 0.0254 millimeter (exactly)
1 mile (mi) (statute or land)	= 5,280 FEET (exactly)
	= 1.609344 kilometers (exactly)
1 mile (nmi) (international nautical)	= 1.852 kilometers (exactly)
	= 1.151 miles
	= 6,076.1 feet
1 millimeter (mm)	= 0.03937 inch
1 nanometer (nm)	= 0.001 micrometer (exactly)

	= 0.00000003937 inch
1 pica (typography)	= 12 points
1 point (pt) (typography)	= 0.013837 inch (exactly)
	= 0.351 millimeter
1 rod (rd), pole, or perch	= 16 ½ FEET (exactly)
	= 5.029 meters
1 yard (yd)	= 3 feet (exactly)
	= 0.9144 meter (exactly)

Areas or Surfaces

1 acre (A)	= 43,560 square FEET (exactly)
	= 4,840 square yards
	= 0.405 hectare
1 are (a)	= 119.599 square yards
	= 0.025 acre
1 bolt (cloth measure):	
length	= 100 yards
width	= 45 or 60 inches
1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres
[1 square (building)]	= 100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm^2)	= 0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter (dm^2)	= 15.500 square inches
1 square foot (ft^2)	= 929.030 square centimeters
1 square inch ($in.^2$)	= 6.4516 square centimeters (exactly)
1 square kilometer (km^2)	= 247.104 acres
	= 0.386102 square mile
1 square meter (m^2)	= 1.196 square yards

	= 10.764 square feet
1 square mile (mi^2)	= 640 acres (exactly)
	= 258.999 hectares
1 square millimeter (mm^2)	= 0.002 square inch
1 square rod (rd^2), square pole, or square perch	= 25.293 square meters
1 square yard (yd^2)	= 0.836127 square meter

Capacities or Volumes

1 barrel (bbl), liquid	= 31 to 42 gallons*

*There are a variety of “barrels” established by law or usage. For example, federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons. Many state laws fix the “barrel for liquids” as 31 ½ gallons; one state fixes a 36-gallon barrel for cistern measurement. Federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for “proof spirits.” By custom, 42 gallons constitute a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized “for liquids” by some states.

1 barrel (bbl), standard for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities except dry cranberries	= 7,056 cubic inches
	= 105 dry quarts
	= 3.281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel, standard, cranberry	= $86\frac{45}{64}$ dry quarts
	= 2.709 bushels, struck measure
	= 5,826 cubic inches
1 board foot (lumber	= a foot-square board 1 inch

measure)	thick
1 bushel (U.S.) (struck measure)	= 2,150.42 cubic inches (exactly)
	= 35.239 liters
[1 bushel, heaped (U.S.)]	= 2,747.715 cubic inches
	= 1.278 bushels, struck measure**
**Frequently recognized as 1 ¼ bushels, struck measure.	
[1 bushel (bu) (British Imperial) (struck measure)]	= 1.032 U.S. bushels, struck measure
	= 2,219.36 cubic inches
1 cord (cd) (firewood)	= 128 cubic feet (exactly)
1 cubic centimeter (cm^3)	= 0.061 cubic inch
1 cubic decimeter (dm^3)	= 61.024 cubic inches
1 cubic foot (ft^3)	= 7.481 gallons
	= 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic inch ($in.^3$)	= 0.554 fluid ounce
	= 4.433 fluid drams
	= 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic meter (m^3)	= 1.308 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd^3)	= 0.765 cubic meter
1 cup, measuring	= 8 fluid ounces (exactly)
	= ½ liquid pint (exactly)
1 dekaliter (daL)	= 2.642 gallons
	= 1.135 pecks
[1 dram, fluid (fl dr) (British)]	= 0.961 U.S. fluid dram
	= 0.217 cubic inch
	= 3.552 milliliters
1 gallon (gal) (U.S.)	= 4 quarts, liquid (exactly)
	= 231 cubic inches (exactly)

	= 3.785 liters
	= 0.833 British gallon
	= 128 U.S. fluid ounces (exactly)
[1 gallon (British Imperial)]	= 277.42 cubic inches
	= 1.201 U.S. gallons
	= 4.546 liters
	= 160 British fluid ounces (exactly)
1 gill (gi)	= 7.219 cubic inches
	= 4 fluid ounces (exactly)
	= 0.118 liter
1 hectoliter (hL)	= 26.418 gallons
	= 2.838 bushels
1 liter (L) (1 cubic decimeter exactly)	= 1.057 liquid quarts
	= 0.908 dry quart
	= 61.024 cubic inches
1 milliliter (mL) (1 cu cm exactly)	= 0.271 fluid dram
	= 16.231 minims
	= 0.061 cubic inch
1 ounce, liquid (U.S.)	= 1.805 cubic inches
	= 29.573 milliliters
	= 1.041 British fluid ounces
[1 ounce, fluid (fl oz) (British)]	= 0.961 U.S. fluid ounce
	= 1.734 cubic inches
	= 28.412 milliliters
1 peck (pk)	= 8.810 liters
1 pint (pt), dry	= 33.600 cubic inches

	= 0.551 liter
1 pint, liquid	= 28.875 cubic inches (exactly)
	= 0.473 liter
1 quart (qt), dry (U.S.)	= 67.201 cubic inches
	= 1.101 liters
	= 0.969 British quart
1 quart, liquid (U.S.)	= 2 pints, liquid (exactly)
	= 4 cups (exactly)
	= 57.75 cubic inches (exactly)
	= 0.946 liter
	= 0.833 British quart
[1 quart (British)]	= 69.354 cubic inches
	= 1.032 U.S. dry quarts
	= 1.201 U.S. liquid quarts
1 tablespoon (T., Tbs, tbsp.)	= 3 teaspoons (exactly)
	= 4 fluid drams
	= ½ fluid ounce (exactly)
1 teaspoon (t., tsp.)	= ⅓ tablespoon (exactly)
	= 1 ⅓ fluid drams***

***The equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1 ⅓ fluid drams” has been found to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of teaspoons in use than the equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram” given by many dictionaries.

Weights or Masses

1 assay ton* (AT)	= 29.167 grams

*Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to

the milligram that a ton of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the ounce troy; hence, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.

1 carat (c)	= 200 milligrams (exactly)
	= 3.086 grains
1 dram avoirdupois (dr avdp)	= $27\frac{11}{32}$ (= 27.344) grains
	= 1.772 grams
1 gamma (γ)	= 1 microgram (exactly)
1 grain (gr)	= 64.79891 milligrams (exactly)
1 gram (g)	= 15.432 grains
	= 0.035 ounce, avoirdupois
1 hundredweight, gross (or long)** (gross cwt)	= 112 pounds (exactly)
	= 50.802 kilograms

**The gross (or long) ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the U.S. to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British ton and hundredweight.

1 hundredweight, gross or short (cwt or net cwt)	= 100 pounds (exactly)
	= 45.359 kilograms
1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.20462 pounds
1 microgram (µg)	= 0.000001 gram (exactly)
1 milligram (mg)	= 0.015 grain
1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz avdp)	= 437.5 grains (exactly)
	= 0.911 troy ounce
	= 28.3495 grams
1 ounce, troy (oz t)	= 480 grains (exactly)

	= 1.097 avoirdupois ounces
	= 31.103 grams
1 pennyweight (dwt)	= 1.555 grams
1 pound, avoirdupois (lb avdp)	= 7,000 grains (exactly)
	= 1.215 troy pounds
	= 453.59237 grams (exactly)
1 pound, troy (lb t)	= 5,760 grains (exactly)
	= 0.823 avoirdupois pound
	= 373.242 grams
1 stone (st)	= 14 pounds avdp (exactly)
	= 6.350 kilograms
1 ton, gross or long	= 2,240 pounds (exactly)
	= 1.12 net tons (exactly)
	= 1.016 metric tons
1 ton, metric (t)	= 2,204.623 pounds
	= 0.984 gross ton
	= 1.102 net tons
1 ton, net or short (tn)	= 2,000 pounds (exactly)
	= 0.893 gross ton
	= 0.907 metric ton

Electrical Units

The **watt** (W) is the unit of power (electrical, mechanical, thermal). Electrical power is given by the product of the voltage and the current.

Energy is sold by the **joule** (J), but in common practice the billing of electrical

energy is expressed in terms of the **kilowatt-hour** (kWh), which is 3,600,000 joules, or 3.6 megajoules.

The **horsepower** (hp) is a nonmetric unit sometimes used in mechanics. It is equal to 746 watts.

The **ohm** (Ω) is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor that offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

Measures of Force and Pressure

Dyne (dyn) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-gram mass 1 centimeter per second squared = 0.000072 poundal

Poundal (pdl) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-pound mass 1 foot per second squared = 13,825.5 dynes = 0.138255 newton

Newton (N) = force needed to accelerate a 1-kilogram mass 1 meter per second squared = 100,000 dynes (exactly)

Pascal (pressure) (Pa) = 1 newton per square meter = 0.020885 pound per square foot

Atmosphere (air pressure at sea level) (atm) = 2,116.217 pounds per square foot = 14.6959 pounds per square inch = 1.0332 kilograms per

square centimeter = 101,325 newtons per square meter

Measures of Alcohol

Pony	= 1.0 fluid ounce
Shot	= varies, usu. 1.0 - 1.5 fluid ounces
Jigger	= 1.5 fluid ounces
Pint (pt)	= 16 fluid ounces
	= 0.625 fifth
Fifth	= 25.6 fluid ounces
	= 1.6 pints
	= 0.8 quart
	= 0.757 liter
Quart (qt)	= 32 fluid ounces
	= 1.25 fifths
Wine bottle (standard)	= 0.75 liter
	= 25.4 fluid ounces
Magnum	= 1.5 liters

For champagne and brandy:

Jeroboam	= 2 magnums
	= 3 liters
	= 101 fluid ounces

For champagne:

Rehoboam	= 3 magnums
Methuselah	= 4 magnums
Salmanazar	= 6 magnums
Balthazar	= 8 magnums

Nebuchadnezzar	= 10 magnums

Miscellaneous Measures

Caliber (cal)—the diameter of a gun bore. In the U.S., caliber is traditionally expressed in hundredths of inches, e.g., .22. In Britain, caliber is often expressed in thousandths of inches, e.g., .270. Now it is commonly expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 5.56 mm M16 rifle. The caliber of heavier weapons has long been expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 155 mm howitzer.

Naval guns' caliber refers to the barrel length as a multiple of the bore diameter. For example, a 5-inch, 50-caliber naval gun has a 5-inch bore and a barrel length of 250 inches.

Decibel (dB)—a measure of the relative intensity of sound. The threshold of hearing is given as 0 decibels. A 20-decibel sound is 10 times more intense than a 10-decibel sound; 30 decibels is 100 times more intense. (A 10-decibel increase corresponds generally to the perception of a sound being twice as loud.)

One decibel is the smallest difference between sounds detectable by the human ear. Long or repeated exposure to an 85-decibel-or-higher sound can damage hearing.

10 decibels	breathing
20	rustling leaves
30	whisper
40	refrigerator humming
50	quiet conversation

60	conversation, laughter
70	vacuum cleaner
80	city traffic
90	subway, lawn mower
100	chainsaw

Em—a printer's measure designating the width of any given type size. For example, an em of 10-point type is 10 points. An en is half an em.

Gauge (ga)—the diameter of a shotgun bore. Gauge numbers originally referred to the number of lead balls—of equal diameter as the gun barrel—required to make a pound. Thus, a 16-gauge shotgun's bore was smaller than a 12-gauge shotgun's. Today, an international agreement assigns millimeter measures to each gauge.

Gauge	Bore diameter (mm)
6	23.34
10	19.67
12	18.52
14	17.60
16	16.81
20	15.90

Horsepower (hp)—the power needed to lift 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second or to lift 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute. Equivalent to 746 watts or 2,546 British thermal units per hour.

Karat or carat (k or c)—a measure of fineness for gold equal to 1⁄24 part of pure gold in an alloy. 24-

karat gold is pure; 18-karat gold is ¼ alloy. The carat is also used as a unit of weight for precious stones; it is equal to 200 milligrams or 3.086 grains.

Knot (kn or kt)—a measure of the speed of ships. A knot equals 1 nautical mile (about 1.151 statute miles) per hour.

Quire (qr)—25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

Ream (rm)—500 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

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POSTAL INFORMATION

Administration of the U.S. Postal Service

The Postal Reorganization Act, creating a government-owned postal service under the executive branch and replacing the old executive Post Office Department, was signed into law Aug. 12, 1970. The service officially came into being on July 1, 1971. The U.S. Postal Service is governed by an 11-person board. Nine members are appointed by the president, with Senate approval. These nine choose a postmaster general. The board and the postmaster general choose the 11th member, who serves as deputy postmaster general.

The Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 was signed into law Apr. 6, 2022, altering budget requirements imposed by 2006 legislation and eliminating a provision requiring USPS to pre-fund retiree benefits for 50 years, which had incurred massive annual deficits. (The Postal

Service last received a public service subsidy, i.e., taxpayer dollars, in 1982.)

Historical Postage Rates, 1851-2022

Postage cost for a prepaid, 1-oz. letter (the first-class standard after July 1, 1885).

Effective date	Rate	2022 dollars
July 1, 1851	$0.06[1]	$2.37
July 1, 1863	0.06	1.44
Oct. 1, 1883	0.04	1.20
July 1, 1885	0.02	0.63
Nov. 2, 1917	0.03[2]	0.65
July 1, 1919	0.02[2]	0.34
July 6, 1932	0.03	0.64
Aug. 1, 1958	0.04	0.40
Jan. 7, 1963	0.05	0.48
Jan. 7, 1968	0.06	0.51
May 16, 1971	0.08	0.58
Mar. 2, 1974	0.10	0.61
Dec. 31, 1975	$0.13	$0.68
May 29, 1978	0.15	0.68
Mar. 22, 1981	0.18	0.59
Nov. 1, 1981	0.20	0.62
Feb. 17, 1985	0.22	0.61
Apr. 3, 1988	0.25	0.62
Feb. 3, 1991	0.29	0.63
Jan. 1, 1995	0.32	0.62
Jan. 10, 1999	0.33	0.59

Jan. 7, 2001	0.34	0.57
June 30, 2002	0.37	0.60
Jan. 8, 2006	0.39	0.57
May 14, 2007	$0.41	$0.58
May 12, 2008	0.42	0.57
May 11, 2009	0.44	0.60
Jan. 22, 2012	0.45	0.58
Jan. 27, 2013	0.46	0.58
Jan. 26, 2014	0.49[3]	0.61
Apr. 10, 2016	0.47	0.57
Jan. 22, 2017	0.49	0.59
Jan. 21, 2018	0.50	0.59
Jan. 27, 2019	0.55	0.64
Aug. 29, 2021	0.58	0.62
July 10, 2022	0.60	––

— = Not applicable. **Note:** 2022 dollars are as of May. (1) For prepaid domestic letters traveling under 3,000 miles. (2) The price increased one cent during World War I; Congress restored its prewar rate in 1919. (3) The Postal Regulatory Commission approved a 6% total price increase: a 1.7% increase for inflation and an additional 4.3% temporary increase to compensate for USPS losses during the 2008-09 recession.

Status of the U.S. Postal Service, 2001-21

Source: *Postal Facts,,* U.S. Postal Service

	2001	**2005**	**2010**
Total mail items (bil)	207.5	211.7	170.9

First-class mail items (bil)	103.7	98.1	77.6
Stamped mail items (bil)	53.6	45.9	28.9
Marketing mail items (bil)	89.9	100.9	81.8
Shipping/package volume (bil)	NA	NA	3.1
Annual revenue (bil)	$65.8	$69.9	$67.1
Total retail revenue (bil)	$14.8	$17.3	$17.5
Total customer visits (bil)	1.4	1.3	1.1
Delivery points (mil)	137.7	144.3	150.9
Total delivery routes	242,600	243,000	230,600
Total retail offices	38,123	37,142	36,222
Career employees	775,903	704,716	583,908

	2015	**2016**	**2017**
Total mail items (bil)	154.3	154.3	149.5
First-class mail items (bil)	62.6	61.2	58.7
Stamped mail items (bil)	20.7	19.7	18.5
Marketing mail items (bil)	80.0	80.9	78.3
Shipping/package volume (bil)	4.5	5.2	5.7
Annual revenue (bil)	$68.8	$71.4	$69.6
Total retail revenue (bil)	$19.2	$13.5	$12.9

Total customer visits (bil)	0.9	0.9	0.9
Delivery points (mil)	155.0	156.1	157.3
Total delivery routes	226,777	229,104	228,483
Total retail offices	35,520	35,423	35,005
Career employees	491,863	508,908	503,103

	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total mail items (bil)	146.4	142.6	129.2	128.9
First-class mail items (bil)	56.7	54.9	52.6	50.7
Stamped mail items (bil)	17.5	16.5	15.2	13.9
Marketing mail items (bil)	77.3	75.7	64.0	66.2
Shipping/package volume (bil)	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.6
Annual revenue (bil)	$70.6	$71.1	$73.1	$77.0
Total retail revenue (bil)	$12.7	$12.7	$12.7	$13.0
Total customer visits (bil)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Delivery points (mil)	158.6	160.0	161.4	163.1
Total delivery routes	231,843	231,807	231,579	233,171
Total retail offices	34,772	34,613	34,451	34,223
Career employees	497,157	496,934	495,941	516,636

U.S. Domestic Mail Rates

Source: *Price List* (Notice 123), U.S. Postal Service. Effective July. 10, 2022.

Rates are for retail customers unless noted. Domestic rates apply to the U.S., its territories and possessions, APOs, FPOs, and Freely Associated States.

First-Class Mail

Includes written matter such as letters, postcards, bills, account statements, and any matter sealed or closed against inspection up to 13 oz. In most cases, delivery is within 2-3 business days.

Letters measuring up to 6 ⅛ by 11 ½ in. and not more than ¼ in. thick cost 60¢ for the first oz., 24¢ for each additional oz. or fraction thereof, up to 3.5 oz. Nonmachinable letters (such as those in square, oversized, or unusually shaped envelopes) start at 99¢. Postcard postage is 44¢. Large envelopes up to 12 by 15 in. (or letters over 3.5 oz.) cost $1.20 for the first oz. and 24¢ for each additional oz. or fraction thereof. Presort- and automation-compatible mail can qualify for lower rates if certain piece minimums, mailing permits, and other requirements are met.

Forever Stamps. The USPS introduced the nondenominational “Forever” stamp Apr. 12, 2007, at an initial cost of 41¢. The Forever stamp can be purchased at the current First-Class standard rate and will always be valid as First-Class postage on standard envelopes weighing 1 oz. or less, even after rates increase.

Priority Mail

Priority Mail is delivered within 1-3 business days in most cases, with no additional charge for Saturday deliveries. Can be any mailable article up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in length and girth combined.

Priority Mail Flat Rate: $8.95, $9.25, $9.65, regardless of weight, if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelopes. $9.45, $16.10, $21.50 if it fits into flat-rate boxes.

Priority Mail Forever Prepaid Flat Rate packaging can be purchased online at the current priority mail flat rate and remains valid for use after future price increases.

Priority Mail Express

Provides guaranteed expedited service for any mailable article up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in combined length and girth. Offers next-day delivery to most destinations; $12.50 additional charge for Sunday or holiday delivery. Includes insurance up to $100, mailing receipt, proof of delivery signature record, and tracking.

Priority Mail Express Flat Rate: $26.95 $27.10, $27.50, regardless of weight, if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelopes.

Domestic Mail Services and Fees

Adult signature required: $8.50 per piece; person 21 years of age or older must sign for shipment.

Adult signature restricted delivery: $8.50 per piece; specific addressee or agent 21 years of age or older must sign for shipment.

Certificate of mailing: $1.75 per piece.

Certified mail: $4.00 per piece; provides proof of mailing and electronic verification of delivery or delivery attempt.

Certified mail restricted delivery: $10.35 per piece.

Collect on delivery (COD): $9.20 for amount to be collected/insurance desired up to $50; $11.40 for $50.01-$100; $2.50 for each additional $100.

Domestic money order: $1.65 for money orders $0.01 to $500; $2.20 for $500.01 to $1,000.

Pickup on demand: $25.00 per pickup; available for Priority Mail, Priority Mail Express, and USPS Retail Ground.

Restricted delivery: $6.25 per item when purchased in combination with COD, Insured Mail, or Registered Mail.

Return receipt: If requested at time of mailing, $3.25 for a receipt by mail, $2.00 for email receipt.

Signature confirmation: $3.10 online, $3.65 at post office.

Sunday/holiday delivery: Available for Priority Mail Express only. Fee: $12.50.

Tracking

Formerly known as Delivery Confirmation, tracking can be used with First-Class Mail parcels, Priority Mail, USPS Retail Ground, and Package Services (Bound Printed Matter, Media Mail, and Library Mail). Available free of charge at time of mailing, except for USPS Marketing Mail parcels ($0.26).

Change of Address

The USPS will forward mail to another address provided a Change of Address (COA) form has been filed in person or mailed to a post office or submitted online at moversguide.usps.com ($1.10 credit card authentication fee). The form can be picked up at any post office or requested by phone at (800) ASK-USPS.

P.O. Box Service

Private P.O. boxes can be rented in five sizes at most post offices. Prices depend on box size and location, ranging from $16.00-$345.00 per 3-month period or $26.00-$600.00 per 6-month period. Keys at most locations require a $5.00 deposit.

Registered Mail

The most secure service provided by the USPS. Full value of item must be declared at time of registration and mailing. Fee: $14.65 for a declared value of $0, up to $27.30 for articles with a declared value of $4,000.01 to $5,000. For each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof above $5,000, add $1.95.

International Mail Rates

Source: *Price List* (Notice 123), U.S. Postal Service. Effective July 10, 2022. Refer to www.usps.com for USPS price groups not shown here and weight limits by country.

First-Class Mail International

Letter-post items weighing up to 1 oz. and single postcards can be sent airmail for $1.40 to all countries.

Priority Mail International

Delivery is in 6-10 business days in many markets. Items must not be more than 108 in. in length and girth combined; max. weight is 70 lbs, though the limit varies by country.

Priority Mail International Flat Rate: $29.60 to Canada, $36.85-$42.15 to all other countries if matter fits into designated USPS flat-rate envelope (max. weight 4 lbs). Flat-rate boxes are $30.70-$73.80 to Canada, $38.55-$122.65 to all other countries.

Priority Mail Express International

Priority Mail Express International Flat Rate: $47.95 to Canada, $64.95-$72.50 to all other countries if matter fits into flat-rate envelope (max. weight 4 lbs).

Global Express Guaranteed

Provides international expedited delivery, in partnership with FedEx, to certain countries. Item to be mailed must not weigh more than 70 lbs nor measure more than 108 in. in combined length and girth. Rate: Starts at $67.80 and $75.50 to Canada and Mexico, respectively, up to $148.25 to countries in price group 4, for items not over 0.5 lb in weight.

International Mail Services and Fees

Business reply: Card: $1.90; envelope (up to 2 oz.): $2.40.

Customs clearance and delivery: $7.50 per inbound letters and flats.

Insurance: Available to many countries for loss of or damage to items. Consult USPS for each country's indemnity limits.

Registered mail: Fee: $18.25 per mail piece; $17.15 per package piece.

Return receipt: Shows to whom and when item is delivered. Fee: $5.05 per mail piece; $4.75 per package piece.

Postal money order: $49.65 per money order. Only accepted in certain

countries.

U.S. Postal Abbreviations

The abbreviations below are approved by the U.S. Postal Service for use in addresses.

Alabama	AL
Alaska	AK
American Samoa	AS
Arizona	AZ
Arkansas	AR
California	CA
Colorado	CO
Connecticut	CT
Delaware	DE
District of Columbia	DC
Florida	FL
Georgia	GA
Guam	GU
Hawaii	HI
Idaho	ID
Illinois	IL
Indiana	IN
Iowa	IA
Kansas	KS
Kentucky	KY
Louisiana	LA
Maine	ME
Marshall Islands[1]	MH

Maryland	MD
Massachusetts	MA
Michigan	MI
Micronesia, Federated States of[1]	FM
Minnesota	MN
Mississippi	MS
Missouri	MO
Montana	MT
Nebraska	NE
Nevada	NV
New Hampshire	NH
New Jersey	NJ
New Mexico	NM
New York	NY
North Carolina	NC
North Dakota	ND
Northern Mariana Isls.	MP
Ohio	OH
Oklahoma	OK
Oregon	OR
Palau[1]	PW
Pennsylvania	PA
Puerto Rico	PR
Rhode Island	RI
South Carolina	SC
South Dakota	SD
Tennessee	TN
Texas	TX
Utah	UT

Vermont	VT
Virgin Islands	VI
Virginia	VA
Washington	WA
West Virginia	WV
Wisconsin	WI
Wyoming	WY

(1) Although an independent nation, this country is subject to domestic rates and fees.

Canadian Province and Territory Postal Abbreviations

Source: Canada Post

Alberta	AB
British Columbia	BC
Manitoba	MB
New Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland and Labrador	NL
Northwest Territories	NT
Nova Scotia	NS
Nunavut	NU
Ontario	ON
Prince Edward Island	PE
Quebec	QC
Saskatchewan	SK
Yukon	YT

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SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

Social Security Coverage

Source: Social Security Administration; World Almanac research; provisions shown are as under current law, Sept. 2022.

Social Security Benefits

Social Security's **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)** program benefits are based on a worker's **primary insurance amount (PIA)**, which is related by law to the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) on which Social Security contributions have been paid. The full PIA is payable to a worker who retires at full retirement age (FRA), which is 65-67 depending on birth year, and to an entitled disabled worker at any age. Spouses and children of retired or disabled workers and survivors of deceased workers receive set proportions of the PIA subject to a family maximum amount. The PIA is calculated by applying varying percentages to succeeding parts of the AIME. The formula is adjusted annually to reflect changes in average annual wages.

Increases in Social Security benefits are initiated for December of each year, assuming the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the third calendar quarter of the year increased relative to

the base quarter (i.e., the third calendar quarter of the year in which an increase last took effect). The size of the benefit increase is determined by the percentage rise of the CPI between the quarters measured.

The **average monthly benefit** payable to all retired workers amounted to $1,658 in Dec. 2021. The average benefit for disabled workers in that month was $1,358.

Maximum Monthly Retired-Worker Benefits Payable to Individuals Who Retired at Full Retirement Age (FRA)

Retirement year[1]	Maximum benefit— Payable at retirement	Payable effective Dec. 2021
1990	$975	$2,120
1995	1,199	2,197
2000	1,435	2,350
2005	1,939	2,812
2010	2,346	2,925
2011	2,366	2,949
2012	2,513	3,024
2013	2,533	2,997
2014	2,642	3,080
2015	2,663	3,053
2016	2,639	3,025
2017	2,687	3,070
2018	2,788	3,124
2019	2,861	3,118
2020	3,011	3,230
2021	3,148	3,333
2022	3,345	3,345

Maximum Monthly Retired-Worker Benefits Payable to Individuals Who Retired at Full Retirement Age (FRA)

Retirement year[1]	Maximum benefit— Payable at retirement	Payable effective Dec. 2021

(1) Benefits in 2000 and earlier are for retirement at age 65 at beginning of a given year. Benefits in years 2005 through 2008 were for starting benefits at exact FRA during the year. Benefits in years 2009 through 2020 are for retirement at age 66 at beginning of year. Benefits in years 2021 and 2022 are for starting benefits at exact FRA during the year.

Amount of Work Required

To qualify for benefits, the worker generally must have worked a certain length of time in covered employment. Just how long depends on when the worker reaches age 62 or, if earlier, when he or she dies or becomes disabled. A person born after 1929 who dies, becomes disabled, or reaches 62 after 1991 must generally have had at least 10 years of work credit to qualify for benefits.

Contribution and Benefit Base

(annual limit on the amount of earnings subject to taxation under OASDI)

Calendar year	OASDI[1]
1995	$61,200
2000	76,200
2001	80,400
2002	84,900
2003	87,000
2004	87,900
2005	90,000

2006	94,200
2007	97,500
2008	102,000
2009	106,800
2010	106,800
2011	106,800
2012	110,100
2013	113,700
2014	117,000
2015	118,500
2016	118,500
2017	127,200
2018	128,400
2019	132,900
2020	137,700
2021	142,800
2022	147,000

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance.

A person is **fully insured** when he or she has one quarter of coverage for every year after age 21 is reached (or 1950, if later) up to but not including the year the worker reaches 62, dies, or becomes disabled. In 2022, a person earns one credit, or “quarter of coverage” for each $1,510 of annual earnings in covered employment, up to four quarters per year.

To receive **disability benefits**, the worker, in addition to being fully insured, must generally have credit for 20 quarters of coverage out of the 40 calendar quarters before he or she became disabled. A disabled blind worker need

meet only the fully insured requirement. Persons disabled before age 31 can qualify with a briefer period of coverage. Certain survivor benefits are payable if the deceased worker had 6 quarters of coverage in the 13 quarters preceding death.

Tax Rate Schedule

(percentage of covered earnings)

Year	Total	OASDI[1]	HI[2]
	(for employees and employers, each)		
1979-80	6.13%	5.08%	1.05%
1981	6.65	5.35	1.30
1982-83	6.70	5.40	1.30
1984	7.00	5.70	1.30
1985	7.05	5.70	1.35
1986-87	7.15	5.70	1.45
1988-89	7.51	6.06	1.45
1990 and after[3]	7.65	6.20	1.45
Year	**(for self-employed)**		
1979-80	8.10%	7.05%	1.05%
1981	9.30	8.00	1.30
1982-83	9.35	8.05	1.30
1984	14.00	11.40	2.60
1985	14.10	11.40	2.70
1986-87	14.30	11.40	2.90
1988-89	15.02	12.12	2.90
1990 and after[3]	15.30	12.40	2.90

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. (2) Hospital Insurance (Medicare). (3) Public Law (PL) 111-147 exempted most employers from paying the employer share of OASDI payroll tax on wages paid Mar. 19-Dec. 31, 2010, to certain qualified individuals hired after Feb. 3, 2010. PL 111-312 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. PL 112-96 extended the 2011 rate reduction through 2012. The laws

required that the general fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions.

What Aged Workers Receive

A person may receive monthly old-age benefits when he or she has enough work in covered employment and has reached retirement age—age 62 for reduced benefits or the age below for full benefits.

Full Retirement Age (FRA) by Birth Year

Year of birth	FRA
1937 or earlier	65
1938	65 and 2 mos.
1939	65 and 4 mos.
1940	65 and 6 mos.
1941	65 and 8 mos.
1942	65 and 10 mos.
1943-54	66
1955	66 and 2 mos.
1956	66 and 4 mos.
1957	66 and 6 mos.
1958	66 and 8 mos.
1959	66 and 10 mos.
1960 or later	67

Note: If born on Jan. 1, refer to the previous birth year.

In 2000, the retirement earnings test was eliminated beginning with the month when the beneficiary reaches **full retirement age (FRA)**. A person at or above FRA no longer receives reduced benefits because of earnings. However,

a person’s benefits are reduced $1 for every $3 of earnings above the limit allowed by law ($51,960 for 2022) if he or she retires in the same calendar year but months prior to FRA. For retirees who have not yet attained FRA, the reduction is $1 for every $2 of earnings over the exempt amount ($19,560 for 2022).

For workers who reached age 65 between 1982 and 1989, Social Security benefits are raised by 3% for each year in which the worker did not receive benefits between FRA and 70 (72 before 1984), whether because of earnings from work, because the worker did not apply for benefits, or because the worker declined benefits after entitlement. The **delayed retirement credit** is 1% per year for workers who reached age 65 before 1982. The rate for workers who reached age 65 in 1998-99 is 5.5%; 2000-01, 6.0%; 2002-03, 6.5%; 2004-05, 7.0%; and 2006-07, 7.5%. The delayed retirement credit rose to 8% per year for 2008 and years after.

For workers retiring early, benefits are permanently reduced 5/9 of 1% for each month before the FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced 5/12 of 1% per month.

For example, workers who retire at exactly age 62 have a total of 60 months of reduction if their FRA is 67. The reduction for the first 36 months is 5/9 of 36%, or 20%. The reduction for

the remaining 24 months is 5/12 of 24%, or 10%. These workers would see their benefits reduced by 30% by retiring early. The nearer to FRA a person is when he or she begins collecting a benefit, the larger the monthly benefit will be.

Benefits for Worker's Spouse

The spouse of a worker who is getting Social Security retirement or disability payments may become entitled to an insurance benefit of **one-half of the worker's PIA** if claiming benefits at full retirement age. Reduced spouse's benefits are available at age 62 and are permanently reduced 25/36 of 1% for each month before FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced 5/12 of 1% per month. Benefits are also payable to the aged divorced spouse of an insured worker if he or she was married to the worker for at least 10 years. To qualify for divorced spouse benefits, the insured worker does not have to be receiving benefits if the divorce occurred at least two years earlier. Benefits received as a spouse are reduced by the amount of one's PIA.

Benefits for Children of Workers

If a retired or disabled worker has a child under age 18, the **child** will usually get a benefit equal to **one-half of the worker's unreduced**

benefit. So will the worker's spouse, regardless of age, if he or she is **caring for an entitled child** of the worker, and the child is under 16 or became disabled before age 22. However, total benefits paid on a worker's earnings record are subject to a family maximum. Total monthly benefits paid to the family of a worker who retired in 2022 at age 66 and 4 months and always had the maximum earnings creditable under Social Security cannot exceed $5,821.

Entitled children generally stop receiving benefits at age 18, though they can continue receiving benefits until age 19 if they attend elementary or secondary school full-time. A child disabled before age 22 may get a benefit as long as the disability meets the definition in the law.

Benefits may also be paid to a grandchild or step-grandchild of a worker or of his or her spouse, in special circumstances.

OASDI Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	May 2010	May 2020	May 2021	May 2022
Total (in thous.)[1]	**53,349**	**64,697**	**65,068**	**65,650**
Age 65 and over, total	36,914	49,199	50,137	51,258
Retired workers	30,734	43,034	44,056	45,248
Disabled workers	339	550	638	735
Survivors/dependents	5,841	5,615	5,443	5,275
Under age 65, total	16,435	15,497	14,931	14,393
Retired workers	3,314	2,699	2,592	2,553
Disabled workers	7,628	7,781	7,463	7,076
Survivors/dependents	5,492	5,017	4,876	4,763

OASDI Beneficiaries				
Beneficiaries	**May 2010**	**May 2020**	**May 2021**	**May 2022**
Total monthly benefits (in mil)	**$56,966**	**$89,936**	**$93,095**	**$101,081**

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Ins. (1) Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

What Disabled Workers Receive

A worker who becomes unable to work may be eligible for a monthly disability benefit. Benefits continue until it is determined that the individual is no longer disabled. When a disabled-worker beneficiary reaches FRA (66 years for workers born 1943-54, 66 years and 2 months for workers born in 1955, and 66 and 4 months for workers born in 1956), the disability benefit becomes a retired-worker benefit.

Benefits—like those for dependents of retired-worker beneficiaries generally—may be paid to dependents of disabled beneficiaries. However, the maximum family benefit in disability cases is generally lower than in retirement cases.

Survivor Benefits

If an insured worker should die, one or more types of benefits may be payable to survivors, again subject to a maximum family benefit described above.

1. If claiming benefits at FRA, the **surviving spouse** will receive a benefit equal to 100% of

the deceased worker's benefit. Benefits claimed before FRA are reduced, with a maximum reduction of 28.5% at age 60. However, if the deceased worker claimed benefits before FRA, the surviving spouse's benefits are limited to the reduced amount the worker would be getting if alive, but not less than 82.5% of the worker's PIA. Remarriage after the worker's death ends the surviving spouse's benefit rights. However, if the widow(er) marries, and the marriage later ends, he or she regains benefit rights. (A marriage after age 60, or age 50 if disabled, is deemed not to have occurred for benefit purposes.) Survivor benefits may also be paid to a divorced spouse if the marriage lasted for at least 10 years.

Disabled widows and widowers may under certain circumstances qualify for benefits after attaining age 50 at the rate of 71.5% of the deceased worker's PIA. The widow or widower must have become totally disabled before or within seven years after the spouse's death or the last month in which he or she received mother's or father's insurance benefits.

2. There is a benefit for each **child under age 18**. The monthly benefit for a child of a deceased worker is 3/4 of the PIA, subject to the family maximum. A child who became disabled before age 22 may also receive benefits. Also, a child can receive benefits until age 19 if he or she is in

full-time attendance at an elementary or secondary school.

3. There is a **mother's or father's benefit** for the widow(er) if children of the worker who are under age 16 are in his or her care. The benefit is 75% of the PIA (subject to the family maximum), and it continues until the youngest child reaches age 16, at which time payments stop even if the child's benefit continues. Benefits may continue if the widow(er) has a disabled child beneficiary age 16 or over in his or her care.

4. Dependent parents may be eligible for benefits if they have been receiving at least half their support from the worker before his or her death, have reached age 62, and (except in certain circumstances) have not remarried since the worker's death. Each parent gets 75% of the worker's PIA; if only one parent survives, the benefit is 82% (could be reduced for the family maximum).

5. A **lump sum** cash payment of **$255** is made if the worker was living with a spouse or has a child who is eligible for immediate monthly survivor benefits.

Self-Employed Workers

A self-employed person who has **net earnings of $400 or more** in a year must report such earnings for Social Security tax and credit

purposes. Income from real estate, savings, dividends, loans, pensions, or insurance policies are not included unless it is part of a person's business.

A self-employed person receives one quarter of coverage for each $1,510 for 2022, up to a maximum of four quarters per year.

The nonfarm self-employed have the option of reporting their earnings as 2/3 of their gross income from self-employment. This option can be used only if actual net earnings from self-employment income are less than $1,600 and less than 2/3 of their gross income. The option may be used only five times. Also, the self-employed person must have actual net earnings of $400 or more in two of the three taxable years immediately preceding the year in which he or she uses the option.

When a person has both taxable wages and earnings from self-employment, wages are credited for Social Security purposes first; only as much self-employment income as brings total earnings up to the current taxable maximum becomes subject to the self-employment tax.

Farm Owners and Workers

Self-employed farmers whose gross annual earnings from farming are **$8,460** or less may report 2/3 of their gross earnings instead of net earnings for Social Security purposes. Farmers

whose gross income is over $8,460 and whose net farm profits were less than $6,107 can report the smaller of 2/3 of gross farm income and $5,640. Cash or crop shares received from a tenant or share farmer count if the owner participated materially in production or management. The self-employed farmer pays contributions at the same rate as other self-employed persons.

Agricultural employees. A worker's earnings from farm work count toward benefits if (1) the employer pays the worker $150 or more in cash during the year or (2) the employer spends $2,500 or more in the year for agricultural labor. Under these rules, a person gets credit for one calendar quarter for each $1,510 in cash pay in 2022.

Foreign farm workers admitted to the U.S. on a temporary basis are not covered.

Household Workers

If an employer pays a household worker (e.g., cleaning person, cook, babysitter, nanny, gardener) who is age 18 or older **$2,400 or more** in wages in 2022, the wages are covered under Social Security. This includes transportation costs paid for in cash. The job need not be regular or full-time. The employee should get a Social Security card at the Social Security office and show it to the employer. The

employer deducts the amount of the employee's Social Security tax from the worker's pay, adds an identical amount as the employer's Social Security tax, and sends the total amount to the federal government.

Medicare Coverage

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The Medicare health insurance program provides acute-care coverage for Social Security and Railroad Retirement beneficiaries age 65 and over; workers and spouses age 65 and over with sufficient Medicare-only coverage in federal, state, or local government employment; certain persons entitled to receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement disability benefits; certain disabled persons with Medicare-only coverage through government employment; certain persons with end-stage kidney disease; and certain persons in the vicinity of Libby, MT, with asbestos-related conditions. What follows is a basic description that may not cover all circumstances.

The **basic Medicare plan**, available nationwide, is a fee-for-service arrangement where the beneficiary may use any provider accepting Medicare. Some services are not covered, and there are some out-of-pocket costs.

Hospital insurance (Part A). The basic hospital insurance program pays covered

services for hospital and post-hospital care, including:

- All necessary inpatient hospital care for the first 60 days of each benefit period, except for a deductible ($1,556 in 2022). For days 61-90, Medicare pays for services over and above the coinsurance ($389 per day in 2022). After 90 days, the beneficiary has 60 lifetime reserve days for which Medicare helps pay. The coinsurance amount for reserve days was $778 in 2022.
- Up to 100 days of care in a skilled-nursing facility in each benefit period. Hospital insurance pays for all covered services for the first 20 days; for days 21-100, the beneficiary pays coinsurance ($194.50 per day in 2022).
- Part-time home health care provided by nurses or other health workers.
- Limited coverage of hospice care for the terminally ill.

There is a premium for this insurance in certain —but not most—cases.

Medical insurance (Part B). Eligible elderly and disabled persons can receive benefits under this supplementary program only if they sign up and agree to a monthly premium. As of 2007, the monthly premium is tied to annual income. Individuals with an income of $91,000 or less and couples with an income of $182,000 or less

pay $170.10 per person if they sign up upon becoming eligible in 2022. Part B covers certain medical services and supplies, including:

- Physicians' and surgeons' services, as well as some services furnished by other medical professionals.
- Services in an emergency room, outpatient clinic, or ambulatory surgical center (or, effective Jan. 1, 2023, a rural emergency hospital).
- Home health care not covered under Part A.
- Laboratory tests, X-rays, and other diagnostic radiology services.
- Certain preventative care services and screening tests.
- Most physical and occupational therapy and speech pathology services.
- Comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facility services and mental health care in a partial hospitalization psychiatric program, if inpatient care would otherwise be required.
- Radiation therapy; renal (kidney) dialysis and transplants; and heart, lung, heart-lung, liver, pancreas, bone marrow, and intestinal transplants.
- Approved durable medical equipment for home use.
- Drugs that are not usually self-administered.
- Certain services for diabetes.

- Ambulance services when other transportation methods are contraindicated.
- Rural health clinic and health center services, including some telemedicine.

Part B services are generally subject to a deductible ($233 in 2022), coinsurance (generally 20% of the remaining allowed charges with certain exceptions), a deductible for blood, and amounts above the allowed charge if a doctor or supplier does not accept the Medicare-approved rate as payment in full. For outpatient hospital services, coinsurance varies by service, usually falling between 20% and 50% of allowed charges. There are no deductibles or coinsurance for certain services, such as lab tests paid under the clinical lab fee schedule, home health agency services (except some durable medical equipment, which is subject to 20% coinsurance), and some preventative care services. Payments for certain physical, speech, and occupational therapy services are subject to certain limits. Dental care, hearing aids, and routine eye care are generally not covered under the basic plan.

To get medical insurance (Part B), persons approaching age 65 may enroll during the seven-month initial enrollment period, which includes the month of their 65th birthday as well as the three months before and after. Persons desiring

coverage to begin in the month they reach age 65 must enroll in the three months before their birthday. Persons who enroll after their initial enrollment period may be subject to late-enrollment premiums.

The monthly premium is deducted from the cash benefit for persons receiving Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or Civil Service Retirement benefits. Income from the medical premiums and the federal matching payments are put in a Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits and administrative expenses are paid.

Effective Jan. 2023, there was a new basis for Part B eligibility, for post-kidney-transplant immunosuppressive drug coverage only, upon payment of a monthly premium determined solely for this coverage.

Medicare Advantage (Part C) (formerly Medicare+Choice). Persons eligible for Medicare may have the option of getting services through a Medicare-certified local coordinated care plan, such as a health maintenance organization (HMO), local preferred provider organization (PPO), provider-sponsored organization (PSO), or other local Medicare-certified **managed care** plan; a regional preferred provider organization (RPPO); a private fee-for-service plan; or, in certain cases, a special-needs plan. Any such

plan must provide at least the same benefits as Parts A and B, except for hospice services. They may provide added benefits (such as vision or hearing coverage) or reduce cost sharing or premiums. Enrollees may be required to use the plan's network of participating providers or pay higher out-of-pocket costs to go outside the network.

Prescription Drug Coverage (Part D). Effective Jan. 1, 2006, an optional Medicare prescription drug plan provides insurance coverage for prescription drugs. Medicare recipients pay a monthly premium (averaging about $33 in 2022 for basic coverage, depending on the provider) and a portion of drug costs. As of 2011, the monthly premium was tied to annual income; in 2022, individuals with an income greater than $91,000 and couples with an income greater than $182,000 pay more. The open enrollment period is Oct. 15-Dec. 7. Coverage varies depending on the drug plan selected.

Further details are available on the Internet at www.medicare.gov or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227).

Medicare card. Persons qualifying for hospital insurance under Social Security receive a health insurance card. The card indicates whether the individual has taken out medical

insurance protection. It is to be shown to the hospital, skilled-nursing facility, home health agency, doctor, or other provider of covered services.

Payments are generally made only in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Isls., Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Isls.

Social Security Financing

Social Security is paid for by a tax on certain earnings (for 2022, on earnings up to $147,800) for **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)** and on all earnings (no upper limit) for hospital insurance with the **Medicare** program; the taxable earnings base for OASDI is adjusted annually to reflect changes in average wages. The employed worker and his or her employer share Social Security taxes equally.

Employers remit amounts withheld from employee wages for Social Security and income taxes to the Internal Revenue Service; employer Social Security taxes are also payable at the same time. (Self-employed workers pay Social Security taxes when filing their regular income tax forms.) The Social Security taxes (along with revenues arising from partial taxation of the Social Security benefits of certain high-income people) are transferred to the Social Security

Trust Funds; they can be used only to pay benefits, the cost of rehabilitation services, and administrative expenses. By law, money not immediately needed for those purposes is invested in obligations of the federal government, which must pay interest on the money borrowed and must repay the principal when the obligations are redeemed or mature.

On Jan. 1, 1974, the **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** program, established by the Social Security Amendments of 1972, replaced federal grants to the states to aid the needy aged, blind, and disabled. The program provides for federal payments, based on uniform national standards and eligibility requirements, and for state supplementary payments. The Social Security Administration administers the federal payments—financed by general funds of the Treasury—as well as the state supplement for those states that choose to have it federally administered. States may supplement the federal payment of all recipients and must supplement it for persons otherwise adversely affected by the transition from the former public assistance programs. In May 2022, the number of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments was 7,638,391; the payments totaled about $5.0 bil.

The **maximum monthly federal SSI payment** for individuals without an eligible

spouse and with no other countable income, living in their own household, was $841 in 2022. For couples where both members were eligible, the maximum payment was $1,261.

For further information, contact the Social Security Administration toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 or visit its website at www.ssa.gov.

Examples of Monthly Social Security Benefits Available, 2022

Benefit or beneficiary	For low earnings ($26,435)[1]	For med. earnings ($58,744)[1]	For max. earnings ($144,623)[1,2]
Primary insurance amount (worker retiring at 66 years, 4 months)	$1,241.20	$2,047.40	$3,313.80
Maximum family benefit (worker retiring at 66 years, 4 months)	1,861.80	3,732.50	5,798.70
Maximum family disability benefit (worker disabled at 55; in 2022)	1,779.00	3,123.70	5,057.50
Disabled worker (worker disabled at 55):			
Worker alone	1,263.00	2,082.00	3,371.00
Worker, spouse, and 1 child	1,777.00	3,122.00	5,055.00
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62:			
Worker alone[3]	881.00	1,450.00	2,350.00
Worker with spouse			

claiming benefits at—			
FRA or over	1,510.00	2,486.00	4,028.00
Age 62[3]	1,290.00	2,123.00	3,441.00
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—			
Age 66 or over[4]	1,241.00	2,047.00	3,313.00
Age 60[4]	887.00	1,463.00	2,369.00
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50-59[5]	887.00	1,463.00	2,369.00
1 surviving child[4]	930.00	1,535.00	2,485.00
Widow or widower at FRA or over and 1 child[4]	1,860.00	3,582.00	5,798.00
Widowed mother or father and 1 child[4]	1,860.00	3,070.00	4,970.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children[4]	1,860.00	3,732.00	5,796.00

FRA = Full retirement age. **Note:** Effective Jan. 2022. (1) Career average earnings: an average of lifetime earnings indexed to the year prior to entitlement (2021 in this case). (2) Assumes work beginning at age 22. (3) Assumes maximum reduction. (4) Assumes worker lived and worked until FRA without receiving reduced benefits. (5) Effective Jan. 1984, disabled widow(er) claiming a benefit at ages 50-59 receive a benefit equal to 71.5% of the PIA.

Social Security Recipients by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2021

Source: Social Security Administration

Characteristic/benefit	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native

Social Security beneficiaries (thous.)[1]	**55,561**	**46,710**	**6,279**	**821**
Sex				
Male	25,114	21,420	2,600	332
Female	30,446	25,290	3,680	489
Age				
15-54 years	4,640	3,453	975	107
55-64 years	5,915	4,621	1,030	132
65-74 years	24,837	21,079	2,550	337
75 years or older	20,168	17,556	1,725	245
Supplemental Security Income recipients (thous.)[1]	**5,890**	**3,883**	**1,614**	**164**
Sex				
Male	2,744	1,863	734	60
Female	3,146	2,020	880	104
Age				
15-54 years	2,784	1,836	851	81
55-64 years	1,739	1,234	452	51
65-74 years	857	517	239	26
75 years or older	511	295	72	6
Average annual benefit in 2019 (dollars)				
Social Security	$16,700	$17,082	$14,430	$14,042
Supplemental Security Income	8,512	8,788	8,027	7,735

Characteristic/benefit	Asian	Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Isl.	Hispanic
Social Security beneficiaries (thous.)[1]	**2,236**	**133**	**4,960**
Sex			
Male	954	63	2,204
Female	1,283	69	2,755
Age			

15-54 years	181	25	689
55-64 years	178	20	603
65-74 years	1,065	48	2,185
75 years or older	812	40	1,481
Supplemental Security Income recipients (thous.)[1]	**354**	**25**	**980**
Sex			
Male	153	12	455
Female	201	12	525
Age			
15-54 years	88	11	542
55-64 years	52	6	178
65-74 years	76	8	147
75 years or older	138	NA	113
Average annual benefit in 2019 (dollars)			
Social Security	$15,503	$15,400	$13,839
Supplemental Security Income	7,788	NA	8,262

NA = Not available. **Note:** Race categories include people who reported being of that race, alone or in combination with another race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The sum of the individual categories may not add up to totals because of rounding and because the totals include persons who reported being of more than one race. (1) Persons 15 or older receiving Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income in Mar. 2021.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Beneficiaries, 2020

Source: Social Security Administration

State or area	Total benefits (thous.)	Total beneficiaries
Alabama	$1,590,863	1,165,990
Alaska	148,355	107,982
Arizona	2,111,479	1,433,237

Arkansas	934,467	707,846
California	8,661,035	6,150,009
Colorado	1,344,596	915,854
Connecticut	1,101,548	695,402
Delaware	352,441	224,617
Dist. of Columbia	115,869	83,647
Florida	6,941,471	4,840,275
Georgia	2,648,467	1,902,790
Hawaii	410,831	282,623
Idaho	521,747	370,385
Illinois	3,319,057	2,274,372
Indiana	2,028,641	1,382,024
Iowa	958,020	663,803
Kansas	838,608	569,120
Kentucky	1,337,294	1,009,092
Louisiana	1,196,749	925,400
Maine	477,654	355,433
Maryland	1,576,057	1,032,078
Massachusetts	1,907,083	1,294,623
Michigan	3,357,386	2,250,141
Minnesota	1,607,434	1,069,913
Mississippi	885,611	681,219
Missouri	1,842,829	1,323,195
Montana	336,659	244,937
Nebraska	514,201	357,164
Nevada	804,255	565,671
New Hampshire	486,285	317,389
New Jersey	2,622,371	1,651,408
New Mexico	606,007	453,282
New York	5,404,674	3,680,264
North Carolina	3,121,049	2,183,353
North Dakota	192,524	138,461
Ohio	3,341,731	2,405,217
Oklahoma	1,114,374	811,064

Oregon	1,314,770	906,127
Pennsylvania	4,245,415	2,877,728
Rhode Island	335,231	230,018
South Carolina	1,726,626	1,197,138
South Dakota	257,570	185,752
Tennessee	2,088,292	1,496,750
Texas	6,110,209	4,421,803
Utah	629,716	430,247
Vermont	225,151	156,005
Virginia	2,336,507	1,585,194
Washington	2,118,654	1,401,525
West Virginia	650,153	479,303
Wisconsin	1,881,664	1,275,932
Wyoming	174,483	118,420
American Samoa	4,792	6,099
Guam	18,362	19,032
N. Mariana Isls.	2,433	3,310
Puerto Rico	777,660	824,365
U.S. Virgin Isls.	27,340	21,922
Foreign countries	510,880	693,921
Unknown	1,409	996
All areas	**92,197,039**	**64,850,867**

	Retirement (Old-Age)		
State or area	**Retired workers**	**Spouses**	**Children**
Alabama	748,936	29,532	12,809
Alaska	79,077	3,056	2,066
Arizona	1,079,667	48,881	15,760
Arkansas	460,240	15,457	7,555
California	4,563,824	297,263	82,706
Colorado	690,452	35,494	8,197
Connecticut	522,492	21,501	7,703
Delaware	169,378	5,867	1,687

State or area	Retirement (Old-Age)		
	Retired workers	Spouses	Children
Dist. of Columbia	59,696	1,997	832
Florida	3,625,364	156,230	48,980
Georgia	1,330,246	48,120	21,351
Hawaii	225,111	9,096	3,827
Idaho	272,396	12,036	4,028
Illinois	1,654,623	79,443	24,459
Indiana	969,120	38,204	13,383
Iowa	493,211	18,842	6,514
Kansas	413,953	17,424	6,161
Kentucky	635,809	30,778	10,191
Louisiana	573,565	39,483	10,811
Maine	251,087	10,051	3,459
Maryland	761,526	31,544	10,259
Massachusetts	921,297	42,015	14,296
Michigan	1,571,421	70,455	23,815
Minnesota	807,380	33,716	10,706
Mississippi	439,690	14,744	8,867
Missouri	919,164	33,342	12,438
Montana	184,587	7,241	2,574
Nebraska	264,178	10,961	3,658
Nevada	428,286	15,527	6,168
New Hampshire	228,809	8,667	2,633
New Jersey	1,226,008	58,407	18,991
New Mexico	318,663	15,971	4,483
New York	2,645,425	140,046	45,967
North Carolina	1,574,403	48,566	20,105
North Dakota	102,674	4,385	1,222
Ohio	1,661,141	83,590	20,941
Oklahoma	551,853	22,928	8,715
Oregon	683,497	30,110	9,364
Pennsylvania	2,056,241	90,913	26,011

State or area	Retirement (Old-Age) Retired workers	Spouses	Children
Rhode Island	164,439	5,300	2,654
South Carolina	857,657	27,593	11,131
South Dakota	141,799	5,113	1,649
Tennessee	1,023,475	39,719	14,726
Texas	3,062,526	199,756	51,089
Utah	308,775	20,848	5,490
Vermont	113,550	4,570	1,677
Virginia	1,147,511	50,028	15,635
Washington	1,041,832	52,931	14,833
West Virginia	299,166	20,995	5,539
Wisconsin	950,228	32,619	12,139
Wyoming	88,506	3,510	1,046
American Samoa	2,629	189	224
Guam	12,566	1,065	522
N. Mariana Isls.	2,010	133	167
Puerto Rico	489,415	61,048	9,891
U.S. Virgin Isls.	17,036	874	403
Foreign countries	441,268	115,815	11,693
Unknown	717	41	7
All areas	**46,329,595**	**2,324,030**	**704,207**

State or area	Survivors Widow(er)s and parents	Children
Alabama	76,766	43,480
Alaska	5,439	4,691
Arizona	78,396	38,242
Arkansas	43,819	25,578
California	359,873	154,783
Colorado	50,037	24,273
Connecticut	35,653	18,488

State or area	Survivors	
	Widow(er)s and parents	Children
Delaware	11,556	6,155
Dist. of Columbia	3,818	3,146
Florida	267,598	115,721
Georgia	111,918	68,642
Hawaii	14,502	6,151
Idaho	19,932	10,330
Illinois	140,438	70,239
Indiana	85,074	47,790
Iowa	38,907	18,498
Kansas	32,911	17,930
Kentucky	72,967	38,920
Louisiana	81,058	42,136
Maine	18,862	9,104
Maryland	54,909	33,172
Massachusetts	64,784	35,222
Michigan	135,797	69,343
Minnesota	53,387	26,814
Mississippi	44,889	30,912
Missouri	78,494	45,521
Montana	13,749	6,742
Nebraska	20,539	10,723
Nevada	29,437	14,751
New Hampshire	14,622	7,648
New Jersey	90,535	44,362
New Mexico	26,473	15,655
New York	203,428	96,477
North Carolina	115,589	66,042
North Dakota	9,333	4,566
Ohio	170,895	82,987
Oklahoma	54,360	29,873
Oregon	48,776	19,743

State or area	Survivors	
	Widow(er)s and parents	Children
Pennsylvania	177,327	82,186
Rhode Island	10,907	5,823
South Carolina	66,989	37,926
South Dakota	10,541	5,582
Tennessee	92,931	52,735
Texas	314,588	152,643
Utah	23,686	16,821
Vermont	7,681	3,802
Virginia	91,690	45,451
Washington	74,341	32,775
West Virginia	39,960	17,764
Wisconsin	65,964	34,089
Wyoming	6,640	3,584
American Samoa	596	671
Guam	1,565	1,199
N. Mariana Isls.	314	323
Puerto Rico	72,360	23,743
U.S. Virgin Isls.	1,251	665
Foreign countries	99,618	13,420
Unknown	108	19
All areas	**3,938,577**	**1,936,071**

State or area	Disability		
	Disabled workers	Spouses	Children
Alabama	213,906	2,576	37,985
Alaska	11,362	161	2,130
Arizona	146,576	1,858	23,857
Arkansas	129,636	1,527	24,034
California	594,117	9,201	88,242
Colorado	92,314	926	14,161

State or area	Disability		
	Disabled workers	Spouses	Children
Connecticut	76,746	635	12,184
Delaware	25,981	203	3,790
Dist. of Columbia	12,740	27	1,391
Florida	534,714	6,657	85,011
Georgia	270,507	3,198	48,808
Hawaii	20,090	319	3,527
Idaho	42,930	649	8,084
Illinois	260,426	2,980	41,764
Indiana	193,802	2,226	32,425
Iowa	75,552	676	11,603
Kansas	68,326	630	11,785
Kentucky	185,594	3,314	31,519
Louisiana	148,001	2,758	27,588
Maine	52,833	538	9,499
Maryland	121,139	768	18,761
Massachusetts	182,588	1,296	33,125
Michigan	319,288	4,398	55,624
Minnesota	116,968	871	20,071
Mississippi	118,358	1,652	22,107
Missouri	200,074	2,138	32,024
Montana	25,733	353	3,958
Nebraska	39,689	285	7,131
Nevada	61,622	664	9,216
New Hampshire	45,003	282	9,725
New Jersey	180,545	2,007	30,553
New Mexico	61,294	736	10,007
New York	463,759	5,726	79,436
North Carolina	306,204	3,191	49,253
North Dakota	13,946	95	2,240
Ohio	331,098	4,158	50,407
Oklahoma	121,207	1,630	20,498

State or area	Disability		
	Disabled workers	Spouses	Children
Oregon	99,498	1,233	13,906
Pennsylvania	379,681	4,177	61,192
Rhode Island	34,539	229	6,127
South Carolina	166,551	1,782	27,509
South Dakota	17,960	140	2,968
Tennessee	231,573	2,900	38,691
Texas	531,099	8,462	101,640
Utah	44,846	608	9,173
Vermont	20,714	149	3,862
Virginia	199,120	2,366	33,393
Washington	158,774	1,772	24,267
West Virginia	80,614	2,093	13,172
Wisconsin	153,293	1,310	26,290
Wyoming	13,025	153	1,956
American Samoa	1,271	39	480
Guam	1,548	61	506
N. Mariana Isls.	281	6	76
Puerto Rico	141,607	4,803	21,498
U.S. Virgin Isls.	1,404	26	263
Foreign countries	8,869	395	2,843
Unknown	81	1	22
All areas	**8,151,016**	**104,014**	**1,363,357**

Outcomes of Applications for Disability Benefits, 2000-19

Source: Social Security Administration

Year of application	Total	Pending final decision	Technical denials[1]
2000	1,364,323	0	136,054
2005	2,087,733	0	528,760

2006	2,164,394	0	611,199
2007	2,216,565	0	651,753
2008	2,358,629	0	717,133
2009	2,753,012	0	845,192
2010	2,981,615	0	978,627
2011	2,952,087	0	981,932
2012	2,955,922	0	1,024,485
2013	2,790,682	5,212	971,025
2014	2,687,343	5,177	936,830
2015	2,547,662	7,473	904,295
2016	2,430,071	12,659	875,724
2017	2,306,249	33,138	834,197
2018	2,218,904	117,729	810,001
2019	2,064,798	252,177	771,168

	Medical denials	
Year of application	**Medical**	**Subsequent nonmedical[2]**
2000	456,467	3,817
2005	642,170	6,964
2006	653,256	7,270
2007	641,811	7,914
2008	660,762	9,023
2009	789,506	10,686
2010	861,506	19,094
2011	872,861	20,763
2012	867,625	23,851
2013	822,725	24,981
2014	800,483	27,052
2015	757,659	27,565
2016	711,985	27,441
2017	657,133	28,318
2018	574,254	31,423
2019	479,865	30,104

Year of application	Medical allowances	
	Awards	Subsequent denials[2]
2000	766,047	1,938
2005	907,877	1,962
2006	890,752	1,917
2007	913,269	1,818
2008	969,935	1,776
2009	1,105,781	1,847
2010	1,120,313	2,075
2011	1,074,470	2,061
2012	1,037,682	2,279
2013	964,494	2,245
2014	915,518	2,283
2015	848,366	2,304
2016	800,275	1,987
2017	751,520	1,943
2018	683,412	2,085
2019	529,599	1,885

Year of application	Award rate[3]	Allowance rate[4]
2000	56.1%	62.6%
2005	43.5	58.4
2006	41.2	57.5
2007	41.2	58.5
2008	41.1	59.2
2009	40.2	58.1
2010	37.6	56.0
2011	36.4	54.6
2012	35.1	53.8
2013	34.6	53.3
2014	34.1	52.6
2015	33.4	52.0
2016	33.1	52.0

2017	33.1	52.4
2018	32.5	53.1
2019	29.2	51.0

Note: Data as of July 2019. Applications for more recent years may still be pending; award and allowance rates will change. Does not include Supplemental Security Income-only applications. (1) Application denied for non-medical reason. (2) Denied for non-medical reasons after medical criteria were adjudicated. (3) Percent of all applications, minus pending claims, in which benefits were awarded. (4) Percent of all medical decisions that resulted in an allowance.

OASDI Recipients and Monthly Payments, 1940-2021

Source: Social Security Administration

		Monthly benefits		
Year	**Total recipients**	**Total (thous.)**	**Avg.[1]**	**Avg. (2021 dollars)[2]**
1940	222,488	$4,070	$18.29	$344.20
1945	1,288,107	23,801	18.48	271.07
1950	3,477,243	126,857	36.48	400.18
1955	7,960,616	411,613	51.71	509.20
1960	14,844,589	936,321	63.07	562.57
1965	20,866,767	1,516,802	72.69	608.37
1970	26,228,629	2,628,326	100.21	681.44
1975	32,085,372	5,727,903	178.52	875.13
1980	35,618,840	10,694,022	300.23	960.76
1985	37,058,353	15,901,643	429.10	1,065.06
1990	39,832,125	21,686,763	544.45	1,119.63
1995	43,387,259	$28,148,078	$648.76	$1,149.59
2000	45,414,794	34,848,920	767.35	1,205.70
2005	48,434,445	44,351,772	915.71	1,272.43
2010	54,032,097	58,048,364	1,074.33	1,333.14
2015	59,963,425	73,642,029	1,228.12	1,406.67
2016	60,907,307	75,917,962	1,246.45	1,413.84

		Monthly benefits		
Year	Total recipients	Total (thous.)	Avg.[1]	Avg. (2021 dollars)[2]
2017	61,903,360	79,732,580	1,288.02	1,430.58
2018	62,906,222	84,419,840	1,342.00	1,453.48
2019	64,064,496	88,523,452	1,381.79	1,472.10
2020	64,850,867	92,197,039	1,421.68	1,496.42
2021	65,228,238	99,804,910	1,530.09	1,530.09

OASDI = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. **Note:** Disability insurance payments began in 1957. (1) Avg. monthly benefit does not necessarily reflect individual payments to OASDI recipients. (2) Adjusted for inflation.

Social Security Trust Funds

Source: Social Security Administration

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund, 1940-2021

(in millions)

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Net payroll tax contribs.	Income from taxing benefits	General fund reimbursements[2]	Net interest[3]
1940	$592	$550	—	—	$42
1950	2,367	2,106	—	$4	257
1960	10,360	9,843	—	—	517
1970	31,746	29,955	—	442	1,350
1980	100,051	97,608	—	557	1,886
1990	278,607	260,069	$2,924	1,471	14,143
1995	326,067	289,525	5,114	11	31,417
2000	484,228	418,219	12,476	1	53,532
2005	599,992	502,998	15,332	—	81,662
2010	682,448	552,037	21,068	737	108,606

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Net payroll tax contribs.	Income from taxing benefits	General fund reimbursements[2]	Net interest[3]
2011	692,510	495,031	21,174	68,886	107,419
2012	728,981	500,661	27,150	95,927	105,243
2013	739,668	589,976	23,144	26,433	100,115
2014	763,295	642,256	24,641	126	96,271
2015	795,319	672,246	29,627	211	93,235
2016	799,892	679,566	31,121	138	89,067
2017	822,442	702,123	35,416	15	84,888
2018	822,440	706,127	34,718	11	81,583
2019	900,075	785,576	34,896	15	79,589
2020	955,571	841,664	37,910	7	75,990
2021	935,985	831,124	34,323	2	70,536

	DISBURSEMENTS			
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Benefit pymts.[4]	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program
1940	$28	$16	$12	—
1950	784	727	57	—
1960	11,073	10,270	202	$600
1970	27,321	26,268	474	579
1980	103,228	100,626	1,160	1,442
1990	223,481	218,948	1,564	2,969
1995	294,456	288,607	1,797	4,052
2000	353,396	347,868	1,990	3,538
2005	436,919	430,439	2,900	3,579
2010	579,907	572,515	3,462	3,930
2011	599,232	591,477	3,645	4,110
2012	634,700	627,208	3,352	4,139
2013	670,554	663,195	3,410	3,948

Fiscal year[1]	DISBURSEMENTS			
	Total	Benefit pymts.[4]	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program
2014	705,645	698,235	3,153	4,257
2015	741,464	733,711	3,496	4,258
2016	769,827	762,122	3,417	4,287
2017	798,961	791,094	3,551	4,316
2018	841,474	833,034	3,672	4,769
2019	896,829	888,068	3,881	4,880
2020	948,702	940,200	3,658	4,844
2021	991,367	982,673	3,902	4,792

Fiscal year[1]	Net increase in fund[5]	Year-end balance
1940	$564	$1,745
1950	1,583	12,893
1960	–713	20,829
1970	4,425	32,616
1980	–3,177	24,566
1990	55,126	203,445
1995	31,611	447,946
2000	130,832	893,003
2005	163,073	1,615,623
2010	102,541	2,398,377
2011	93,278	2,491,654
2012	94,281	2,585,936
2013	69,114	2,655,049
2014	57,650	2,712,699
2015	53,855	2,766,554
2016	30,066	2,796,620
2017	23,481	2,820,101
2018	–19,034	2,801,066
2019	3,246	2,804,312

2020	6,869	2,811,181
2021	–55,383	2,755,799

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Fiscal years 1977 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted of the 12 months ending on June 30 of each year. (2) Includes reimbursements from the general fund of the Treasury to the OASI Trust Fund for certain legislated measures since 1957. (3) Includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Beginning in 1967, the trust fund paid administrative expenses on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment including interest made in the following fiscal year. Net interest includes these interest adjustments. Beginning in Oct. 1973, figures include relatively small gifts to the fund. (4) Beginning in 1967, includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled persons receiving benefits because of their disabilities; beginning in 1983, includes reimbursements paid from the general fund to the trust fund for unnegotiated benefit checks. (5) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds.

Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, 1960-2021

(in millions)

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	**Total**	**Net payroll tax contribs.**	**Income from taxing benefits**	**General fund reimbursements[2]**	**Net interest[3]**
1960	$1,034	$987	—	—	$47
1970	4,380	4,141	—	$16	223
1980	17,376	16,805	—	118	453
1990	28,215	27,154	$158	138	766
1995	70,209	67,986	335	—	1,888
2000	77,023	70,001	756	—	6,266
2005	96,765	85,418	1,164	—	10,183
2010	105,513	93,739	1,745	125	9,904
2011	106,225	84,031	1,878	11,745	8,571

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Net payroll tax contribs.	Income from taxing benefits	General fund reimbursements[2]	Net interest[3]
2012	108,845	85,072	383	16,234	7,156
2013	111,262	100,169	1,051	4,504	5,538
2014	114,105	109,060	1,022	27	3,997
2015	117,965	114,156	1,036	39	2,733
2016	150,293	147,577	1,181	23	1,512
2017	169,480	165,901	1,951	3	1,625
2018	170,272	167,043	1,000	2	2,227
2019	150,978	146,848	1,209	2	2,918
2020	147,387	142,898	1,671	1	2,817
2021	144,392	141,195	479	1	2,719

	DISBURSEMENTS			
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Benefit pymts.[4]	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program
1960	$533	$528	$32	–$27
1970	2,954	2,795	149	10
1980	15,320	14,998	334	–12
1990	25,124	24,327	717	80
1995	41,374	40,234	1,072	68
2000	56,008	54,244	1,608	159
2005	86,360	83,721	2,301	338
2010	126,344	122,935	2,947	462
2011	131,489	127,990	3,034	465
2012	138,546	135,114	2,920	512
2013	142,757	139,446	2,760	551
2014	144,667	141,327	2,897	444
2015	146,234	142,923	2,892	419
2016	146,208	143,053	2,779	376

Fiscal year[1]	DISBURSEMENTS			
	Total	Benefit pymts.[4]	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program
2017	145,776	142,883	2,686	207
2018	146,575	143,642	2,759	174
2019	147,710	144,893	2,751	66
2020	146,733	144,084	2,505	144
2021	143,393	140,742	2,543	107

Fiscal year[1]	Net increase in fund[5]	Year-end balance
1960	$501	$2,167
1970	1,426	5,104
1980	2,056	7,680
1990	3,091	11,455
1995	28,835	35,206
2000	21,014	113,752
2005	10,405	193,298
2010	–20,831	186,946
2011	–25,264	161,682
2012	–29,701	131,981
2013	–31,494	100,486
2014	–30,562	69,925
2015	–28,269	41,656
2016	4,084	45,740
2017	23,704	69,444
2018	23,698	93,141
2019	3,267	96,409
2020	655	97,063
2021	999	98,063

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Fiscal years 1977 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted

of the 12 months ending on June 30 of each year. (2) Includes reimbursements from the general fund of the Treasury to the DI Trust Fund for certain legislated measures since 1957. (3) Includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Beginning in 1967, the trust fund paid administrative expenses on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment including interest made in the following fiscal year. Net interest includes these interest adjustments. The 1970 report describes the accounting for administrative expenses for years prior to 1967. Beginning in July 1974, figures include relatively small gifts to the fund. (4) Beginning in 1967, includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services furnished to persons receiving benefits because of a disability; beginning in 1983, includes reimbursements paid from the general fund to the trust fund for unnegotiated benefit checks. (5) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds.

Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare SMI), 1975-2021

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(in millions)

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	**Total**	**Premium from participants[2]**	**Govt. contribs.[3]**	**Transfers from states[4]**	**Interest and other income[5,6]**
1975	$4,322	$1,887	$2,330	—	$106
1980	10,275	2,928	6,932	—	416
1990	46,138	11,494	33,210	—	1,434
2000	89,239	20,515	65,561	—	3,164
2005	152,505	35,939	115,200	—	1,366
2010	282,734	61,364[11]	213,709	4,493	3,168
2011	301,523	64,502[11]	225,178	6,536	5,307
2012	290,864	66,067[11]	210,508	8,324	5,965
2013	313,158	71,300[11]	227,208	8,666	5,985
2014	334,943	75,887[11]	244,351	8,727	5,978

	INCOME				
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Premium from participants[2]	Govt. contribs.[3]	Transfers from states[4]	Interest and other income[5,6]
2015	357,511	79,379[11]	263,484	8,797	5,851
2016	400,623	86,063[11]	299,491	9,755	5,315
2017	422,442	94,794[11]	309,647	11,072	6,928
2018	441,569	106,179[11]	316,746	11,670	6,974
2019	463,570	113,509[11]	331,830	12,154	6,077
2020	497,601	121,975[11]	357,467	11,720	6,439
2021	594,837	129,116[11]	448,194[14]	11,859	5,668

	DISBURSEMENTS		
Fiscal year[1]	Total	Benefit pymts.[6,7,8]	Admin. expenses
1975	$4,170	$3,765	$404
1980	10,737	10,144	593
1990	43,022	41,498	1,524
2000	88,992	87,212[9]	1,780
2005	152,735	149,820[10]	2,914
2010	272,224	268,710[11]	3,514
2011	300,672	296,842[11]	3,830
2012	291,907	287,777[11]	4,130
2013	315,123	311,367[11]	3,756
2014	333,438	329,141[11]	4,297
2015	359,393	355,787[11]	3,606
2016	403,877	399,456[11]	4,421
2017	414,122	409,261[11]	4,861[12]
2018	414,093	409,408[11]	4,684
2019	458,360	453,481[11]	4,878
2020	514,801	509,602[11,13]	5,199
2021	511,023	505,678[11,13]	5,345

Fiscal	Net change	Year-end balance

year[1]		
1975	$152	$1,424
1980	–462	4,532
1990	3,115	14,527
2000	247	45,896
2005	–230	16,885
2010	10,510	71,976
2011	851	72,827
2012	–1,043	71,783
2013	–1,965	69,818
2014	1,504	71,323
2015	–1,882	69,441
2016	–3,254	66,187
2017	8,319	74,506
2018	27,477	101,983
2019	5,210	107,193
2020	–17,201	89,993
2021	83,814	173,807

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Fiscal year 1975 ended June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and after ended on Sept. 30 of each year. (2) For Part D, premiums include both amounts withheld from Social Security benefits (and certain other federal benefit payments) and amounts paid directly to Part D plans (estimated). (3) For Part B, includes matching payments from the general fund, plus certain interest-adjustment items. For Part D, includes all federal govt. transfers. (4) For full-benefit dually eligible individuals, states pay 90% of estimated costs in 2006, phasing down to 75% in 2015 and after. (5) Other income includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not trust fund obligations and other miscellaneous income. (6) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security benefits, transferred to HI and SMI trust funds, and then transferred to the plans. (7) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations in 1983-2001 and costs of Quality Review Organizations beginning in 2002. (8) For Part D, includes payments to plans, subsidies to employer-sponsored retiree drug plans, payments to states for low-income eligibility determinations, and Part D drug premiums (the amount

collected from beneficiaries and transferred to plans and an estimated amount for premiums paid directly by enrollees to plans). Includes amounts for transitional assistance benefits in 2004-06. (9) Benefit payments less monies transferred from the HI trust fund for home health agency costs. (10) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. (11) Includes an estimated $4.221 bil (2010), $4.843 bil (2011), $5.222 bil (2012), $6.306 bil (2013), $7.450 bil (2014), $8.445 bil (2015), $9.084 bil (2016), $10.176 bil (2017), $10.513 bil (2018), $10.569 bil (2019), $10.467 bil (2020), and $11.410 bil (2021) for premiums paid directly to Part D plans. (12) Reflects a larger-than-usual and upward adjustment for the reallocation of prior-year HI and SMI expenses. (13) Includes $38.4 bil in net SMI Part B payments made through the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments (AAP) Program in fiscal year 2020, in light of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and subsequent net repayments of $14.6 bil in fiscal year 2021. (14) Includes a Nov. 2020 transfer of $37.8 bil from the general fund of the Treasury to the SMI Part B account for the Part B outstanding balance of the Medicare AAP Program, as required by Public Law 116-159. All future recoveries from Part B providers and suppliers will be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury,.

Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare HI), 1975-2021

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(in millions)

	INCOME			
Fiscal year[1]	**Total**	**Payroll taxes**	**Taxation of benefits**	**Transfers from Railroad Retirement acct.**
1975	$12,568	$11,291	—	$132
1980	25,415	23,244	—	244
1990	79,563	70,655	—	367
2000	159,681	137,738	$8,787	465
2005	196,921	168,954	8,765	445
2010	218,004	183,603	13,760	535

Fiscal year[1]	INCOME			
	Total	Payroll taxes	Taxation of benefits	Transfers from Railroad Retirement acct.
2011	226,486	192,063	15,143	477
2012	241,730	204,752	18,643	511
2013	243,560	212,901	14,310	577
2014	262,753	227,579	18,066	612
2015	272,359	237,697	20,208	595
2016	287,106	250,472	23,022	657
2017	298,524	259,740	24,206	637
2018	302,839	264,566	24,192	597
2019	319,256	281,441	23,781	570
2020	336,116	295,913	26,941	606
2021	333,744	299,147	24,975	568

Fiscal year[1]	INCOME			
	Reimb. for uninsured persons	Premiums from voluntary enrollees	Pymts. for military wage credits	Interest and other income[2,3]
1975	$481	$6	$48	$609
1980	697	17	141	1,072
1990	413	113	107	7,908
2000	470	1,392	2	10,827
2005	286	2,303	0	16,168
2010	–142	3,314	0	16,933
2011	275	3,273	0	15,255
2012	262	3,400	0	14,162
2013	0	3,397	0	12,375
2014	432	3,259	0	12,805
2015	187	3,277	0	10,396
2016	158	3,232	0	9,566

Fiscal year[1]	INCOME			
	Reimb. for uninsured persons	Premiums from voluntary enrollees	Pymts. for military wage credits	Interest and other income[2,3]
2017	147	3,492	0	10,302
2018	132	3,533	0	9,819
2019	127	3,823	0	9,513
2020	109	3,975	0	8,571
2021	95	4,141	0	3,715

Fiscal year[1]	DISBURSEMENTS		
	Total	Benefit pymts.[3,4]	Admin. expenses[5]
1975	$10,612	$10,353	$259
1980	24,288	23,790	497
1990	66,687	65,912	774
2000	130,284	127,934[6]	2,350
2005	184,142	181,292[7]	2,850
2010	248,978	245,650	3,328
2011	259,628	255,717	3,911
2012	258,155	254,459	3,696
2013	266,546	262,411	4,135
2014	266,853	262,520	4,332
2015	278,736	273,248	5,488
2016	290,648	285,574	5,075
2017	293,265	290,279	2,986
2018	297,168	292,078	5,090
2019	323,726	318,371	5,355
2020	400,646	395,823[8]	4,823
2021	331,938	326,812[8]	5,126

Fiscal year[1]	Net change	Year-end balance
1975	$1,956	$9,870
1980	1,127	14,490

1990	12,876	95,631
2000	29,397	168,084
2005	12,779	277,723
2010	–30,975	278,939
2011	–33,142	245,797
2012	–16,425	229,372
2013	–22,986	206,386
2014	–4,100	202,286
2015	–6,377	195,909
2016	–3,542	192,367
2017	5,259	197,626
2018	5,671	203,297
2019	–4,470	198,826
2020	–64,530	134,296
2021	1,806	136,102

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Fiscal year 1975 ended June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and later ended Sept. 30 of each year. (2) Other income includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not trust fund obligations, receipts from the fraud and abuse control program, and other small amounts of miscellaneous income. In 2008, includes an adjustment of –$853 mil for interest inadvertently earned as a result of HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) trust fund from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (3) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security benefits, transferred to the HI and SMI trust funds, and then transferred to the plans. (4) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations in 1983-2001 and costs of Quality Review Organizations beginning in 2002. (5) Includes costs of experiments and demonstration projects. Beginning in 1997, includes fraud and abuse control expenses. (6) Includes monies transferred to the SMI trust fund for home health agency costs. (7) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. (8) Includes $65.5 bil in net HI payments made through the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments Program in fiscal year 2020, in light of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and subsequent net repayments of $22.2 bil in fiscal year 2021.

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TAXES

Federal Personal Income Tax Return Facts, 2023

Source: George W. Smith IV, CPA, CGMA Partner, Andrews Hooper Pavlik PLC

Deadlines. The deadline for filing a 2022 U.S. individual income tax return (Form 1040) is Apr. 17, 2023.

Extensions. Taxpayers who cannot file a 2022 individual income tax return by the deadline can apply for a six-month extension to Oct. 16, 2023. To qualify for an extension, Form 4868 must be filed no later than Apr. 17, 2023.

E-Filing. The electronic filing program began as a pilot program in 1986; by 2011, 1 bil individual tax returns had been e-filed. As of May 20, 2022, 137.2 mil returns for income tax year 2021 had been e-filed, compared to 138.6 mil as of May 21, 2021.

Penalties. The IRS can levy two potential penalties after the filing due date when there is a balance owed. One penalty is for failing to file a timely tax return; the other is for failure to pay the tax when due. In addition, interest is charged on any unpaid tax balance.

Refunds. As of May 20, 2022, the average refund for the 2022 tax filing season was $3,039, compared to $2,827 as of May 21, 2021. The IRS refunded $292.5 bil, of which $282.5 bil was refunded with direct deposit.

Statute of limitations. Taxpayers who have not yet filed their 2019 federal tax return have until three years after the deadline to file and claim their refund. After that date, any refunds for 2019 income tax or withholding tax, including the earned income tax credit, will be lost.

Federal Income Tax Rates for Taxable-Income Brackets, 2022

Tax rate	Unmarried individuals	Married filing jointly or surviving spouses	Married filing separately	Head of household other than surviving spouses
10%	$0 to $10,275	$0 to $20,550	$0 to $10,275	$0 to $14,650
12%	$10,276 to $41,775	$20,551 to $83,550	$10,276 to $41,775	$14,651 to $55,900
22%	$41,776 to $89,075	$83,551 to $178,150	$41,776 to $89,075	$55,901 to $89,050
24%	$89,076 to $170,050	$178,151 to $340,100	$89,076 to $170,050	$89,051 to $170,050
32%	$170,051 to $215,950	$340,101 to $431,900	$170,051 to $215,950	$170,051 to $215,950
35%	$215,951 to $539,900	$431,901 to $647,850	$215,951 to $323,925	$215,951 to $539,900
37%	Over	Over	Over	Over

$539,900	$647,850	$323,925	$539,900

Standard Deduction, 2022

The standard deduction is a flat amount subtracted from the adjusted gross income of taxpayers who do not itemize deductions.

Single	$12,950
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	$25,900
Married filing separately	$12,950
Head of household	$19,400

Additional standard deduction. Elderly and/or blind, single or head of household: $1,750. Elderly and/or blind, married or qualifying widow(er): $1,400.

Personal exemption. The deduction for personal exemptions was suspended until Jan. 1, 2026, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

FICA and Medicare tax. For Social Security, wages paid in 2022 are taxable up to $147,000. For Medicare, all wages are taxable.

Common Income Tax Errors

Periodically, the IRS issues a list of the most commonly made income tax errors.

1. Wrong or missing Social Security numbers.
2. Wrong names.

3. Filing status errors, such as Head of Household instead of Single.
4. Math mistakes, for example, when adding or subtracting items on a form or worksheet.
5. Errors in credits or deductions, like the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and standard deductions.
6. Wrong bank and/or account numbers for direct deposit of any tax refund.
7. Forms not signed or dated. An unsigned tax return is not valid. Both spouses must sign a joint return.
8. E-file PIN errors. E-filed returns can be signed electronically with a personal identification number (PIN). Usually, last year's PIN can be used, but if it is unknown, adjusted gross income information from last year's original return needs to be entered for verification.

Retirement Savings Plans and Income Tax

401(k) plan. The maximum amount that an individual can contribute to a 401(k) plan for 2022 is $20,500. Individuals born before 1973 can put away an additional $6,500, for a total of $27,000.

IRAs. Contributions to IRAs and Roth IRAs were limited to $6,000 in 2022. Anyone born before 1973 can contribute an extra $1,000. Funds may be deposited into a traditional IRA for 2022 until Apr. 17, 2023. Contributions after Apr. 17, 2023 will automatically be considered funds deposited for 2023.

Roth IRA. Contributions paid into a Roth IRA are not tax deductible. Distributions of funds including investment earnings held in the account for five years or longer and distributed after age 59 ½ are free of both income tax and the 10% early-withdrawal penalty. Withdrawals from the account in less than five years can be subject to tax and a 10% withdrawal penalty regardless of age. There are income limitations on contributions.

Distributions. There is a 10% penalty for IRA distributions before age 59 ½. Distributions paid to a beneficiary due to disability/death of the owner are not subject to this penalty, nor are payments used for certain unreimbursed medical expenses, higher-education expenses, or first-time home buyer acquisition costs (up to $10,000).

The owner of a traditional IRA (or a SIMPLE plan, pension, or profit-sharing plan account) must begin receiving distributions by Apr. 1 of the calendar year following the year in which he or she reaches age 72. Any employee who works beyond 72 and is not a 5% or more owner of the business can continue to defer profit-sharing and pension plan distributions.

Tax Credits

A tax deduction reduces a taxpayer's taxable income whereas tax credits reduce the amount of tax owed.

Adoption credit. The adoption credit in 2022 for qualified expenses is $14,890. The credit limit is per child and is adjusted annually for inflation. The credit is not refundable and phases out for taxpayers at higher income levels.

American Opportunity Tax Credit. This education credit provides up to $2,500 per student per year in the first four years of a student's postsecondary education.

Child and dependent care credit. This credit is for expenses for the care of taxpayers' qualifying children under age 13 or care of a disabled spouse or dependent, while the taxpayer works or looks for work.

Child tax credit. The maximum child tax credit is $2,000 for each qualifying child dependent age 16 and under. The credit is subject to income limitations.

Earned Income Credit. Lower-income workers who maintain a household may be eligible for an Earned Income Credit. This credit is based on total earned income such as wages, commissions, and tips. Military

personnel can include tax-free combat pay in income to compute the credit.

Energy credits. There are many energy-related credits—from the purchase of an alternative fuel vehicle and the installation of solar/fuel cell property in a residence, to the production of biodiesel or ethanol.

Alternative Minimum Tax

The Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) was established in 1969 to prevent individuals with very high incomes from using special tax breaks to pay little or no tax. The AMT 2022 exemption for a single taxpayer is $75,900 and $118,100 for married filing jointly. For married taxpayers filing separate returns, the exemption is $59,050.

Estate and Gift Taxes

Estate tax. The Tax Relief Act of 2010 reinstated the estate tax with a 35% flat rate and increased the exemptions to $5 mil in 2011 and $5.12 mil in 2012. The estate tax rate was increased to 40% for 2013 and subsequent years. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 set the 2022 exemption at $12.06 mil per person, $24.12 mil for married couples.

Gifting. For 2022 U.S. citizens, residents, and non-resident aliens have an annual gift tax

exclusion of up to $16,000 per individual to as many individuals as he or she chooses. For married couples the exclusion is $32,000, even if only one spouse does all the gifting.

International property. All property owned worldwide by American citizens is subject to U.S. estate tax rules and regulations.

Resident aliens. Aliens residing in the U.S. are subject to the same rules as American citizens.

Tax Rates for Estates and Trusts

If taxable income is	The tax is
Not over $2,750	10% of the taxable income
Over $2,750 but not over $9,850	$275 plus 24% of the excess over $2,750
Over $9,850 but not over $13,450	$1,979 plus 35% of the excess over $9,850
Over $13,450	$3,239 plus 37% of the excess over $13,450

Taxable Social Security Benefits

Earnings limitations. Social Security recipients who have not reached their full retirement age of 67 in 2022 will lose $1 of their benefits for every $2 of earned income over $19,560. Recipients who reached full retirement age in 2022 will not lose any benefits if they earned $51,960 or less.

Recipients will have to pay back some benefits if their income exceeded that amount.

Taxable benefits. Up to 50% of Social Security benefits may be taxable if the person's total income is more than $25,000 but less than $34,000 for a single individual, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or a married person who is filing separately if spouses lived apart all year; or more than $32,000 but less than $44,000 for married individuals filing jointly. For higher incomes, 85% of Social Security benefits may become taxable.

If the only income received during the year was Social Security, these benefits are not taxable, and the recipient probably does not have to file a tax return.

Retention of Income Tax Records

Federal tax returns generally can be audited for up to three years after filing or six years if the IRS suspects underreported income, so it's wise to keep copies of an income tax return and records for at least seven years after filing a return.

Tax Audits

Audit odds. The IRS audit rate for individual income tax returns in fiscal year

2020 was 1.40%. The odds of an audit generally trend upward with higher taxpayer income, especially on certain types of income. For taxpayers with incomes of $50,000-$75,000, the audit rate was 0.20%. For taxpayers with gross income of $1 mil-$5 mil, the rate was 1.3%. The audit rate was 0.12% for all incomes under $200,000.

The audit selection process is not random. It is based on a set of formulas that are designed to spot questionable returns. If the IRS concludes that a person owes more tax, and he or she disagrees with the findings, the taxpayer can meet with a supervisor.

If the taxpayer still does not agree, he or she can appeal to a separate Appeals Office or take it to the U.S. Tax Court, Federal District Court, or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

Tax Court. The U.S. Tax Court is a federal court where taxpayers can dispute tax deficiencies as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before payment of the disputed amounts. The Tax Court is composed of presidentially appointed members. Many taxpayers choose the Tax Court because they are not required to pay the contested tax up front.

Appeals. For more information about audits, call the IRS at (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676) for its free Publication 556, *Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund* or visit www.irs.gov.

IRS Contact Information

Website: www.irs.gov

Tax questions: (800) 829-1040

Forms/publications: (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676)

Taxpayers can view and download tax forms and publications in Spanish from www.irs.gov/es/spanish/. The IRS site also offers help in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian.

Hearing impaired: (800) 829-4059 (TTY/TDD)

Additional services: The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax return preparation help to people who generally make $58,000 or less, persons with disabilities, and taxpayers who speak limited English. Visit www.irs.gov/individuals/free-tax-return-preparation-for-you-by-volunteers or (800) 829-1040.

Report wrongdoing: Report misconduct, waste, fraud, or abuse by an IRS employee to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax

Administration at (800) 366-4484 or complaints@tigta.treas.gov.

Working With a Tax Preparer

The following are some suggestions when using a tax preparer:

- **Choose** wisely. Regulations require all paid tax return preparers including attorneys, certified public accountants, and IRS-enrolled agents to have a Preparer Tax Identification Number. Check the preparer's qualifications and history. Ask about service fees in advance.
- **Review** last year's tax return. Make note of any changes since then such as marriage, divorce, number of dependents, retirement, job changes, additional income, or new deductions.
- **Organize** your records with income items first, followed by itemized deductions (medical, taxes, interest, and charitable and other miscellaneous deductions), followed by gains, losses, rentals, or other items.
- **Time** spent with your preparer may affect your bill. If you provide disorganized records and deductions, there may be an additional cost to have your tax preparer organize your information.

- **Prepare** a list of questions in advance. Ask about any invoices or bills that you are not sure apply.
- **Alert** your preparer if you're waiting to receive additional information. He or she can begin preparing your tax return and include the missing data later to finalize your return. Amending a return after it is completed may incur additional fees.
- **Review** your tax return before signing it. Ask questions about any item you don't understand. Even though your preparer is required to sign the return, you are responsible for its contents.

Total U.S. Tax Collections by Type of Tax, 1960-2021

Source: *Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2021,* Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(as percent of total gross collection or total income taxes)

		Income taxes			
Fiscal year	**Total IRS collections (bil)[1]**	**Total**	**Business[2]**	**Individual[3]**	**Estate and trust[3]**
1960	$92	73.1%	33.0%	67.0%	—
1965	114	69.7	32.7	67.3	—
1970	196	70.9	25.3	74.7	—
1975	294	68.8	22.6	77.4	—
1980	519	69.3	20.1	79.9	—
1985	743	63.8	16.3	83.7	—

Fiscal year	Total IRS collections (bil)[1]	Income taxes			
		Total	Business[2]	Individual[3]	Estate and trust[3]
1990	1,056	61.6	16.9	83.1	—
1995	1,376	61.8	20.5	79.5	—
2000	2,097	65.5	17.2	82.8	—
2005	2,269	62.3	21.7	78.3	—
2010	2,345	62.0	19.1	80.0	0.8%
2015	3,303	66.1	17.9	80.6	1.5
2017	3,417	64.6	15.3	83.3	1.3
2018	3,465	64.5	11.8	86.5	1.7
2019	3,565	63.4	12.3	86.0	1.7
2020	3,493	61.1	12.3	86.1	1.6
2021	4,112	67.3	15.1	82.9	2.0

Fiscal year	Employment taxes[4]	Estate taxes	Gift taxes	Excise taxes[5]
1960	12.2%	1.6%	0.20%	12.9%
1965	14.9	2.1	0.25	12.9
1970	19.1	1.7	0.22	8.1
1975	23.9	1.5	0.13	5.7
1980	24.7	1.2	0.04	4.7
1985	30.3	0.8	0.04	5.0
1990	34.8	0.9	0.20	2.6
1995	33.8	1.0	0.13	3.3
2000	30.5	1.2	0.20	2.6
2005	34.0	1.0	0.09	2.5
2010	35.1	0.7	0.12	2.0
2015	31.0	0.5	0.06	2.3
2017	32.9	0.6	0.06	1.9
2018	32.7	0.7	0.03	2.1
2019	33.9	0.4	0.04	2.3

2020	36.3	0.5	0.03	2.1
2021	30.6	0.6	0.11	1.4

— = Not available. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Credits to taxpayer accounts excluded beginning with fiscal year 2009. (2) Incl. taxes on corporation income and unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations. (3) Income tax reported for estates and trusts is included in individual income tax in FY1960-2007. Estate and trust income tax is reported separately from FY2008 on. (4) Incl. taxes for Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance; federal unemployment insurance; and Railroad Retirement. (5) Excl. excise taxes collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The IRS collected taxes on alcohol and tobacco until FY1988 and taxes on firearms until FY1991.

Taxes Collected by State Governments, 2021

Source: Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(as percent of total taxes collected or total sales and gross receipts taxes)

			Sales and gross receipts taxes		
State	**Total taxes collected in dollars (mil)[1]**	**Property taxes**	**Total**	**General**	**Selective[2]**
Alabama	$14,251	3.3%	49.2%	55.8%	44.2%
Alaska	1,053	11.4	25.4	––	100.0
Arizona	20,818	6.1	54.2	81.3	18.7
Arkansas	11,727	11.2	49.1	72.8	27.2
California	248,188	1.3	24.7	68.6	31.4
Colorado	18,818	––	34.9	55.7	44.3

State	Total taxes collected in dollars (mil)[1]	Property taxes	Sales and gross receipts taxes		
			Total	General	Selective[2]
Connecticut	22,067	––	36.9	64.5	35.5
Delaware	5,396	––	10.9	––	100.0
Dist. of Columbia	8,980	33.3	18.3	73.0	27.0
Florida	49,314	––	78.1	77.5	22.5
Georgia	27,851	2.6	36.8	67.7	32.3
Hawaii	8,047	––	51.5	79.5	20.5
Idaho	6,472	––	49.1	79.1	20.9
Illinois	55,532	0.1	42.3	57.2	42.8
Indiana	26,646	0.1	52.0	67.0	33.0
Iowa	11,817	0.0	46.7	72.5	27.5
Kansas	11,616	7.0	42.8	75.8	24.2
Kentucky	14,617	4.8	48.5	64.3	35.7
Louisiana	12,257	0.8	55.9	59.1	40.9
Maine	5,452	0.8	48.2	72.6	27.4
Maryland	25,221	3.5	42.0	51.6	48.4
Massachusetts	36,336	0.0	28.7	74.7	25.3
Michigan	34,432	7.0	46.3	70.3	29.7
Minnesota	31,793	2.5	35.2	59.8	40.2
Mississippi	9,353	0.3	60.5	74.8	25.2
Missouri	15,091	0.2	39.4	69.3	30.7
Montana	3,880	8.6	19.8	––	100.0
Nebraska	6,961	0.0	43.7	78.4	21.6
Nevada	10,416	3.7	80.6	73.6	26.4
New Hampshire	3,213	12.5	30.4	––	100.0

State	Total taxes collected in dollars (mil)[1]	Property taxes	Sales and gross receipts taxes		
			Total	General	Selective[2]
New Jersey	43,683	0.0	40.9	71.6	28.4
New Mexico	7,472	1.2	51.2	77.7	22.3
New York	93,504	––	29.1	57.5	42.5
North Carolina	34,712	––	42.0	66.7	33.3
North Dakota	3,909	0.1	36.5	64.5	35.5
Ohio	34,909	––	63.4	65.0	35.0
Oklahoma	11,299	––	44.0	62.6	37.4
Oregon	17,800	0.1	13.4	––	100.0
Pennsylvania	49,571	0.1	49.2	56.2	43.8
Rhode Island	4,344	0.1	49.1	62.6	37.4
South Carolina	13,286	0.6	46.1	67.9	32.1
South Dakota	2,150	––	83.0	71.4	28.6
Tennessee	19,978	––	72.5	76.3	23.7
Texas	65,377	––	86.6	71.4	28.6
Utah	12,632	––	38.0	75.5	24.5
Vermont	4,103	29.3	30.4	40.7	59.3
Virginia	32,328	0.1	36.3	55.7	44.3
Washington	32,614	13.3	73.6	79.4	20.6
West Virginia	6,046	0.1	49.1	51.8	48.2
Wisconsin	22,301	0.4	41.2	69.4	30.6
Wyoming	1,875	15.8	49.4	79.3	20.7
United States	**1,271,509**	**1.8**	**43.3**	**67.3**	**32.7**

State	License taxes[3]	Individual income taxes	Corporation net income taxes	Other taxes[4]

Alabama	4.3%	34.4%	8.0%	0.8%
Alaska	14.5	––	11.9	36.8
Arizona	3.0	31.4	4.4	1.0
Arkansas	3.6	29.6	5.3	1.3
California	4.5	59.0	10.5	0.1
Colorado	3.8	54.5	6.8	0.0
Connecticut	1.8	46.5	11.8	3.0
Delaware	38.5	39.8	6.2	4.6
Dist. of Columbia	2.0	29.4	9.6	7.2
Florida	5.1	––	6.9	9.9
Georgia	2.7	51.1	6.3	0.5
Hawaii	3.2	41.7	2.4	1.2
Idaho	7.3	38.0	5.4	0.1
Illinois	6.9	39.4	10.3	1.0
Indiana	3.1	39.7	5.2	0.0
Iowa	9.3	36.1	6.7	1.1
Kansas	3.9	39.7	6.3	0.2
Kentucky	3.6	35.7	6.3	1.0
Louisiana	3.9	32.1	4.8	2.5
Maine	6.0	38.1	5.2	1.7
Maryland	3.8	40.4	7.3	2.9
Massachusetts	3.5	54.2	10.1	3.5
Michigan	6.3	34.8	4.3	1.3
Minnesota	4.7	47.7	7.6	2.1
Mississippi	6.1	26.9	5.9	0.3
Missouri	4.6	51.1	4.6	0.1
Montana	12.4	48.7	6.9	3.5
Nebraska	2.8	45.0	8.2	0.3
Nevada	6.0	––	––	9.7
New Hampshire	14.7	4.6	31.4	6.3
New Jersey	4.5	38.5	13.6	2.3
New Mexico	4.6	16.0	2.0	24.9

New York	1.9	58.8	5.3	4.9
North Carolina	7.5	45.8	4.4	0.4
North Dakota	5.4	11.5	4.0	42.5
Ohio	5.8	30.5	0.0	0.2
Oklahoma	9.6	33.3	5.3	7.7
Oregon	14.0	63.2	6.9	2.4
Pennsylvania	6.0	32.2	8.2	4.3
Rhode Island	3.2	40.5	5.9	1.3
South Carolina	5.3	41.1	5.6	1.4
South Dakota	14.0	––	2.5	0.5
Tennessee	11.7	0.9	12.8	2.0
Texas	5.6	––	––	7.8
Utah	2.9	52.8	5.9	0.3
Vermont	3.5	30.1	4.1	2.7
Virginia	3.1	52.8	4.9	2.9
Washington	6.4	––	––	6.7
West Virginia	3.3	37.3	5.3	4.9
Wisconsin	6.0	40.5	11.3	0.6
Wyoming	11.3	––	––	23.4
United States	**5.1**	**39.8**	**7.1**	**2.8**

— = Tax not collected by state. **Note:** For fiscal year 2021 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021) for all states except AL and MI (ends Sept. 30), NY (Mar. 31), and TX (Aug. 31). (1) Incl. taxes not shown separately. (2) Imposed on sales of particular commodities/services, e.g., alcohol and tobacco, motor fuels, public utilities. (3) Related to the exercise of a privilege, such as owning/operating a motor vehicle. (4) Incl. death and gift taxes and severance taxes (on removal of natural resources).

State Government Personal Income Tax Rates, 2022

Source: Reproduced with permission from *CCH State Tax Guide,* published and copyrighted by CCH Inc., a Wolters

Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and **Wyoming** did not have state income taxes and are thus not listed. Tax rates apply in stages—for example, a single person in Connecticut making $60,000 in taxable income would pay 3% on the first $10,000 of income, 5% on the next $40,000, and 5.5% on the last $10,000. For further details on some states, see notes at end of table.

Alabama

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately	
$0 to $500	2%
$501 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 and over	5%
Married filing jointly	
$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $6,000	4%
$6,001 and over	5%

Arizona[1,2]

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $27,272	2.55%
$27,273 and over	2.98%
Married filing jointly or Head of household	
$0 to $54,544	2.55%
$54,545 and over	2.98%

Arkansas[2]

For net income less than $84,501:	
$0 to $4,999	0%
$5,000 to $9,999	2%
$10,000 to $14,299	3%
$14,300 to $23,599	3.4%
$23,600 to $84,500	4.9%
For net income greater than $84,500:	
$0 to $4,300	2.0%
$4,301 to $8,500	4%
$8,501 and over	4.9%
For net income over $84,500 but not over $89,100, the amount of tax is reduced by a specified bracket adjustment amount.	

California[1,2,3]

Single or Married/registered domestic partner filing separately	
$0 to $9,325	1%
$9,326 to $22,107	2%
$22,108 to $34,892	4%
$34,893 to $48,435	6%
$48,436 to $61,214	8%
$61,215 to $312,686	9.3%
$312,687 to $375,221	10.3%
$375,222 to $625,369	11.3%
$625,370 and over	12.3%
Head of household	
$0 to $18,663	1%
$18,664 to $44,217	2%
$44,218 to $56,999	4%
$57,000 to $70,542	6%
$70,543 to $83,324	8%
$83,325 to $425,251	9.3%
$425,252 to $510,303	10.3%

$510,304 to $850,503	11.3%
$850,504 and over	12.3%
Married/registered domestic partner filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $18,650	1%
$18,651 to $44,214	2%
$44,215 to $69,784	4%
$69,785 to $96,870	6%
$96,871 to $122,428	8%
$122,429 to $625,372	9.3%
$625,373 to $750,442	10.3%
$750,443 to $1,250,738	11.3%
$1,250,739 and over	12.3%

Colorado

4.55% of federal taxable income

Connecticut

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $10,000	3%
$10,001 to $50,000	5%
$50,001 to $100,000	5.5%
$100,001 to $200,000	6%
$200,001 to $250,000	6.5%
$250,001 to $500,000	6.9%
$500,001 and over	6.99%
Head of household	
$0 to $16,000	3%
$16,001 to $80,000	5%
$80,001 to $160,000	5.5%
$160,001 to $320,000	6%
$320,001 to $400,000	6.5%
$400,001 to $800,000	6.9%

$800,001 and over	6.99%
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $20,000	3%
$20,001 to $100,000	5%
$100,001 to $200,000	5.5%
$200,001 to $400,000	6%
$400,001 to $500,000	6.5%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	6.9%
$1,000,001 and over	6.99%

Delaware

$0 to $2,000	0%
$2,001 to $5,000	2.2%
$5,001 to $10,000	3.9%
$10,001 to $20,000	4.8%
$20,001 to $25,000	5.2%
$25,001 to $60,000	5.55%
$60,001 and over	6.6%

District of Columbia

$0 to $10,000	4%
$10,001 to $40,000	6%
$40,001 to $60,000	6.5%
$60,001 to $250,000	8.5%
$250,001 to $500,000	9.25%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	9.75%
$1,000,001 and over	10.75%

Georgia

Single	
$0 to $750	1%
$751 to $2,250	2%

$2,251 to $3,750	3%
$3,751 to $5,250	4%
$5,251 to $7,000	5%
$7,001 and over	5.75%
Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $1,000	1%
$1,001 to $3,000	2%
$3,001 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $7,000	4%
$7,001 to $10,000	5%
$10,001 and over	5.75%
Married filing separately	
$0 to $500	1%
$501 to $1,500	2%
$1,501 to $2,500	3%
$2,501 to $3,500	4%
$3,501 to $5,000	5%
$5,001 and over	5.75%

Hawaii

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $2,400	1.4%
$2,401 to $4,800	3.2%
$4,801 to $9,600	5.5%
$9,601 to $14,400	6.4%
$14,401 to $19,200	6.8%
$19,201 to $24,000	7.2%
$24,001 to $36,000	7.6%
$36,001 to $48,000	7.9%
$48,001 to $150,000	8.25%
$150,001 to $175,000	9%
$175,001 to $200,000	10%

$200,001 and over	11%
Head of household	
$0 to $3,600	1.4%
$3,601 to $7,200	3.2%
$7,201 to $14,400	5.5%
$14,401 to $21,600	6.4%
$21,601 to $28,800	6.8%
$28,801 to $36,000	7.2%
$36,001 to $54,000	7.6%
$54,001 to $72,000	7.9%
$72,001 to $225,000	8.25%
$225,001 to $262,500	9%
$262,501 to $300,000	10%
$300,001 and over	11%
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse	
$0 to $4,800	1.4%
$4,801 to $9,600	3.2%
$9,601 to $19,200	5.5%
$19,201 to $28,800	6.4%
$28,801 to $38,400	6.8%
$38,401 to $48,000	7.2%
$48,001 to $72,000	7.6%
$72,001 to $96,000	7.9%
$96,001 to $300,000	8.25%
$300,001 to $350,000	9%
$350,001 to $400,000	10%
$400,001 and over	11%

Idaho[1,2,3]

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $1,587	1%
$1,588 to $4,762	3.1%

$4,763 to $6,350	4.5%
$6,351 to $7,938	5.5%
$7,939 and over	6.5%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Surviving spouse

$0 to $3,175	1%
$3,176 to $9,525	3.1%
$9,526 to $12,701	4.5%
$12,702 to $15,877	5.5%
$15,878 and over	6.5%

Illinois

4.95% of federal AGI

Indiana

3.23% of AGI

Iowa[2]

$0 to $1,743	0.33%
$1,744 to $3,486	0.67%
$3,487 to $6,972	2.25%
$6,973 to $15,687	4.14%
$15,688 to $26,145	5.63%
$26,146 to $34,860	5.96%
$34,861 to $52,290	6.25%
$52,291 to $78,435	7.44%
$78,436 and over	8.53%

Kansas

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately

$0 to $2,500	0%
$2,501 to $15,000	3.1%
$15,001 to $30,000	5.25%
$30,001 and over	5.7%

Married filing jointly	
$0 to $5,000	0%
$5,001 to $30,000	3.1%
$30,001 to $60,000	5.25%
$60,001 and over	5.7%

Kentucky

5% of taxable income

Louisiana[1]

Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately	
$0 to $12,500	1.85%
$12,501 to $50,000	3.5%
$50,001 and over	4.25%
Married filing jointly	
$0 to $25,000	1.85%
$25,001 to $100,000	3.5%
$100,001 and over	4.25%

Maine[2]

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $22,999	5.8%
$23,000 to $54,449	6.75%
$54,450 and over	7.15%
Head of household	
$0 to $34,499	5.8%
$34,500 to $81,699	6.75%
$81,700 and over	7.15%
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $45,999	5.8%
$46,000 to $108,899	6.75%
$108,900 and over	7.15%

Maryland

Single, Married filing separately, or Dependent taxpayers

$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $2,000	3%
$2,001 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 to $100,000	4.75%
$100,001 to $125,000	5%
$125,001 to $150,000	5.25%
$150,001 to $250,000	5.5%
$250,001 and over	5.75%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $1,000	2%
$1,001 to $2,000	3%
$2,001 to $3,000	4%
$3,001 to $150,000	4.75%
$150,001 to $175,000	5%
$175,001 to $225,000	5.25%
$225,001 to $300,000	5.5%
$300,001 and over	5.75%

Massachusetts

Part A income (short-term capital gains)	12%
Part A income (interest and dividends)	5%
Part B income	5%
Part C income	5%

Michigan

4.25% of taxable income

Minnesota[2]

Single

$0 to $28,080	5.35%

$28,081 to $92,230	6.8%
$92,231 to $171,220	7.85%
$171,221 and over	9.85%
Head of household	
$0 to $34,570	5.35%
$34,571 to $138,890	6.8%
$138,891 to $227,600	7.85%
$227,601 and over	9.85%
Married filing jointly	
$0 to $41,050	5.35%
$41,051 to $163,060	6.8%
$163,061 to $284,810	7.85%
$284,811 and over	9.85%
Married filing separately	
$0 to $20,525	5.35%
$20,526 to $81,530	6.8%
$81,531 to $142,405	7.85%
$142,406 and over	9.85%

Mississippi

$0 to $5,000	0%
$5,001 to $10,000	4%
$10,001 and over	5%

Missouri[2,3]

$0 to $108	0%
$109 to $1,088	1.5%
$1,089 to $2,176	2%
$2,177 to $3,264	2.5%
$3,265 to $4,352	3%
$4,353 to $5,440	3.5%
$5,441 to $6,528	4%

$6,529 to $7,616	4.5%
$7,617 to $8,704	5%
$8,705 and over	5.4%

Montana[2]

$0 to $3,300	1%
$3,301 to $5,800	2%
$5,801 to $8,900	3%
$8,901 to $12,000	4%
$12,001 to $15,400	5%
$15,401 to $19,800	6%
$19,801 and over	6.75%

Nebraska[2]

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $3,440	2.46%
$3,441 to $20,590	3.51%
$20,591 to $33,180	5.01%
$33,181 and over	6.84%
Head of household	
$0 to $6,410	2.46%
$6,411 to $32,950	3.51%
$32,951 to $49,200	5.01%
$49,201 and over	6.84%
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse	
$0 to $6,860	2.46%
$6,861 to $41,190	3.51%
$41,191 to $66,360	5.01%
$66,361 and over	6.84%

New Hampshire

5% on interest and dividends only

New Jersey

Single or Married/civil-union partner filing separately	
$0 to $20,000	1.4%
$20,001 to $35,000	1.75%
$35,001 to $40,000	3.5%
$40,001 to $75,000	5.525%
$75,001 to $500,000	6.37%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	8.97%
$1,000,001 and over	10.750%
Head of household, Married/civil-union couple filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)/Surviving civil-union partner	
$0 to $20,000	1.4%
$20,001 to $50,000	1.75%
$50,001 to $70,000	2.45%
$70,001 to $80,000	3.5%
$80,001 to $150,000	5.525%
$150,001 to $500,000	6.37%
$500,001 to $1,000,000	8.97%
$1,000,001 and over	10.750%

New Mexico[1]

Single	
$0 to $5,500	1.7%
$5,501 to $11,000	3.2%
$11,001 to $16,000	4.7%
$16,001 to $210,000	4.9%
$210,001 and over	5.9%
Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $8,000	1.7%
$8,001 to $16,000	3.2%
$16,001 to $24,000	4.7%
$24,001 to $315,000	4.9%

$315,001 and over	5.9%
Married filing separately	
$0 to $4,000	1.7%
$4,001 to $8,000	3.2%
$8,001 to $12,000	4.7%
$12,001 to $157,500	4.9%
$157,501 and over	5.9%

New York

Single or Married filing separately	
$0 to $8,500	4%
$8,501 to $11,700	4.5%
$11,701 to $13,900	5.25%
$13,901 to $80,650	5.85%
$80,651 to $215,400	6.25%
$215,401 to $1,077,550	6.85%
$1,077,551 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%
Head of household	
$0 to $12,800	4%
$12,801 to $17,650	4.5%
$17,651 to $20,900	5.25%
$20,901 to $107,650	5.85%
$107,651 to $269,300	6.25%
$269,301 to $1,616,450	6.85%
$1,616,451 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	
$0 to $17,150	4%
$17,151 to $23,600	4.5%

$23,601 to $27,900	5.25%
$27,901 to $161,550	5.85%
$161,551 to $323,200	6.25%
$323,201 to $2,155,350	6.85%
$2,155,351 to $5,000,000	9.65%
$5,000,001 to $25,000,000	10.3%
$25,000,001 and over	10.9%

North Carolina

4.99% on state taxable income

North Dakota[2]

Single	
$0 to $41,775	1.1%
$41,776 to $101,050	2.04%
$101,051 to $210,825	2.27%
$210,826 to $458,350	2.64%
$458,351 and over	2.9%
Head of household	
$0 to $55,900	1.1%
$55,901 to $144,400	2.04%
$144,401 to $233,750	2.27%
$233,751 to $458,350	2.64%
$458,351 and over	2.9%
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse	
$0 to $69,700	1.1%
$69,701 to $168,450	2.04%
$168,451 to $256,650	2.27%
$256,651 to $458,350	2.64%
$458,351 and over	2.9%
Married filing separately	
$0 to $34,850	1.1%

$34,851 to $84,225	2.04%
$84,226 to $128,325	2.27%
$128,326 to $229,175	2.64%
$229,176 and over	2.9%

Ohio[2]

$25,000 to $44,250	2.765%
$44,251 to $88,450	3.226%
$88,451 to $110,650	3.688%
$110,651 and over	3.99%

Oklahoma

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $1,000	0.25%
$1,001 to $2,500	0.75%
$2,501 to $3,750	1.75%
$3,751 to $4,900	2.75%
$4,901 to $7,200	3.75%
$7,201 and over	4.75%

Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $2,000	0.25%
$2,001 to $5,000	0.75%
$5,001 to $7,500	1.75%
$7,501 to $9,800	2.75%
$9,801 to $12,200	3.75%
$12,201 and over	4.75%

Oregon[2,3]

Single or Married filing separately

$0 to $3,600	4.75%
$3,601 to $9,050	6.75%
$9,051 to $125,000	8.75%
$125,001 and over	9.9%

Married filing jointly, Head of household, or Qualifying widow(er)

$0 to $7,200	4.75%
$7,201 to $18,100	6.75%
$18,101 to $250,000	8.75%
$250,001 and over	9.9%

Pennsylvania

3.07% of taxable compensation, net profits, net gains from the sale of property, rent, royalties, patents or copyrights, income from estates or trusts, dividends, interest, and winnings

Rhode Island[2]

$0 to $68,200	3.75%
$68,201 to $155,050	4.75%
$155,051 and over	5.99%

South Carolina[2,3]

$0 to $3,199	0%
$3,200 to $6,409	3%
$6,410 to $9,619	4%
$9,620 to $12,819	5%
$12,820 to $16,039	6%
$16,040 and over	7%

Tennessee

0% on interest and dividend income of individuals as of tax year 2021

Utah

4.85% on state taxable income

Vermont[2]

Single

$0 to $42,150	3.35%

$42,151 to $102,200	6.6%
$102,201 to $213,150	7.6%
$213,151 and over	8.75%
Head of household	
$0 to $56,500	3.35%
$56,501 to $145,950	6.6%
$145,951 to $236,350	7.6%
$236,351 and over	8.75%
Married or Civil union filing jointly	
$0 to $70,450	3.35%
$70,451 to $170,300	6.6%
$170,301 to $259,500	7.6%
$259,501 and over	8.75%
Married or Civil union filing separately	
$0 to $35,225	3.35%
$35,226 to $85,150	6.6%
$85,151 to $129,750	7.6%
$129,751 and over	8.75%

Virginia

$0 to $3,000	2%
$3,001 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $17,000	5%
$17,001 and over	5.75%

West Virginia

Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Widow(er) with dependent child	
$0 to $10,000	3%
$10,001 to $25,000	4%
$25,001 to $40,000	4.5%
$40,001 to $60,000	6%
$60,001 and over	6.5%

Married filing separately	
$0 to $5,000	3%
$5,001 to $12,500	4%
$12,501 to $20,000	4.5%
$20,001 to $30,000	6%
$30,001 and over	6.5%

Wisconsin[1,2]

Single or Head of household	
$0 to $12,760	3.54%
$12,761 to $25,520	4.65%
$25,521 to $280,950	5.30%
$280,951 and over	7.65%
Married filing jointly	
$0 to $17,010	3.54%
$17,011 to $34,030	4.65%
$34,031 to $374,600	5.30%
$374,601 and over	7.65%
Married filing separately	
$0 to $8,510	3.54%
$8,511 to $17,010	4.65%
$17,011 to $187,300	5.30%
$187,301 and over	7.65%

AGI = Adjusted gross income; AMT = Alternative minimum tax. (1) Community property state in which, in general, one-half of the community income is taxable to each spouse. (2) Brackets indexed for inflation annually. (3) 2022 adjusted brackets were not available. Bracketed rates listed are for 2021. Other notes, by state: **California:** An additional 1% tax is imposed on taxable income in excess of $1 mil. **Colorado:** Individual taxpayers are subject to an AMT equal to the amount by which 3.47% of their Colorado alternative minimum taxable income exceeds their Colorado normal tax. **Connecticut:** Resident estates and trusts are subject to a 6.99% rate on all income. **Idaho:** Tax rates are

reduced in 2022 to 1%, 3%, 4.5%, and 6%, but brackets are not yet available. **Illinois:** Surcharge is imposed on income from the sale or exchange of certain assets. **Indiana:** Counties may impose an AGI tax on residents or on nonresidents, or a county option income tax. **Iowa:** An AMT of 6.7% of alternative minimum income is imposed if the minimum tax exceeds the taxpayer's regular income tax liability. **Massachusetts:** Part A income represents either interest and dividends or short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains from collectibles, and long-term capital gains from pre-1996 installment sales. Part B income represents wages, salaries, tips, pensions, business income, rents, etc. Part C income represents gains from the sale of capital assets held for more than one year. 5.85% optional rate may be elected for Part A interest and dividend income, Part B income after exemptions, and Part C income. **Minnesota:** A 6.75% AMT is imposed. **New Mexico:** Qualified nonresident taxpayers may pay an alternative tax of 0.75% of gross receipts from sales in New Mexico. **New York:** A supplemental tax is imposed to recapture the tax table benefit. **Vermont:** The tax amount is increased by 24% for certain items.

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EDUCATION STATISTICS

U.S. Public Schools: Students, Staff, Spending, 1899-2020

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

	1899-1900	1919-20	1939-40
Population (thous.)			
Total U.S. population[2]	75,995	104,514	131,028
Population 5-17 years of age	21,573	27,571	30,151
Percentage 5-17 years of age	28.4%	26.4%	23.0%
Enrollment (thous.)			
Elementary and secondary[3]	15,503	21,578	25,434
Prekindergarten through grade 8	14,984	19,378	18,832
Grades 9-12	519	2,200	6,601
Percent of pop. ages 5-17 enrolled	71.9%	78.3%	84.4%
Grades 9-12 as percent of all enrolled	3.3%	10.2%	26.0%
High school graduates	62	231	1,143
Instructional staff (thous.)			
Total instructional staff	*	678	912
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	423	657	875
Revenue and expenditures (mil)			
Total revenue	$220	$970	$2,261

Total expenditures	215	1,036	2,344
Current expenditures[4]	180	861	1,942
Capital outlay	35	154	258
Interest on school debt	*	18	131
Other programs[5]	*	3	13
Salaries and pupil cost			
Avg. annual salary of instruct. staff[6]	$325	$871	$1,441
Expenditure per capita total pop.	3	10	18
Current expenditure per pupil ADA[4]	17	53	88

	1959-60	1979-80	1989-90
Population (thous.)			
Total U.S. population[2]	177,830	225,055	246,819
Population 5-17 years of age	43,881	48,043	44,948
Percentage 5-17 years of age	24.7%	21.3%	18.2%
Enrollment (thous.)			
Elementary and secondary[3]	35,182	41,651	40,543
Prekindergarten through grade 8	26,911	28,034	29,152
Grades 9-12	8,271	13,616	11,390
Percent of pop. ages 5-17 enrolled	80.2%	86.7%	90.2%
Grades 9-12 as percent of all enrolled	23.5%	32.7%	28.1%
High school graduates	1,627	2,748	2,320
Instructional staff (thous.)			
Total instructional staff	1,449	2,406	2,986

Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	1,385	2,300	2,860
Revenue and expenditures (mil)			
Total revenue	$14,747	$96,881	$208,548
Total expenditures	15,613	95,962	212,770
Current expenditures[4]	12,329	86,984	188,229
Capital outlay	2,662	6,506	17,781
Interest on school debt	490	1,874	3,776
Other programs[5]	133	598	2,983
Salaries and pupil cost			
Avg. annual salary of instruct. staff[6]	$4,995	$15,970	$31,367
Expenditure per capita total pop.	88	426	862
Current expenditure per pupil ADA[4]	375	2,272	4,980

	1989-2000	**1999-2010**	**2019-20[1]**
Population (thous.)			
Total U.S. population[2]	279,040	306,772	328,240
Population 5-17 years of age	52,811	53,890	53,462
Percentage 5-17 years of age	18.9%	17.6%	16.3%
Enrollment (thous.)			
Elementary and secondary[3]	46,857	49,361	50,796
Prekindergarten through grade 8	33,486	34,409	35,551
Grades 9-12	13,371	14,952	15,246
Percent of pop. ages 5-17 enrolled	88.7%	91.6%	95.0%

Grades 9-12 as percent of all enrolled	28.5%	30.3%	30.0%
High school graduates	2,554	3,128	3,301
Instructional staff (thous.)			
Total instructional staff	3,819	4,279	4,434
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	3,682	4,111	4,240
Revenue and expenditures (mil)			
Total revenue	$372,944	$599,929	$794,568
Total expenditures	381,838	608,065	793,719
Current expenditures[4]	323,889	518,886	682,217
Capital outlay	43,357	59,843	81,335
Interest on school debt	9,135	17,720	21,428
Other programs[5]	5,457	NA	8,739
Salaries and pupil cost			
Avg. annual salary of instruct. staff[6]	$41,807	$55,370	$63,645
Expenditure per capita total pop.	1,368	1,982	2,343
Current expenditure per pupil ADA[4]	7,394	11,427	14,570

* = Data not collected. NA = Not available. ADA = Average daily attendance. **Note:** Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. Prior to 1959-60, data do not include Alaska and Hawaii. (1) Revenues and expenditures are provisional data; high school graduates, and expenditure per pupil ADA are projected. (2) Data for 1899-1900 are based on total population from the decennial census. From 1919-20 to 1959-60, total population includes armed forces overseas, as of July 1 preceding the school year. Data for later years are for resident population excluding armed forces overseas. (3) Data for 1899-1940 are school year enrollment; data for later years are fall enrollment. (4) Because of changes in the definition of “current expenditures,” data for 1959-60 and later years are not

entirely comparable with prior years. (5) Incl. expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools, and other progs. not part of public and secondary education. (6) Data prior to 1959-60 include supervisors, principals, teachers, and nonsupervisory instructional staff.

U.S. Public High School Graduation Rates, 2018-19

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

State	Rate[1]	Rank
Alabama	91.7%	1
Alaska	80.4	46
Arizona	77.8	49
Arkansas	87.6	16
California	84.5	31
Colorado	81.1	42
Connecticut	88.5	11
Delaware	89.0	10
Dist. of Columbia	68.9	51
Florida	87.2	20
Georgia	82.0	39
Hawaii	85.2	28
Idaho	80.8	45
Illinois	86.2	27
Indiana	87.2	20
Iowa	91.6	2
Kansas	87.2	20
Kentucky	90.6	4
Louisiana	80.1	47
Maine	87.4	18
Maryland	86.9	23
Massachusetts	88.0	15

Michigan	81.4	41
Minnesota	83.7	36
Mississippi	85.0	29
Missouri	89.7	9
Montana	86.6	24
Nebraska	88.4	12
Nevada	84.1	33
New Hampshire	88.4	12
New Jersey	90.6	4
New Mexico	75.1	50
New York	82.8	37
North Carolina	86.5	25
North Dakota	88.3	14
Ohio	82.0	39
Oklahoma	84.9	30
Oregon	80.0	48
Pennsylvania	86.5	25
Rhode Island	83.9	35
South Carolina	81.1	42
South Dakota	84.1	33
Tennessee	90.5	6
Texas	90.0	8
Utah	87.4	18
Vermont	84.5	31
Virginia	87.5	17
Washington	81.1	42
West Virginia	91.3	3
Wisconsin	90.1	7
Wyoming	82.1	38
Total U.S.	**85.8**	—

— Not applicable. (1) The 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) is the number of students who graduate in 4 years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. From the

beginning of 9th grade (or the earliest high school grade), students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is "adjusted" by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die.

High School Dropouts by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1960-2020

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(data for Oct. of year shown unless otherwise noted)

	Total dropout rate			
Year[1]	**All races[2]**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**
1960[3]	27.2%	NA	NA	NA
1970[4]	15.0	13.2%	27.9%	NA
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2%
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4
2000	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8
2005	9.4	6.0	10.4	22.4
2010	7.4	5.1	8.0	15.1
2015	5.9	4.6	6.5	9.2
2016	6.1	5.2	6.2	8.6
2017	5.8	4.6	5.7	9.5
2018	5.7	4.5	5.8	9.0
2019	5.2	4.5	5.6	7.5
2020	5.3	4.8	4.2	7.4

	Male dropout rate			
Year[1]	**All races[2]**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**
1960[3]	27.8%	NA	NA	NA
1970[4]	14.2	12.2%	29.4%	NA
1980	15.1	12.3	20.8	37.2%
1990	12.3	9.3	11.9	34.3

	Male dropout rate			
Year[1]	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic
2000	12.0	7.0	15.3	31.8
2005	10.8	6.6	12.0	26.4
2010	8.5	5.9	9.5	17.3
2015	6.3	5.0	6.4	9.9
2016	7.1	5.8	8.2	10.1
2017	6.6	5.0	7.0	11.5
2018	6.3	5.1	6.0	10.4
2019	5.9	5.3	6.6	7.8
2020	6.2	5.4	5.6	8.9

	Female dropout rate			
Year[1]	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic
1960[3]	26.7%	NA	NA	NA
1970[4]	15.7	14.1%	26.6%	NA
1980	13.1	10.5	17.7	33.2%
1990	11.8	8.7	14.4	30.3
2000	9.9	6.9	11.1	23.5
2005	8.0	5.3	9.0	18.1
2010	6.3	4.2	6.7	12.8
2015	5.4	4.1	6.5	8.4
2016	5.1	4.6	4.3	7.0
2017	5.0	4.3	4.4	7.4
2018	5.1	3.8	5.6	7.5
2019	4.6	3.8	4.6	7.1
2020	4.4	4.1	2.9	5.9

	Female dropout rate			
Year[1]	All races[2]	White	Black	Hispanic

NA = Not available. **Note:** Table shows “status” dropouts, defined as 16- to 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. People who have received GED credentials are not shown. Excludes persons in prison or in the military and other persons not living in households. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity unless otherwise noted. (1) Because of changes in data collection procedures, data for years prior to 1992 may not be comparable to later years. For 2005 and after, white and Black data exclude persons identifying themselves as being of two or more races. (2) Includes other racial/ethnic categories not separately shown. (3) Based on the Apr. 1960 decennial census. (4) White and Black data include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

COVID-19 Impact on Students and Staff in Public Schools, 2022

Source: 2022 School Pulse Panel, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Dept. of Education

The School Pulse Panel collected information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic from a national sample of approximately 2,400 public elementary, middle, high, and combined-grade schools between Jan. and June 2022.

		School location			
	All public schools	City	Suburb	Town	Rural
Reasons for teaching vacancies[2]					
Retirement	21%	15%	26%	28%	20%
Resignation	51	61	42	40	54
New position created	30	38	25	27	30

Other	35	30	39	43	30
Resources needed to better support students[3]					
More support for student and/or staff mental health	79	81	78	84	77
More teachers and/or staff need to be hired	60	69	58	55	55
More training on classroom management strategies	51	56	47	49	51
More training on supporting students' socioemotional development	70	73	65	79	68
Other	8	7	7	11	6
Student behaviors that increased because of COVID[3]					
Classroom disruptions	56	53	60	61	50
Rowdiness outside the classroom	49	47	54	50	45
Tardiness	55	58	53	63	51
Cutting class	22	25	21	27	19
Use of electronics when not permitted	42	46	42	44	37
Vandalism	24	23	27	31	17

	Percent minority[1]			**School size (no. of students)**			
	0-25	**25-75**	**75+**	**<300**	**300-499**	**500-599**	**1,000+**
Reasons for teaching vacancies[2]							
Retirement	25%	25%	16%	18%	17%	24%	31%
Resignation	39	53	55	47	49	54	53
New position created	18	29	39	31	33	24	44

Other	41	36	29	30	32	42	27
Resources needed to better support students[3]							
More support for student and/or staff mental health	80	79	79	75	78	81	90
More teachers and/or staff need to be hired	53	64	62	53	58	67	64
More training on classroom management strategies	47	49	57	48	51	52	56
More training on supporting students' socioemotional development	74	64	73	66	74	67	78
Other	7	8	8	8	9	6	––
Student behaviors that increased because of COVID[3]							
Classroom disruptions	52	58	56	51	55	61	56
Rowdiness outside the classroom	45	54	48	46	43	55	62
Tardiness	50	55	61	51	52	60	63
Cutting class	17	25	25	20	16	24	48
Use of electronics when not permitted	37	40	50	37	39	44	67
Vandalism	21	25	26	20	21	28	31

–– = Reporting standards not met. (1) Percentage of students who are Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian/Alaska, or two or more races. (2) Data collected Jan. 2022. (3) Data collected May 2022.

Overview of U.S. Public Schools, 2020-21

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education; National Education Association (NEA)

State	Local	Elementary	Middle	Secondary	Classroom

	school districts	schools[1]	schools[1]	schools[1]	teachers
AL	143	698	255	418	46,792
AK	54	172	37	80	7,390
AZ	691	1,193	231	761	61,180
AR	261	516	211	323	31,079
CA	1,037	5,978	1,415	2,262	269,850
CO	185	1,043	290	440	57,625
CT	205	604	182	198	41,822
DE	45	118	38	42	9,838
DC	68	140	39	42	7,678
FL	75	2,216	595	967	142,110
GA	221	1,308	479	483	117,204
HI	1	184	41	42	11,227
ID	178	379	112	203	17,501
IL	852	2,390	734	966	132,354
IN	409	1,067	337	418	61,069
IA	327	686	254	345	38,079
KS	286	727	222	343	35,573
KY	171	729	221	367	39,977
LA	165	727	229	286	48,882
ME	209	350	87	117	14,952
MD	24	892	228	248	62,767
MA	400	1,054	320	376	75,147
MI	830	1,668	516	1,017	81,204
MN	560	982	314	939	56,426
MS	155	446	187	323	31,856
MO	555	1,215	390	667	75,928
MT	401	428	226	172	10,647
NE	244	540	126	269	25,048
NV	20	424	114	142	22,435
NH	166	285	102	100	16,710
NJ	686	1,513	433	501	116,717

NM	89	455	165	222	21,434
NY	732	2,570	806	1,217	213,537
NC	115	1,475	490	592	93,461
ND	172	268	40	162	10,360
OH	1,037	1,789	656	913	101,148
OK	509	937	362	478	42,929
OR	222	710	204	270	30,813
PA	787	1,645	528	721	120,717
RI	64	175	58	68	10,669
SC	84	693	253	292	52,533
SD	149	327	168	192	9,848
TN	146	1,013	344	408	64,666
TX	1,204	4,652	1,746	2,075	369,478
UT	163	622	143	213	30,551
VT	184	210	25	65	8,176
VA	132	1,144	351	326	99,783
WA	314	1,208	378	656	62,791
WV	55	423	111	146	18,494
WI	444	1,138	410	568	56,446
WY	48	196	61	88	7,408
Total U.S.	**16,274**	**52,322**	**16,264**	**23,529**	**3,192,309**

State	Total enrollment[2]	Pupils per teacher	Teachers' avg. pay	Expend. per pupil[2]
AL	716,084	15.3	$54,271	$10,705
AK	130,394	17.6	73,061	18,708
AZ	1,109,774	18.1	52,157	9,920
AR	472,668	15.2	51,668	11,081
CA	6,002,523	22.2	85,856	14,801
CO	883,199	15.3	58,183	12,996
CT	513,079	12.3	79,742	22,153
DE	138,414	14.1	65,141	16,997

DC	89,883	11.7	80,659	23,181
FL	2,791,687	19.6	51,009	10,703
GA	1,729,966	14.8	60,553	12,597
HI	176,441	15.7	70,922	17,303
ID	310,605	17.7	51,817	8,376
IL	1,893,663	14.3	70,705	17,500
IN	1,031,871	16.9	53,072	11,265
IA	506,656	13.3	58,831	12,295
KS	483,303	13.6	53,619	12,828
KY	650,280	16.3	54,139	12,103
LA	699,625	14.3	52,472	12,399
ME	174,446	11.7	57,167	17,293
MD	882,538	14.1	74,006	15,744
MA	909,889	12.1	86,755	21,584
MI	1,398,455	17.2	64,262	11,597
MN	872,083	15.5	66,561	14,122
MS	442,627	13.9	46,862	9,920
MO	859,512	11.3	51,557	10,481
MT	145,632	13.7	53,133	12,597
NE	306,910	12.3	56,463	13,133
NV	482,364	21.5	58,167	10,200
NH	167,838	10.0	61,849	19,062
NJ	1,343,440	11.5	77,677	22,760
NM	316,489	14.8	54,923	12,963
NY	2,457,003	11.5	90,222	28,704
NC	1,365,199	14.6	53,458	11,052
ND	112,045	10.8	54,837	15,336
OH	1,739,386	17.2	63,082	13,695
OK	694,113	16.2	54,762	10,553
OR	560,917	18.2	68,565	14,400
PA	1,696,022	14.0	71,479	18,847
RI	139,184	13.0	75,966	18,651
SC	766,819	14.6	53,188	12,677

SD	135,984	13.8	49,547	11,102
TN	953,917	14.8	52,871	11,128
TX	5,359,105	14.5	57,641	10,741
UT	679,431	22.2	57,226	8,968
VT	82,401	10.1	62,483	23,299
VA	1,238,176	12.4	58,506	14,003
WA	1,060,998	16.9	79,388	17,193
WV	252,357	13.6	50,261	13,671
WI	829,935	14.7	59,992	13,833
WY	91,938	12.4	60,234	18,385
Total U.S.	**48,847,268**	**15.3**	**65,293**	**14,360**

(1) 2019-20 estimates. (2) Fall enrollment.

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by State, 2018-19

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education; amounts in thousands

		Federal	
State/territory	**Total**	**Amount**	**% of tot. rev.**
Alabama	$8,444,012	$914,928	10.8%
Alaska	2,560,774	395,265	15.4
American Samoa	77,018	66,412	86.2
Arizona	11,646,059	1,404,213	12.1
Arkansas	5,811,290	638,279	11.0
California	100,451,374	8,059,916	8.0
Colorado	12,361,826	723,916	5.9
Connecticut	11,952,708	538,602	4.5
Delaware	2,286,338	190,418	8.3
District of Columbia	2,576,906	206,886	8.0
Florida	31,631,952	3,539,362	11.2
Georgia	22,560,817	1,975,862	8.8

State/territory	Total	Federal	
		Amount	% of tot. rev.
Guam	314,990	67,233	21.3
Hawaii	3,124,747	298,818	9.6
Idaho	2,909,800	276,720	9.5
Illinois	31,156,018	2,332,916	7.5
Indiana	13,518,860	1,023,688	7.6
Iowa	7,272,669	521,447	7.2
Kansas	6,937,265	571,420	8.2
Kentucky	8,651,926	955,954	11.0
Louisiana	9,422,978	1,186,856	12.6
Maine	3,025,712	193,926	6.4
Maryland	16,180,904	907,251	5.6
Massachusetts	18,991,990	892,153	4.7
Michigan	21,540,678	1,795,885	8.3
Minnesota	14,404,670	776,033	5.4
Mississippi	4,899,797	683,289	13.9
Missouri	12,145,801	950,850	7.8
Montana	2,045,107	267,186	13.1
Nebraska	4,659,503	345,132	7.4
Nevada	5,428,429	486,337	9.0
New Hampshire	3,275,053	165,688	5.1
New Jersey	33,054,506	1,363,450	4.1
New Mexico	4,121,959	538,845	13.1
New York	75,411,423	3,682,993	4.9
North Carolina	15,988,930	1,672,217	10.5
North Dakota	1,862,138	195,991	10.5
Northern Mariana Islands	89,071	43,364	48.7
Ohio	25,791,960	1,941,031	7.5
Oklahoma	7,326,279	777,448	10.6
Oregon	8,903,669	582,744	6.5

State/territory	Total	Federal	
		Amount	% of tot. rev.
Pennsylvania	33,512,607	2,334,085	7.0
Puerto Rico	2,580,472	959,127	37.2
Rhode Island	2,686,747	203,820	7.6
South Carolina	11,052,179	919,406	8.3
South Dakota	1,704,964	236,933	13.9
Tennessee	10,963,858	1,180,893	10.8
Texas	66,946,288	7,284,340	10.9
Utah	6,548,369	456,956	7.0
Vermont	1,812,788	113,625	6.3
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	216,965	44,626	20.6
Virginia	17,613,494	1,169,844	6.6
Washington	19,405,697	1,072,697	5.5
West Virginia	3,618,442	410,374	11.3
Wisconsin	12,708,122	849,587	6.7
Wyoming	1,805,845	132,478	7.3
United States[3]	**764,716,225**	**60,338,949**	**7.9**

State/territory	State		Local and intermediate[1]	
	Amount	% of tot. rev.	Amount	% of tot. rev.
Alabama	$4,708,652	55.8%	$2,820,433	33.4%
Alaska	1,599,906	62.5	565,603	22.1
American Samoa	10,393[2]	13.5	213	0.3
Arizona	5,712,761	49.1	4,529,085	38.9
Arkansas	2,971,791	51.1	2,201,220	37.9
California	58,235,032	58.0	34,156,426	34.0
Colorado	5,281,701	42.7	6,356,208	51.4
Connecticut	4,757,235	39.8	6,656,870	55.7
Delaware	1,418,388	62.0	677,532	29.6

State/territory	State		Local and intermediate[1]	
	Amount	% of tot. rev.	Amount	% of tot. rev.
District of Columbia	NA	NA	2,370,020	92.0
Florida	12,204,010	38.6	15,888,579	50.2
Georgia	10,365,335	45.9	10,219,620	45.3
Guam	NA	NA	247,757	78.7
Hawaii	2,760,300	88.3	65,629	2.1
Idaho	1,929,390	66.3	703,691	24.2
Illinois	8,276,977	26.6	20,546,125	65.9
Indiana	8,408,921	62.2	4,086,251	30.2
Iowa	3,836,233	52.7	2,914,990	40.1
Kansas	4,428,062	63.8	1,937,783	27.9
Kentucky	4,785,635	55.3	2,910,337	33.6
Louisiana	4,113,396	43.7	4,122,727	43.8
Maine	1,183,307	39.1	1,648,480	54.5
Maryland	6,950,516	43.0	8,323,137	51.4
Massachusetts	7,454,632	39.3	10,645,205	56.1
Michigan	12,859,538	59.7	6,885,255	32.0
Minnesota	9,489,462	65.9	4,139,175	28.7
Mississippi	2,436,388	49.7	1,780,120	36.3
Missouri	3,930,985	32.4	7,263,966	59.8
Montana	875,872	42.8	902,049	44.1
Nebraska	1,502,051	32.2	2,812,320	60.4
Nevada	1,861,030	34.3	3,081,061	56.8
New Hampshire	1,007,939	30.8	2,101,426	64.2
New Jersey	14,718,666	44.5	16,972,390	51.3
New Mexico	2,836,184	68.8	746,930	18.1
New York	29,698,937	39.4	42,029,493	55.7
North Carolina	10,040,918	62.8	4,275,796	26.7
North Dakota	1,020,926	54.8	645,220	34.6

State/territory	State Amount	State % of tot. rev.	Local and intermediate[1] Amount	Local and intermediate[1] % of tot. rev.
Northern Mariana Islands	45,707[2]	51.3	0	0.0
Ohio	10,652,975	41.3	13,197,954	51.2
Oklahoma	3,600,427	49.1	2,948,404	40.2
Oregon	4,597,475	51.6	3,723,449	41.8
Pennsylvania	12,657,272	37.8	18,521,251	55.3
Puerto Rico	1,621,264[2]	62.8	80	0.0
Rhode Island	1,148,971	42.8	1,333,956	49.6
South Carolina	5,452,153	49.3	4,680,621	42.4
South Dakota	582,705	34.2	885,326	51.9
Tennessee	5,105,970	46.6	4,676,995	42.7
Texas	24,484,118	36.6	35,177,830	52.5
Utah	3,617,420	55.2	2,473,994	37.8
Vermont	1,636,839	90.3	62,325	3.4
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	NA	NA	172,339	79.4
Virginia	7,068,882	40.1	9,374,768	53.2
Washington	13,459,016	69.4	4,873,984	25.1
West Virginia	2,018,878	55.8	1,189,191	32.9
Wisconsin	6,288,629	49.5	5,569,906	43.8
Wyoming	964,548	53.4	708,819	39.3
United States	**356,997,353**	**46.7**	**347,379,923**	**45.4**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Percentage totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding. (1) Includes intermediate revenues from education agencies with fundraising capabilities that operate between the state and local government levels. (2) Reported state revenue data are revenues received from the central government of the jurisdiction. (3) U.S. total includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Enrollment in U.S. Public and Private Schools, 1889-2031

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Of all students enrolled in private schools in fall 2019, 74% attended religious schools and 26% attended nonsectarian schools.

School year[1]	Public school[2]	Private school[2]	% private[3]
1889-90	12,723	1,611	11.2%
1899-1900	15,503	1,352	8.0
1909-10	17,814	1,558	8.0
1919-20	21,578	1,699	7.3
1929-30	25,678	2,651	9.4
1939-40	25,434	2,611	9.3
1949-50	25,111	3,380	11.9
1959-60	35,182	5,675	13.9
1969-70	45,550	5,500[4]	10.8%
1979-80	41,651	5,000[4]	10.7
1989-90	40,543	5,599	12.1
1999-2000	46,857	6,018	11.4
2009-10	49,361	5,488	10.0
2019-20	50,796	5,486	9.7
2020-30[5]	47,357	4,898	9.4
2030-31[5]	47,253	4,807	9.2

Note: “Private” includes all nonpublic schools. (1) Fall enrollment. (2) In thousands. Data from fall 1980 onward covers an expanded universe of private schools; comparisons with earlier years should be avoided. (3) Percent of U.S. students enrolled in private schools. (4) Estimated. (5) Projected.

Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) Scores, 2000-18

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Scores are reported on a scale from 0 to 1,000. The PISA test is administered to 15-year-old students.

	Mathematics		Reading	
Education system	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**
Australia*	533	491	528	503
Austria*	515	499	507	484
Belgium*	520	508	507	493
Brazil[1]	334	384	396	413
Canada*	533	512	534	520
China[2]	—	591	—	555
Czechia*	498	499	492	490
Denmark*	514	509	497	501
Finland*	536	507	546	520
France*	517	495	505	493
Germany*	490	500	484	498
Greece*	447	451	474	457
Hungary*	488	481	480	476
Iceland*	514	495	507	474
Indonesia	—	379	—	371
Ireland*	503	500	527	518
Israel*	—	463	—	470
Italy*	457	487	487	476
Japan*	557	527	522	504
Korea, South*	547	526	525	514
Latvia*	463	496	458	479
Luxembourg*	446	483	441	470
Mexico[1]*	387	409	422	420
Netherlands*	—	519	—	485

Education system	Mathematics		Reading	
	2000	2018	2000	2018
New Zealand*	537	494	529	506
Norway*	499	501	505	499
Philippines[1]	—	353	—	340
Poland*	470	516	479	512
Portugal*	454	492	470	492
Russia	478	488	462	479
Saudi Arabia	—	373	—	399
Singapore	—	569	—	549
Spain*	476	481	493	—
Sweden*	510	502	516	506
Switzerland*	529	515	494	484
Thailand[1]	—	419	—	393
U.S.*	493	478	504	505
UK*	529	502	523	504
UAE	—	435	—	432
OECD average[3]	**500**	**489**	**500**	**487**

Education system	Science	
	2000	2018
Australia*	528	503
Austria*	519	490
Belgium*	496	499
Brazil[1]	375	404
Canada*	529	518
China[2]	—	590
Czechia*	511	497
Denmark*	481	493
Finland*	538	522
France*	500	493
Germany*	487	503
Greece*	461	452

Education system	Science	
	2000	2018
Hungary*	496	481
Iceland*	496	475
Indonesia	—	396
Ireland*	513	496
Israel*	—	462
Italy*	478	468
Japan*	550	529
Korea, South*	552	519
Latvia*	460	487
Luxembourg*	443	477
Mexico[1]*	422	419
Netherlands*	—	503
New Zealand*	528	508
Norway*	500	490
Philippines[1]	—	357
Poland*	483	511
Portugal*	459	492
Russia	460	478
Saudi Arabia	—	386
Singapore	—	551
Spain*	491	483
Sweden*	512	499
Switzerland*	496	495
Thailand[1]	—	426
U.S.*	499	502
UK*	532	505
UAE	—	434
OECD average[3]	**500**	**489**

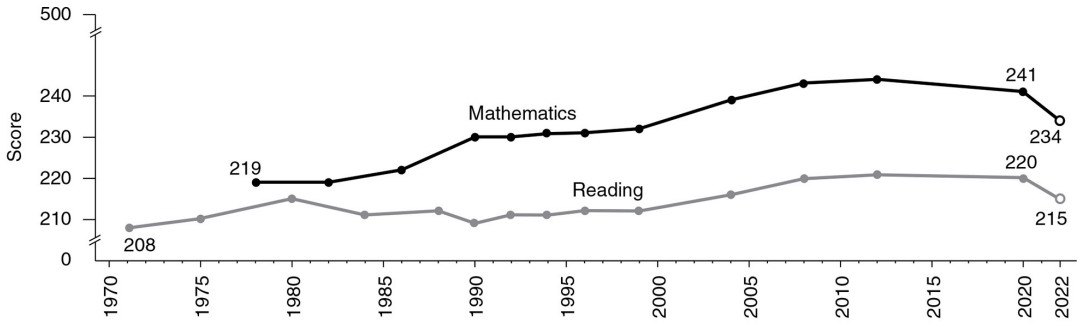
Education system	Science	
	2000	2018

— = Not available. * = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nation as of 2018. (1) 50-75% of the 15-year-old population is covered by the PISA sample. (2) Scores for China only include Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang provinces. (3) The average of the national averages of the OECD member countries, with each country weighted equally.

Mathematics and Reading Scores of U.S. Students at Age 9, 1971-2022

Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

In 2022, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducted a special administration of the NAEP long-term trend assessments for age 9 students to examine achievement during the COVID-19 pandemic. Average scores for these students in 2022 declined 5 points in reading and 7 points in mathematics compared to 2020. It was the largest average decline in reading scores since 1990 and the first-ever decline in math scores since the NAEP began comparable assessments in the 1970s.



Note: In 2004, NAEP changed the assessment format.

Mathematics, Reading, and Science Achievement of U.S. Students, 1998-2019

Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Percent of public school students in a grade who scored at or above basic levels in national tests. Basic level denotes a partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills fundamental for proficient work at each grade.

	4th grade			
	Math		Reading	
State	2000	2019	1998	2019
AL	55	71	56	58
AK	—	73	—	53
AZ	57	77	51	61
AR	55	75	54	62
CA	50	75	48	63
CO	—	80	67	71
CT	76	82	76	70
DE	—	79	53	62
DC	24	73	27	57
FL	—	87	53	70

State	4th grade			
	Math		Reading	
	2000	2019	1998	2019
GA	57	77	54	63
HI	55	78	45	63
ID	68	82	—	69
IL	63	77	—	64
IN	77	84	—	67
IA	75	81	67	68
KS	76	79	70	66
KY	59	81	62	67
LA	57	73	44	55
ME	73	81	72	67
MD	60	76	58	64
MA	77	85	70	76
MI	71	76	62	64
MN	76	85	67	69
MS	45	84	47	65
MO	71	80	61	64
MT	72	82	72	69
NE	65	84	—	69
NV	60	77	51	64
NH	—	86	74	71
NJ	—	85	—	72
NM	50	72	51	53
NY	66	76	62	66
NC	73	82	58	67
ND	73	84	—	69
OH	73	82	—	68
OK	67	80	66	63
OR	65	75	58	64
PA	—	81	—	68
RI	65	81	64	66

State	4th grade			
	Math		Reading	
	2000	2019	1998	2019
SC	59	77	53	61
SD	—	83	—	69
TN	59	79	57	66
TX	76	84	59	61
UT	69	82	62	72
VT	73	81	—	68
VA	71	87	62	69
WA	—	79	64	65
WV	65	74	60	60
WI	—	80	69	66
WY	71	87	64	73
U.S.	**64**	**80**	**58**	**65**

State	8th grade					
	Math		Reading		Science	
	2000	2019	1998	2019	2000	2015
AL	53	57	67	64	53	54
AK	—	63	—	63	—	—
AZ	60	68	72	70	55	61
AR	49	63	68	68	53	62
CA	50	61	63	68	38	56
CO	—	73	77	77	—	—
CT	70	72	81	78	64	70
DE	—	65	64	69	—	62
DC	23	55	44	58	—	—
FL	—	66	67	72	—	66
GA	54	67	68	72	52	65
HI	51	65	59	68	40	58
ID	70	74	—	77	71	76
IL	67	69	—	74	59	63

State	8th grade Math 2000	Math 2019	Reading 1998	Reading 2019	Science 2000	Science 2015
IN	74	73	—	75	66	70
IA	—	72	—	73	—	75
KS	76	71	81	74	—	71
KY	60	67	74	73	60	73
LA	47	61	63	68	44	—
ME	73	71	83	75	72	77
MD	62	65	70	73	57	67
MA	70	78	79	81	70	75
MI	68	68	—	73	68	69
MN	80	77	78	74	72	76
MS	42	62	62	67	41	51
MO	64	70	75	74	66	75
MT	79	73	83	76	79	78
NE	73	74	—	74	71	75
NV	55	62	70	69	52	62
NH	—	77	—	78	—	81
NJ	—	76	—	77	—	71
NM	48	56	71	61	48	55
NY	63	66	76	70	58	63
NC	67	71	74	72	54	64
ND	76	75	—	75	72	79
OH	73	73	—	75	72	72
OK	62	66	80	71	60	66
OR	71	67	78	73	68	72
PA	—	70	—	73	—	—
RI	59	64	76	71	58	64
SC	53	64	66	69	48	65
SD	—	76	—	74	—	77
TN	52	68	71	73	55	71
TX	67	68	74	67	52	70

State	8th grade Math 2000	Math 2019	Reading 1998	Reading 2019	Science 2000	Science 2015
UT	66	72	77	77	67	82
VT	73	75	—	77	71	79
VA	65	75	78	71	61	74
WA	—	72	76	74	—	70
WV	58	62	75	67	57	63
WI	—	76	78	76	—	75
WY	69	76	76	75	69	79
U.S.	**62**	**68**	**71**	**72**	**57**	**67**

— = Not available.

Fighting, Bullying, and Safety Concerns of High School Students, 2019

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance–United States, 2019,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

	In a physical fight on school property[1] Female	Male	Total
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	2.2%	10.2%	6.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	11.7	18.8	15.5
Hispanic, any race	5.6	10.2	7.8
Grade			
9	5.6	15.8	11.0
10	5.1	11.4	8.3
11	3.5	9.2	6.4
12	2.8	8.5	5.8
Sexual identity			
Heterosexual (straight)	3.8	11.0	7.8

	In a physical fight on school property[1]		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	6.3	13.5	8.2
Not sure	4.0	16.8	9.6
Total	**4.4**	**11.4**	**8.0**

	Bullied on school property[2]		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	28.3%	18.0%	23.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	17.2	13.3	15.1
Hispanic, any race	18.6	10.9	14.8
Grade			
9	27.0	18.0	22.4
10	25.3	17.4	21.3
11	21.2	12.4	16.9
12	20.5	12.8	16.7
Sexual identity			
Heterosexual (straight)	20.8	14.0	17.1
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	32.0	31.7	32.0
Not sure	28.0	23.7	26.9
Total	**23.6**	**15.4**	**19.5**

	Electronically bullied[2,3]		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	25.3%	12.0%	18.6%
Black, non-Hispanic	11.1	6.1	8.6
Hispanic, any race	15.9	9.3	12.7
Grade			

	Electronically bullied[2,3]		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
9	21.3	11.9	16.5
10	21.1	11.0	16.0
11	20.3	8.6	14.4
12	18.6	11.9	15.4
Sexual identity			
Heterosexual (straight)	19.1	9.9	14.1
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	27.1	25.5	26.6
Not sure	20.1	16.8	19.4
Total	**20.4**	**10.9**	**15.7**

	Did not go to school because of safety concerns[4]		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	8.1%	5.2%	6.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	10.8	12.2	11.5
Hispanic, any race	11.8	9.9	10.9
Grade			
9	10.0	7.6	8.8
10	9.2	7.1	8.1
11	10.7	8.1	9.5
12	8.8	7.0	8.1
Sexual identity			
Heterosexual (straight)	8.9	6.4	7.5
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual	11.5	18.3	13.5
Not sure	15.4	15.1	15.5
Total	**9.8**	**7.5**	**8.7**

Did not go to school because of safety concerns[4]		
Female	**Male**	**Total**

(1) One or more times during the 12 months before the survey. (2) During the 12 months before the survey. (3) Including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media. (4) On at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Characteristics of Public Charter Schools and Students, 2009-20

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16
Number of charter school students	**1,610,285**	**2,057,599**	**2,519,065**	**2,845,322**
	Percentage of charter school students who were—			
Sex				
Male	49.5%	49.6%	49.6%	49.6%
Female	50.5	50.4	50.4	50.4
Race/ethnicity				
Hispanic	26.0	28.0	30.0	31.7
White	37.3	35.6	34.9	33.1
Black	30.3	28.7	27.1	26.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3
American Ind./Alaska Native	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Two or more races	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.4
Number of	**4,952**	**5,696**	**6,465**	**6,855**

charter schools				
	Percentage of charter schools that were—			
School level				
Prekindergarten	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Elementary	43.6	44.7	45.9	46.0
Middle	11.6	12.2	11.5	11.2
Secondary and high	30.9	28.7	28.2	28.3
Other[1]	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.1
Enrollment size				
Less than 300	61.5	55.8	51.7	48.7
300-499	20.8	23.1	24.3	24.7
500-999	14.0	17.0	19.0	20.9
1,000 or more	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.8
Locale				
City	54.8	55.4	56.5	56.5
Suburban	21.1	21.2	26.1	25.9
Town	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.7
Rural	16.1	16.0	10.4	10.9

	2016-17	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
Number of charter school students	3,010,287	3,143,269	3,290,149	3,431,230
	Percentage of charter school students who were—			
Sex				
Male	49.6%	49.6%	49.7%	49.7%
Female	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3
Race/ethnicity				
Hispanic	32.6	33.1	33.9	35.3
White	32.2	32.1	31.4	30.4
Black	26.5	25.8	25.4	24.9
Asian/Pacific	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5

Islander				
Amer. Ind./Alaska Native	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Two or more races	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2
Number of charter schools	**7,011**	**7,193**	**7,427**	**7,547**
	Percentage of charter schools that were—			
School level				
Prekindergarten	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Elementary	45.9	46.6	46.5	47.0
Middle	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.5
Secondary and high	28.3	28.3	27.7	27.7
Other[1]	14.3	14.0	14.9	14.4
Enrollment size				
Less than 300	46.8	44.8	44.5	43.6
300-499	25.4	25.5	24.6	24.5
500-999	21.6	23.3	24.3	24.7
1,000 or more	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.1
Locale				
City	56.0	56.1	56.1	56.6
Suburban	26.2	26.3	26.3	25.7
Town	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0
Rural	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.7

NA = Not available. **Note:** Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity, who may be of any race. (1) Includes other, ungraded, and not applicable/not reported.

Homeschooled Students, 2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

A total of 1,456,586 U.S. students in grades K-12 were homeschooled in 2019, down from

1,689,726 in 2016, 1,772,987 in 2012, and 1,520,140 in 2007, and up from 1,095,652 in 2003 and 850,171 in 1999. In a 2019 U.S. Dept. of Education survey of parents who homeschool their children, the reason they gave as most important in their decision to homeschool was concern over the school environment, with such factors as safety, drugs, or negative peer pressure (25%); dissatisfaction with academic instruction in schools (15%); desire to provide religious instruction (13%); emphasis on family life together (8%); desire to provide a nontraditional approach to education (8%); the child has other special needs (7%); desire to provide moral instruction (7%); and the child has a physical or mental health problem (3%). In all, 80% cited concern over school environment as one of their reasons, 75% cited moral instruction, 75% cited emphasis on family life together, 73% cited dissatisfaction with academic instruction, and 59% cited religious instruction.

Characteristic	No. of students (thous.)	% distrib.	Homeschooling rate[1]
Household locale			
City	399	27%	2.5%
Suburban	532	37	2.4
Town	102	7	2.2
Rural	423	29	4.7
Race/ethnicity[2]			

Characteristic	No. of students (thous.)	% distrib.	Homeschooling rate[1]
White	1,014	71	4.0
Black	84	6	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	6	2.7
Other[3]	250	17	1.9
Hispanic	330	23	2.2
Parents' education			
High school diploma or less	376	26	2.9
Vocational/technical, assoc. degree, or some college	449	31	3.3
Bachelor's degree/some graduate school	302	21	3.1
Total	**1,457**	**NA**	**2.8**

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Homeschooled students are school-age children in a grade equivalent to K-12 who receive instruction at home all or most of the time. Excludes students enrolled in public or private school more than 25 hours per week or homeschooled because of temporary illness only. (1) Percentage of total subgroup (e.g., all "City" students) that is homeschooled. (2) Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity, who may be of any race. (3) Includes two or more races and race/ethnicity not reported.

Students With Disabilities Receiving Educational Services, 1976-2021

Source: Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Dept. of Education

Students served by federally funded educational programs for disabled students include children and young adults 3-21 years old.

(numbers served in thousands)

Type of disability	1976-77	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01
Autism	—	—	—	93
Deaf-blindness	—	3	1	1
Developmental delay	—	—	—	213
Emotional disturbance	283	347	389	480
Hearing impairment	88	79	58	77
Intellectual disability	961	830	534	624
Multiple disabilities	—	68	96	131
Orthopedic impairment	87	58	49	82
Other health impairment[4]	141	98	55	303
Specific learning disability	796	1,462	2,129	2,860
Speech or language impairment	1,302	1,168	985	1,388
Traumatic brain injury	—	—	—	16
Visual impairment	38	31	23	29
All disabilities	**3,694**	**4,144**	**4,710[5]**	**6,296**

Type of disability	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17[1,2]
Autism	417	576	617	661
Deaf-blindness	2	1	1	1
Developmental delay	382	419	434	446
Emotional disturbance	390	349	347	348
Hearing impairment	78	76	75	75
Intellectual disability	448	423	425	431
Multiple disabilities	130	132	131	132
Orthopedic impairment	63	52	47	42
Other health impairment[6]	716	862	909	955
Specific learning disability	2,361	2,278	2,298	2,318
Speech or language impairment	1,396	1,332	1,337	1,337
Traumatic brain injury	26	26	27	27
Visual impairment	28	28	27	27
All disabilities	**6,436**	**6,555**	**6,677**	**6,802**

Type of disability	2017-18[1,3]	2018-19[1]	2019-20[1,4]	2020-21[4,5]
Autism	710	762	803	828
Deaf-blindness	1	2	2	2
Developmental delay	461	479	502	487
Emotional disturbance	353	358	365	353
Hearing impairment	75	74	73	72

Intellectual disability	436	439	442	429
Multiple disabilities	132	133	133	128
Orthopedic impairment	41	39	37	35
Other health impairment[4]	1,002	1,049	1,094	1,096
Specific learning disability	2,342	2,368	2,405	2,346
Speech or language impairment	1,357	1,378	1,374	1,357
Traumatic brain injury	27	27	27	25
Visual impairment	27	27	27	26
All disabilities	**6,964**	**7,134**	**7,282**	**7,183**

— = Not available. **Note:** Details may not add up to totals because of rounding and/or incomplete enumeration. (1) Includes Wisconsin's 2015-16 student data (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20 data were not available). (2) Includes Nebraska's 2015-16 data for 3-to-5-year-old students (2016-17 data were not available). (3) Includes 2016-17 data for 3-to-5-year-old students in Minnesota and 6-to-21-year-old students in Maine and Vermont because 2017-18 data were not available. (4) Data by disability type for Iowa are imputed. (5) Includes 2019-20 data for 5-to-21-year-old students in Louisiana (2020-21 data were not available). (6) Includes limited strength, vitality, or alertness due to chronic or acute health problems such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes. (7) Total includes 390 preschool disabled students. For all other years, preschool children were included in the counts by disability condition.

Population With Upper Secondary Education in Selected Countries, 2020

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Sorted by percentage of the population ages 25-64 that have received at least an upper secondary (senior high school) education.

Country	%
Japan[1]	100%
South Korea	85
United States	78
Czechia	76
Israel	74
Finland	71
Canada	71
Slovenia	69
Austria	69
Australia	68
France	68
Slovakia	67
Norway	67
Switzerland	67
Denmark[1]	66
Chile[2]	66
Hungary	65
Netherlands	65
Poland	65
Argentina[3]	62
Sweden	60
Belgium	59

Germany	59
New Zealand	59
Lithuania	59
Estonia	59
Colombia	59
Greece	57
Ireland	57
Latvia	56
Brazil	56
United Kingdom	55
Iceland[1]	52
Saudi Arabia[4]	51
Italy	47
South Africa	47
Russia[3]	46
Spain	46
Luxembourg	42
Costa Rica	40
Mexico	40
Turkey[1]	39
Indonesia	36
Portugal	34
China[5]	24
India[1]	17

(1) 2019. (2) 2017. (3) 2018. (4) 2016. (5) 2010.

Financial Aid to U.S. Undergraduate Students, 2000-20

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Type of institution/year	Number enrolled	Number receiving financial aid	Percent receiving aid
All institutions			
2000-01	1,976,600	1,390,527	70.3%
2019-20	2,455,597	2,096,807	85.4
Public			
2000-01	1,333,236	872,109	65.4
2019-20	1,783,577	1,492,957	83.7
4-year			
2000-01	804,793	573,430	71.3
2019-20	1,221,924	1,040,464	85.1
2-year			
2000-01	528,443	298,679	56.5
2019-20	561,653	452,493	80.6
Private nonprofit			
2000-01	439,369	363,044	82.6
2019-20	526,829	476,321	90.4
4-year			
2000-01	419,499	347,638	82.9
2019-20	511,293	461,773	90.3
2-year			
2000-01	19,870	15,406	77.5
2019-20	15,536	14,548	93.6
Private for-profit			
2000-01	203,995	155,374	76.2
2019-20	145,191	127,529	87.8
4-year			
2000-01	81,075	51,739	63.8
2019-20	53,622	46,722	87.1

2-year			
2000-01	122,920	103,635	84.3
2019-20	91,569	80,807	88.2

Type of institution/year	Percent of enrolled students in student aid programs			
	Federal grants	State/local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]
All institutions				
2000-01	31.6%	31.2%	31.1%	40.1%
2019-20	51.8	35.2	49.2	41.1
Public				
2000-01	30.0	33.5	22.7	30.7
2019-20	52.3	40.6	41.7	34.0
4-year				
2000-01	26.6	36.5	29.6	40.7
2019-20	48.8	38.4	52.7	41.7
2-year				
2000-01	35.2	28.8	12.1	15.3
2019-20	60.0	45.5	17.7	17.2
Private nonprofit				
2000-01	28.4	31.8	68.1	57.7
2019-20	43.9	24.4	81.7	56.4
4-year				
2000-01	27.4	32.2	70.1	58.1
2019-20	42.7	24.8	83.6	55.8
2-year				
2000-01	49.2	23.9	25.7	49.5
2019-20	84.8	10.2	19.2	78.2
Private for-profit				
2000-01	49.3	15.2	6.2	63.5

Type of institution/year	Percent of enrolled students in student aid programs			
	Federal grants	State/local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]
2019-20	74.4	7.4	24.1	73.2
4-year				
2000-01	36.1	11.9	8.3	57.7
2019-20	69.2	9.6	36.1	67.8
2-year				
2000-01	58.0	17.3	4.8	67.3
2019-20	77.4	6.1	17.0	76.4

Type of institution/year	Average award[1]			
	Federal grants	State/local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]
All institutions				
2000-01	$3,737	$3,064	$7,123	$5,657
2019-20	4,702	3,948	11,993	7,563
Public				
2000-01	3,619	2,565	3,419	4,584
2019-20	4,694	3,825	5,911	6,966
4-year				
2000-01	3,861	3,108	3,932	4,827
2019-20	4,549	4,640	6,493	7,375
2-year				
2000-01	3,340	1,517	1,509	3,601
2019-20	4,951	2,331	2,136	4,804
Private nonprofit				
2000-01	4,327	4,505	11,073	6,041
2019-20	4,686	4,700	23,125	8,648
4-year				

Type of institution/year	Average award[1] Federal grants	State/local grants	Institutional grants	Student loans[2]
2000-01	4,404	4,511	11,209	6,011
2019-20	4,616	4,710	23,230	8,739
2-year				
2000-01	3,411	4,347	3,258	6,777
2019-20	5,858	3,865	8,066	6,508
Private for-profit				
2000-01	3,475	3,748	2,314	8,292
2019-20	4,810	3,269	4,225	7,934
4-year				
2000-01	3,450	4,342	2,428	8,640
2019-20	4,967	3,802	6,351	8,207
2-year				
2000-01	3,485	3,478	2,183	8,096
2019-20	4,728	2,775	1,585	7,792

Note: Data for full-time, first-time, degree-seeking undergraduate students. (1) Average amounts for students participating in indicated programs, in constant 2020-21 dollars. (2) Includes only loans made directly to students. Does not include Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents.

Charges at U.S. Institutions of Higher Education, 1969-2021

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges, in current dollars, for full-time students at degree-granting

postsecondary institutions. Room and board based on full-time students. For 1989-90 on, board is based on 20 meals per week.

	Tuition and fees		
Public (in-state)	**All institutions**	**2-yr**	**4-yr**
1969-70	$323	$178	$358
1979-80	583	355	738
1989-90	1,356	756	1,780
1999-2000	2,504	1,348	3,349
2007-08	4,288	2,058	5,943
2008-09	4,512	2,136	6,312
2009-10	4,763	2,283	6,717
2010-11	5,075	2,441	7,132
2011-12	5,563	2,651	7,713
2012-13	5,899	2,792	8,070
2013-14	6,120	2,881	8,312
2014-15	6,370	2,955	8,543
2015-16	6,612	3,038	8,778
2016-17	6,818	3,156	8,804
2017-18	7,051	3,242	9,036
2018-19	7,248	3,312	9,212
2019-20	7,410	3,377	9,349
2020-21	7,638	3,501	9,375
Private (nonprofit and for-profit)			
1969-70	$1,533	$1,034	$1,562
1979-80	3,130	2,062	3,225
1989-90	8,147	5,196	8,396
1999-2000	14,100	8,225	14,616
2007-08	20,972	13,128	21,427

Public (in-state)	Tuition and fees		
	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr
2008-09	21,575	13,567	22,040
2009-10	21,764	14,862	22,269
2010-11	22,042	13,687	22,677
2011-12	22,850	13,961	23,464
2012-13	23,943	14,149	24,523
2013-14	25,110	14,170	25,707
2014-15	26,182	14,261	26,739
2015-16	27,436	14,528	27,942
2016-17	28,945	14,589	29,476
2017-18	30,274	14,894	30,723
2018-19	31,527	15,720	31,883
2019-20	32,411	15,831	32,764
2020-21	32,444	15,474	32,825

Public (in-state)	Board rates		
	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr
1969-70	$508	$465	$510
1979-80	867	893	865
1989-90	1,635	1,581	1,638
1999-2000	2,364	1,834	2,406
2007-08	3,332	2,414	3,404
2008-09	3,507	2,749	3,569
2009-10	3,655	2,571	3,755
2010-11	3,845	2,683	3,956
2011-12	3,946	2,866	4,042
2012-13	4,061	2,888	4,163
2013-14	4,205	2,955	4,308

	Board rates		
Public (in-state)	**All institutions**	**2-yr**	**4-yr**
2014-15	4,313	3,072	4,412
2015-16	4,469	3,118	4,576
2016-17	4,562	3,111	4,666
2017-18	4,682	3,204	4,785
2018-19	4,843	3,582	4,927
2019-20	4,943	3,578	5,031
2020-21	5,107	3,649	5,189
Private (nonprofit and for-profit)			
1969-70	$560	$546	$561
1979-80	955	923	957
1989-90	1,948	1,811	1,953
1999-2000	2,877	2,753	2,879
2007-08	3,992	4,074	3,992
2008-09	4,164	4,603	4,161
2009-10	4,329	4,390	4,329
2010-11	4,430	4,475	4,430
2011-12	4,586	4,475	4,586
2012-13	4,709	3,977	4,712
2013-14	4,864	4,211	4,866
2014-15	5,019	4,560	5,021
2015-16	5,123	4,181	5,128
2016-17	5,268	4,350	5,273
2017-18	5,437	4,645	5,440
2018-19	5,616	6,909	5,608
2019-20	5,756	4,587	5,760
2020-21	5,903	4,621	5,907

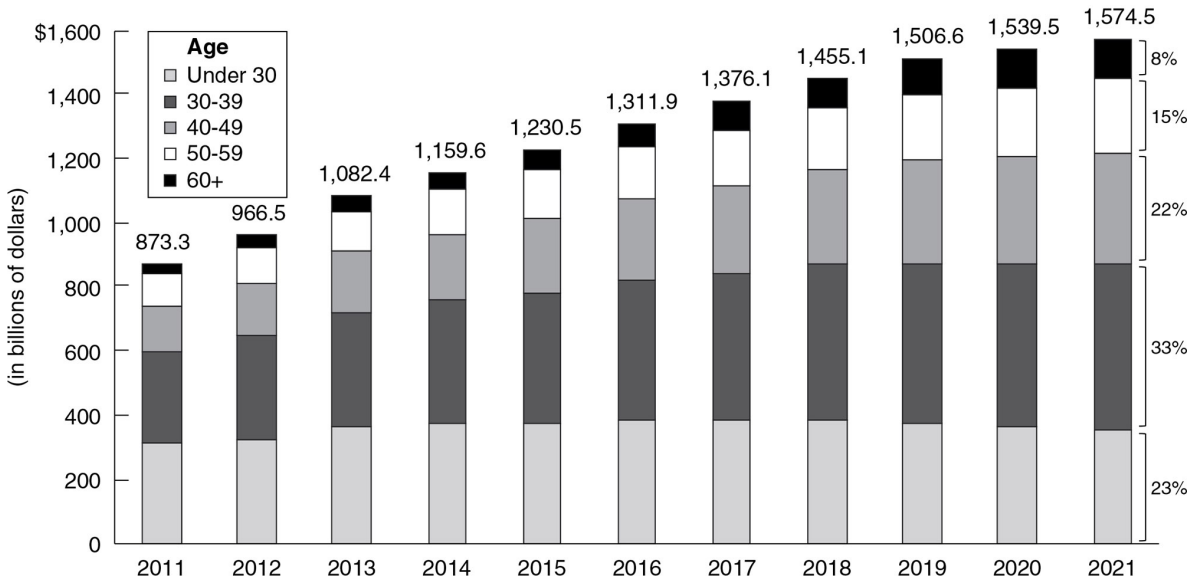
	Dormitory charges

	Dormitory charges		
Public (in-state)	**All institutions**	**2-yr**	**4-yr**
Public (in-state)	**All institutions**	**2-yr**	**4-yr**
1969-70	$366	$308	$369
1979-80	715	574	725
1989-90	1,513	962	1,557
1999-2000	2,440	1,549	2,519
2007-08	3,951	2,505	4,082
2008-09	4,190	2,664	4,331
2009-10	4,401	2,854	4,564
2010-11	4,646	2,955	4,832
2011-12	4,849	3,100	5,031
2012-13	4,061	2,888	4,163
5,062	5,304	3,448	5,479
2014-15	5,504	3,559	5,677
2015-16	5,686	3,759	5,850
2016-17	5,859	3,823	6,018
2017-18	6,060	3,834	6,227
2018-19	6,290	4,057	6,459
2019-20	6,483	4,105	6,655
2020-21	6,630	4,407	6,774
Private (nonprofit and for-profit)			
1969-70	$434	$413	$436
1979-80	827	766	831
1989-90	1,923	1,663	1,935
1999-2000	3,236	3,067	3,242
2007-08	4,803	4,484	4,808
2008-09	5,025	4,553	5,031
2009-10	5,248	5,211	5,248
2010-11	5,403	4,939	5,410
2011-12	5,622	5,169	5,627

	Dormitory charges		
Public (in-state)	**All institutions**	**2-yr**	**4-yr**
2012-13	5,831	5,228	5,837
2013-14	6,021	5,489	6,026
2014-15	6,221	5,506	6,228
2015-16	6,457	5,666	6,464
2016-17	6,710	5,949	6,717
2017-18	6,961	6,057	6,968
2018-19	7,171	5,951	7,179
2019-20	7,397	6,326	7,401
2020-21	7,573	5,572	7,581

U.S. Student Loan Balances by Age, 2011-21

Source: *2022 Student Loan Update,* Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Equifax



Note: Total annual balances include loans held by persons of unknown ages. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to

rounding.

Student Loan Debt by State, 2004-20

Source: *Student Debt and the Class of 2020,* Project on Student Debt, Institute for College Access & Success

	Average debt			% with debt	
State[1]	**2004**	**2014**	**2020**	**2004**	**2020**
Alabama	$18,042	$29,425	$30,996	57%	51%
Alaska	15,648	26,742	26,356	48	47
Arizona	18,147	22,609	24,298	48	47
Arkansas	16,210	25,344	27,319	59	54
California	16,071	21,382	21,125	49	46
Colorado	16,352	25,064	26,424	53	49
Connecticut	18,906	29,750	35,853	57	57
Delaware	14,780	33,808	39,705	45	60
District of Columbia	19,357	—	32,966	58	46
Florida	18,857	24,947	24,454	51	47
Georgia	15,354	26,518	27,759	53	56
Hawaii	13,509	24,554	24,926	29	45
Idaho	22,273	26,091	24,983	68	58
Illinois	15,650	28,984	28,552	56	57
Indiana	19,425	29,222	28,521	54	57
Iowa	24,204	29,732	29,560	76	60
Kansas	16,266	25,521	26,002	57	60
Kentucky	14,250	25,939	28,356	52	61
Louisiana	18,993	23,025	26,284	61	53
Maine	19,410	30,908	32,764	64	63
Maryland	12,597	27,457	30,461	52	55
Massachusetts	17,021	29,391	33,457	60	56
Michigan	18,754	29,450	29,863	58	58

State[1]	Average debt			% with debt	
	2004	2014	2020	2004	2020
Minnesota	19,580	31,579	32,012	72	64
Mississippi	15,503	26,177	29,714	60	58
Missouri	$15,511	$25,844	$28,713	59%	56%
Montana	18,019	26,946	27,114	68	55
Nebraska	17,384	26,278	26,781	62	60
Nevada	14,144	20,211	21,357	46	46
New Hampshire	21,441	33,410	39,928	65	70
New Jersey	16,223	28,318	35,117	58	63
New Mexico	—	18,969	20,868	—	45
New York	18,857	27,822	30,951	62	54
North Carolina	16,863	25,218	29,681	51	55
North Dakota	22,409	—	31,939	73	66
Ohio	19,182	29,353	30,605	62	59
Oklahoma	16,942	23,430	27,876	55	50
Oregon	17,267	26,106	26,504	63	53
Pennsylvania	19,556	33,264	39,375	69	64
Rhode Island	19,328	31,841	36,791	68	64
South Carolina	16,775	29,163	32,635	55	60
South Dakota	19,023	26,023	32,029	82	73
Tennessee	16,905	25,510	26,852	41	53
Texas	17,170	26,250	26,273	51	52
Utah	12,362	18,921	18,344	43	39
Vermont	20,706	29,060	34,866	56	57
Virginia	15,831	26,432	29,616	57	55
Washington	17,415	24,804	23,993	56	47
West Virginia	18,246	26,854	29,208	69	66
Wisconsin	16,560	28,810	30,270	60	63

State[1]	Average debt			% with debt	
	2004	2014	2020	2004	2020
Wyoming	15,352	23,708	23,510	44	48
U.S.	**18,550**	**28,950**	**NA**	**65**	**NA**

— = Usable cases covered less than 30% of bachelor's degree recipients, or underlying data showed a state-level change of 30% or more in average debt from previous year. NA = Not available. (1) Location of surveyed colleges (not necessarily location of degree recipient).

College Enrollment by Selected Characteristics, 1947-2020

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

(numbers in thousands)

Year	Total enrollment[1]	Attendance status		
		Full-time	Part-time	% part-time
1947[2]	2,338	NA	NA	NA
1950[2]	2,281	NA	NA	NA
1955[2]	2,653	NA	NA	NA
1965	5,921	4,096	1,825[3]	30.8%
1970	8,581	5,816	2,765	32.2
1975	11,185	6,841	4,344	38.8
1980	12,097	7,098	4,999	41.3
1985	12,247	7,075	5,172	42.2
1990	13,819	7,821	5,998	43.4
1995	14,262	8,129	6,133	43.0
2000	15,312	9,010	6,303	41.2
2004	17,272	10,610	6,662	38.6

Year	Total enrollment[1]	Attendance status		
		Full-time	Part-time	% part-time
2005	17,487	10,797	6,690	38.3
2006	17,754	10,958	6,797	38.3
2007	18,258	11,271	6,987	38.3
2008	19,082	11,735	7,347	38.5
2009	20,314	12,605	7,708	37.9
2010	21,019	13,087	7,932	37.7
2011	21,011	13,003	8,008	38.1
2012	20,644	12,734	7,910	38.3
2013	20,377	12,597	7,780	38.2
2014	20,209	12,454	7,755	38.4
2015	19,988	12,288	7,701	38.5
2016	19,847	12,125	7,722	38.9
2017	19,778	12,076	7,702	38.9
2018	19,651	11,990	7,662	39.0
2019	19,630	11,954	7,676	39.1
2020	18,992	11,591	7,400	39.0

Year	Sex of student	
	Male	Female
1947[2]	1,659	679
1950[2]	1,560	721
1955[2]	1,733	920
1965	3,630	2,291
1970	5,044	3,537
1975	6,149	5,036
1980	5,874	6,223
1985	5,818	6,429

Year	Sex of student	
	Male	Female
1990	6,284	7,535
1995	6,343	7,919
2000	6,722	8,591
2004	7,387	9,885
2005	7,456	10,032
2006	7,572	10,182
2007	7,820	10,438
2008	8,178	10,904
2009	8,733	11,581
2010	9,046	11,974
2011	9,034	11,976
2012	8,919	11,725
2013	8,861	11,515
2014	8,798	11,412
2015	8,724	11,264
2016	8,638	11,208
2017	8,571	11,207
2018	8,445	11,207
2019	8,364	11,266
2020	7,870	11,122

Year	Control of institution			
	Public	Private		
		Total	Nonprofit	For-profit
1947[2]	1,152	1,186	NA	NA
1950[2]	1,140	1,142	NA	NA
1955[2]	1,476	1,177	NA	NA
1965	3,970	1,951	NA	NA

	Control of institution			
		Private		
Year	Public	Total	Nonprofit	For-profit
1970	6,428	2,153	2,134	18
1975	8,835	2,350	2,311	39
1980	9,457	2,640	2,528	112[4]
1985	9,479	2,768	2,572	196
1990	10,845	2,974	2,760	214
1995	11,092	3,169	2,929	240
2000	11,753	3,560	3,109	450
2004	12,980	4,292	3,412	880
2005	13,022	4,466	3,455	1,011
2006	13,175	4,579	3,513	1,066
2007	13,501	4,757	3,571	1,186
2008	13,971	5,111	3,661	1,450
2009	14,811	5,503	3,768	1,735
2010	15,142	5,877	3,854	2,023
2011	15,116	5,894	3,927	1,967
2012	14,885	5,760	3,951	1,808
2013	14,747	5,630	3,971	1,658
2014	14,655	5,554	3,997	1,557
2015	14,573	5,415	4,066	1,349
2016	14,586	5,261	4,079	1,182
2017	14,572	5,206	4,108	1,098
2018	14,539	5,112	4,132	980
2019	14,504	5,127	4,135	991
2020	13,867	5,125	4,101	1,024

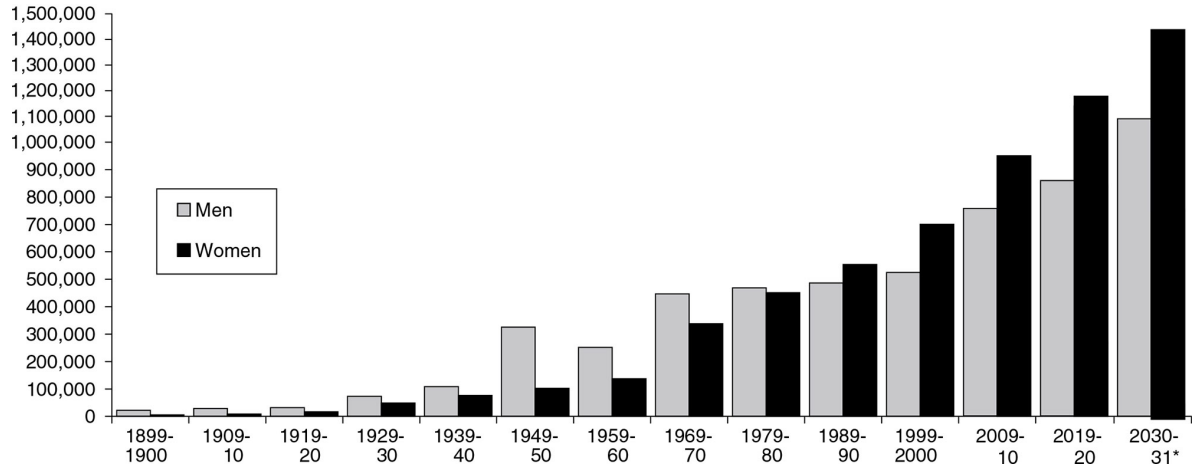
	Control of institution			
		Private		
Year	Public	Total	Nonprofit	For-profit

NA = Not available. **Note:** Data for 1947-95 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more two-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that do not grant degrees. (1) Fall enrollment. (2) Degree-credit enrollment only. (3) Includes part-time resident students and all extension students (students attending courses at sites separate from the primary reporting campus). In later years, part-time student enrollment was collected as a distinct category. (4) Large increases are due to the addition of schools accredited by the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology.

U.S. Bachelor's Degrees Conferred, 1899-2031

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

(*) figures are projected.



Financial Aid for College and Other Postsecondary Education

Reviewed by National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators; as of May 2022

The cost of postsecondary education in the U.S. continues to increase, but financial aid—in the form of **grants** (no repayment needed), **loans**, and/or **work-study** programs—is widely available to help families meet these expenses. Most federal aid is limited to families that demonstrate financial need as determined by standard formulas and is designed to help students attend the college of their choice regardless of their ability to pay. Financial aid personnel at each school can provide information about all aid programs (federal, state, institutional, and private) available to students, how to apply, and deadlines.

All applicants for federal aid must file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (**FAFSA**), generally as soon as possible after Oct. 1 for the academic year starting the following Aug. or Sept. This change from Jan. in prior years allows students to apply for aid earlier. Applicants can file a FAFSA form online at fafsa.gov, on the myStudentAid mobile app, or by completing a printed-out form and mailing it.

Figures provided should match federal income tax forms filed for the previous year. (The use of tax data that has already been filed ensures timely processing.) Thus, the application for the 2022-23 academic year, available Oct. 1, 2021, should be filed with 2020 tax information. This is made easier by the availability of the IRS Data Retrieval Tool, which allows online applicants to access and transfer IRS tax return information directly into their FAFSA. Many other sources of aid—state governments, employers and unions, civic organizations, and the institutions themselves—also use the FAFSA to determine eligibility for aid. Some federal programs pay for postsecondary education in return for

service: AmeriCorps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Army, Navy, and Air Force), the G.I. Bill, and the National Health Service Corps. A student must reapply for aid annually.

Students, parents, and borrowers are required to use an **FSA ID**, made up of a username and password, to access certain U.S. Dept. of Education websites. An FSA ID is used to confirm identity when accessing financial aid information and electronically signing federal student aid documents.

A **federal formula**, based on information provided on the FAFSA, takes into account such factors as family income in the preceding calendar year, parental and student assets (excluding the parents' home, farm, or certain small businesses), and length of time to parents' retirement. Financial aid personnel have the authority to consider unusual expenses, such as very high medical expenses, which are not reported on the FAFSA. Outside scholarships are also taken into account in determining eligibility for federal, institutional, and state financial aid programs.

The formula determines a family's **expected family contribution** (EFC), which is divided among the number of family members—excluding parents—in college. The EFC is subtracted from the total cost of attending college for each person. The difference determines financial need and the maximum federal aid for which the family may be eligible. (Some institutions use a separate formula for need-based institutional aid.) Some schools guarantee they will meet the full financial need of each admitted student. Schools might try to cover a student's financial need using a combination of tools but be unable to because of a lack of funds.

The **aid package** offered by each school may include one or more of the following: Federal Pell Grants, for those who demonstrate sufficient financial need; Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, for those who still have significant need after receiving Federal Pell Grants; grants from the school; Federal Work-Study or other work programs; and federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans (often referred to as Direct Loans).

Parents of undergraduates and students in graduate or professional school may apply for a PLUS Loan. Direct Unsubsidized Loans and Direct PLUS Loans are available regardless of financial need, but students and parents must still complete the FAFSA to get these loans. Professional judgment, which allows an institution to take into account current financial circumstances not reflected in the FAFSA, is also available. Students and families that have incurred a loss of income or job elimination can work directly with the financial aid office of their chosen institution to ensure an accurate reflection of their current financial situation. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, students and families are encouraged to make aid offices aware of any instance of hardship during the national emergency that is creating difficulty in obtaining postsecondary education.

Loans have varying interest rates and other requirements. Repayment of Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans generally does not begin until after graduation; deferments, income-based repayment plans, and loan forgiveness are

available on federal loans for students who meet certain requirements. For PLUS Loans, parents and graduate-level students must pass a credit check and may need to begin repayment of both principal and interest while the student is still in school.

Terms may vary, but federal student loans must be repaid, even if financial circumstances change, education is incomplete or not as expected, or post-graduation income is less than expected. The loan servicer or lender is required to provide a loan repayment schedule that states the first payment due date, the number and frequency of payments, and the amount due. Some loans have a grace period, a set period of time (in most cases six months) after graduation before repayment begins. Direct loans have a number of repayment plan options—including graduated repayments, extended repayment, income-based repayment—or offer loan consolidation. In most cases, student loan debt cannot be discharged in bankruptcy. Certain federal income **tax credits and refunds** are available to families who meet requirements.

Rules for financial aid are complex and changeable. Comprehensive resources on financial aid from the U.S. Dept. of Education, including fact sheets, videos, worksheets, and other tools, are available online at studentaid.gov/resources.

Further information available from the Federal Student Aid Information Center: 1-800-4-FED-AID, Mon.-Fri., 8 AM-11 PM ET; Sat.-Sun., 11 AM-5 PM ET; studentaid.gov; web chat also available.

Endowment Assets of Colleges and Universities, 2021

Source: *2021 NACUBO-TIAA Study of Endowments,* National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO)

Rank	College/university	Endowment assets[1]	% change, 2019-20
1.	Harvard University	$51,900,662	27.9%
2.	University of Texas System	42,906,847	34.3
3.	Yale University	42,282,900	35.5
4.	Stanford University	37,800,000	30.6
5.	Princeton University	37,697,509	41.9
6.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	27,527,204	48.8
7.	University of Pennsylvania	20,523,546	38.0

8.	University of Notre Dame	18,074,543	51.1
9.	Texas A&M University System	18,028,267	32.6
10.	University of Michigan	17,022,683	32.4
11.	Northwestern University	14,958,441	36.9
12.	Columbia University	14,349,970	27.5
13.	Washington University	13,536,003	60.8
14.	Duke University	12,692,472	49.8
15.	Emory University	11,031,029	39.0
16.	Vanderbilt University	10,928,512	58.0
17.	University of Virginia	10,532,651	45.2
18.	Johns Hopkins University	9,315,279	38.0
19.	Dartmouth College	8,484,189	42.0
20.	Rice University	8,061,260	30.8
21.	University of Southern California	$8,008,443	38.8%
22.	Ohio State University	6,814,413	28.9
23.	Brown University	6,520,175	48.9
24.	University of Pittsburgh	5,647,017	35.3
25.	New York University	5,574,000	28.9
26.	University of Minnesota	5,443,913	40.6
27.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	5,166,500	39.2

28.	Pennsylvania State University	4,613,181	35.6
29.	Williams College	4,170,895	46.8
30.	University of Washington	4,075,743	32.5
31.	University of Wisconsin	3,981,839	25.3
32.	Carnegie Mellon University	3,967,324	48.5
33.	Michigan State University	3,926,100	27.9
34.	UCLA	3,892,677	35.2
35.	Boston College	3,827,100	48.5
36.	California Institute of Technology	3,805,000	34.1
37.	Amherst College	3,775,153	47.2
38.	Purdue University	3,584,829	38.4
39.	Boston University	3,401,162	40.2
40.	University of Illinois	3,380,331	40.6

Note: Market value of endowment assets in the fiscal year. (1) In thousands.

Average ACT Scores and Characteristics of College-Bound Students, 1990-2021

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)

SCORES[1]	Unit	1990	1995	2000
Composite score	**Points**	**20.6**	**20.8**	**21.0**
Male	Points	21.0	21.0	21.2
Female	Points	20.3	20.7	20.9
English score	**Points**	**20.5**	**20.2**	**20.5**
Male	Points	20.1	19.8	20.0

Female	Points	20.9	20.6	20.9
Math score	**Points**	**19.9**	**20.2**	**20.7**
Male	Points	20.7	20.9	21.4
Female	Points	19.3	19.7	20.2
PARTICIPANTS				
Total number	**(Thous.)**	**817**	**945**	**1,065**
Male	Percent	46%	44%	43%
White	Percent	79	80	72
Black	Percent	9	9	10
Hispanic[1]	Percent	4	5	5
Composite score				
27 or above	Percent	12	13	14
18 or below	Percent	35	34	32

SCORES	**Unit**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Composite score	**Points**	**20.9**	**21.0**	**21.0**
Male	Points	21.1	21.2	21.1
Female	Points	20.9	20.9	21.0
English score	**Points**	**20.4**	**20.5**	**20.4**
Male	Points	20.0	20.1	20.0
Female	Points	20.8	20.8	20.8
Math score	**Points**	**20.7**	**21.0**	**20.8**
Male	Points	21.3	21.6	21.3
Female	Points	20.2	20.5	20.4
PARTICIPANTS				
Total number	**(Thous.)**	**1,186**	**1,569**	**2,090**
Male	Percent	44%	45%	47%
White	Percent	66	62	55
Black	Percent	12	14	13
Hispanic[1]	Percent	7	10	16

Composite score				
27 or above	Percent	14	16	18
18 or below	Percent	34	35	37

SCORES	**Unit**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Composite score	**Points**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**20.8**
Male	Points	20.9	21.0	20.8
Female	Points	20.9	21.1	20.9
English score	**Points**	**20.1**	**20.3**	**20.2**
Male	Points	19.8	19.9	19.7
Female	Points	20.6	20.8	20.8
Math score	**Points**	**20.6**	**20.7**	**20.5**
Male	Points	21.0	21.2	20.9
Female	Points	20.3	20.4	20.2
PARTICIPANTS				
Total number	**(Thous.)**	**2,090**	**2,030**	**1,915**
Male	Percent	46%	46%	47%
White	Percent	54	52	52
Black	Percent	13	13	13
Hispanic[1]	Percent	16	17	16
Composite score				
27 or above	Percent	17	18	18
18 or below	Percent	39	38	40

SCORES	**Unit**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Composite score	Points	**20.7**	**20.6**	**20.3**
Male	Points	20.6	20.5	20.3
Female	Points	20.8	20.8	20.6
English score	**Points**	**20.1**	**19.9**	**19.6**
Male	Points	19.6	19.3	19.1

Female	Points	20.6	20.5	20.2
Math score	**Points**	**20.4**	**20.2**	**19.9**
Male	Points	20.8	20.6	20.4
Female	Points	20.0	20.0	19.7
PARTICIPANTS				
Total number	**(Thous.)**	**1,783**	**1,670**	**1,670**
Male	Percent	46%	46%	46%
White	Percent	52	52	54
Black	Percent	12	12	12
Hispanic[1]	Percent	16	17	14
Composite score				
27 or above	Percent	18	18	17
18 or below	Percent	41	42	44

Note: Minimum score, 1; maximum score, 36. Test scores and characteristics of college-bound students are based on the performance of all ACT-tested students who graduated in the spring of a given school year and took the ACT assessment during junior or senior year of high school. (1) For 2020 and 2021, ACT reported a category of “other responses” for gender that included “another gender” and “prefer not to respond,” as well as missing values. (2) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Average ACT Composite Scores by State, 2021

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)

State	Avg. comp. score	% grads taking ACT
Alabama	18.7	100%
Alaska	20.6	16
Arizona	19.8	35

Arkansas	19.0	99
California	26.1	5
Colorado	23.6	16
Connecticut	27.2	9
Delaware	25.7	5
District of Columbia	25.6	19
Florida	20.4	34
Georgia	22.6	24
Hawaii	18.2	67
Idaho	23.0	16
Illinois	25.2	19
Indiana	23.1	14
Iowa	21.5	47
Kansas	19.9	79
Kentucky	19.2	100
Louisiana	18.4	98%
Maine	25.6	2
Maryland	25.5	8
Massachusetts	27.6	7
Michigan	25.1	9
Minnesota	21.6	60
Mississippi	18.1	100
Missouri	20.6	63
Montana	20.4	70
Nebraska	20.0	86
Nevada	17.8	100
New Hampshire	26.6	4
New Jersey	25.1	12
New Mexico	20.7	23
New York	26.3	9
North Carolina	18.9	92

North Dakota	19.6	100
Ohio	19.6	85%
Oklahoma	19.7	58
Oregon	20.6	20
Pennsylvania	25.0	7
Rhode Island	25.8	4
South Carolina	18.6	50
South Dakota	21.6	55
Tennessee	19.1	100
Texas	20.1	23
Utah	20.6	86
Vermont	24.7	4
Virginia	25.5	9
Washington	23.6	7
West Virginia	20.8	30
Wisconsin	20.0	96
Wyoming	19.8	91
U.S.	**20.3**	**35**

Mean SAT Scores of College-Bound Seniors, 1975-2021

Source: The College Board

(for school year ending in year shown)

	1975	1980	1985	1990
Reading and writing[1]	**512**	**502**	**509**	**500**
Male	515	506	514	505
Female	509	498	503	496
Math score	**498**	**492**	**500**	**501**
Male	518	515	522	521

Female	479	473	480	483
Writing score	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Reading and writing[1]	**504**	**505**	**508**	**500**
Male	505	507	513	502
Female	502	504	505	498
Math score	**506**	**514**	**520**	**515**
Male	525	533	538	533
Female	490	498	504	499
Writing score	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**491**
Male	NA	NA	NA	485
Female	NA	NA	NA	497

	2015	2016	2017[2,3]	2018[3]
Reading and writing[1]	**495**	**494**	**533**	**536**
Male	497	495	532	534
Female	493	493	534	539
Math score	**511**	**508**	**527**	**531**
Male	527	524	538	542
Female	496	494	516	522
Writing score	**484**	**482**	**NA**	**NA**
Male	478	475	NA	NA
Female	490	487	NA	NA

	2019[3]	2020[3,4]	2021[3,4]
Reading	**531**	**528**	**533**

and writing[1]			
Male	529	523	530
Female	534	532	535
Math score	**528**	**523**	**528**
Male	537	531	537
Female	519	516	519
Writing score	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Male	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT. Earlier scores have been adjusted to account for this recentering. (1) Verbal section, 1975-2005; critical reading, 2006-16. (2) Through Jan. 2016. (3) Beginning in Mar. 2016, students took a redesigned SAT. The College Board advised against comparing 2016-21 SAT results with earlier data. (4) For 2020 and 2021, 0.1% and 0.2% of test takers, respectively, responded “another/no response” for gender.

Mean SAT Scores by State, 1990-2021

Source: The College Board; National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

(for school year ending in year shown; V = Verbal, M = Math, CR = Critical reading, W = Writing, ERW = Evidence-based reading and writing)

	1990		2000	
State	**V**	**M**	**V**	**M**
Alabama	545	534	559	555
Alaska	514	501	519	515

	1990		2000	
State	**V**	**M**	**V**	**M**
Arizona	521	520	521	523
Arkansas	545	532	563	554
California	494	508	497	518
Colorado	533	534	534	537
Connecticut	506	496	508	509
Delaware	510	496	502	496
District of Columbia	483	467	494	486
Florida	495	493	498	500
Georgia	478	473	488	486
Hawaii	480	505	488	519
Idaho	542	524	540	541
Illinois	542	547	568	586
Indiana	486	486	498	501
Iowa	584	588	589	600
Kansas	566	563	574	580
Kentucky	548	541	548	550
Louisiana	551	537	562	558
Maine	501	490	504	500
Maryland	506	502	507	509
Massachusetts	503	498	511	513
Michigan	529	534	557	569
Minnesota	552	558	581	594
Mississippi	552	538	562	549
Missouri	548	541	572	577
Montana	540	542	543	546
Nebraska	559	562	560	571
Nevada	511	511	510	517
New Hampshire	518	510	520	519

	1990		2000	
State	**V**	**M**	**V**	**M**
New Jersey	495	498	498	513
New Mexico	554	546	549	543
New York	489	496	494	506
North Carolina	478	470	492	496
North Dakota	579	578	588	609
Ohio	526	522	533	539
Oklahoma	553	542	563	560
Oregon	515	509	527	527
Pennsylvania	497	490	498	497
Rhode Island	498	488	505	500
South Carolina	475	467	484	482
South Dakota	580	570	587	588
Tennessee	558	544	563	553
Texas	490	489	493	500
Utah	566	555	570	569
Vermont	507	493	513	508
Virginia	501	496	509	500
Washington	513	511	526	528
West Virginia	520	514	526	511
Wisconsin	552	559	584	597
Wyoming	534	538	545	545
National average	**500**	**501**	**505**	**514**

	2010			2015		
State	**CR**	**M**	**W**	**CR**	**M**	**W**
Alabama	556	550	544	545	538	533
Alaska	518	515	491	509	503	482
Arizona	519	525	500	523	527	502

	2010			2015		
State	**CR**	**M**	**W**	**CR**	**M**	**W**
Arkansas	566	566	552	568	569	551
California	501	516	500	495	506	491
Colorado	568	572	555	582	587	567
Connecticut	509	514	513	504	506	504
Delaware	493	495	481	462	461	445
District of Columbia	474	464	466	441	440	432
Florida	496	498	479	486	480	468
Georgia	488	490	475	490	485	475
Hawaii	483	505	470	487	508	477
Idaho	543	541	517	467	463	442
Illinois	585	600	577	599	616	587
Indiana	494	505	477	496	499	478
Iowa	603	613	582	589	600	566
Kansas	590	595	567	588	592	568
Kentucky	575	575	563	588	587	574
Louisiana	555	550	547	563	559	553
Maine	468	467	454	468	473	451
Maryland	501	506	495	491	493	478
Massachusetts	512	526	509	516	529	507
Michigan	585	605	576	594	609	585
Minnesota	594	607	580	595	607	576
Mississippi	566	548	552	580	563	570
Missouri	593	595	580	596	599	582
Montana	538	538	517	561	556	538
Nebraska	585	593	568	589	590	576
Nevada	496	501	473	494	494	470
New Hampshire	520	524	510	525	530	511
New Jersey	495	514	497	500	521	499

	2010			2015		
State	**CR**	**M**	**W**	**CR**	**M**	**W**
New Mexico	553	549	534	551	544	528
New York	484	499	478	489	502	478
North Carolina	497	511	477	498	504	476
North Dakota	580	594	559	597	608	586
Ohio	538	548	522	557	563	537
Oklahoma	569	568	547	576	569	548
Oregon	523	524	499	523	521	502
Pennsylvania	492	501	480	499	504	482
Rhode Island	494	495	488	494	494	484
South Carolina	484	495	468	488	487	467
South Dakota	592	603	571	592	597	564
Tennessee	576	571	565	581	574	568
Texas	484	505	473	470	486	454
Utah	568	559	547	579	575	554
Vermont	519	521	506	523	524	507
Virginia	512	512	497	518	516	499
Washington	524	532	508	502	510	484
West Virginia	515	507	500	509	497	495
Wisconsin	595	604	579	591	605	575
Wyoming	570	567	546	589	586	562
National average	**501**	**516**	**492**	**495**	**511**	**484**

	2020[1]		
State	**ERW**	**M**	**% grads taking SAT[2]**
Alabama	591	568	3%
Alaska	567	553	23
Arizona	592	589	11
Arkansas	610	584	2

	2020[1]		
State	**ERW**	**M**	**% grads taking SAT[2]**
California	527	530	24
Colorado	544	528	56
Connecticut	545	527	69
Delaware	499	485	96
District of Columbia	500	487	90
Florida	513	480	81
Georgia	551	534	41
Hawaii	572	572	26
Idaho	502	483	90
Illinois	508	498	80
Indiana	551	544	43
Iowa	623	620	2
Kansas	619	623	2
Kentucky	616	603	2
Louisiana	605	583	3
Maine	558	541	29
Maryland	542	531	47
Massachusetts	591	593	34
Michigan	523	508	100
Minnesota	626	636	2
Mississippi	612	589	1
Missouri	614	606	2
Montana	618	607	5
Nebraska	625	620	2
Nevada	596	598	4
New Hampshire	540	626	71
New Jersey	562	563	48
New Mexico	508	488	30
New York	526	531	55
North Carolina	578	571	23

	2020[1]		
State	**ERW**	**M**	**% grads taking SAT[2]**
North Dakota	631	628	1
Ohio	525	523	15
Oklahoma	535	507	6
Oregon	565	554	17
Pennsylvania	566	557	39
Rhode Island	514	497	68
South Carolina	529	507	48
South Dakota	605	610	1
Tennessee	618	602	4
Texas	505	498	59
Utah	621	617	1
Vermont	571	553	41
Virginia	584	567	41
Washington	537	535	27
West Virginia	520	487	45
Wisconsin	604	611	1
Wyoming	626	607	2
National average	**533**	**528**	**NA**

NA = Not available. **Note:** In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT. In 2005, the Verbal portion became Critical reading, and a writing test was added. In 2016, this portion became Evidence-based reading and writing. (1) Beginning in Mar. 2016, students took a redesigned SAT test. The College Board advised against comparing 2021 SAT results with earlier data. (2) Percentage of students from the class of 2021 who took the SAT during high school.

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EDUCATION: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Source: Peterson's College Database © 2022 Peterson's, LLC. All rights reserved.

Note: These listings include only accredited degree-granting institutions in the U.S. and U.S. territories with a total enrollment of 1,200 or more. Only four-year colleges and universities that award a bachelor's degree as their highest undergraduate degree are included. Data reported for institutions that provided updated information on Peterson's Annual Survey of Undergraduate Institutions for the 2021-22 academic year, with some exceptions where the previous academic year was the most recent available.

All institutions are coeducational except those where the ZIP code is followed directly by a number in parentheses: (1) = men only; (2) = primarily men; (3) = women only; (4) = primarily women; (5) undergraduate: men only, graduate: coed; (6) undergraduate: women only, graduate: coed.

The **Tuition & fees** column shows the annual tuition and required fees for full-time students or, where indicated, the tuition and standard

fees per unit for part-time students. Where tuition varies according to residence, the figure is given for the most local resident and is coded as follows: (A) = area residents; (S) = state residents; all other figures apply to all students regardless of residence. Where annual expenses are expressed as a lump sum (including full-time tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board), the figure is entered under Tuition & fees and coded (C) = comprehensive fee. **Room & board** is the typical cost for one academic year.

Control: (1) independent (nonprofit); (2) independent-religious; (3) proprietary (profit-making); (4) federal; (5) state; (6) commonwealth (Puerto Rico); (7) territory (U.S. territories); (8) county; (9) district; (10) city; (11) state and local; (12) state-related; (13) private—unspecified; (14) public—unspecified. **Degree** means the highest degree offered: B = bachelor's, M = master's, D = doctorate.

Enrollment is the total number of matriculated undergraduate and (if applicable) graduate students.

Faculty is the total number of full-time and part-time faculty members teaching courses.

Grad. rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduate students entering

school in 2015 (or most recent available year prior) who obtained their degrees within six years.

NA indicates category is inapplicable, or data is not available from a consistent source.

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Abilene Christian Univ., Abilene, TX 79699	1906	$39,350	$11,628	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,334	585	60.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Abraham Baldwin Agr. Coll., Tifton, GA 31793	1933	$3,565 (A)	$7,910	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,327	162	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Acad. of Art Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-3410	1929	$26,028	$19,546	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,843	679	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Adams State Univ., Alamosa, CO 81101	1921	$9,680 (A)	$9,167	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,090	257	41.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Adelphi Univ., Garden City, NY 11530-0701	1896	$42,576	$16,580	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,520	1,067	71.3

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Adrian Coll., Adrian, MI 49221-2575	1859	$39,396	$12,870	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,871	205	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Adventist Univ. of Health Scis., Orlando, FL 32803	1992	$16,800	$4,400	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,667	278	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Alabama Agr. & Mech. Univ., Huntsville, AL 35811	1875	$10,024 (A)	$7,522	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,969	363	100.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Alabama State Univ., Montgomery, AL 36101-0271	1867	$11,068 (A)	$6,050	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,964	327	26.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Albany State Univ., Albany, GA 31705-2717	1903	$5,934 (A)	$9,620	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,615	398	31.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Albertus Magnus Coll., New Haven, CT 06511-1189	1925	$35,410	$14,454	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,328	152	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Albion Coll., Albion, MI 49224-1831	1835	$54,930	$12,470	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,523	158	70.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Albright Coll., Reading, PA 19612-5234	1856	$27,020	NA	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,539	NA	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Alcorn State Univ., Lorman, MS 39096-7500	1871	$15,132 (A)	$10,890	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,321	221	31.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Allegheny Coll., Meadville, PA 16335	1815	$53,610	$13,796	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,575	189	76.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Alliant Intl. Univ.–San Diego, San Diego, CA 92131	1952	$17,170	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,200	520	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Alma Coll., Alma, MI 48801-1599	1886	$45,616	$12,624	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,353	131	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Alvernia Univ., Reading, PA 19607-1799	1958	$39,280	$13,680	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,560	262	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Alverno Coll., Milwaukee, WI 53234-3922 (6)	1887	$31,258	$8,620	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,822	228	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Amer. InterContinental Univ. Atlanta, Atlanta, GA 30328	1970	$12,692	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,312	55	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. InterContinental Univ. Online, Schaumburg, IL 60173	1970	$11,646	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,830	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. Intl. Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3189	1885	$38,220	$14,660	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,283	NA	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. Musical & Dramatic Acad., Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90028	NA	$42,960	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,495	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. Publ. Univ. System, Charles Town, WV 25414	1991	$7,360	NA	3-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	50,047	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. Samoa Comm. Coll., Pago Pago, AS 96799-2609	1969	$3,950 (A)	NA	7-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,301	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amer. Univ., Washington, DC 20016-8001	1893	$57,425	$17,030	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	14,582	NA	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ameritech Coll., Draper, UT	NA	$12,544	NA	3-M

84020-6545

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,309	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Amherst Coll., Amherst, MA 01002-5000	1821	$64,100	$16,750	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,971	307	93.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Anderson Univ., Anderson, IN 46012	1917	$34,080	$12,000	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,344	211	58.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Anderson Univ., Anderson, SC 29621	1911	$30,720	$10,900	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,008	633	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104	1874	$32,734	$9,238	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,927	337	62.6	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Angelo State Univ., San Angelo, TX 76909	1928	$9,310 (A)	$9,030	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,826	412	35.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Anna Maria Coll., Paxton, MA 01612	1946	$38,410	$16,240	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,445	40	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Antelope Valley Coll., Lancaster, CA 93536-5426	1929	$1,150 (A)	NA	9-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	11,105	538	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Appalachian State Univ., Boone, NC 28608	1899	$7,970 (A)	$11,582	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	20,641	1,407	72.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Aquinas Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49506	1886	$37,280	$10,572	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,364	180	58.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Arapahoe Comm. Coll., Littleton, CO 80160-9002	1965	$4,649 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	11,970	488	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Arcadia Univ., Glenside, PA 19038-3295	1853	$47,130	$13,720	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,063	371	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Arizona State Univ. at the Tempe campus,	1885	$11,618 (A)	$14,718	5-D

Tempe, AZ 85287				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	77,881	4,573	67.4	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Arkansas State Univ., State University, AR 72467	1909	$8,925 (A)	$9,640	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,142	681	39.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Arkansas Tech. Univ., Russellville, AR 72801	1909	$9,875 (A)	$8,996	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,640	513	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Art Ctr. Coll. of Design, Pasadena, CA 91103	1930	$46,486	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,251	NA	68.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Asbury Univ., Wilmore, KY 40390-1198	1890	$32,652	$5,126	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,973	NA	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ashford Univ., San Diego, CA 92123	1918	$14,278	NA	3-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
25,425	748	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ashland Univ., Ashland, OH 44805-3702	1878	$23,000	$10,940	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,965	483	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ashworth Coll., Norcross, GA 30092	NA	NA	NA	3-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
57,650	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Aspen Univ., Denver, CO 80246-1930	1987	$5,105	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,399	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Assumption Coll., Worcester, MA 01609-1296	1904	$47,480	$14,068	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,283	231	74.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Athens State Univ., Athens, AL 35611	1822	$9,060 (A)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,794	181	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Atlantic Univ. Coll., Guaynabo, PR 00970	NA	$7,500	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,489	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Auburn Univ., Auburn University, AL 36849	1856	$11,826 (A)	$14,596	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
31,526	1,701	75.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Auburn Univ. at Montgomery, Montgomery, AL 36124-4023	1967	$10,434 (S)	$7,268	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,073	333	23.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Augsburg Coll., Minneapolis, MN 55454-1351	1869	$42,064	$12,186	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,166	372	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Augusta Univ., Augusta, GA 30912	1828	$12,183 (S)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,938	NA	26.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Augustana Coll., Rock Island, IL 61201-2296	1860	$46,189	$11,496	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,367	264	77.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Augustana Univ., Sioux Falls, SD 57197	1860	$37,342	$8,858	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,022	210	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Aurora Univ., Aurora, IL 60506-4892	1893	$27,600	$12,650	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,165	547	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Austin Coll., Sherman, TX 75090-4400	1849	$44,490	$12,420	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,228	118	73.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Austin Comm. Coll. District, Austin, TX 78752-4390	1972	$2,550 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
39,896	1,814	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Austin Peay State Univ., Clarksville, TN 37044	1927	$8,761 (A)	$10,350	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,272	NA	40.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Averett Univ., Danville, VA 24541-3692	1859	$37,790	$11,360	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,325	190	41.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Azusa Pacific Univ., Azusa, CA 91702-7000	1899	$42,330	$9,222	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,182	981	70.0%

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Babson Coll., Babson Park, MA 02457-0310	1919	$54,144	$17,666	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,684	255	91.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Baker Coll., Flint, MI 48507	1911	$12,790	$6,600	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,969	832	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Baldwin Wallace Univ., Berea, OH 44017-2088	1845	$36,450	$12,796	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,325	439	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ball State Univ., Muncie, IN 47306	1918	$10,248 (A)	$10,904	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
21,597	NA	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504	1860	$60,270	$17,180	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,272	274	78.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Barnard Coll., New York, NY 10027-6598 (3)	1889	$59,687	$18,486	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,043	NA	89.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Barry Univ., Miami Shores, FL 33161-6695	1940	$31,540	$11,626	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,337	557	31.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Barton Coll., Wilson, NC 27893-7000	1902	$34,400	$11,100	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	1,213	126	52.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Baruch Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10010-5585	1919	$7,461 (S)	NA	11-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	19,969	1,146	66.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bates Coll., Lewiston, ME 04240-6028	1855	$57,353	$16,177	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,821	198	88.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bay Path Univ., Longmeadow, MA 01106-2292 (6)	1897	$35,781	$25,598	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,795	478	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Baylor Univ., Waco, TX 76798	1845	$51,738	$13,764	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	20,626	1,461	74.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Belhaven Univ., Jackson, MS 39202-1789	1883	$28,375	$9,100	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,277	308	36.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bellarmine Univ., Louisville, KY 40205	1950	$45,630	$9,250	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,293	395	64.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bellevue Coll., Bellevue, WA 98007-6484	1966	$3,958 (A)	$11,685	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,155	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bellevue Univ., Bellevue, NE 68005-3098	1965	$7,851	$9,090	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.	

			rate	
	9,665	NA	37.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bellingham Tech. Coll., Bellingham, WA 98225	1957	$4,311 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,848	189	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Belmont Abbey Coll., Belmont, NC 28012-1802	1876	$18,500	$11,658	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,517	140	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Belmont Univ., Nashville, TN 37212	1951	$39,850	$13,670	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,199	844	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bemidji State Univ., Bemidji,	1919	$8,993 (A)	$8,919	5-M

MN 56601-2699				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,577	246	46.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Benedict Coll., Columbia, SC 29204	1870	$17,938	$6,834	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,724	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Benedictine Coll., Atchison, KS 66002-1499	1859	$31,630	$10,780	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,157	180	68.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Benedictine Univ., Lisle, IL 60532	1887	$34,290	$10,070	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,378	332	53.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bentley Univ., Waltham, MA	1917	$56,950	$18,660	1-D

02452-4705				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,158	513	89.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Berea Coll., Berea, KY 40404	1855	NA	$7,484	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,468	193	62.9	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Berkeley Coll.–New York City campus, New York, NY 10017	1936	$28,600	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,027	147	28.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Berkeley Coll.–Woodland Park campus, Woodland Park, NJ 07424	1931	$28,600	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,227	219	31.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Berklee Coll. of Music, Boston, MA 02215-3693	1945	$48,330	$19,010	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,943	1,211	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Berry Coll., Mount Berry, GA 30149	1902	$39,376	$13,890	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,303	239	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Beth Medrash Govoha, Lakewood, NJ 08701-2797 (1)	1943	$22,108	$4,172	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,788	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bethel Coll., Mishawaka, IN 46545-5591	1947	$32,040	$10,050	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,339	188	66.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Bethel Univ., McKenzie, TN 38201	1842	$16,218	$5,814	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,457	469	34.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bethel Univ., St. Paul, MN 55112-6999	1871	$41,270	$11,490	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,945	459	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bethune-Cookman Univ., Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3099	1904	$13,844	$9,896	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,624	200	34.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Big Bend Comm. Coll., Moses Lake, WA 98837-3299	1962	$4,484 (A)	$8,100	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	3,518	96	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Binghamton Univ., State Univ. of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000	1946	$10,390 (A)	$17,064	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,055	1,088	83.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Biola Univ., La Mirada, CA 90639-0001	1908	$44,382	$10,522	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,555	504	72.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bismarck State Coll., Bismarck, ND 58506-5587	1939	$5,134 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,549	319	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Black Hills State Univ.,	1883	$9,911 (S)	$7,302	5-M

Spearfish, SD 57799

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,539	NA	30.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bloomfield Coll., Bloomfield, NJ 07003-9981	1868	$30,680	$12,900	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,300	191	31.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bloomsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA 17815-1301	1839	$10,958 (S)	$10,528	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,744	418	62.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bluefield State Coll., Bluefield, WV 24701-2198	1895	$4,392 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,243	NA	26.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Bob Jones Univ., Greenville, SC 29614	1927	$21,890	$9,350	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,029	NA	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Boise State Univ., Boise, ID 83725-0399	1932	$8,060 (S)	$13,459	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
25,830	NA	38.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-3800	1863	$61,706	$16,312	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,046	1,379	92.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215	1839	$62,360	$17,400	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
36,104	2,629	87.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, ME 04011	1794	$58,322	$15,898	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,951	NA	94.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bowie State Univ., Bowie, MD 20715-9465	1865	$8,562 (A)	$11,820	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,308	430	39.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403	1910	$13,694 (A)	$10,250	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,142	1,012	53.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bowling Green State Univ.–Firelands Coll., Huron, OH 44839-9791	1968	$5,159 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	1,970	102	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bradley Univ., Peoria, IL 61625-0002	1897	$35,480	$11,280	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,588	576	74.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA 02454-9110	1948	$62,322	$17,092	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,558	NA	90.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brazosport Coll., Lake Jackson, TX 77566-3199	1968	$2,401 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,893	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brenau Univ., Gainesville, GA 30501 (4)	1878	$32,685	$12,500	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	2,813	NA	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brescia Univ., Owensboro, KY 42301-3023	1950	$26,950	$10,204	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,338	102	27.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bridgewater Coll., Bridgewater, VA 22812-1599	1880	$39,800	$13,830	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,463	139	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bridgewater State Univ., Bridgewater, MA 02325	1840	$10,732 (S)	$13,300	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,942	749	58.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602-1001	1875	$6,304	$8,560	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	34,802	1,900	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brigham Young Univ.–Hawaii, Laie, HI 96762-1294	1955	$8,091	$10,331	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,180	NA	52.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brigham Young Univ.–Idaho, Rexburg, ID 83460	1888	$4,416	NA	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	44,481	NA	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brookline Coll., Phoenix, AZ 85021	1979	NA	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,511	43	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Brooklyn Coll. of the City Univ. of New York,	1930	$7,440 (A)	NA	11-M

Brooklyn, NY 11210-2889				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,938	1,298	51.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Broward Coll., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301-2298	1960	$2,830 (S)	$19,500	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	33,243	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Brown Univ., Providence, RI 02912	1764	$65,146	$15,840	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,696	1,032	95.5	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bryan Coll., Dayton, TN 37321	1930	$17,900	$8,250	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,587	64	57.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bryant &	1989	NA	NA	3-B

Stratton Coll.–Orchard Park campus, Orchard Park, NY 14127				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,206	75	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bryant & Stratton Coll.–Virginia Beach campus, Virginia Beach, VA 23462	1952	$17,236	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,515	60	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bryant & Stratton Coll.–Wauwatosa campus, Wauwatosa, WI 53226	NA	$19,246	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,453	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Bryant Univ., Smithfield, RI 02917	1863	$49,329	$16,851	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	3,400	301	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010-2899 (6)	1885	$58,940	$18,050	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,780	195	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, PA 17837	1846	$61,746	$15,358	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,757	421	88.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Buena Vista Univ., Storm Lake, IA 50588	1891	$38,644	$10,680	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,230	99	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Buffalo State Coll., State Univ. of NY,	1867	$8,486 (A)	$14,386	5-M

Buffalo, NY
14222-1095

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
7,173	667	49.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Butler Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485	1855	$44,460	$14,750	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
5,559	586	74.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cabrini Univ., Radnor, PA 19087	1957	$33,845	$12,965	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
2,075	NA	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Caldwell Univ., Caldwell, NJ 07006-6195	1939	$38,050	$13,399	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
2,092	NA	58.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Baptist Univ.,	1950	$38,368	$11,110	2-D

Riverside, CA 92504-3206

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,491	887	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Coll. of the Arts, San Francisco, CA 94107	1907	$51,792	$13,467	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,239	485	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Inst. of Integral Studies, San Francisco, CA 94103	1968	$21,596	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,834	235	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, CA 91125-0001	1891	$60,864	$18,606	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,397	381	94.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
California Inst. of the Arts, Valencia, CA 91355-2340	1961	$53,466	$12,135	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,520	400	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Lutheran Univ., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2787	1959	$48,012	$15,490	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,766	448	73.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407	1901	$10,314 (A)	$16,377	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
22,022	1,472	82.6

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Polytechnic	1938	$7,438 (A)	$16,330	5-D

Univ., Pomona, Pomona, CA 91768-2557				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	29,103	1,512	69.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
California State Univ., Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA 93311	1970	$7,612 (A)	$14,230	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,338	NA	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
California State Univ., Chico, Chico, CA 95929-0722	1887	$10,736 (A)	$12,489	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,421	915	59.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
California State Univ., Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA 90747-0001	1960	$8,148 (S)	$15,120	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,687	NA	35.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., East Bay, Hayward, CA 94542-3000	1957	$6,890 (A)	$14,442	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,141	882	48.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Fresno, Fresno, CA 93740-8027	1911	$6,653 (S)	$10,758	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,139	1,377	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92831-3599	1957	$6,975 (A)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
40,738	2,052	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Long Beach, Long	1949	$6,884 (A)	$14,932	5-D

Beach, CA 90840

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	39,435	2,454	66.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90032-8530	1947	$6,782 (A)	$16,860	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	27,516	1,619	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Monterey Bay, Seaside, CA 93955-8001	1994	$7,218 (A)	$10,895	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,504	517	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330	1958	$6,977 (A)	$18,962	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	38,551	1,972	50.1	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819	1947	$9,068 (A)	$16,134	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
31,439	1,706	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA 92407	1965	$7,046 (A)	$11,054	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,404	1,044	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State Univ., San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096-0001	1990	$8,454 (S)	$13,972	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
14,503	876	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
California State	1957	$7,644	$11,576	5-D

Univ., Stanislaus, Turlock, CA 95382		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,163	NA	57.4	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
California State Univ. Channel Islands, Camarillo, CA 93012	2002	$6,817 (A)	$14,660	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,947	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
California Univ. of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419-1394	1852	$11,108 (A)	$10,574	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,509	314	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Calvin Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49546-4388	1876	$37,806	$10,800	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,257	NA	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cambridge Coll., Boston, MA 02129	1971	$16,266	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,356	320	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cameron Univ., Lawton, OK 73505-6377	1908	$6,450 (S)	$5,810	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,470	214	21.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Campbell Univ., Buies Creek, NC 27506	1887	$38,480	$13,130	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,622	497	51.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Campbellsville Univ., Campbellsville, KY 42718-2799	1906	$25,400	$8,800	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	11,521	593	35.9	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Canisius Coll., Buffalo, NY 14208-1098	1870	$31,800	$11,994	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,630	283	70.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Capella Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55402	1993	$14,148	NA	3-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	11,781	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Capital Univ., Columbus, OH 43209-2394	1830	$40,350	$12,308	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,820	443	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cardinal Stritch Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985	1937	$35,444	$8,900	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	

	1,365	219	52.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carleton Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-4001	1866	$62,634	$15,990	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,044	2,397	92.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carlow Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3165 (4)	1929	$34,598	$13,014	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,985	257	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3891	1900	$61,344	$16,486	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,818	1,215	89.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carroll Coll., Helena, MT 59625-0002	1909	$91,708	$10,782	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	1,330	145	66.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carroll Univ., Waukesha, WI 53186-5593	1846	$36,190	$10,520	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,416	380	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carson-Newman Univ., Jefferson City, TN 37760	1851	$31,320	$9,474	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,835	250	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Carthage Coll., Kenosha, WI 53140	1847	$34,500	$12,500	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,748	NA	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cascadia Coll., Bothell, WA 98011	1999	$4,356 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,597	129	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH 44106	1826	$61,584	$17,040	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,142	1,016	82.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Castleton Univ., Castleton, VT 05735	1787	$13,078 (A)	$16,341	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,210	187	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Catawba Coll., Salisbury, NC 28144-2488	1851	$32,380	$11,130	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,207	133	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cecil Coll., North East, MD 21901-1999	1968	$4,770 (A)	$6,400	8-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,090	160	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cedar Crest Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-6196 (4)	1867	$41,567	$12,322	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,440	200	56.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Cedarville Univ., Cedarville, OH 45314	1887	$34,698	$8,400	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,643	337	72.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Central Connecticut State Univ., New Britain, CT 06050-4010	1849	$12,106 (A)	$12,464	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,653	848	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Central Michigan Univ., Mount Pleasant, MI 48859	1892	$13,538 (A)	$11,248	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,465	950	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Central State Univ., Wilberforce, OH 45384	1887	$7,262 (A)	$10,680	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,021	238	26.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Central Washington Univ., Ellensburg, WA 98926	1891	$7,974 (A)	$13,938	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,176	695	52.5	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Centre Coll., Danville, KY 40422-1394	1819	$46,000	$11,600	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,411	NA	86.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chadron State	1911	$7,160	$8,290	5-M

Coll., Chadron, NE 69337		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,649	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Chamberlain Coll. of Nurs., Addison, IL 60101	NA	$20,381	NA	3-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	23,964	1,055	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Chamberlain Coll. of Nurs., Atlanta, GA 30342	NA	$28,826	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,330	128	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Chamberlain Coll. of Nurs., Houston, TX 77041	NA	$28,826	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,558	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Chaminade Univ. of Honolulu, Honolulu, HI 96816-1578	1955	$28,544	$15,650	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,679	120	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Champlain Coll., Burlington, VT 05402-0670	1878	$44,340	$16,330	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,392	234	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chapman Univ., Orange, CA 92866	1861	$60,674	$16,954	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,991	1,269	79.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Charleston Southern Univ., Charleston, SC 29423-8087	1964	$27,840	$10,400	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,493	303	36.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Charter Coll., Anchorage, AK 99508	1985	$19,276	NA	3-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,120	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Charter Oak State Coll., New Britain, CT 06053-2142	1973	$7,656 (A)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,538	182	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chatham Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15232-2826 (4)	1869	$42,125	$13,240	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,439	344	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chestnut Hill Coll., Philadelphia, PA 19118-2693	1924	$38,360	$11,800	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,548	167	48.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chicago State Univ., Chicago, IL 60628	1867	$11,204 (A)	$8,724	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,366	219	19.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Chipola Coll., Marianna, FL 32446-3065	1947	$3,120 (A)	$1,450	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,943	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Christian Brothers Univ., Memphis, TN 38104-5581	1871	$35,520	$8,700	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,794	NA	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Christopher Newport Univ., Newport News, VA 23606-3072	1960	$14,924 (A)	$11,760	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	4,584	460	75.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
City Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10031-9198	1847	$7,340 (A)	$13,224	11-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,031	1,665	46.9	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Claflin Univ., Orangeburg, SC 29115	1869	$17,046	$9,480	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,886	NA	44.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Claremont McKenna Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1946	$60,715	$18,712	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,422	194	93.3	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clarion Univ. of Pennsylvania,	1867	$11,173 (A)	$12,930	5-D

Clarion, PA 16214				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,922	208	50.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clark Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, GA 30314	1865	$24,730	$12,326	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,055	307	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clark Coll., Vancouver, WA 98663-3598	1933	$3,957 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,665	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clark Univ., Worcester, MA 01610-1477	1887	$52,352	$10,814	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,356	NA	78.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Clayton State Univ., Morrow, GA 30260-0285	1969	$6,582 (A)	NA	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,052	348	33.3	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634	1889	$15,120 (S)	$7,808	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	27,341	1,828	81.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Clover Park Tech. Coll., Lakewood, WA 98499	1942	$5,740 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,591	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Coastal Carolina Univ., Conway, SC 29528-6054	1954	$11,640 (A)	$9,290	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,473	753	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Coe Coll., Cedar	1851	$50,664	$10,920	2-B

Rapids, IA 52402-5092				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,371	178	67.2	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colby Coll., Waterville, ME 04901-8840	1813	$61,220	$15,745	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,262	229	94.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colgate Univ., Hamilton, NY 13346-1386	1819	$64,290	$16,106	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,176	369	90.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Coll. for Creative Studies, Detroit, MI 48202-4034	1926	$46,170	$8,350	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,462	289	62.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Coll. of Central Florida, Ocala, FL 34474	1957	$2,832 (A)	$8,046	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,331	273	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424-0001	1770	$12,978 (A)	$13,185	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,941	862	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of Coastal Georgia, Brunswick, GA 31520	1961	$3,483 (A)	$10,930	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,232	143	24.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, NY 10471-1093	1911	$40,980	$12,000	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,690	302	55.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of St. Benedict, Saint Joseph, MN 56374 (3)	1913	$52,108	$11,922	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,557	163	84.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Coll. of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, ID 83303-1238	1964	$4,200 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,927	339	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89146	1971	$3,878 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
29,965	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of Staten Island of the City Univ. of New York, Staten Island, NY 10314-6600	1955	$7,489 (A)	$19,615	11-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,793	1,026	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA 01610-2395	1843	$58,360	$16,620	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,138	342	92.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Coll. of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, MO 65726	1906	$20,290	$19,800	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,479	145	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Collin Cty. Comm. Coll. District, McKinney, TX 75069	1985	$1,864 (A)	$13,434	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	33,690	1,459	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Colorado Christian Univ., Lakewood, CO 80226	1914	$37,432	$11,774	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,504	161	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Colorado Mesa Univ., Grand Junction, CO 81501-3122	1925	$8,686 (A)	$11,168	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,907	586	35.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Colorado Mountain Coll., Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	1965	$3,000 (A)	$10,880	9-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	

	5,313	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado Mountain Coll., Leadville, CO 80461	1965	NA	NA	9-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,209	16	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado Mountain Coll., Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	1965	NA	NA	9-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,606	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado Sch. of Mines, Golden, CO 80401-1887	1874	$19,538 (S)	$15,286	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,172	603	75.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523	1870	$12,331 (A)	$13,016	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	32,777	1,943	67.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Colorado State Univ.–Global campus, Greenwood Village, CO 80111	NA	$8,400 (A)	$0	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,844	531	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado State Univ.–Pueblo, Pueblo, CO 81001-4901	1933	$5,320 (A)	$10,930	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,110	341	32.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado Tech. Univ. Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80907	1965	$12,573	NA	3-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	24,759	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Colorado Tech. Univ. Online, Colorado Springs, CO 80907	NA	NA	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	25,797	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Columbia Basin Coll., Pasco, WA 99301-3397	1955	$5,505 (A)	$6,264	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,745	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Columbia Coll., Columbia, SC 29203-5998 (4)	1854	$21,250	$8,400	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,376	182	50.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Columbia Coll. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60605-1996	1890	$30,720	$16,456	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,736	879	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Columbia Intl. Univ., Columbia, SC 29203	1923	$26,740	$8,950	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,338	201	74.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Columbia Southern Univ., Orange Beach, AL 36561	1993	$6,015	NA	3-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,412	623	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Columbia Univ., New York, NY 10027	1754	$63,530	$15,450	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	6,716	NA	96.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Columbia Univ., Sch. of Gen. Studies, New York, NY 10027-6939	1754	$58,545	NA	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,068	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Columbus State Univ., Columbus, GA 31907-5645	1958	$7,334 (A)	$10,628	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	7,925	512	31.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concord Univ., Athens, WV 24712-1000	1872	$8,465 (S)	$8,787	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	1,749	130	34.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concordia Coll., Moorhead, MN 56562	1891	$41,566	$8,610	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,042	210	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concordia Univ. Chicago, River Forest, IL 60305-1499	1864	$34,964	$10,762	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,029	463	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concordia Univ. Irvine, Irvine, CA 92612-3299	1972	$40,180	$12,770	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,710	445	53.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concordia Univ. Texas, Austin, TX 78726	1926	$34,500	$13,320	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,740	302	35.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Concordia Univ.	1881	$33,262	$12,160	2-D

Wisconsin, Mequon, WI 53097-2402				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,192	313	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Concordia Univ., Nebraska, Seward, NE 68434	1894	$37,600	$10,100	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,159	253	67.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Concordia Univ., St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55104-5494	1893	$24,400	$10,200	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,538	478	50.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Connecticut Coll., New London, CT 06320	1911	$60,795	$16,780	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,829	245	84.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Converse Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29302 (6)	1889	$20,500	$11,600	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

	1,319	NA	rate 55.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Coppin State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21216-3698	1900	$6,716 (A)	$10,655	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,298	312	15.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853	1865	$63,200	$17,088	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	25,582	2,222	93.9	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Cornerstone Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49525-5897	1941	$27,580	$10,520	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,930	173	49.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Creighton Univ., Omaha, NE 68178-0001	1878	$45,590	$11,830	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,735	881	79.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Cumberland Univ., Lebanon, TN 37087	1842	$25,200	$9,400	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,481	NA	37.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Curry Coll., Milton, MA 02186-9984	1879	$44,530	$17,030	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,242	289	48.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Cypress Coll., Cypress, CA 90630-5897	1966	$2,246 (A)	$17,347	9-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,402	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Daemen Coll., Amherst, NY 14226-3592	1947	$31,250	$13,330	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,651	287	55.5	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Dakota State Univ., Madison, SD 57042-1799	1881	$10,830 (A)	$7,148	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,186	135	37.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dallas Baptist Univ., Dallas, TX 75211-9299	1965	$35,310	$9,351	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,366	498	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dalton State Coll., Dalton, GA 30720	1963	$3,204 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,794	271	38.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, NH 03755	1769	$62,658	$18,099	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,761	815	97.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Davenport Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49512	1866	$20,290	$5,034	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,429	610	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Davidson Coll., Davidson, NC	1837	$57,690	$15,750	2-B

28035

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,973	217	93.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Daytona State Coll., Daytona Beach, FL 32114	1957	$3,106 (S)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	12,728	746	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Delaware State Univ., Dover, DE 19901-2277	1891	$8,358 (S)	$11,859	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,353	NA	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Delaware Valley Univ., Doylestown, PA 18901-2697	1896	$39,960	$14,850	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,168	259	56.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Delta State Univ., Cleveland, MS 38733-0001	1924	$8,605 (A)	$8,317	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,727	214	35.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Denison Univ., Granville, OH 43023	1831	$60,000	$14,400	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,272	292	81.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
DePaul Univ., Chicago, IL 60604-2287	1898	$42,012	$15,225	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	21,670	1,792	73.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
DePauw Univ., Greencastle, IN 46135	1837	$53,896	$14,098	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,724	228	85.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
DeSales Univ., Center Valley, PA 18034-9568	1964	$41,000	$13,300	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,101	415	67.4	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
DeVry Univ. Online, Addison, IL	2000	$1,704 (A)	NA	3-M

60101				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	22,298	991	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Dickinson Coll., Carlisle, PA 17013-2896	1773	$61,326	$15,938	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,179	266	84.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Dickinson State Univ., Dickinson, ND 58601-4896	1918	$9,118 (A)	$7,500	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,415	NA	30.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Dillard Univ., New Orleans, LA 70122-3097	1869	$19,284	$10,466	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,202	125	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Dixie State Univ., St. George, UT 84770-3876	1911	$6,075 (A)	$4,084	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,266	545	18.0	
Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Dominican Coll., Orangeburg, NY 10962-1210	1952	$32,120	$14,160	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,527	205	43.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dominican Univ., River Forest, IL 60305-1099	1901	$36,350	$11,050	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,066	458	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dominican Univ. of California, San Rafael, CA 94901-2298	1890	$49,426	$16,158	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,855	383	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Dordt Coll., Sioux Center, IA 51250-1697	1955	$34,000	$10,990	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,737	115	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Drake Univ., Des Moines, IA	1881	$47,742	$11,570	1-D

50311-4516

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,875	479	78.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Drew Univ., Madison, NJ 07940-1493	1867	$42,652	$15,868	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,237	261	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19104-2875	1891	$59,000	$16,980	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	23,170	1,999	69.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Drury Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1873	$33,830	$9,575	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,615	129	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Duke Univ., Durham, NC 27708	1838	$60,244	$16,026	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,172	1,575	95.0	

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Dunwoody Coll. of Tech., Minneapolis, MN 55403 (2)	1914	$24,342	$10,554	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,382	169	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Duquesne Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15282-0001	1878	$45,376	$14,744	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,300	940	77.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
D’Youville Coll., Buffalo, NY 14201-1084	1908	$30,108	$9,500	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,611	298	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858-4353	1907	$7,325 (A)	$10,816	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
28,798	NA	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Central Univ., Ada, OK 74820	1909	$7,052 (A)	$8,858	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,326	190	35.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Georgia State Coll., Swainsboro, GA 30401-2699	1973	$3,136 (A)	$9,664	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,001	125	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301-2999	1893	$11,344 (A)	$11,760	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,136	301	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Tennessee State Univ., Johnson City, TN 37614	1911	$9,438 (A)	$9,613	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	13,303	1,121	40.1	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
East Texas Baptist Univ., Marshall, TX 75670-1498	1912	$28,760	$10,145	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	

	1,688	163	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Connecticut State Univ., Willimantic, CT 06226-2295	1889	$12,910 (A)	$15,154	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,319	448	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Florida State Coll., Cocoa, FL 32922-6597	1960	$4,058 (A)	$9,000	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,937	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston, IL 61920	1895	$12,562 (A)	$10,548	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,608	537	57.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475-3102	1906	$9,992 (A)	$10,173	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,465	1,008	45.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Eastern Mennonite Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22802-2462	1917	$40,990	$12,240	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,342	160	62.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti, MI 48197	1849	$15,500 (A)	$11,704	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,370	1,061	41.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern New Mexico Univ., Portales, NM 88130	1934	$6,748 (A)	$8,170	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,991	231	27.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Oregon Univ., La Grande, OR 97850-2899	1929	$9,696 (A)	$10,600	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,825	107	31.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Univ., St. Davids, PA	1952	$36,464	$12,424	2-D

19087-3696

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,429	409	65.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eastern Washington Univ., Cheney, WA 99004-2431	1882	$8,939 (A)	$13,678	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,880	558	46.3	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eckerd Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33711	1958	$48,900	$13,854	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,036	NA	66.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
ECPI Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23462	1966	$17,479	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,466	1,167	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Edgewood Coll., Madison, WI 53711-1997	1927	$32,600	$12,050	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,377	256	63.0	
Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Edinboro Univ. of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444	1857	$10,543 (A)	$9,800	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,319	278	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
EDP Univ. of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR 00918	1968	$1,840	$6,240	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,365	124	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Elizabeth City State Univ., Elizabeth City, NC 27909-7806	1891	$3,327 (A)	$10,302	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,002	138	39.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Elizabethtown Coll., Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298	1899	$35,020	$12,642	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,933	200	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Elmhurst Coll., Elmhurst, IL 60126-3296	1871	$40,232	$11,450	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,518	413	67.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Elms Coll., Chicopee, MA 01013-2839	1928	$40,633	$14,827	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,379	207	64.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Elon Univ., Elon, NC 27244-2010	1889	$42,241	$15,788	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,127	587	82.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Embry-Riddle Aeron. Univ.–Daytona, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3900	1926	$40,564	$12,874	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,603	417	54.4	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Embry-Riddle Aeron. Univ.–Prescott,	1978	$40,464	$13,160	1-M

Prescott, AZ 86301-3720				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,004	219	63.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Emerson Coll., Boston, MA 02116-4624	1880	$52,288	$20,028	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,708	NA	80.5	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Emmanuel Coll., Boston, MA 02115	1919	$44,908	$16,730	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,950	202	67.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Emory & Henry Coll., Emory, VA 24327-0947	1836	$35,350	$13,550	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,230	175	51.2	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Emory Univ., Atlanta, GA 30322-1100	1836	$57,948	$17,016	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,781	1,262	91.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Emporia State Univ., Emporia, KS 66801-5415	1863	$8,827 (S)	$9,534	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,615	240	44.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Endicott Coll., Beverly, MA 01915-2096	1939	$37,776	$16,948	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,305	596	79.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Eugene Lang Coll. of Liberal Arts, New York, NY 10011-8601	1975	NA	NA	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,762	218	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Evangel Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1955	$26,400	$9,176	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,125	231	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Everglades Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431	1989	$20,000	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,649	56	51.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Excelsior Coll., Albany, NY 12203-5159	1970	$510/credit	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,592	805	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fairfield Univ., Fairfield, CT 06824	1942	$54,455	$16,750	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,826	666	82.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fairmont State Univ., Fairmont, WV 26554	1865	$7,970 (S)	$10,022	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,573	NA	29.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Farmingdale State Coll., Farmingdale, NY 11735	1912	$8,395 (A)	$13,400	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,348	837	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fashion Inst. of Tech., New York, NY 10001-5992 (4)	1944	$7,793 (A)	$15,200	11-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,150	914	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Faulkner Univ., Montgomery, AL 36109-3398	1942	$22,990	$8,100	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,350	NA	32.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fayetteville State Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28301-4298	1867	$5,398 (A)	$8,615	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,754	349	32.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Feather River Coll., Quincy, CA 95971-9124	1968	$1,461 (A)	$5,350	9-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.	

	1,821	108	**rate** NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Felician Univ., Lodi, NJ 07644-2117	1942	$35,000	$13,140	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,467	255	41.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Ferris State Univ., Big Rapids, MI 49307	1884	$14,130 (A)	$10,340	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,361	703	47.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
FIDM/Fashion Inst. of Design & Merchandising, Los Angeles campus, Los Angeles, CA 90015-1421	1969	$32,795	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,764	251	62.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Fisher Coll., Boston, MA 02116-1500	1903	$34,150	$17,340	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

	1,367	137	rate 46.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Fitchburg State Univ., Fitchburg, MA 01420-2697	1894	$10,565 (A)	$11,662	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,674	379	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Flagler Coll., St. Augustine, FL 32085-1027	1968	$23,760	$13,590	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,641	285	60.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Flagler Coll.–Tallahassee, Tallahassee, FL 32304	2000	$20,540	$6,830	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,689	249	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Agr. & Mech. Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32307-3200	1887	$5,785 (A)	$11,644	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,000	715	38.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Florida Atlantic Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991	1961	$5,642 (A)	$12,536	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	30,155	1,482	50.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Gateway Coll., Lake City, FL 32025	1962	$4,643 (A)	$5,400	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,912	188	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Gulf Coast Univ., Fort Myers, FL 33965-6565	1991	$6,170 (A)	$8,580	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,929	872	43.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Inst. of Tech., Melbourne, FL 32901-6975	1958	$43,246	$10,400	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,855	506	58.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Florida Intl. Univ., Miami, FL 33199	1965	$6,566 (A)	$11,076	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	56,732	2,442	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Memorial Univ., Miami-Dade, FL 33054	1879	$12,576	NA	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,750	173	33.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Natl. Univ., Hialeah, FL 33012	1982	$13,688	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,529	132	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida Southern Coll., Lakeland, FL 33801-5698	1885	$38,980	$12,006	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,386	348	60.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida SouthWestern State Coll.,	1962	$3,401 (A)	$10,500	11-B

Fort Myers, FL 33919				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,685	549	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida State Coll. at Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL 32202-4030	1963	$3,050 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	22,344	1,014	36.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306	1851	$7,493 (A)	$11,565	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	45,130	1,969	80.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Fordham Univ., New York, NY 10458	1841	$58,467	$21,060	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,986	1,778	80.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Fort Hays State Univ., Hays, KS 67601-4099	1902	$5,430 (A)	$8,373	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,033	760	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fort Lewis Coll., Durango, CO 81301-3999	1911	$9,005 (A)	$10,384	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,550	263	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Fort Valley State Univ., Fort Valley, GA 31030	1895	$4,024 (S)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,776	118	31.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Framingham State Univ., Framingham, MA 01701-9101	1839	$11,380 (A)	$13,040	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,495	307	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Francis Marion Univ., Florence, SC 29502-0547	1970	$11,160 (A)	$8,230	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	

	3,923	320	40.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Franciscan Univ. of Steubenville, Steubenville, OH 43952-1763	1946	$30,620	$9,390	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,039	265	76.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Franklin & Marshall Coll., Lancaster, PA 17604-3003	1787	$63,416	$14,450	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,145	272	87.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Franklin Pierce Univ., Rindge, NH 03461-0060	1962	$39,055	$9,960	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,436	319	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Franklin Univ., Columbus, OH 43215-5399	1902	$9,577	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,008	814	13.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Freed-Hardeman Univ., Henderson, TN 38340-2399	1869	$24,300	$7,950	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,320	193	57.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Fresno Pacific Univ., Fresno, CA 93702-4709	1944	$33,614	$8,884	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,711	479	64.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Friends Univ., Wichita, KS 67213	1898	$31,812	$8,938	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,694	166	39.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Front Range Comm. Coll., Westminster, CO 80031	1968	$4,032 (S)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,703	1,112	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Frostburg State Univ., Frostburg, MD 21532-1099	1898	$9,544 (A)	$10,376	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,449	333	49.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Full Sail Univ., Winter Park, FL 32792-7437 (2)	1979	$25,820	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,627	665	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Furman Univ., Greenville, SC 29613	1826	$54,582	$14,908	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,460	315	84.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Galen Coll. of Nurs., Louisville, KY 40207	1990	NA	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,268	197	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Galen Coll. of Nurs., San Antonio, TX 78229	1991	NA	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,722	186	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Galen Coll. of Nurs., St. Petersburg, FL 33716	NA	NA	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,374	132	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gallaudet Univ., Washington, DC 20002-3625	1864	$17,112	$14,100	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,451	272	43.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Galveston Coll., Galveston, TX 77550	1967	$2,546 (A)	NA	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,870	125	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gannon Univ., Erie, PA 16541-0001	1925	$35,656	$8,130	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,597	417	63.6	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gardner-Webb Univ., Boiling Springs, NC 28017	1905	$31,810	$10,540	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,550	300	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Geneva Coll., Beaver Falls, PA 15010-3599	1848	$30,990	$10,850	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,315	180	65.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
George Fox Univ., Newberg, OR 97132-2697	1891	$39,540	$13,050	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,290	442	71.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
George Mason Univ., Fairfax, VA 22030	1972	$13,402 (A)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	38,630	2,991	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Georgetown Coll., Georgetown, KY 40324-1696	1829	$41,600	$11,210	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,625	153	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057	1789	$62,051	$19,352	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
20,935	2,017	94.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Georgia Coll. & State Univ., Milledgeville, GA 31061	1889	$8,974 (A)	$10,948	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,763	419	59.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Georgia Gwinnett Coll., Lawrenceville, GA 30043	NA	$17,948 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,627	709	17.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Georgia Highlands Coll., Rome, GA 30161	1970	$3,344 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,168	305	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta, GA	1885	$12,858 (A)	$15,138	5-D

30332-0001

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	43,844	1,215	86.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Georgia Military Coll., Milledgeville, GA 31061-3398	1879	$825 (A)	$7,500	14-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,014	109	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Georgia Southern Univ., Statesboro, GA 30458	1906	$6,997 (S)	$10,510	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	27,091	1,213	51.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Georgia Southwestern State Univ., Americus, GA 31709-4693	1906	$6,032 (S)	$8,978	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,158	175	32.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30302-3083	1913	$11,076 (A)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

	36,979	1,559	rate 53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Georgian Court Univ., Lakewood, NJ 08701-2697	1908	$35,516	$12,296	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,126	262	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gettysburg Coll., Gettysburg, PA 17325-1483	1832	$61,760	$14,930	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,401	287	87.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Glenville State Coll., Glenville, WV 26351-1200	1872	$8,886 (A)	$10,382	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,577	91	30.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Global Univ., Springfield, MO 65804	1948	NA	NA	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,551	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Golden Gate Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-2968	1901	$12,711	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,685	489	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gonzaga Univ., Spokane, WA 99258	1887	$50,735	$13,794	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,295	NA	84.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Goodwin Coll., East Hartford, CT 06118	1999	$19,988	NA	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,213	312	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gordon Coll., Wenham, MA 01984-1899	1889	$27,040	$12,150	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,804	219	71.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Gordon State Coll., Barnesville, GA 30204-1762	1852	$3,789 (A)	$9,167	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	3,986	197	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Goucher Coll., Baltimore, MD 21204-2794	1885	$48,200	$15,500	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,045	162	68.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Governors State Univ., University Park, IL 60484	1969	$12,616 (A)	$10,729	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,395	525	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Grace Coll., Winona Lake, IN 46590-1294	1948	$27,328	$9,976	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,587	184	60.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Graceland Univ., Independence, MO 64050-3434	NA	$31,920	$9,810	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,520	137	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Graceland Univ.,	1895	$31,920	$9,810	2-D

Lamoni, IA 50140

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,520	137	43.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Grambling State Univ., Grambling, LA 71245	1901	$15,445 (S)	$5,212	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,232	188	35.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Grand Canyon Univ., Phoenix, AZ 85017-1097	1949	$17,800	$7,800	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	63,752	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Grand Valley State Univ., Allendale, MI 49401-9403	1960	$13,560 (S)	$9,200	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
22,406	1,710	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Grand View Univ., Des Moines, IA 50316-1599	1896	$63,046	$20,996	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,889	224	48.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Granite State Coll., Concord, NH 03301	1972	$7,761 (A)	NA	11-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,692	226	54.0%

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Grantham Univ., Lenexa, KS	1951	$8,280	NA	3-M

66219

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,445	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Grayson Coll., Denison, TX 75020-8299	1964	$2,702 (A)	$6,746	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,014	240	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Green River Coll., Auburn, WA 98092-3699	1965	$4,233 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,494	436	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Greenville Tech. Coll., Greenville, SC 29606-5616	1962	$5,930 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,756	1,259	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Grinnell Coll., Grinnell, IA 50112-1690	1846	$61,480	$15,048	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,748	205	86.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Grove City Coll., Grove City, PA 16127-2104	1876	$19,990	$11,050	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,317	209	81.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Guam Comm. Coll., Mangilao, GU 96913	1977	$3,414 (A)	NA	7-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,690	194	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Gulf Coast State Coll., Panama City, FL 32401-1058	1957	$2,370 (A)	$9,378	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,245	247	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Gurnick Acad. of Med. Arts, San Mateo, CA 94403	NA	NA	NA	3-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,462	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, MN 56082-1498	1862	$51,950	$11,010	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,247	209	83.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Gwynedd Mercy Univ., Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437-0901	1948	$37,092	$12,270	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,521	463	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hamilton Coll., Clinton, NY	1812	$62,670	$15,910	1-B

13323-1296				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,055	253	92.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Hamline Univ., St. Paul, MN 55104-1284	1854	$44,230	$10,810	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,113	251	59.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Hampton Univ., Hampton, VA 23668	1868	$29,412	$12,986	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,516	155	63.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Harding Univ., Searcy, AR 72149-0001	1924	$22,230	$7,718	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,973	383	64.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Hardin-Simmons	1891	$31,686	$9,940	2-D

Univ., Abilene, TX 79698-0001				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,128	206	52.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Harris-Stowe State Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103-2136	1857	$5,484 (A)	$9,691	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,400	161	6.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Harrisburg Univ. of Sci. and Tech., Harrisburg, PA 17101	2005	$23,900	$7,500	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,569	312	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138	1636	$57,171	$19,502	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,071	NA	96.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Haverford Coll., Haverford, PA 19041-1392	1833	$60,940	$17,300	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,420	170	90.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hawai’i Pacific Univ., Honolulu, HI 96813	1965	$31,940	$15,278	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,586	288	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Henderson State Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001	1890	$9,648 (S)	$9,558	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,626	257	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Herzing Univ., Madison, WI 53718	1948	$14,200	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	1,647	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
High Point Univ., High Point, NC 27268	1924	$39,752	$15,906	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,860	486	64.2	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hillsdale Coll., Hillsdale, MI 49242-1298	1844	$29,482	$11,910	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,602	164	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hiram Coll., Hiram, OH 44234	1850	$25,500	$10,600	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,335	104	60.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hobart and William Smith Colls.,	1822	$60,240	$15,595	1-M

Geneva, NY 14456

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,684	191	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hofstra Univ., Hempstead, NY 11549	1935	$53,310	$19,892	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,243	1,195	64.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Holy Family Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19114	1954	$31,508	$17,170	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,081	310	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hood Coll., Frederick, MD 21701-8575	1893	$44,500	$13,600	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,095	232	65.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Hope Coll., Holland, MI 49422-9000	1866	$36,680	$11,090	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,132	335	79.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Houston Baptist Univ., Houston, TX 77074-3298	1960	$36,600	$9,585	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,120	332	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059-0002	1867	$31,050	$15,580	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,065	1,188	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521-8299	1913	$9,980 (S)	$12,540	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,739	490	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Hunter Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10065-5085	1870	$7,380 (A)	$14,067	11-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,099	2,408	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Huntington Univ., Huntington, IN 46750-1299	1897	$28,930	$9,500	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,364	185	65.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Husson Univ., Bangor, ME 04401-2999	1898	$20,430	$5,542	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,295	288	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Idaho State Univ.,	1901	$7,872 (A)	$7,214	5-D

Pocatello, ID 83209				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,157	761	28.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Illinois Inst. of Tech., Chicago, IL 60616	1890	$50,640	$15,790	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,486	674	73.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL 61790	1857	$14,757 (A)	$10,146	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	20,233	1,377	72.2	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, IL 61702-2900	1850	$53,814	$12,418	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,653	202	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Immaculata Univ., Immaculata, PA 19345	1920	$27,750	$12,620	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,501	326	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indian River State Coll., Fort Pierce, FL 34981-5596	1960	$3,337 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,236	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute, IN 47809	1865	$9,598 (A)	$11,182	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,459	608	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Tech., Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1297	1930	$29,560	$10,854	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,309	212	35.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. Bloomington, Bloomington, IN 47405-7000	1820	$11,447 (A)	$12,098	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	45,328	2,478	76.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. East, Richmond, IN 47374-1289	1971	$7,941 (A)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,111	267	32.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. Kokomo, Kokomo, IN 46902-9003	1945	$7,941 (A)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,995	239	39.0	

Name,	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

address	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Indiana Univ. Northwest, Gary, IN 46408-1197	1959	$7,941 (A)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,460	317	23.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705	1875	$13,144 (S)	$12,744	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,965	451	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. South Bend, South Bend, IN 46615	1922	$7,941 (A)	$7,457	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,449	401	28.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ. Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150-6405	1941	$7,941 (A)	$7,200	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,051	384	31.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ.–Purdue Univ. Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499	1917	$10,011 (A)	$9,842	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,298	736	25.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Univ.–Purdue Univ. Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202	1969	$10,144 (A)	$10,617	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	27,690	4,053	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Indiana Wesleyan Univ., Marion, IN 46953-4974	1920	$29,684	$10,050	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,071	267	65.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla campus, Aguadilla, PR 00605	1957	$5,254	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,517	199	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Arecibo campus, Arecibo, PR 00614-4050	1957	$5,986	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,001	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Bayamón campus, Bayamón, PR 00957	1912	$6,012	$4,000	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	4,500	248	27.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Fajardo campus, Fajardo, PR 00738-7003	1965	$380	NA	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,407	98	26.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Guayama campus, Guayama, PR 00785	1958	$5,974	NA	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,927	164	72.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Metropolitan campus, San Juan, PR 00919-1293	1960	$8,655	$9,806	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	7,791	452	36.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce campus, Mercedita, PR 00715-1602	1962	$5,986	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,403	284	30.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, San Germán campus, San Germán, PR 00683-5008	1912	$5,292	$4,464	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,299	233	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Iona Coll., New Rochelle, NY 10801-1890	1940	$42,828	$17,222	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,617	321	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Iowa State Univ. of Sci. and Tech., Ames, IA 50011	1858	$10,133 (S)	$9,358	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
30,708	1,674	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ithaca Coll., Ithaca, NY 14850	1892	$48,126	$15,934	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,239	575	74.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Jackson State Univ., Jackson, MS 39217	1877	$8,445 (A)	$11,563	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,921	549	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Jacksonville State Univ., Jacksonville, AL 36265-1602	1883	$1,724 (A)	$8,320	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,540	513	35.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Jacksonville Univ., Jacksonville, FL 32211	1934	$44,645	$15,600	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,001	393	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
James Madison Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22807	1908	$12,330 (A)	$11,348	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	22,166	1,479	82.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
John Brown Univ., Siloam Springs, AR 72761-2121	1919	$28,288	$9,554	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,150	157	65.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

John Carroll Univ., University Heights, OH 44118	1886	$45,514	$12,876	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,278	NA	76.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
John Jay Coll. of Criminal Justice of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10019	1964	$7,296 (A)	$4,450	11-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,210	1,133	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD 21218	1876	$60,480	$17,640	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,996	770	93.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Johnson & Wales Univ.,	2004	$38,046	NA	1-B

Charlotte, NC 28202				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,262	108	49.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Johnson & Wales Univ., Providence, RI 02903-3703	1914	$38,096	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,117	483	55.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Johnson State Coll., Johnson, VT 05656	2018	$11,908 (A)	$7,312	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,706	179	35.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Juniata Coll., Huntingdon, PA 16652-2119	1876	$24,336	$13,050	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,288	156	75.0	
Name,	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

address	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Kalamazoo Coll., Kalamazoo, MI 49006-3295	1833	$56,412	$11,340	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,241	133	81.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506	1863	$10,577 (S)	$10,100	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
21,719	1,069	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kean Univ., Union, NJ 07083	1855	$12,595 (S)	$14,834	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,759	1,344	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Keene State Coll., Keene, NH 03435	1909	$14,638 (A)	$15,620	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	3,104	328	63.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Keiser Univ., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	1977	$22,000	$14,148	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	19,861	1,879	68.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kendall Coll., Chicago, IL 60642	1934	NA	NA	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,200	279	17.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kennesaw State Univ., Kennesaw, GA 30144	1963	$6,898 (A)	$12,947	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	41,181	NA	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kent State Univ., Kent,	1910	$12,471 (S)	$12,676	5-D

OH 44242-0001				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	26,597	1,715	80.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kent State Univ. at Ashtabula, Ashtabula, OH 44004-2299	1958	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,859	87	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kent State Univ. at Geauga, Burton, OH 44021-9500	1964	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,240	105	17.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kent State Univ. at Salem, Salem, OH 44460-9412	1966	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,566	95	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kent State Univ. at Stark, Canton, OH 44720-7599	1946	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,653	239	25.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kent State Univ. at Trumbull, Warren, OH 44483-1998	1954	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,068	64	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kent State Univ. at Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia, OH 44663-9403	1962	$6,751 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,986	122	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kentucky State	1886	$9,190	$6,690	12-D

Univ., Frankfort, KY 40601		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,279	98	21.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kenyon Coll., Gambier, OH 43022	1824	$66,490	$13,610	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,875	NA	90.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Kettering Univ., Flint, MI 48504	1919	$88,760	$8,400	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,858	157	53.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Keuka Coll., Keuka Park, NY 14478	1890	$36,091	$12,691	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,344	144	60.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Keystone Coll., La Plume, PA 18440	1868	$17,300	$11,900	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,386	151	36.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
King Univ., Bristol, TN 37620-2699	1867	$33,784	$9,960	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,657	232	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
King’s Coll., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0801	1946	$40,880	$14,286	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,130	211	65.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Kutztown Univ. of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, PA 19530-0730	1866	$11,062 (A)	$10,830	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	7,675	402	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
La Salle Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19141-1199	1863	$33,890	$15,600	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,043	410	65.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
La Sierra Univ., Riverside, CA 92505	1922	$34,560	NA	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,278	NA	49.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lackawanna Coll., Scranton, PA 18509	1894	$16,130	$10,600	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,859	195	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lafayette Coll., Easton, PA 18042	1826	$58,618	$17,336	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,725	299	89.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lake Forest Coll., Lake Forest, IL 60045	1857	$52,902	$11,898	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,690	187	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lake Superior State Univ., Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783	1946	$13,162 (A)	$10,488	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,927	146	40.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lake-Sumter State Coll., Leesburg, FL 34788-8751	1962	$3,232 (A)	NA	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,760	428	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Lakeland Univ., Plymouth, WI 53073	1862	$31,390	$11,258	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,749	216	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lamar Univ., Beaumont, TX 77710	1923	$8,690 (S)	$9,590	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
16,330	513	33.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lancaster Bible Coll., Lancaster, PA 17601	1933	$27,390	$9,650	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,967	86	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lander Univ., Greenwood, SC 29649-2099	1872	$11,700 (A)	$10,570	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,049	249	40.0

Name,	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

address	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Lane Coll., Jackson, TN 38301-4598	1882	$14,310	$7,610	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,267	66	24.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Langston Univ., Langston, OK 73050	1897	$6,509 (A)	$10,513	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,222	147	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Laramie Cty. Comm. Coll., Cheyenne, WY 82007-3299	1968	$4,613 (A)	$8,750	9-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,932	257	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lasell Coll., Newton, MA 02466-2709	1851	$42,630	$16,500	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	1,750	185	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lawrence Tech. Univ., Southfield, MI 48075-1058	1932	$39,570	$11,320	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,955	317	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lawrence Univ., Appleton, WI 54911	1847	$53,979	$11,520	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,483	198	79.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Le Moyne Coll., Syracuse, NY 13214	1946	$37,450	$15,050	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,301	350	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville, PA 17003-1400	1866	$48,620	$13,220	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,041	272	76.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lee Univ., Cleveland, TN 37320-3450	1918	$21,730	$8,840	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,505	457	50.2	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015	1865	$59,930	$15,890	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,067	NA	89.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lehman Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Bronx, NY 10468-1589	1931	$7,410 (A)	$11,254	11-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,143	1,020	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lenoir-Rhyne	1891	$41,500	$12,800	2-D

Univ., Hickory, NC 28601				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,686	257	48.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Lesley Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138-2790 (4)	1909	$30,514	$19,542	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,510	NA	55.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
LeTourneau Univ., Longview, TX 75607-7001	1946	$34,470	$10,370	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,210	253	53.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Lewis & Clark Coll., Portland, OR 97219-7899	1867	$57,404	$13,946	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,513	443	79.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lewis Univ., Romeoville, IL 60446	1932	$36,520	$11,956	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,437	NA	61.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lewis-Clark State Coll., Lewiston, ID 83501-2698	1893	$6,982 (A)	$7,790	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,710	212	21.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Liberty Univ., Lynchburg, VA 24515	1971	$17,474	$11,730	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,460	533	59.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Life Univ., Marietta, GA 30060-2903	1974	$13,911 (A)	$14,400	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	2,786	200	28.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
LIM Coll., New York, NY 10022-5268 (4)	1939	$29,454	$20,750	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,349	221	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Limestone Coll., Gaffney, SC 29340-3799	1845	$26,300	$9,350	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,840	167	37.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lincoln Memorial Univ., Harrogate, TN 37752-1901	1897	$23,490	$10,638	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,885	402	40.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, MO 65101	1866	$8,082 (A)	$7,506	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,012	139	22.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lincoln Univ., Lincoln University, PA 19352	1854	$11,556 (A)	$10,076	12-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,916	210	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lindenwood Univ., St. Charles, MO 63301-1695	1827	$19,200	$10,200	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,003	837	49.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lindsey Wilson Coll., Columbia, KY 42728	1903	$26,228	$13,206	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,618	234	32.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Lipscomb Univ., Nashville, TN 37204-3951	1891	$37,152	$14,036	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,778	552	58.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Lock Haven Univ. of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, PA 17745-2390	1870	$10,878 (A)	$10,368	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,920	183	48.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Logan Univ., Chesterfield, MO 63017	1935	$6,600	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,878	125	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Lone Star Coll.–Montgomery, Conroe, TX 77384	1995	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,411	3,583	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lone Star Coll.–North Harris, Houston, TX 77073-3499	1972	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
16,290	3,583	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lone Star Coll.–Tomball, Tomball, TX 77375-4036	1988	$2,700 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
86,041	3,209	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lone Star Coll.–Univ. Park, Houston, TX 77070	2010	$2,880 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,024	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Long Island Univ.–LIU Post,	1954	$39,136	$14,664	1-D

Brookville, NY
11548-1300

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,066	NA	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Longwood Univ., Farmville, VA 23909	1839	$14,840 (A)	$14,318	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,612	338	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lorain Cty. Comm. Coll., Elyria, OH 44035	1963	$4,203 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,138	605	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Loras Coll., Dubuque, IA 52004-0178	1839	$36,570	$9,230	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,400	139	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Los Angeles Film Sch., Hollywood, CA 90028	1999	NA	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,900	171	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Louisiana State Univ. & Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70803	1860	$11,947 (A)	$13,154	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	35,912	1,557	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Louisiana State Univ. at Alexandria, Alexandria, LA 71302-9121	1960	$6,932 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,706	172	33.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Louisiana State Univ. Health Scis. Ctr., New	1931	$9,716 (A)	$5,598	5-D

Orleans, LA 70112				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,804	897	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Louisiana State Univ. in Shreveport, Shreveport, LA 71115-2399	1965	$7,327 (A)	$6,300	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,881	280	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Louisiana Tech. Univ., Ruston, LA 71272	1894	$10,635 (A)	$9,447	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,037	594	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Lourdes Univ., Sylvania, OH 43560-2898	1958	$28,650	$12,000	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,404	185	28.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Lower Columbia Coll., Longview, WA 98632-0310	1934	$4,261 (S)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,164	156	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Loyola Marymount Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90045	1911	$55,441	$17,252	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,184	NA	83.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Loyola Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60660	1870	$49,188	$15,180	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	17,498	1,749	75.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Loyola Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21210-2699	1852	$52,130	$17,470	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	5,140	452	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Loyola Univ. New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70118-6195	1912	$45,030	$13,930	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,496	NA	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lubbock Christian Univ., Lubbock, TX 79407-2099	1957	$26,557	$7,750	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,661	160	39.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Luther Coll., Decorah, IA 52101	1861	$48,160	$10,670	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,744	179	79.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Lynchburg Coll., Lynchburg, VA 24501-3199	1903	$35,470	$12,860	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,553	319	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Lynn Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-5598	1962	$42,050	$13,200	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,385	242	44.6

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Macalester Coll., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899	1874	$62,270	$14,000	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,244	267	88.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Madonna Univ., Livonia, MI 48150-1173	1947	$26,100	$10,850	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,444	296	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Maharishi Univ. of Mgmt, Fairfield, IA 52557	1971	$16,530	$7,400	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,015	112	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Malone Univ., Canton, OH 44709	1892	$34,680	$10,800	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,306	158	53.3

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Manhattan Coll., Riverdale, NY 10471	1853	$46,248	$18,440	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,694	461	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mansfield Univ. of Pennsylvania, Mansfield, PA 16933	1857	$10,682 (A)	$10,168	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,803	110	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marian Univ., Fond du Lac, WI 54935-4699	1936	$30,000	$8,510	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,290	NA	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marian Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46222-1997	1851	$37,600	$12,000	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,071	370	55.8

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marietta Coll., Marietta, OH 45750-4000	1835	$38,022	$11,768	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,265	198	61.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marist Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-1387	1929	$42,925	$18,700	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	6,396	593	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881	1881	$46,670	$14,823	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,320	1,207	80.0%	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marshall Univ., Huntington, WV 25755	1837	$8,552 (A)	$11,384	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,132	632	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mary Baldwin Univ., Staunton, VA 24401-3610 (4)	1842	$31,115	$9,730	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,654	NA	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Maryland Inst. Coll. of Art,	1826	$50,160	$12,420	1-M

Baltimore, MD 21217				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,331	NA	73.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Marymount Manhattan Coll., New York, NY 10021-4597	1936	$38,718	$19,714	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,770	366	45.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Marymount Univ., Arlington, VA 22207-4299	1950	$36,800	$15,697	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,555	309	52.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Maryville Univ. of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63141-7299	1872	$27,166	$10,300	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,979	1,136	75.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Marywood Univ., Scranton, PA 18509-1598	1915	$38,226	$14,696	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,647	352	67.1

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Massachusetts Coll. of Art and Design, Boston, MA 02115-5882	1873	$14,200 (S)	$14,800	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,907	317	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, MA 02139-4307	1861	$57,986	$18,790	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,934	1,637	93.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Massachusetts Maritime Acad.,	1891	$10,776 (A)	$14,048	5-M

Buzzards Bay, MA 02532-1803				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,538	134	76.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
McDaniel Coll., Westminster, MD 21157-4390	1867	$47,926	$13,422	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,081	576	67.5	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
McKendree Univ., Lebanon, IL 62254-1299	1828	$33,430	$11,080	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,958	187	52.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
McNeese State Univ., Lake Charles, LA 70609	1939	$8,382 (S)	NA	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,287	427	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
MCPHS Univ., Boston, MA 02115-5896	1823	$34,700	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,970	826	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Medaille Coll., Buffalo, NY 14214-2695	1875	$34,000	$16,000	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,383	411	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Medgar Evers Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11225-2298	1969	$7,250 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,134	398	7.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mercer Univ., Macon, GA 31207	1833	$38,746	$13,438	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	4,068	779	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mercy Coll., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522-1189	1951	$20,734	$14,650	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	8,772	960	39.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mercy Coll. of Ohio, Toledo, OH 43604 (4)	1993	$18,850	NA	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	1,561	227	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mercyhurst Univ., Erie, PA 16546	1926	$43,460	$17,070	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,777	226	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Meredith Coll., Raleigh, NC 27607-5298 (6)	1891	$42,660	$12,544	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,711	222	61.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Merrimack Coll., North Andover, MA 01845-5800	1947	$49,196	$18,295	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,453	395	73.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Messiah Coll., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	1909	$39,490	$11,560	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,276	369	76.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Methodist Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28311-1498	1956	$38,138	$12,828	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	1,916	241	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Metropolitan State Univ., St. Paul, MN 55106-5000	1971	$9,395 (A)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,649	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Metropolitan State Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80204	1963	$10,261 (A)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	17,678	1,169	27.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Miami Dade Coll., Miami, FL 33132	1960	$2,765 (A)	NA	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	44,002	2,355	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056	1809	$17,463 (S)	$15,824	12-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	19,216	1,129	78.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Miami Univ. Hamilton, Hamilton, OH 45011-3399	1968	$6,882 (A)	$14,510	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,450	184	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Miami Univ. Middletown, Middletown, OH 45042-3497	1966	$6,882 (A)	$14,510	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,585	74	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824	1855	$15,616 (S)	$10,990	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	49,659	2,921	78.5	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Michigan Tech.	1885	$17,614	$12,058	5-D

Univ., Houghton, MI 49931		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,009	425	67.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Mid-America Christian Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73170-4504	1953	$18,838	$8,391	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,768	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
MidAmerica Nazarene Univ., Olathe, KS 66062-1899	1966	$33,840	$9,562	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,239	187	54.5	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Middle Georgia State Univ., Macon, GA 31206	2015	$3,958 (A)	$9,476	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,843	396	24.0	

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Middle Tennessee State Univ., Murfreesboro, TN 37132	1911	$11,452 (S)	$10,358	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
20,857	1,263	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Middlebury Coll., Middlebury, VT 05753-6002	1800	$62,460	$17,800	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,669	360	93.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Midland Coll., Midland, TX 79705-6329	1969	$6,120 (S)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,737	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Midway Univ., Midway, KY 40347-1120	1847	$24,950	$8,600	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,827	140	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Midwestern State Univ., Wichita Falls, TX 76308	1922	$10,854 (A)	$9,780	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,797	338	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Miles Coll., Fairfield, AL 35064	1905	$11,164	NA	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,440	147	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania, Millersville, PA 17551-0302	1855	$12,256 (A)	$12,280	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,192	390	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Millikin Univ., Decatur, IL 62522-2084	1901	$41,532	$12,394	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	1,906	268	60.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Minnesota State Univ. Mankato, Mankato, MN 56001	1868	$16,144 (A)	$8,072	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,546	662	51.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Minnesota State Univ. Moorhead, Moorhead, MN 56563	1885	$9,914 (A)	$9,970	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,079	291	41.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Minot State Univ., Minot, ND 58707-0002	1913	$8,163 (A)	$8,163	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,836	291	43.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
MiraCosta Coll., Oceanside, CA 92056	1934	$1,152 (A)	$15,084	9-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	11,125	675	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Misericordia Univ., Dallas, PA 18612-1098	1924	$35,940	$14,520	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,398	298	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mississippi Coll., Clinton, MS 39058	1826	$19,656	$8,400	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,757	437	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762	1878	$9,398 (S)	$10,964	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	23,086	1,423	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mississippi Univ. for Women,	1884	$7,525 (A)	$7,648	5-D

Columbus, MS 39701-9998				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,673	215	49.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Mississippi Valley State Univ., Itta Bena, MS 38941-1400	1946	$6,746 (A)	$7,998	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,064	165	31.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Missouri Baptist Univ., St. Louis, MO 63141-8660	1964	$31,784	$10,282	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,983	318	36.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Missouri Southern State Univ., Joplin, MO 64801-1595	1937	$7,762 (A)	$2,550	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,358	258	36.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Missouri State Univ., Springfield, MO 65897	1905	$7,588 (A)	$9,128	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
22,901	1,127	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Missouri Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Rolla, MO 65409	1870	$11,234 (A)	$11,028	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,645	439	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Missouri Valley Coll., Marshall, MO 65340-3197	1889	$22,450	$10,300	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,776	133	26.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Missouri Western State Univ., St. Joseph, MO 64507-2294	1915	$8,875 (A)	$10,200	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	4,395	252	30.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Molloy Coll., Rockville Centre, NY 11571-5002	1955	$32,550	$12,420	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,910	682	75.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Monmouth Univ., West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898	1933	$43,216	$15,873	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,436	681	70.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Monroe Coll., Bronx, NY 10468	1933	$17,442	$12,400	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,343	562	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717	1893	$7,520 (A)	$11,100	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,841	1,108	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Montana State Univ. Billings, Billings, MT 59101	1927	$3,184 (A)	$7,420	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,000	221	23.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Montana Tech. of The Univ. of Montana, Butte, MT 59701-8997	1895	$7,578 (A)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,683	186	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Montcalm Comm. Coll., Sidney, MI 48885	1965	$4,680 (A)	NA	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,832	118	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Montclair State	1908	$13,298	$16,388	5-D

Univ., Montclair, NJ 07043-1624		(S)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	20,744	1,864	65.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Moody Bible Inst., Chicago, IL 60610-3284	1886	$13,970	$11,710	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,606	234	68.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Moravian Coll., Bethlehem, PA 18018-6650	1742	$50,500	$14,904	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,560	318	69.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Morehead State Univ., Morehead, KY 40351	1922	$9,462 (A)	$10,040	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,984	405	40.2	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Morehouse Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314 (1)	1867	$29,468	$14,272	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,152	NA	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Morgan State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21251	1867	$8,008 (A)	$10,994	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,564	591	100.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Morningside Coll., Sioux City, IA 51106	1894	$35,270	$10,410	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,281	240	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Morrisville State Coll., Morrisville, NY 13408	1908	$8,762 (A)	$16,760	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,957	172	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount Aloysius Coll., Cresson, PA 16630-1999	1939	$25,510	$11,808	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,706	157	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, MA 01075 (3)	1837	$58,498	$17,180	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,342	267	84.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount Marty Coll., Yankton, SD 57078-3724	1936	$31,500	$8,850	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,235	50	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount Mary Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53222-4597 (6)	1913	$33,390	$9,640	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,273	201	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount Mercy Univ., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-4797	1928	$37,606	$10,636	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,580	169	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount St. Joseph Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45233-1670	1920	$34,900	$8,170	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,064	225	52.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount St. Mary Coll., Newburgh, NY 12550-3494	1960	$37,940	$17,916	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,941	231	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Mount St. Mary’s	1808	$45,870	$14,320	2-M

Univ., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-7799				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,570	247	71.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Mount St. Mary’s Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90049 (4)	1925	$46,688	$12,933	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,679	656	66.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Mount Vernon Nazarene Univ., Mount Vernon, OH 43050-9500	1968	$34,168	$9,612	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,064	180	57.5	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-5586	1848	$54,600	$6,830	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	2,095	338	84.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Murray State Univ., Murray, KY 42071	1922	$9,252 (A)	$10,394	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,427	578	49.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Muskingum Univ., New Concord, OH 43762	1837	$31,112	$12,240	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,169	172	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Natl. Louis Univ., Chicago, IL 60603	1886	$11,505	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,315	631	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Natl. Univ., La Jolla, CA 92037-1011	1971	$13,320	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	17,135	NA	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Natl. Univ. Coll., Bayamón, PR 00960	NA	$6,675	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,705	464	5.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Navajo Tech. Univ., Crownpoint, NM 87313	1979	$4,070	$6,270	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,600	136	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nazareth Coll. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14618	1924	$39,070	$15,040	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,639	506	69.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nebraska Methodist Coll., Omaha, NE 68114	1891	$18,239	$7,614	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,229	74	60.0%	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ., Lincoln, NE 68504-2796	1887	$39,868	$11,080	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,816	199	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Neumann Univ., Aston, PA 19014-1298	1965	$32,960	$8,600	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,212	234	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nevada State Coll., Henderson, NV 89002	2002	$6,075 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,747	267	15.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
New England	1946	$38,428	$16,070	1-D

Coll., Henniker, NH 03242-3293				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,327	318	31.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
New England Inst. of Tech., East Greenwich, RI 02818	1940	$34,215	$16,800	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,921	248	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
New Jersey City Univ., Jersey City, NJ 07305-1597	1927	$14,738 (A)	$15,084	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,550	708	31.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
New Jersey Inst. of Tech., Newark, NJ 07102	1881	$17,994 (A)	$14,200	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,652	903	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
New Mexico Highlands Univ., Las Vegas, NM 87701	1893	$6,876 (A)	$8,908	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,658	283	22.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
New Mexico Inst. of Mining and Tech., Socorro, NM 87801	1889	$8,425 (A)	$8,518	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,734	166	49.2	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001	1888	$9,304 (A)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,904	972	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
New York City Coll. of Tech. of the City	1946	$7,320 (A)	NA	11-B

Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2983				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,277	1,611	24.7	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
New York Inst. of Tech., Old Westbury, NY 11568-8000	1955	$39,760	$16,600	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,230	1,016	44.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
New York Univ., New York, NY 10012-1019	1831	$59,230	$19,682	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	58,226	NA	82.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Newberry Coll., Newberry, SC 29108-2197	1856	$28,250	$11,700	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,242	135	44.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Newman Univ., Wichita, KS 67213-2097	1933	$64,800	$8,646	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,053	233	51.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Niagara Univ., Niagara University, NY 14109	1856	$37,180	$12,700	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,708	417	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nicholls State Univ., Thibodaux, LA 70310	1948	$7,946 (A)	$10,156	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,134	329	37.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nichols Coll., Dudley, MA 01571-5000	1815	$37,150	$14,110	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,553	140	47.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Norfolk State Univ., Norfolk, VA 23504	1935	$5,752 (A)	$10,964	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,992	NA	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Carolina Agr. & Tech. State Univ., Greensboro, NC 27411	1891	$5,337 (S)	$10,132	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,142	NA	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Carolina Central Univ., Durham, NC 27707-3129	1910	$6,629 (S)	$6,556	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,953	570	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695	1887	$9,128 (A)	$12,748	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	36,831	2,128	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Carolina Wesleyan Coll., Rocky Mount, NC 27804-8677	1956	$32,996	$5,350	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,603	NA	22.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Central Coll., Naperville, IL 60566-7063	1861	$43,046	$11,988	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,728	303	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58102	1890	$10,621 (S)	$9,078	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	12,461	767	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

North Park Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4895	1891	$33,350	$10,425	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,138	305	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
North Seattle Coll., Seattle, WA 98103-3599	1970	$4,123 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,240	262	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northeastern Illinois Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4699	1961	$14,623 (A)	$7,744	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,440	553	24.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northeastern State Univ., Tahlequah, OK 74464-2399	1846	$7,115 (A)	$8,000	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,006	414	37.3

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Northeastern Univ., Boston, MA 02115-5096	1898	$60,192	$18,440	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
33,676	2,225	86.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011	1899	$11,896 (A)	$11,338	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
28,718	1,518	53.3

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115-2854	1895	$12,480 (A)	$11,000	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
16,234	1,088	47.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northern Kentucky Univ., Highland	1968	$10,876 (A)	NA	5-D

Heights, KY 41099				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,979	1,135	38.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northern Marianas Coll., Saipan, MP 96950	1981	$4,038 (A)	$6,480	7-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,255	99	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northern Michigan Univ., Marquette, MI 49855-5301	1899	$12,172 (A)	$11,912	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,214	425	51.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northern New Mexico Coll., EspaÒola, NM 87532	1909	$4,765 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,234	253	NA	

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Northern State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401-7198	1901	$8,845 (A)	$9,150	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,340	156	49.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwest Coll., Powell, WY 82435-1898	1946	$5,174 (A)	$6,380	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,438	104	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwest Florida State Coll., Niceville, FL 32578-1295	1963	$5,011 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,004	266	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwest Missouri State Univ., Maryville, MO 64468-6001	1905	$11,878 (A)	$11,002	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	7,870	296	49.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwest Nazarene Univ., Nampa, ID 83686-5897	1913	$36,298	$10,500	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,049	105	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwest Univ., Kirkland, WA 98033	1934	$35,000	$10,140	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,583	211	55.8

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwestern Coll., Orange City, IA 51041-1996	1882	$34,250	$10,200	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	1,531	170	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwestern Michigan Coll., Traverse City,	1951	$4,504 (A)	$8,875	11-B

MI 49686-3061				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,609	280	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Alva, OK 73717-2799	1897	$7,883 (A)	$5,104	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,833	153	22.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northwestern State Univ. of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71497	1884	$8,672 (A)	$9,929	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,735	534	41.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208	1851	$63,468	$19,440	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	22,933	1,742	94.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Northwood Univ., Michigan campus, Midland, MI 48640-2398	1959	$29,480	$11,110	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,344	148	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Norwich Univ., Northfield, VT 05663	1819	$42,950	$14,854	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,672	392	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Notre Dame Coll., South Euclid, OH 44121-4293	1922	$31,350	$10,458	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,522	208	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nova Southeastern Univ., Fort	1964	$35,560	$14,558	1-D

Lauderdale, FL 33314-7796

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	20,898	NA	50.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Nyack Coll., New York, NY 10004	1882	$27,500	$15,500	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,944	196	38.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oakland Univ., Rochester, MI 48309-4401	1957	$14,520 (A)	$10,639	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	17,170	1,207	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oakwood Univ., Huntsville, AL 35896	1896	$18,974	$10,050	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,824	NA	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oberlin Coll.,	1833	$61,965	$17,854	1-M

Oberlin, OH 44074				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,955	NA	85.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Occidental Coll., Los Angeles, CA 90041-3314	1887	$60,566	$17,330	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,964	256	81.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Oglala Lakota Coll., Kyle, SD 57752-0490	1970	$2,684 (A)	$1,575	11-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,300	119	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Oglethorpe Univ., Atlanta, GA 30319-2797	1835	$43,990	$14,400	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,446	132	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Ohio Christian Univ., Circleville, OH 43113	1948	$23,050	$9,000	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,007	253	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ohio Dominican Univ., Columbus, OH 43219-2099	1911	$33,880	$11,450	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,301	128	37.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ohio Northern Univ., Ada, OH 45810-1599	1871	$36,530	$12,900	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,116	259	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ohio Univ., Athens, OH 45701-2979	1804	$12,840 (S)	$11,862	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,429	1,132	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Ohio Univ.–Chillicothe, Chillicothe, OH 45601	1946	$5,774 (S)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,209	82	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, OH 43015	1842	$48,832	$13,288	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,430	196	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oklahoma Baptist Univ., Shawnee, OK 74804	1910	$32,880	$8,100	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,510	156	56.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oklahoma Christian Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73136-1100	1950	$25,090	$7,900	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,017	201	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oklahoma City Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73106-1402	1904	$32,744	$9,202	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,551	341	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oklahoma Panhandle State Univ., Goodwell, OK 73939-0430	1909	$6,525 (A)	$5,556	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,337	91	38.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078	1890	$9,243 (A)	$9,175	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,660	1,362	63.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Oklahoma State Univ. Inst. of Tech., Okmulgee, OK 74447-3901	1946	$5,774 (S)	$7,100	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,295	140	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Oklahoma State Univ.– Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, OK 73107-6120	1961	$5,070 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,949	355	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA 23529	1930	$11,160 (A)	$11,527	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	23,494	1,573	51.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Olivet Nazarene Univ.,	1907	$37,940	$9,790	2-D

Bourbonnais, IL 60914				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,462	382	57.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Olympic Coll., Bremerton, WA 98337-1699	1946	$3,996 (A)	$6,500	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,617	475	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
O’More Coll. of Design, Nashville, TN 37212	1970	$35,650	$12,520	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,250	915	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Oral Roberts Univ., Tulsa, OK 74171	1963	$32,640	$9,050	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,857	363	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oregon Inst. of Tech., Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801	1947	$11,269 (A)	$10,214	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,910	293	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331	1868	$12,188 (S)	$14,760	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
32,312	1,735	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Otis Coll. of Art and Design, Los Angeles, CA 90045-9785	1918	$50,040	$16,929	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,252	338	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Otterbein Univ., Westerville, OH 43081	1847	$34,274	$12,288	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	2,605	341	61.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Ouachita Baptist Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71998-0001	1886	$31,180	$8,800	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,764	172	70.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Our Lady of the Lake Univ., San Antonio, TX 78207-4689	1895	$31,124	$10,531	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,550	NA	39.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Pace Univ., New York, NY 10038	1906	$48,830	$20,456	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,923	825	61.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Pace Univ., Pleasantville campus,	1906	$46,978	NA	1-D

Pleasantville, NY 10570				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,458	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Pacific Lutheran Univ., Tacoma, WA 98447	1890	$50,668	$11,826	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,706	294	71.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Pacific Univ., Forest Grove, OR 97116-1797	1849	$50,070	$13,892	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,751	481	71.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4708	1968	$34,842	$6,048	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,687	351	51.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Palm Beach State Coll., Lake Worth, FL 33461-4796	1933	$2,444 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	30,052	1,170	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Park Univ., Parkville, MO 64152-3795	1875	$13,600	$8,720	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,165	925	42.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Parsons Sch. of Design, New York, NY 10011	1896	NA	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,758	955	71.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Pasco-Hernando State Coll., New Port Richey, FL 34654-5199	1972	$5,057 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	9,886	377	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Peninsula Coll., Port Angeles, WA 98362-2779	1961	$4,218 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,321	156	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Penn Foster Coll., Scottsdale, AZ 85260	NA	NA	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	24,527	203	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Penn State Abington, Abington, PA 19001	1950	$14,896 (A)	$14,818	12-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,072	287	46.6%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Penn State Altoona,	1939	$15,586 (A)	$12,744	12-B

Altoona, PA 16601

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,680	269	68.9	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Penn State Berks, Reading, PA 19610	1924	$15,586 (A)	$14,048	12-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,130	179	57.1	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Penn State Brandywine, Media, PA 19063	1966	$14,838 (A)	$13,658	12-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,227	122	43.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Penn State Erie, The Behrend Coll., Erie, PA 16563	1948	$15,586 (A)	$12,744	12-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,395	309	63.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA 17057	1966	$15,586 (A)	$14,668	12-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,621	417	62.8

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Penn State Univ. Park, University Park, PA 16802	1855	$18,898 (A)	$12,744	12-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
47,560	3,492	85.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pennsylvania Coll. of Health Scis., Lancaster, PA 17601	1903	$29,922	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,793	213	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pennsylvania Coll. of Tech., Williamsport, PA 17701-5778	1965	$17,610 (A)	$11,892	12-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,240	385	33.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pensacola State Coll., Pensacola, FL 32504-8998	1948	$5,020 (S)	$7,650	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,661	324	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pepperdine Univ., Malibu, CA 90263	1937	$63,142	$18,560	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,446	955	87.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Peru State Coll., Peru, NE 68421	1867	$7,800 (A)	$4,736	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,634	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Piedmont Coll., Demorest, GA 30535	1897	$29,410	$11,562	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,060	247	50.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pima Med. Inst., Tucson, AZ 85716	1972	NA	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,970	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pittsburg State Univ., Pittsburg, KS 66762	1903	$10,129 (A)	$8,196	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,017	432	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pittsburgh Tech. Coll., Oakdale, PA 15071	1946	$16,350	$11,631	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,559	102	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Plymouth State Univ.,	1871	$17,166 (A)	$11,580	5-D

Plymouth, NH 03264-1595				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,224	345	54.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Point Loma Nazarene Univ., San Diego, CA 92106-2899	1902	$41,100	$11,800	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,445	453	71.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Point Park Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15222-1984	1960	$35,610	$12,940	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,591	496	58.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Point Univ., West Point, GA 31833	1937	$22,300	$8,000	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,666	184	34.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Polk State Coll., Winter Haven, FL 33881-4299	1964	$3,716 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,961	368	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Polytechnic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR 00918	1966	$8,640	$11,928	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,252	202	16.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pomona Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1887	$59,238	$19,358	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,764	265	97.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pontifical Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce, PR 00717-0777	1948	$5,510	$1,374	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,614	340	39.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Pontifical Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico–Mayagüez campus, Mayagüez, PR 00680	NA	$5,408	NA	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,273	80	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Portland State Univ., Portland, OR 97207-0751	1946	$10,386 (A)	$12,108	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
22,858	1,540	46.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Post Univ., Waterbury, CT 06723-2540	1890	$15,510	$11,600	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,844	996	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Prairie View A&M Univ., Prairie	1878	$11,299 (A)	$9,099	5-D

View, TX
77446

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,248	557	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, NY 11205-3899	1887	$57,599	$15,408	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,137	1,201	74.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Presbyterian Coll., Clinton, SC 29325	1880	$41,900	$11,300	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,231	133	63.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08544-1019	1746	$57,410	$18,630	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,478	1,191	97.5	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Providence Coll.,	1917	$55,988	$16,060	2-M

Providence, RI 02918

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,737	549	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Pueblo Comm. Coll., Pueblo, CO 81004-1499	1933	$4,520 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,938	339	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Purchase Coll., State Univ. of New York, Purchase, NY 10577-1400	1967	$8,953 (S)	$14,548	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,529	NA	63.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907	1869	$9,208 (A)	$10,030	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	49,639	2,826	77.0	

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	**& fees**	**& board**	**degree**
Purdue Univ. Northwest, Hammond, IN 46323-2094	2016	$8,952 (A)	$7,985	5-D

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
7,187	479	38.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Queens Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Queens, NY 11367-1597	1937	$7,538 (A)	$11,136	11-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
18,772	1,350	60.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Queens Univ. of Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28274-0002	1857	$40,830	$14,026	2-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
2,063	300	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Quinnipiac Univ., Hamden, CT 06518-1940	1929	$51,790	$16,760	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,217	1,000	77.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Radford Univ., Radford, VA 24142	1910	$11,542 (A)	$10,036	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,998	767	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ramapo Coll. of New Jersey, Mahwah, NJ 07430-1680	1969	$14,952 (A)	$13,350	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,732	500	73.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland, VA 23005-5505	1830	$46,460	$13,510	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	1,501	187	59.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Ranken Tech. Coll., St. Louis, MO 63113 (2)	1907	$15,264	NA	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,823	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Rasmussen Coll. Ocala, Ocala, FL 34474	1984	$13,136	NA	3-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,422	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Reed Coll., Portland, OR 97202-8199	1908	$60,930	$15,640	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,566	169	78.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Regent Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23464-9800	1977	$19,680	$7,004	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,379	755	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Regis Coll., Weston, MA 02493	1927	$46,150	$17,080	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,599	400	47.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Regis Univ., Denver, CO 80221-1099	1877	$41,700	$13,416	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,566	757	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Reinhardt Univ., Waleska, GA 30183-2981	1883	$27,300	$11,720	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,524	NA	36.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, NY 12180-3590	1824	$58,526	$16,379	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,774	473	83.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Renton Tech. Coll., Renton, WA 98056	1942	$5,671 (A)	NA	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,214	242	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rhode Island Coll., Providence, RI 02908-1991	1854	$10,966 (A)	$13,077	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,331	624	47.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rhode Island Sch. of Design, Providence, RI 02903-2784	1877	$57,505	$15,236	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,576	510	90.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rhodes Coll., Memphis, TN 38112-1690	1848	$50,910	$11,934	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	2,073	215	80.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rice Univ., Houston, TX 77251-1892	1912	$54,960	$15,000	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,285	931	93.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ringling Coll. of Art and Design, Sarasota, FL 34234-5895	1931	$51,170	$16,000	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,663	181	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rivier Univ., Nashua, NH 03060	1933	$34,412	$14,834	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,296	NA	49.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Roanoke Coll., Salem, VA 24153-3794	1842	$35,200	$15,366	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	1,865	188	63.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Robert Morris Univ., Moon Township, PA 15108-1189	1921	$32,760	$12,320	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,608	400	61.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Robert Morris Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL 60605	1913	$29,400	$12,750	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,307	184	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Roberts Wesleyan Coll., Rochester, NY 14624-1997	1866	$36,423	$11,792	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,658	267	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rochester Inst. of Tech.,	1829	$54,446	$14,432	1-D

Rochester, NY 14623-5603

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,790	1,444	66.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rockhurst Univ., Kansas City, MO 64110-2561	1910	$40,700	NA	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,746	239	72.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rocky Mountain Coll. of Art + Design, Lakewood, CO 80214	1963	$20,725	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,631	205	48.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Roger Williams Univ., Bristol, RI 02809	1956	$37,355	$16,012	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,528	530	64.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Rogers State Univ., Claremore, OK 74017-3252	1909	$7,620 (A)	$6,935	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,197	221	34.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rollins Coll., Winter Park, FL 32789-4499	1885	$56,110	$15,580	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,692	220	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Roosevelt Univ., Chicago, IL 60605	1945	$33,068	$12,000	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,127	578	37.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech., Terre Haute, IN 47803-3999 (2)	1874	$50,619	$16,161	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,990	NA	82.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rowan Univ., Glassboro, NJ 08028-1701	1923	$14,986 (S)	$15,956	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,080	NA	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Russell Sage Coll., Troy, NY 12180	1916	$67,702	$13,543	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,266	262	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rutgers Univ.–Camden, Camden, NJ 08102-1401	1926	$15,657 (S)	$12,652	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,569	638	59.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rutgers Univ.–New Brunswick, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8097	1766	$15,804 (S)	$13,402	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	50,804	4,269	80.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Rutgers Univ.–Newark, Newark, NJ 07102	1908	$15,208 (S)	$13,930	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,168	963	66.1

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Sacred Heart Univ., Fairfield, CT 06825	1963	$45,230	$16,954	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,156	970	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Saginaw Valley State Univ., University Center, MI 48710	1963	$11,130 (A)	$11,106	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,523	670	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Ambrose Univ.,	1882	$34,570	$11,988	2-D

Davenport, IA 52803-2898				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,913	331	63.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
St. Anselm Coll., Manchester, NH 03102-1310	1889	$45,340	$16,000	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,977	224	72.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure, NY 14778-2284	1858	$38,770	$14,450	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,604	269	64.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
St. Catherine Univ., St. Paul, MN 55105 (6)	1905	$46,494	$7,150	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,277	NA	64.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498	1869	$8,779 (A)	$9,268	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,608	658	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Edward’s Univ., Austin, TX 78704	1885	$50,736	NA	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,014	481	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Francis Coll., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201-4398	1884	$27,188	$19,100	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,735	339	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Francis Univ., Loretto, PA 15940-0600	1847	$40,520	$12,820	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,108	216	71.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
St. John Fisher Coll., Rochester, NY 14618-3597	1948	$37,748	$13,666	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,539	428	73.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. John’s Univ., Collegeville, MN 56321 (5)	1857	$52,164	$11,890	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,643	150	79.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. John’s Univ., Queens, NY 11439	1870	$47,580	$18,790	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,658	1,397	58.1

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Joseph’s Coll., Long Island campus, Patchogue, NY 11772-2399	1916	$30,576	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	3,530	395	75.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Joseph’s Coll. of Maine, Standish, ME 04084	1912	$41,586	$14,935	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,329	126	50.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Joseph’s Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395	1851	$49,610	$15,285	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,464	626	80.0%	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, NY 13617	1856	$58,750	$15,150	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,279	206	87.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Leo Univ., Saint Leo, FL 33574-6665	1889	$26,550	$12,700	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	5,080	209	40.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103	1818	$48,824	$13,310	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,095	1,177	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Martin’s Univ., Lacey, WA 98503	1895	$42,220	$13,390	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,536	225	55.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Mary’s Coll., Notre Dame, IN 46556 (3)	1844	$49,930	$13,580	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,527	205	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Mary’s Coll. of California, Moraga, CA 94575	1863	$53,372	$16,404	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	3,169	NA	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Mary’s Coll. of Maryland, St. Mary’s City, MD 20686-3001	1840	$15,124 (A)	$13,867	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,551	204	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Mary’s Univ., San Antonio, TX 78228	1852	$35,226	$11,448	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,432	358	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Mary’s Univ. of Minnesota, Winona, MN 55987-1399	1912	$39,410	$9,920	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,152	491	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Michael’s Coll., Colchester, VT 05439	1904	$49,840	$14,995	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,573	174	79.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Norbert Coll., De Pere, WI 54115-2099	1898	$43,204	$12,202	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,009	193	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Olaf Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-1098	1874	$54,650	$12,450	2-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,988	318	88.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Peter’s Univ., Jersey City, NJ 07306-5997	1872	$38,760	$17,230	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,009	270	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Petersburg Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33733-3489	1927	$2,682 (A)	NA	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,543	1,298	28.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Thomas Aquinas Coll., Sparkill, NY 10976	1952	$36,200	$15,500	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,026	132	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Thomas Univ., Miami Gardens, FL 33054-6459	1961	$34,080	$11,320	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,824	145	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Vincent Coll., Latrobe, PA 15650-2690	1846	$38,741	$12,242	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,592	191	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
St. Xavier Univ., Chicago, IL 60655-3105	1847	$35,770	$11,780	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,080	360	52.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Salem State Univ., Salem, MA 01970-5353	1854	$910 (S)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,131	712	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Salisbury Univ., Salisbury, MD 21801-6837	1925	$10,188 (A)	$12,500	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,570	638	67.9	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Salve Regina Univ., Newport, RI 02840-4192	1934	$46,000	$16,500	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,828	NA	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, TX 77341	1879	$11,947 (A)	$10,406	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	21,404	1,041	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Samford Univ., Birmingham, AL 35229	1841	$36,725	$11,624	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,758	512	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
San Diego Mesa Coll., San Diego, CA 92111-4998	1964	$1,104 (A)	NA	9-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	20,693	723	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
San Diego State Univ., San Diego, CA 92182	1897	$8,198 (A)	$19,714	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	35,732	1,994	74.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
San Francisco State Univ., San	1899	$7,484 (A)	$20,469	5-D

Francisco, CA 94132-1722				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	27,075	1,818	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
San Jacinto Coll. District, Pasadena, TX 77504-3323	1961	$2,340 (A)	NA	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	31,577	1,059	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0001	1857	$7,852 (A)	$12,641	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	33,808	1,966	57.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Santa Clara Univ., Santa Clara, CA 95053	1851	$57,534	$17,784	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,918	905	88.6	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Santa Fe Coll.,	1966	$3,643	NA	11-B

Gainesville, FL 32606		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,607	829	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, NY 10708-5999	1926	$61,234	$16,870	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,766	257	82.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Savannah Coll. of Art and Design, Savannah, GA 31402-3146	1978	$38,340	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,679	774	68.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Savannah State Univ., Savannah, GA 31404	1890	$5,902 (A)	$7,762	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,645	NA	27.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Sch. of the Art Inst. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60603-3103	1866	$54,530	$17,700	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,558	738	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Sch. of Visual Arts, New York, NY 10010-3994	1947	$46,800	$23,400	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,111	1,053	69.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Schoolcraft Coll., Livonia, MI 48152-2696	1961	$4,168 (A)	NA	9-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,330	404	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Seattle Pacific Univ., Seattle, WA 98119-1997	1891	$37,158	$14,409	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,443	389	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Seattle Univ., Seattle, WA 98122-1090	1891	$50,328	NA	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,268	735	75.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Seminole State Coll. of Florida, Sanford, FL 32773-6199	1966	$4,355 (A)	NA	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
17,706	772	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Seton Hall Univ., South Orange, NJ 07079-2697	1856	$46,880	$15,836	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,881	978	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Seton Hill Univ., Greensburg, PA 15601	1883	$40,224	$13,350	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,012	219	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Sewanee: The Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37383-1000	1857	$51,146	$14,608	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,820	246	81.8

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Shawnee State Univ., Portsmouth, OH 45662	1986	$8,604 (A)	$11,002	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,582	314	30.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Shenandoah Univ., Winchester, VA 22601-5195	1875	$35,170	$11,230	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,287	449	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Shepherd Univ., Shepherdstown, WV 25443	1871	$7,784 (S)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,159	281	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Shippensburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Shippensburg, PA 17257-2299	1871	$13,644 (A)	$12,594	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,668	319	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Shorter Univ., Rome, GA 30165	1873	$22,750	NA	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,306	NA	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Siena Coll., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462	1937	$41,245	$16,615	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,636	350	77.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Siena Heights Univ., Adrian, MI 49221-1796	1919	$29,044	$12,200	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	1,966	190	51.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Simmons Coll., Boston, MA 02115 (6)	1899	$44,160	$16,368	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,984	904	74.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Simpson Coll., Indianola, IA 50125-1297	1860	$45,108	$9,654	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,218	144	62.9	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Skidmore Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	1903	$60,152	$16,068	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,686	385	89.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Skyline Coll., San Bruno, CA 94066-1698	1969	$1,548 (A)	$16,580	9-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	14,900	333	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Slippery Rock Univ. of Pennsylvania, Slippery Rock, PA 16057-1383	1889	$10,507 (A)	$6,876	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,503	443	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Smith Coll., Northampton, MA 01063 (6)	1871	$58,768	$20,340	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,926	311	89.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Sonoma State Univ., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609	1960	$8,060 (S)	$14,926	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,371	NA	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
South Carolina State Univ.,	1896	$11,060 (A)	$9,890	5-D

Orangeburg, SC 29117-0001				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,374	186	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
South Coll., Knoxville, TN 37917 (4)	1882	$16,975	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,175	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
South Dakota Sch. of Mines & Tech., Rapid City, SD 57701-3995	1885	$10,440 (A)	$8,020	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,146	NA	47.2	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007	1881	$9,299 (S)	$8,054	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,465	636	54.6	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
South Florida State Coll., Avon Park, FL 33825-9356	1965	$2,593 (S)	$6,040	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,809	160	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
South Georgia State Coll., Douglas, GA 31533-5098	1906	$3,310 (A)	$8,742	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,028	115	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
South Texas Coll., McAllen, TX 78501	1993	$2,926 (A)	NA	9-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
28,233	629	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
South Univ., Savannah, GA 31406	1899	$18,000	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,955	NA	NA

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Southeast Missouri State Univ., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701-4799	1873	$9,015 (A)	$9,954	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,001	NA	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southeastern Baptist Theol. Sem., Wake Forest, NC 27587	1950	$10,072	$6,836	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,048	97	31.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southeastern Louisiana Univ., Hammond, LA 70402	1925	$8,289 (A)	$8,710	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,485	623	37.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ.,	1909	$6,750 (A)	$5,990	5-M

Durant, OK
74701-0609

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,824	213	29.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southeastern Univ., Lakeland, FL 33801-6099	1935	$30,148	$10,380	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,365	494	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Adventist Univ., Collegedale, TN 37315-0370	1892	$22,930	$8,170	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,091	172	48.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Arkansas Univ.–Magnolia, Magnolia, AR 71753	1909	$9,310 (S)	$6,926	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,434	308	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Connecticut State Univ., New Haven, CT 06515-1355	1893	$12,438 (A)	$14,076	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,788	990	51.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Illinois Univ. Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4701	1869	$15,240 (A)	$10,622	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,266	NA	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Illinois Univ. Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026	1957	$12,300 (S)	$10,171	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,010	925	47.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Methodist	1911	$61,980	$17,750	2-D

Univ., Dallas, TX 75275				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	12,385	1,126	79.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Southern Nazarene Univ., Bethany, OK 73008	1899	$27,000	$8,800	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,529	92	60.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Southern New Hampshire Univ., Manchester, NH 03106-1045	1932	$9,980	$12,800	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,305	449	56.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Southern Oregon Univ., Ashland, OR 97520	1926	$10,479 (A)	$13,254	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,059	263	40.0	

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Southern Univ. and Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70813	1880	$18,584 (A)	$5,321	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,917	441	29.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Univ. at New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70126-1009 (4)	1959	$7,099 (S)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,941	NA	5.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Utah Univ., Cedar City, UT 84720-2498	1897	$6,770 (A)	$8,095	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,611	632	39.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southern Wesleyan Univ., Central, SC 29630-1020	1906	$27,820	$9,402	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,300	115	39.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southwest Baptist Univ., Bolivar, MO 65613-2597	1878	$26,970	$8,290	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,039	293	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southwest Minnesota State Univ., Marshall, MN 56258	1963	$8,840 (S)	$9,190	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,846	NA	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southwest Univ. at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79925	NA	$16,000	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,558	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Southwestern	1927	$21,822	NA	2-M

Assemblies of God Univ., Waxahachie, TX 75165-5735				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,632	148	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Southwestern Coll., Winfield, KS 67156-2499	1885	$36,650	$9,380	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,282	187	38.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Southwestern Univ., Georgetown, TX 78626	1840	$48,450	$13,059	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,501	149	72.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Spelman Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314-4399 (3)	1881	$29,279	$14,768	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,417	267	77.0	
Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	**& fees**	**& board**	**degree**
Spring Arbor Univ., Spring Arbor, MI 49283-9799	1873	$31,660	$10,650	2-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
1,350	NA	52.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Springfield Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3797	1885	$38,565	$12,930	1-D

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
2,965	446	72.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stanbridge Univ., Irvine, CA 92612	NA	NA	NA	3-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
1,508	NA	NA

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305-2004	1891	$58,416	$18,619	1-D

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
17,680	2,212	94.0%

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
State Coll. of Florida Manatee-Sarasota, Bradenton, FL 34206-7046	1957	$3,074 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,694	455	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York at Fredonia, Fredonia, NY 14063-1136	1826	$8,542 (S)	$13,180	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,780	406	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York at New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561	1828	$8,524 (A)	$14,494	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,075	637	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of	1861	$10,468	$14,953	5-M

New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,058	516	66.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York at Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2681	1889	$8,931 (S)	$14,740	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,738	387	63.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Cortland, Cortland, NY 13045	1868	$8,815 (A)	$13,560	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,658	617	75.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Geneseo, Geneseo, NY 14454-1401	1871	$8,856 (A)	$12,906	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	4,539	377	80.9	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Old Westbury, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0210	1965	$7,070 (S)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,659	351	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820-4015	1889	$10,502 (A)	$29,160	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,918	468	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676	1816	$10,354 (S)	$13,950	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,607	294	51.8	

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Agr. & Tech. at Cobleskill, Cobleskill, NY 12043	1916	$8,900 (A)	$14,352	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,824	166	51.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Env. Sci. & For., Syracuse, NY 13210-2779	1911	$9,433 (S)	$17,840	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,004	142	74.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech. at Alfred, Alfred, NY 14802	1908	$8,862 (A)	$13,450	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,414	266	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
State Univ. of	1906	$8,689	$14,210	5-B

New York Coll. of Tech. at Canton, Canton, NY 13617		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,901	219	39.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech. at Delhi, Delhi, NY 13753	1913	$8,640 (A)	$13,320	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,638	215	52.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York Empire State Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-4391	1971	$7,630 (A)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,462	662	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
State Univ. of New York Maritime Coll.,	1874	$8,522 (S)	$14,398	5-M

Throggs Neck, NY 10465-4198				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,545	116	55.6	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stetson Univ., DeLand, FL 32723	1883	$52,320	$15,290	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,265	NA	64.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, NJ 07030	1870	$58,624	$17,080	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,287	415	83.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stevenson Univ., Stevenson, MD 21153	1952	$38,168	$14,170	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,454	381	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stockton Univ.,	1969	$17,280	$12,666	5-D

Galloway, NJ 08205-9441		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,352	802	70.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stonehill Coll., Easton, MA 02357	1948	$52,000	$15,000	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,542	NA	80.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Stony Brook Univ., State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794	1957	$10,560 (A)	$15,504	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	26,608	1,617	72.3	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Strayer Univ.–Arlington campus, Arlington, VA 22201	NA	$13,515	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,819	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Strayer Univ.–Birmingham campus, Birmingham, AL 35243	NA	$13,515	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,534	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Strayer Univ.–Greenville campus, Greenville, SC 29607	NA	$13,515	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,459	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Strayer Univ.–Lower Bucks Cty. campus, Trevose, PA 19053	NA	$13,515	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,973	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Strayer Univ.–North Austin	NA	$13,515	NA	3-M

campus, Austin, TX 78759				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,091	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Suffolk Univ., Boston, MA 02108-2770	1906	$43,332	$19,242	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,691	638	59.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Sul Ross State Univ., Alpine, TX 79832	1920	$8,580 (A)	$8,724	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,100	163	19.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Sullivan Univ., Louisville, KY 40205	1962	$13,500	$10,485	3-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,541	192	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Susquehanna	1858	$55,160	$8,220	2-M

Univ., Selinsgrove, PA 17870				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,202	235	73.9	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Swarthmore Coll., Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397	1864	$59,328	$18,026	1-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,651	213	94.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244	1870	$57,591	$16,895	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	21,772	1,691	82.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Tallahassee Comm. Coll., Tallahassee, FL 32304-2895	1966	$3,341 (A)	NA	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,935	740	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Tarleton State Univ., Stephenville, TX 76402	1899	$9,728 (A)	$10,206	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,995	701	43.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Taylor Univ., Upland, IN 46989-1001	1846	$37,476	$11,058	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,110	NA	76.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Temple Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19122-6096	1884	$17,378 (A)	$11,950	12-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	35,626	2,781	70.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Tennessee State Univ., Nashville, TN 37209-1561	1912	$8,336 (A)	$8,548	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,077	477	NA	

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tennessee Tech. Univ., Cookeville, TN 38505	1915	$10,522 (A)	$8,850	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,186	NA	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas A&M Intl. Univ., Laredo, TX 78041	1969	$9,149 (S)	$9,002	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,525	412	41.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843	1876	$13,178 (A)	$11,550	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	72,530	4,031	80.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas A&M Univ.–Central Texas, Killeen, TX 76549	2009	$8,623 (S)	NA	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	2,219	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas A&M Univ.–Commerce, Commerce, TX 75429	1889	$10,026 (A)	$9,584	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,966	722	42.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas A&M Univ.–Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, TX 78412	1947	$10,165 (A)	$10,220	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,762	584	34.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas A&M Univ.–Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363	1925	$9,892 (A)	$9,425	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,405	401	29.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas A&M Univ.–San Antonio,	NA	$9,548 (A)	$10,552	5-M

San Antonio, TX 78224				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,078	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas A&M Univ.–Texarkana, Texarkana, TX 75503	1971	$8,689 (A)	$11,038	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,112	169	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76129-0002	1873	$53,980	$14,250	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,938	NA	77.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Texas Lutheran Univ., Seguin, TX 78155-5999	1891	$32,970	$11,000	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,441	193	52.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Texas Southern Univ., Houston, TX 77004-4584	1947	$8,678 (A)	$9,664	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,524	649	16.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666	1899	$11,851 (S)	$11,198	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
37,864	1,917	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409	1923	$11,852 (A)	$10,460	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
40,542	2,118	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Texas Wesleyan Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76105	1890	$36,128	$10,728	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,619	NA	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Texas Woman’s Univ., Denton, TX 76204 (4)	1901	$10,234 (A)	$10,500	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
16,238	913	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC 20064	1887	$54,186	$16,670	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,130	646	70.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Citadel, The Military Coll. of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29409 (2)	1842	$14,128 (A)	$7,968	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,693	345	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. at Brockport, State Univ. of New York, Brockport, NY 14420-2997	1867	$8,734 (A)	$14,936	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,991	579	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ 08628	1855	$16,667 (A)	$13,416	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,589	830	87.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, NY 10805-2308	1904	NA	NA	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,023	365	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of St. Rose, Albany, NY 12203-1419	1920	$36,398	$14,186	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,314	264	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of St. Scholastica, Duluth, MN 55811-4199	1912	$39,410	$10,340	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,712	365	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795	1693	$23,970 (S)	$13,534	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,517	911	91.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Coll. of	1866	$57,500	$13,500	2-B

Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691-2363				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,973	204	76.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Colorado Coll., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3294	1874	$65,028	$14,376	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,266	248	87.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Culinary Inst. of America, Hyde Park, NY 12538-1499	1946	$33,690	$11,880	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,965	192	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Evergreen State Coll., Olympia, WA 98505	1967	$8,325 (A)	$12,735	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,116	166	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The George Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20052	1821	$62,400	$15,720	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	26,457	2,517	84.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Master’s Univ., Santa Clarita, CA 91321-1200	1927	$28,740	$11,500	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,240	128	68.6	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210	1870	$12,485 (S)	$13,966	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	61,677	6,064	83.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Ohio State Univ.–Newark campus,	1957	$8,550 (S)	$11,408	5-B

Newark, OH 43055-1797

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,730	128	33.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Southern Baptist Theol. Sem., Louisville, KY 40280-0004	1858	$11,896	$7,450	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,190	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325	1870	$10,097 (A)	$12,410	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
14,516	1,092	41.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Akron Wayne Coll., Orrville, OH 44667-9192	1972	$6,116 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,353	119	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487	1831	$11,940 (S)	$12,296	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
38,316	NA	68.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294	1969	$24,017 (A)	$11,690	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
22,289	1,214	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL 35899	1950	$11,338 (A)	$10,652	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,636	559	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Arizona,	1885	$12,404 (A)	$13,450	5-D

Tucson, AZ 85721				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	49,471	2,511	60.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Findlay, Findlay, OH 45840-3653	1882	$37,546	$10,520	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,811	363	63.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1316	1847	$9,942 (A)	$11,780	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	29,909	1,598	70.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045	1866	$11,166 (A)	$9,900	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	26,780	1,524	63.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
The Univ. of Montana Western, Dillon, MT 59725-3598	1893	$5,876 (S)	$7,510	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,400	103	52.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599	1789	$8,998 (S)	$7,014	10-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
31,733	2,307	91.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223-0001	1946	$7,188 (S)	$12,895	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
30,448	1,587	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro,	1891	$7,468 (A)	$9,686	5-D

Greensboro, NC 27412-5001				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	19,038	1,134	57.0%	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, NC 28372	1887	$3,495 (A)	$10,684	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,318	440	36.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28403	1947	$7,238 (A)	$11,346	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,030	1,203	72.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Scranton, Scranton, PA 18510	1888	$49,002	$16,090	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	4,692	461	79.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069	1862	$9,432 (A)	$8,600	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,464	674	54.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Tampa, Tampa, FL 33606-1490	1931	$32,218	$12,160	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,794	854	58.5	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996	1794	$13,244 (A)	$12,150	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,634	1,985	69.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Tennessee at Chattanooga,	1886	$9,848 (A)	$10,462	5-D

Chattanooga, TN 37403				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,457	740	44.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38238	1900	$9,912 (A)	$6,750	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,715	459	50.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019	1895	$12,208 (S)	$11,392	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	35,064	NA	42.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1111	1883	$10,858 (S)	$13,058	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	51,991	3,206	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75080	1969	$14,564 (A)	$12,142	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
29,696	1,313	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0001	1913	$9,250 (A)	$9,496	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,879	1,363	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78249-0617	1969	$9,723 (A)	$7,590	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
34,734	1,275	35.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of	1971	$9,855	$9,907	5-D

Texas at Tyler, Tyler, TX 75799-0001		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,502	569	41.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, TX 79762-0001	1969	$9,234 (A)	$10,382	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,534	332	34.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Edinburg, TX 78539	1927	$9,540 (A)	$8,696	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	31,939	1,498	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
The Univ. of the Arts, Philadelphia, PA 19102-4944	1876	$51,130	$17,950	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,557	379	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606-3390	1872	$10,291 (A)	$13,148	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	17,045	859	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189	1894	$46,476	$12,782	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,832	387	73.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
The Univ. of Virginia’s Coll. at Wise, Wise, VA 24293	1954	$11,531 (A)	$11,277	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,905	183	40.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

The Univ. of West Alabama, Livingston, AL 35470	1835	$10,990 (A)	$7,594	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,594	273	29.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Thomas Coll., Waterville, ME 04901-5097	1894	$58,692	$11,998	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,601	NA	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Thomas Edison State Univ., Trenton, NJ 08608	1972	$7,182 (A)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,846	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19107	1824	$44,200	$14,715	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,270	803	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Thomas More Coll., Crestview Hills, KY 41017-3495	1921	$35,810	$10,014	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,892	NA	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tiffin Univ., Tiffin, OH 44883-2161	1888	$28,480	$11,700	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,933	256	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Toccoa Falls Coll., Toccoa Falls, GA 30598	1907	$22,350	$8,600	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,764	125	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Touro Coll., New York, NY 10010	1971	$21,170	$12,500	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	6,043	1,254	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Touro Univ. Worldwide, Los Alamitos, CA 90720	NA	$11,000	NA	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,804	135	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Towson Univ., Towson, MD 21252-0001	1866	$10,464 (A)	$13,232	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	20,856	1,674	71.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Trevecca Nazarene Univ., Nashville, TN 37210-2877	1901	$27,300	$9,900	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,794	304	48.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Trine Univ., Angola, IN	1884	$34,180	$6,900	1-D

46703-1764

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,573	226	56.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Trinity Coll., Hartford, CT 06106-3100	1823	$61,370	$15,900	1-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,241	272	86.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Trinity Univ., San Antonio, TX 78212-7200	1869	$49,264	$14,134	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,705	341	77.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Trinity Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20017-1094 (3)	1897	$24,860	$4,000	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,444	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Trocaire Coll., Buffalo, NY 14220-2094 (4)	1958	$18,340	NA	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,376	172	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Troy Univ., Troy, AL 36082	1887	$11,640 (A)	$7,599	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
14,901	1,123	39.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Truckee Meadows Comm. Coll., Reno, NV 89512-3901	1971	$3,330 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,249	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Truett McConnell Univ., Cleveland, GA 30528	1946	$22,852	$8,412	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,710	NA	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Truman State Univ., Kirksville, MO 63501-4221	1867	$8,689 (S)	$9,313	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,225	302	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tufts Univ., Medford, MA 02155	1852	$65,222	$16,812	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,293	1,170	92.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118-5669	1834	$60,814	$16,818	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,127	1,351	83.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tusculum Coll., Greeneville, TN 37743-9997	1794	$26,558	$10,042	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	1,353	NA	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tuskegee Univ., Tuskegee, AL 36088	1881	$19,594	$10,680	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,995	207	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Tyler Jr. Coll., Tyler, TX 75711-9020	1926	$2,962 (A)	$7,300	11-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	11,749	563	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Union Coll., Schenectady, NY 12308-2311	1795	$63,954	$15,768	1-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,096	237	86.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Union Univ., Jackson, TN 38305-3697	1823	$36,880	$10,740	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,936	211	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
United States Air Force Acad., USAF Academy, CO 80840-5025	1954	NA	NA	4-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,181	526	83.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
United States Military Acad., West Point, NY 10996	1802	NA	$0	4-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,594	742	85.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
United States Naval Acad., Annapolis, MD 21402-5000	1845	NA	NA	4-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,525	344	86.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Unity Coll., Unity, ME 04988	1965	$12,715	$10,900	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,429	165	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. at Albany, State Univ. of New York, Albany, NY 12222-0001	1844	$10,468 (A)	$15,128	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
17,075	1,199	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. at Buffalo, the State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260	1846	$10,782 (A)	$15,452	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
32,332	1,897	74.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK 99508	1954	$8,418 (A)	$12,662	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	10,895	950	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula Coll., Soldotna, AK 99669-9798	1964	$6,444 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,142	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7520	1917	$10,787 (A)	$10,540	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,879	883	40.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Alaska Southeast, Juneau, AK 99801	1972	$8,694 (A)	$9,800	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,997	168	31.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Alaska Southeast, Sitka campus, Sitka, AK 99835-9418	1962	$5,616 (A)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,552	59	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701	1871	$9,574 (A)	$11,942	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
29,068	1,490	64.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099	1927	$5,729 (A)	$9,162	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,266	NA	24.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71656	1909	$7,909 (A)	$6,875	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,352	234	24.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Pine Bluff, AR 71601-2799	1873	$8,064 (A)	$8,472	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,658	199	26.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas for Med. Scis., Little Rock, AR 72205-7199	1879	$8,236 (A)	$7,800	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,088	238	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Arkansas–Fort Smith, Fort Smith, AR 72913-3649	1928	$5,130 (A)	NA	11-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,887	337	27.0	

Name,	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

address	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Univ. of Baltimore, Baltimore, MD 21201-5779	1925	$9,506 (A)	$19,350	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,899	405	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, CT 06604	1927	$34,190	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,350	NA	29.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720	1868	$14,226 (S)	$19,516	14-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
45,435	2,675	91.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of California,	1908	$14,645 (S)	$17,018	5-D

Davis, Davis, CA 95616				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	39,075	2,284	85.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697	1965	$16,246 (S)	$17,412	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	36,505	1,718	87.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095	1919	$13,804 (A)	$17,231	14-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	47,516	2,621	91.1	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of California, Merced, Merced, CA 95343	NA	$13,482 (A)	$18,887	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,018	NA	66.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521-0102	1954	$19,590 (A)	$18,125	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
26,847	1,180	73.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093	1959	$17,161 (A)	$16,713	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
41,368	1,566	87.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-2014	1909	$14,450 (S)	$16,883	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
26,124	1,225	82.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064	1965	$14,070 (S)	$17,463	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,841	940	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72035-0001	1907	$9,338 (S)	$7,554	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,105	684	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816	1963	$6,368 (A)	$11,498	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
70,406	2,124	69.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, MO 64093	1871	$9,068 (A)	$9,358	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	10,530	560	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, OK 73034-5209	1890	$8,030 (A)	$8,780	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,132	876	39.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Charleston, Charleston, WV 25304-1099	1888	$32,100	$10,500	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,926	239	40.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637-1513	1890	$60,963	$17,685	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,274	1,844	94.2	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Cincinnati,	1819	$14,276 (S)	$12,016	5-D

Cincinnati, OH 45221

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
40,281	3,459	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Cincinnati Blue Ash Coll., Cincinnati, OH 45236-1007	1967	$6,722 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,200	451	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Cincinnati Clermont Coll., Batavia, OH 45103-1785	1972	$5,816 (S)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,242	284	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309	1876	$12,496 (S)	$15,676	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	37,956	2,347	70.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80918	1965	$10,417 (S)	$11,458	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	12,031	804	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO 80217-3364	1912	$9,591 (S)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,267	5,602	48.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269	1881	$18,524 (A)	$13,258	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	27,215	1,533	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Univ. of Dallas, Irving, TX 75062-4736	1955	$46,602	$13,472	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,489	NA	70.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469	1850	$44,890	$14,870	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,971	1,021	79.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716	1743	$15,410 (A)	$14,234	12-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
23,996	1,746	82.9%

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80208	1864	$56,439	$15,470	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
14,130	1,582	79.0

Name,	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

address	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Univ. of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI 48221	1877	$30,758	$10,444	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,227	628	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Dubuque, Dubuque, IA 52001-5099	1852	$38,526	$11,024	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,001	343	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47722	1854	$40,100	$13,840	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,041	262	69.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611	1853	$8,285 (A)	$10,950	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	55,782	3,382	87.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602	1785	$11,180 (A)	$10,314	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	40,118	2,498	85.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Guam, Mangilao, GU 96923	1952	$6,242 (A)	$3,888	7-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,105	263	29.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Hartford, West Hartford, CT 06117-1599	1877	$46,148	$13,512	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,917	752	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI 96720-4091	1970	$7,838 (A)	$8,996	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	3,924	338	38.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822	1907	$12,186 (A)	$11,235	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,097	NA	58.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Hawaii Maui Coll., Kahului, HI 96732	1967	$3,278 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,071	117	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Hawaii–West Oahu, Kapolei, HI 96707	1976	$7,584 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,008	175	29.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Houston,	1927	$11,870 (S)	$9,962	5-D

Houston, TX 77204

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	47,031	3,002	51.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Houston–Clear Lake, Houston, TX 77058-1002	1971	$8,367 (A)	$6,454	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,279	509	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Houston–Downtown, Houston, TX 77002	1974	$8,889 (A)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,077	766	16.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Houston–Victoria, Victoria, TX 77901-4450	1973	$7,313 (A)	$9,145	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	

	4,407	239	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-2282	1889	$10,462 (S)	$9,610	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,303	653	56.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607-7128	1946	$14,116 (A)	$13,531	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	33,518	1,818	58.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Illinois at Springfield, Springfield, IL 62703-5407	1969	$12,077 (S)	$11,810	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,944	342	50.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign,	1867	$17,138 (A)	$12,720	5-D

Champaign, IL 61820				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	56,607	1,936	84.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697	1902	$34,972	$11,828	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,325	555	55.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0032	1865	$12,610 (A)	$14,186	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	30,390	1,812	63.6	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of La Verne, La Verne, CA 91750-4443	1891	$47,000	$15,180	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,349	511	66.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA 70504	1898	$10,382 (A)	$10,708	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,450	NA	46.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Louisiana at Monroe, Monroe, LA 71209-0001	1931	$8,974 (A)	$6,962	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,565	438	39.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001	1798	$12,370 (A)	$9,564	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	22,211	NA	52.8	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469	1865	$11,986 (A)	$11,574	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	11,989	834	59.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maine at Augusta, Augusta, ME 04330-9410	1965	$8,378 (A)	$7,475	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,683	238	12.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, ME 04938	1863	$9,590 (S)	$10,336	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,878	195	56.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maine at Fort Kent, Fort Kent, ME 04743-1292	1878	$8,505 (A)	$8,970	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,517	80	31.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Maine at Presque Isle, Presque Isle, ME 04769-2888	1903	$8,754 (S)	$8,956	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,590	72	35.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mary, Bismarck, ND 58504-9652	1959	$20,154	$7,840	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,768	284	70.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton, TX 76513	1845	$31,950	$9,900	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,732	285	47.9

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358	1908	$14,258 (A)	$12,090	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,956	360	72.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maryland Baltimore Cty., Baltimore, MD 21250	1963	$12,280 (S)	$12,600	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,638	926	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD 20742	1856	$10,955 (A)	$13,408	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
41,272	NA	87.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maryland Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD 21853	1886	$8,729 (A)	$11,872	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,648	256	32.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Maryland Univ. Coll., Adelphi, MD 20783	1947	$7,560 (S)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	58,526	3,837	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003	1863	$16,439 (A)	$14,217	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	32,045	1,775	76.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393	1964	$14,677 (A)	$16,358	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,637	1,145	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Massachusetts Dartmouth, North Dartmouth, MA 02747-2300	1895	$14,408 (A)	$15,975	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,717	561	48.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854	1894	$15,698 (S)	$13,570	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
17,863	1,041	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152	1912	$8,352 (S)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
21,622	1,369	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124	1925	$57,194	$16,530	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
19,096	1,558	82.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109	1817	$16,732 (S)	$13,170	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	50,278	3,582	91.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Michigan–Dearborn, Dearborn, MI 48128	1959	$13,816 (S)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,331	485	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Michigan–Flint, Flint, MI 48502-1950	1956	$12,892 (A)	$11,234	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,418	486	37.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Minnesota, Crookston, Crookston, MN 56716-5001	1966	$12,015 (A)	$9,076	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,304	108	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, Duluth, MN 55812-2496	1947	$13,850 (A)	$8,796	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,884	565	59.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Minnesota, Morris, Morris, MN 56267-2134	1959	$13,848 (A)	$9,064	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,286	132	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus, Minneapolis, MN 55455	1851	$17,090 (A)	$10,934	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
52,376	3,514	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mississippi, University, MS 38677	1844	$9,034 (S)	$11,142	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	21,203	1,341	61.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mississippi Med. Ctr., Jackson, MS 39216-4505	1955	NA	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,092	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211	1839	$10,424 (S)	$10,796	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	31,412	NA	69.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Missouri–Kansas City, Kansas City, MO 64110-2499	1929	$11,112 (A)	$11,005	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,017	1,161	53.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Missouri–St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121	1963	$11,390 (A)	$9,833	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
15,189	689	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mobile, Mobile, AL 36613	1961	$24,540	$10,160	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,016	NA	48.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812	1893	$7,492 (A)	$11,054	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,808	601	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Montevallo, Montevallo, AL 35115	1896	$13,710 (A)	$10,135	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,625	225	45.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Univ. of Mount Olive, Mount Olive, NC 28365	1951	$23,591	$9,983	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,350	NA	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Mount Union, Alliance, OH 44601-3993	1846	$34,400	$11,200	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,133	263	59.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, NE 68849-0001	1903	$7,940 (A)	$10,628	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,275	473	57.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182	1908	$9,928 (A)	$10,414	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	15,328	1,210	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588	1869	$9,872 (A)	$12,140	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,431	1,595	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV 89557	1874	$8,865 (S)	$13,332	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	21,034	1,254	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154	1957	$8,948 (S)	$11,512	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	30,679	2,020	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of New England, Biddeford, ME 04005-9526	1831	$39,820	$15,650	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,971	518	59.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824	1866	$19,024 (A)	$12,676	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,991	974	77.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of New Haven, West Haven, CT 06516	1920	$44,184	$17,778	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,513	774	56.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-2039	1889	$8,514 (S)	$10,396	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	21,708	1,230	47.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148	1958	$9,072 (A)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,895	387	36.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Alabama, Florence, AL 35632-0001	1830	$10,800 (A)	$8,042	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	8,832	566	43.5	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville, Asheville, NC 28804-3299	1927	$7,244 (A)	$9,950	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,233	290	62.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand	1883	$10,596 (A)	$9,922	5-D

Forks, ND 58202				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,615	NA	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32224	1965	$6,389 (A)	$9,956	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,594	NA	55.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA 30597	1873	$7,462 (A)	$11,950	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	18,985	978	54.2	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203	1890	$11,535 (A)	$10,158	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	42,168	NA	53.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Univ. of North Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX 75241	2001	$8,996 (S)	NA	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,387	285	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639	1890	$10,666 (A)	$12,152	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,348	724	48.4

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614	1876	$9,053 (S)	$9,160	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,250	578	65.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Northwestern Ohio, Lima, OH 45805-1498	1920	$11,788	$7,402	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,848	127	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Northwestern–St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55113-1598	1902	$35,340	$10,644	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,398	322	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre	1842	$60,301	$16,710	2-D

Dame, IN 46556				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,139	1,421	95.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0390	1890	$9,312 (A)	$11,700	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	31,245	1,956	67.5	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403	1876	$15,054 (A)	$14,640	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	22,257	1,390	72.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104	1740	$63,452	$17,888	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	23,431	1,917	95.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**

Univ. of Phoenix–Bay Area campus, San Jose, CA 95134-1805	NA	$19,104	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,240	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Phoenix–Central Valley campus, Fresno, CA 93720-1552	2004	NA	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,235	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Phoenix–Dallas campus, Dallas, TX 75251	2001	NA	NA	3-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,371	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Phoenix–Online campus,	1989	$18,672	NA	3-D

Phoenix, AZ 85034-7209				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	292,797	11,477	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Phoenix–Phoenix campus, Tempe, AZ 85282-2371	1976	$11,940	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	69,408	985	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Phoenix–Sacramento Valley campus, Sacramento, CA 95833-4334	1993	$18,672	NA	3-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,842	NA	NA	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Phoenix–San Diego campus, San Diego, CA 92123	1988	$18,672	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,212	399	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Pikeville, Pikeville, KY 41501	1889	$23,150	$8,350	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,268	98	27.0%	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260	1787	$21,080 (A)	$12,360	12-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	29,238	NA	81.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Greensburg, Greensburg, PA 15601-5860	1963	$14,114 (A)	$11,720	12-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,315	87	58.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904-2990	1927	$14,090 (A)	$10,060	12-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,356	149	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Portland, Portland, OR 97203-5798	1901	$49,934	$15,356	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,029	464	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Aguadilla, Aguadilla, PR 00604	1972	$4,768 (A)	NA	6-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,139	155	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Arecibo, Arecibo, PR 00614	1967	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,414	231	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Bayamón, Bayamón, PR 00959	1971	$4,198 (A)	$11,161	6-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,326	212	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Carolina, Carolina, PR 00984-4800	1974	$6,252 (A)	NA	6-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,392	222	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Cayey, Cayey, PR 00736	1967	$4,208 (A)	NA	6-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,830	123	42.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Humacao, Humacao, PR 00792	1962	$4,940 (A)	$11,161	6-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,848	251	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Ponce, Ponce, PR 00732-7186	1970	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,382	152	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico in Utuado, Utuado, PR 00641-2500	1979	$4,168 (A)	NA	6-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,623	58	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras campus, San	1903	$4,198 (A)	NA	6-D

Juan, PR 00931

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	14,932	1,271	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA 98416	1888	$57,626	$14,430	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,173	271	80.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373-0999	1907	$55,328	$11,774	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,842	NA	72.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881	1892	$15,332 (A)	$13,268	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	16,696	NA	62.8	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room &	Control, degree

			board	
Univ. of Richmond, University of Richmond, VA 23173	1830	$60,330	$14,870	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,890	611	88.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Rio Grande, Rio Grande, OH 45674	1876	$27,481	$11,166	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,161	175	39.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627	1850	$61,678	$18,100	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
12,039	1,030	88.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of St. Francis, Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3994	1890	$34,050	$10,910	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	2,196	306	55.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of St. Francis, Joliet, IL 60435-6169	1920	$36,000	$11,430	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	3,426	319	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of St. Joseph, West Hartford, CT 06117-2700 (4)	1932	$44,066	$7,640	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,132	345	63.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of St. Mary, Leavenworth, KS 66048-5082	1923	$32,540	$8,660	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	1,280	136	33.6

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of St. Thomas,	1947	$31,560	$9,470	2-D

Houston, TX 77006-4696				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,975	403	60.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105-1096	1885	$48,609	$11,170	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,871	819	76.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110-2492	1949	$54,554	$17,010	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	9,041	1,037	78.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94117	1855	$55,532	$16,550	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,034	1,100	72.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Univ. of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls, SD 57105-1699	1883	$20,290	$8,090	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,624	124	49.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002	1963	$9,870 (A)	$7,900	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,992	997	38.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208	1801	$12,688 (A)	$12,908	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
35,471	2,466	71.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801	1961	$10,760 (A)	$8,202	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	3,869	259	43.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Carolina Beaufort, Bluffton, SC 29909	1959	$10,712 (S)	$8,440	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,037	157	23.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Carolina Lancaster, Lancaster, SC 29721-0889	1959	$7,558 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,729	105	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Carolina Sumter, Sumter, SC 29150-2498	1966	$7,408 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,206	66	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of South Carolina Upstate, Spartanburg, SC 29303-4999	1967	$11,208 (S)	NA	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,405	412	42.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620-9951	1956	$6,410 (A)	$12,568	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
44,322	2,099	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089	1880	$64,726	$16,896	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
49,318	3,603	92.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712-3590	1965	$8,706 (A)	$5,044	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	8,431	650	38.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Southern Maine, Portland, ME 04103	1878	$10,600 (A)	$10,290	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	7,996	653	34.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001	1910	$9,314 (S)	$10,950	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	14,146	843	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of the Cumberlands, Williamsburg, KY 40769-1372	1889	$9,875	$9,300	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,511	378	37.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC 20008-1175	1976	$6,152 (A)	NA	9-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,803	576	14.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, TX 78209-6397	1881	$34,400	$13,122	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,508	659	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211-0197	1851	$52,352	$14,070	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,066	837	68.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of the	1935	$6,170	$3,650	2-M

Sacred Heart, San Juan, PR 00914-0383				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,097	367	35.3	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, VI 00802	1962	$5,235 (S)	$9,900	7-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,626	195	23.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-1107	1850	$10,287 (S)	$11,437	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	34,464	2,161	65.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405	1791	$18,890 (A)	$13,354	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	13,826	819	74.0	
Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903	1819	$21,365 (A)	$12,890	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
26,026	1,619	93.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Washington, Bothell, Bothell, WA 98011	1990	$11,390 (A)	$12,636	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
6,052	334	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195	1861	$12,076 (A)	$14,871	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
52,439	2,548	84.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Washington, Tacoma, Tacoma, WA 98402-3100	1990	$11,898 (A)	$12,258	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	5,027	339	60.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514-5750	1963	$6,360 (A)	$11,268	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	13,317	658	47.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA 30118	1933	$7,614 (A)	$10,584	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	12,718	723	41.2	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004	1916	$8,874 (A)	$8,572	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	10,064	598	68.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Univ. of Wisconsin–Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001	1968	$7,873 (A)	$5,420	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,027	370	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601-3742	1909	$9,144 (A)	$6,784	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,310	NA	68.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706-1380	1848	$10,722 (A)	$12,894	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
47,932	3,061	85.2

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0413	1956	$9,650 (A)	$10,896	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	24,021	1,516	39.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901	1871	$7,734 (A)	$8,290	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	13,114	533	54.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141-2000	1968	$7,444 (A)	$8,408	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,143	275	24.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818-3099	1866	$7,914 (A)	$7,470	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	6,892	494	53.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022	1874	$8,088 (A)	$7,108	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,410	332	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481-3897	1894	$8,404 (A)	$7,640	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
8,135	290	64.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751	1891	$9,553 (A)	$7,452	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,890	427	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Univ. of Wisconsin–	1893	$8,155 (S)	$7,450	5-M

Superior, Superior, WI 54880-4500				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,609	224	43.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Wisconsin–Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190-1790	1868	$7,729 (A)	$7,184	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,460	565	57.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071	1886	$6,097 (A)	$11,144	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,479	714	55.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Universidad del Este, Carolina, PR 00984	1949	$5,820	NA	1-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,574	NA	25.0	

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Universidad del Turabo, Gurabo, PR 00778-3030	1972	$5,820	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
10,896	NA	19.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Universidad Metropolitana, San Juan, PR 00928-1150	1980	$5,820	NA	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,003	NA	26.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Upper Iowa Univ., Fayette, IA 52142-1857	1857	$33,639	$9,410	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
3,031	343	44.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Ursinus Coll., Collegeville, PA 19426	1869	$58,016	$14,624	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,556	186	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322	1888	$10,146 (S)	$8,232	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
27,426	1,124	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Utah Valley Univ., Orem, UT 84058-5999	1941	$6,010 (A)	$9,018	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
41,262	1,804	25.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Utica Coll., Utica, NY 13502-4892	1946	$23,264	$12,572	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,256	408	45.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Valdosta State Univ., Valdosta, GA 31698	1906	$7,676 (A)	$8,830	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,573	595	36.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Valencia Coll., Orlando, FL 32802-3028	1967	$3,434 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
45,949	NA	43.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Valley City State Univ., Valley City, ND 58072	1890	$8,187 (A)	$6,919	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,686	131	35.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Valparaiso Univ., Valparaiso, IN 46383	1859	$44,796	$13,180	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,924	310	66.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37240-1001	1873	$60,348	$19,862	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
13,796	1,232	92.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Vanguard Univ. of Southern California, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	1920	$38,700	$10,290	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,268	226	56.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12604	1861	$64,800	$16,560	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,516	355	91.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Vaughn Coll. of Aeronautics & Tech., Flushing, NY 11369 (2)	1932	$26,150	$12,640	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,290	181	46.7

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Vermont Tech. Coll., Randolph Center, VT 05061-0500	1866	$16,522 (S)	$12,044	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	1,520	187	56.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Villanova Univ., Villanova, PA 19085-1699	1842	$61,618	$16,087	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,885	NA	90.4	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Vincennes Univ., Vincennes, IN 47591	1801	$6,449 (A)	$10,908	5-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,389	799	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond, VA 23284-9005	1838	$15,028 (S)	$11,615	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	28,594	2,103	62.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia Military Inst.,	1839	$20,208 (A)	$10,674	5-B

Lexington, VA 24450

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,652	217	77.9	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061	1872	$14,175 (A)	$9,876	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	37,279	2,331	83.7%	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia State Univ., Petersburg, VA 23806-0001	1882	$5,540 (A)	$11,544	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,659	NA	44.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, VA 23220-1170	1865	$14,530	$9,798	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,564	214	32.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Virginia Wesleyan Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23455	1961	$36,010	NA	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,324	135	43.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Viterbo Univ., La Crosse, WI 54601-4797	1890	$31,090	$10,260	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,520	NA	46.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wagner Coll., Staten Island, NY 10301-4495	1883	$51,060	$15,206	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,957	295	67.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, NC 27109	1834	$63,244	$16,652	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	8,947	919	88.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Walden Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55401	1970	$10,534	NA	3-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,662	NA	NA	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Waldorf Univ., Forest City, IA 50436	1903	$24,526	$8,748	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	2,523	NA	25.7	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Walla Walla Univ., College Place, WA 99324	1892	$30,531	$8,358	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,545	NA	50.7	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Walsh Coll. of Accountancy & Business Admin., Troy, MI 48083	1922	$11,915	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	1,811	156	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Walsh Univ., North Canton, OH 44720-3396	1958	$33,020	$10,710	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	2,440	247	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wartburg Coll., Waverly, IA 50677-0903	1852	$47,500	$9,990	2-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	1,564	154	69.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washburn Univ., Topeka, KS 66621	1865	$9,154 (A)	$10,040	10-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	5,657	450	36.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washington & Lee Univ., Lexington, VA 24450	1749	$61,750	$16,920	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,238	341	92.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164	1890	$12,417 (A)	$11,750	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	19,358	1,817	67.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washington State Univ.–Global campus, Pullman, WA 99164-5220	NA	$10,830 (A)	NA	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	4,069	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washington State Univ.–Spokane, Spokane, WA 99210-1495	1989	$11,239 (S)	NA	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	1,625	NA	90.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Washington State	1989	$11,399	NA	5-D

Univ.–Tri-Cities, Richland, WA 99354		(S)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,558	NA	58.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Washington State Univ.–Vancouver, Vancouver, WA 98686	1989	$11,056 (S)	NA	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,233	NA	61.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Washington Univ. in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899	1853	$60,590	$18,470	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	16,973	1,549	94.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wayland Baptist Univ., Plainview, TX 79072-6998	1908	$22,042	NA	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,508	329	33.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wayne State Coll., Wayne, NE 68787	1910	$7,428 (S)	$8,280	5-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
4,580	239	49.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202	1868	$15,199 (A)	$10,992	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
24,931	1,639	39.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Waynesburg Univ., Waynesburg, PA 15370-1222	1849	$28,490	$12,120	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,470	211	60.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Weatherford Coll., Weatherford, TX 76086	1869	$2,640 (A)	$7,680	11-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	5,637	220	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Weber State Univ., Ogden, UT 84408-1001	1889	$5,956 (A)	$8,824	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
29,774	1,603	35.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Webster Univ., St. Louis, MO 63119-3194	1915	$28,700	$11,120	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,882	448	58.8

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wellesley Coll., Wellesley, MA 02481 (3)	1870	$61,920	$19,080	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,461	340	93.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wentworth Inst. of Tech., Boston, MA 02115-5998	1904	$37,650	$15,420	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	4,163	349	68.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wesley Coll., Dover, DE 19901-3875	1873	$27,284	$11,864	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,770	177	22.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, CT 06459	1831	$64,022	$18,180	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,581	440	91.0	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
West Chester Univ. of Pennsylvania, West Chester, PA 19383	1871	$10,471 (A)	$9,494	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	17,614	962	70.1	
Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
West Coast Univ., Anaheim, CA 92802	NA	$24,211	NA	3-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	2,990	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Coast Univ., North Hollywood, CA 91606	1909	$35,110	NA	3-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,413	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Coast Univ., Ontario, CA 91761	NA	$35,110	NA	3-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,408	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Liberty Univ., West Liberty, WV 26074	1837	$8,150 (A)	$9,806	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,483	258	48.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Texas A&M Univ., Canyon, TX 79015	1909	$9,204 (A)	$8,030	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	9,545	510	45.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Virginia State Univ., Institute, WV 25112-1000	1891	$8,833 (A)	$12,886	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,102	149	28.5	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, WV 26506	1867	$10,512 (S)	$11,254	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	26,839	NA	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Virginia Univ. at Parkersburg, Parkersburg, WV 26104	1961	$3,890 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,624	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

West Virginia Univ. Inst. of Tech., Beckley, WV 25801	1895	$18,912 (A)	$11,314	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,645	124	19.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
West Virginia Wesleyan Coll., Buckhannon, WV 26201	1890	$32,252	$9,576	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,449	150	49.9

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee, NC 28723	1889	$10,524 (A)	$11,097	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
11,877	776	56.5

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Connecticut State Univ., Danbury, CT 06810-6885	1903	$11,781 (A)	$13,921	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	5,247	579	46.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Governors Univ., Salt Lake City, UT 84107	1998	$6,670	NA	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
150,116	4,059	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, IL 61455-1390	1899	$13,669 (A)	$10,192	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
7,455	505	53.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Kentucky Univ., Bowling Green, KY 42101	1906	$10,802 (A)	$10,044	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
18,171	NA	51.9

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008	1903	$14,257 (A)	$10,884	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	19,038	1,215	52.7	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Nevada Coll., Carson City, NV 89703-7316	1971	$3,688 (A)	NA	5-B

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,528	226	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western New England Univ., Springfield, MA 01119	1919	$44,500	$14,670	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	3,658	327	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western New Mexico Univ., Silver City, NM 88062-0680	1893	$5,630 (A)	$11,390	5-M

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate	
	2,822	234	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Western Oregon	1856	$10,602	$9,122	5-M

Univ., Monmouth, OR 97361		(A)		
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,029	319	39.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Western State Colorado Univ., Gunnison, CO 81231	1901	$12,813 (S)	$10,286	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,692	182	45.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Western Washington Univ., Bellingham, WA 98225-5996	1893	$8,703 (A)	$13,079	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	15,125	991	69.5	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Western Wyoming Comm. Coll., Rock Springs, WY 82901	1959	$3,456 (A)	$6,980	11-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad.**	

			rate	
	3,183	307	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Westfield State Univ., Westfield, MA 01086	1839	$11,139 (A)	$12,197	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,013	416	66.3	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Westminster Coll., New Wilmington, PA 16172-0001	1852	$39,832	$11,814	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,535	281	71.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Westminster Coll., Salt Lake City, UT 84105-3697	1875	$39,832	$10,058	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,535	281	62.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree

Westmont Coll., Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1099	1937	$50,066	$15,760	2-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,243	174	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wheaton Coll., Norton, MA 02766	1834	$56,366	$14,378	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,670	183	79.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wheeling Jesuit Univ., Wheeling, WV 26003-6295	1954	$71,500	$10,600	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,289	109	58.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Whitman Coll., Walla Walla, WA 99362-2083	1859	$55,968	NA	1-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,559	213	88.0

Name, address	Year	Tuition	Room	Control,

	founded	**& fees**	**& board**	**degree**
Whittier Coll., Whittier, CA 90608-0634	1887	$49,314	$8,216	1-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
1,387	133	64.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Whitworth Univ., Spokane, WA 99251-0001	1890	$48,990	$13,100	2-M

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
2,681	317	73.0

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wichita State Univ., Wichita, KS 67260	1895	$8,434 (A)	$12,610	5-D

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
16,091	854	46.4

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Widener Univ., Chester, PA 19013-5792	1821	$51,639	$15,200	1-D

Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**
5,875	606	57.0

Name, address	**Year**	**Tuition**	**Room**	**Control,**

	founded	& fees	& board	degree
Wilkes Comm. Coll., Wilkesboro, NC 28697	1965	$2,571 (A)	NA	5-B

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
2,558	NA	NA

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wilkes Univ., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766-0002	1933	$38,752	$15,400	1-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
5,276	438	62.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Willamette Univ., Salem, OR 97301-3931	1842	$45,428	$14,240	2-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,864	225	78.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
William Carey Univ., Hattiesburg, MS 39401	1906	$13,650	$6,540	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate

	3,233	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
William Jessup Univ., Rocklin, CA 95765	1939	$34,950	$11,700	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,685	240	55.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
William Paterson Univ. of New Jersey, Wayne, NJ 07470-8420	1855	$13,770 (A)	$13,706	5-D

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
9,634	1,004	50.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
William Penn Univ., Oskaloosa, IA 52577-1799	1873	$27,800	$7,528	2-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
1,372	119	30.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Williams Coll., Williamstown, MA 01267	1793	$61,770	$15,530	1-M

Enrollment	Faculty	Grad.

			rate	
	2,216	360	94.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wilmington Univ., New Castle, DE 19720-6491	1967	$11,480	NA	1-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	9,421	2,466	33.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Wingate Univ., Wingate, NC 28174	1896	$41,400	$10,444	2-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	3,439	335	54.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Winona State Univ., Winona, MN 55987	1858	$9,796 (A)	$9,190	5-D

	Enrollment	Faculty	Grad. rate
	6,563	455	59.0

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Winston-Salem State Univ., Winston-	1892	$3,401 (A)	NA	5-M

Salem, NC 27110-0003				
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	4,689	NA	37.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Winthrop Univ., Rock Hill, SC 29733	1886	$15,836 (A)	$9,774	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,174	NA	58.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wittenberg Univ., Springfield, OH 45501-0720	1845	$43,118	$11,268	2-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,326	163	68.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wofford Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663	1854	$51,530	$14,920	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,765	170	81.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room &**	**Control, degree**

			board	
Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester, MA 01609-2280	1865	$56,896	$16,544	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,230	541	86.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Worcester State Univ., Worcester, MA 01602-2597	1874	$10,586 (A)	$12,568	5-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,417	476	55.8	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435	1964	$10,340 (A)	$9,014	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	10,295	NA	36.0	

Name, address	**Year founded**	**Tuition & fees**	**Room & board**	**Control, degree**
Xavier Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45207	1831	$45,000	$13,820	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	6,651	860	71.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Xavier Univ. of Louisiana, New Orleans, LA 70125	1925	$26,398	$10,302	2-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	3,604	311	41.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520	1701	$62,250	$18,450	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	14,567	1,847	96.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Yeshiva Univ., New York, NY 10033-3201	1886	$47,500	NA	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	5,258	708	92.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
York Coll. of Pennsylvania, York, PA 17403-3651	1787	$23,220	$12,430	1-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	

	3,852	430	57.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
York Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Jamaica, NY 11451	1967	$6,930 (A)	NA	11-M
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	7,529	NA	30.0	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Young Harris Coll., Young Harris, GA 30582	1886	$29,700	$11,706	2-B
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	1,396	NA	NA	

Name, address	Year founded	Tuition & fees	Room & board	Control, degree
Youngstown State Univ., Youngstown, OH 44555-0001	1908	$9,953 (A)	$9,775	5-D
	Enrollment	**Faculty**	**Grad. rate**	
	11,296	NA	31.2	

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DIRECTORY

Associations and Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Selected list, generally by category and first distinctive key word in each title. Listed by acronym when that is the official name. Year established is in parentheses. Entries for religious organizations include addresses and leadership information for 2022.

Academic and Educational

Academies, Natl. (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nationalacademies.org

African American Life and History, Assn. for the Study of (1915): (202) 238-5910; www.asalh.org

Alpha Delta Kappa (1947): (816) 363-5525; www.alphadeltakappa.org

AMIDEAST (America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.) (1951): (202) 776-9600; www.amideast.org

Anthropological Assn., American (1902): (703) 528-1902; www.americananthro.org

Archaeological Institute of America (1879): (857)-305-9350; www.archaeological.org

Arts, Americans for the (1960): (202) 371-2830; www.americansforthearts.org

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780): (617) 576-5000; www.amacad.org

Beta Gamma Sigma Inc. (1913): (314) 432-5650; www.betagammasigma.org

Beta Sigma Phi Intl. (1931): (816) 444-6800; bspinternational.org

Biological Sciences, American Institute of (1947): (703) 674-2500; www.aibs.org

Classical Studies, Society for (fmr. American Philological Assn.) (1869): (646) 939-0435; www.classicalstudies.org

College Board (1900): (212) 713-8000; www.collegeboard.org

Colleges and Universities, Assn. of American (1915): (202) 387-3760; www.aacu.org

Community Colleges, American Assn. of (1920): (202) 728-0200; www.aacc.nche.edu

Consumer Interests, American Council on (1953): (727) 940-2658 ext. 2002 www.consumerinterests.org

Delta Kappa Gamma Society Intl. (1929): (512) 478-5748; www.dkg.org

Education, American Council on (1918): (202) 939-9300; www.acenet.edu

Education, Council for Advancement and Support of (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org

Education of Young Children, Natl. Assn. for the (1926): (202) 232-8777; www.naeyc.org

Educators for World Peace, Intl. Assn. of (1973): (256) 534-5501
English-Speaking Union of the U.S. (1920): (212) 818-1200; www.esuus.org
Entomological Society of America (1889): (301) 731-4535; www.entsoc.org
Family Relations, Natl. Council on (1938): (888) 781-9331; www.ncfr.org
Foreign Study, American Institute for (1964): (866) 906-2437; www.aifs.com
Freedom of Information Coalition, Natl. (1958): (352) 294-7082; www.nfoic.org
French Institute/Alliance Française (1971): (212) 355-6100; www.fiaf.org
Genealogical Society, Natl. (1903): (703) 525-0050; www.ngsgenealogy.org
Genetic Assn., American (1914): (541) 264-5612; www.theaga.org
Geological Society of America (1888): (303) 357-1000; www.geosociety.org
Hemispheric Affairs, Council on (1975): www.coha.org
Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Society for (1952): (215) 382-9800; www.siam.org
Intl. Education, Institute of (1919): (212) 883-8200; www.iie.org
Intl. Educational Exchange, Council on (1947): (207) 553-4000; www.ciee.org
Intl. Law, American Society of (1906): (202) 939-6001; www.asil.org
Irish American Cultural Inst. (1962): (973) 605-1991; www.iaci-usa.org

IRTS Foundation (fmr. Intl. Radio and TV Society Foundation) (1939): (212) 867-6650; www.irtsfoundation.org

Law Libraries, American Assn. of (1906): (312) 939-4764; www.aallnet.org

Learned Societies, American Council of (1919): (212) 697-1505; www.acls.org

Libraries Assn., Special (1909): (703) 647-4900; www.sla.org

Linguistic Society of America (1924): (202) 835-1714; www.linguisticsociety.org

Literacy Assn., Intl. (fmr. Intl. Reading Assn.) (1956): (302) 731-1600; www.literacyworldwide.org

Mathematical Society, American (1888): (401) 455-4000; www.ams.org

Mensa, American (1960): (817) 607-0060; www.us.mensa.org

Meteorological Society, American (1919): (617) 227-2425; www.ametsoc.org

Metric Assn., Inc., U.S. (1916): www.usma.org

Microbiology, American Society for (1899): (202) 737-3600; www.asm.org

Modern Language Assn. of America (1883): (646) 576-5000; www.mla.org

Museums, American Alliance of (1906): (202) 289-1818; www.aam-us.org

Music Education, Natl. Assn. for (fmr. Music Educators Natl. Conference) (1907): (703) 860-4000; www.nafme.org

Musicological Society, American (1934): (212) 992-6340; www.amsmusicology.org

Negro College Fund, United (1944): (800) 331-2244; www.uncf.org
Oriental Society, American (1842): (734) 647-4760; www.americanorientalsociety.org
ORT America (1922): (212) 505-7700; www.ortamerica.org
PEN America (1922): (212) 334-1660; www.pen.org
Phi Beta Kappa Society (1776): (202) 265-3808; www.pbk.org
Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society (1918): (800) 946-9995; www.ptk.org
Philosophical Assn., American (1900): (302) 831-1112; www.apaonline.org
Physics, American Inst. of (1931): (301) 209-3100; www.aip.org
Physiological Society, American (1887): (301) 634-7164; www.physiology.org
Poetry Society of America (1910): (212) 254-9628; www.poetrysociety.org
Poets, Academy of American (1934): (212) 274-0343; www.poets.org
Political Science, Academy of (1880): (212) 870-2500; www.psqonline.org
Religion, American Academy of (1909): (404) 727-3049; www.aarweb.org
Science, American Assn. for the Advancement of (1848): (202) 326-6400; www.aaas.org
Science Fiction Society, World (1939): www.wsfs.org
Sciences, Natl. Academy of (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nasonline.org

Sigma Beta Delta (1994): (984) 200-8027; www.sigmabetadelta.org
Sociological Assn., American (1905): (202) 383-9005; www.asanet.org
Tau Beta Pi Assn. (1885): (865) 546-4578; www.tbp.org
Teach For America (1990): (212) 279-2080; www.teachforamerica.org
Theological Schools, Assn. of (1918): (412) 788-6505; www.ats.edu
Theosophical Society in America (1875): (630) 668-1571; www.theosophical.org
Universities, Assn. of American (1900): (202) 408-7500; www.aau.edu
World Learning, Inc. (1932): (802) 257-7751; www.worldlearning.org

Animal Welfare and Environment

Animal Welfare Institute (1951): (202)337-2332; www.awionline.org
Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to (ASPCA) (1866): (212) 876-7700; www.aspca.org
Animals, People for the Ethical Treatment of (PETA) (1980): (757) 622-7382; www.peta.org
Appalachian Trail Conservancy (1925): (304) 535-6331; www.appalachiantrail.org
Audubon Society, Natl. (1905): (212) 979-3000; www.audubon.org
Cat Fanciers' Assn., Inc., The (1906): (330) 680-4070; www.cfa.org

Conservation Intl. (1987): (703) 341-2400; www.conservation.org
Defenders of Wildlife (1947): (800) 385-9712; www.defenders.org
Ducks Unlimited (1937): (901) 758-3825; www.ducks.org
Forest History Society (1946): (919) 682-9319; www.foresthistory.org
Foresters, Society of American (1900): (202) 938-3910; www.eforester.org
Friends of the Earth (1969): (202) 783-7400; www.foe.org
Garden Club of America (1913): (212) 753-8287; www.gcamerica.org
Garden Clubs, Inc., Natl. (1929): (314) 776-7574; www.gardenclub.org
Geographic Society, Natl. (1888): (202) 857-7000; www.nationalgeographic.org
Green Mountain Club (1910): (802) 244-7037; www.greenmountainclub.org
Greenpeace (1971): (202) 462-1177; www.greenpeace.org
Hiking Society, American (1976): (301) 565-6704; www.americanhiking.org
Horse Council, American (1969): (202) 296-4031; www.horsecouncil.org
Humane Society of the U.S., The (1954): (202) 452-1100; www.humanesociety.org
Natural Resources Defense Council (1970): (212) 727-2700; www.nrdc.org
Nature Conservancy, The (1951): (703) 841-5300; www.nature.org

Ocean Conservancy (1972): (202) 429-5609; www.oceanconservancy.org
Ornithological Society, American (fmr. Amer. Ornithologists' Union) (1883): (312) 665-7936; www.americanornithology.org
Recreation and Park Assn., Natl. (1965): (800) 626-6772; www.nrpa.org
Recycling Coalition, Inc., Natl. (1978): www.nrcrecycles.org
Rose Society, American (1892): (318) 938-5402; www.rose.org
Save the Redwoods League (1918): (415) 362-2352; www.savetheredwoods.org
Sierra Club (1892): (415) 977-5500; www.sierraclub.org
Water Environment Federation (1928): (800) 666-0206; www.wef.org
Wildflower Center, Lady Bird Johnson (1982): (512) 232-0100; www.wildflower.org
Wildlife Federation, Natl. (1936): (800) 822-9919; www.nwf.org
World Wildlife Fund (1961): (202) 293-4800; www.worldwildlife.org

Children and Social Services

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (1904): (813) 720-8778; www.bbbs.org
Boy Scouts of America: see Scouts BSA
Boys & Girls Clubs of America (1906): (404) 487-5700; www.bgca.org

Camp Fire (fmr. Camp Fire Boys & Girls) (1910): (816) 285-2010; www.campfire.org
Child Welfare League of America (1920): (202) 688-4200; www.cwla.org
Children's Book Council, The (1945): (212) 966-1990; www.cbcbooks.org
Feeding America (fmr. America's Second Harvest) (1976): (800) 771-2303; www.feedingamerica.org
FFA Organization, Natl. (fmr. Future Farmers of America) (1928): (888) 332-2668; www.ffa.org
4-H Council, Natl. (1914): (301) 961-2800; www.4-h.org
Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda, Inc. (1942): (800) 325-2946; www.fbla-pbl.org
Gifted Children, Natl. Assn. for (1954): (202) 785-4268; www.nagc.org
Girl Scouts of the USA (1912): (212) 852-8000; www.girlscouts.org
Honor Society, Natl. (1921): (703) 860-0200; www.nhs.us
Junior Achievement USA® (1919): (719) 540-8000; www.juniorachievement.org
Junior Auxiliaries, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (1941): (662) 332-3000; www.najanet.org
Junior Chamber Intl. USA (1914): (636) 449-3100; www.jciusa.org
Junior Honor Society, Natl. (1929): (703) 860-0200; www.njhs.us
Missing and Exploited Children, Natl. Center for (1984): (703) 224-2150; www.missingkids.com

Pilot Intl. (1921): (478) 477-1208; www.pilotinternational.org
Scouts BSA (fmr. Boy Scouts of America) (1910), (972) 580-2000; www.scouting.org
Student Council, Natl. (1931): (703) 860-0200; www.natstuco.org

Fraternal

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898): (614) 883-2200; www.foe.com
Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Order of the (1876): (202) 667-4737; www.easternstar.org
Elks of the USA, Benevolent and Protective Order of (1868): (773) 755-4700; www.elks.org
Freemasonry, Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council, 33° Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (1813): (781) 862-4410; www.scottishritenmj.org
Freemasonry, Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council, 33° Southern Jurisdiction (1802): (202) 232-3579; scottishrite.org
Kiwanis Intl. (1915): (317) 875-8755; www.kiwanis.org
Knights of Columbus (1882): (203) 752-4000; www.kofc.org
Knights of Pythias, Order of (1864): (781) 341-2422; www.pythias.org
Lions Clubs Intl. (1917): (630) 571-5466; www.lionsclubs.org
Moose Intl., Inc. (1888): (630) 859-2000; www.mooseintl.org

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of (1819): (336) 725-5955; odd-fellows.org
Rotary Intl. (1905): (847) 866-3000; www.rotary.org
Shriners Intl. (1872): (813) 281-0300; www.shrinersinternational.org
Sons and Daughters of Italy in America, Order (1905): (202) 547-2900; www.osia.org
Sons of Norway (1895): (612) 827-3611; www.sofn.com
Woodmen of America, Modern (1883): (309) 558-3077; www.modernwoodmen.org

Historical

American Battlefield Trust (1987): (202) 367-1861; www.battlefields.org
Colonial Dames XVII Century, Natl. Soc. (1915): (202) 293-1700; www.colonialdames17c.org
Daughters of the American Revolution (1890): (202) 628-1776; www.dar.org
Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894): (804) 355-1636; www.hqudc.org
Historic Preservation, Natl. Trust for (1949): (202) 588-6000; www.savingplaces.org
Historical Assn., American (1884): (202) 544-2422; www.historians.org
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (1969): (406) 454-1234; lewisandclark.org
Mayflower Descendants, General Soc. of (1897): (508) 746-3188; www.themayflowersociety.org
Pilgrims, Natl. Soc. Sons and Daughters of the (1908): www.nationalssdp.org

Railway Historical Society, Natl. (1935): (215) 557-6606; www.nrhs.com
Sons of the American Revolution, Natl. Soc. of the (1889): (502) 589-1776; www.sar.org
Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896): (800) 693-4943; www.scv.org
State and Local History, American Assn. for (1940): (615) 320-3203; www.aaslh.org
Supreme Court Historical Society (1974): (202) 543-0400; www.supremecourthistory.org
Theodore Roosevelt Assn. (1920): (516) 921-6319; www.theodoreroosevelt.org
Thoreau Society (1941): (978) 369-5310; www.thoreausociety.org
Titanic Historical Society, Inc. (1963): (413) 543-4770; www.titanichistoricalsociety.org
Victorian Society in America (1966): (856) 216-8124; www.victoriansociety.org

Industrial and Trade

Aerospace Industries Assn. (1919): (703) 358-1000; www.aia-aerospace.org
Better Business Bureaus, Intl. Assn. of (1912): (703) 276-0100; www.bbb.org
Chamber of Commerce, U.S. (1912): (202) 659-6000; www.uschamber.com
Chemistry Council, American (1872): (202) 249-7000; www.americanchemistry.com
Construction Specifications Institute (1948): (800) 689-2900; www.csiresources.org

CropLife America (1933): (202) 296-1585; www.croplifeamerica.org
Electrical Manufacturers Assn., Natl. (1926): (703) 841-3200; www.nema.org
Fire Protection Assn., Natl. (NFPA) (1896): (617) 770-3000; www.nfpa.org
Fisheries Soc., American (1870): (301) 897-8616; www.fisheries.org
Foreign Trade Council, Natl. (1914): (202) 887-0278; www.nftc.org
Funeral Consumers Alliance (1963): (802) 865-8300; www.funerals.org
Hotel & Lodging Assn., American (1910): (202) 289-3100; www.ahla.com
Insurance Assn., American Property Casualty (1866): (847) 297-7800; www.apci.org
Manufacturers, Natl. Assn. of (1895): (202) 637-3000; www.nam.org
News/Media Alliance (fmr. Newspaper Assn. of America; merged with Assn. of Magazine Media, 2022) (1992): (571) 366-1000; www.newsmediaalliance.org
Nuclear Society, American (1954): (708) 352-6611; www.ans.org
Orchestras, League of American (1942): (212) 262-5161; www.americanorchestras.org
Petroleum Institute, American (1919): (202) 682-8000; www.api.org
PRINTING United Alliance (2020, from merger of Printing Industries of America and Specialty Graphic Imaging Assn.): (703) 385-1335; www.printing.org

Publishers, Assn. of American (1970): (202) 347-3375; www.publishers.org
Retail Federation, Natl. (1908): (202) 783-7971; www.nrf.com
Safety Council, Natl. (1913): (630) 285-1121; www.nsc.org
Shipbuilders Council of America (1920): (202) 737-3234; www.shipbuildersusa.org
Small Business Assn., Natl. (1937): (800) 345-6728; www.nsba.biz
Software & Information Industry Assn. (1999): (202) 289-7442; www.siia.net
Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Council on (1969): (312) 283-5645; www.ctbuh.org
Toy Assn., Inc. (1916): (212) 675-1141; www.toyassociation.org
Water Works Assn., American (1881): (303) 794-7711; www.awwa.org
Zoos & Aquariums, Assn. of (1924): (301) 562-0777; www.aza.org

Lifestyle and Travel

AAA (American Automobile Assn.) (1902): (407) 444-7000; www.aaa.com
AARP (fmr. American Assn. of Retired Persons) (1958): (888) 687-2277; www.aarp.org
AFS Intercultural Programs USA (1947): (800) 237-4636; www.afsusa.org
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn. (1939): (301) 695-2000; www.aopa.org

Appalachian Mountain Club (1876): (617) 523-0636; www.outdoors.org
Boat Owners Assn. of the U.S. (1966): (800) 395-2628; www.boatus.com
Camp Assn., American (1910): (765) 342-8456; www.acacamps.org
Consumer Federation of America (1968): (202) 387-6121; www.consumerfed.org
Consumer Reports, Inc. (fmr. Consumers Union) (1936): (914) 378-2000; www.consumerreports.org
Green America (fmr. Co-op America) (1982): (800) 584-7336; www.greenamerica.org
Hostelling Intl. USA (1934): (240) 650-2100; www.hiusa.org
Jewish Community Centers Assn. of North America (1917): (212) 532-4949; www.jcca.org
Motorcyclist Assn., American (1924): (614) 856-1900; www.americanmotorcyclist.com
Planetary Society (1980): (626) 793-5100; www.planetary.org
SCRABBLE® Players Assn., N. American (2009): www.scrabbleplayers.org
Sports Car Club of America (1944): (785) 357-7222; www.scca.com
Toastmasters Intl. (1924): (720) 439-5050; www.toastmasters.org
Vertical Flight Society (fmr. American Helicopter Society Intl.) (1943): (703) 684-6777; www.vtol.org
YMCA (Young Men's Christian Assn.) of the USA (1851): (800) 872-9622; www.ymca.org
YWCA (fmr. Young Women's Christian Assn.) USA (1858): (202) 467-0801; www.ywca.org

Military and Veterans

Air & Space Forces Assn. (fmr. Air Force Assn.) (1946): (703) 247-5800; www.afa.org
American Legion (1919): (317) 630-1200; www.legion.org
American Legion Auxiliary (1919): (317) 569-4500; member.legion-aux.org
AMVETS (American Veterans) (1944): (301) 459-9600; www.amvets.org
Army, Assn. of the United States (1950): (703) 841-4300; www.ausa.org
Blinded Veterans Assn. (1958): (800) 669-7079; www.bva.org
Civil Air Patrol (1941): (877) 227-9142; www.gocivilairpatrol.com
Coast Guard Combat Veterans Assn. (1985): (410) 690-8000; www.coastguardcombatvets.org
Disabled American Veterans (1920): (877) 426-2838; www.dav.org
82nd Airborne Division Assn., Inc. (1944): (910) 223-1182; www.82ndairborneassociation.org
Ex-Prisoners of War, American (1942): (817) 649-2979; www.axpow.org
Fleet Reserve Assn. (1924): (703) 683-1400; www.fra.org
Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America (2004): (212) 982-9699; www.iava.org
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. (1896): (202) 265-6280; www.jwv.org
Marine Corps League (1937): (703) 207-9588; www.mclnational.org

Military Officers Assn. of America (1929): (703) 549-2311; www.moaa.org
Military Order of the World Wars (1919): (703) 683-4911; www.moww.org
National Guard Assn. of the U.S. (1878): (202) 789-0031; www.ngaus.org
Naval Institute, U.S. (1873): (410) 268-6110; www.usni.org
Navy League of the United States (1902): (703) 528-1775; www.navyleague.org
Ninety-Nines, Inc. (Intl. Org. of Women Pilots) (1929): (405) 685-7969; www.ninety-nines.org
Non Commissioned Officers Assn. (1960): (210) 653-6161; www.ncoausa.org
Paralyzed Veterans of America (1946): (800) 424-8200; www.pva.org
POW/MIA Families, Natl. League of (1970): (703) 465-7432; www.pow-miafamilies.org
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (1932): (703) 642-5360; www.purpleheart.org
Reserve Org. of America (fmr. Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.) (1922): (202) 479-2200; www.roa.org
Sons of the American Legion (1932): (317) 630-1200; www.legion.org/sons
Tin Can Sailors (Natl. Assn. of Destroyer Veterans) (1976): (800) 223-5535; www.destroyers.org
Uniformed Services Assn. (2018): www.uniformedservicesassociation.org
USO, Inc. (United Service Orgs.) (1941): (888) 484-3876; www.uso.org

USS *Missouri* Memorial Assn., Inc. (1998): (808) 455-1600; www.ussmissouri.org
Veterans Memorial Museum (Home of the Legion of Valor) (1991): (559) 498-0510; www.fresnovetsmuseum.com
Veterans of Foreign Wars (1899): (816) 756-3390; www.vfw.org
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary (1914): (816) 561-8655; vfwauxiliary.org
Vietnam Veterans of America (1978): (301) 585-4000; www.vva.org
Women's Army Corps Veterans' Assn.-Army Women United (1946): (256) 820-6824; www.armywomen.org
Wounded Warrior Project (2002): (877) 832-6997; www.woundedwarriorproject.org

Political

Abortion Federation, Natl. (1977): (202) 667-5881; www.prochoice.org
Action Network, American (2010): (202) 559-6420; americanactionnetwork.org
Advancement and Support of Education, Council for (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org
American Indians, Natl. Congress of (1944): (202) 466-7767; www.ncai.org
American-Islamic Relations, Council on (1994): (202) 488-8787; www.cair.com
Black Lives Matter (2013): (779) 256-5463; www.blacklivesmatter.com

Brady: United Against Gun Violence (1974): (202) 370-8100; www.bradyunited.org
Cities, Natl. League of (1924): (202) 626-3100; www.nlc.org
Civil Liberties Union, American (ACLU) (1920): (212) 549-2500; www.aclu.org
Coalition to Stop Gun Violence (1974): (202) 408-0061; www.csgv.org
Common Cause (1970): (202) 833-1200; www.commoncause.org
Concerned Women for America (1979): (202) 488-7000; concernedwomen.org
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (1942): (702) 637-7968; www.thecongressofracialequality.org
Conservation Voters, League of (1969): (202) 785-8683; www.lcv.org
Constitution Party (1992): (717) 390-1993; www.constitutionparty.com
Counties, Natl. Assn. of (1935): (202) 393-6226; www.naco.org
Crossroads GPS (Grassroots Policy Strategies) (2010): (202) 706-7051; www.crossroadsgps.org
Democratic Natl. Committee (1848): (202) 863-8000; www.democrats.org
Democratic Socialists of America (1982): (212) 727-8610; www.dsausa.org
Everytown for Gun Safety (2013): (646) 324-8250; www.everytown.org
Evident Change (fmr. Natl. Council on Crime and Delinquency) (1907): (800) 306-6223; www.evidentchange.org

Feminists for Life of America (1972): (703) 836-3354; www.feministsforlife.org
Future Fund, Amer. (2007): (515) 661-4233; www.americanfuturefund.com
GLAAD (fmr. Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation) (1985): (212) 629-3322; www.glaad.org
Governors Assn., Natl. (1908): (202) 624-5300; www.nga.org
Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Natl. (1867): (202) 628-3507; www.nationalgrange.org
Gray Panthers (1970): (202) 737-6637
Green Party of the U.S. (1984): (202) 319-7191; www.gp.org
Hispanic Leadership Agenda, Natl. (1991): (202) 637-5120; www.nationalhispanicleadership.org
Homeless, Natl. Coalition for the (1984): (202) 462-4822; www.nationalhomeless.org
Human Rights Campaign (1980): (202) 628-4160; www.hrc.org
Immigration Equality (1994): (212) 714-2904; immigrationequality.org
Immigration Reform, Federation for American (FAIR) (1979): (202) 328-7004; www.fairus.org
Japanese American Citizens League (1929): (202) 223-1240; www.jacl.org
Jewish Committee, American (1906): (212) 751-4000; www.ajc.org
John Birch Society (1958): (920) 749-3780; www.jbs.org

LGBTQ Task Force, Natl. (fmr. Natl. Gay and Lesbian Task Force) (1973): (202) 393-5177; www.thetaskforce.org
Libertarian Natl. Committee, Inc. (1971): (202) 333-0008; www.lp.org
Mayors, U.S. Conference of (1932): (202) 293-7330; www.usmayors.org
Men, Natl. Coalition for (1977): (619) 231-1909; www.ncfm.org
NAACP (Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) (1909): (410) 580-5777; www.naacp.org
NRA (National Rifle Assn.) (1871): (800) 672-3888; www.nra.org
OpenSecrets (2021, from merger of Center for Responsive Politics and National Inst. on Money in Politics): (202) 857-0044; www.opensecrets.org
Parliamentarians, Natl. Assn. of (1930): (816) 833-3892; www.parliamentarians.org
Patriot Majority (2005): www.patriotmajority.org
National Popular Vote (2006): (650) 472-1587; www.nationalpopularvote.com
Progress, Center for American (2003): (202) 682-1611; www.americanprogress.org
Reform Party Natl. Committee (1995): (972) 275-9297; www.reformparty.org
Republican Natl. Committee (1854): (202) 863-8500; www.gop.com
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957): (404) 522-1420; nationalsclc.org
Southern Poverty Law Center (1971): (334) 956-8200; www.splcenter.org

State Governments, Council of (1933): (859) 244-8000; www.csg.org
Tax Foundation (1937): (202) 464-6200; www.taxfoundation.org
Tax Reform, Americans for (1985): (202) 785-0266; www.atr.org
Taxpayers Union, Natl. (1969): (703) 683-5700; www.ntu.org
Tea Party Patriots (2009): (877) 748-3277; www.teapartypatriots.org
Term Limits, U.S. (1992): (202) 261-3532; www.termlimits.com
Urban League, Natl. (1910): (212) 558-5300; www.nul.org
Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874): (847) 864-1396; www.wctu.org
Women, Natl. Organization for (NOW) (1966): (202) 628-8669; www.now.org
Women and Families, Natl. Partnership for (1971): (202) 986-2600; www.nationalpartnership.org
Women Voters, League of (1920): (202) 429-1965; www.lwv.org
Zionist Organization of America (1897): (212) 481-1500; www.zoa.org

Religious

African Methodist Episcopal Church (1787): 500 8th Ave. S., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 254-0911; www.ame-church.com; Gen. Sec., Dr. Jeffery B. Cooper

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1796): 3225 Sugar Creek Rd., Charlotte, NC 28269; (704) 599-4630; www.amez.org; Chief Operating Officer, Rev. Julius Walls Jr.

American Baptist Churches USA (1907): P.O. Box 851, Valley Forge, PA 19482; (610) 768-2000; www.abc-usa.org; Interim Gen. Sec., Rev. Dr. C. Jeff Woods

Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (1895): P.O. Box 5238, Englewood, NJ 07631; (201) 871-1355; www.antiochian.org; Primate, Archbishop Metropolitan Joseph

Armenian Apostolic Church of America: *Eastern Prelacy* (1958): 138 E. 39th St., NY, NY 10016; (212) 689-7810; www.armenianprelacy.org; Prelate, Archbishop Anoushavan Tanielian; *Western Prelacy* (1973): 6252 Honolulu Ave., La Crescenta, CA 91214; (818) 248-7737; www.westernprelacy.org; Prelate, Bishop Torkom Donoyan

Assemblies of God USA (1914): 1445 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield, MO 65802; (417) 862-2781; www.ag.org; Gen. Supt., Doug Clay

Atheists, American (1963): 225 Cristiani St., Cranford, NJ 07016; (908) 276-7300; www.atheists.org; Board Chair, Neal Cary

Bahá'ís of the U.S., Natl. Spiritual Assembly of the (1909): 1233 Central St., Evanston, IL 60201; (847) 733-3400; www.bahai.us; Sec., Kenneth E. Bowers

Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (1950): 720 E. Kearney St., Springfield, MO 65803; (417) 862-5001; www.bbfi.org; Pres., Jon Haley

Baptist Convention, Southern (1845): 901 Commerce St., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 244-2355; www.sbc.net; Pres., Bart Barber

Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., Natl. (1886): 1700 Baptist World Center Dr., Nashville, TN 37207; (615) 228-6292; www.nationalbaptist.com; Pres., Dr. Jerry Young

Baptist Convention of America Intl., Inc., Natl. (1880): 1000 S. 4th St., Louisville, KY 40203; (844) 610-6222; www.nbcainc.com; Pres., Rev. Samuel C. Tolbert Jr.

Baptist Convention of America, Natl. Missionary (1880): 6925 Wofford Dr., Dallas, TX 75227; (877) 886-6222; www.nmbca.org; Pres., Dr. Anthony E. Sharp

Bible Society, American (1816): 101 N. Independence Mall East FL8, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 309-0900; www.americanbible.org; Interim Pres., Jeff Brown

Biblical Literature, Society of (1880): 825 Houston Mill Rd., Atlanta, GA 30329; (404) 727-3100; www.sbl-site.org; Exec. Dir., Dr. John F. Kutsko

B'nai B'rith Intl. (1843): 1120 20th St. NW, Ste. 300 N, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 857-6600; www.bnaibrith.org; Pres., Seth J. Riklin

Brethren in Christ Church (c. 1778): 431 Grantham Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055; (717)

697-2634; www.bicus.org; Natl. Dir., Dr. Alan Robinson

Buddhist Churches of America (1899): 1710 Octavia St., San Francisco, CA 94109; (415) 776-5600; www.buddhistchurchesofamerica.org; Pres., Dr. Kent Matsuda

Catholic Bishops, U.S. Conference of (2001): 3211 4th St. NE, Washington, DC 20017; (202) 541-3000; www.usccb.org; Pres., José H. Gomez

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (1832): Disciples Center, P.O. Box 1986, Indianapolis, IN 46206; (317) 635-3100; www.disciples.org; Gen. Min. and Pres., Rev. Teresa Hord Owens

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (1870): 4466 Elvis Presley Blvd., Memphis, TN 38116; (901) 345-0580; www.thecmechurch.org; Senior Bishop, Lawrence L. Reddick III

Church of the Brethren (1708): General Offices, 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL 60120; (847) 742-5100; www.brethren.org; Gen. Sec., David A. Steele

Church of Christ (1830): P.O. Box 472, Independence, MO 64051; (816) 206-0147; www.churchofchrist1830.org; Sec., Council of Apostles, Duane L. Ely

Church of God (Anderson, IN) (1881): Box 2420, Anderson, IN 46018; (765) 642-0256; www.jesusisthesubject.org; Gen. Dir., Jim Lyon

Church of God (Cleveland, TN) (1886): 2490 Keith St. NW, Cleveland, TN 37311; (423) 472-3361; www.churchofgod.org; Gen. Overseer, Tim Hill

Church of God in Christ (1897): Mason Temple, 930 Mason St., Memphis, TN 38126; (901) 947-9300; www.cogic.org; Presiding Bishop, Bishop John Drew Sheard

Church of Jesus Christ (1862): World Operations Ctr., 110 Walton Tea Room Rd., Greensburg, PA 15601; (724) 837-4425; www.thechurchofjesuschrist.org; Pres., Brother Joel Gehly

Church of the Nazarene (1908): Global Ministry Center, 17001 Prairie Star Pkwy., Lenexa, KS 66220; (913) 577-0500; www.nazarene.org; Gen. Sec., Gary Hartke

Community of Christ (reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) (1830): Intl. Headquarters, 1001 W. Walnut, Independence, MO 64050; (816) 833-1000; www.cofchrist.org; Pres., Stephen M. Veazey

Community Churches, International Council of (1950): 21116 Washington Pkwy., Frankfort, IL 60423; (815) 464-5690; www.icccnow.org; Exec. Dir., Rev. Phil Tom

Conservative Judaism, United Synagogue of (1913): 120 Broadway, Ste. 1540, NY, NY 10271; (212) 533-7800; www.uscj.org; CEO, Rabbi Jacob Blumenthal

Converge (fmr. Baptist General Conference) (1852): 11002 Lake Hart Dr., Orlando, FL 32832; (800) 323-4215; www.converge.org; Pres., Scott Ridout

Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1810): 8207 Traditional Pl., Cordova, TN 38016; (901) 276-4572; www.cumberland.org

Episcopal Church (1789): 815 Second Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 716-6000; www.episcopalchurch.org; Presiding Bishop and Primate, Most Rev. Michael B. Curry

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (1988): 8765 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, IL 60631; (773) 380-2700; www.elca.org; Presiding Bishop, Rev. Elizabeth A. Eaton

First Church of Christ, Scientist, The (1879): 210 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, MA 02115; (617) 450-2000; www.christianscience.com; Pres., Doris Ulich, C.S.B.

Free Methodist Church USA (1860): 770 N. High School Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46214; (317) 244-3660; www.fmcusa.org; Chief Operating Officer, Mark Dowley

Freedom From Religion Foundation (1978): P.O. Box 750, Madison, WI 53701; (608) 256-8900; www.ffrf.org; Pres., Annie Laurie Gaylor and Dan Barker

Friends General Conference (1900): 1216 Arch St., #2B, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 561-1700; www.fgcquaker.org; Gen. Sec., Barry Crossno

Gideons Intl., The (1899): P.O. Box 140800, Nashville, TN 37214; (615) 564-5000; www.gideons.org; Exec. Dir., Dan Heighway

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (1922): 8 E. 79th St., NY, NY 10075; (212) 570-3500; www.goarch.org; Primate, Archbishop Elpidophoros

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc. (1912): 40 Wall St., NY, NY

10005; (800) 664-5646; www.hadassah.org; Exec. Dir. and CEO, Naomi Adler

Interfaith Alliance (1994): 2101 L St. NW, Ste. 400, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 466-0567; www.interfaithalliance.org; Interim Pres., Rev. Dr. Katharine Rhodes Henderson

Islamic Society of North America: 6555 S. County Rd. 750 East, Plainfield, IN 46168; (317) 839-8157; www.isna.net; Pres., Safaa Zarzour

Jehovah's Witnesses (1931): 900 Red Mills Rd., Wallkill, NY 12589; (845) 744-6000; www.jw.org

Jewish Congress, American (1918): 745 Fifth Ave., 30th Fl., NY, NY 10151; (212) 879-4500; www.ajcongress.org; Pres., Jack Rosen

Reconstructing Judaism (fmr. Jewish Reconstructionist Communities) (2012): 1299 Church Rd., Wyncote, PA 19095; (215) 576-0800; www.reconstructingjudaism.org; Pres., Rabbi Deborah Waxman

Jewish Women, Natl. Council of (1893): 2055 L St. NW, Ste. 650, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 296-2588; www.ncjw.org; Pres., Dana Gershon

Latter-day Saints, The Church of Jesus Christ of (Mormons) (1830): 50 W. North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150; (801) 240-2640; www.lds.org; Pres., Russell M. Nelson

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (1847): 1333 S. Kirkwood Rd., St. Louis, MO 63122; (800) 248-1930; www.lcms.org; Pres., Rev. Dr. Matthew C. Harrison

Mennonite Church USA (2001): 718 N. Main St., Newton, KS 67114; (316) 283-5100;

www.mennoniteusa.org; Exec. Dir., Glen Guyton

Moravian Church in North America (1735): www.moravian.org; *Northern Prov.*: 1021 Center St., P.O. Box 1245, Bethlehem, PA 18016; (610) 867-7566; Pres., Rev. Dr. Betsy Miller; *Southern Prov.*: 459 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 725-5811; Pres., Rev. Dr. Neil Routh

North American Shia Ithna-asheri Muslim Communities, Org. of (1986): P.O. Box 29691, Minneapolis, MN 55429; (905) 763-7512; nasimco.org; Pres., Br. Arif Jacksi

Orthodox Union (1898): 11 Broadway, NY, NY 10004; (212) 563-4000; www.ou.org; Pres., Mark Bane

Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. (1906): 3939 N. Meadows Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46205; (317) 547-9541; www.pawinc.org; Presiding Bishop, Theodore L. Brooks, Sr.

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (1983): 100 Witherspoon St., Louisville, KY 40202; (800) 728-7228; www.pcusa.org; Pres., Kathy Lueckert

Progressive Natl. Baptist Convention, Inc. (1961): 601 50th St. NE, Washington, DC 20019; (202) 396-0558; www.pnbc.org; Pres., Rev. David Peoples

Rabbis, Central Conference of American (1889): 355 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 972-3636; www.ccarnet.org; Chief Exec., Rabbi Hara Person

Reform Judaism, Union for (1873): 633 3rd Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 650-4000; www.urj.org; Pres., Rabbi Rick Jacobs

Secular Humanism, Council for (1980): P.O. Box 664, Amherst, NY 14226; (716) 636-7571; www.secularhumanism.org; Pres., Robyn A. Blumner

Separation of Church and State, Americans United for (1947): 1310 L St. NW, Ste. 200, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 466-3234; www.au.org; Pres. and CEO, Rachel Laser

Seventh-day Adventist Church (1863): 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904; (301) 680-6000; www.adventist.org; Pres., Ted N. C. Wilson

Seventh Day Baptist (1802): P.O. Box 1678, Janesville, WI 53547; (608) 752-5055; www.seventhdaybaptist.org; Exec. Dir., Rev. Carl P. Greene

Unitarian Universalist Assn. of Congregations (1961): 24 Farnsworth St., Boston, MA 02210; (617) 742-2100; www.uua.org; Pres., Rev. Susan Frederick-Gray

United Church of Christ (1957): 700 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 736-2100; www.ucc.org; Pres., Rev. John C. Dorhauer

United Methodist Church (1968): 100 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002; (202) 488-5600; www.umc.org; Council of Bishops Pres., Thomas J. Bickerton

United Pentecostal Church Intl. (1945): 36 Research Park Court, Weldon Spring, MO 63304; (636) 229-7900; www.upci.org; Gen. Supt., David K. Bernard

Wesleyan Church, The (1843): 13300 Olio Rd., Fishers, IN 46037; (317) 774-7900; www.wesleyan.org; Gen. Supt., Rev. Dr. Wayne Schmidt

Businesses and Corporations

Source: World Almanac research

Listed below are major corporations offering products and services to U.S. consumers, as of July 2022. Alphabetization is by first key word. Listings generally include examples of products offered.

Company name (NYSE/Nasdaq symbol, if traded on those markets): Address; Telephone number; Website; Top executive; Business, products, or services.

Abbott Laboratories (ABT): 100 Abbott Park Rd., Abbott Park, IL 60064; (224) 667-6100; www.abbott.com; Robert B. Ford; develops, mfr. pharmaceutical, nutritional, diagnostic prods.

AbbVie Inc. (ABBV): 1 N. Waukegan Rd., N. Chicago, IL 60064; (847) 932-7900; www.abbvie.com; Richard A. Gonzalez; pharmaceuticals. Acquired Irish Botox-mfr. Allergan, 5/8/2020.

ABC: see Walt Disney Co.

Accenture Inc. (ACN): 161 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60601; (877) 889-9009; www.accenture.com; Julie Sweet; management consulting.

Activision Blizzard Inc. (ATVI): 2701 Olympic Blvd., Bldg. B, Santa Monica, CA 90404; (310) 255-2000; www.activisionblizzard.com; Bobby Kotick; video game publisher (*World of Warcraft, Call of Duty, Candy Crush Saga*). Agreed to acquisition by Microsoft for $68.7 bil., 1/18/2022.

adidas Group: Adi-Dassler-Strasse 1, D-91074 Herzogenaurach, Germany; +49 (0) 9132-84-0; www.adidas-group.com; Kasper Rorsted; apparel and accessories mfr. (Reebok).

Advance Publications, Inc.: One World Trade Ctr., NY, NY, 10007; (718) 981-1234; www.advance.com; Steven Newhouse; communications, newspaper and magazine publisher (Condé Nast subsids.: *New Yorker, Vanity Fair, Vogue*). Acquired The IRONMAN Group sports participation platform, 7/20/2020.

Aetna, Inc.: see CVS Health

Aflac, Inc. (AFL): 1932 Wynnton Rd., Columbus, GA 31999; (706) 596-3264; www.aflac.com; Daniel P. Amos; supplemental health and life insurance.

Airbnb (ABNB): 888 Brannan St., 4th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94117; (415) 800-5959; www.airbnb.com; Brian Chesky; online marketplace for short-term global accommodations. IPO, 12/10/2020.

Alaska Air Group, Inc. (ALK): 19300 International Blvd., Seattle, WA 98188; (206) 433-3200;

www.alaskaair.com; Ben Minicucci; airline carriers (Alaska Airlines, Horizon Air).

Albertsons Companies, Inc. (ACI): 250 E. Parkcenter Blvd., Boise, ID 83706; (208) 395-6200; www.albertsonscompanies.com; Vivek Sankaran; grocery and drug retail operation (Albertsons, Jewel-Osco, Safeway, Shaw's, Vons).

Alcoa Corp. (AA): 201 Isabella St., Ste. 500, Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 992-5450; www.alcoa.com; Roy Harvey; prod., mfr. of aluminum, aluminum prods. (aerospace, automotive, industrial materials and components).

Alden Global Capital: 885 3rd Ave., No. 34, New York, NY 10022; (212) 888-5500; aldenglobal.com; Heath Freeman; hedge fund with 2nd largest U.S. portfolio of daily and weekly newspapers. Acquired Tribune Publishing Co. newspapers (*Chicago Tribune, Baltimore Sun, NY Daily News*), 5/24/2021.

Alibaba Group (BABA): 969 West Wen Yi Rd., Yu Hang District, Hangzhou 311121, China; +86 571-8502-2088; www.alibaba.com; Daniel Zhang; online shopping, logistics, marketing; data mgmt.; financial serv. U.S. IPO, 9/19/2014. Acquired Pakistani online retailer Daraz Group, 5/8/2018.

Allstate Corp. (ALL): 2775 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062; (847) 402-5000; www.allstate.com; Thomas J. Wilson; personal property and casualty insurance; financial services. Acquired personal insurance prov. National General Holdings Corp., 1/4/2021.

Alphabet Inc. (GOOG): 1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy., Mountain View, CA 94043; (650) 253-0000; www.abc.xyz; Sundar Pichai; Google and other internet-related prods. and services (leading search engine, ad sales; YouTube). Reorganized corp. as Alphabet, 10/2/2015. Acquired Fitbit, 1/14/2021. Announced plans to buy cybersecurity co. Mandiant, 3/8/2022.

Altice USA (ATUS): 1111 Stewart Ave., Bethpage, NY 11714; (516) 803-2300; www.alticeusa.com; Dexter Goei; telecom, internet, cable provider.

Altria Group, Inc. (MO): 6601 W. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23230; (804) 484-8897; www.altria.com; Billy Gifford; tobacco co. (Marlboro, Merit, Parliament, Virginia Slims). (Altria spun off Philip Morris's intl. operations in 2008 but owns Philip Morris brands in U.S.)

Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN): 410 Terry Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109; (206) 266-1000; www.amazon.com; Andy Jassy; online retailer and e-commerce platform; cloud computing (AWS); media streaming/production (Audible, Prime Video, Twitch). Acquired grocer Whole Foods, 8/28/2017. Acquired MGM Studios for $8.5 bil, 3/17/2022.

American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL): 1 Skyview Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 76155; (682) 278-9000; www.aa.com; Robert Isom; airlines.

American Electric Power Co., Inc. (AEP): 1 Riverside Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 716-1000; www.aep.com; Nicholas K. Akins; public utilities.

American Express Co. (AXP): World Financial Ctr., 200 Vesey St., 50th Fl., NY, NY 10285; (212) 640-2000; www.americanexpress.com; Stephen J. Squeri; charge and credit cards, travel-related services.

American Greetings Corp.: 1 American Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44145; (216) 252-7300; www.americangreetings.com; Joe Arcuri; greeting cards, stationery, party goods, gift items.

American Intl. Group, Inc. (AIG): 175 Water St., 15th Fl., NY, NY 10038; (212) 770-7000; www.aigcorporate.com; Peter Zaffino; insurance, financial services. AIG received $182 bil in govt. bailouts, 2008.

AmerisourceBergen (ABC): 1 West First Ave., Conshohocken, PA 19428; (610) 727-7000; www.amerisourcebergen.com; Steven H. Collis; distrib. of generic and brand-name pharmaceuticals.

Amgen, Inc. (AMGN): 1 Amgen Center Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320; (805) 447-1000; www.amgen.com; Robert A. Bradway; biopharmaceuticals.

Anheuser-Busch InBev (BUD): Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium; +32 (16) 276111; www.ab-inbev.com; Michael Doukeris; brewer (Budweiser, Bud Light, Michelob, Corona, Foster's, Stella Artois), soft drinks. Acquired brewing competitor SABMiller for $100 bil+, 10/10/2016.

Anthem, Inc.: see Elevance Health, Inc.

Apple Inc. (AAPL): 1 Apple Park Way, Cupertino, CA 95014; (408) 996-1010; www.apple.com; Tim

Cook; mfr. of computers (Mac), digital media devices (iPod, iPhone, iPad) and distrib. (iTunes store, Apple Music). Acquired music ID app Shazam, 9/24/2018; became world's first-ever publicly traded co. worth $1 tril, 8/1/2018.

ARAMARK Corp. (ARMK): 2400 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 238-3000; www.aramark.com; John Zillmer; food/support services to institutions and facilities, uniforms and career apparel.

Archer Daniels Midland Co. (ADM): 77 W. Wacker Dr., Ste. 4600, Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 634-8100; www.adm.com; Juan R. Luciano; agricultural commodities and prods.

Armstrong World Industries, Inc. (AWI): 2500 Columbia Ave., P.O. Box 3001, Lancaster, PA 17604; (717) 672-9611; www.armstrong.com; Victor D. Grizzle; mfr. of flooring, ceiling prods., cabinets.

AT&T Inc. (T): 208 S. Akard St., Dallas, TX 75202; (210) 821-4105; www.att.com; John Stankey; telecommunications, global information mgmt., mass media prod., distrib. (WarnerMedia, incl. CNN, HBO; DirecTV). Sold WarnerMedia assets to Discovery for $43 bil, 4/8/2022.

Automatic Data Processing, Inc. (ADP): 1 ADP Blvd., Roseland, NJ 07068; (973) 974-5000; www.adp.com; Carlos A. Rodri-guez; payroll and tax processing serv.

AutoNation, Inc. (AN): 200 SW 1st Ave., Ste. 1600, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301; (954) 769-6000; www.autonation.com; Michael Manley; auto

retailer; new and used vehicles; auto parts, maintenance, and repair; auto finance and insurance.

Bank of America Corp. (BAC): 100 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28255; (704) 386-5681; www.bankofamerica.com; Brian T. Moynihan; banking and financial services.

Barnes & Noble, Inc.: 122 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10011; (212) 633-3300; www.barnesandnobleinc.com; James Daunt; bookseller, publisher (Sterling Pub. Co.). Acquired by investment firm Elliott Management Corp., 8/7/2019.

Bath & Body Works, Inc. (BBWI) 3 Ltd. Parkway, Columbus, OH 43230; (614) 415-7000; www.bathandbodyworks.com; Sarah E. Nash; personal care retailer.

Bayer AG: Kaiser-Wilhelm-Allee, D-51368 Leverkusen, Germany; +49 214-30-40126, www.bayer.com; Werner Baumann; pharmaceuticals, health care and biotech prods.; acquired Monsanto for $63 bil, 6/7/2018.

Baxter International Inc. (BAX): 1 Baxter Pkwy., Deerfield, IL 60015; (224) 948-2000; www.baxter.com; Josй Almeida; mfr. of health care prods.

Bear Stearns Cos. Inc.: see JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Becton, Dickinson & Co. (BDX): 1 Becton Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417; (201) 847-6800; www.bd.com; Tom Polen; medical, laboratory, diagnostic prods.

Bed Bath & Beyond Inc. (BBBY): 650 Liberty Ave., Union, NJ 07083; (908) 688-0888; www.bedbathandbeyond.com; Sue Gove; home goods retailer.

Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK.A): 3555 Farnam St., Ste. 1440, Omaha, NE 68131; (402) 346-1400; www.berkshirehathaway.com; Warren E. Buffett; diversified holdings incl. insurance (GEICO), building materials (Benjamin Moore & Co., Shaw), apparel (Fruit of the Loom), food (Dairy Queen), Precision Castparts, Duracell.

Bertelsmann AG: Carl-Bertelsmann-Str. 270, 33311 Gьtersloh, Germany; +49 (0) 5241-80-62321; www.bertelsmann.de; Thomas Rabe; intl. media corp., trade book publisher (Penguin Random House: Knopf, Doubleday).

Best Buy Co., Inc. (BBY): 7601 Penn Ave. S., Richfield, MN 55423; (612) 291-1000; www.bestbuy.com; Corie Barry; retailer of software, appliances, consumer electronics.

Blackstone Group LP, The (BX): 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 583-5000; www.blackstone.com; Stephen A. Schwarzman; asset mgmt., financial services. Acquired majority stake in tech co. HealthEdge, 4/9/2020, Australia's Crown Resorts Ltd., 6/24/2022.

Boeing Co. (BA): 100 N. Riverside, Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 544-2000; boeing.com; David L. Calhoun; world's leading aerospace co., mfr. of commercial jet and military aircraft; one of the largest U.S. defense contractors. Suspended production of 737 MAX aircraft Jan.-May 2020

following two fatal crashes in 2018 and 2019. Agreed to pay $2.5 bil to settle criminal charges it hid design flaws connected to the crashes, 1/7/2021.

Booking Holdings Inc. (BKNG) (fmr. The Priceline Group): 800 Connecticut Ave., Norwalk, CT 06854; (203) 299-8000; www.bookingholdings.com; Glenn D. Fogel; online travel/hospitality services (Priceline, booking.com, Kayak, Open Table).

Brighthouse Financial, Inc. (BHF): 11225 N. Community House Rd., Charlotte, NC 28277; (800) 638-5000; www.brighthousefinancial.com; Eric Steigerwalt; life insurance, annuities.

Brink's Co., The (BCO): 1801 Bayberry Ct., P.O. Box 18100, Richmond, VA 23226; (804) 289-9600; www.brinks.com; Mark Eubanks; security (armored transport, money processing, trans. of valuables).

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. (BMY): 430 E. 29th St., 14th Fl., NY, NY 10016; (212) 546-4000; www.bms.com; Giovanni Caforio; development, mfr., and sale of pharmaceuticals (Plavix, Eliquis, Atripla, Revlimid).

Brown-Forman Corp. (BF.B): 850 Dixie Hwy., Louisville, KY 40210; (502) 585-1100; www.brown-forman.com; Lawson E. Whiting; distilled spirits (Jack Daniel's, Finlandia), wine and champagne (Sonoma-Cutrer, Korbel).

Brunswick Corp. (BC): 26125 N. Riverwoods Blvd., Ste. 500, Mettawa, IL 60045; (847) 735-4700; www.brunswick.com; David M. Foulkes; leisure and recreation prods., incl. marine engines and boats; fitness equip.

Burger King: see Restaurant Brands Intl.

Caesars Entertainment Inc. (CZR): One Caesars Palace Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 407-6000; www.caesars.com; Tom Reeg; casinos; gambling services (Caesars, Harrah's, Horseshoe, World Series of Poker). Acquired by Eldorado Resorts, 7/20/2020.

Campbell Soup Co. (CPB): One Campbell Pl., Camden, NJ 08103; (856) 342-4800; www.campbellsoupcompany.com; Mark A. Clouse; soup mfr.; sauces (Pace, Prego), V8 juice, Pepperidge Farm, Snyder's prods.

Capital One Financial Corporation (COF): 1680 Capital One Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 720-1000; www.capitalone.com; Richard D. Fairbank; financial services.

Cardinal Health, Inc. (CAH): 7000 Cardinal Pl., Dublin, OH 43017; (614) 757-5000; www.cardinalhealth.com; Mike Kaufmann; pharmaceutical and med. equip. dist. co.

Carlyle Group, The (CG): 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 729-5626; www.carlyle.com; Kewsong Lee; private equity group.

Caterpillar Inc. (CAT): 510 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60115; (309) 675-2337; www.caterpillar.com; Jim Umpleby; mfr. of construction and mining equip.

CBRE Group, Inc. (CBRE): 2100 McKinney Ave., Ste. 1250, Dallas, TX, 75201; (214) 979-6100; www.cbre.us; Bob Sulentic; commercial real estate.

CBS Corp.: see Paramount Global.
CenturyLink, Inc.: see Lumen Technologies
Charter Communications, Inc. (CHTR): 400 Atlantic St., 10th Fl., Stamford, CT 06901; (203) 905-7801; www.charter.com; Tom Rutledge; internet, cable TV, telecom provider (Spectrum).
Chevron Corp. (CVX): 6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd., San Ramon, CA 94583; (925) 842-1000; www.chevron.com; Michael K. Wirth; integrated energy co. Agreed to acquire Renewable Energy Group, Inc., 2/28/2022.
Chiquita Brands Intl., Inc.: 1855 Griffin Rd., Ste. C-436, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 33004; (954) 924-5700; www.chiquita.com; Carlos Lopez Flores; fruits and vegetables. Acquired by Cutrale-Safra, 1/6/2015.
CHS, Inc. (CHSCP): 5500 Cenex Dr., Inver Grove Heights, MN 55077; (651) 355-6000; www.chsinc.com; Jay Debertin; grain marketing, oil refining, and pipeline operations.
Chubb Ltd. (CB): 202 Halls Mill Rd, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889; (908) 572-2000; www.chubb.com; Evan Greenberg; property/casualty insurance. ACE Limited acquired The Chubb Corporation, 1/14/16.
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. (CHD): Princeton South Corporate Center, 500 Charles Ewing Blvd., Ewing, NJ 08628; (609) 806-1200; www.churchdwight.com; Matthew T. Farrell; ARM & HAMMER baking soda; household and personal care prods. (OxiClean, Arrid, Trojan, First Response).

Cigna Corp. (CI): 900 Cottage Grove Rd., Bloomfield, CT 06002; (860) 226-6000; www.cigna.com; David M. Cordani; insurance provider. Acquired pharmacy benefit manager Express Scripts for $54 bil, 12/20/2018.

Cintas Corp. (CTAS): 6800 Cintas Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45262; (513) 459-1200; www.cintas.com; Todd M. Schneider; uniform supplier.

Cisco Systems, Inc. (CSCO): 170 W. Tasman Dr., San Jose, CA 95134; (408) 526-4000; www.cisco.com; Chuck Robbins; networking and communication prods.

Citigroup, Inc. (C): 388 Greenwich St., NY, NY 10013; (212) 559-1000; www.citigroup.com; Jane Fraser; diversified financial services.

Clorox Co. (CLX): 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612; (510) 271-7000; www.clorox.com; Linda Rendle; consumer prods. (Clorox, Formula 409, Pine-Sol, S.O.S., Tilex, Scoop Away, Fresh Step, Kingsford, Hidden Valley, Glad, Brita, Burt's Bees).

Coach, Inc.: see Tapestry, Inc.

Coca-Cola Co. (KO): 1 Coca-Cola Plz. NW, Atlanta, GA 30313; (404) 676-2121; www.coca-cola.com; James Quincey; bever-ages (Coca-Cola, Sprite, Dasani, Fanta, Minute Maid, Vitaminwater).

Colgate-Palmolive Co. (CL): 300 Park Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 310-2000; www.colgate.com; Noel Wallace; soap (Irish Spring), detergent (Palmolive), household cleansers (Ajax), toothpaste (Colgate, Tom's of Maine), pet food (Hill's Science Diet).

Comcast Corp. (CMCSA): 1701 JFK Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 286-1700;

www.comcast.com; Brian L. Roberts; cable provider; broadband media services; programming (E!, NBC, Bravo, USA, Telemundo). Acquired DreamWorks Animation, 8/22/2016; majority of UK pay-TV giant SKY, 10/9/2018.

Conagra Brands, Inc. (CAG): 222 W. Merchandise Mart Plaza, Ste. 1300, Chicago, IL 60654; (312) 549-5000; www.conagrafoods.com; Sean Connolly; food processor (Chef Boyardee, Healthy Choice frozen dinners, Egg Beaters, Reddi-wip); food service supplier.

ConocoPhillips Co. (COP): 925 N. Eldridge Pkwy., Houston, TX 77079; (281) 293-1000; www.conocophillips.com; Ryan M. Lance; oil and gas exploration and prod. co.

Consolidated Edison, Inc. (ED): 4 Irving Plc., NY, NY 10003; (212) 460-4600; www.conedison.com; Timothy P. Cawley; elec-tric, natural gas utilities.

Continental Airlines, Inc.: see United Airlines Holdings, Inc.

Corning Inc. (GLW): 1 Riverfront Plz., Corning, NY 14831; (607) 974-9000; www.corning.com; Wendell P. Weeks; mfr. of telecommunications, specialty equip., fiber optics.

Corteva, Inc. (CTVA): 9330 Zionsville Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46268; (833) 267-8382; www.corteva.com; Chuck Magro; agricultural chem. dev./mfr. Separated 6/1/2019 from now-dissolved DowDuPont (6/1/2019); see Dow Inc. or Dupont de Nemours, Inc.

Costco Wholesale Corp. (COST): 999 Lake Dr., Issaquah, WA 98027; (425) 313-8100;

www.costco.com; W. Craig Jelinek; wholesale warehouse stores.

Countrywide Financial: see Bank of America Corp.

Crown Holdings, Inc. (CCK): 770 Township Line Rd. Yardley, PA 19067; (215) 698-5100; www.crowncork.com; Timothy J. Donahue; producer of packaging prods.

CSX Corp. (CSX): 500 Water St., 15th Fl., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 359-3200; www.csx.com; James M. Foote; rail freight transport.

CVS Health (CVS): 1 CVS Dr., Woonsocket, RI 02895; (401) 765-1500; www.cvs.com; Karen S. Lynch; retail drugstores. Acquired health insurer Aetna for $78 bil, 11/28/2018.

Dairy Farmers of America: 1405 N. 98th St., Kansas City, KS 66111; (816) 801-6455; www.dfamilk.com; Dennis Rodenbaugh; milk marketing cooperative. Acquired Dean Foods Co., 5/1/2020.

Dana Inc. (DAN): 3939 Technology Dr., Maumee, OH 43537; (419) 887-3000; www.dana.com; James Kamsickas; truck and auto parts, supplies.

Darden Restaurants, Inc. (DRI): 1000 Darden Center Dr., Orlando, FL 32837; (407) 245-4000; www.darden.com; Rick Cardenas; casual-dining restaurants (Olive Garden, LongHorn Steakhouse).

Dean Foods Co.: see Dairy Farmers of America

Deere & Co. (DE): One John Deere Pl., Moline, IL 61265; (309) 765-8000; www.deere.com; John C. May; mfr. of farm equip., industrial equip., lawn and garden tractors.

Dell Inc. (DELL): 1 Dell Way, Round Rock, TX 78682; (512) 338-4400; www.dell.com; Michael S. Dell; laptop and desktop com-puters, network accessories, peripherals, tablets, smartphones. Spun off majority stake in cloud computing co. VMware, 11/1/2021.

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (DAL): 1030 Delta Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30354; (404) 715-2600; www.delta.com; Ed Bastian; air transportation.

Dillard's, Inc. (DDS): 1600 Cantrell Rd., Little Rock, AR 72201; (501) 376-5200; www.dillards.com; William Dillard II; dept. store chain.

Dish Network Corp. (DISH): 9601 S. Meridian Blvd., Englewood, CO 80112; (303) 723-1000; www.dish.com; W. Erik Carlson; satellite media services.

Walt Disney Co., The (DIS): 500 S. Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521; (818) 560-1000; disney.com; Bob Chapek; motion pictures (Lucasfilm, Touchstone, Pixar); TV (ABC, ESPN, National Geographic); media streaming (Disney+, Hulu); radio; publishing; theme parks and resorts. Acquired 21st Century Fox's entertainment assets for $71.3 bil, 3/20/2019.

Doctor's Associates Inc.: 325 Sub Way, Milford, CT 06461; (203) 877-4281; www.subway.com; John Chidsey; restaurants (Subway).

Dole plc (DOLE): 29 N. Anne St., Dublin 7, Dublin Ireland DP07; 353-1-887-2600; www.doleplc.com; Rory Byrne; food prods., fresh fruits, vegetables. Formed from merger of Dole Food Co. and Ireland's Total Produce plc, 7/30/2021.

Dollar Tree (DLTR): 500 Volvo Pkwy., Chesapeake, VA 23320; (757) 321-5000; www.dollartree.com; Michael Witynski; discount retailer. Acquired Family Dollar, 7/6/2015.

Dominion Energy (D): 120 Tredegar St., Richmond, VA, 23219; (804) 771-6115; www.dominionenergy.com; Robert M. Blue; power/energy co.

DoorDash (DASH): 303 2nd St., South Tower, 8th Flr., San Francisco, CA 94107; (650) 487-3970; www.doordash.com; Tony Xu; app-based food delivery.

Dotdash Meredith; 225 Liberty St., 4th Fl., New York, NY, 10281; (202) 204-4000; www.dotdashmeredith.com; Neil Vogel; magazines (*Better Homes & Gardens, Food & Wine, People, Real Simple*), websites (The Balance, Investopedia, Simply Recipes, TreeHugger). Formed from acquisition by IAC-InterActiveCorp. co. Dotdash (fmr. About.com), 12/1/2021.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.: 35 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 326-8000; www.rrd.com; Thomas J. Quinlan III; commercial printing; marketing. Acquired by Chatham Asset Management, 2/25/2022.

Dow Inc. (DOW): 2111 H.H. Dow Way, Midland, MI 48674; (989) 636-1000; www.dow.com; Jim Fitterling; commodity chemical prod. Spun off 4/1/2019 from DowDuPont.

Dow Jones & Co., Inc.: see News Corp.

Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc.: see Keurig Dr Pepper.

Duke Energy Corp. (DUK): 550 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 594-6200; www.duke-energy.com; Lynn J. Good; utilities, fiber optic networks.

Dun & Bradstreet Corp. (DNB): 5335 Gate Pkwy., Jacksonville, FL 32256; (904) 648-6350; www.dnb.com; Anthony Jabbour; business information, research.

DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (DD): 974 Centre Rd., Chestnut Run Plaza, Bldg. 702, Wilmington, DE 19805; (302) 774-1000; www.dupont.com; Edward Breen; specialty chemical mfr. Separated 6/3/2019 from DowDuPont. Announced plans to divest majority of mobility and materials business to Celanese Corp. for $11 bil, 2/18/2022.

DXC Technology (DXC): 20408 Bashan Dr., Ste. 231, Ashburn, VA 20147; (470) 690-9512; www.dxc.technology; Mike Salvino; information tech. serv.

Eastman Kodak Co. (KODK): 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650; (585) 724-4000; www.kodak.com; Jim Continenza; imaging technology and services.

Eaton Corp. (ETN): 1000 Eaton Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44122; (440) 523-5000; www.eaton.com; Craig Arnold; mfr. vehicle components, controls. Acquired rival Tripp Lite, 3/17/2021.

eBay Inc. (EBAY): 2025 Hamilton Ave., San Jose, CA 95125; (408) 376-7400; www.ebay.com; Jamie Iannone; e-commerce (StubHub). Spun off PayPal, 7/17/2015.

Edison Intl. (EIX): 2244 Walnut Grove Ave., Rosemead, CA 91770; (626) 302-2222; www.edison.com; Pedro Pizarro; electric utilities.

Electronic Arts Inc. (EA): 209 Redwood Shores Pkwy., Redwood City, CA 94065; (650) 628-1500; www.ea.com; Andrew Wil-son; video game publisher (*Madden NFL, Battlefield, The Sims, UFC*).

Electronic Data Systems: see Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Elevance Health, Inc. (ELV): 220 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 488-6000; www.elevancehealth.com; Gail K. Boudreaux; health insurance co. Formerly Anthem, Inc.; renamed 6/28/2022.

Eli Lilly and Co. (LLY): Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285; (317) 276-2000; www.lilly.com; David A. Ricks; pharmaceutical research, development, and manufacturing (Prozac, Strattera, Cialis).

EMC Corp.: see Dell Inc.

Emerson Electric Co. (EMR): 8000 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis, MO 63136; (314) 553-2000; www.emerson.com; Lal Karsanbhai; electrical, electronics prods. and systems.

Energizer Holdings, Inc. (ENR): 533 Maryville Univ. Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141; (314) 985-2000; www.energizer.com; Mark S. LaVigne; batteries, flashlights, personal care prods.

Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (EPD): 1100 Louisiana St., 10th Fl., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 381-6500; www.enterpriseproducts.com; W.

Randall Fowler; oil processing/transport and waterborne freight.

Estée Lauder Cos. Inc. (EL): 767 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10153; (212) 572-4200; www.elcompanies.com; Fabrizio Freda; cosmetics (Clinique, Bobbi Brown), fragrance, skin care prods. (GLAMGLOW).

Exelon Corp. (EXC): 10 S. Dearborn St., 48th Fl., Chicago, IL 60680; (800) 483-3220; www.exeloncorp.com; Christopher M. Crane; electricity generation/distrib.; natural gas.

Express Scripts Holding Co.: see Cigna Corp.

ExxonMobil Corp. (XOM): 5959 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (972) 444-1000; www.exxonmobil.com; Darren W. Woods; integrated energy, oil co.

Facebook, Inc.: see Meta Platforms, Inc.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac): 8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 903-2000; www.freddiemac.com; Michael DeVito; residential mortgage provider. Under U.S. govt. mgmt. since 9/7/2008.

Federal Natl. Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae): 3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016; (202) 752-7000; www.fanniemae.com; David C. Benson; provider of residential mortgage funds. Under U.S. govt. mgmt. since 9/7/2008.

FedEx Corp. (FDX): 942 S. Shady Grove Rd., Memphis, TN 38120; (901) 818-7500; www.fedex.com; Raj Subramaniam; deliv-ery services.

First Data Corp.: see Fiserv, Inc.

FirstEnergy Corp. (FE): 76 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44308; (800) 736-3402; www.firstenergycorp.com; Steven E. Strah; public electricity supplier.

Fiserv, Inc. (FISV): 255 Fiserv Dr., Brookfield, WI 53045; (800) 872-7882; www.fiserv.com; Jeffrey W. Yabuki; financial serv. tech. (First Data; Clover).

Fluor Corp. (FLR): 6700 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (469) 398-7000; www.fluor.com; David E. Constable; international engineering and construction co.

Foot Locker, Inc. (FL): 330 W. 34th St., NY, NY 10001; (212) 720-3700; www.footlocker-inc.com; Richard A. Johnson; retail athletic stores (Footaction, Foot Locker, Champs Sports).

Ford Motor Co. (F): 1 American Rd., Dearborn, MI 48126; (313) 322-3000; www.ford.com; William C. Ford Jr.; auto mfr.; motor vehicle sales (Ford, Lincoln); auto financing (Ford Motor Credit).

Fox Corp. (FOXA): 1211 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 852-7000; www.foxcorporation.com; Lachlan Murdoch; TV broadcasting (FOX, Fox News). Formed after 3/20/2019 acquisition of most of 21st Century Fox by Walt Disney Co.; see also Disney, News Corp.

Gannett Co., Inc. (GCI): 7950 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22107; (703) 854-6000; www.gannett.com; Mike Reed; newspaper publisher (*USA Today*).

Gap Inc. (GPS): 2 Folsom St., San Francisco, CA 94105; (650) 952-4400; www.gapinc.com; Bob. L. Martin; casual apparel retailer (Athleta, Banana Republic, Old Navy).

Garrett Motion (GTX): Z.A. La Pièce 16, 1180 Rolle, Switzerland; (862) 812-5013; www.garrettmotion.com; Olivier Rabiller; transport systems and tech.

General Dynamics Corp. (GD): 11011 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 20190; (703) 876-3000; www.gd.com; Phebe N. Novakovic; defense contractor: aerospace, combat systems, marine systems, computing devices.

General Electric Co. (GE): 5 Necco St., Boston, MA 02210; (617) 443-3000; www.ge.com; H. Lawrence Culp Jr.; electrical, electronic equip., financial services, radio and TV broadcasting, aircraft engines, power generation. Announced plans to split into three cos. specializing in aviation, health care, and energy, 11/9/2021.

General Mills, Inc. (GIS): One General Mills Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55426; (763) 764-7600; www.generalmills.com; Jeff Har-mening; food mfr. (Annie's Homegrown, Betty Crocker, Bisquick, Blue Buffalo, Cheerios, Chex, Häagen-Dazs, Pillsbury, Progresso, Total, Wheaties, Yoplait).

General Motors Co. (GM): 300 Renaissance Ctr., Detroit, MI 48265; (313) 556-5000; www.gm.com; Mary T. Barra; auto mfr. (Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick, GMC); auto financing (GM Financial); vehicle security (OnStar). General Motors Corp. filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 6/1/2009; sold profitable components to a new, smaller co. called General Motors Co., 7/10/2009. Sold European brands to France's Peugeot, 7/31/2018.

Genuine Parts Co. (GPC): 2999 Wildwood Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30339; (678) 934-5000; www.genpt.com; Paul D. Donahue; distrib. auto (NAPA), industrial replacement parts.

Gilead Sciences, Inc. (GILD): 333 Lakeside Dr., Foster City, CA 94404; (650) 574-3000; www.gilead.com; Daniel O'Day; PhD; biopharmaceuticals. Acquired Immunomedics for $21 bil, 10/23/2020.

Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (GS): 200 West St., 29th Fl., NY, NY 10282; (212) 902-1000; www.goldmansachs.com; David Solomon; investment banking, asset mgmt., securities services.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (GT): 200 Innovation Way, Akron, OH 44316; (330) 796-2121; www.goodyear.com; Richard J. Kramer; tires and other auto prods.

Google, Inc.: see Alphabet Inc.

Graham Holdings Co. (GHC): 1300 N. 17th St., 17th Fl., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 345-6300; www.ghco.com; Timothy O'Shaughnessy; media (newspapers, Slate.com, TV), education (Kaplan), home health care. Fmr. Washington Post. Co.; renamed after 2013 sale of newspaper to Nash Holdings LLC.

Halliburton Co. (HAL): 3000 N. Sam Houston Pkwy. E., Houston, TX 77032; (281) 871-4000; www.halliburton.com; Jeff Miller; oil field mgmt., energy services.

Hanesbrands Inc. (HBI): 1000 E. Hanes Mill Rd., Winston-Salem, NC 27105; (336) 519-8080;

www.hanesbrands.com; Stephen B. Bratspies; apparel mfr. (Hanes, Barely There, Bali, Champion, Gear for Sports, Just My Size, L'eggs, Maidenform, Playtex, Wonderbra).

Harley-Davidson, Inc. (HOG): 3700 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53208; (414) 342-4680; www.harley-davidson.com; Jochen Zeitz; mfr. motorcycles, parts, accessories.

Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (HIG): One Hartford Plz., Hartford, CT 06155; (860) 547-5000; www.thehartford.com; Christopher J. Swift; insurance, financial services.

Hasbro, Inc. (HAS): 1027 Newport Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02862; (401) 431-8697; www.hasbro.com; Chris Cocks; toy and game mfr. (Playskool, G.I. Joe, Nerf, Play-Doh).

HCA Healthcare, Inc. (HCA): 1 Park Plz., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 344-9551; www.hcahealthcare.com; Samuel N. Hazen; owns and operates hospitals; other diagnostic, surgical, health treatment centers.

H. J. Heinz Co.: see Kraft Heinz Co.

Henkel Corp.: 200 Elm St., Stamford, CT 06902; (475) 210-0230; www.henkelna.com; Steven Essick; consumer prods. (Dial soap, Purex detergent, Right Guard antiperspirant, Renuzit air fresheners); U.S. subsidiary of Germany's Henkel co.

Hershey Co., The (HSY): 100 Crystal A Dr., Hershey, PA 17033; (717) 534-4200; www.thehersheycompany.com; Michele Buck; chocolate prods. mfr. (Almond Joy, Brookside, Jolly

Rancher, Kit Kat, Milk Duds, Reese's, Twizzlers, York).

Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (HTZ): 8501 Williams Rd., Estero, FL 33928; (201) 307-2000; www.hertz.com; Stephen M. Scherr; car rentals. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy, 5/22/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 6/30/2021.

Hess Corp. (HES): 1185 Ave. of the Americas, 40th Fl., NY, NY 10036; (212) 997-8500; www.hess.com; John B. Hess; integrated oil and gas co.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE): 6280 America Center Dr., San Jose, CA 95002; (650) 687-5817; www.hpe.com; Antonio Neri; computer prods. (software, servers, storage), consulting, support. Spun off from Hewlett-Packard Co., now HP Inc., 11/2/2015.

Hillshire Brands Co.: see Tyson Foods, Inc.

Hilton Worldwide (HLT): 7930 Jones Branch Dr., Ste. 1100, McLean, VA 22102; (703) 883-1000; www.hiltonworldwide.com; Christopher J. Nassetta; hotels and resorts (Doubletree, Embassy, Hampton). Sold landmark Waldorf Astoria, 2/11/2015.

Home Depot, Inc. (HD): 2455 Paces Ferry Rd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30339; (770) 433-8211; www.homedepot.com; Ted Decker; home improvement stores.

Honeywell Intl. Inc. (HON): 855 S. Mint St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (877) 841-2840; www.honeywell.com; Darius Adamczyk; aerospace systems; performance/building tech.

Hormel Foods Corp. (HRL): 1 Hormel Pl., Austin, MN 55912; (507) 437-5611; www.hormelfoods.com; Jim Snee; food proces-sor, primarily meat (SPAM, Dinty Moore, Jennie-O, Skippy, Applegate Farms).

Hostess Brands (TWNK): 7905 Quivira Rd., Lenexa, KS 66215; (816) 701-4600; www.hostessbrands.com; Andrew P. Callahan; baked goods wholesaler, distrib.

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Co.: 125 High St., Boston, MA 02110; (617) 351-5000; www.hmhco.com; John J. Lynch Jr.; pub-lisher of textbooks and other educational prods. (Holt McDougal, Clarion), trade and reference books. Acquired by Veritas Capital, 4/7/2022.

HP Inc. (HPQ): 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304; (650) 857-1501; www8.hp.com; Enrique Lores; computers, electronic prods. and systems.

H&R Block, Inc. (HRB): 1301 Main St., Kansas City, MO 64105; (816) 854-3000; www.hrblock.com; Jeffrey J. Jones II; tax return preparation; business and consulting services.

Humana Inc. (HUM): 500 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202; (502) 580-1000; www.humana.com; Bruce D. Broussard; managed health care service provider, related specialty prods. Acquired One Homecare Solutions, 2021.

IAC/InterActiveCorp (IAC): 555 W. 18th St., NY, NY 10011; (212) 314-7300; www.iac.com; Barry Diller; internet conglomerate (Ask.com, Citysearch, The Daily Beast, HomeAdvisor). Spun off Match Group

(Match.com, Tinder), 7/1/2020, digital video platform Vimeo, 5/25/2021.

iHeartMedia, Inc. (IHRT) (fmr. Clear Channel Communications): 200 E. Basse Rd., Ste. 100, San Antonio, TX 78209; (210) 822-2828; www.iheartmedia.com; Robert Pittman; radio stations.

Illinois Tool Works Inc. (ITW): 155 Harlem Ave., Glenview, IL 60025; (224) 661-8870; www.itw.com; E. Scott Santi; consumer, industrial tools; food equip. (Hobart), packaging (Zip-Pak).

Ingersoll-Rand Inc. (IR): 800-E, Beaty St., Davidson, NC 28036; (704) 655-4000; ingersollrand.com; Vicente Reynal; mfr. of pumps, compressors, and other tools (ARO, Gardner Denver, CompAir, Nash, Elmo Rietschle, SEEPEX). Formed from merger of Gardner Denver Holdings Inc. and a division of Ingersoll-Rand plc (now Trane Technologies), 3/1/2020.

Intel Corp. (INTC): 2200 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 765-8080; www.intel.com; Pat Gelsinger; mfr. semiconductors, microprocessors (Core, Centrino).

International Business Machines Corp. (IBM): One New Orchard Rd., Armonk, NY 10504; (914) 499-1900; www.ibm.com; Arvind Krishna; advanced information processing technology equip., services.

International Paper Co. (IP): 6400 Poplar Ave., Memphis, TN 38197; (901) 419-9000; www.internationalpaper.com; Mark Sutton; paper/forest prods.

J.C. Penney Co., Inc.: 6501 Legacy Dr., Plano, TX 75024; (972) 431-1000; www.jcpenney.com; Marc Rosen; dept. store retailer, general merchandise catalog sales. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid the coronavirus pandemic, 5/15/2020; delisted from NYSE, 5/20/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 12/7/2020.

J.Crew Group, Inc.: 225 Liberty St., NY, NY 10281; (212) 209-2500; www.jcrew.com; Libby Wadle; retail and mail order apparel and accessories. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy amid the coronavirus pandemic, 5/4/2020; emerged from bankruptcy, 9/10/2020.

JetBlue Airways Corp. (JBLU): 27-01 Queens Plz. N., Long Island City, NY 11101; (718) 286-7900; www.jetblue.com; Robin Hayes; air transportation.

Jo-Ann Stores, LLC (JOAN): 5555 Darrow Rd., Hudson, OH 44236; (330) 656-2600; www.joann.com; Wade Miquelon; specialty fabric and craft stores. IPO, 3/12/2021.

Johnson Controls Intl. (JCI): 5757 N. Green Bay Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53209; (414) 524-1200; www.johnsoncontrols.com; George R. Oliver; equip. and controls for heating, ventilating, AC, refrigeration, and building security; auto interiors, batteries.

Johnson & Johnson (JNJ): 1 Johnson & Johnson Plz., New Brunswick, NJ 08933; (732) 524-0400; www.jnj.com; Joaquin Duato; health care prods. (Band-Aid, Neosporin), pharmaceuticals (Tylenol, Motrin, Sudafed), toiletries (Neutrogena, Aveeno, Vogue Intl.). Announced plans to split into two cos.

separating consumer products from pharmaceutical/medical devices, 11/12/2021.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.: 1525 Howe St., Racine, WI 53403; (262) 260-2000; www.scjohnson.com; H. Fisk Johnson; cleaning and other household prods. (Windex, Pledge, Fantastik, Raid, OFF!, Shout, Glade, Scrubbing Bubbles, Ziploc).

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM): 383 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 270-6000; www.jpmorganchase.com; James Dimon; financial services.

Kate Spade & Co.: see Tapestry, Inc.

KBR, Inc. (KBR): 601 Jefferson St., Ste. 3400, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 753-2000; www.kbr.com; Stuart Bradie; engineering; construction mgmt. services.

Kellogg Co. (K): One Kellogg Sq., P.O. Box 3599, Battle Creek, MI 49016; (269) 961-2000; www.kelloggcompany.com; Steven A. Cahillane; mfr. of ready-to-eat cereals, other food prods. (Frosted Flakes, Rice Krispies, Pop-Tarts, Nutri-Grain, Keebler, Eggo, Pringles, Gardenburger).

Kelly Services, Inc. (KELYA): 999 W. Big Beaver Rd., Troy, MI 48084; (248) 362-4444; www.kellyservices.com; Peter Quigley; temporary staffing services.

Keurig Dr Pepper (KDP): 53 South Ave., Burlington, MA 01803; (877) 208-9991; www.keurigdrpepper.com; Robert Gamgort; coffee, tea, and nonalcoholic beverages (Green Mountain Coffee, Caribou Coffee, Straight Up Tea, Dr Pepper, 7UP, Snapple, Mott’s).

Kimberly-Clark Corp. (KMB): 351 Phelps Dr., Irving, TX 75038; (972) 281-1200; www.kimberly-clark.com; Michael D. Hsu; personal care prods. (Kleenex, Scott, Cottonelle, Huggies, Kotex).

Kinder Morgan, Inc. (KMI): 1001 Louisiana St., Ste. 1000, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 369-9000; www.kindermorgan.com; Rich-ard D. Kinder; energy trans. and storage.

Kmart Corp.: see Transformco

Koch Industries, Inc.: P.O. Box 2256, Wichita, KS 67201; (316) 828-5500; www.kochind.com; Charles G. Koch; forest prod. mfr.; oil refineries/pipeline; chemicals; pollution-control equip.; ranching.

Kraft Heinz Co. (KHC): 1 PPG Pl., Ste. 3100, Pittsburgh, PA 15222; (412) 456-5700; www.kraftheinzcompany.com; Miguel Patricio; food and beverage mfr. (Ore-Ida, 57 Varieties ketchup, Velveeta, Crystal Light, Maxwell House, Kool-Aid, Lunchables, Jell-O, Oscar Mayer). Formed from merger of Kraft Foods Group with H.J. Heinz Co., 7/2/2015.

Kroger Co. (KR): 1014 Vine St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 762-4000; www.thekrogerco.com; W. Rodney McMullen; grocery, convenience, and mall jewelry stores.

L Brands, Inc.: see Bath & Body Works, Inc.; Victoria’s Secret & Co.

Las Vegas Sands Corp. (LVS): 3355 Las Vegas Blvd. S., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 414-1000; www.sands.com; Robert Goldstein; casino-resort operator (Venetian, Palazzo, Sands Macao).

La-Z-Boy Inc. (LZB): One La-Z-Boy Dr., Monroe, MI 48162; (855) 802-6636; www.la-z-boy.com; Melinda D. Whittington; reclining chairs, other furniture.

Levi Strauss & Co. (LEVI): 1155 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111; (415) 501-6000; www.levistrauss.com; Charles Bergh; blue jeans, casual sportswear (Dockers).

Liberty Mutual Holding Co. Inc.: 175 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 357-9500; www.libertymutual.com; David H. Long; insurance prods. and services.

LinkedIn Corp.: see Microsoft Corp.

Liz Claiborne, Inc.: see J.C. Penney Co., Inc.

L.L.Bean, Inc.: 15 Casco St., Freeport, ME 04033; (207) 552-2000; www.llbean.com; Stephen Smith; catalog and retail outdoor apparel, footwear, gear.

Lockheed Martin Corp. (LMT): 6801 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 897-6000; www.lockheedmartin.com; Jim Taiclet; leading U.S. defense contractor; aircraft, electronics, missiles, information tech., and communications. Bought Sikorsky Aircraft from United Technologies, 11/6/2015.

Loews Corp. (L): 667 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10065; (212) 521-2000; www.loews.com; James S. Tisch; hotels, insurance (CNA Financial), offshore drilling (Diamond).

Lorillard, Inc.: see Reynolds American Inc.

Lowe's Cos., Inc. (LOW): 1000 Lowe's Blvd., Mooresville, NC 28117; (704) 758-1000;

www.lowes.com; Marvin R. Ellison; building material and home improvement superstores.

Lumen Technologies (LUMN) (fmr. CenturyLink): 100 CenturyLink Dr., Monroe, LA 71203; (318) 388-9000; www.lumen.com; Jeff Storey; telecommunications.

Macy's, Inc. (M): 151 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001; (513) 579-7000; www.macysinc.com; Jeff Gennette; retailer (Macy's, Bloomingdale's, Bluemercury). Announced closure of approx. 125 stores over next 3 years, 2/5/2020.

ManpowerGroup (MAN): 100 Manpower Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53212; (414) 961-1000; www.manpowergroup.com; Jonas Prising; employment services.

Marathon Oil Corp. (MRO): 990 Town and Country Blvd., Houston, TX 77024; (713) 629-6600; www.marathonoil.com; Lee M. Tillman; integrated oil co.

Marriott International, Inc. (MAR): 10400 Fernwood Rd., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 380-3000; www.marriott.com; Anthony Capuano; hotels (Renaissance, Courtyard, Fairfield Inn, Ritz-Carlton).

Mars, Inc.: 6885 Elm St., McLean, VA 22101; (703) 821-4900; www.mars.com; Poul Weihrauch; food mfr., including of chocolate (M&M's, Snickers, Dove), food (Uncle Ben's), pet food (Pedigree, Whiskas, Iams, Eukanuba, Sheba) and services.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. (MassMutual Financial Group): 1295 State St., Springfield, MA 01111; (413) 744-1000;

www.massmutual.com; Roger W. Crandall; financial planning and investment, life insurance.

MasterCard Inc. (MA): 2000 Purchase St., Purchase, NY 10577; (914) 249-2000; www.mastercard.com; Michael Miebach; financial services.

Mattel, Inc. (MAT): 333 Continental Blvd., El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 252-2000; www.mattel.com; Ynon Kreiz; toymaker (Barbie, Fisher-Price, Hot Wheels, Matchbox, American Girls).

McClatchy Co.: 1601 Alhambra Blvd., Ste. 100, Sacramento, CA 95816; (916) 321-1855; www.mcclatchy.com; Tony Hunter; newspaper publisher. Filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy, 2/13/2020; acquired by hedge fund Chatham Asset Management, 9/4/2020.

McDonald's Corp. (MCD): 110 N. Carpenter St., Ste. 300, Chicago, IL 60607; (844) 534-7211; www.mcdonalds.com; Chris Kempczinski; fast food.

McGraw-Hill Financial: see S&P Global, Inc.

McKesson Corp. (MCK): 6535 N. State Hwy. 161, Irving, TX 75039; (972) 446-4800; www.mckesson.com; Brian Tyler; distrib. of drugs and toiletries; provides mgmt. software and services.

Merck & Co., Inc. (MRK): 126 E. Lincoln Ave., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065; (908) 740-4000; www.merck.com; Robert M. Davis; pharmaceuticals (Gardasil, Keytruda, Propecia, Singulair, Vytorin, Zocor).

Meredith Corp.: see Dotdash Meredith

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.: see Bank of America Corp.

Meta Platforms, Inc. (META): 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025; (650) 308-7300; www.facebook.com; Mark Zuckerberg; social networking/messaging platforms, services (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram). Rebranded Facebook as Meta, 10/28/2021.

MetLife, Inc. (MET): 200 Park Ave., NY, NY 10166; (212) 578-2211; www.metlife.com; Michel A. Khalaf; insurance, financial services.

MGM Resorts Intl. (MGM): 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 693-7120; www.mgmresorts.com; Bill Hornbuckle; hotel-casino operator (Mirage, New York-New York, Luxor, Bellagio, Circus Circus, Monte Carlo).

Microsoft Corp. (MSFT): One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052; (425) 882-8080; www.microsoft.com; Satya Nadella; software (Windows, Word, Excel); video games (*Minecraft*, Xbox); networking site LinkedIn; code repository GitHub. Acquired video game co. ZeniMax Media (*Doom, Fallout*), 3/9/2021. Announced plans to acquire game maker Activision Blizzard for $68.7 bil, 1/18/2022.

Molson Coors Beverage Co. (TAP): 250 S. Wacker Dr., Ste. 800, Chicago, IL 60606; (303) 927-2337; www.molsoncoors.com; Gavin Hattersley; brewer. Acquired SABMiller's global Miller brands and majority stake in joint venture, MillerCoors,

following Anheuser-Busch InBev's buyout of SABMiller, 10/11/2016.

Mondele¯z International, Inc. (MDLZ): 100 Deforest Ave., East Hanover, NJ 07936; (855) 535-5648; www.mondelezinternational.com; Dirk Van de Put; global food mfr., including Nabisco (Oreo), Cadbury, Tang, Trident. Agreed to acquire Clif Bar, 6/20/2022.

Monsanto Co.: see Bayer AG

Morgan Stanley (MS): 1585 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 761-4000; www.morganstanley.com; James P. Gorman; diversified financial services. Acquired online trading firm E-Trade for approx. $13 bil, 10/2/2020, investment firm Eaton Vance, 3/1/2021.

Motorola Solutions, Inc. (MSI): 500 W Monroe St., Ste. 4400, Chicago, IL 60661; (847) 576-5000; www.motorolasolutions.com; Gregory Q. Brown; electronic equip. and components; communication devices.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: One Nationwide Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 249-7111; www.nationwide.com; Kirt Walker; property/casualty, life insurance; financial services.

Navistar Intl. Corp.: 2701 Navistar Dr., Lisle, IL 60532; (331) 332-5000; www.navistar.com; Mathias Carlbaum; mfr. heavy-duty trucks, parts, school buses. Acquired by VW's truck unit, TRATON Group, 7/1/2021.

NBCUniversal: 30 Rockefeller Plz., NY, NY 10112; (212) 664-4444; www.nbcuni.com; Jeff Shell;

news/entertainment producer; TV and CATV (NBC, Bravo, USA, Telemundo); film production. Owned by Comcast and General Electric.

NCR Corp. (NCR): 864 Spring St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30308; (937) 445-1936; www.ncr.com; Michael Hayford; mfr. ATMs, retail technology, hardware and software; computer services and supplies.

Nestlé USA, Inc.: 800 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, CA 91203; (818) 549-6000; www.nestleusa.com; Steve Presley; beverages (Nestea, Ovaltine), food (Buitoni, Coffee-Mate), frozen foods (Stouffer's, Häagen-Dazs, Lean Cuisine), pet foods (Purina, Alpo, Friskies). Subsidiary of Nestlé SA in Switzerland.

Netflix, Inc. (NFLX): 100 Winchester Cir., Los Gatos, CA 95032; (408) 540-3700; www.netflix.com; Reed Hastings; online DVD rentals; streaming video.

New York Life Insurance Co.: 51 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10010; (212) 576-7000; www.newyorklife.com; Craig DeSanto; life insurance, annuities, mutual funds.

New York Times Co. (NYT): 620 8th Ave., NY, NY 10018; (212) 556-1234; www.nytco.com; A. G. Sulzberger; newspapers.

Newell Brands (NWL): 6655 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd., Atlanta, GA 30328; (770) 418-7000; www.newellbrands.com; Ravi Saligram; housewares (Rubbermaid, Calphalon); writing utensils (Parker, Sharpie, Paper Mate); juvenile prods. (Graco). Sold First Alert to Resideo Technologies, Inc., 4/1/2022.

News Corp. (NWS): 1211 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 416-3400; www.newscorp.com; K. Rupert Murdoch; pub-lisher (HarperCollins; *Wall Street Journal, Barron's*); digital media (MarketWatch).

Nexstar Media Group, Inc. (NXST) 545 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Irving, TX 75062; (972) 373-8800; www.nexstar.tv; Perry A. Sook; local TV stations. Acquired Tribune Studios (incl. WGN and 41 other TV stations) in a $7.2 bil deal, 9/19/2019.

NextEra Energy, Inc. (NEE): 700 Universe Blvd., Juno Beach, FL 33408; (561) 694-4000; www.nexteraenergy.com; John W. Ketchum; electricity generation/distrib.

NIKE, Inc. (NKE): 1 Bowerman Dr., Beaverton, OR 97005; (503) 671-6453; www.nike.com; John Donahoe; athletic footwear and apparel mfr.

Nokia (NOK): Karakaari 7, Espoo 02610, Finland; +358 (0) 10 44 88 000; www.nokia.com; Pekka Lundmark; telecom. equip., computer software.

Nordstrom, Inc. (JWN): 1700 7th Ave., Ste. 1500, Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 628-2111; www.nordstrom.com; Erik B. Nordstrom; upscale dept. store chain.

Norfolk Southern Corp. (NSC): 650 W. Peachtree St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30308; (404) 420-4444; www.nscorp.com; Alan H. Shaw; railway operator; freight carrier.

Northrop Grumman Corp. (NOC): 2980 Fairview Park Dr., Falls Church, VA 22042; (703) 280-2900; www.northropgrumman.com; Kathy J. Warden;

defense contractor: aircraft, electronics, data systems, information systems, missiles.

Northwest Airlines Corp.: see Delta Air Lines, Inc.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202; (414) 271-1444; www.northwesternmutual.com; John E. Schlifske; life insurance, investment prods. and services, annuities.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. (OXY): Five Greenway Plz., Ste. 110, Houston, TX 77046; (713) 215-7000; www.oxy.com; Vicki A. Hollub; oil, natural gas, chemicals, plastics.

Office Depot, Inc. (ODP): 6600 N. Military Trl., Boca Raton, FL 33496; (561) 438-4800; www.officedepot.com; Gerry P. Smith; office supplier.

Omnicom Group Inc. (OMC): 437 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 415-3600; www.omnicomgroup.com; John D. Wren; advertising, marketing, interactive/digital media.

Oracle Corp. (ORCL): 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, TX 78741; (737) 867-1000; www.oracle.com; Lawrence J. Ellison; database and file mgmt. software. Acquired electronic health record co. Cerner for $28 bil, 6/8/2022.

Paramount Global (PARA): 1515 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 258-6000; www.paramount.com; Robert M. Bakish; TV networks (CBS), and CATV (BET, Comedy Central, MTV, VH1, Nickelodeon); movies (Paramount); radio stations; book publishing (Simon & Schuster). Subsidiary of

National Amusements. Formerly ViacomCBS Inc.; renamed 2/16/2022.

Payless, Inc. (fmr. Payless ShoeSource): 3050 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33137; (785) 233-5171; www.payless.com; Jared Margolis; shoe mfr./retailer. Emerged from bankruptcy, 1/16/2020.

PepsiCo, Inc. (PEP): 700 Anderson Hill Rd., Purchase, NY 10577; (914) 253-2000; www.pepsico.com; Ramon Laguarta; soft drinks and other beverages (Pepsi-Cola, Mountain Dew, Muscle Milk, Gatorade, Tropicana), snacks and cereals (Fritos, Lay's, Ruffles, Quaker).

Pfizer, Inc. (PFE): 235 E. 42nd St., NY, NY 10017; (212) 733-2323; www.pfizer.com; Albert Bourla; biopharmaceuticals (Celebrex, Hospira, Lipitor, Viagra, Zoloft); human and animal health care prods. With German co. BioNTech, received first emer-gency use authorization for a COVID-19 vaccine in the U.S., 12/11/2020. Agreed to acquire migraine drug maker Biohaven Pharmaceutical Holding for $11.6 bil, 5/10/2022.

PG&E Corp. (PCG): 77 Beale St., 24th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 973-8200; www.pgecorp.com; Patricia K. Poppe; operates Pacific Gas and Electric public utility. Emerged from bankruptcy, 7/1/2020. Pleaded guilty to manslaughter for causing 2018 Camp Fire, 6/16/2020.

Philip Morris Intl. Inc. (PM): 120 Park Ave., 7th Fl., NY, NY 10017; (917) 663-2000; www.pmi.com; Jacek Olczak; intl. mfr. and distrib. of tobacco.

(Altria spun off intl. Philip Morris operations in 2008 but owns Philip Morris brands in U.S.)

Phillips 66 Co. (PSX): P.O. Box 421959, Houston, TX 77242; (281) 293-6600; www.phillips66.com; Mark Lashier; oil, gas refining and marketing.

Pitney Bowes Inc. (PBI): 3001 Summer St., Stamford, CT 06926; (203) 356-5000; www.pb.com; Marc B. Lautenbach; postage meters and mailing equip.

Post Holdings, Inc. (POST): 2503 S. Hanley Rd., St. Louis, MO 63144; (314) 644-7600; www.postfoods.com; Robert V. Vitale; ready-to-eat cereals.

PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG): 1 PPG Pl., Pittsburgh, PA 15272; (412) 434-3131; www.ppg.com; Michael H. McGarry; glass prods., silicas, fiberglass, chemicals, sealants.

Priceline Group Inc.: see Booking Holdings Inc.

Procter & Gamble Co. (PG): 1 Procter & Gamble Plz., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 983-1100; www.pg.com; Jon R. Moeller; soaps and detergents (Ivory, Cheer, Tide, Mr. Clean); toiletries (Crest, Scope, Head & Shoulders, Old Spice); pharmaceuticals (Pepto-Bismol, Vicks cough medicines); paper prods. (Charmin toilet tissues, Bounty towels), Tampax tampons; disposable diapers (Pampers, Luvs); Gillette razors.

Prudential Financial, Inc. (PRU): 751 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 802-6000; www.prudential.com; Charles F. Lowrey; insurance, financial services.

Publix Super Markets Inc.: 3300 Publix Corporate Pkwy., Lakeland, FL 33811; (863) 688-1188; www.publix.com; Todd Jones; supermarket chain.

PVH Corp. (PVH): 200 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; (212) 381-3500; www.pvh.com; Stefan Larsson; apparel mfr., including licensed brands (Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger). Sold Heritage Brands incl. IZOD, Van Heusen, Arrow, and Geoffrey Beene to Authentic Brands Group, 8/2/2021.

Qualcomm Inc. (QCOM): 5775 Morehouse Dr., San Diego, CA 92121; (858) 587-1121; www.qualcomm.com; Cristiano R. Amon; semiconductor, telecommunications equip design. Merger with Singapore-based Broadcom blocked by White House over natl. security, 3/12/2018.

Quest Diagnostics Inc. (DGX): 500 Plaza Dr., Seacaucus, NJ 07094; (973) 520-2700; www.questdiagnostics.com; Stephen Rusckowski; leading clinical laboratory.

Ralcorp Holdings, Inc.: see ConAgra Brands, Inc.

Ralph Lauren Corp. (RL): 650 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 318-7000; www.ralphlauren.com; Patrice Louvet; men’s and women’s apparel, home furnishings, fragrances.

Raytheon Technologies Corp. (RTX): 870 Winter St., Waltham, MA 02451; (781) 522-3000; www.rtx.com; Gregory J. Hayes; aerospace, defense, communications systems. Formed through merger of Raytheon Corp. with United Technologies Corp.; spun off Carrier and Otis, 4/3/2020.

Reader's Digest Assn., Inc.: see Trusted Media Brands, Inc.

Republic Services, Inc. (RSG): 18500 N. Allied Way, Phoenix, AZ 85054; (480) 627-2700; www.republicservices.com; Jon Vander Ark; waste mgmt. co.

Resideo Technologies, Inc. (REZI): 16100 N. 71st St., Ste. 550, Scottsdale, AZ 85254; www.resideo.com; Jay Geldmacher; home control systems. Acquired First Alert from Newell Brands, 4/1/2022.

Restaurant Brands Intl. (QSR): 226 Wyecroft Rd., Oakville, ON L6K 3X7, Canada; (905) 845-6511; www.rbi.com; José Cil; fast food restaurants (Burger King, Popeyes, Tim Hortons).

Revlon, Inc. (REV): One New York Plaza, NY, NY 10004; (212) 527-4000; www.revlon.com; Debra G. Perelman; cosmetics, skin care.

Reynolds American Inc.: 401 N. Main St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 741-2000; www.reynoldsamerican.com; Guy Meldrum; cigarettes (Camel, Pall Mall, Doral, Newport), smokeless tobacco (Grizzly, Kodiak), e-cigarettes (VUSE). Subsidiary of British American Tobacco, world's largest tobacco co.

Rite Aid Corp. (RAD): 30 Hunter Ln., Camp Hill, PA 17011; (717) 761-2633; www.riteaid.com; Heyward Donigan; retail drugstores.

Rockwell Automation, Inc. (ROK): 1201 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee, WI 53204; (414) 382-2000; www.rockwellautomation.com; Blake Moret; industrial automation co.

Ryder System, Inc. (R): 11690 NW 105th St., Miami, FL 33178; (305) 500-3726; www.ryder.com; Robert E. Sanchez; truck-leasing service.

SABMiller plc: see Anheuser-Busch InBev

Safeway Inc.: see Albertsons Companies, Inc.

S&P Global, Inc. (SPGI): 55 Water St., NY, NY 10041; (212) 438-1000; www.spglobal.com; Douglas L. Peterson; financial in-formation, services (Standard & Poor's). Formerly McGraw-Hill Financial; renamed 4/27/16. Acquired UK-based rival IHS Mar-kit for $44 bil, 2/28/2022.

Schering-Plough Corp.: see Merck & Co., Inc.

Schlumberger Limited Co. (SLB): 3600 Briarpark Dr., Houston, TX 77042; (713) 375-3400; www.slb.com; Olivier Le Peuch; oil equip. and services.

Sears Holdings Corp.: see Transformco

Shell USA, Inc.: 1000 Main St., Ste. 1700, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 767-5300; www.shell.us; Gretchen Watkins; integrated oil co.; subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell.

Sherwin-Williams Co. (SHW): 101 W. Prospect Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 566-2000; www.sherwin-williams.com; John G. Morikis; paint and varnish producer (Dutch Boy, Krylon, Minwax, Valspar).

Simon Property Group, Inc. (SPG): 225 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 636-1600; www.simon.com; David E. Simon; global real estate.

Sinclair Broadcast Group, Inc. (SBGI): 10706 Beaver Dam Rd., Hunt Valley, MD 21030; (410)

568-1500; www.sbgi.net; Christopher S. Ripley; TV broadcasting (192 stations); local news producer.

Sirius XM Holdings Inc. (SIRI): 1221 Ave. of the Americas, 35th Fl., NY, NY 10020; (212) 584-5100; www.siriusxm.com; Jen-nifer Witz; satellite radio.

Smithfield Foods, Inc.: 200 Commerce St., Smithfield, VA 23430; (757) 365-3000; www.smithfieldfoods.com; Shane Smith; pork producer and processor. Subsidiary of China-based WH Group since 9/26/2013.

J. M. Smucker Co. (SJM): One Strawberry Ln., Orrville, OH 44667; (330) 682-3000; www.smuckers.com; Mark T. Smucker; leading producer of fruit spreads, peanut butter (Jif), oils (Crisco), coffee (Folgers), baking prods. (Pillsbury), pet foods (Milk-Bone, Kibbles ’n Bits).

Snap Inc. (SNAP): 2772 Donald Douglas Loop N., Santa Monica, CA 90405; (310) 399-3339; www.snap.com; Evan Spiegel; social media and tech co. (Bitmoji, Snapchat, Spectacles).

Sony Corp. of America: 25 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; (212) 833-6800; www.sony.com; Kenichiro Yoshida; U.S. subsidiary of Japan-based Sony Corp.; electronics, movies, music.

Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV): 2702 Love Field Dr., Dallas, TX 75235; (214) 792-4000; www.southwest.com; Robert E. Jordan; air transportation.

Sprint Corp.: see T-Mobile US, Inc.

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. (SWK): 1000 Stanley Dr., New Britain, CT 06053; (860) 225-5111; www.stanleyblackanddecker.com; Donald

Allan Jr.; hand and power tools (DeWalt, Bostitch, Irwin, Lenox), fastening prods. (Gripco, Masterfix).

Staples, Inc.: 500 Staples Dr., Framingham, MA 01702; (508) 253-5000; www.staples.com; John A. Lederer; office-supply retailer.

Starbucks Corp. (SBUX): 2401 Utah Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98134; (206) 447-1575; www.starbucks.com; Howard Schultz; coffee producer; world's leading specialty coffee retailer.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc.: see Marriott International, Inc.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.: 1 State Farm Plz., Bloomington, IL 61710; (309) 766-2311; www.statefarm.com; Michael L. Tipsord; auto/homeowners insurance.

StoneX Group Inc. (SNEX) (fmr. INTL FCStone Inc.): 230 Park Ave., 10th Fl., NY, NY 10169; (212) 485-3500; www.stonex.com; Sean O'Connor; securities and commodities advising. Acquired online foreign exchange provider GAIN Capital Holdings, Inc., 7/31/2020.

Sun Microsystems, Inc.: see Oracle Corp.

SuperValu Inc.: see United Natural Foods, Inc.

Sysco Corp. (SYY): 1390 Enclave Pkwy., Houston, TX 77077; (281) 584-1390; www.sysco.com; Kevin Hourican; food-service distrib.

Tapestry, Inc. (TPR) (fmr. Coach Inc.): 10 Hudson Yards, NY, NY 10001; (212) 946-8400; www.tapestry.com; Joanne Crevoiserat; luxury fashion brands (Coach, Kate Spade, Stuart Weitzman).

Target Corp. (TGT): 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 304-6073; www.target.com; Brian Cornell; discount retailer.

TEGNA, Inc. (TGNA): 8350 Broad St., Ste. 2000, Tysons, VA 22102; (703) 873-6600; www.tegna.com; Dave Lougee; network and cable TV, digital marketing, websites. Agreed to acquisition by investment firm Standard General, 2/22/2022.

Tenneco Inc. (TEN): 500 N. Field Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 482-5000; www.tenneco.com; Brian Kesseler; automotive parts (Monroe, Walker). Agreed to acquisition by Apollo Global Management, 2/23/2022.

Tesla Motors, Inc. (TSLA): 1 Tesla Rd., Austin, TX 78725; (650) 681-5000; www.teslamotors.com; Elon Musk; electric vehicles and batteries.

Texas Instruments Inc. (TXN): 12500 TI Blvd., Dallas, TX 75243; (972) 995-2011; www.ti.com; Richard K. Templeton; proces-sors, semiconductors, software, handheld calculators.

Textron Inc. (TXT): 40 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903; (401) 421-2800; www.textron.com; Scott C. Donnelly; aircraft (Cessna, Bell, Beechcraft); pilot training; industrial, auto prods.; financial services.

3M Co. (MMM): 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144; (651) 733-1110; www.3m.com; Michael F. Roman; abrasives, adhesives, electrical, health care, printing, consumer prods. (Post-it, Scotch-Brite, Scotch Tape, Scotchgard).

TIAA: 730 Third Ave., NY, NY 10017; (401) 490-9000; www.tiaa.org; Thasunda Brown Duckett; financial services provider.

Time Inc.: see Dotdash Meredith.

TJX Cos., Inc. (TJX): 770 Cochituate Rd., Framingham, MA 01701; (508) 390-1000; www.tjx.com; Ernie Herrman; off-price ap-parel retailer (T.J. Maxx, Marshalls); home furnishing retailer (HomeGoods).

T-Mobile US, Inc. (TMUS): 12920 SE 38th St., Bellevue, WA 98006; (425) 378-4000; www.t-mobile.com; Michael Sievert; wire-less telecommunications. Acquired Sprint, 4/1/2020.

Toro Co. (TTC): 8111 Lyndale Ave. S, Bloomington, MN 55420; (952) 888-8801; www.thetorocompany.com; Richard M. Olson; lawn and turf maintenance prods. (Lawn-Boy), snow removal equip.; irrigation systems.

Trane Technologies (TT) 170/175 Lakeview Dr., Airside Business Park, Swords, Dublin, Ireland; tranetechnologies.com; Dave Regnery; HVAC system mfg./services (Ameristar, American Standard, Thermo King, Trane).

Transformco: 3333 Beverly Rd., Hoffman Estates, IL 60179; (847) 286-2500; www.transformco.com; Eddie S. Lampert; retail department stores. Formed in 2019 after Sears Holding Corp. (Kmart, Sears) filed for Ch. 11 bankruptcy in 2018.

The Travelers Companies, Inc. (TRV): 485 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10017; (917) 778-6000; www.travelers.com; Alan D. Schnitzer; insurance.

Tribune Media Co.: see Nexstar Media Group, Inc.

Tribune Publishing Co.: see Alden Global Capital

Trusted Media Brands, Inc. (fmr. Reader's Digest Assn.): 750 Third Ave., 3rd Fl., NY, NY 10017; (914) 238-1000; www.tmbi.com; Bonnie Kintzer; publisher (*Taste of Home, Reader's Digest, Birds & Blooms*); marketer of books, music, video prods.

21st Century Fox, Inc.: see Disney, Fox Corp.

Twitter, Inc. (TWTR): 1355 Market St., Ste. 900, San Francisco, CA, 94103; (415) 222-9670; twitter.com; Parag Agrawal; mi-croblogging/social networking services. Tesla CEO Elon Musk withdrew $44 bil offer to buy Twitter, prompting legal action, 7/8/2022.

Tyco Intl. Ltd.: see Johnson Controls Intl.

Tyson Foods, Inc. (TSN): 2200 W. Don Tyson Pkwy., Springdale, AR 72762; (479) 290-4000; www.tysonfoods.com; Donnie King; fresh and processed poultry; beef and pork prods. (Ball Park, Hillshire Farm, Jimmy Dean); Sara Lee prods.

Uber Technologies, Inc. (UBER): 1455 Market St., 4th Fl., San Francisco, CA, 94103; (415) 986-2715; www.uber.com; Dara Khosrowshahi; mobile app-based taxi and food delivery services. Acquired Middle Eastern rival Careem, 1/2/2020.

UBS Financial Services Inc.: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10019; (212) 713-2000; www.ubs.com; Ralph Hamers; finan-cial services; subsidiary of Switzerland's UBS AG.

Unilever USA: 800 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; (201) 894-4000; www.unileverusa.com; Alan Jope; food (Hell-mann's, Knorr, Lipton, Klondike), hygiene prods. (Dove, Q-tips, Vaseline,

Dermalogica, Murad). Subsidiary of Unilever NV (Neth.) and Unilever PLC (UK).

Union Pacific Corp. (UNP): 1400 Douglas St., Omaha, NE, 68179; (402) 544-5000; www.up.com; Lance M. Fritz; one of the largest railroad freight cos. in U.S.

Unisys Corp. (UIS): 801 Lakeview Dr., Ste. 100, Blue Bell, PA 19422; (215) 986-4011; www.unisys.com; Peter A. Altabef; de-signs, manuf. IT systems; IT consulting.

United Airlines Holdings, Inc. (UAL): 233 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago IL 60606; (312) 997-8000; www.united.com; Scott Kirby; air transportation (United Airlines).

United Natural Foods, Inc. (UNFI): 313 Iron Horse Way, Providence, RI 02908; (952) 828-4144; www.unfi.com; Sandy Douglas; wholesale food distrib.

United Parcel Service, Inc. (UPS): 55 Glenlake Pkwy. NE, Atlanta, GA 30328; (404) 828-6000; www.ups.com; Carol Tomй; shipping, logistics.

United States Steel Corp. (X): 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 433-1121; www.ussteel.com; David B. Burritt; steel, tin prods., resource mgmt.

United Technologies Corp.: see Raytheon Technologies Corp.

UnitedHealth Group Inc. (UNH): UHG Center, 9900 Bren Rd. E., Minnetonka, MN 55343; (952) 936-1300; www.unitedhealthgroup.com; Andrew Witty; health insurance.

U.S. Bancorp (USB): 800 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN, 55402; (651) 466-3000; www.usbank.com; Andrew Cecere; financial services. Agreed to acquire MUFG Union Bank from Japan's Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, 9/21/2021.

Valero Energy Corp. (VLO): One Valero Way, San Antonio, TX 78249; (210) 345-2000; www.valero.com; Joe Gorder; fuel mfg. and marketing.

Verizon Communications Inc. (VZ): 1 Verizon Way, Basking Ridge, NJ 07920; (908) 559-2001; www.verizon.com; Hans Vestberg; telecom services; digital media. Sold Verizon Media Group (fmr. Oath, Inc., itself fmr. Yahoo) to private equity firm Apollo Global Management, 9/1/2021.

VF Corp. (VFC): 1551 Wewatta St., Denver, CO 80202; (336) 424-6000; www.vfc.com; Steve Rendle; apparel (North Face, Timberland), backpacks (JanSport), shoes (Vans).

ViacomCBS Inc.: see Paramount Global

Victoria's Secret & Co. (VSCO): 4 Ltd. Parkway, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068; (614) 577-7000; www.victoriassecretandco.com; Martin Waters; lingerie retailer (Victoria's Secret, PINK).

Visa Inc. (V): 900 Metro Center Blvd., Foster City, CA 94404; (650) 432-3200; www.visa.com; Alfred F. Kelly Jr.; financial services.

Visteon Corp. (VC): One Village Center Dr., Van Buren Twp., MI 48111; (734) 710-5000; www.visteon.com; Sachin Lawande; automotive parts mfr.

Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc. (WBA): 108 Wilmot Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015; (847) 315-3700; www.walgreensbootsalliance.com; Rosalind Brewer; retail drugstores, pharmaceutical wholesale/distrib. (Alliance Healthcare).

Walmart Inc. (WMT): 702 SW 8th St., Bentonville, AR 72716; (479) 273-4000; www.walmartstores.com; Doug McMillon; discount stores, warehouse clubs (Sam's Club).

Warner Bros. Discovery, Inc. (WBD): 230 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003; (212) 548-5555; wbd.com; David Zaslav; TV and CATV (Cartoon Network, HBO, CNN, TBS, TNT), motion pictures (Warner Bros.). Formed from Discovery, Inc.'s acquisition of WarnerMedia (fmr. Time Warner) assets from AT&T, 4/8/2022.

Washington Post Co.: see Graham Holdings Co.

Waste Management, Inc. (WM): 800 Capitol St., Ste. 3000, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 512-6200; www.wm.com; James C. Fish Jr.; waste, recycling.

WellPoint, Inc.: see Anthem, Inc.

Wells Fargo & Co. (WFC): 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104; (866) 249-3302; www.wellsfargo.com; Charles W. Scharf; financial services.

Wendy's Co. (WEN): 1 Dave Thomas Blvd., Dublin, OH 43017; (614) 764-3100; www.aboutwendys.com; Todd A. Penegor; fast food restaurants.

Western Union Co. (WU): 12500 E. Belford Ave., Englewood, CO 80112; (720) 332-1000;

www.westernunion.com; Devin McGranahan; money transfers, payment services.

WestRock Co. (WRK): 1000 Abernathy Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30328; (770) 448-2193; www.westrock.com; David B. Sewell; packaging, shipping containers; chemicals.

Weyerhaeuser Co. (WY): 220 Occidental Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 539-3000; www.weyerhaeuser.com; Devin W. Stockfish; produces, distributes wood prods.; real estate development.

Whirlpool Corp. (WHR): 2000 N. M-63, Benton Harbor, MI 49022; (269) 923-5000; www.whirlpoolcorp.com; Marc Bitzer; mfr. of major home appliances (KitchenAid, Amana, Maytag).

Whole Foods Market, Inc.: see Amazon

Winnebago Industries, Inc. (WGO): 13200 Pioneer Trl., Ste. 150, Eden Prairie, MN 55347; (952) 829-8600; www.winnebagoind.com; Michael J. Happe; mfr. of motor homes, recreational vehicles (RVs).

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.: see Mars, Inc.

World Fuel Services Corp. (INT): 9800 NW 41st St., Ste. 400, Doral, FL 33178; (305) 428-8000; www.wfscorp.com; Michael J. Kasbar; marketer and financer of fuel to large-scale aviation and marine-related firms.

Xerox Corp. (XRX): 201 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06851; (203) 968-3000; www.xerox.com; Steve Bandrowczak; printers, multi-function devices, document publishing technology and support.

Yum! Brands, Inc. (YUM): 1441 Gardiner Ln., Louisville, KY 40213; (502) 874-8300; www.yum.com; David Gibbs; fast food restaurants (Pizza Hut, KFC, Taco Bell).

Zoom Video Communications, Inc. (ZM): 55 Almaden Blvd., Ste. 600, San Jose, CA 95113; (888) 799-9666; www.zoom.com; Eric S. Yuan; internet-based video teleconferencing.

Labor Unions and Professional Organizations

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; AFL-CIO; World Almanac research

= Member of Strategic Organizing Center (fmr. Change to Win Federation), formed in 2005 by unions disaffiliated from AFL-CIO. * = Independent union or one not otherwise affiliated with Strategic Organizing Center or AFL-CIO. All other unions listed are affiliated with AFL-CIO as of 2022. Year established is in parentheses.

Labor Unions

Air Line Pilots Assn. (ALPA) (1931): 61,637 members, 40 U.S. and Canadian airlines; (703) 689-2270; www.alpa.org

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) (1955): federation of 57 unions, 12,033,779 members; (202) 637-5000; www.aflcio.org

Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union, United (UAW) (1935): 372,254 members, 600+ locals; (313) 926-5000; www.uaw.org

Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers, and Grain Millers International Union (BCTGM) (1886): 60,532 members, 130 locals; (301) 933-8600; www.bctgm.org

Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, International Union of (BAC) (1865): 70,769 members, 41 locals; (202) 783-3788; www.bacweb.org

***Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of** (UBC) (1881): 430,605 members, 600+ locals; (202) 546-6206; www.carpenters.org

Communications Workers of America (CWA) (1938): 627,422 members, 1,200 locals; (202) 434-1100; www.cwa-union.org

***Education Assn., Natl.** (NEA) (1857): 2,909,690 members, 14,000+ affiliates; (202) 833-4000; www.nea.org

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of (IBEW) (1891): 678,367 members, 900+ locals; (202) 833-7000; www.ibew.org

Engineers, International Union of Operating (IUOE) (1896): 396,446 members, 123 locals; (202) 429-9100; www.iuoe.org

#Farm Workers of America, United (UFW) (1962): 5,512 members; (661) 823-6151; www.ufw.org

Federal Employees, Natl. Federation of (NFFE; affiliated with IAM) (1917): 110,000 members, about 200 locals; (202) 216-4420; www.nffe.org

Fire Fighters, International Assn. of (IAFF) (1918): 324,774 members, 3,500+ locals; (202) 737-8484; www.iaff.org

Flight Attendants, Assn. of (AFA-CWA) (1945): 36,088 members, 17 airlines; merged with Communications Workers of America in 2004; (202) 434-1300; www.afacwa.org

Food and Commercial Workers International Union, United (UFCW) (1979): 1,159,184 members, 1,000+ locals; (202) 223-3111; www.ufcw.org

Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics and Allied Workers Intl. Union (GMP) (1842): 22,290 members, 250+ locals; (610) 565-5051; www.gmpiu.org

Government Employees, American Federation of (AFGE) (1932): 298,873 members, 987 locals; (202) 737-8700; www.afge.org

#Graphic Communications Conference (GCC/IBT) (1983): 54,806 members; merged with Teamsters in 2005; (202) 462-1400; www.gciu.org

Iron Workers, Intl. Assn. of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing (BSOIW) (1896): 126,441 members, 200+ locals; (202) 383-4800; www.ironworkers.org

Laborers' International Union of North America (LiUNA) (1903): 603,921 members, 400 locals; (202) 737-8320; www.liuna.org

Letter Carriers, Natl. Assn. of (NALC) (1889): 288,865 members, 2,000+ locals; (202) 393-4695; www.nalc.org

#Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen, Brotherhood of (BLET) (1863): 59,213 members, 500+ locals; (216) 241-2630; www.ble-t.org

Longshoremen's Assn., Intl. (ILA) (1892): 44,143 members, approx. 200 locals; (212) 425-1200; www.ilaunion.org

Machinists and Aerospace Workers, International Assn. of (IAM) (1888): 526,387 members; affiliated with TCU in 2005; (301) 967-4500; www.goiam.org

#Maintenance of Way Employes, Division of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters; Brotherhood of (BMWED) (1887): 30,783 members, 770 locals; merged with Teamsters in 2004; (248) 662-2660; www.bmwe.org (Note: In honor of tradition, the union maintains the variant spelling of "employes" in its logo.)

Mine Workers of America, United (UMWA) (1890): 54,025 members, 600 locals; (703) 291-2400; www.umwa.org

Musicians of the United States and Canada, American Federation of (AFM) (1896): 62,660 members, 240+ locals; (212) 869-1330; www.afm.org

NewsGuild—Communications Workers of America, The (TNG-CWA) (1933): 25,000

members, 63 locals; (202) 434-7177; www.newsguild.org

***Nurses Assn., American** (ANA) (1911): 195,884 members, 50+ constituent state and territorial assns.; (301) 628-5000; www.nursingworld.org

Office and Professional Employees Intl. Union (OPEIU) (1945): 87,573 members, 200 locals; (800) 346-7348; www.opeiu.org

Painters and Allied Trades, International Union of (IUPAT) (1887): 106,778 members, 425 locals; (410) 564-5900; www.iupat.org

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada, United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the (UA) (1889): 355,000 members, 300+ locals; (410) 269-2000; www.ua.org

***Police, Fraternal Order of** (FOP) (1915): 357,743 members, 2,100+ affiliates; (615) 399-0900; www.fop.net

Police Assns., International Union of (IUPA) (1979): 100,000+ members; (941) 487-2560; www.iupa.org

Postal Workers Union, American (APWU) (1971): 224,157 members, 900+ locals; (202) 842-4200; www.apwu.org

Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers, United Union of (RWAW) (1906): 22,885 members; (202) 463-7663; www.unionroofers.com

***Rural Letter Carriers' Assn., Natl.** (RLCA) (1903): 113,333 members, 50 state orgs.; (703) 684-5545; www.nrlca.org

***Security, Police, Fire Professionals of America, Intl. Union,** (SPFPA) (1948): 15,458 members, 200+ locals; (586) 772-7250; www.spfpa.org

#Service Employees International Union (SEIU) (1921): 1,838,295 members, 150+ locals; (202) 730-7000; www.seiu.org

Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers, Int. Assn. of (SMART) (2008, from merger of Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Assn. and United Transportation Union): 193,681 members, 700 locals; (202) 662-0800; www.smart-union.org

State, County, and Municipal Employees, American Federation of (AFSCME) (1932): 1,321,600 members, 3,400 locals; (202) 429-1000; www.afscme.org

Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, United (USW) (2005): 537,238 members, 1,800+ locals; formed from merger of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) (1936) and Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers (PACE) (1999); (412) 562-2400; www.usw.org

#Strategic Organizing Center (SOC) (fmr. Change to Win Federation) (2005): 3 unions, ex-affiliates of AFL-CIO, 3,716,875 members; (202) 721-0660; www.thesoc.org

Teachers, American Federation of (AFT) (1916): 1,686,333 members, 3,000+ locals; (202) 879-4400; www.aft.org

#Teamsters, International Brotherhood of (IBT) (1903): 1,015,775 members, 475 locals; (202) 624-6800; www.teamster.org

Theatrical Stage Employees, Moving Picture Technicians, Artists and Allied Crafts of the U.S., Its Territories, and Canada, Intl. Alliance of (IATSE) (1893): 152,897 members, 365 locals; (212) 730-1770; www.iatse.net

Transit Union, Amalgamated (ATU) (1892): 195,669 members, 270 locals; (301) 431-7100; www.atu.org

Transport Workers Union of America (TWU) (1934): 131,223 members, 100+ locals; (202) 719-3900; www.twu.org

Transportation Communications Intl. Union (TCU) (1899): affiliated with IAM in 2005; see Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

***Treasury Employees Union, Natl.** (NTEU) (1938): 79,787 members, 200+ chapters; (202) 572-5500; www.nteu.org

UNITE HERE (UNITE, 1900; HERE, 1891; merged 2004): 218,709 members, 123 locals; (212) 265-7000; www.unitehere.org

#Workers United (affiliated with SEIU) (WU) (2009): 71,957 members

***Writers Guild of America, East** (WGAE) (1954): 6,372 members; (212) 767-7800; www.wgaeast.org

***Writers Guild of America, West** (WGAW) (1933): 25,763 members; (323) 951-4000; www.wga.org

Professional Organizations and Societies

AASA, The School Superintendents Assn. (fmr. American Assn. of School Administrators) (1865): 9,000+ members; (703) 528-0700; www.aasa.org

Accountants, American Institute of Certified Public (1887): 689,000 members; (888) 777-7077; www.aicpa.org

ACMP—Associated Chamber Music Players (1947): 2,500+ members; (212) 645-7424; www.acmp.net

Actuaries, Soc. of (1949): 32,000+ members; (847) 706-3500; www.soa.org

Administrative Professionals, Intl. Assn. of (1942): 24,000 members; (816) 891-6600; www.iaap-hq.org

Agricultural and Biological Engineers, American Soc. of (1907): 7,500+ members; (269) 429-0300; www.asabe.org

AIGA (fmr. American Institute of Graphic Arts) (1914): 15,000+ members; (212) 807-1990; www.aiga.org

Air & Waste Management Assn. (1907): 5,000+ members; (412) 232-3444; www.awma.org

AMSUS—The Society of Federal Health Professionals (1891): nearly 8,000 members; (301) 897-8800; www.amsus.org

Architects, American Institute of (1857): 95,000+ members; (202) 626-7300; www.aia.org

ASCM—The Assn. for Supply Chain Management (1957): 45,000+ members; (773) 867-1777;

www.ascm.org

ASHRAE (Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., American Soc. of) (1894): 50,000+ members; (404) 636-8400; www.ashrae.org

ASIS Intl. (fmr. Amer. Soc. for Industrial Security) (1955): 34,000 members; (703) 519-6200; www.asisonline.org

Astrologers, Inc., American Federation of (1938): 4,000 members; (480) 838-1751; www.astrologers.com

Astronomical Society, American (1899): 8,260+ members; (202) 328-2010; www.aas.org

Authors Guild, The (1912): 12,000+ members; (212) 563-5904; www.authorsguild.org

Bankers of America, Independent Community (1930): nearly 5,700 banks; (202) 659-8111; www.icba.org

Bar Assn., American (1878): 356,000+ members; (312) 988-5000; www.americanbar.org

Bar Assn., Federal (1920): 19,000+ members; (571) 481-9100; www.fedbar.org

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for (1906): 11,000+ members; (240) 283-6600; www.asbmb.org

Broadcasters, Natl. Assn. of (1923): (202) 429-5300; www.nab.org

Business Women's Assn., American (1949): 40,000 members; (800) 228-0007; www.abwa.org

Cartoonists Society, Natl. (1946): 500+ members; (407) 994-6703; www.nationalcartoonists.com

Ceramic Society, American (1898): 10,000+ members; (614) 890-4700; www.ceramics.org
Chemical Society, American (1876): 151,000+ members; (202) 872-4600; www.acs.org
Chiefs of Police, Intl. Assn. of (1893): 32,000+ members; (703) 836-6767; www.theiacp.org
Chiropractic Assn., American (1963): 15,000+ members; (703) 276-8800; www.acatoday.org
Civil Engineers, American Soc. of (1852): 150,000+ members; (703) 295-6300; www.asce.org
College Admission Counseling, Natl. Assn. for (1937): more than 25,000+ members; (703) 836-2222; www.nacacnet.org
Communication Assn., Natl. (1914): 8,000+ members; (202) 464-4622; www.natcom.org
Composers, Authors & Publishers, American Soc. of (ASCAP) (1914): 875,000 members; (212) 621-6000; www.ascap.com
Computing Machinery, Assn. for (1947): 100,000+ members; (212) 869-7440; www.acm.org
Computing Professionals, Institute for Certification of (1973): 60,000+ members; (847) 299-4227; www.iccp.org
Counseling Assn., American (1952): 50,000+ members; (800) 347-6647; www.counseling.org
Country Music Assn. (1958): 7,300+ members; (615) 244-2840; www.cmaworld.com
Dental Assn., American (1859): 161,000+ members; (312) 440-2500; www.ada.org

Directors Guild of America (1936): 19,000+ members; (310) 289-2000; www.dga.org

Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Institute of (1963): 409,000+ members; (732) 981-0060; www.ieee.org

Electronics Technicians, Intl. Soc. of Certified (1980): 50,000+ members; (817) 921-9061; www.iscet.org

Emergency Medical Technicians, Natl. Assn. of (1975): 75,000+ members; (601) 924-7744; www.naemt.org

Energy Engineers, Assn. of (1977): 28,000+ members; (770) 447-5083; www.aeecenter.org

Engineers, Natl. Society of Professional (1934): 26,000+ members; (888) 285-6773; www.nspe.org

Environmental Assessment Assn. (1972): 3,500 members; (877) 743-6806; www.eaa-assoc.org

Environmental Health Assn., Natl. (1937): 6,000+ members; (303) 756-9090; www.neha.org

Family Physicians, American Academy of (1947): 127,600 members; (800) 274-2237; www.aafp.org

Farm Bureau Federation, American (1919): nearly 5.9 mil members; (202) 406-3600; www.fb.org

Farmers Union, Natl. (1902): nearly 200,000 family farmers, fishers, ranchers; (202) 554-1600; www.nfu.org

Financial Professionals, Assn. for (1979): 16,000+ members; (301) 907-2862; www.afponline.org

Financial Service Professionals, Soc. of (1928): 11,000 members; (610) 526-2500; www.societyoffsp.org

Fire Chiefs, Intl. Assn. of (1873): nearly 12,000 members; (703) 273-0911; www.iafc.org

Fire Protection Engineers, Soc. of (1950): 4,800+ members; (301) 718-2910; www.sfpe.org

Food Technologists, Institute of (1939): 12,000+ members; (312) 782-8424; www.ift.org

Forensic Sciences, American Academy of (1948): 6,600+ members; (719) 636-1100; www.aafs.org

Funeral Directors Assn., Natl. (1882): 20,000 members; (262) 789-1880; www.nfda.org

General Contractors of America, Associated (1918): 27,000+ cos.; (703) 548-3118; www.agc.org

Geographers, American Assn. of (1904): 10,000 members; (202) 234-1450; www.aag.org

Ground Water Assn., Natl. (1948): 10,000+ members; (614) 898-7791; www.ngwa.org

Home Builders, Natl. Assn. of (1942): 140,000 members; (800) 368-5242; www.nahb.org

Human Resource Management, Soc. for (SHRM) (1948): 300,000+ members; (703) 548-3440; www.shrm.org

Illustrators, Society of (1901): 1,000 members; (212) 838-2560; www.societyillustrators.org

Industrial Designers Society of America (1965): 2,500 members; (703) 707-6000; www.idsa.org

Intelligence Officers, Assn. of Former (1975): 24 chap., 5,000+ members; (703) 790-0320;

www.afio.com

Interior Designers, American Soc. of (1975): 19,000 members; (202) 546-3480; www.asid.org

Jail Assn., American (1981): 3,000 members; (301) 790-3930; www.americanjail.org

Journalists, Society of Professional (1909): 6,000 members; (317) 927-8000; www.spj.org

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899): 15,000+ members; (202) 898-2444; www.asla.org

Legal Administrators, Assn. of (1971): 8,500+ members; (847) 267-1252; www.alanet.org

Legal Support Professionals, Natl. Assn. for (fmr. Natl. Assn. of Legal Secretaries) (1929): 6,000 members; (918) 582-5188; www.nals.org

Library Assn., American (1876): 58,000+ members; (800) 545-2433; www.ala.org

Lifesaving Assn., U.S. (1964): 100+ chap., 12,600+ members; (866) 367-8752; www.usla.org

Logistics, Intl. Society of (SOLE) (1966): 100+ chap., 3,000+ members; (301) 459-8446; www.sole.org

Magicians, Intl. Brotherhood of (1922): 10,000 members; (636) 724-2400; www.magician.org

Management Accountants, Inst. of (1919): nearly 140,000 members; (201) 573-9000; www.imanet.org

Management Assn., American (1923): 4,100 cos., 38,000 ind.; (877) 566-9441; www.amanet.org

Marketing Assn., American (1937): 30,000+ members; (800) 262-1150; www.ama.org

Master Brewers Assn. of the Americas (1887): 4,000+ members; (651) 454-7250; www.mbaa.com

Material and Process Engineering, Soc. for the Advancement of (1944): 5,000+ members; (626) 521-9460; www.sampe.org

Mechanical Engineers, American Soc. of (1880): 85,000+ members; (800) 843-2763; www.asme.org

Medical Assn., American (1847): 275,000+ members; (800) 262-3211; www.ama-assn.org

Medical Library Assn. (1898): 3,000+ members, 400+ institutions; (312) 419-9094; www.mlanet.org

Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, Academy of (1927): 10,000+ members; (310) 247-3000; www.oscars.org

Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Soc. of (1916): 7,000+ members; (914) 761-1100; www.smpte.org

Mystery Writers of America (1945): 3,000+ members; (212) 888-8171; www.mysterywriters.org

Notaries, American Society of (1965): approx. 20,000 members; (850) 671-5164; www.notaries.org

Nursing, Natl. League for (1893): nearly 45,000 members, 1,100 institutions; (800) 669-1656; www.nln.org

Optometric Assn., American (1898): 44,000+ members; (800) 365-2219; www.aoa.org

Organists, American Guild of (1896): 14,700 members; (212) 870-2310; www.agohq.org

Pharmacists Assn., American (1852): 60,000+ members; (202) 628-4410; www.pharmacist.com

Physical Therapy Assn., American (1921): 100,000+ members; (703) 684-2782; www.apta.org

Plastics Engineers, Society of (1942): 22,500+ members; (203) 740-5400; www.4spe.org

Police Assn.—United States Section, Intl. (1962): 10,000 members; (855) 241-9998; www.ipa-usa.org

Population Assn. of America (1930): 3,000 members; (301) 565-6710; www.populationassociation.org

Postmasters and Managers of America, United (2015): (703) 683-9027; www.unitedpma.org

Press Club, Natl. (1908): 3,500+ members; (202) 662-7500; www.press.org

Professional Ball Players of America, Assn. of (1924): 101,500+ members; (602) 730-4528; www.apbpa.org

Professional Beauty Assn. (1904): 7,000+ indiv. members, 1,900+ cos.; (480) 281-0424; www.probeauty.org

Psychiatric Assn., American (1844): 37,000+ members; (202) 559-3900; www.psychiatry.org

Psychological Assn., American (1892): 133,000+ members; (202) 336-5500; www.apa.org

Public Administration, American Soc. for (1939): 8,000 members; (202) 393-7878; www.aspanet.org

Public Health Assn., American (1872): 25,000+ members; (202) 777-2742; www.apha.org
Public Relations Soc. of America Inc. (1947): 21,000+ members; (212) 460-1400; www.prsa.org
Range Management, Society for (1948): 4,000+ members; (303) 986-3309; www.rangelands.org
Real Estate Appraisers, Natl. Assn. of (1966): 10,000+ members; (877) 743-6806; www.narea-assoc.org
Rehabilitation Assn., Natl. (1923): 5,600 members; (703) 836-0850; www.nationalrehab.org
Road & Transportation Builders Assn., American (1902): 6,000+ members; (202) 289-4434; www.artba.org
Safety Professionals, American Soc. of (1911): 36,000 members; (847) 699-2929; www.assp.org
Science Teaching Assn., Natl. (1944): 40,000 members; (703) 524-3646; www.nsta.org
Screen Actors Guild—American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (2012): 160,000 members; (855) 724-2387; www.sagaftra.org
Songwriters Guild of America, Inc. (1931): 5,000+ members; (615) 742-9945; www.songwritersguild.com
Sportscasters Assn., American (1979): 500+ members; (212) 227-8080; www.americansportscastersonline.com
Supply Chain Management, Assn. for (fmr. Assn. for Operations Management) (1957): 45,000+ members; (773) 867-1777; www.ascm.org
Surgeons, American College of (1913): 84,000 members; (312) 202-5000; www.facs.org

Tax Administrators, Federation of (1937): (202) 807-6328; www.taxadmin.org

Teachers of English, Natl. Council of (1911): 25,000+ members; (217) 328-3870; www.ncte.org

Teachers of French, American Assn. of (1927): 9,000 members; (815) 310-0490; www.frenchteachers.org

Teachers of German, American Assn. of (1926): nearly 3,500 members; (856) 795-5553; www.aatg.org

Teachers of Mathematics, Natl. Council of (1920): 38,000 members; (703) 620-9840; www.nctm.org

Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, American Assn. of (1917): nearly 10,000 members; (205) 506-0600; www.aatsp.org

Television Arts and Sciences, Natl. Academy of (1955): (212) 586-8424; www.theemmys.tv

TESOL International Assn. (fmr. Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages) (1966): 12,000+ members; (703) 518-2500; www.tesol.org

Theological Library Assn., American (1946): 800+ members; (888) 665-2852; www.atla.com

Transportation Engineers, Inst. of (1930): nearly 16,000 members; (202) 785-0060; www.ite.org

Travel Advisors, American Soc. of (fmr. Amer. Soc. of Travel Agents) (1931): 12,000 members; (800) 275-2782; www.asta.org

University Women, American Assn. of (1881): 100,000+ members; (202) 785-7700; www.aauw.org

Veterinary Medical Assn., American (1863): 99,500+ members; (800) 248-2862; www.avma.org

Women in Communications, The Assn. for (1909): 1,100+ members; (417) 409-2492; www.womcom.org

Women Engineers, Society of (1950): 40,000+ members; (312) 596-5223; swe.org

Women in Media, Alliance for (1951): nearly 10,000 members; (202) 750-3664; www.allwomeninmedia.org

Professional Sports Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Major League Baseball

Office of the Commissioner, 1271 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10020; (212) 931-7800; www.mlb.com

American League

Baltimore Orioles (1953): 333 W. Camden St., Baltimore, MD 21201; (888) 848-2473; www.orioles.com

Boston Red Sox (1901): 4 Jersey St., Boston, MA 02215; (617) 226-6000; www.redsox.com

Chicago White Sox (1900, as Chicago White Stockings): 333 W. 35th St., Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 674-1000; www.whitesox.com

Cleveland Guardians (1901, as Cleveland Blues; name changed from Indians after 2021 season): 2401 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-4487; mlb.com/guardians

Detroit Tigers (1901): 2100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48201; (313) 471-7000; www.tigers.com

Houston Astros (1962, as Houston Colt 45s): 501 Crawford St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 259-8000; www.astros.com (National League, 1962-2012; AL West, 2013-present)

Kansas City Royals (1969): One Royal Way, Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 921-8000; www.royals.com

Los Angeles Angels (1961): 2000 Gene Autry Way, Anaheim, CA 92806; (714) 940-2000; www.angels.com

Minnesota Twins (1960): 1 Twins Way, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 659-3400; www.twinsbaseball.com

New York Yankees (1903): One E. 161st St., Bronx, NY 10451; (212) 926-5337; www.yankees.com

Oakland Athletics (1901, as Philadelphia Athletics): 7000 Coliseum Way, Oakland, CA 94621; (510) 638-4900; www.athletics.com

Seattle Mariners (1977): 1250 First Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98134; (206) 346-4001; www.mariners.com

Tampa Bay Rays (1995, as Tampa Bay Devil Rays): 1 Tropicana Field Dr., St. Petersburg, FL 33705; (888) 326-7297; www.raysbaseball.com

Texas Rangers (1960, as Washington Senators): 734 Stadium Dr., Arlington, TX 76011; (817) 533-

1972; www.texasrangers.com

Toronto Blue Jays (1976): One Blue Jays Way, Ste. 3200, Toronto, ON M5V 1J1, Canada; (416) 341-1000; www.bluejays.com

National League

Arizona Diamondbacks (1998): 401 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85004; (602) 462-6500; www.dbacks.com

Atlanta Braves (1876, as Boston Red Stockings): 755 Battery Ave., Atlanta, GA 30339; (404) 522-7630; www.braves.com

Chicago Cubs (1876, as Chicago White Stockings): 1060 W. Addison, Chicago, IL 60613; (800) 843-2827; www.cubs.com

Cincinnati Reds (1869, as Cincinnati Red Stockings): 100 Joe Nuxhall Way, Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 765-7000; www.reds.com

Colorado Rockies (1991): 2001 Blake St., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 292-0200; www.rockies.com

Los Angeles Dodgers (1890): 1000 Vin Scully Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90012; (323) 224-2611; www.dodgers.com

Miami Marlins (1991, as Florida Marlins): 501 Marlins Way, Miami, FL 33125; (305) 480-1300; www.marlins.com

Milwaukee Brewers (1970): One Brewers Way, Milwaukee, WI 53214; (414) 902-4400; www.brewers.com (American League, 1969-1997; NL Central, 1998-present)

New York Mets (1961): Citi Field, 41 Seaver Way, Queens, NY 11368; (718) 507-8499; www.mets.com

Philadelphia Phillies (1883): One Citizens Bank Way, Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 463-6000; www.phillies.com

Pittsburgh Pirates (1887, as Pittsburgh Alleghenies): 115 Federal St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 321-2827; www.pirates.com

St. Louis Cardinals (1892, as St. Louis Browns): 700 Clark St., St. Louis, MO 63102; (314) 345-9600; www.cardinals.com

San Diego Padres (1969): 100 Park Blvd., San Diego, CA 92101; (619) 795-5000; www.padres.com

San Francisco Giants (1883, as New York Gothams): 24 Willie Mays Plz., San Francisco, CA 94107; (415) 972-2000; www.sfgiants.com

Washington Nationals (1969, as Montréal Expos): 1500 South Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 675-6287; www.nationals.com

National Basketball Association

League Office, 645 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 407-8000; www.nba.com

Atlanta Hawks (1949, as Tri-Cities Blackhawks): 101 Marietta St. NW, Ste. 1900, Atlanta, GA 30303; (866) 715-1500; www.nba.com/hawks

Boston Celtics (1946): 100 Causeway St., Ste. 1210, Boston, MA 02114; (866) 423-5849; www.nba.com/celtics

Brooklyn Nets (1967, as New Jersey Americans): 168 39th St., 7th Fl., Brooklyn, NY 11232; (718) 933-3000; www.nba.com/nets

Charlotte Hornets (2004, as Charlotte Bobcats): 333 E. Trade St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 688-8600; www.nba.com/hornets

Chicago Bulls (1966): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-4000; www.nba.com/bulls

Cleveland Cavaliers (1970): One Center Ct., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-2000; www.nba.com/cavaliers

Dallas Mavericks (1980): 2500 Victory Ave., Dallas, TX 75219; (214) 747-6287; www.nba.com/mavericks

Denver Nuggets (1967, as Denver Rockets): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; www.nba.com/nuggets

Detroit Pistons (1957): 6201 2nd Ave., Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 747-8667; www.nba.com/pistons

Golden State Warriors (1946, as Philadelphia Warriors): 1 Warriors Way, San Francisco, CA 94158; (888) 479-4667; www.nba.com/warriors

Houston Rockets (1967, as San Diego Rockets): 1510 Polk St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 758-7200; www.nba.com/rockets

Indiana Pacers (1967): 125 S. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 917-2500; www.nba.com/pacers

Los Angeles Clippers (1970, as Buffalo Braves): 1212 S. Flower St., 5th Fl., Los Angeles, CA 90015; (213) 204-2800; www.nba.com/clippers

Los Angeles Lakers (1947, as Minneapolis Lakers): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90015; (310) 426-6000; www.nba.com/lakers

Memphis Grizzlies (1995, as Vancouver Grizzlies): 191 Beale St., Memphis, TN 38103; (901) 888-4667; www.nba.com/grizzlies

Miami Heat (1988): 601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33132; (786) 777-1000; www.nba.com/heat

Milwaukee Bucks (1968): 1111 Vel R. Phillips Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203; (414) 227-0599; www.nba.com/bucks

Minnesota Timberwolves (1989): 600 Hennepin Ave., Ste. 300, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 673-1600; www.nba.com/timberwolves

New Orleans Pelicans (1988, as Charlotte Hornets): 5800 Airline Dr., Metairie, LA 70003; (504) 593-4700; www.nba.com/pelicans

New York Knickerbockers (1946): Two Pennsylvania Plz., NY, NY 10121; (212) 465-6471; www.nba.com/knicks

Oklahoma City Thunder (1967, as Seattle SuperSonics): 208 Thunder Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73102; (405) 208-4800; www.nba.com/thunder

Orlando Magic (1989): 8701 Maitland Summit Blvd., Orlando, FL 32810; (407) 916-2400; www.nba.com/magic

Philadelphia 76ers (1937, as Syracuse Nationals): 3601 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 339-7676; www.nba.com/sixers

Phoenix Suns (1968): 201 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85004; (602) 379-2000; www.nba.com/suns

Portland Trail Blazers (1970): One Center Ct., Ste. 200, Portland, OR 97227; (503) 234-9291; www.nba.com/blazers

Sacramento Kings (1945, as Rochester Royals): 500 David J. Stern Walk, Sacramento, CA 95814; (888) 915-4647; www.nba.com/kings

San Antonio Spurs (1967, as Dallas Chaparrals): One AT&T Center, San Antonio, TX 78219; (210) 444-5000; www.nba.com/spurs

Toronto Raptors (1995): 40 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5J 2X2, Canada; (416) 366-3865; www.nba.com/raptors

Utah Jazz (1974, as New Orleans Jazz): 301 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84101; (801) 325-2500; www.nba.com/jazz

Washington Wizards (1961, as Chicago Packers): 601 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 661-5000; www.nba.com/wizards

National Hockey League

NHL Headquarters, 1 Manhattan West, 395 Ninth Ave., NY, NY 10001; (212) 789-2000; www.nhl.com

Anaheim Ducks (1993): 2695 E. Katella Ave., Anaheim, CA 92806; (877) 945-3946; ducks.nhl.com

Arizona Coyotes (1979, as Winnipeg Jets): 9400 W. Maryland Ave., Glendale, AZ 85305; (623) 772-3200; coyotes.nhl.com

Boston Bruins (1924): 100 Legends Way, Boston, MA 02114; (617) 624-1900; bruins.nhl.com

Buffalo Sabres (1970): One Seymour H. Knox III Plz., Buffalo, NY 14203; (716) 855-4100; sabres.nhl.com

Calgary Flames (1980): P.O. Box 1540, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 3B9, Canada; (403) 777-2177; flames.nhl.com

Carolina Hurricanes (1972, as New England Whalers): 1400 Edwards Mill Rd., Raleigh, NC 27607; (919) 467-7825; hurricanes.nhl.com

Chicago Blackhawks (1926): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-7000; blackhawks.nhl.com

Colorado Avalanche (1972, as Quebec Nordiques): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; avalanche.nhl.com

Columbus Blue Jackets (2000): 200 W. Nationwide Blvd., Suite Level, Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 246-4625; bluejackets.nhl.com

Dallas Stars (1967, as Minnesota North Stars): 2601 Ave. of the Stars, Frisco, TX 75034; (214) 387-5500; stars.nhl.com

Detroit Red Wings (1926, as Detroit Cougars): 2525 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48201; (313) 471-7000; redwings.nhl.com

Edmonton Oilers (1972, as Alberta Oilers): 300, 10214 104 Ave. NW, Edmonton, AB T5J 0H6, Canada; (866) 414-4625; oilers.nhl.com

Florida Panthers (1993): One Panther Pkwy., Sunrise, FL 33323; (954) 835-7000; panthers.nhl.com

Los Angeles Kings (1967): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90015; (213) 742-7100;

kings.nhl.com

Minnesota Wild (2000): 317 Washington St., St. Paul, MN 55102; (651) 602-6000; wild.nhl.com

Montréal Canadiens (1917): 1909 Avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal, Montréal, QC H3B 5L2, Canada; (514) 932-2582; canadiens.nhl.com

Nashville Predators (1998): 501 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 770-2000; predators.nhl.com

New Jersey Devils (1974, as Kansas City Scouts): Prudential Center, 25 Lafayette St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 757-6100; devils.nhl.com

New York Islanders (1972): 200 Merrick Ave., East Meadow, NY 11554; (516) 501-6700; islanders.nhl.com

New York Rangers (1926): Two Pennsylvania Plz., NY, NY 10121; (212) 465-6000; rangers.nhl.com

Ottawa Senators (1992): 1000 Palladium Dr., Ottawa, ON K2V 1A5, Canada; (613) 599-0250; senators.nhl.com

Philadelphia Flyers (1967): 3601 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 465-4500; flyers.nhl.com

Pittsburgh Penguins (1967): 1001 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 642-1300; penguins.nhl.com

St. Louis Blues (1967): 1401 Clark Ave. at Brett Hull Way, St. Louis, MO 63103; (314) 622-2500; blues.nhl.com

San Jose Sharks (1991): 525 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose, CA 95113; (408) 287-7070; sharks.nhl.com

Seattle Kraken (2021): 16 W. Harrison St., Ste. 200, Seattle, WA 98119; (206) 460-7825; nhl.com/kraken

Tampa Bay Lightning (1992): 401 Channelside Dr., Tampa, FL 33602; (813) 301-6500; lightning.nhl.com

Toronto Maple Leafs (1919, as Toronto St. Pats): 50 Bay St., Ste. 500, Toronto, ON M5J 2L2, Canada; (416) 815-5700; mapleleafs.nhl.com

Vancouver Canucks (1946, joined NHL in 1970): 89 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, BC V6B 0N8, Canada; (604) 899-7400; canucks.nhl.com

Vegas Golden Knights (2017): 3780 S. Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89158; (702) 692-1600; goldenknights.nhl.com

Washington Capitals (1974): 627 N. Glebe Rd., Ste. 850, Arlington, VA 22203; (202) 266-2200; capitals.nhl.com

Winnipeg Jets (1999, as Atlanta Thrashers): 600-223 Carlton St., Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V4, Canada; (204) 987-7825; jets.nhl.com

National Football League

League Office, 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 450-2000; www.nfl.com

Arizona Cardinals (1898, as Morgan Athletic Club): P.O. Box 888, Phoenix, AZ 85001; (602) 379-0101; www.azcardinals.com

Atlanta Falcons (1966): 4400 Falcon Pkwy., Flowery Branch, GA 30542; (770) 965-3115; www.atlantafalcons.com

Baltimore Ravens (1996): 1101 Russell St., Baltimore, MD 21230; (410) 261-7283; www.baltimoreravens.com

Buffalo Bills (1960): One Bills Dr., Orchard Park, NY 14127; (716) 648-1800; www.buffalobills.com

Carolina Panthers (1995): 800 S. Mint St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 358-7000; www.panthers.com

Chicago Bears (1920, as Decatur Staleys): 1920 Football Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 615-2327; www.chicagobears.com

Cincinnati Bengals (1968): One Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 621-3550; www.bengals.com

Cleveland Browns (1946): 76 Lou Groza Blvd., Berea, OH 44017; (440) 891-5000; www.clevelandbrowns.com

Dallas Cowboys (1960): 1 Cowboys Way, Ste. 100, Frisco, TX 75034; (972) 497-4900; www.dallascowboys.com

Denver Broncos (1960): 13655 Broncos Pkwy., Englewood, CO 80112; (303) 649-9000; www.denverbroncos.com

Detroit Lions (1930, as Portsmouth Spartans): 222 Republic Dr., Allen Park, MI 48101; (313) 262-2000; www.detroitlions.com

Green Bay Packers (1919): 1265 Lombardi Ave., Green Bay, WI 54304; (920) 569-7500; www.packers.com

Houston Texans (2002): Two NRG Park, Houston, TX 77054; (832) 667-2000; www.houstontexans.com

Indianapolis Colts (1953, as Baltimore Colts): 7001 W. 56th St., Indianapolis, IN 46254; (317) 297-2658; www.colts.com

Jacksonville Jaguars (1995): One EverBank Field Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 633-2000; www.jaguars.com

Kansas City Chiefs (1960, as Dallas Texans): One Arrowhead Dr., Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 920-9300; www.chiefs.com

Las Vegas Raiders (1960, as Oakland Raiders): 1475 Raiders Way, Henderson, NV 89052; (510) 864-5000; www.raiders.com

Los Angeles Chargers (1960): 3333 Susan St., Costa Mesa, CA 92626; (714) 540-7100; www.chargers.com

Los Angeles Rams (1937, as Cleveland Rams): 29899 Agoura Rd., Agoura Hills, CA 91301; (818) 540-2016; www.therams.com

Miami Dolphins (1966): 347 Don Shula Dr., Miami Gardens, FL 33056; (305) 943-8000; www.miamidolphins.com

Minnesota Vikings (1961): 2600 Vikings Cir., Eagan, MN 55121; (952) 828-6500; www.vikings.com

New England Patriots (1960): One Patriot Pl., Foxborough, MA 02035; (508) 543-8200; www.patriots.com

New Orleans Saints (1967): 5800 Airline Dr., Metairie, LA 70003; (504) 733-0255; www.neworleanssaints.com

New York Giants (1925): 1925 Giants Dr., E. Rutherford, NJ 07073; (201) 935-8111;

www.giants.com

New York Jets (1960, as New York Titans): One Jets Dr., Florham Park, NJ 07932; (800) 469-5387; www.newyorkjets.com

Philadelphia Eagles (1933): One NovaCare Way, Philadelphia, PA 19145; (215) 463-2500; www.philadelphiaeagles.com

Pittsburgh Steelers (1933): 3400 S. Water St., Pittsburgh, PA 15203; (412) 432-7800; www.steelers.com

San Francisco 49ers (1946): 4949 Marie P. DeBartolo Way, Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 562-4949; www.49ers.com

Seattle Seahawks (1976): 12 Seahawks Way, Renton, WA 98056; (888) 635-4295; www.seahawks.com

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1976): One Buccaneer Pl., Tampa, FL 33607; (813) 870-2700; www.buccaneers.com

Tennessee Titans (1960, as Houston Oilers): 460 Great Circle Rd., Nashville, TN 37228; (615) 565-4000; www.titansonline.com

Washington Commanders (1932, as Boston Braves): 1600 Fedex Way, Landover, MD 20785; (703) 726-7000; www.commanders.com

Health Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Entries are roughly alphabetized by the basic condition addressed or organization

name. Year established is in parentheses. Always check with a physician before any new health-related undertaking.

Al-Anon Family Groups (1951): (757) 563-1600; al-anon.org

Alcoholics Anonymous (1935): (212) 870-3400; www.aa.org

Aging, Natl. Institute on (1974): (800) 222-2225; www.nia.nih.gov

Aging's Eldercare Locator, Admin. on (1991): (800) 677-1116; www.eldercare.acl.gov

Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, American Academy of (1943): (414) 272-6071; www.aaaai.org

ALS Assn. [Lou Gehrig's disease] (1985): (800) 782-4747; www.als.org

Alzheimer's Assn. (1979): (800) 272-3900; www.alz.org

Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders, Natl. Assn. of (1976): (888) 375-7767; www.anad.org

Arc, The [intellectual/developmental disabilities] (1950): (800) 433-5255; www.thearc.org

Arthritis Foundation (1948): (800) 283-7800; www.arthritis.org

Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, Natl. Institute of (1986): (877) 226-4267; www.niams.nih.gov

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (1953): (800) 727-8462; www.aafa.org

Autism Society (1965): (800) 328-8476; www.autism-society.org
Blind, American Council of the (1961): (202) 467-5081; (800) 424-8666; www.acb.org
Blind, Natl. Federation of the (1940): (410) 659-9314; www.nfb.org
Blindness, Foundation Fighting (1971): (800) 683-5555; www.fightingblindness.org
Blindness, Prevent (1908): (800) 331-2020; www.preventblindness.org
Bone Health and Osteoporosis Foundation (1984): (800) 231-4222; www.bonehealthandosteoporosis.org
Brain Tumor Society, Natl. (2008): (617) 924-9997; www.braintumor.org
Breast Cancer Diagnosis, After (ABCD) (1999): (800) 977-4121; www.abcdbreastcancersupport.org
Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service, Natl. (1975): (800) 422-6237; www.cancer.gov
Cancer Society, American (1913): (800) 227-2345; www.cancer.org
Cerebral Palsy, United (1949): (202) 776-0406; (800) 872-5827; www.ucp.org
Child Abuse and Family Violence, Natl. Council on (1984): (202) 429-6695; www.preventfamilyviolence.org
Childhelp Natl. Child Abuse Hotline (1959): (800) 422-4453; www.childhelp.org
Children, Natl. Center for Missing and Exploited (1984): (703) 224-2150; (800) 843-5678; www.missingkids.org

Children's Tumor Foundation (1978): (212) 344-6633; (800) 323-7938; www.ctf.org
Chronic Pain Assn., American (1980): (913) 991-4740; www.theacpa.org
Continence, Natl. Assn. for (1982): (843) 419-5307; (800) 252-3337; www.nafc.org
Cooley's Anemia Foundation (1954): (212) 279-8090; www.thalassemia.org
Long-COVID Alliance (2020): (704) 364-0016; longcovidalliance.org
Crohn's and Colitis Foundation (1967): (800) 932-2423; www.crohnscolitisfoundation.org
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (1955): (800) 344-4823; (301) 951-4422; www.cff.org
Deaf, Natl. Assn. of the (1880): (301) 587-1788, TTY (301) 810-3182; www.nad.org
Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (1985): (800) 826-3632; www.dbsalliance.org
Diabetes Assn., American (1940): (800) 342-2383; www.diabetes.org
Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Natl. Institute of (1950): (800) 860-8747; www.niddk.nih.gov
Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for (CDC) (1946): (800) 232-4636; www.cdc.gov
Domestic Violence Hotline, Natl. (1996): (800) 799-7233, TTY (800) 787-3224; www.thehotline.org
Down Syndrome Congress, Natl. (1973): (800) 232-6372; www.ndsccenter.org
Down Syndrome Society, Natl. (1979): (800) 221-4602; www.ndss.org

Dyslexia Assn., Intl. (1949): (410) 296-0232; dyslexiaida.org
Easterseals [special needs] (1919): (800) 221-6827; www.easterseals.com
Eating Disorders Assn., National (2001): (800) 931-2237; www.nationaleatingdisorders.org
Endometriosis Assn. (1980): (414) 355-2200; www.endometriosisassn.org
Epilepsy Foundation (1967): (800) 332-1000; www.epilepsy.com
Fat Acceptance, Natl. Assn. to Advance (1969): (916) 558-6880; www.naafa.org
First Candle [sudden infant death syndrome] (1987): (800) 221-7437; www.firstcandle.org
FoodSafety.gov: Meat, poultry, eggs: (888) 674-6854; Food (non-meat): (888) 723-3366; Illness or food poisoning: (800) 232-4636 (CDC)
Gamblers Anonymous (1957): (909) 931-9056; www.gamblersanonymous.org
Geriatrics Society, American (1942): (212) 308-1414; www.americangeriatrics.org
Headache Foundation, Natl. (1970): (888) 643-5552; www.headaches.org
HealthyWomen (1988): (877) 986-9472; www.healthywomen.org
Hearing Society, Intl. (1951): (734) 522-7200; www.ihsinfo.org
Heart Assn., American (1924): (800) 242-8721; www.heart.org
Hearts, Inc., Mended (1951): (888) 432-7899; www.mendedhearts.org
HIVinfo: (800) 448-0440; hivinfo.nih.gov

Hospice Foundation of America (1982): (800) 854-3402; www.hospicefoundation.org
Hospice Intl., Children's (1983): (703) 684-0330; www.chionline.org
Hospital Assn., American (1899): (312) 422-3000; (800) 424-4301; www.aha.org
Huntington's Disease Society of America (1967): (800) 345-4372; www.hdsa.org
JDRF (fmr. Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation) (1970): (800) 533-2873; www.jdrf.org
Kidney Foundation, Natl. (1950): (800) 622-9010; www.kidney.org
Kidney Fund, American (1971): (800) 638-8299; www.kidneyfund.org
La Leche League Intl. [breastfeeding] (1957): (800) 525-3243; www.llli.org
Leukemia and Lymphoma Society (1949): (800) 955-4572; www.lls.org
Lighthouse Guild [visual impairments] (1914): (800) 284-4422; www.lighthouseguild.org
Liver Foundation, American (1976): (800) 465-4837; www.liverfoundation.org
Living Bank [organ donation] (1968): (713) 961-9431; (800) 528-2971; www.livingbank.org
Lung Assn., American (1904): (800) 586-4872; www.lung.org
Lung Line (1983): (800) 222-5864
Lupus Foundation of America (1977): (202) 349-1155; www.lupus.org
March of Dimes [babies' health] (1938): (888) 663-4637; www.marchofdimes.org

Marfan Foundation (1981): (800) 8-MARFAN (862-7326); www.marfan.org
Mayo Clinic (1889): (507) 284-2511; www.mayoclinic.org
ME/CFS Initiative, Solve [myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome] (1987): (704) 364-0016; solvecfs.org
Mental Health, Natl. Institute of (1946): (866) 615-6464; www.nimh.nih.gov
Mental Health America (1909): (703) 684-7722; (800) 969-6642; www.mhanational.org
Mental Illness, Natl. Alliance on (1979): (800) 950-6264; www.nami.org
Multiple Sclerosis Society, Natl. (1946): (800) 344-4867; www.nationalmssociety.org
Muscular Dystrophy Assn. (1950): (800) 572-1717; www.mda.org
Myeloma Foundation, Intl. (1990): (800) 452-2873; www.myeloma.org
Narcotics Anonymous (1953): (818) 773-9999; www.na.org
Natl. Health Council (1920): (202) 785-3910; www.nationalhealthcouncil.org
Natl. Institutes of Health (NIH) (1887): (301) 496-4000; www.nih.gov
Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Natl. Institute of (1950): (800) 352-9424; www.ninds.nih.gov
Organ Sharing, United Network for (1984): (804) 782-4800; (800) 292-9548; www.unos.org
Overeaters Anonymous (1960): (505) 891-2664; www.oa.org

Parkinson's Foundation (1957): (800) 473-4636; www.parkinson.org
Pediatrics, American Academy of (1930): (800) 433-9016; www.aap.org
Phoenix House [substance abuse] (1967): (888) 671-9392; www.phoenixhouse.org
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (1916): (800) 230-7526; www.plannedparenthood.org
Plastic Surgeons, American Society of (1931): (847) 228-9900; www.plasticsurgery.org
Poison Control (1980): (800) 222-1222; www.poison.org
Post-Polio Health Intl. (1960): (314) 534-0475; post-polio.org
Psoriasis Foundation, Natl. (1966): (800) 723-9166; www.psoriasis.org
RAINN (Rape, Abuse, & Incest Natl. Network) (1994): (800) 656-4673; www.rainn.org
Rare Disorders, Natl. Org. for (1983): (617) 249-7300; www.rarediseases.org
Rehabilitation Information Center, Natl. (1977): (800) 346-2742, TTY (301) 459-5984; www.naric.com
Reye's Syndrome Foundation, Natl. (1974): (800) 233-7393; www.reyessyndrome.org
Runaway Safeline, Natl. (1971): (800) 786-2929; www.1800runaway.org
Scleroderma Foundation, Natl. (1989): (978) 463-5843; (800) 722-4673; www.scleroderma.org
Sexual Health Assn., American (1914): (919) 361-8400; www.ashasexualhealth.org

Sickle Cell Disease Assn. of America (1971): (410) 528-1555; (800) 421-8453; www.sicklecelldisease.org

Sjögren's Foundation (1983): (301) 530-4420; www.sjogrens.org

Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., American (1925): (800) 638-8255; TTY (301) 296-5650; www.asha.org

Spinal Assn., United (1946): (718) 803-3782; www.unitedspinal.org

Stroke Assn., American (1984): (888) 478-7653; www.stroke.org

Stuttering Assn., Natl. (1977): (800) 937-8888; www.westutter.org

Stuttering Foundation of America (1947): (800) 992-9392; www.stutteringhelp.org

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin.: (877) 726-4727; www.samhsa.gov

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Institute, Amer. (1983): (239) 431-5425; www.sids.org

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (fmr. Natl. Suicide Prevention Lifeline) (2004): 988; (800) 273-TALK (8255); 988lifeline.org

Therapy Dogs Intl. (1976): (973) 252-9800; www.tdi-dog.org

Tourette Assn. of America (fmr. Tourette Syndrome Assn.) (1972): (888) 486-8738; www.tourette.org

TSC (Tuberous Sclerosis Complex) Alliance (1974): (301) 562-9890; (800) 225-6872; www.tsalliance.org

Urological Assn., American (1902): (866) 746-4282; www.auanet.org

Women's Health Network, Natl. (1975): (202) 682-2640; www.nwhn.org

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UNITED STATES FACTS

Superlative U.S. Statistics

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; World Almanac research

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Superlative Statistics for the 50 States

Total area for 50 states and Washington, DC		3,796,742 sq mi
Land area for 50 states and Washington, DC		3,531,905 sq mi
Water area for 50 states and Washington, DC		264,837 sq mi
Largest state	Alaska	665,384 sq mi
Smallest state	Rhode Island	1,545 sq mi
Largest county (excluding Alaska)	San Bernardino County, CA	20,105 sq mi
Smallest county	Arlington County, VA[1]	26 sq mi
Largest incorporated city (by area, pop. 1,000+)	Sitka, AK	4,815 sq mi
Northernmost city	Utqiagvik (formerly Barrow), AK	71°15´ N
Northernmost point	Point Barrow, AK	71°23´ N

Southernmost city	Honolulu, HI	21°19′ N[2]
Southernmost settlement	Discovery Harbor, HI	19°02′ N
Southernmost point	Ka Lae (South Point), island of Hawaii	18°54′ N (155°41′ W)
Easternmost city	Eastport, ME	67°00′ W
Easternmost incorporated place	Lubec, ME	66°59′ W
Easternmost point[3]	Pochnoi Point, Semisopochnoi Island, AK	179°46′ E
Westernmost city	Adak (formerly Adak Station), AK	176°36′ W
Westernmost incorporated place	Adak (formerly Adak Station), AK	176°36′ W
Westernmost point	Amatignak Island, AK	179°06′ W
Highest incorporated city	Leadville, CO	10,158 ft
Lowest settlement	Bombay Beach, CA	–208 ft
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Island, ME	1,530 ft
Oldest national park	Yellowstone National Park (1872), WY-MT-ID	2,219,791 acres
Largest national park	Wrangell-St. Elias, AK	8,323,146 acres
Longest river system	Mississippi-Missouri-Red	3,710 mi

	Rock	
Highest mountain	Denali (formerly Mt. McKinley), AK	20,310 ft
Lowest point	Death Valley, CA	–282 ft
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, OR	1,949 ft
Rainiest spot	Mount Waialeale, Kauai, HI	annual avg. rainfall 460 in. (30-yr period)
Largest gorge	Grand Canyon, Colorado River, AZ	277 mi long, 600 ft to 18 mi wide, 1 mi deep
Deepest gorge	Hells Canyon, Snake River, OR-ID	7,913 ft
Largest dam	New Cornelia Tailings, Ten Mile Wash, AZ[4]	7.4 bil cu ft material used
Tallest building	One World Trade Center, New York, NY	1,782 ft
Largest building	Boeing Everett Production Facility, Everett, WA	472,000,000 cu ft; covers 98.3 acres
Largest office building	Pentagon, Arlington, VA	77,015,000 cu ft; covers 29 acres
Tallest supported structure	KVLY-TV Tower, Blanchard, ND	2,063 ft
Tallest freestanding tower	Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV	1,149 ft
Longest bridge span	Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, New York, NY	4,260 ft

Highest bridge	Royal Gorge Bridge, Cañon City, CO	bridge deck 955 ft above water
Deepest well (onshore)	Bertha Rogers No. 1 (inactive gas well), Washita County, OK	31,441 ft

Superlative Statistics for the 48 Contiguous States

Total area for 48 states and Washington, DC		3,120,426 sq mi
Land area for 48 states and Washington, DC		2,954,841 sq mi
Water area for 48 states and Washington, DC		165,585 sq mi
Largest state	Texas	268,596 sq mi
Northernmost incorporated place	Sumas, WA	48°59′ N
Northernmost settlement	Angle Inlet, MN	49°20′ N
Northernmost point	Northwest Angle, MN	49°21′ N
Southernmost city	Key West, FL	24°33′ N
Southernmost mainland city	Florida City, FL	25°26′ N
Southernmost point	Coalbin Rock, FL	24°27′ N
Easternmost incorporated place	Lubec, ME	66°59′ W
Easternmost point	Sail Rock, ME	66°57′ W
Westernmost city	Port Orford, OR	124°30′ W

Westernmost point	Bodelteh Islands, WA	124°45´ W
Highest mountain	Mount Whitney, CA	14,505 ft

(1) Smallest total area. Smallest county by land area is Kalawao County, Hawaii, at 12 sq mi; its total area (including water) is 53 sq mi. (2) Latitude is for Urban Honolulu census designated place. (3) As measured if the prime meridian and 180° longitude are considered east-west boundaries. (4) Privately owned industrial dam composed of tailings, remnants of a mining process.

Highest and Lowest Elevations in U.S. States and Territories

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior (negative sign indicates below sea level)

	Highest point		
State/territory	**Name**	**County**	**Elev. (ft)**
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Cleburne	2,413
Alaska	Denali (fmr. Mt. McKinley)	Denali	20,310
American Samoa	Lata Mountain	Tau Island	3,160
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,637
Arkansas	Magazine Mountain	Logan	2,753
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,505
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,440

State/territory	Highest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Connecticut	S. slope of Mt. Frissell (peak in MA)	Litchfield	2,380
Delaware	Nr. Ebright Azimuth	New Castle	450
Dist. of Columbia	Fort Reno Park	NW quadrant	409
Florida	Britton Hill	Walton	345
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,840
Guam	Mount Lamlam	Agat District	1,332
Hawaii	Pu’u Wekiu, Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,796
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,668
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,235
Indiana	Hoosier Hill	Wayne	1,257
Iowa	Hawkeye Point	Osceola	1,670
Kansas	Mount Sunflower	Wallace	4,039
Kentucky	Black Mountain	Harlan	4,139
Louisiana	Driskill Mountain	Bienville	535
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,269
Maryland	Hoye Crest	Garrett	3,360

State/territory	Highest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491
Michigan	Mount Arvon	Baraga	1,979
Minnesota	Eagle Mountain	Cook	2,301
Mississippi	Woodall Mountain	Tishomingo	806
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mountain	Iron	1,772
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,807
Nebraska	Panorama Point	Kimball	5,424
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,146
New Hampshire	Mount Washington	Coos	6,289
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,803
New Mexico	Wheeler Peak	Taos	13,167
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,343
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,683
North Dakota	White Butte	Slope	3,506
Northern Mariana Isls.	Mount Agrihan	Agrihan Island	3,166
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,550
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,973
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas-Hood R.	11,247
Pennsylvania	Mount Davis	Somerset	3,213

State/territory	Highest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Ponce District	4,390
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	Providence	812
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pickens	3,560
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,244
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,644
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,751
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	13,518
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chittenden	4,395
Virgin Islands	Crown Mountain	St. Thomas Island	1,556
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,729
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,410
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,863
Wisconsin	Timms Hill	Price	1,951
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,810

State/territory	Lowest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Alabama	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Alaska	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
American Samoa	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Arizona	Colorado R.	Yuma	70

State/territory	Lowest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Arkansas	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Union	55
California	Death Valley	Inyo	–282
Colorado	Arikaree R.	Yuma	3,315
Connecticut	Long Island Sound		Sea level
Delaware	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Dist. of Columbia	Potomac R.		1
Florida	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Georgia	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Guam	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Hawaii	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Idaho	Snake R.	Nez Perce	710
Illinois	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279
Indiana	Ohio R.	Posey	320
Iowa	Mississippi R.	Lee	480
Kansas	Verdigris R.	Montgomery	679
Kentucky	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257
Louisiana	New Orleans	Orleans	–8
Maine	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Maryland	Bloody Point Hole, Chesapeake Bay	Queen Anne	–174

State/territory	Lowest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Massachusetts	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Michigan	Lake Erie		571
Minnesota	Lake Superior		601
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Missouri	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230
Montana	Kootenai R.	Lincoln	1,800
Nebraska	Missouri R.	Richardson	840
Nevada	Colorado R.	Clark	479
New Hampshire	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Jersey	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Mexico	Red Bluff Reservoir	Eddy	2,842
New York	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Carolina	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Dakota	Red R. of the North	Pembina	750
Northern Mariana Isls.	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Ohio	Ohio R.	Hamilton	455
Oklahoma	Little R.	McCurtain	289
Oregon	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Pennsylvania	Delaware R.	Delaware	Sea level
Puerto Rico	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level

State/territory	Lowest point		
	Name	County	Elev. (ft)
Rhode Island	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Carolina	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Dakota	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	966
Tennessee	Mississippi R.	Shelby	178
Texas	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Utah	Beaver Dam Wash	Washington	2,000
Vermont	Lake Champlain		95
Virgin Islands	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Virginia	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Washington	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
West Virginia	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240
Wisconsin	Lake Michigan		579
Wyoming	Belle Fourche R.	Crook	3,099

U.S. Coastline by State

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce (in statute miles; only states with coastline or shoreline are shown)

	Coastline[1]	Shoreline[2]

Atlantic Coast	**2,069**	**28,673**
Connecticut	0	618
Delaware	28	381
Florida	580	3,331
Georgia	100	2,344
Maine	228	3,478
Maryland	31	3,190
Massachusetts	192	1,519
New Hampshire	13	131
New Jersey	130	1,792
New York	127	1,850
North Carolina	301	3,375
Pennsylvania	0	89
Rhode Island	40	384
South Carolina	187	2,876
Virginia	112	3,315
Gulf Coast	**1,631**	**17,141**
Alabama	53	607
Florida	770	5,095
Louisiana	397	7,721
Mississippi	44	359
Texas	367	3,359
Pacific Coast	**7,623**	**40,298**
Alaska	5,580	31,383
California	840	3,427
Hawaii	750	1,052
Oregon	296	1,410
Washington	157	3,026
Arctic Coast	**1,060**	**2,521**

United States	**12,383**	**88,633[3]**

(1) Length of general outline of seacoast. Measurements were made in 1948 with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1:1,200,000 as possible. Includes coastlines of large sounds and bays. (2) Shoreline of outer coast, offshore islands, sounds, bays, rivers, and creeks to the head of tidewater or to a point where tidal waters narrow to a width of 100 ft. Figures obtained in 1939-40 with a recording instrument on the largest-scale charts and maps then available. (3) Total length of U.S. tidal shoreline is 95,471 statute miles, which incl. measurements of outlying U.S. territories and possessions.

States: Capitals, Key Dates, Geographic Data

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The 13 colonies that declared independence from Great Britain and fought the War of Independence (American Revolution) became the 13 original states. They were, in the order in which they ratified the Constitution: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

Entered Union

State	Settled[1]	Capital	Date Entered Union	Order
State	Settled[1]	Capital	Date	Order
AL	1702	Montgomery	Dec. 14, 1819	22
AK	1784	Juneau	Jan. 3, 1959	49
AZ	1776	Phoenix	Feb. 14, 1912	48
AR	1686	Little Rock	June 15, 1836	25
CA	1769	Sacramento	Sept. 9, 1850	31
CO	1858	Denver	Aug. 1, 1876	38
CT	1634	Hartford	Jan. 9, 1788	5
DE	1638	Dover	Dec. 7, 1787	1
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	1565	Tallahassee	Mar. 3, 1845	27
GA	1733	Atlanta	Jan. 2, 1788	4
HI	1820	Honolulu	Aug. 21, 1959	50
ID	1842	Boise	July 3, 1890	43
IL	1720	Springfield	Dec. 3, 1818	21
IN	1733	Indianapolis	Dec. 11, 1816	19
IA	1788	Des Moines	Dec. 28, 1846	29
KS	1727	Topeka	Jan. 29, 1861	34
KY	1774	Frankfort	June 1, 1792	15
LA	1699	Baton Rouge	Apr. 30, 1812	18

State	Settled[1]	Capital	Entered Union Date	Order
ME	1624	Augusta	Mar. 15, 1820	23
MD	1634	Annapolis	Apr. 28, 1788	7
MA	1620	Boston	Feb. 6, 1788	6
MI	1668	Lansing	Jan. 26, 1837	26
MN	1805	St. Paul	May 11, 1858	32
MS	1699	Jackson	Dec. 10, 1817	20
MO	1735	Jefferson City	Aug. 10, 1821	24
MT	1809	Helena	Nov. 8, 1889	41
NE	1823	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1867	37
NV	1849	Carson City	Oct. 31, 1864	36
NH	1623	Concord	June 21, 1788	9
NJ	1660	Trenton	Dec. 18, 1787	3
NM	1610	Santa Fe	Jan. 6, 1912	47
NY	1614	Albany	July 26, 1788	11
NC	1660	Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1789	12
ND	1812	Bismarck	Nov. 2, 1889	39
OH	1788	Columbus	Mar. 1, 1803	17

State	Settled[1]	Capital	Entered Union Date	Order
OK	1889	Oklahoma City	Nov. 16, 1907	46
OR	1811	Salem	Feb. 14, 1859	33
PA	1682	Harrisburg	Dec. 12, 1787	2
RI	1636	Providence	May 29, 1790	13
SC	1670	Columbia	May 23, 1788	8
SD	1859	Pierre	Nov. 2, 1889	40
TN	1769	Nashville	June 1, 1796	16
TX	1682	Austin	Dec. 29, 1845	28
UT	1847	Salt Lake City	Jan. 4, 1896	45
VT	1724	Montpelier	Mar. 4, 1791	14
VA	1607	Richmond	June 25, 1788	10
WA	1811	Olympia	Nov. 11, 1889	42
WV	1727	Charleston	June 20, 1863	35
WI	1766	Madison	May 29, 1848	30
WY	1834	Cheyenne	July 10, 1890	44

Extent (mi)

State	Length (approx. mean)	Width (approx. mean)	Area (sq mi)			Rank by tot. area
	Extent (approx. mean)		Land	Water	Total	
State	Length (approx. mean)	Width (approx. mean)	Area (sq mi)			Rank by tot. area
			Land	Water	Total	
AL	330	190	50,645	1,775	52,420	30
AK	1,480[2]	810	570,641	94,743	665,384	1
AZ	400	310	113,594	396	113,990	6
AR	260	240	52,035	1,143	53,179	29
CA	770	250	155,779	7,916	163,695	3
CO	380	280	103,642	452	104,094	8
CT	110	70	4,842	701	5,543	48
DE	96	30	1,949	540	2,489	49
DC	NA	NA	61	7	68	51
FL	447	361	53,625	12,133	65,758	22
GA	300	230	57,513	1,912	59,425	24
HI	NA	NA	6,423	4,509	10,932	43
ID	479	305	82,643	926	83,569	14
IL	390	210	55,519	2,395	57,914	25
IN	270	140	35,826	593	36,420	38
IA	310	200	55,857	416	56,273	26
KS	400	210	81,759	520	82,278	15
KY	380	140	39,486	921	40,408	37
LA	380	130	43,204	9,174	52,378	31
ME	320	190	30,843	4,537	35,380	39
MD	250	90	9,707	2,699	12,406	42
MA	190	50	7,800	2,754	10,554	44
MI	490	240	56,539	40,175	96,714	11
MN	400	250	79,627	7,309	86,936	12

State	Extent (mi)		Area (sq mi)			
	Length (approx. mean)	Width	Land	Water	Total	Rank by tot. area
MS	340	170	46,923	1,509	48,432	32
MO	300	240	68,742	965	69,707	21
MT	630	280	145,546	1,494	147,040	4
NE	430	210	76,824	524	77,348	16
NV	490	320	109,781	791	110,572	7
NH	190	70	8,953	397	9,349	46
NJ	150	70	7,354	1,368	8,723	47
NM	370	343	121,298	292	121,590	5
NY	330	283	47,126	7,429	54,555	27
NC	500	150	48,618	5,201	53,819	28
ND	340	211	69,001	1,698	70,698	19
OH	220	220	40,861	3,965	44,826	34
OK	400	220	68,595	1,304	69,899	20
OR	360	261	95,988	2,391	98,379	9
PA	283	160	44,743	1,312	46,054	33
RI	40	30	1,034	511	1,545	50
SC	260	200	30,061	1,960	32,020	40
SD	370	210	75,811	1,305	77,116	17
TN	491	115	41,235	909	42,144	36
TX	790	660	261,232	7,365	268,596	2
UT	350	270	82,170	2,727	84,897	13
VT	160	80	9,217	400	9,616	45
VA	430	200	39,490	3,285	42,775	35
WA	360	240	66,456	4,842	71,298	18

State	Extent (mi)		Area (sq mi)			
	Length (approx. mean)	Width	Land	Water	Total	Rank by tot. area
WV	240	130	24,038	192	24,230	41
WI	310	260	54,158	11,339	65,496	23
WY	360	280	97,093	720	97,813	10

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Land and water areas, which are as of Jan. 1, 2010, may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) First permanent settlement by Europeans. (2) Does not include Aleutian Islands or Alexander Archipelago.

Continental Divide of the U.S.

The Continental Divide of the U.S., also known as the Great Divide, is located at the watershed created by the mountain ranges, or tablelands, of the Rocky Mountains. This watershed separates the waters that ultimately drain into the Atlantic Ocean and its marginal seas from those waters that drain into the Pacific Ocean. The majority of water flowing E in the U.S. drains into the Gulf of Mexico and then the Atlantic. The majority of water flowing W drains through the Columbia River or Colorado River, which

flows into the Gulf of California before reaching the Pacific.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the U.S. can be described as follows:

Beginning at the U.S.-Mexico border, near longitude 108°45´ W, the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the western edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near longitude 106°41´ W. From there by an irregular route N across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and Arkansas, South Platte, and North Platte river basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near longitude 106°52´ W.

From there in a northwesterly direction, forming the western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone river basins, crossing the SW portion of Yellowstone National Park. From there in a westerly and then northerly direction forming the boundary between Idaho and Montana, to a point on the boundary near longitude 114°00´ W. From there

northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and Glacier National Park, entering Canada near longitude 114°04´ W.

Depending on how a “divide” is defined, the U.S. can also be characterized as having a Northern (or Laurentian) Divide, Eastern Divide, and St. Lawrence Seaway Divide. Some of the waters at the Northern Divide drain into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean. The Appalachian Mountains mark the Eastern Divide, with waters joining the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. The waters at the St. Lawrence Seaway Divide, near Chicago, flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Gulf of Mexico.

Chronological List of Territories, With State Admissions to Union

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Territory	Date of act creating territory	When act took effect	Date of admission as state	Years as terr.
Northwest	July 13,	No fixed date	Mar. 1,	16

Territory[1]	1787		1803[2]	
Territory South of Ohio River (Southwest Territory)	May 26, 1790	No fixed date	June 1, 1796[3]	6
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When president acted	Dec. 10, 1817	19
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	16
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1804	Oct. 1, 1804	Apr. 30, 1812[4]	7
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	31
Louisiana-Missouri[5]	Mar. 3, 1805	July 4, 1805	Aug. 10, 1821	16
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	9
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When MS formed state govt.	Dec. 14, 1819	2
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	June 15, 1836	17
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	Mar. 3, 1845	23
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	May 29, 1848	12
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	8
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1859	10
Minnesota	Mar. 3,	Date of act	May 11,	9

	1849		1858	
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	On president's proclamation	Jan. 6, 1912	61
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	Date of act	Jan. 4, 1896	46
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act	Nov. 11, 1889	36
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 29, 1861	6
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Mar. 1, 1867	12
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act	Aug. 1, 1876	15
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Nov. 2, 1889	28
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Oct. 31, 1864	3
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1912	49
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act	July 3, 1890	27
Montana	May 26, 1864	Date of act	Nov. 8, 1889	25
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	July 10, 1890	22
Alaska	May 17, 1884[6]	No fixed date	Jan. 3, 1959	75
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	Date of act	Nov. 16, 1907	17
Hawaii	Apr. 30, 1900	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	59

Note: California was never organized as a territory. It was administered by the military after its acquisition from Mexico (1848) until its admission as a state (1850). (1) Included what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and E Minnesota. (2) Date of admission for Ohio, the first state created out of territory, based on the date its General Assembly first met. Congress approved Ohio's entry into the Union on Feb. 19, 1803. (3) Admitted as the state of Tennessee. (4) Admitted as the state of Louisiana. (5) The act renaming Louisiana Territory as Missouri Territory (June 4, 1812) became effective Dec. 7, 1812. (6) Act constituted Alaska as a district, though it was often referred to and administered as a territory. The Territory of Alaska was formally organized by an act of Aug. 24, 1912.

U.S. Geographic Centers

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

There is no generally accepted definition of a geographic center and no uniform method for determining it. Geographic center is defined here as the center of gravity of the surface of an area, or that point on which an area would balance if it were a plane of uniform thickness.

No government agency has officially established any points marking the geographic center of the U.S., the conterminous U.S. (48 states), or the North American continent. In 1941,

private citizens erected a monument in Lebanon, KS, marking it as the geographic center of the then U.S. (conterminous). Residents of Rugby, ND, installed a cairn after the U.S. Geologic Survey, in 1931, determined it to be the center of the North American continent. In 2017, a Univ. at Buffalo geography professor announced that Center, ND, was the continental center according to a mathematical method he developed. The geographic centers in the following list are approximate. They are indicated by county then city unless otherwise noted.

U.S. (50 states): W of Castle Rock, Butte County, South Dakota; 44°58´ N, 103°46´ W

Conterminous U.S. (48 states): nr. Lebanon, Smith County, Kansas; 39°50´ N, 98°35´ W

North American continent: 6 mi W of Balta, Pierce County, North Dakota; 48°10´ N, 100°10´ W

Alabama: Chilton, 12 mi SW of Clanton

Alaska: 63°50´ N, 152° W, approx. 60 mi NW of Denali

Arizona: Yavapai, 55 mi E-SE of Prescott

Arkansas: Pulaski, 12 mi NW of Little Rock

California: Madera, 38 mi E of Madera

Colorado: Park, 30 mi NW of Pikes Peak

Connecticut: Hartford, at East Berlin

Delaware: Kent, 11 mi S of Dover

District of Columbia: near 4th and L Sts. NW

Florida: Hernando, 12 mi N-NW of Brooksville

Georgia: Twiggs, 18 mi SE of Macon

Hawaii: Hawaii; 20°15´ N, 156°20´ W, off Maui Island

Idaho: Custer, SW of Challis

Illinois: Logan, 28 mi NE of Springfield

Indiana: Boone, 14 mi N-NW of Indianapolis

Iowa: Story, 5 mi NE of Ames

Kansas: Barton, 15 mi NE of Great Bend

Kentucky: Marion, 3 mi N-NW of Lebanon

Louisiana: Avoyelles, 3 mi SE of Marksville

Maine: Piscataquis, 18 mi N of Dover

Maryland: Prince George’s, 4.5 mi NW of Davidsonville

Massachusetts: Worcester, N part of city of Worcester

Michigan: Wexford, 5 mi N-NW of Cadillac

Minnesota: Crow Wing, 10 mi SW of Brainerd

Mississippi: Leake, 9 mi W-NW of Carthage

Missouri: Miller, 20 mi SW of Jefferson City

Montana: Fergus, 11 mi W of Lewistown

Nebraska: Custer, 10 mi NW of Broken Bow

Nevada: Lander, 26 mi SE of Austin

New Hampshire: Belknap, 3 mi E of Ashland

New Jersey: Mercer, 5 mi SE of Trenton

New Mexico: Torrance, 12 mi S-SW of Willard

New York: Madison, 12 mi S of Oneida and 26 mi SW of Utica

North Carolina: Chatham, 10 mi NW of Sanford

North Dakota: Sheridan, 5 mi SW of McClusky

Ohio: Delaware, 25 mi N-NE of Columbus

Oklahoma: Oklahoma, 8 mi N of Oklahoma City

Oregon: Crook, 25 mi S-SE of Prineville

Pennsylvania: Centre, 2.5 mi SW of Bellefonte

Rhode Island: Kent, 1 mi S-SW of Crompton

South Carolina: Richland, 13 mi SE of Columbia

South Dakota: Hughes, 8 mi NE of Pierre

Tennessee: Rutherford, 5 mi NE of Murfreesboro

Texas: McCulloch, 15 mi NE of Brady

Utah: Sanpete, 3 mi N of Manti

Vermont: Washington, 3 mi E of Roxbury

Virginia: Buckingham, 5 mi SW of Buckingham

Washington: Chelan, 10 mi W-SW of Wenatchee

West Virginia: Braxton, 4 mi E of Sutton

Wisconsin: Wood, 9 mi SE of Marshfield

Wyoming: Fremont, 58 mi E-NE of Lander

Lengths of U.S. Boundaries

The length of the boundary between the U.S. and Canada is 5,525 mi—3,987 mi between the conterminous U.S. and Canada and 1,538 mi between Alaska and Canada. A 1925 treaty established a permanent International Boundary Commission to maintain the boundary. The U.S.-Mexican border was established by multiple treaties (1848, 1853, 1970) at 1,954-miles long. (The U.S. Census Bureau has put the border at 1,933-miles long.) It largely follows the Rio Grande and Colorado River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. It is overseen by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Origins of the Names of U.S. States and Territories

Source: State officials; Smithsonian Institution; Topographic Division, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Alabama: Choctaw word for a Chickasaw tribe. First noted in accounts of Hernando de Soto expedition.

Alaska: Russian version of Aleut word *alakshak* for “peninsula,” “great lands,”

or “land that is not an island.”

American Samoa: Etymology varies.

Arizona: Spanish version of Pima Indian word for “little spring place” or Aztec *arizuma,* meaning “silver-bearing.”

Arkansas: Algonquin name for Quapaw Indians, meaning “south wind.”

California: Bestowed by Spanish conquistadors (possibly Hernán Cortés). It was the name of an imaginary island in the 1510 Spanish novel *Las Sergas de Esplandián* (The Exploits of Esplandián), by Garci Rodríguez de Montalvo. The Spanish first visited *Baja* (Lower) *California* in 1533. The present-day U.S. state was called *Alta* (Upper) *California*.

Colorado: From Spanish for “red,” first applied to Colorado River.

Connecticut: From Algonquin *quinnehtukqut,* meaning “long river place.”

Delaware: Named for Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia; first applied to river, then to Indian tribe (Lenni-Lenape).

District of Columbia: For Christopher Columbus, 1791.

Florida: Named by Juan Ponce de León *Pascua Florida,* "Flowery Easter," on Easter Sunday, 1513.

Georgia: Named by colonial administrator James Oglethorpe for King George II of England in 1732.

Guam: From Chamorro name, *Guahan,* meaning "we have."

Hawaii: Possibly derived from *Hawaiki* or *Owhyhee,* Polynesian word for "homeland."

Idaho: George Willing claimed to have coined the name, with the invented meaning "gem of the mountains." He first suggested it for the Pikes Peak mining territory (Colorado) before the name was adopted for the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest.

Illinois: French for *Illini* or "land of *Illini,*" Algonquin word meaning "men" or "warriors."

Indiana: Means "land of the Indians."

Iowa: Indian word variously translated as "here I rest" or "beautiful land." Named for the Iowa River, which was named for the Iowa Indians.

Kansas: Sioux word for “south wind people.”

Kentucky: Indian word variously translated as “dark and bloody ground,” “meadowland,” and “land of tomorrow.”

Louisiana: Part of territory called Louisiana by René- Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle for French King Louis XIV.

Maine: From Maine, historic French province. Also descriptive, referring to the mainland as distinct from coastal islands.

Maryland: For Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

Massachusetts: From Indian tribe whose name meant “at or about the Great Hill” in Blue Hills region south of Boston.

Michigan: From Chippewa *mici gama,* meaning “great water,” after lake of the same name.

Minnesota: From Dakota Sioux word meaning “cloudy water” or “sky-tinted water” of the Minnesota River.

Mississippi: Probably Chippewa *mici zibi,* meaning “great river” or “gathering-

in of all the waters." Also Algonquin word *messipi*.

Missouri: Algonquin Indian term meaning "river of the big canoes."

Montana: Latin or Spanish for "mountainous."

Nebraska: From Omaha or Otos Indian word meaning "broad water" or "flat river," describing the Platte River.

Nevada: Spanish, meaning "snow-clad."

New Hampshire: Named by Capt. John Mason of Plymouth Council, in 1629, for his home county in England.

New Jersey: The Duke of York, in 1664, gave a patent to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret for *Nova Caesaria*, or New Jersey, after England's Isle of Jersey.

New Mexico: Spaniards in Mexico applied term to land north and west of Rio Grande in the 16th century.

New York: For James, Duke of York and Albany, who received patent for New Netherland from his brother Charles II

and sent an expedition to capture it, 1664.

North Carolina: In 1619, Charles I gave patent to Sir Robert Heath for Province of Carolana, from *Carolus,* Latin name for Charles. Charles II granted a new patent to Earl of Clarendon and others. Divided into North and South Carolina, 1710.

North Dakota: Sioux word *Dakota,* meaning “friend” or “ally.”

Northern Mariana Isls.: For Mariana of Austria, queen regent of Spain.

Ohio: Iroquois word for “fine or good river.”

Oklahoma: Choctaw word meaning “red man,” proposed by Rev. Allen Wright, Choctaw-speaking Indian.

Oregon: Origin unknown. One theory is that the name derives from Mohegan *wauregan,* meaning “beautiful,” term used by Indians in Connecticut.

Pennsylvania: William Penn, Quaker who was made full proprietor of area by King Charles II in 1681, suggested “Sylvania,” or “woodland,” for his tract.

The king's government owed 16,000 pounds to Penn's father, Adm. William Penn, and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added "Penn" to "Sylvania," against the modest proprietor's desires, in honor of the admiral.

Puerto Rico: Spanish for "rich port."

Rhode Island: Origin unknown. One theory notes that Giovanni de Verrazzano recorded observing an island about the size of the Greek island of Rhodes in 1524. Another theory is that Dutch explorer Adriaen Block named the state *Roode Eylandt* for its red clay.

South Carolina: See North Carolina.

South Dakota: See North Dakota.

Tennessee: *Tanasi* was the name of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River. From 1784 to 1788, this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland.

Texas: Variant of word used by Caddo and other Indians meaning "friends" or "allies" and applied to them by the Spanish in eastern Texas. Also written *Texias, Tejas, Teysas*.

Utah: From a Navajo word meaning “upper,” or “higher up,” as applied to Shoshone tribe called Ute. Proposed name *Deseret*, “land of honeybees,” from Book of Mormon, was rejected by Congress.

Vermont: From French words *vert* (green) and *mont* (mountain). The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. When the state was formed in 1777, Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining *vert* and *mont*.

Virgin Islands, U.S.: From Spanish name *Las Once Mil Virgenes* (11,000 Virgins), which Christopher Columbus gave to island group.

Virginia: Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who outfitted an expedition in 1584, in honor of England’s Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.

Washington: Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, its name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

West Virginia: So named when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the U.S. in 1863.

Wisconsin: Indian name, spelled *Ouisconsin* or *Mesconsing* by early chroniclers, believed to mean “grassy place” in Chippewa. Congress made it *Wisconsin*.

Wyoming: From Algonquin words for “large prairie place,” “at the big plains,” or “on the great plain.”

Territorial Sea of the U.S.

According to a Dec. 27, 1988, proclamation by Pres. Ronald Reagan, “The territorial sea of the United States henceforth extends to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law. In accordance with international law, as reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, within the territorial sea of the United States, the ships of all countries enjoy the right of innocent passage and

the ships and aircraft of all countries enjoy the right of transit passage through international straits.”

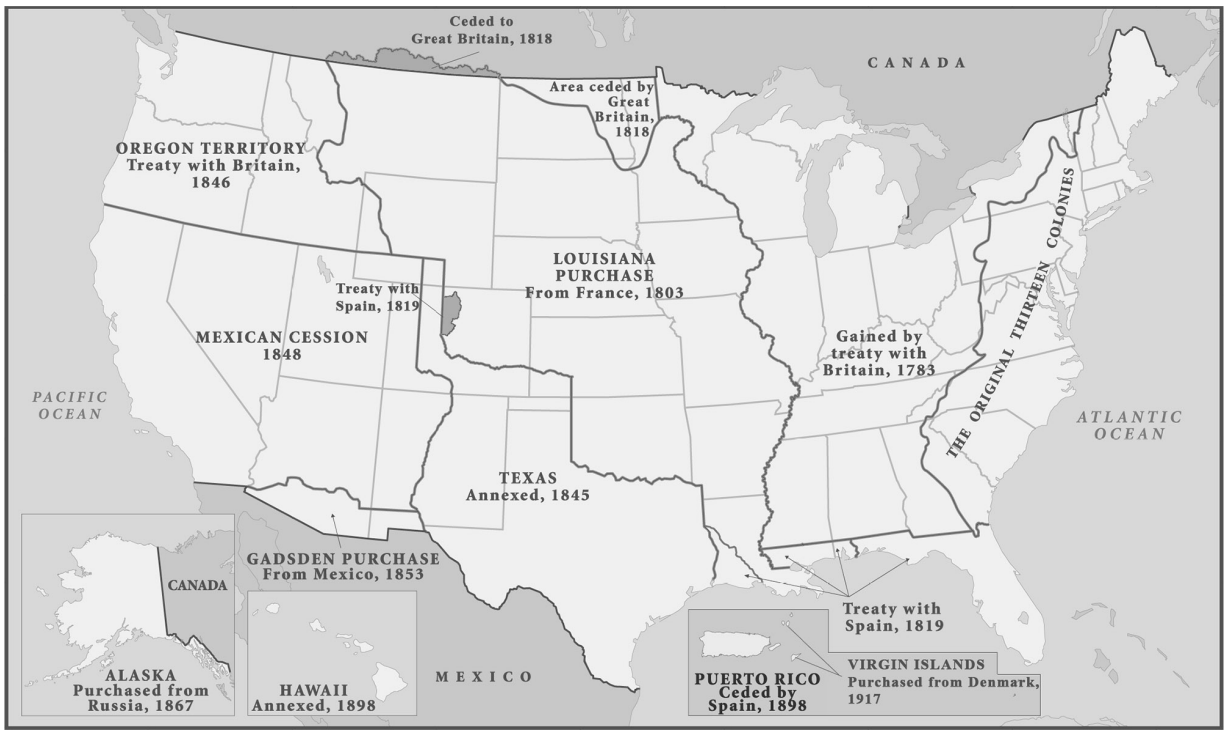
Major Accessions of Territory by the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Not including territories such as the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines, which are no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)
Territory in 1790[1]	NA	888,685
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192
Treaty of Florida	1819	72,003
Texas	1845	390,143
Oregon Territory	1846	285,680
Mexican Cession	1848	529,017
Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640
Alaska	1867	586,412
Hawaii	1898	6,450
Puerto Rico[2]	1899	3,435
Guam[3]	1899	212
American Samoa[4]	1900	76
U.S. Virgin Islands	1917	133
Northern Marianas[5]	1986	179

NA = Not applicable. (1) Includes that part of a drainage basin of Red River of the North, south of 49th parallel, sometimes considered part of Louisiana Purchase. (2) Ceded by Spain in 1898, ratified in 1899, and became the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by Act of Congress on July 25, 1952. (3) Acquired in 1898; ratified 1899. (4) Acquired in 1899; ratified 1900. (5) Part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which U.S. began administering in 1947; became U.S. commonwealth Nov. 3, 1986.



National Park System Recreation Visits, 1904-2021

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior

An NPS-administered site, regardless of its designation (as a park, monument, or preserve, etc.), is generally referred to

as a unit. Not all units report public use statistics.

Year	Units reporting visits	Recreation visits
1904	6	120,690
1905	6	140,954
1910	9	173,416
1915	12	314,299
1920	26	1,022,091
1925	39	1,900,499
1930	45	3,038,935
1935	85	7,435,659
1940	113	16,410,148
1945	143	10,855,548
1950	139	32,706,172
1955	150	48,891,000
1960	166	71,586,000
1965	182	118,662,500
1970	217	168,135,100
1975	251	188,085,700
1980	275	220,463,211
1985	303	263,441,808
1990	316	255,581,467
1995	328	269,564,307
2000	344	285,891,275
2001	345	279,873,926
2002	349	277,299,880
2003	353	266,230,290

2004	356	276,908,337
2005	356	273,488,751
2006	359	272,623,980
2007	360	275,581,547
2008	360	274,852,949
2009	360	285,579,941
2010	363	281,303,769
2011	367	278,939,216
2012	367	282,765,682
2013	370	273,630,895
2014	376	292,800,082
2015	378	307,247,252
2016	382	330,971,689
2017	385	330,882,751
2018	385	318,211,833
2019	385	327,516,619
2020	389	237,064,332
2021	394	297,115,406

Most-Visited Sites in the National Park System, 2021

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Attendance at 394 of 423 NPS-administered sites totaled 297,115,406 recreation visits in 2021. Nearly all parks were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. (Not all units report public use statistics.)

Rank	Site (location)	Rec. visits
1.	Blue Ridge Parkway (NC-VA)	15,948,148
2.	Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park (NC-TN)	14,161,548
3.	Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area (CA)	13,712,614
4.	Gateway Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-NY)	9,060,807
5.	Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area (AZ-NV)	7,603,474
6.	George Washington Memorial Parkway (DC-MD-VA)	6,821,179
7.	Natchez Trace Parkway (AL-MS-TN)	6,401,346
8.	Lincoln Memorial (DC)	5,792,331
9.	Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore (FL-MS)	5,458,816
10.	Zion Natl. Park (UT)	5,039,835
11.	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Natl. Historical Park (DC-MD-WV)	5,005,217
12.	Yellowstone Natl. Park (ID-MT-WY)	4,860,242
13.	Grand Canyon Natl. Park (AZ)	4,532,677
14.	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park (CO)	4,434,848
15.	Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-PA)	4,340,902
16.	Acadia Natl. Park (ME)	4,069,098
17.	Cape Cod Natl. Seashore (MA)	4,017,239
18.	Grand Teton Natl. Park (WY)	3,885,230
19.	World War II Memorial (DC)	3,727,167
20.	Vietnam Veterans Memorial (DC)	3,636,033

21.	Yosemite Natl. Park (CA)	3,287,595
22.	Chattahoochee River Natl. Recreation Area (GA)	3,256,151
23.	Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore (NC)	3,206,056
24.	Indiana Dunes Natl. Park (IN)	3,177,210
25.	Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area (AZ-UT)	3,144,318
26.	Colonial Natl. Historical Park (VA)	3,114,420
27.	Glacier Natl. Park (MT)	3,081,656
28.	Joshua Tree Natl. Park (CA)	3,064,400
29.	Korean War Veterans Memorial (DC)	2,986,751
30.	San Francisco Maritime Natl. Historical Park (CA)	2,827,885
31.	Point Reyes Natl. Seashore (CA)	2,738,098
32.	Olympic Natl. Park (WA)	2,718,925
33.	Assateague Island Natl. Seashore (MD-VA)	2,662,716
34.	Cuyahoga Valley Natl. Park (OH)	2,575,275
35.	Big Cypress Natl. Preserve (FL)	2,563,810
36.	Mount Rushmore Natl. Memorial (SD)	2,525,868
37.	Canaveral Natl. Seashore (FL)	2,218,059
38.	Hot Springs Natl. Park (AR)	2,162,884
39.	Bryce Canyon Natl. Park (UT)	2,104,600
40.	Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial (DC)	2,032,470
41.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (DC)	2,022,050
42.	Rock Creek Park (DC)	1,838,346

43.	Thomas Jefferson Memorial (DC)	1,833,924
44.	Arches Natl. Park (UT)	1,806,865
45.	Kennesaw Mountain Natl. Battlefield Park (GA)	1,800,823
46.	Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore (MI)	1,722,955
47.	New River Gorge Natl. Park and Preserve (WV)	1,682,720
48.	Mount Rainier Natl. Park (WA)	1,670,063
49.	Castle Clinton Natl. Monument (NY)	1,665,660
50.	John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mem. Parkway (WY)	1,603,962

National Parks and Other Areas Administered by National Park Service

As of Dec. 31, 2021, the National Park Service (NPS) administered about 85,116,467 acres of federal and non-federal land across 423 sites. Date when area was authorized or established by Congress or by presidential proclamation is given in parentheses; any date that follows indicates when a site received its current designation or was transferred to the NPS. Figure after the date is gross area acres as of Dec. 31, 2021. Listings do not include parks administered by

other agencies, such as the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management. NA = Not available.

The following units have been authorized but are not yet established: Adams Mem. (DC, authorized 2001), Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home Natl. Historic Site (IL, 2002), Coltsville Natl. Historical Park (CT, 2014), Desert Storm/Desert Shield Mem. (DC, 2014), Global War on Terrorism Mem. (DC, 2017), and Amache Natl. Historic Site (CO, 2022).

National Parks

Acadia, ME (1916/1919): 49,071. Incl. Mount Desert Isl., half of Isle au Haut, Schoodic Peninsula on mainland. Highest elevation on Eastern seaboard.

American Samoa, AS (1988): 8,257. Paleotropical rain forest, coral reef.

Arches, UT (1929/1971): 76,679. Contains giant red sand-stone arches and other products of erosion.

Badlands, SD (1939/1978): 242,756. Reformations and native prairie; animal fossils 25-37 mil years old.

Big Bend, TX (1935): 801,163. Rio Grande, Chisos Mtns.

Biscayne, FL (1968/1980): 172,971. Aquatic park encompassing chain of islands south of Miami.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison, CO (1933/1999): 30,780. Has canyon 2,900 ft deep and 40 ft wide at narrowest part.

Bryce Canyon, UT (1923/1928): 35,835. Colorful display of erosion effects.

Canyonlands, UT (1964): 337,598. At junction of Colorado and Green Rivers; extensive evidence of prehistoric peoples.

Capitol Reef, UT (1937/1971): 241,905. Nearly 100-mi-long uplift of sandstone cliffs (Waterpocket Fold) dissected by gorges.

Carlsbad Caverns, NM (1923/1930): 46,766. More than 119 limestone caves, incl. Carlsbad Cavern; Chihuahuan Desert.

Channel Islands, CA (1938/1980): 249,561. Sea lion breeding place, nesting seabirds, unique plants.

Congaree, SC (1976/2003): 26,693. Largest intact tract of old-growth bottomland hardwood forest in U.S.

Crater Lake, OR (1902): 183,224. Deepest U.S. lake, in crater of Mt. Mazama, volcano that erupted about 7,700 years ago.

Cuyahoga Valley, OH (1974/2000): 32,572. Along Ohio and Erie Canal system between Akron and Cleveland.

Death Valley, CA-NV (1933/1994): 3,408,396. Large desert. Incl. lowest point in North America and Scotty’s Castle (closed until 2023 due to flood and fire damage).

Denali, AK (1917/1980): 4,740,911. Highest mountain in U.S.; formerly known as Mt. McKinley.

Dry Tortugas, FL (1935/1992): 64,701. Ft. Jefferson and seven coral reef and sand islands near Key West.

Everglades, FL (1934): 1,508,939. Largest remaining subtropical wilderness in continental U.S; incl. East Everglades Expansion Area acreage added in 1989.

Gates of the Arctic, AK (1978/1980): 7,523,897. Vast wilderness in north central region. Limited federal facilities.

Gateway Arch, St. Louis, MO (1935/2018): 193. Former Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial commemorates 19th cent. westward expansion; incl. Gateway Arch (authorized 1954).

Glacier, MT (1910): 1,013,126. Rocky Mt. scenery, numerous glaciers and glacial lakes. Part of Waterton-Glacier Intl. Peace Park established by U.S. and Canada in 1932.

Glacier Bay, AK (1925/1980): 3,223,383. Tidewater glaciers that move down mountainsides and break up into sea.

Grand Canyon, AZ (1919/1919): 1,201,647. Carved by Colorado River.

Grand Teton, WY (1929): 310,044. Incl. highest peaks of Teton Mtns.; summer feeding ground of largest American elk herd.

Great Basin, NV (1922/1986): 77,180. Incl. Wheeler Peak, Lexington Arch, Lehman Caves.

Great Sand Dunes, CO (1932/2004): 107,346. North America’s tallest dunes.

Great Smoky Mountains, NC-TN (1926/1934): 522,427. Most biologically diverse NPS unit, with

19,000+ documented species.

Guadalupe Mountains, TX (1966): 86,367. Extensive Permian limestone fossil reef; tremendous earth fault.

Haleakala_, HI (1916/1960): 33,265. Dormant volcano on island of Maui with large craters.

Hawai'i Volcanoes, HI (1916/1961): 325,605. Contains Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes.

Hot Springs, AR (1832/1921): 5,554. Waters from park's 47 hot springs used for bathing and drinking.

Indiana Dunes, IN (1966/2019): 15,349. Stretches 15 mi along Lake Michigan.

Isle Royale, MI (1931): 571,790. Largest island in Lake Superior.

Joshua Tree, CA (1936/1994): 795,156. Desert region incl. Joshua trees, other plant and animal life.

Katmai, AK (1918/1980): 3,674,529. "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," scene of 1912 volcanic eruption.

Kenai Fjords, AK (1978/1980): 669,650. Marine mammals, birdlife; over 30 glaciers flow from Harding Icefield.

Kings Canyon, CA (1890/1940): 461,901. Mountain wilderness, dominated by Kings River Canyons and High Sierra; giant sequoias.

Kobuk Valley, AK (1978/1980): 1,750,716. Geological and recreational sites. Limited federal facilities.

Lake Clark, AK (1978/1980): 2,619,816. Across Cook Inlet from Anchorage; scenic wilderness, fish and wildlife. Limited federal facilities.

Lassen Volcanic, CA (1907/1916): 106,589. Contains Lassen Peak, recently active volcano; other

volcanic phenomena.

Mammoth Cave, KY (1926/1941): 54,016. Longest known cave system in world (more than 420 mi currently surveyed), river 300 ft below surface.

Mesa Verde, CO (1906): 52,485. Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in U.S.

Mount Rainier, WA (1899): 236,382. Most glaciated peak in contiguous U.S.

New River Gorge (and Preserve), WV (1978/2020): 72,346. Appalachian Mountain forests along 53 mi of the New River.

North Cascades, WA (1968): 504,781. Mountainous region with many glaciers, lakes.

Olympic, WA (1909/1938): 922,649. Wilderness containing glacier-capped mountains, remnant of temperate rain forest, shoreline, endemic animal species.

Petrified Forest, AZ (1906/1962): 221,390. Extensive petrified wood and Indian artifacts. Contains part of Painted Desert.

Pinnacles, CA (1908/2013): 26,686. A release site for captive-bred California condors; talus caves.

Redwood, CA (1968): 138,999. 40 mi of Pacific coastline, groves of ancient redwoods, the world’s tallest trees.

Rocky Mountain, CO (1915): 265,807. On Continental Divide; incl. peaks over 14,000 ft.

Saguaro, AZ (1933/1994): 92,876. Part of Sonoran Desert; incl. giant saguaro cacti, unique to region.

Sequoia, CA (1890): 404,063. Giant sequoia groves; world’s largest tree (by volume). Mt. Whitney, highest mountain in conterminous U.S.

Shenandoah, VA (1926): 200,192. Portion of Blue Ridge Mtns. Overlooks Shenandoah Valley; Skyline Drive.

Theodore Roosevelt, ND (1947/1978): 70,447. Contains part of Roosevelt's ranch and scenic badlands.

Virgin Islands, VI (1956): 15,052. Covers more than half of St. John Isl. and nearly all of Hassel Isl.; beaches, Carib Indian petroglyphs, evidence of colonial Danes.

Voyageurs, MN (1971): 218,222. Abundant lakes, forests, wildlife.

White Sands, NM (1933/2019): 146,344. World's largest gypsum dunefield.

Wind Cave, SD (1903): 33,971. Limestone caverns in Black Hills; extensive wildlife incl. bison herd.

Wrangell-St. Elias, AK (1978/1980): 8,323,146. Largest area in park system; most peaks over 16,000 ft.

Yellowstone, ID-MT-WY (1872): 2,219,791. World's first national park. More than 10,000 thermal features (geysers, hot springs); Yellowstone River falls and canyons; largest bison herd on U.S. public land.

Yosemite, CA (1890): 761,748. Yosemite Valley, country's highest waterfall, grove of sequoias, mountains.

Zion, UT (1909/1919): 147,243. Unusual shapes, landscapes resulting from erosion, faulting; evidence of past volcanic activity.

National Historical Parks

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Hodgenville, KY (1916/2009): 345. Memorial building, sinking spring.

Adams, Quincy, MA (1946/1998): 24. Home of Pres. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and descendants.

Appomattox Court House, VA (1930/1954): 1,775. Where Confederate Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, signaling Civil War's end.

Blackstone River Valley, MA-RI (2014): 1,489. Preserves the valley's industrial heritage.

Boston, MA (1974): 44. Incl. Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Bunker Hill, Paul Revere House.

Brown v. Board of Education, KS (1992/2022): 1.85. Commemorates landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision, which ended legal segregation in schools.

Cane River Creole, LA (1994): 206. Preserves Creole culture as it developed along the Cane River.

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove, VA (2002): 3,705. Civil War battle site and an antebellum plantation in Shenandoah Valley.

Chaco Culture, NM (1907/1980): 33,960. Ruins of pueblos built by prehistoric peoples incl. Pueblo, Hopi, and Navajo.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, MD-DC-WV (1938/1971): 19,617. 184.5-mi historic canal; DC to Cumberland, MD.

Colonial, VA (1930/1936): 8,675. Incl. most of Jamestown Isl., site of first successful English colony; Yorktown, site of Cornwallis's surrender to George Washington.

Cumberland Gap, KY-TN-VA (1940): 24,547. Mountain pass of Wilderness Road, which carried first great migration of pioneers into America's interior.

Dayton Aviation Heritage, OH (1992): 111. Commemorates area's involvement in aviation.

First State, DE-PA (2013/2014): 1,409. Locations date from colonial past of DE, first state to ratify Constitution.

Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, SC (1948/2019): 233. Charleston Harbor sites, where Confederate forces fired the first shots of the Civil War.

George Rogers Clark, Vincennes, IN (1966): 26. Commemorates American defeat of British in West during Revolution.

Golden Spike, UT (1957/2019): 2,735. Commemorates completion of first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Harpers Ferry, MD-VA-WV (1944/1963): 3,669. At confluence of Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, the site of John Brown's 1859 raid on the Army arsenal.

Harriet Tubman, NY (2017): 32. Buildings incl. her home, a church, Tubman Home for the Aged.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad, MD (2013/2014): 480. Protects landscapes on the Eastern Shore, where Tubman was born and guided other slaves to freedom.

Homestead, NE (1936/2021): 210. Commemorates Homestead Act of 1862, which spurred U.S. westward expansion.

Hopewell Culture, OH (1923/1992): 1,776. Remains of ceremonial mounds built in the Ohio River Valley, 200 BCE-500 CE.

Independence, Philadelphia, PA (1948): 45. Several properties associated with American Revolution and founding of U.S., incl. Independence Hall, Liberty Bell Center.

Jean Lafitte (and Preserve), LA (1907/1978): 25,876. Incl. Chalmette, site of 1815 Battle of New Orleans; French Quarter.

Jimmy Carter, GA (1987/2021): 78. Birthplace and home of 39th president.

Kalaupapa, HI (1980): 10,779. Former colony on Molokai Isl. for those with Hansen's disease (leprosy).

Kaloko-Honokōhau, HI (1978): 1,163. Preserves native culture of Hawaii.

Keweenaw, MI (1992): 1,870. Site of first significant copper mine in U.S.

Klondike Gold Rush, AK-WA (1976): 12,996. Preserves Chilkoot Trail used in 1898 Gold Rush. Museum in Seattle.

Lewis and Clark, OR-WA (1958/2004): 3,410. Lewis and Clark encampment, 1805-06. Incorporates former Fort Clatsop Natl. Mem. Park.

Lowell, MA (1978): 143. Textile mills, canal, 19th-cent. structures; park shows planned city of Industrial Revolution.

Lyndon B. Johnson, TX (1969/1980): 1,572. 36th president's birthplace, boyhood home, ranch.

Manhattan Project, NM-TN-WA (2015): 114. Jointly operated with Dept. of Energy, consists of three sites (Los Alamos, NM; Oak Ridge, TN; Hanford, WA) where U.S. developed world's first atomic weapons.

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller, VT (1992): 643. Boyhood home of conservationist George Perkins Marsh.

Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta, GA (1980/2018): 39. Birthplace, grave, church of the civil rights leader.

Minute Man, MA (1959): 1,028. Where Minute Men battled British, Apr. 19, 1775. Also includes The Wayside, home to authors Louisa May Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Morristown, NJ (1933): 1,711. Site of important military encampments during the American Revolution; Washington's headquarters, 1779-80.

Natchez, MS (1988): 120. Antebellum estate, other preserved properties related to history of Natchez as a Cotton Belt city.

New Bedford Whaling, MA (1996): 34. Preserves structures and relics associated with the city's 19th-cent. whaling industry.

New Orleans Jazz, LA (1994): 5. Preserves, educates, and interprets jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans.

Nez Perce, ID-MT-OR-WA (1965): 4,565. Illustrates history and culture of Nez Perce, or Nimiipuu, homeland (38 sites).

Ocmulgee Mounds, GA (1934/2019): 3,431. First inhabited by Paleo Indians by c. 15,000 BCE. Ancestral land of the Muscogee (Creek), who were forcibly moved to OK in 1830s.

Palo Alto Battlefield, TX (1978/2009): 3,427. Scene of first battle of the Mexican War.

Paterson Great Falls, NJ (2011): 51. Falls helped make city one of U.S.'s earliest industrial centers.

Pecos, NM (1965/1990): 6,693. Ruins of ancient Pueblo of Pecos, archaeological sites, and two associated Spanish colonial missions from 17th and 18th centuries.

Pu'uhonua o Ho_naunau, HI (1955/1978): 420. Until 1819, a sanctuary for Hawaiians vanquished in battle and for those guilty of crimes or breaking taboos.

Reconstruction Era, SC (2017/2019): 16. Beaufort Co. sites that tell the story of how formerly enslaved people were integrated into free society.

Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front, Richmond, CA (2000): 145. Site of shipyard that employed thousands of women during WWII; commemorates women who worked in wartime industries.

Saint-Gaudens, Cornish, NH (1964/2019): 191. Home, studio, and gardens of sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Ste. Geneviève, MO (2020): 17. First permanent European settlement in state.

Salt River Bay (and Ecological Preserve), St. Croix, VI (1992): 989. Only known site where, in 1493, members of a Columbus party landed on what is now U.S. territory.

San Antonio Missions, TX (1978): 990. Four Spanish missions, 18th-cent. irrigation system.

San Francisco Maritime, CA (1988): 50. Artifacts, photographs, and historic vessels related to development of the Pacific Coast.

San Juan Island, WA (1966): 2,146. Commemorates peaceful relations between U.S.,

Canada, and Great Britain since the 1872 boundary disputes.

Saratoga, NY (1938): 3,608. Scene of a major 1777 battle that became a turning point in the American Revolution.

Sitka, AK (1910/1972): 116. Scene of Tlingit Indians' last major resistance to Russian colonizers, 1804.

Thomas Edison, West Orange, NJ (1955/2009): 21. Inventor's home and laboratory.

Tumacacori, AZ (1908/1990): 360. Historic Spanish mission building near site first visited by Father Kino in 1691.

Valley Forge, PA (1976): 3,469. Continental Army campsite in 1777-78 winter.

War in the Pacific, GU (1978): 2,031. Seven units illustrating the Pacific theater of WWII.

Weir Farm, CT (1990/2021): 74. Home and studio of American impressionist painter J. Alden Weir.

Women's Rights, NY (1980): 7. Where Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others organized movement in 1848.

National Battlefields/Parks/Sites

Antietam, MD (1890/1978): 3,229. Battle here ended first Confederate invasion of North, Sept. 17, 1862.

Big Hole, MT (1910/1963): 976. Site of major battle with Nez Perce Indians, Aug. 9-10, 1877.

Brices Cross Roads, Baldwyn, MS (1929): 1. Site of Confederate victory, June 10, 1864.

Cowpens, SC (1929/1972): 842. American Revolution battlefield, Jan. 17, 1781.

Fort Donelson, TN-KY (1928/1985): 1,319. Site of first major Union victory, Feb. 16, 1862.

Fort Necessity, PA (1931/1961): 903. Site of first battle of French and Indian War, July 3, 1754.

Kennesaw Mountain, GA (1917/1935): 2,914. Site of major battle of Atlanta campaign in Civil War.

Manassas, VA (1940): 5,073. Scene of two Civil War battles.

Monocacy, MD (1934/1976): 1,647. Civil War battle in defense of Washington, DC, fought here, July 9, 1864.

Moores Creek, Currie, NC (1926/1980): 88. Commemorates Feb. 27, 1776, battle between Patriots and Loyalists.

Petersburg, VA (1926/1962): 9,351. Scene of Union campaigns, 1864-65.

Richmond, VA (1936): 8,143. Site of battles defending Confederate capital.

River Raisin, Monroe, MI (2010): 42. Site of major battles of War of 1812.

Stones River, TN (1927/1960): 709. Scene of federal offensive to trisect Confederacy, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.

Tupelo, MS (1929/1961): 1. Site of crucial battle over Union Gen. Sherman’s supply line, July 14-15, 1865.

Wilson’s Creek, MO (1960/1970): 2,422. Site of second major Civil War battle, Aug. 10, 1861, for control of Missouri.

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga, GA-TN (1890): 9,523. Where Gen. Sherman and Union armies gained control of TN, 1863.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, VA (1927/1933): 8,405. Sites of several major Civil War battles and campaigns.

Gettysburg, PA (1895/1933): 6,032. Site of decisive Confederate defeat in North, July 1863, and of Gettysburg Address.

Guilford Courthouse, NC (1917/1933): 254. American Revolution battle site.

Horseshoe Bend, AL (1956): 2,040. On Tallapoosa River, where Gen. Andrew Jackson broke power of Upper Creek Indian Confederacy on Mar. 27, 1814.

Kings Mountain, SC (1931/1933): 3,945. Site of American Revolution battle fought on Oct. 7, 1780.

Pea Ridge, AR (1956): 4,300. Civil War battle, Mar. 7-8, 1862.

Shiloh, TN-MS (1894/1933): 9,322. Major Civil War battle site, Apr. 6-7, 1862; incl. Shiloh Indian burial mounds.

Vicksburg, MS-LA (1899/1933): 2,524. Union victory gave North control of Mississippi and split Confederate forces.

National Memorials

Arkansas Post, AR (1960): 758. First permanent French settlement in lower Mississippi River valley.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, VA (1925/1972): 17. Lee’s home overlooking the

Potomac River.

Chamizal, El Paso, TX (1966/1974): 55. Commemorates 1963 settlement of 99-year border dispute with Mexico.

Coronado, AZ (1941/1952): 4,830. Commemorates first European exploration of the Southwest.

De Soto, Bradenton, FL (1948): 30. Commemorates 16th-cent. Spanish explorations.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial, Washington, DC (2020): 3.39. Honors his role as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in WWII and as 34th pres.

Federal Hall, New York, NY (1939/1955): 0.45. First seat of U.S. government under the Constitution.

Flight 93, Shanksville, PA (2002): 2,263. Commemorates passengers and crew of Flight 93, who died thwarting an attack on Sept. 11, 2001.

Fort Caroline, Jacksonville, FL (1950): 138. On St. Johns River, site of first attempt by France, in 16th cent., at permanent North American settlement.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, DC (1982): 8. Statues of Pres. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt; waterfalls and gardens.

General Grant, New York, NY (1958): 0.76. Tomb of Ulysses Grant and wife; largest mausoleum in U.S.

Hamilton Grange, New York, NY (1962): 1.75. Home of Alexander Hamilton.

Johnstown Flood, PA (1964): 178. Commemorates 1889 flood.

Korean War Veterans Memorial, DC (1986/1995): 1.56. Honors those who served in the

Korean War.

Lincoln Boyhood, Lincoln City, IN (1962): 200. Site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home and grave site of his mother.

Lincoln Memorial, DC (1911/1933): 7. Marble statue of 16th president.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, DC (1973): 17. Overlooks Potomac River; vista of the Capitol.

Martin Luther King Jr., DC (1996): 2.74. Granite statue of Dr. King close to where he delivered "I Have a Dream" speech.

Mount Rushmore, SD (1925): 1,278. Heads of presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, T. Roosevelt sculpted into mountain.

Pearl Harbor, HI (2019): 22. Site of Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese attack.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Put-in-Bay, OH (1936/1972): 25. World's most massive Doric column promotes pursuit of peace through arbitration and disarmament.

Port Chicago Naval Magazine, Danville, CA (2009): 5. Where 1944 munitions ship explosion killed 320 men.

Roger Williams, Providence, RI (1965): 4.56. Memorial to founder of Rhode Island.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Philadelphia, PA (1972): 0.02. Memorial to Polish hero of American Revolution.

Theodore Roosevelt Island, DC (1932/1933): 89. Statue of Roosevelt in wooded island sanctuary.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, DC (1934/1943): 18. Statue of Jefferson in an inscribed circular,

colonnaded structure.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, DC (1980): 2.18. Black granite wall with names of those missing or killed in action in Vietnam War.

Washington Monument, DC (1876/1933): 106. Obelisk honoring the first U.S. president. Construction began in 1848 with private funding.

World War I Memorial, DC (1981/2014): 1.39. Formerly Pershing Park, dedicated to Gen. John J. Pershing.

World War II Memorial, DC (1993/2004): 8. Oval plaza with central pool commemorating those who fought and died.

Wright Brothers, Kill Devil Hills, NC (1927/1953): 428. Site of first powered flight, by Orville and Wilbur Wright.

National Historic Sites

Allegheny Portage Railroad, PA (1964): 1,284. Linked Pennsylvania Canal system and the West.

Andersonville, GA (1970): 516. Civil War POW camp.

Andrew Johnson, Greeneville, TN (1935/1963): 17. Two homes, his tailor shop, and cemetery where 17th U.S. president is buried.

Bent's Old Fort, CO (1960): 799. Replica of fort on Sante Fe Trail.

Boston African-American, MA (1980): 0.59. Pre-Civil War Black-owned structures.

Carl Sandburg Home, Flat Rock, NC (1968): 268. Home of Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and biographer.

Carter G. Woodson Home, DC (1976/2006): 0.15. Home of "Father of Black History."

Charles Pinckney, Mt. Pleasant, SC (1988): 28. Farm of a principal author and signer of the Constitution.

Christiansted, St. Croix, VI (1952/1961): 27. Preserves historic structures from time of Danish colony.

Clara Barton, Glen Echo, MD (1974): 9. Home of American Red Cross founder.

Edgar Allan Poe, Phila., PA (1978/1980): 0.52. Writer's home.

Eisenhower, Gettysburg, PA (1967): 690. Home of 34th pres.

Eleanor Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1977): 181. Former first lady's personal retreat.

Eugene O'Neill, Danville, CA (1976): 13. Home where playwright wrote his final plays, incl. *The Iceman Cometh*.

First Ladies, Canton, OH (2000): 0.46. Home of first lady Ida Sexton McKinley. Library now devoted to U.S. first ladies.

Ford's Theatre, DC (1866/1970): 0.3. Incl. theater where Lincoln was assassinated, house where he died, and Lincoln Museum.

Fort Bowie, AZ (1964): 999. Focal point of operations against Geronimo and Apaches.

Fort Davis, TX (1961): 523. Frontier outpost in West Texas; established to guard the San Antonio-El Paso Road.

Fort Laramie, WY (1938/1960): 873. Military post on Oregon Trail.

Fort Larned, KS (1964/1966): 718. Military post on Santa Fe Trail.

Fort Point, CA (1970): 29. West Coast fortification; protected San Francisco during and after Civil War.

Fort Raleigh, NC (1941): 516. First attempted English settlement in North America.

Fort Scott, KS (1965/1978): 20. Commemorates U.S. frontier. Focal point of Black troop activity, training during Civil War.

Fort Smith, AR-OK (1961): 75. One of the earliest U.S. posts in Missouri Territory, active 1817-96.

Fort Union Trading Post, MT-ND (1966): 440. Principal fur-trading post on upper Missouri, 1829-67.

Fort Vancouver, WA-OR (1948/1961): 207. Headquarters for Hudson's Bay Company.

Frederick Douglass, DC (1962/1988): 9. Home of Black abolitionist, writer, orator.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, MA (1979): 7. Home of city planner, famous for designing Central Park in NYC.

Friendship Hill, PA (1978): 675. Home of Albert Gallatin, Jefferson's and Madison's secretary of treasury.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch, MT (1972): 1,618. Ranch house owned by John Grant, 19th-cent. range-cattle industry pioneer.

Hampton, Towson, MD (1948): 62. 18th-cent. Georgian mansion, which in 1790 was largest house in U.S.

Harry S Truman, Independence, MO (1982/1983): 13. House of 33rd pres. from 1919 on and farm where he worked as young man.

Herbert Hoover, West Branch, IA (1965): 187. Birthplace and boyhood home of 31st president.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1944): 838. FDR's birthplace, home, and "summer White House."

Honouliuli, HI (2015/2019): 154. Camp where POWs and civilians suspected of disloyalty—mostly Americans of Japanese ancestry—were imprisoned during WWII.

Hopewell Furnace, PA (1938/1985): 848. 19th-cent. iron-making village.

Hubbell Trading Post, AZ (1965): 160. Oldest continuously operating trading post in SW; founded in 1878 on Navajo Nation.

James A. Garfield, Mentor, OH (1980): 8. Home of 20th president; site of his front-porch campaign.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Brookline, MA (1967): 0.09. Birthplace and childhood home of 35th president.

John Muir, Martinez, CA (1964): 344. Home of Sierra Club co-founder and "Father of the National Park Service."

Knife River Indian Villages, ND (1974): 1,751. Remnants of villages last occupied by Hidatsa and Mandan Indians.

Lincoln Home, Springfield, IL (1971): 12. Lincoln's residence when he was elected 16th president, 1860.

Little Rock Central High School, AR (1998): 28. Commemorates 1957 desegregation during which federal troops were called in to protect nine Black students.

Longfellow House—Washington's Headquarters, Cambridge, MA (1972/2010): 1.98. Poet's home, 1837-82; Washington's headquarters during Boston siege, 1775-76.

Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, VA (1978): 1.29. Home of Black leader and first female bank president, daughter of former slave.

Manzanar, Lone Pine, CA (1992): 814. Manzanar War Relocation Ctr., a WWII Japanese-American internment camp.

Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, NY (1974): 285. Lindenwald, home of 8th president.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, DC (1982/1991): 0.07. Commemorates Bethune's leadership in the Black women's movement.

Minidoka, ID (2001/2008): 396. WWII Japanese internment ctr.

Minuteman Missile, SD (1999): 44. Missile launch facilities dating to Cold War era.

Nicodemus, KS (1996): 4.39. Only remaining Western town established by African Americans during Reconstruction.

Ninety Six, SC (1976): 1,022. Colonial trading village and site of Gen. Nathanael Greene's siege on Loyalist-held fort in 1781.

Pennsylvania Avenue, DC (1965/1996): 18. Incl. area between Capitol and White House, encompassing U.S. Navy Memorial, Freedom Plaza, Old Post Office Pavilion, other sites.

President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home, Hope, AR (2010): 0.68. Birthplace and early home of 42nd pres.

Pu’ukohola_ Heiau, Kawaihae, HI (1972): 86. Ruins of temple built by King Kamehameha, first king of united Hawaiian islands.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, NY (1962): 83. Home of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919.

Saint Paul’s Church, Mount Vernon, NY (1943/1978): 6. One of the oldest parishes (1665-1980) in New York State.

Salem Maritime, MA (1938): 9. Major fishing and whaling port famous for 1692 witchcraft trials.

San Juan, PR (1949): 75. 16th-cent. Spanish fortifications.

Sand Creek Massacre, CO (2000): 12,583. Site where around 230 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians—mostly women, children, and elderly—were killed by U.S. soldiers in 1864.

Saugus Iron Works, MA (1974): 9. Reconstructed 17th-cent. colonial ironworks.

Springfield Armory, MA (1974): 55. Small-arms manufacturing center for nearly 200 years.

Steamtown, Scranton, PA (1986): 62. Rail yard, roadhouse, repair shops of former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, New York, NY (1962): 0.11. Reconstructed brownstone where 26th president was born.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural, Buffalo, NY (1966): 1.18. Wilcox House, where 26th president took oath of office, 1901.

Thomas Stone, Port Tobacco, MD (1978): 328. Haberdeventure, home of signer of Declaration of

Independence.

Tuskegee Airmen, AL (1998): 90. Airfield where pilots of all-Black WWII air corps unit received flight training.

Tuskegee Institute, AL (1974): 58. College founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881 for Black students.

Ulysses S. Grant, St. Louis, MO (1989): 10. Home of Grant during pre-Civil War years.

Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park, NY (1940): 212. Mansion of 19th-cent. financier.

Washita Battlefield, OK (1996): 315. Scene of Nov. 27, 1868, battle between Plains tribes and U.S. army.

Whitman Mission, Walla Walla, WA (1936/1963): 139. Site of Protestant missionaries to Cayuse Indians beginning in 1830s.

William Howard Taft, Cincinnati, OH (1969): 3.64. Birthplace and early home of 27th president.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Acreage
National Lakeshores			
Apostle Islands	WI	1970	69,377
Pictured Rocks	MI	1966	73,236
Sleeping Bear Dunes	MI	1970	71,310
National Monuments			
African Burial Ground	NY	2006	0.35
Agate Fossil Beds	NE	1965	3,058

Alibates Flint Quarries	TX	1965	1,371
Aniakchak[2]	AK	1980	137,176
Aztec Ruins	NM	1923	318
Bandelier	NM	1916	33,677
Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality	DC	2016	0.34
Birmingham Civil Rights	AL	2017	0.88
Booker T. Washington	VA	1956	239
Buck Island Reef	VI	1961	19,015
Cabrillo	CA	1913	160
Camp Nelson	KY	2018	465
Canyon de Chelly	AZ	1931	83,840
Cape Krusenstern	AK	1978	649,096
Capulin Volcano	NM	1916	793
Casa Grande Ruins	AZ	1918	473
Castillo de San Marcos	FL	1924	19
Castle Clinton	NY	1946	1
Castle Mountains	CA	2016	21,026
Cedar Breaks	UT	1933	6,155
César E. Chávez	CA	2012	117
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers	OH	2013	60
Chiricahua	AZ	1924	12,025
Colorado	CO	1911	20,536
Craters of the Moon	ID	1924	53,438

Devils Postpile	CA	1911	800
Devils Tower	WY	1906	1,347
Dinosaur	CO-UT	1915	210,282
Effigy Mounds	IA	1949	2,526
El Malpais	NM	1987	114,347
El Morro	NM	1906	1,279
Florissant Fossil Beds	CO	1969	6,278
Fort Frederica	GA	1936	305
Fort Matanzas	FL	1924	300
Fort McHenry (and Historic Shrine)	MD	1939	43
Fort Monroe	VA	2011	367
Fort Pulaski	GA	1924	5,623
Fort Stanwix	NY	1935	16
Fort Union	NM	1954	721
Fossil Butte	WY	1972	8,198
Freedom Riders	AL	2017	6
George Washington Birthplace	VA	1930	654
George Washington Carver	MO	1943	240
Gila Cliff Dwellings	NM	1907	533
Governors Island	NY	2001	23
Grand Portage	MN	1958	710
Hagerman Fossil Beds	ID	1988	4,351
Hohokam Pima[3]	AZ	1972	1,690
Hovenweep	CO-UT	1923	785
Jewel Cave	SD	1908	1,274

John Day Fossil Beds	OR	1974	14,062
Katahdin Woods and Waters	ME	2016	87,564
Lava Beds	CA	1925	46,692
Little Bighorn Battlefield	MT	1946	765
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home	MS	2020	0.74
Mill Springs Battlefield	KY	2020	1,459
Montezuma Castle	AZ	1906	1,016
Muir Woods	CA	1908	554
Natural Bridges	UT	1908	7,636
Navajo	AZ	1909	360
Oregon Caves (and Preserve)	OR	1909	4,554
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	1937	330,689
Petroglyph	NM	1990	7,209
Pipe Spring	AZ	1923	40
Pipestone	MN	1937	282
Poverty Point[2]	LA	1988	911
Pullman	IL	2015	0.40
Rainbow Bridge	UT	1910	160
Russell Cave	AL	1961	310
Salinas Pueblo Missions	NM	1909	1,071
Scotts Bluff	NE	1919	3,005
Statue of Liberty	NJ-NY	1924	58
Stonewall	NY	2016	8

Sunset Crater Volcano	AZ	1930	3,040
Timpanogos Cave	UT	1922	250
Tonto	AZ	1907	1,120
Tule Lake	CA	2019	37
Tule Springs Fossil Beds	NV	2014	22,650
Tuzigoot	AZ	1939	812
Virgin Islands Coral Reef	VI	2001	12,708
Waco Mammoth	TX	2015	107
Walnut Canyon	AZ	1915	3,201
Wupatki	AZ	1924	35,402
Yucca House[2]	CO	1919	34

National Parkways

Blue Ridge	NC-VA	1933	100,261
George Washington Memorial	MD-DC-VA	1930	6,774
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial	WY	1972	23,777
Natchez Trace	MS-TN-AL	1938	52,380

National Preserves

Aniakchak[2]	AK	1980	464,118
Bering Land Bridge	AK	1980	2,697,391
Big Cypress[4]	FL	1974	720,564
Big Thicket	TX	1974	113,122
Craters of the Moon	ID	2002	698,940
Denali	AK	1980	1,334,118
Gates of the Arctic	AK	1980	948,608

Glacier Bay	AK	1980	58,406
Great Sand Dunes	CO	2004	41,686
Katmai	AK	1980	418,699
Lake Clark	AK	1980	1,410,294
Little River Canyon	AL	1992	15,292
Mojave	CA	1994	1,549,709
Noatak	AK	1980	6,587,071
Tallgrass Prairie	KS	1996	10,883
Timucuan Ecological and Historic	FL	1988	46,263
Valles Caldera	NM	2014	89,766
Wrangell-St. Elias	AK	1980	4,852,645
Yukon-Charley Rivers	AK	1980	2,526,512

National Recreation Areas

Amistad	TX	1990	62,945
Bighorn Canyon	MT-WY	1966	120,296
Boston Harbor Islands	MA	1996	1,482
Chattahoochee River	GA	1978	12,417
Chickasaw	OK	1976	9,899
Curecanti	CO	1965	43,591
Delaware Water Gap	NJ-PA	1965	68,709
Gateway	NJ-NY	1972	26,607
Gauley River	WV	1988	11,566
Glen Canyon	AZ-UT	1972	1,254,117
Golden Gate	CA	1972	82,116

Lake Chelan	WA	1968	61,939
Lake Mead	AZ-NV	1964	1,495,816
Lake Meredith	TX	1990	44,978
Lake Roosevelt (fmr. Coulee Dam)	WA	1946	100,390
Ross Lake	WA	1968	117,575
Santa Monica Mountains	CA	1978	157,698
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity[5]	CA	1972	42,503
National Reserves			
City of Rocks	ID	1988	14,407
Ebey’s Landing Historical	WA	1978	19,334
National Rivers			
Big South Fork (and Rec. Area)	KY-TN	1991	123,699
Buffalo	AR	1972	94,293
Mississippi (and Rec. Area)	MN	1988	53,775
Ozark Scenic Riverways	MO	1972	80,784
National Seashores			
Assateague Island[6]	MD-VA	1965	41,347
Canaveral	FL	1975	57,662
Cape Cod	MA	1966	43,608
Cape Hatteras	NC	1953	30,351
Cape Lookout	NC	1966	28,243

Cumberland Island	GA	1972	36,347
Fire Island	NY	1964	19,581
Gulf Islands	FL-MS	1971	138,306
Padre Island	TX	1968	130,434
Point Reyes	CA	1972	71,053

International Historic Site

Saint Croix Island	ME	1984	7

Other Designations

Catoctin Mountain Park	MD	1954	5,890
Constitution Gardens	DC	1974	39
Fort Washington Park	MD	1940	345
Greenbelt Park	MD	1950	1,176
National Capital Parks-East	DC-MD	1933	8,704
National Mall and Memorial Parks	DC	1933	156
Piscataway Park	MD	1961	4,616
Prince William Forest Park	VA	1948	16,060
Rock Creek Park	DC	1933	1,755
White House	DC	1933	18
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	VA	2002	130

National Wild and Scenic Rivers

Rivers in this system are designated by Congress or the

Sec. of the Interior. As of Mar. 2019 (the last designation), the system included 13,417 miles of 226 rivers in 41 states and Puerto Rico. Not all of the rivers that the NPS administers are official units of the park system. Only official NPS units are listed here.

Alagnak Wild[2]	AK	1980	30,665
Bluestone Scenic	WV	1988	4,310
Delaware Scenic[7]	NJ-PA	1978	1,973
Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Rec.	NJ	1992	43,311
Missouri Recreational	NE-SD	1991	48,457
Niobrara Scenic	NE	1991	29,089
Obed	TN	1976	5,490
Rio Grande	TX	1978	13,123
Saint Croix Scenic Riverway[8]	MN-WI	1968	92,743
Upper Delaware Scenic and Rec.	NY-PA	1978	75,000

Affiliated Areas

Affiliated areas are administered in connection with the NPS but are not owned by that agency.

Aleutian World War II Natl. Historic Area	AK	1996	135
American Memorial Park	MP	1978	133
Benjamin Franklin Natl. Memorial (NMEM)	PA	1972	NA
Chicago Portage	IL	1952	91

Natl. Historic Site (NHS)			
Chimney Rock NHS	NE	1956	83
Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis NHS	OH	1999	185
Father Marquette NMEM	MI	1975	52
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes’) Church NHS	PA	1942	3.71
Green Springs Natl. Historic Landmark District	VA	1974	15,645
Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site	SC	1982	107
Ice Age Natl. Scientific Reserve	WI	1964	32,500
International Peace Garden	ND-MB	1949	2,330
Iñupiat Heritage Center	AK	1999	0
Jamestown NHS	VA	1940	22
Kate Mullany NHS	NY	2004	0.06
Lower East Side Tenement NHS	NY	1998	1.2
Natural Bridge State Park	VA	2016	NA
Oklahoma City NMEM	OK	2004	6
Parkers Crossroads Battlefield	TN	2019	NA

Pinelands Natl. Reserve	NJ	1978	1,164,025
Red Hill Patrick Henry NMEM	VA	1986	NA
Roosevelt Campobello Intl. Park	NB	1964	2,722
Thomas Cole NHS	NY	1999	3.4
Touro Synagogue NHS	RI	1946	0.23
Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience	WA	2013	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Year established or current designation received. (2) No federal facilities; state services may be available. (3) Located on Gila River Indian Reservation; not open to the public. (4) Incl. acreage added in 1988 expansion. (5) Shasta and Trinity units are administered by the Forest Service. Figure given is NPS acreage only. (6) Figure given includes acreage administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (7) Comprises the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic (2000) and Middle Delaware Scenic, whose year and acreage are given in table. (8) Incl. Lower Saint Croix acreage added in 1972.

National Trails System

Source: National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Forest Service, USDA

As of mid-2022, the National Trails System included 11 national scenic trails, 19 national historic trails, almost 1,300 national recreation trails, and 7 connecting and side trails. National scenic trails and national historic trails are established by Congress and administered by the NPS, Forest Service, or BLM. Official NPS units are indicated by an asterisk.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Length (mi)[2]
National Scenic Trails			
*Appalachian	ME to GA	1968	2,180+
Arizona	AZ	2009	807
Continental Divide	MT, ID, WY, CO, NM	1978	3,100
Florida	FL	1983	1,300
Ice Age	WI	1980	1,200
*Natchez Trace	MS-AL-TN	1983	65
New England	MA-CT	2009	215
North Country	NY to ND	1980	4,600

Pacific Crest	CA-OR-WA	1968	2,650
Pacific Northwest	MT-ID-WA	2009	1,200
*Potomac Heritage	VA to PA	1983	924
National Historic Trails[3]			
Ala Kahakai	HI	2000	175
California	MO, NE to CA, OR	1992	5,600
Capt. John Smith Chesapeake	NY to VA	2006	3,000
El Camino Real de los Tejas	TX-LA	2004	2,580
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	NM-TX	2000	404
Iditarod	AK	1978	2,400
Juan Bautista de Anza	AZ-CA	1990	1,200
Lewis and Clark	PA to Pacific	1978	4,900
Mormon Pioneer	IL to UT	1978	1,300
Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo)	OR to MT	1986	1,170
Old Spanish	NM to CA	2002	2,700
Oregon	MO to OR	1978	2,170
Overmountain Victory	NC, SC, TN, VA	1980	330
Pony Express	MO to CA	1992	2,000
Santa Fe	MO, KS, OK, CO, NM	1987	1,203
Selma to Montgomery	AL	1996	54
Star-Spangled Banner	VA-DC-MD	2008	560

Trail of Tears	GA, NC to OK	1987	5,043
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	MA to VA	2009	680+

(1) Year designation was received. (2) Authorized or currently completed length. (3) Trails may include both overland and water routes.

U.S. Forest Service Special Designated Areas

Source: U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; as of Sept. 30, 2021

These areas within the National Forest System have been specially designated by presidential proclamation or act of Congress. Size does not include acreage within National Forest boundaries not federally owned or administered by the Forest Service.

NGR = Natl. Game Refuge; NM = Natl. Monument; NRA = Natl. Recreation Area; NS(A) = Natl. Scenic (Area); NVM = Natl. Volcanic Monument; SMA = Special Management Area.

Area	Location	Estab.	Acreage
Admiralty Island NM	AK	1980	1,008,069

Allegheny NRA	PA	1984	23,790
Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest	CA	2009	31,799
Apache Leap SMA	AZ	2014	714
Arapaho NRA	CO	1978	31,162
Ashley Karst NRA & Geologic Area	UT	2019	173,540
Barkshead (Ozark #2) NGR	AR	1926	5,851
Bear Creek NSA	VA	2009	5,122
Bears Ears NM	UT	2016	32,547
Beech Creek NSA & Botanical Area			
Beech Creek NSA	OK	1988	8,042
Beech Creek Natl. Botanical Area	OK	1988	538
Berryessa Snow Mountain NM	CA	2015	197,360
Big Levels NGR	VA	1935	12,147
Black Mountain (Ozark #5) NGR	AR	1926	18,929
Bowen Gulch Protection Area	CO	1993	10,862
Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area	CA	2009	7,250
Browns Canyon NM	CO	2015	11,822
Caney Creek (Ouachita #4) NGR	AR	1935	8,038
Cascade Head NS	OR	1974	7,156

Research Area			
Catahoula Wildlife Mgmt. Preserve	LA	1941	37,629
Cherokee Game Refuge #1	TN	1924	9,862
Chimney Rock NM	CO	2012	4,724
Columbia River Gorge NSA	OR-WA	1986	82,795
Burdoin Mountain SMA	WA	1986	7,294
Gates of Columbia R. Gorge SMA	OR-WA	1986	53,274
Rowena SMA	OR-WA	1986	3,537
Wind Mountain SMA	WA	1986	14,650
Coosa Bald NSA	GA	1991	7,044
Cradle of Forestry in America Natl. Historic Area	NC	1968	7,793
Crystal Springs Watershed	OR	2009	2,094
Cultus Creek	OR	2009	280
Ed Jenkins NRA	GA	1991	23,540
Flaming Gorge NRA	UT-WY	1968	188,665
Fossil Ridge Rec. Mgmt. Area	CO	1993	43,383
Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead SMA	OR	2019	102,749
Francis Marion Natl. Forest Wildlife Pres.	SC	1948	53,203

F. Church-River of No Return Spec. Mining Mgmt. Zone-Clear Creek	ID	1980	40,555
Giant Sequoia NM	CA	2000	328,408
Grand Canyon Natl. Game Preserve	AZ	1906	622,273
Grand Island NRA	MI	1990	13,302
Grey Towers Natl. Historic Site	PA	2004	95
Haw Creek (Ozark #4) NGR	AR	1926	3,783
Hells Canyon NRA	OR-ID	1975	634,710
Hermosa Creek SMA	CO	2014	70,396
Indian Nations Scenic Wildlife Area	OK	1988	44,519
James Peak Protection Area	CO	2002	17,511
Jemez NRA	NM	1993	48,872
Jewel Cave NM	SD	1908	2,540
Kelly Butte SMA	WA	1998	5,673
Kings River SMA	CA	1987	50,888
Land Between the Lakes NRA	KY-TN	1998	171,241
Livingston (Ozark #1) NGR	AR	1926	8,755
Misty Fiords NM	AK	1980	2,293,162
Moccasin (Ozark #3) NGR	AR	1926	4,048
Mono Basin NSA	CA	1984	51,394

Moosalamoo NRA	VT	2006	15,913
Mount Baker NRA	WA	1984	8,789
Mount Hood NRA	OR	2009	34,465
Mount Pleasant NSA	VA	1994	6,864
Mount Rogers NRA	VA	1966	114,983
Mount St. Helens NVM	WA	1989	112,867
Newberry NVM	OR	1990	56,596
Noontootly NGR	GA	1938	24,655
Norbeck Wildlife Preserve	SD	1920	32,079
North Cascades NSA	WA	1984	88,049
Oak Mountain (Ouachita #2) NGR	AR	1935	8,872
Ocala NGR	FL	1930	68,241
Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area	OR	1996	13,666
Oregon Dunes NRA	OR	1972	30,238
Ouachita Wildlife Preserve	AR	1933	138,039
Quinault SMA	WA	1988	5,499
Piedra SMA	CO	1993	60,514
Pigeon Creek (Ouachita #1) NGR	AR	1935	8,107
Pine Ridge NRA	NE	1986	6,651
Pisgah Natl. Game Refuge	NC	1916	71,910

Rattlesnake NRA	MT	1980	60,093
Red Dirt Natl. Wildlife Mgmt. Pres.	LA	1941	40,213
Robert S. Kerr Botanical Area	OK	1988	7,971
Robert T. Stafford White Rocks NRA	VT	1984	36,563
Roubideau SMA	CO	1993	18,837
Saint Francis Dam NM	CA	2019	353
San Gabriel Mountains NM	CA	2014	336,876
Sand to Snow NM	CA	2016	70,942
Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mtns. NM	CA	2000	70,056
Sawtooth NRA	ID	1972	732,193
Seng Mountain NSA	VA	2009	5,195
Sheep Mountain Game Refuge	WY	1924	21,569
Smith River NRA	CA	1990	323,051
Spring Mountains NRA	NV	1993	316,938
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA	WV	1965	57,511
Tabeguache SMA	CO	1993	8,945
Tahquitz Natl. Game Preserve	CA	1926	18,813
Upper Big Bottom	OR	2009	1,581
Whiskeytown-	CA	1965	173,075

Shasta-Trinity NRA			
Winding Stair Mountain NRA	OK	1988	26,617

National Heritage Areas

Source: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Alliance of National Heritage Areas

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) are designated by Congress for their national importance. NHAs are not units of the National Park system, though the NPS advises and provides limited financial assistance. NHC = Natl. Heritage Corridor. As of mid-2022.

Name	Location	Year[1]	Size (sq mi)
Abraham Lincoln	IL	2008	25,975
Appalachian Forest	MD-WV	2019	NA[2]
Arabia Mountain	GA	2006	64
Atchafalaya	LA	2006	10,400
Augusta Canal	GA	1996	3+
Baltimore	MD	2009	18
Blue Ridge	NC	2003	10,515
Cache La Poudre River[3]	CO	2009	45
Cane River	LA	1994	181
Champlain Valley Natl. Heritage Partnership	NY-VT	2006	NA[4]

Crossroads of the American Revolution	NJ	2006	2,155
Delaware & Lehigh NHC[3]	PA	1988	165
Erie Canalway NHC	NY	2000	4,834
Essex	MA	1996	550
Freedom’s Frontier	KS-MO	2006	31,000
Freedom’s Way	MA-NH	2009	994
Great Basin Natl. Heritage Route	NV-UT	2006	15,704
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor	NC, SC, GA, FL	2006	12,818
Illinois & Michigan Canal NHC	IL	1984	862
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHC	MA-RI	1986	720+
Journey Through Hallowed Ground[3]	PA, MD, WV, VA	2008	180
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm	AK	2009	650
Lackawanna Heritage Valley	PA	2000	350
The Last Green Valley NHC	CT-MA	1994	1,105
Maritime Washington[3]	WA	2019	3,000
Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley	NY	1996	6,250

Mississippi Delta	MS	2009	10,976
Mississippi Gulf Coast	MS	2004	4,289
Mississippi Hills	MS	2009	NA[5]
Mormon Pioneer	UT	2006	16,070
MotorCities	MI	1998	10,000+
Mountains to Sound Greenway	WA	2019	2,344
Muscle Shoals	AL	2009	3,913
National Aviation Heritage Area	OH	2004	NA[6]
National Coal Heritage Area	WV	1996	5,300
Niagara Falls[3]	NY	2008	13
Northern Plains	ND	2009	800
Northern Rio Grande	NM	2006	10,000
Ohio & Erie Canalway[3]	OH	1996	110
Oil Region	PA	2004	708
Path of Progress Natl. Heritage Tour Route[3]	PA	1988	500
Rivers of Steel	PA	1996	5,000+
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	CA	2019	NA
Sangre de Cristo	CO	2009	3,000+
Santa Cruz Valley	AZ	2019	3,325
Schuylkill River Greenways	PA	2000	1,700
Shenandoah Valley	VA	1996	3,939

Battlefields Natl. Historic District			
Silos & Smokestacks	IA	1996	20,000+
South Carolina NHC	SC	1996	NA[7]
South Park	CO	2009	1,800
Susquehanna	PA	2019	NA[8]
Tennessee Civil War[9]	TN	1996	42,144
Upper Housatonic Valley	MA-CT	2006	964
Wheeling	WV	2000	12
Yuma Crossing	AZ	2000	21

NA = Not available. (1) Year designation was received. (2) Covers 18 counties in both states. (3) Figure given is length of area. (4) 11 counties in both states. (5) Parts of 30 counties. (6) 8 counties. (7) 17 counties. (8) 2 counties. (9) Spans state of Tennessee.

Attractions in and Around Washington, DC

Most attractions are free. Hours are subject to change, especially on holidays, when some attractions may be closed. For a free official visitors guide and map, visit washington.org or call Destination DC at 1-800-422-8644. **Note:** As of mid-2022, attractions had specific safety guidelines due to COVID-19. The visitation information given below is for normal

circumstances. Visit the website for updated visitor information on each individual attraction.

Arlington

Arlington National Cemetery, on the former Custis-Lee estate in Arlington, VA, was first used as a burial site during the Civil War. It is the final resting place of Pres. William Howard Taft and Pres. John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis. More than 400,000 U.S. military personnel from every major war are buried at Arlington. The **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier**, dedicated in 1921, is guarded by soldiers 24 hrs. a day. Unknowns from World War I, World War II, and Korea are interred in the plaza. (Vietnam Unknown was exhumed in 1998 and identified through DNA testing.)

A number of monuments and memorials are located throughout the 639-acre cemetery. They include the **Military Women's Memorial** (dedicated 1997), which honors the more than 3 mil women who have served or currently serve in the U.S. military.

Open daily 8 AM-5 PM (8 AM-7 PM, Apr.-Sept.). Arlington, VA; (877) 907-8585. **Website:** www.arlingtoncemetery.mil

The **U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial** stands north of Arlington National Cemetery. A bronze statue depicts the raising of the U.S. flag on Mt. Suribachi, Feb. 23, 1945, during the WWII battle of Iwo Jima. The memorial grounds are open daily 6 AM-midnight; (703) 235-1530. **Website:**

www.nps.gov/gwmp/planyourvisit/usmc_memorial.htm

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the U.S. Treasury Dept. is the headquarters for the making of U.S. paper money. Free public tours are offered Mon.-Fri., 9 AM-6 PM (same-day tickets required Mar.-early Sept.). 14th and C Sts. SW; (866) 874-2330. **Website:** www.moneyfactory.gov

The Capitol

The United States Capitol was originally designed by Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, whose submission in 1793 won him $500 and a city lot. Three other architects designed or supervised construction of the Capitol before its completion.

The present cast-iron dome at its greatest exterior height measures 135 ft, 5 in. and is topped by the bronze Statue of Freedom, which stands 19 ½ ft and weighs 15,000 lbs. On its base are the words *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one).

The Capitol Visitor Center is open to the public Mon.-Fri., 9 AM-3 PM. Free guided tours are available by advance reservations. The Senate and House galleries are not part of the tour. To enter either gallery or to observe Congress in session, those living in the U.S. may obtain tickets from their U.S. representative or senators. Visitors from other countries may inquire at the House and Senate appointment desks. Between Constitution and

Independence Aves., bounded by First St.; (202) 226-8000. **Website:** www.visitthecapitol.gov

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation discontinued tours of its headquarters following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. A self-guided tour called the FBI Experience opened in 2017. Open 9 AM-4:30 PM Mon.-Fri.; visits must be arranged at least four weeks in advance through the office of one's congressional delegate. J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts. NW; (202) 324-3000. **Website:** www.fbi.gov

Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library, on Capitol Hill, is a research institution with the world's largest collection of Shakespearean materials and other rare books and manuscripts of the Renaissance period. The building closed to the public in 2020 for renovations, with completion expected in 2023. 201 E. Capitol St. SE; (202) 544-4600. **Website:** www.folger.edu

Holocaust Memorial Museum

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (opened 1993) documents the Holocaust through artifacts and interactive videos and educates the public on other genocides. The permanent exhibition is recommended for visitors age 11 and up.

The museum is open daily, 10 AM-5:30 PM. Entry into the permanent exhibition is timed, Mar. through

Aug. Timed passes are available at the door each day on a first-come, first-served basis; advance passes can be ordered online for a fee. 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW; (202) 488-0400. **Website:** www.ushmm.org

Jefferson Memorial

Dedicated Apr. 13, 1943, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial stands on the south shore of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. The circular stone structure combines architectural elements of the dome of the Pantheon in Rome and the rotunda designed by Jefferson for the Univ. of Virginia.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Ohio and E. Basin Drs. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/thje/

Kennedy Center

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened in 1971. Designed by Edward Durell Stone, it includes an opera house, concert hall, theaters, restaurants, and a library. Free tours available Mon.-Fri., 10 AM-5 PM, and Sat.-Sun., 10 AM-1 PM. 2700 F St. NW; (800) 444-1324. **Website:** www.kennedy-center.org

Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial

The MLK, Jr. Memorial (dedicated 2011) features a 30-ft figure of Dr. King, sculpted by artist Lei Yixin, emerging from a block of granite. The memorial is located on the Tidal Basin, between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. SW and West Basin Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/mlkm/

Korean War Veterans Memorial

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, dedicated 1995 at the Mall's west end, features a multiservice formation of 19 combat-ready soldiers in ponchos. A granite wall, with images of service members, juts into the Pool of Remembrance.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. SW and French Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/kowa/

Library of Congress

Established by and for Congress in 1800, the Library of Congress extends its services to other government agencies and libraries, scholars, and the public. It contains more than 173 mil items in 470 languages, making it the world's largest library collection.

The Thomas Jefferson Building (Main Reading Room and exhibition galleries) is open Mon.-Sat., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM. The James Madison Memorial and John Adams Buildings have longer hours. First St. SE between Independence Ave. SE and East Capitol St.; (202) 707-8000. **Website:** www.loc.gov

Lincoln Memorial

Designed by Henry Bacon and dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park is a large marble hall enclosing a statue, designed by Daniel Chester French, of Abraham Lincoln seated in an armchair. The text of the Gettysburg Address is engraved in the south chamber, that of Lincoln's second inaugural speech in the north chamber.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Independence Ave. and French Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/linc/

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, George Washington's estate, is about 15 mi from Washington, DC, in northern Virginia. A one-and-a-half story house was first built on the site by Washington's father, Augustine Washington, in 1734. In 1754, George Washington began running and expanding the estate, named after Adm. Edward Vernon by Washington's half-brother Lawrence. The estate has been restored to its 18th-cent. appearance. Washington and his wife, Martha, are buried on the grounds.

Open all year; hours vary seasonally. Mount Vernon, VA; (703) 780-2000. Admission: adults $28, youth (6-11) $15, ages 5 and under free. **Website:** www.mountvernon.org

National Archives and Records

Original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are on display at the National Archives Museum. The National

Archives also holds other U.S. government records, historic maps, photographs, and manuscripts.

The museum is open daily 10 AM-5:30 PM. Constitution Ave. bet. 7th and 9th Sts. NW; (202) 357-5061. **Website:** www.archives.gov

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, established by Congress, opened in 1941. The original West Building was designed by John Russell Pope. The East Building, opened in 1978, was designed by I. M. Pei. Galleries are open 10 AM-5 PM. Constitution Ave NW between 3rd and 9th Sts.; (202) 737-4215. **Website:** www.nga.gov

National World War II Memorial

The National WWII Memorial, opened in 2004, is dedicated to the approx. 16 mil veterans who served and the more than 400,000 who died in the war. The 8.25-acre site is at the east end of the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool.

The 43-ft archways at the north and south entrances represent the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. A wall of 4,048 gold stars, each representing 100 American deaths, stands in an oval plaza surrounded by 56 pillars standing for the states, territories, and the Dist. of Columbia.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. 17th St. and Independence Ave. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wwii/

The Pentagon

The Pentagon, headquarters of the Dept. of Defense, is the largest low-rise office building in the U.S. It houses some 26,000 employees in offices occupying 3,705,793 sq ft. The building was severely damaged when struck by a plane on Sept. 11, 2001.

Tours are free and available to U.S. citizens on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 AM and 1 PM. Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance. The approximately one-hour tour covers about 1 ½ miles. Arlington, VA; (703) 697-1776. **Website:** www.defense.gov/Pentagon-Tours/Request-A-Tour/

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Opened in 1997, the FDR Memorial features four spaces with bronze statues and panels depicting FDR through his four terms in office. The 8.14-acre memorial is on the Tidal Basin.

Open daily with staff on grounds 9:30 AM-10 PM. Ohio and W. Basin Drs. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/frde/

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution, established in 1846, is the world's largest museum and research complex. It holds some 157.1 mil artifacts and specimens in its trust. Seventeen of its 19 museums and the **National Zoo** are in the DC area. The **Smithsonian Institution Building** (or The Castle) houses the Smithsonian Visitor Center. Also on the National Mall

are the **National Museum of African American History and Culture**, the **National Museum of African Art**, the **National Air and Space Museum**, **National Museum of American History**, the **National Museum of the American Indian**, the **Arts and Industries Building** (a special-events space), the **Freer Gallery of Art**, the **Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden**, the **National Museum of Natural History**, and the **Arthur M. Sackler Gallery**. Located nearby are the **National Postal Museum**, the **Smithsonian American Art Museum**, the **National Portrait Gallery**, and the **Renwick Gallery**. The **Anacostia Community Museum** is in SE DC. The Air and Space Museum's **Udvar-Hazy Center** is near Dulles Airport in Virginia.

Most museums are open daily, 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in summer); (202) 633-1000. **Website:** www.si.edu

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Originally dedicated in 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial recognizes those who served in the Vietnam War. The names of more than 58,000 Americans who lost their lives or remain missing are inscribed on polished black-granite walls arranged to form a V, designed by Maya Ying Lin.

Two additions have been made to Lin's design, the Frederick Hart sculpture *Three Servicemen* (1984), and the Vietnam Women's Memorial (1993), sculpted by Glenna Goodacre, honoring the approx. 11,000 women who served in Vietnam.

The memorial is open 24 hrs. a day and staffed 9:30 AM-10 PM. Constitution Ave. and Bacon Dr. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/vive/

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument (dedicated 1885) is a tapering shaft, or obelisk, of white marble, 555 ft, 5 ⅛ in. in height and 55 ft, 1 ½ in. square at the base. Eight small windows, two on each side, are located on the observation deck at the 500-ft level.

The monument is open daily 9 AM-5 PM. 15th St. and Constitution Ave. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wamo/

White House

The White House, the president's residence, stands on 18 acres on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between the Treasury and the old Executive Office Building. The sandstone walls, quarried at Aquia Creek, VA, were first made white with lime-based whitewash in 1798, though the name did not become official until 1901.

Free tours of the residence's public areas are available Fri. and Sat., 8 AM-12:30 PM. Tour requests must be made at least 21 but not more than 90 days in advance through one's member of Congress. Foreign visitors may make requests through their embassy. Tours are scheduled on a first-come, first-served basis. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW; (202) 456-7041. **Website:** www.whitehouse.gov

The White House Visitor Center at 1450 Pennsylvania Ave. NW is open Tues.-Sat., 7:30 AM-4 PM; (202) 208-1631. **Website:** www.nps.gov/whho/

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U.S. HISTORY: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1492 Christopher Columbus and crew sighted land Oct. 12 in what is now the Bahamas.

1513 Juan Ponce de León explored Florida coast.

1524 Giovanni da Verrazzano led French expedition along coast from Carolina north to Nova Scotia; entered New York Harbor.

1526 San Miguel de Guadalupe, **first European settlement** in what became U.S. territory, was established in the summer off South Carolina coast; abandoned in Oct.

1539 Hernando de Soto landed in Florida May 28; crossed Mississippi River, 1541.

1540 Francisco Vásquez de Coronado explored Southwest north of Rio Grande. **Hernando de Alarcón** reached Colorado River; **García López de Cárdenas** reached Grand Canyon. Others explored California coast.

1562 First French colony in what became U.S. territory founded on Parris Island off South Carolina coast; abandoned, 1564.

1565 St. Augustine, FL, oldest continuously occupied European settlement in U.S., founded Sept. 8 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Spain ceded settlement to U.S. in 1821.

1579 Sir Francis Drake entered San Francisco Bay and claimed region for Britain.

1585 First English colony in America, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh, founded on **Roanoke Island**, off North Carolina coast; colony failed.

1587 Second colony attempted on Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare of colony became **first English infant born** in the New World. Settlers of second colony found to have vanished, 1590.

1607 Capt. **John Smith** and 105 cavaliers in three ships landed on Virginia coast and started Jamestown, **first permanent English settlement** in New World.

1609 Henry Hudson, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch, sailed into New York Harbor in Sept. and up Hudson to Albany. **Samuel de Champlain** explored Lake Champlain, to the north. Spaniards settled **Santa Fe, NM**.

1619 House of Burgesses, **first representative assembly** in New World, elected July 30 at Jamestown, VA. **Introduction of slavery:** first Black laborers in English North American colonies, brought to Jamestown in Aug. Chattel slavery laws passed in Massachusetts, 1641, and Virginia, 1661.

1620 Pilgrims, Puritan separatists, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16 on *Mayflower*; reached Cape Cod Nov. 19; 103 passengers landed at Plymouth, Dec. 26. **Mayflower Compact**, signed Nov. 11, was agreement to form a self-government. Half of colony died during harsh winter.

1624 Dutch settled in Albany and along Hudson River, establishing the colony of **New Netherland** in May.

1626 Peter Minuit bought **Manhattan** for Dutch West India Co. from Manahatta Indians during summer for goods valued at $24; named island **New Amsterdam**.

1626: Dutch colonial governor Peter Minuit acquires the island of Manhattan from Native Americans.

1630 Settlement of **Boston** established by Massachusetts colonists led by John Winthrop; Winthrop began *The History of New England*. **William Bradford**, a governor of Plymouth Colony, began his chronicle *History of Plymouth Plantation (1620-1647)*, first published in entirety in 1856.

1634 Maryland founded as Catholic colony under charter to Lord Baltimore. Act of Toleration passed 1649 provided for religious tolerance.

1635 Boston Latin School, **oldest public school** in continuous existence in U.S., founded Apr. 23.

1636 Roger Williams founded **Providence, RI**, in June, as a democratically ruled colony with

separation of church and state. Charter granted, 1644. **Harvard College** founded; oldest institution of higher learning in U.S.

1640 **First book printed** in America, the so-called *Bay Psalm Book*.

1647 **Liberal constitution** drafted in Rhode Island. First law in America providing for **free compulsory basic education** enacted in Massachusetts.

1660 British Parliament passed first **Navigation Act** Dec. 1, regulating colonial commerce to suit English needs.

1661 Missionary John Eliot's translation of the New Testament into Algonquian became the **first Bible printed** in North America.

1664 British troops Sept. 8 seized New Netherland from Dutch. Charles II granted New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam to brother, Duke of York; both renamed **New York**. Dutch recaptured colony 1673 but ceded it to Britain Nov. 10, 1674.

1670 **Charles Town, SC**, founded by English colonists in Apr.

1673 **Regular mail service** on horseback instituted Jan. 1 between New York and Boston. **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** reached the upper Mississippi and traveled down it.

1674 Future **Salem witch trial** judge Samuel Sewall began renowned diary covering events through 1729.

1676 Bloody **Indian war** in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanoag chief, and Narragansett Indians killed. **Nathaniel Bacon** led

planters against autocratic British Gov. Sir William Berkeley, burned Jamestown, VA, Sept. 19. Rebellion collapsed when Bacon died; 23 followers executed.

1678 A book of poetry by **Anne Bradstreet** (first published in Britain) revised and expanded for posthumous publication in Massachusetts. Considered first female poet in American colonies.

1679 Fire destroyed 150 houses in Boston. City imported **first fire engines** from England.

1681 John Bunyan's ***The Pilgrim's Progress*** published in America; became best seller.

1682 **René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**, claimed lower Mississippi River country for France and called it Louisiana Apr. 9. Had French outposts built in Illinois and Texas, 1684. Killed during mutiny, 1687. Spanish colonists became the **first Europeans to settle Texas**, at site of present-day El Paso.

1683 William Penn signed treaty with Delaware Indians Apr. 23 and made payment for **Pennsylvania** lands. The **first German colonists** in America settled near Philadelphia.

1689 New York's English colonial governor, **Sir Edmund Andros**, resigned after armed uprising in Boston on Apr. 18.

1690 **First colonial newspaper**, *Publick Occurrences*, published by Benjamin Harris but shut down after one issue for lack of official permission. Harris also published *New England Primer* for use as elementary school textbook.

Large-scale **whaling** operations began in Nantucket, MA.

1692 Hysteria over **witchcraft** began in Salem Village (now Danvers), MA; 14 women and 6 men were executed by special court.

1697 *The Essays* of **Sir Francis Bacon**, first published in England in 1597, was published in America; it became a best seller.

1699 Former privateer Capt. **William Kidd** arrested and sent to England; hanged for piracy, 1701. French settlements made in Mississippi, Louisiana.

1702 Legislation enacted making **Church of England** the established church in Maryland.

1704 Indians and French allies attacked **Deerfield**, MA, Feb. 29; killed 40, captured and marched off 100. *Boston News Letter*, **first regular newspaper**, started by postmaster John Campbell.

1710 British-colonial troops captured French fort, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in **Queen Anne's War**, 1702-13. France yielded Nova Scotia by treaty, 1713.

1712 **Enslaved Black laborers** rebelled against white colonists in New York City Apr. 6 and 9 whites were killed; 40 rebels put on trial and around 20 executed, with 6 committing suicide.

1716 **First theater** in colonies opened in Williamsburg, VA.

1726 **Great Awakening**, general revival of evangelical religion, began in colonies.

1731 America's **first subscription library** (paying members could freely borrow books) cofounded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin.

1732 Benjamin Franklin published the **first *Poor Richard's Almanack***; published annually until 1757. Georgia, last of 13 colonies, chartered.

1733 Influenza epidemic swept through New York City and Philadelphia.

1735 Editor **John Peter Zenger** was acquitted of libel Aug. 5 in New York City after criticizing the British governor's conduct in office.

1739 A series of **slave uprisings** put down in South Carolina.

1741 Famous sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," delivered July 8 at Enfield, MA, by Jonathan Edwards, one of the most important preachers in the **Great Awakening** religious revival. Danish navigator **Vitus Bering**, commanding Russian expedition, reached Alaska.

1744 King George's War pitted British and colonials versus French. Colonials captured Louisbourg, Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, June 17, 1745. Returned to France 1748 by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1752 According to legend, **Benjamin Franklin**, flying kite in thunderstorm, proved lightning is electricity, June 15; invented lightning rod. **Liberty Bell**, cast in England, was delivered to Pennsylvania.

1754 French and Indian War began with Ft. Necessity campaign in Pennsylvania. Skirmish May 28, battle at fort July 3-4. British moved Acadian French from Nova Scotia to Louisiana Oct. 8, 1755. British captured Québec Sept. 18, 1759, in battles in which French Gen. Joseph de Montcalm and

British Gen. James Wolfe were killed. Peace pact signed Feb. 10, 1763. French lost Canada and Midwest. Delegates from seven colonies to New York for **Albany Congress**, July 19, approved plan of union by Benjamin Franklin; plan rejected by the colonies.

1757 **First streetlights** appeared in Philadelphia.

1764 **Sugar Act**, Apr. 5, placed duties on lumber, foodstuffs in colonies. First law passed by Parliament to specifically raise revenue from colonies, alleviate French and Indian War debts. British enforced this act, unlike with **Molasses Act** of 1733.

1765 **Stamp Act**, enacted by Parliament Mar. 22, required revenue stamps to help fund royal troops. Nine colonies, at Stamp Act Congress in New York Oct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights. Stamp Act repealed Mar. 17, 1766. **Quartering Act**, requiring colonists to house British troops, went into effect Mar. 24.

1767 **Townshend Acts** levied taxes on glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea. In 1770 all duties except on tea were repealed.

1770 British troops fired Mar. 5 into Boston mob, killed five including **Crispus Attucks**, a Black man, reportedly leader of group; later called **Boston Massacre**.

1773 East India Co. tea ships turned back at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in May. Cargo ship burned at Annapolis, Oct. 14; cargo thrown overboard at **Boston Tea Party**, Dec. 16, to protest the tea tax. **First museum** in the colonies

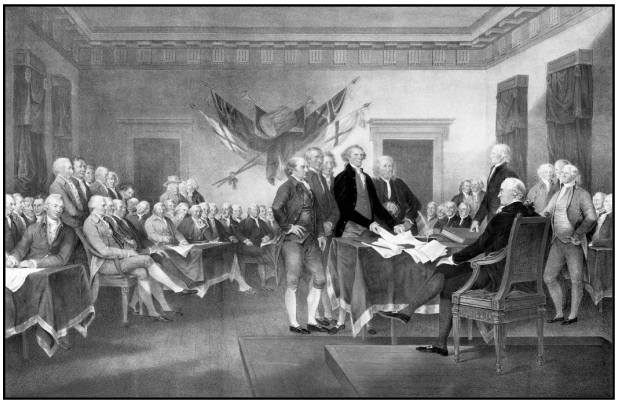
was officially established in Charleston, SC; later named the Charleston Museum.

1774 "Intolerable Acts" of Parliament curtailed Massachusetts self-rule; barred use of Boston Harbor until dumped tea was paid for. **First Continental Congress** held in Philadelphia Sept. 5-Oct. 26; called for civil disobedience against British. Rhode Island **abolished slavery**.

1775 Patrick Henry addressed Virginia convention, Mar. 23, said, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" **Paul Revere**, **William Dawes**, and Dr. **Samuel Prescott**, Apr. 18, rode to alert patriots that British were on their way to Concord, MA, to destroy arms. At **Lexington**, MA, Apr. 19, Minutemen lost eight. On return from **Concord**, British suffered 273 casualties. Col. Ethan Allen (joined by Col. Benedict Arnold) captured **Ft. Ticonderoga** in New York, May 10, also Crown Point. Colonials headed for **Bunker Hill** and fortified nearby Breed's Hill, Charlestown, MA. Repulsed British under Gen. William Howe twice before retreating, June 17. Continental Congress June 15 named **George Washington** commander in chief; established a postal system, July 26. Benjamin Franklin became the **first postmaster general**.

1776 Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, famous pro-independence pamphlet, published Jan. 10; quickly sold some 100,000 copies. France and Spain agreed May 2 to provide arms to U.S. In Continental Congress June 7, Richard Henry Lee (VA) moved "that these United Colonies are, and of

right ought to be, free and independent states." Resolution adopted July 2. **Declaration of Independence** approved July 4, signed Aug. 2. Col. William Moultrie's batteries at **Charleston, SC**, repulsed British sea attack June 28. Washington lost **Battle of Long Island** Aug. 27; evacuated New York. **Nathan Hale** executed as spy by British Sept. 22. Brig. Gen. Arnold's Lake Champlain fleet was defeated in **Battle of Valcour Island** Oct. 11, but British returned to Canada. Howe failed to destroy Washington's army at White Plains, NY, Oct. 28. Hessians captured Ft. Washington, Manhattan, and 3,000 men, Nov. 16; captured Ft. Lee, NJ, Nov. 20. Washington, in Pennsylvania, recrossed **Delaware River** Dec. 25-26, defeated Hessians at **Battle of Trenton**, NJ, Dec. 26.



1776: Thomas Jefferson's final draft of the Declaration of Independence eliminated a phrase in an early draft that called slavery an "execrable commerce.

1777 Washington defeated Lord Charles Cornwallis at **Princeton**, NJ, Jan. 3. Continental Congress, June 14, authorized an **American flag**, the Stars and Stripes. Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne's force of 8,000 from Canada captured **Ft. Ticonderoga**, NY, July 6. Americans beat back Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, cut off British escape route. Burgoyne surrendered 5,000 men at Saratoga, NY, Oct. 17. **Articles of Confederation** adopted by Continental Congress, Nov. 15; took effect Mar. 1, 1781.

1778 France signed treaty of aid with U.S. Feb. 6; sent fleet. British evacuated Philadelphia, June 18.

1779 George Rogers Clark took Ft. Vincennes in what is now Indiana in Feb. **John Paul Jones** on the *Bonhomme Richard* defeated *Serapis* in British North Sea waters, Sept. 23.

1780 Charleston, SC, fell to the British May 12, but Loyalists were defeated in battle of **Kings Mountain**, NC, Oct. 7 in what Thomas Jefferson called "the turn of the tide of success." **Benedict Arnold** found to be a traitor Sept. 23. Arnold escaped, made brigadier general in British army.

1781 Bank of North America, **first commercial bank**, incorporated May 26. Cornwallis retired to **Yorktown, VA**. French fleet under Adm. François-Joseph-Paul, count de Grasse gained control of harbor; Washington's troops and French force led by Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau arrived near Yorktown, Sept. 28. After long siege, **Cornwallis surrendered** Oct. 19.

1782 New British cabinet agreed in Mar. to **recognize U.S. independence**. Preliminary agreement signed in Paris, Nov. 30. Use of **scarlet letter A**, sewn on clothing or branded on skin of adulterers, discontinued in New England.

1783 Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in final Quock Walker trial **declared slavery illegal**. Newspapers typically published weekly; **first regular daily newspaper**, *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, went on sale in Philadelphia, May 30. Britain, U.S. signed **Paris peace treaty**, Sept. 3, recognizing American independence; Congress ratified it Jan. 14, 1784. Washington ordered army disbanded Nov. 3, bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, Dec. 4.

1784 Thomas Jefferson's proposal to **ban slavery in new territories** after 1802 was narrowly defeated, Mar. 1.

1785 Regular **stagecoach routes** established between Albany, NY; New York City; and Philadelphia.

1786 Delegates from five states at Annapolis, MD, Sept. 11-14 asked Congress to call a **constitutional convention**.

1787 Shays's Rebellion of debt-ridden farmers in Massachusetts failed, Jan. 25. **Constitutional convention** opened in Philadelphia, May 25, with Washington presiding. Constitution accepted by delegates, Sept. 17. Delaware was first state to ratify it, Dec. 7; Pennsylvania and New Jersey followed. **Northwest Ordinance** adopted July 13 by Continental Congress for Northwest Territory,

north of Ohio River, west of New York; made rules for statehood and guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. ***Federalist Papers*** first appeared in *NY Independent Journal*.

1788 A large fire in **New Orleans**, then a Spanish territory, destroyed much of the city, Mar. 21. **Constitution adopted** June 21 after being ratified by the requisite ninth state (New Hampshire); also ratified by Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, and New York throughout the year. **First U.S. senators elected** Sept. 30, from Pennsylvania.

1789 George Washington chosen president by all electors voting (73 eligible, 69 voting, 4 absent); **John Adams**, vice president, got 34 votes. **First Congress** met at Federal Hall, New York City, and declared Constitution in effect, Mar. 4; Washington inaugurated there Apr. 30; **first inaugural ball** held May 7. U.S. **State Dept.** established by Congress July 27. (Thomas Jefferson installed as first secretary of state Feb. 1790.) **War Dept.** created Aug. 7, with Henry Knox as secretary; **Treasury Dept.** created Sept. 2, with Alexander Hamilton to be secretary. **Supreme Court** created by Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24; **John Jay** confirmed by Congress as first Supreme Court chief justice, Sept. 26.

1790 First Supreme Court session held Feb. 2 in New York City. Congress, Mar. 1, authorized decennial **U.S. census**. Collection of data took 18 months. **Naturalization Act** (two-year residency) passed Mar. 26. John Carroll consecrated as **first**

American Catholic bishop, Aug. 15. Congress met in **Philadelphia**, new temporary capital, Dec. 6.

1791 **Bill of Rights**, submitted to states, Sept. 25, 1789, went into effect Dec. 15. First Bank of the United States, **first bank chartered by federal government**, established in Philadelphia.

1792 Coinage Act established **U.S. Mint** in Philadelphia, Apr. 2. Gen. **"Mad" Anthony Wayne** made commander in Ohio-Indiana area, trained American Legion, established string of forts. Routed Indians at Fallen Timbers on Maumee River, Aug. 20, 1794; checked British at Fort Miami, OH, same year. **White House** cornerstone laid Oct. 13.

1793 **Washington** inaugurated for second term, Mar. 4, having received 132 electoral votes; **John Adams** again became vice president, having received second highest total, 77. Washington declared **U.S. neutrality**, Apr. 22, in war between Britain and France. Eli Whitney invented **cotton gin** (patented 1794), reviving Southern slavery.

1794 **Whiskey Rebellion**, western Pennsylvania farmers protesting liquor tax of 1791, suppressed by federal militia in Sept. **Jay's Treaty**, controversial treaty with Britain negotiated by John Jay, signed Nov. 19, ratified June 24, 1795. This treaty intended to settle long-standing differences between U.S. and Britain.

1795 U.S. bought peace from **Algerian pirates** by paying $1 mil ransom for 115 seamen Sept. 5, followed by annual tributes. Gen. Wayne signed

Treaty of Greenville with Indians, opening Northwest Territory to settlers. Univ. of North Carolina became **first operating state university**.

1796 Washington's farewell address as president delivered Sept. 17. Warned against permanent alliances with foreign powers, big public debt, large military establishment, and devices of "small, artful, enterprising minority."

1797 John Adams inaugurated as second president Mar. 4, having received 71 electoral votes; **Thomas Jefferson** became vice president, having received 68. U.S. frigate *United States* launched at Philadelphia, May 10; ***Constellation*** at Baltimore, Sept. 7; ***Constitution*** (Old Ironsides) at Boston, Oct. 21.

1798 Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Federalists June-July; intended to silence political opposition. **War with France threatened** over French raids on U.S. shipping and rejection of U.S. diplomats. Navy (45 ships) and 365 privateers captured 84 French ships. USS *Constellation* took French warship *Insurgente*, 1799. Napoleon stopped French raids after becoming first consul.

1800 Federal government moved to **Washington, DC**.

1801 John Marshall named Supreme Court chief justice, Jan. 20. **Thomas Jefferson**, who had received same number of electoral votes as Aaron Burr in 1800 election, won out over Burr in House vote Feb. 17; Burr named vice president. **Tripoli declared war** June 10 against U.S., which refused

added tribute to commerce-raiding Arab corsairs. Land and naval campaigns forced Tripoli to negotiate peace, June 4, 1805. **Oldest U.S. art institution**, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in Philadelphia.

1802 Congress established U.S. Military Academy at **West Point**, NY.

1803 Supreme Court, in ***Marbury v. Madison***, overturned U.S. law for first time, Feb. 24. Napoleon sold all of Louisiana, stretching to Canadian border, to U.S. for $11.25 mil in bonds, plus $3.75 mil indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. U.S. took title Dec. 20. **Louisiana Purchase** doubled U.S. area.

1804 **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** expedition ordered by Pres. Thomas Jefferson to explore what is now Northwest U.S. Started from St. Louis May 14; ended Sept. 23, 1806, back in St. Louis. Vice Pres. **Aaron Burr** shot Alexander Hamilton in duel July 11 in Weehawken, NJ; Hamilton died next day.

1804-06: Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery—including indispensable guide Sacagawea—explored the Missouri and Columbia Rivers from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back.

1805 U.S. Marines aided by Arab mercenaries, Apr. 27, captured Tripolitan port of Derna. Major victory in war against **Barbary pirates**; inspiration for “to the shores of Tripoli” in Marines Corps hymn.

1807 Robert Fulton made **first practical steamboat trip**; left New York City Aug. 17 and reached Albany, NY, 150 mi away, in 32 hr. **Embargo Act** banned all trade with foreign countries, forbidding ships to set sail for foreign ports Dec. 22.

1808 Legislation **outlawing slave imports** goes into effect. Some 250,000 people were illegally imported as slaves, 1808-60.

1810 Third U.S. Census found population of 7,239,881. The enslaved population was put at 1,191,364 and the population of all other non-white free persons at 186,446.

1811 Indiana Territory governor William Henry Harrison defeated Indians led by Tenskwatawa, called the Prophet, in **Battle of Tippecanoe**, Nov. 7. Construction began on **Cumberland Road** in Cumberland, MD; road became important route to West. About 400 **slaves revolted** in Louisiana and marched on New Orleans. The insurrection was suppressed; two whites, some 75 slaves killed.

1812 War of 1812 had three main causes: Britain seized U.S. ships trading with France; Britain had seized 4,000 naturalized U.S. sailors by 1810; Britain armed Indians, who raided Western border. U.S. stopped trade with Europe 1807 and 1809. Trade with Britain only was stopped 1810. Unaware that Britain had raised blockade against France two days before, **Congress declared war** June 18. British took **Detroit** Aug. 16.

1813 Oliver H. Perry defeated British fleet at **Battle of Lake Erie**, Sept. 10. U.S. won **Battle of the Thames**, Ontario, Oct. 5, but failed in Canadian invasion attempts. York (Toronto) and Buffalo, NY, were burned.

1814 Troops under Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians led by Chief Weatherford at Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama, Mar. 29, ending

Creek Indian War, begun a year earlier. British landed in Maryland in Aug., defeated U.S. force Aug. 24, **burned Capitol and White House**. Maryland militia stopped British advance, Sept. 12. British bombardment of Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, for 25 hr., Sept. 13-14, failed, inspiring **Francis Scott Key** to write the words to **"The Star-Spangled Banner."** U.S. won naval **Battle of Lake Champlain** Sept. 11. Peace treaty with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.

1815 Some 5,300 British, unaware of peace treaty, attacked U.S. entrenchments near **New Orleans**, Jan. 8. British had more than 2,000 casualties; Americans lost 71. U.S. flotilla finally ended attacks by **pirates** from Ottoman states of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli.

1816 Second Bank of the U.S. chartered Apr. 10. The **American Colonization Society**, which sought to address slavery issue by encouraging Black people to migrate to Africa, formed in Washington, DC, Dec. 1816-Jan. 1817.

1817 Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet established the **first free public school for the deaf** in Hartford, CT.

1818 Connecticut expanded **suffrage** among white male voters. Massachusetts followed suit in 1820, and New York in 1821, reducing or eliminating property qualifications.

1819 Spain ceded **Florida** to U.S. Feb. 22. American steamship *Savannah* made first part-steam-powered, part-sail-powered **crossing of Atlantic**, traveling from Savannah, GA, to Liverpool,

England, in 29 days. **Washington Irving**'s *Sketch Book* became best seller.

1820 First organized immigration of Black people from **U.S. to Africa** began with a group of 86 sailing to Sierra Leone in Feb. Henry Clay's **Missouri Compromise** bill passed by Congress, Mar. 3. Slavery was allowed in Missouri but not west of the Mississippi River, north of 36° 30´ (the southern line of Missouri). Compromise repealed 1854.

1821 Emma Willard founded Troy Female Seminary, **first U.S. women's college**. Stephen Austin established **first American community in Texas**, San Felipe de Austin. **James Fenimore Cooper**'s *The Spy*, novel set during American Revolution, published and became a best seller.

1822 Tension between sports and academics surfaced when Yale College Pres. Timothy Dwight banned a **primitive form of football**, setting fines for violators.

1823 **Monroe Doctrine**, opposing European intervention in the Americas, enunciated by Pres. James Monroe Dec. 2. The **Hudson River School**, painters who focused on the beauties of nature, began to receive public attention.

1824 Pawtucket, RI, **weavers strike** is first organized factory strike in U.S. and one of earliest known involving women workers. **Slavery abolished** in state of Illinois Aug. 2.

1825 After a deadlocked election, **John Quincy Adams** was elected president by the House, Feb. 9. **Erie Canal** opened; first boat left Buffalo, NY,

Oct. 26, reached New York City Nov. 4. John Stevens, of Hoboken, NJ, built and operated **first experimental steam locomotive** in U.S.

1826 **Thomas Jefferson** and **John Adams** both died July 4. **James Fenimore Cooper**'s *The Last of the Mohicans* published.

1827 Massachusetts became first state to pass a law providing for tax-supported **public high schools**.

1828 Baltimore & Ohio, the **first U.S. passenger railroad**, began operations July 4. South Carolina Dec. 19 declared right of **state nullification of federal laws**, opposing the "Tariff of Abominations." **Noah Webster** published his *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

1829 **Andrew Jackson** inaugurated as president, Mar. 4.

1830 Famous **debate** culminating Jan. 27 between Sen. **Daniel Webster** (MA) and Robert Hayne (SC), on state right to nullify federal law. **Mormon church** organized by Joseph Smith in Fayette, NY, Apr. 6. Pres. Jackson, May 28, signed **Indian Removal Act**, granting president authority to negotiate treaties whereby Indians living east of Mississippi R. give up lands in exchange for lands in West.

1831 William Lloyd Garrison began **abolitionist newspaper** *The Liberator* Jan. 1. **Nat Turner**, an enslaved man in Virginia, led local rebellion, starting Aug. 21; 57 whites killed. Troops called in, 100 rebellion participants killed. Turner captured, tried, and hanged Nov. 11.

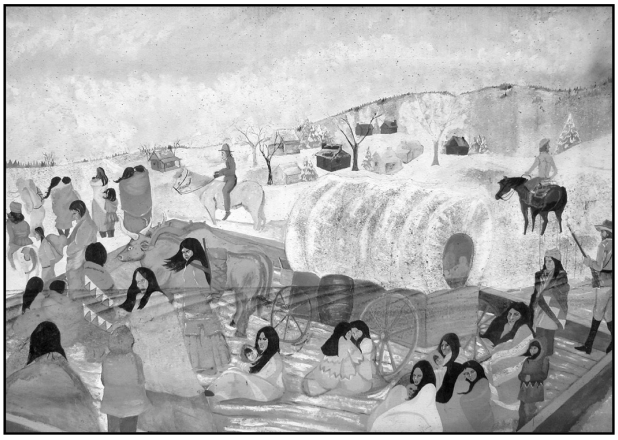
1832 Black Hawk War in Illinois and Wisconsin Apr.-Sept. pushed Sauk and Fox Indians west across Mississippi.

1833 American Anti-Slavery Society founded in Philadelphia, Dec. 4. **Oberlin College** became first to adopt coeducation in U.S.

1835 According to tradition, the **Liberty Bell** cracked July 8 while tolling death of Chief Justice John Marshall. **Seminole Indians** in Florida under Osceola began attacks Nov. 1, protesting forced removal. The unpopular war ended Aug. 14, 1842; most of the Indians sent to Oklahoma. **Texas** proclaimed right to secede from Mexico; **Sam Houston** put in command of Texas army, Nov. 2-4. **Gold** discovered on Cherokee land in Georgia. Indians forced to cede lands, Dec. 20, and to cross Mississippi.

1836 Texans besieged at **Alamo** in San Antonio by Mexicans under Antonio López de Santa Anna, Feb. 23-Mar. 6; entire garrison killed. Texas independence had been declared, Mar. 2. At San Jacinto Apr. 21, Sam Houston and Texans defeated Mexicans. Ralph Waldo Emerson published his first work, *Nature*, espousing his philosophy of **transcendentalism**. Marcus Whitman, H. H. Spaulding, and wives reached Fort Walla Walla on Columbia River, OR, **first white women to cross the Continental Divide**, in the Rocky Mountains.

1838 Cherokee Indians forced to walk **"Trail of Tears"** from southeast U.S. to area in present-day Oklahoma. At least 4,000—nearly one-fifth of Cherokee population—are estimated to have died.



1838: Cherokee population is marched from their home in southeast U.S. to present-day Oklahoma on the “Trail of Tears.”

1841 First emigrant wagon train bound for California, 47 people, left Independence, MO, May 1; reached California Nov. 4. Edgar Allan Poe published one of the **first American detective stories**, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty signed Aug. 9, fixing U.S.-Canada border in Maine and Minnesota. **First use of anesthetic** (sulfuric ether gas) in an operation performed by Georgia doctor Crawford Long.

1843 More than 1,000 settlers left Independence, MO, for Oregon May 22, arriving in Oct. via **Oregon Trail**.

1844 First message over first telegraph line sent May 24 by inventor Samuel F. B. Morse from Washington to Baltimore: “What hath God wrought?”

1845 Congress **overrode a presidential veto for the first time**, Mar. 3, after Pres. John Tyler

vetoed a tariff bill. Congress of **Texas** voted for annexation by U.S., July 4; Texas admitted to Union, Dec. 29. **Edgar Allan Poe**'s poem "The Raven" published.

1846 **Mexican War** began after Pres. James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texan land settled by Mexicans. After border clash, U.S. declared war May 13; Mexico declared war May 23. About 12,000 U.S. troops took Vera Cruz Mar. 27, 1847, and Mexico City Sept. 14, 1847. Treaty signed Feb. 2, 1848, ended war, and Mexico ceded claims to Texas, California, and other territory. Bear flag of **Republic of California** raised by American settlers at Sonoma, June 14. Treaty with Britain June 15 set **Oregon territory** boundary at 49th parallel (extension of existing line). Expansionists had used slogan "54°40′ or fight." The term **"manifest destiny,"** coined by journalist in 1845, also came into play. **Mormons**, after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, left Nauvoo, IL, for West under Brigham Young. They settled July 1847 at Salt Lake City, UT. Elias Howe invented **sewing machine**.

1847 **First adhesive U.S. postage stamps**—Benjamin Franklin 5¢, Washington 10¢—sold July 1. **Henry Wads-worth Longfellow**'s *Evangeline* published.

1848 **Gold** discovered Jan. 24 in California; 80,000 prospectors emigrated in 1849. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton led Seneca Falls, NY, **Women's Rights Convention** July 19-20.

1850 Sen. Henry Clay's **Compromise of 1850** admitted California as 31st state Sept. 9, with slavery forbidden; made Utah and New Mexico territories; made **Fugitive Slave Law** harsher; and ended District of Columbia slave trade. **Nathaniel Hawthorne**'s *The Scarlet Letter* published.

1851 **Herman Melville**'s *Moby-Dick* published.

1852 **Harriet Beecher Stowe**'s *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published.

1853 Japan receives Comm. Matthew C. Perry, July 14. He negotiated treaty to **open Japan** to U.S. ships. New York City hosted **first World's Fair** in the U.S., beginning July 14. **Stephen Foster** published "My Old Kentucky Home."

1854 **Republican Party** formed at Ripon, WI, Feb. 28. Opposed Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left issue of slavery to vote of settlers. Act became law May 30. Treaty ratified with Mexico Apr. 25, providing for **Gadsden Purchase** of a strip of land. **Henry David Thoreau**'s *Walden* published.

1855 **First railroad train crossed Mississippi River** on river's first bridge, between Rock Island, IL, and Davenport, IA, Apr. 21. **Walt Whitman**'s *Leaves of Grass* published.

1856 Proslavery group sacked **Lawrence, KS**, May 21; abolitionist John Brown led antislavery contingent against Missourians at Osawatomie, KS, Aug. 30. Antislavery Republican Party's **first presidential nominee**, John C. Frémont, defeated by James Buchanan. Abraham Lincoln made 50 speeches for Frémont. **First U.S. kindergarten** opened in Watertown, WI.

1857 In **Dred Scott** case, which involved determination of constitutionality of already-repealed Missouri Compromise, Supreme Court decided Mar. 6 that enslaved individuals did not become free in a free state, and Black persons were not and could not be citizens. **Currier & Ives**, firm of American lithographers, issued their first print.

1858 **First Atlantic cable** completed by Cyrus W. Field Aug. 5. **Lincoln-Douglas debates** in Illinois, Aug. 21-Oct. 15.

1859 Edwin L. Drake drilled the **first commercially productive oil well** near Titusville, PA, Aug. 27. Abolitionist John Brown, with 21 men, seized U.S. armory at **Harpers Ferry**, WV, Oct. 16. U.S. Marines captured raiders, killing several. Brown was hanged for treason Dec. 2.

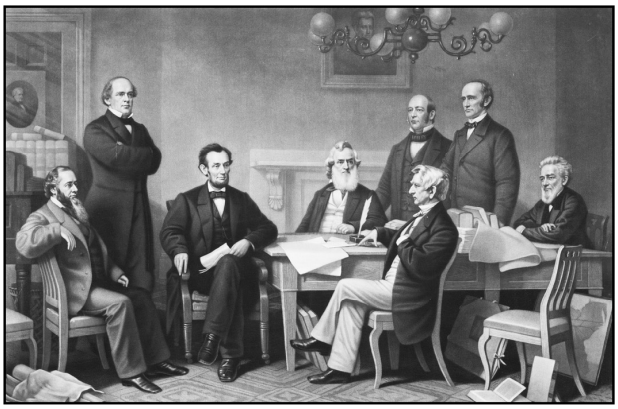
1860 Shoeworkers in Lynn, MA, went on strike Feb. 22. Within a week, strike spread to include 20,000 shoeworkers throughout New England in country's **largest strike to date**. **First Pony Express** between Sacramento, CA, and St. Joseph, MO, started Apr. 3. Republican **Abraham Lincoln** elected president Nov. 6 in four-way race.

1861 Seven southern states set up **Confederate States of America** Feb. 8, with **Jefferson Davis** as president. **Civil War** began as Confederates fired on **Ft. Sumter** in Charleston, SC, Apr. 12; they captured it Apr. 14. Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers Apr. 15. Lincoln blockaded Southern ports Apr. 19, cutting off vital exports and aid. By May, 11 states had seceded.

Confederates repelled Union forces at first **Battle of Bull Run**, July 21. **First transcontinental telegraph line** put in operation.

1862 Union forces were victorious in Western campaigns, took New Orleans May 1. Battles in East were largely inconclusive despite heavy casualties. The **Battle of Antietam**, in western Maryland Sept. 17, was bloodiest one-day battle of war; each side lost more than 2,000 men. **Homestead Act**, which granted free farms to settlers, approved May 20. **Land Grant Act**, which provided for public land sale to benefit agricultural education, approved July 7. It eventually led to establishment of state university systems.

1863 Pres. Lincoln issued **Emancipation Proclamation** Jan. 1, freeing “all slaves in areas still in rebellion.” Union forces won major victory at Gettysburg, PA, July 1-3. Confederate forces under siege surrendered **Vicksburg, MS**, to Union forces under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, July 4; control of Mississippi River in Union hands. About 1,000 were killed or wounded in **draft riots** in New York City; white mobs attacked and hanged Black individuals July 13-16. Pres. Lincoln gave his **Gettysburg Address** Nov. 19. Lincoln declared **Thanksgiving** a national holiday.



1863: President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation frees the enslaved population in seceding states

1864 Gen. **William Tecumseh Sherman** marched through Georgia, taking Atlanta Sept. 1 and Savannah Dec. 22. **Sand Creek massacre** of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians Nov. 29. Soldiers drove Indians out of village; about 150 killed.

1865 Gen. **Robert E. Lee surrendered** 27,800 Confederate troops to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House in VA, Apr. 9. J. E. Johnston surrendered 31,200 to Sherman at Durham Station, NC, Apr. 18. Last rebel troops surrendered May 26. Pres. Lincoln shot Apr. 14 by **John Wilkes Booth** in Ford's Theater, Washington, DC; died the following morning. Vice Pres. **Andrew Johnson** was sworn in as president. Booth was tracked down and fatally wounded, perhaps by his own hand, Apr. 26. Four co-conspirators were hanged July 7. **13th Amendment**, abolishing slavery except as a punishment for crime, ratified Dec. 6.

1866 Congress took control of Southern **Reconstruction**, backed freedmen's rights in

legislation vetoed by Pres. Andrew Johnson; veto overridden by Congress, Apr. 9. **Ku Klux Klan** formed secretly in South to terrorize Black residents who voted. Disbanded 1869-71.

1867 **Alaska** sold to U.S. by Russia for $7.2 mil Mar. 30, through efforts of Sec. of State William H. Seward. Fraternal society the **Grange** was organized Dec. 4 to protect farmer interests. **Horatio Alger**'s *Ragged Dick* published.

1868 Pres. Andrew Johnson dismissed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without Senate approval. **Johnson impeached** by the House Feb. 24 for violation of Tenure of Office Act, though charges were actually made in response to his opposition to congressional Reconstruction. He was acquitted by the Senate Mar.-May. **14th Amendment**, providing for citizenship of all persons born or naturalized in U.S. and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, ratified July 9. **Louisa May Alcott**'s *Little Women* published. ***The World Almanac***, a publication of the *New York World* newspaper, appeared for first time.

1869 First **Transcontinental railroad** completed; golden spike driven at Promontory Summit, UT, May 10, marking junction of Central Pacific and Union Pacific lines. Attempt to "corner" gold led to financial **"Black Friday"** in New York Sept. 24. **Woman suffrage law** passed in Wyoming Territory Dec. 10. **Knights of Labor** labor union formed in Philadelphia. By 1886, it had 700,000 members nationally.

1870 15th Amendment, making race no bar to voting rights, ratified Feb. 8. **First U.S. boardwalk** completed, in Atlantic City, NJ. **U.S. Weather Bureau** founded.

1871 Great Chicago fire destroyed city Oct. 8-11. **National Rifle Association (NRA)** founded.

1872 Amnesty Act May 22 restored civil rights to citizens of the South, except for 500 Confederate leaders. Congress established Yellowstone, **first national park**. James McNeill Whistler painted famous portrait known informally as **"Whistler's Mother."**

1873 First U.S. postal card issued May 1. **Jesse James** and his gang robbed their first passenger train July 21. Banks failed, panic began in Sept. **Depression** lasted five years. **"Boss" William Tweed** of New York City was convicted Nov. 19 of stealing public funds; he died in jail in 1878. New York's Bellevue Hospital started **first nursing school**.

1874 Women's Christian Temperance Union established in Cleveland. **First public zoo** in U.S. established in Philadelphia.

1875 Congress passed **Civil Rights Act** Mar. 1, giving equal rights to Black people in public accommodations and jury duty. Supreme Court invalidated act in 1883. First **Kentucky Derby** held May 17. First **Jim Crow segregation law** enacted, in Tennessee.

1876 Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone Mar. 7. Col. **George A. Custer** and 264 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry were killed June 25 in

"last stand," **Battle of the Little Bighorn**, MT, in Sioux Indian War. Democrat **Samuel J. Tilden** received majority of popular votes for president over Republican **Rutherford B. Hayes**, Nov. 7, but 22 electoral votes were in dispute. Congress agreed to certify Hayes as winner in Feb. 1877 after Republicans agreed to end federal Reconstruction of South.

1877 **Molly Maguires**—Irish terrorist society in mining areas of Scranton, PA—was broken up by hanging, June 21, of 11 leaders for murders of mine officials and police. Pres. Hayes sent federal troops to control violent national **railroad strike**, which began in July.

1878 **First commercial telephone exchange** opened, New Haven, CT, Jan. 28. **Thomas A. Edison** founded Edison Electric Light Co. on Oct. 15.

1879 **F. W. Woolworth** opened his first five-and-ten store, in Utica, NY, Feb. 22. French actress **Sarah Bernhardt** made her U.S. debut Nov. 8 at New York City's Booth Theater. Economist and social philosopher **Henry George** published *Progress & Poverty*, advocating single tax on land.

1881 **Clara Barton** founded **American Red Cross** May 21. Pres. **James A. Garfield** shot in Washington, DC, July 2, by mentally disturbed office seeker; died Sept. 19. Famous gun battle between the Earp brothers and outlaw rustlers Oct. 26 near the **OK Corral**, Tombstone, AZ. **Booker T. Washington** founded Tuskegee Institute for Black students. **Helen Hunt**

Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor*, about mistreatment of American Indians, published.

1882 **Chinese Exclusion Act**, barring immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years, later made permanent, passed by Congress May 6; first significant law to restrict immigration to U.S.

1883 Civil Service Act, or **Pendleton Act**, passed Jan. 16, created foundations of American civil service system. The **Brooklyn Bridge** opened May 24 as world's longest suspension bridge. Transcontinental **Northern Pacific Railroad** was completed Sept. 8. **Buffalo Bill Cody**'s Wild West Show began its 30-year touring run.

1884 Switchback Railway—**first U.S. roller coaster** built as amusement park ride—opened at Coney Island in New York City. **Mark Twain**'s *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* published.

1885 **Washington Monument** dedicated Feb. 21.

1886 **Haymarket riot** and bombing, May 4, followed labor battles for 8-hr. work day in Chicago; seven police and four workers died. Eight anarchists found guilty Aug. 20; four hanged Nov. 11. **Coca-Cola** first sold, May 8, at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta. Apache Indian **Geronimo** surrendered Sept. 4, ending last major Indian war. **Statue of Liberty** dedicated Oct. 28. **American Federation of Labor** (AFL) formed Dec. 8 by 25 craft unions.

1887 **Interstate Commerce Act** enacted Feb. 4, created Interstate Commerce Commission.

1888 **Great blizzard** struck Eastern U.S. Mar. 11-14, causing about 400 deaths. Ernest Thayer's

poem **“Casey at the Bat”** recited for first time in public at New York City theater in May.

1889 U.S. opened 2-mil acre **Oklahoma District** to settlement Apr. 22, initiating land run; “sooner” settlers illegally entered the territory before that date to stake favorable claims. More than 2,200 lives lost in **Johnstown flood** (PA) May 31. **Electric lights** installed at White House.

1890 Sherman Antitrust Act passed July 2, began federal effort to curb monopolies. After decades of broken treaties and diminished reservations, U.S. Army massacre at **Wounded Knee**, SD, Dec. 29, kills about 250 Lakota Sioux men, women, and children; at least 25 soldiers were killed. **Jacob Riis**’s *How the Other Half Lives*, about city slums, published, instigating reform legislation in New York City. **Emily Dickinson**’s poems published, four years after her death.

1891 Forest Reserve Act, Mar. 3, let president close public forest land to settlement for establishment of national parks. **Carnegie Hall**, in New York City, opened May 5.

1891: Survivors of the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre—in which a U.S. Army cavalry regiment near Wounded Knee Creek, SD, killed 250-300 Lakota Sioux men, women, and children—are moved to the Pine Ridge Reservation.

1892 Ellis Island, in New York Bay, opened Jan. 1 to receive immigrants; closed 1954. **Homestead strike** (PA) at Carnegie steel mills; 7 guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death July 6. James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan Sept. 7 to become **first world heavyweight champion** under Marquess of Queensbury rules.

1893 Columbian Exposition world's fair held May-Oct. in Chicago. Financial panic led to four-year **depression**. **Mormon Temple** dedicated in Salt Lake City, UT.

1894 Thomas A. Edison's **kinetoscope**, for motion pictures (invented 1887), given first public showing Apr. 14. **Jacob S. Coxey** led army of unemployed from the Midwest, reaching

Washington, DC, Apr. 30. Coxey arrested May 1 for trespassing on Capitol grounds; his army disbanded. **Pullman strike** began May 11 at railroad car plant in Chicago. Milton Hershey started **Hershey Chocolate Company**.

1895 **"America, the Beautiful"** appeared for first time, in church publication, July 4. **Stephen Crane**'s *The Red Badge of Courage* published.

1896 Supreme Court, in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, May 18, approved racial segregation under the **"separate but equal"** doctrine. **William Jennings Bryan** delivered "Cross of Gold" speech July 9; won Democratic Party nomination. **John Philip Sousa** composed "Stars and Stripes Forever" on Dec. 25.

1897 **Olney-Pauncefote Treaty** with Britain, Jan. 11, gave wide scope to arbitration in settling disputes; never ratified by U.S. John J. McDermott won **first Boston Marathon** Apr. 19. First Klondike gold arrived in San Francisco July 14, helping set off **Klondike gold rush**. **First subway service** in country opens to public in Boston, Sept. 1.

1898 U.S. battleship ***Maine*** exploded Feb. 15 in Havana, Cuba; 260 killed. U.S. blockaded Cuba Apr. 22 in aid of independence forces. U.S. declared **war on Spain** Apr. 24; destroyed Spanish fleet in Philippines May 1; took Guam June 20. U.S. took **Puerto Rico** July 25-Aug. 12. Spain agreed Dec. 10 to cede Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and approved independence for Cuba. Annexation of **Hawaii** signed by Pres. William McKinley, July 7.

1899 Filipino insurgents, unable to get recognition of independence from U.S., started guerrilla war Feb. 4. Their leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, captured May 23, 1901. **Philippine insurrection** ended 1902. Some 200,000 civilians and 20,000 Filipino troops died, mostly from disease and starvation. Pres. McKinley signed treaty officially ending **Spanish-American War**, Feb. 10. U.S. declared **Open Door Policy** Sept. 6, to make China an open international market. Philosopher **John Dewey**'s *School and Society*, advocating progressive education ("learn by doing"), published. Pianist Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" published, popularizing **ragtime music**.

1900 **International Ladies' Garment Workers Union** founded in New York City June 3. Fought sweatshop working conditions. **Carry Nation**, Kansas temperance leader, began raiding saloons with a hatchet. U.S. helped suppress **Boxer Rebellion** in Beijing, China. Eastman Kodak Co. introduced the **Brownie camera**, popularizing picture-taking.

1901 Texas had first significant oil strike at **Spindletop** well near Beaumont, Jan. 10. U.S. withdrew troops from **Cuba** May 20, and Cuba became independent. Pres. **McKinley** shot Sept. 6 in Buffalo, NY, by anarchist Leon Czolgosz; died Sept. 14. Vice Pres. **Theodore Roosevelt** sworn in as youngest-ever president, at age 42 years, 11 months. **Booker T. Washington**'s *Up From Slavery* published.

1902 Permanent **Bureau of the Census** established Mar. 6. **Helen Keller** autobiography appeared in serial form.

1903 Treaty between U.S. and Colombia to have U.S. dig **Panama Canal** signed Jan. 22, but rejected by Colombia's Congress. Panama declared independence from Colombia with U.S. support Nov. 3; recognized by Pres. Roosevelt Nov. 6. U.S., Panama signed canal treaty Nov. 18. Wisconsin set first **direct primary voting system**, May 23. **Henry Ford** founded Ford Motor Co., June 16. Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 5 games to 3, Oct. 13 in **first modern World Series**. **First successful flight** in heavier-than-air mechanically propelled airplane by **Orville Wright** Dec. 17 near Kitty Hawk, NC, 120 ft in 12 sec. Later flight same day by **Wilbur Wright**, 852 ft in 59 sec. Improved plane patented, 1906. **Iroquois Theater fire** in Chicago killed about 600 out of 1,900 in audience, Dec. 30. Pioneering film ***Great Train Robbery*** produced.

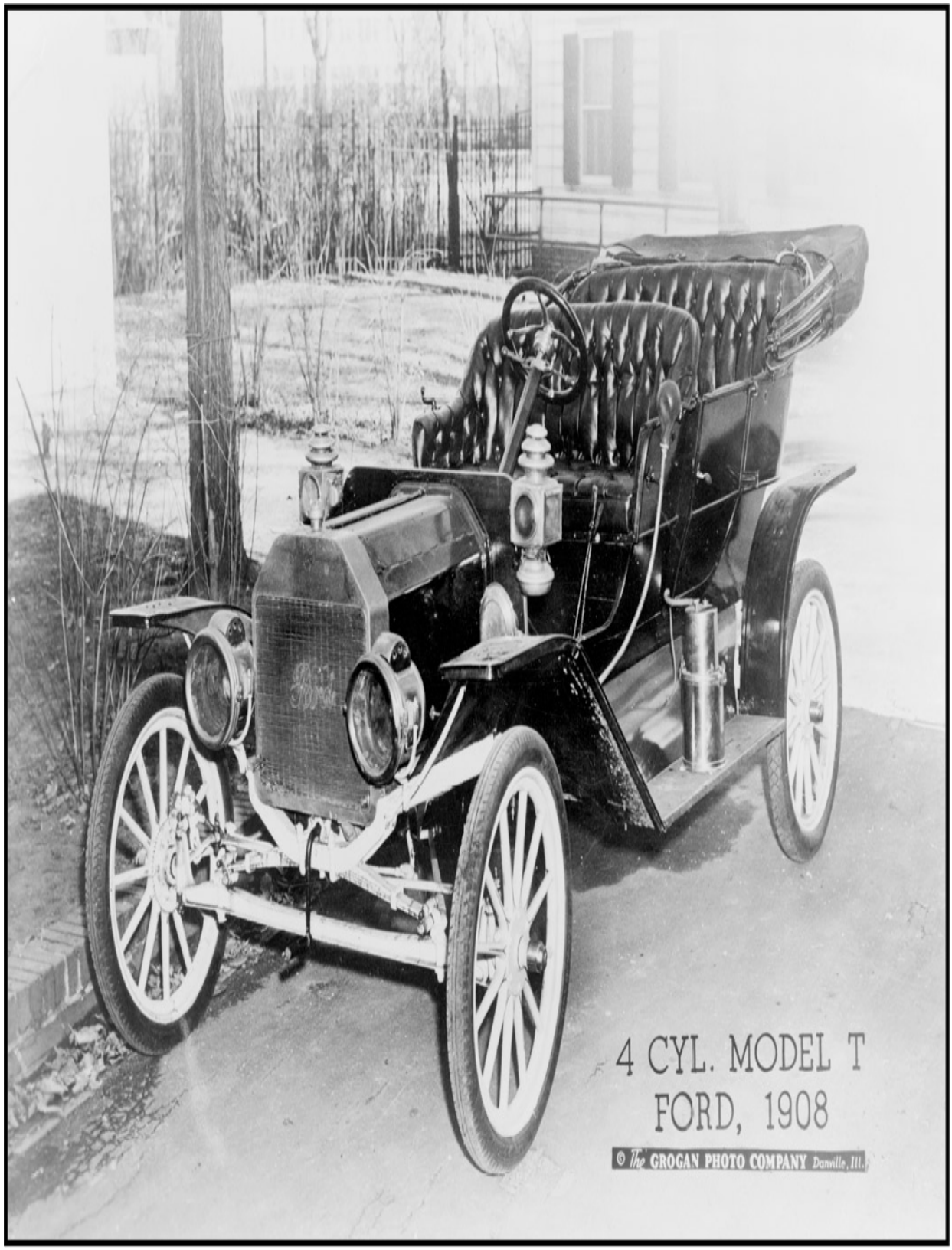
1904 St. Louis hosted **first Olympics in U.S.**, July 1-Nov. 23. First section of **New York City subway** system opened, Oct. 27. **Ida Tarbell** published muckraking *The History of the Standard Oil Company*. **Henry James**'s last major novel, *The Golden Bowl*, published.

1905 Industrial Workers of the World, which advocated Marxian theory of class struggle between workers and capitalists, founded in Chicago, June 27. **Rotary**, oldest service club organization in U.S., founded in Chicago.

1906 **San Francisco earthquake** and fire, Apr. 18-19, caused more than 3,000 deaths and $400 mil in damages. **Upton Sinclair**'s *The Jungle*, which exposed working conditions in meat-packing industry, published. Helped spur passage of the **Pure Food and Drug Act** and **Meat Inspection Act** June 30.

1907 Financial panic and **depression** started Mar. 13. Pres. Roosevelt sent **"Great White Fleet"** of 16 U.S. battleships around the world in show of power.

1908 Springfield, IL, torn by **anti-Black rioting**, Aug. 14-15. Henry Ford introduced **Model T** car, priced at $850, Oct. 1.


4 CYL. MODEL T
FORD, 1908
© The GROGAN PHOTO COMPANY Danville, Ill.

1908: Ford's relatively affordable Model T is introduced, making car ownership more widely accessible.

1909 Adm. Robert E. Peary claimed to have reached **North Pole** Apr. 6 on sixth attempt, accompanied by Black explorer Matthew Henson and four Inuit men; may have fallen short. National Conference on the Negro convened May 30, leading to founding of **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP).

1910 Boy Scouts of America founded Feb. 8. Former Pres. Roosevelt called for **"new nationalism"** in famous speech in Kansas, Aug. 10.

1911 Building with New York City's **Triangle Shirtwaist Co.** factory caught fire Mar. 25; 146 died. Supreme Court ruled May 15 that **Standard Oil Co.** must be dissolved because it unreasonably restrained trade. **First transcontinental airplane flight** (with numerous stops) by C. P. Rodgers, from New York, NY, to Pasadena, CA, Sept. 17-Nov. 5; time in air 82 hr., 4 min.

1912 American Girl Guides founded Mar. 12; name changed in 1913 to **Girl Scouts**. U.S. Marines, Aug. 14, sent to **Nicaragua**, which was in default of loans to U.S. and Europe.

1913 16th Amendment, authorizing federal income tax, ratified Feb. 3. The **Armory Show** in New York City brought modern art to U.S. for first time, Feb. 17. **17th Amendment**, providing for direct popular election of U.S. senators (originally elected

by state legislatures), ratified Apr. 8. **Federal Reserve System** authorized Dec. 23, in major reform of U.S. banking and finance.

1914 **Ford Motor Co.** raised basic wage rates from $2.40 for 9-hr. day to $5 for 8-hr. day, Jan. 5, increasing stability in labor force. When U.S. sailors were arrested in Tampico, Mexico, Apr. 9, Atlantic fleet was sent to **Veracruz**, occupied city. Pres. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed **U.S. neutrality** in the European war, Aug. 4. The **Panama Canal** officially opened Aug. 15. The **Clayton Antitrust Act** passed Oct. 15, strengthening federal antimonopoly powers.

1915 **First transcontinental telephone call**, New York to San Francisco, completed Jan. 25 by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson. British ship ***Lusitania*** sunk May 7 by German submarine; 1,198 passengers died, including 128 Americans. (In notice in morning newspapers the day *Lusitania* set sail, Germany had warned Americans against taking passage on British vessels.) As result of U.S. campaign, Germany issued apology and promise of payments, Oct. 5. U.S. troops landed in **Haiti**, July 28. Haiti became virtual U.S. protectorate under Sept. 16 treaty. Pres. Wilson asked for a military fund increase, Dec. 7. D. W. Griffith's film ***The Birth of a Nation*** released. William J. Simmons partly inspired by film to revive **Ku Klux Klan**, which peaks in 1920s.

1916 Gen. **John J. Pershing** entered Mexico in Mar. to pursue **Francisco (Pancho) Villa**, who had

raided U.S. border areas. Forces withdrew Feb. 5, 1917. **Rural Credits Acts** passed July 17, followed by **Warehouse Act** Aug. 11; both provided financial aid to farmers. Bomb exploded during **San Francisco Preparedness Day parade** July 22, killed 10. Thomas J. Mooney, labor organizer, and Warren K. Billings, shoeworker, convicted 1917; both later pardoned. U.S. bought **Virgin Islands** from Denmark Aug. 4. U.S. established military government in the **Dominican Republic** Nov. 29. Jeannette Rankin (R, MT) elected to House of Representatives, **first woman to be a member of Congress**.

1917 Germany, suffering from British blockade, declared almost unrestricted **submarine warfare** Jan. 31. U.S. cut diplomatic ties with Germany Feb. 3 and formally **declared war** Apr. 6. Jones Act, passed Mar. 2, made **Puerto Rico** a U.S. territory, its inhabitants U.S. citizens. **Conscription law** passed May 18. First U.S. troops arrived in Europe June 26.

1918 Pres. Wilson set out his **14 Points** as basis for peace, Jan. 8. More than 1 mil American troops were in Europe by July. Allied counteroffensive launched at Château-Thierry July 18. War ended with signing of **armistice** Nov. 11. **Influenza pandemic** killed an estimated 50-100 mil worldwide, 675,000 in U.S.

1919 **18th Amendment**, providing for prohibition of manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, ratified Jan. 16, to take effect on Jan. 16, 1920. **First transatlantic flight**, by U.S. Navy

seaplane, left Rockaway, NY, May 8; stopped at Newfoundland, Azores, Lisbon May 27. **Boston police strike** Sept. 9, earliest strike conducted by government employees. About 250 **foreign-born radicals** deported Dec. 21 to Soviet Union.

1920 In national **Red Scare**, some 2,700 Communists, anarchists, and other radicals were arrested Jan.-May. **League of Women Voters** founded Feb. 14. Senate refused Mar. 19 to ratify **League of Nations Covenant**. **Nicola Sacco** and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** accused of killing two men in Massachusetts payroll holdup Apr. 15; found guilty 1921. A seven-year campaign for their release failed; both executed Aug. 23, 1927. Verdict repudiated 1977 by proclamation of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis. **19th Amendment** ratified Aug. 18, giving women the vote. **First regular licensed radio broadcasting** began Aug. 20. **Wall St. bombing** in New York City killed 39, injured 200-300, did $2 mil damage, Sept. 16. **Sinclair Lewis**'s *Main Street* published.

1921 Congress sharply curbed immigration, set **national quota system** May 19. **"Black Wall Street"** in Tulsa, OK, looted and burned by white rioters, May 31-June 1. Joint congressional resolution declaring **peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary** signed July 2 by Pres. Warren G. Harding; treaties were signed in Aug. In so-called **Black Sox scandal**, eight Chicago White Sox players were banned from baseball Aug. 4 for conspiring with gamblers to throw the 1919 World Series. Limitation of Armaments Conference met in

Washington, DC, Nov. 12-Feb. 6, 1922. Major powers agreed to curtail naval construction, outlaw poison gas, restrict submarine attacks on merchant vessels, and respect China's integrity.

1922 During nationwide coal strike, union miners killed some 21 strikebreakers at Herrin, IL, June 21-22, in incident referred to as the **Herrin Massacre**. **T. S. Eliot**'s *The Waste Land* published.

1923 **First sound-on-film motion picture**, *Phonofilm*, shown at Rivoli Theater, New York City, beginning in Apr. Pres. Calvin Coolidge addressed Congress, Dec. 6; **first radio broadcast of president's annual speech**.

1924 Law approved by Congress June 15 made all **Native Americans U.S. citizens**. **Immigration law** enacted May 26 established permanent national quotas favoring N and W Europeans. **Nellie Tayloe Ross** elected governor of Wyoming, and **Miriam (Ma) Ferguson** elected governor of Texas Nov. 9. Ross inaugurated as nation's **first female governor** Jan. 5, 1925. Ferguson installed Jan. 20, 1925. **George Gershwin** wrote "Rhapsody in Blue."

1925 In so-called "Monkey Trial," John T. Scopes found guilty of having taught **evolution** in Dayton, TN, high school and fined, July 24. **F. Scott Fitzgerald**'s *The Great Gatsby* published.

1926 Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Mar. 16, demonstrated **first liquid-fuel rocket**. Congress established **Army Air Corps** July 2. **Air Commerce Act** passed Nov. 2, established government agencies for development of airports, radio navigation, and

other services. **Ernest Hemingway**'s *The Sun Also Rises* published.

1927 Capt. **Charles A. Lindbergh** left Roosevelt Field, NY, May 20 alone in ***Spirit of St. Louis*** on first New York-Paris nonstop flight. Reached Le Bourget airfield May 21, 3,610 mi in 33 ½ hr. *The Jazz Singer*, **first feature-length film** in which **spoken dialogue was part of narrative action**, released Oct. 6. The musical *Show Boat* opened in New York City Dec. 27.

1928 **Amelia Earhart** became first woman to fly across the Atlantic, June 17. **Herbert Hoover** elected president Nov. 6, defeating New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic.

1929 Gangsters killed seven rivals in Chicago **St. Valentine's Day massacre** Feb. 14, which won Al Capone control of Chicago's underworld. Stock market crash Oct. 29 marked end of past prosperity as stock prices plummeted. Stock losses for 1929-31 estimated at $50 bil; beginning of **Great Depression**. Albert B. Fall, former interior sec., was convicted of accepting $10,000 bribe in leasing of the **Elk Hills (Teapot Dome)** naval oil reserve; sentenced Nov. 1 to a year in prison and fined. **William Faulkner**'s *The Sound and the Fury* published.

1930 London **Naval Reduction Treaty** signed by U.S., Britain, Italy, France, and Japan Apr. 22; in effect Jan. 1, 1931; expired Dec. 31, 1936. **Hawley-Smoot Tariff** signed; rate hikes slash world trade. **Sinclair Lewis** became first American to win a

Nobel Prize in literature. **Dashiell Hammett**'s *The Maltese Falcon* published.

1931 **Empire State Building** opened in New York City May 1, displacing NYC's Chrysler Building as world's tallest. **Al Capone** convicted of tax evasion Oct. 17. **Charlie Chaplin** film *City Lights* released.

1932 **Reconstruction Finance Corp.** established Jan. 22 to stimulate banking and business. Unemployment at 12 mil. Twenty-month-old **Charles Lindbergh Jr.** kidnapped Mar. 1; found dead May 12. Bruno Hauptmann found guilty Feb. 1935; executed Apr. 3, 1936. Unemployed World War I veterans demanding Congress pay promised bonus early launched **Bonus March** on Washington, DC, May 29. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** elected president for first time in Democratic landslide, Nov. 8. Chicago Bears won **first NFL title game** Dec. 18, defeating the Portsmouth (OH) Spartans, 9-0.

1933 Pres. Roosevelt named **Frances Perkins** U.S. sec. of labor; **first woman in U.S. cabinet**. Pres. Roosevelt ordered **all U.S. banks closed** Mar. 6. In a "100 days" special session, Mar. 9-June 16, Congress passed **New Deal**, including measures to regulate banks, distribute funds to the jobless, create jobs, raise agricultural prices, and set wage and production standards for industry. **Gold standard** dropped by U.S. in favor of "modified gold bullion standard"; announced by Pres. Roosevelt Apr. 19, ratified by Congress June 5. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** created by act of Congress, May 18. **Prohibition** ended in the

U.S. as 36th state ratified **21st Amendment** Dec. 5. Pres. Roosevelt foreswore armed intervention in **Western Hemisphere** nations, Dec. 26.

1934 Pres. Roosevelt signed law creating **Securities and Exchange Commission**, June 6. U.S. troops pulled out of **Haiti**, Aug. 6.

1935 **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** instituted May 6. Rural Electrification Administration created May 11. National Industrial Recovery Act struck down by Supreme Court May 27. **Boulder Dam** (later renamed **Hoover Dam**) completed, May 29. **Social Security Act** passed by Congress Aug. 8-9. Comedian **Will Rogers** and aviator Wiley Post killed Aug. 15 in Alaska plane crash. Sen. **Huey Long**, former Louisiana governor, shot Sept. 8 by a political rival's son-in-law; died Sept. 10. George Gershwin's jazz opera ***Porgy and Bess*** opened Oct. 10 in New York. **Committee for Industrial Organization** (later Congress of Industrial Organizations) formed to expand industrial unionism Nov. 9.

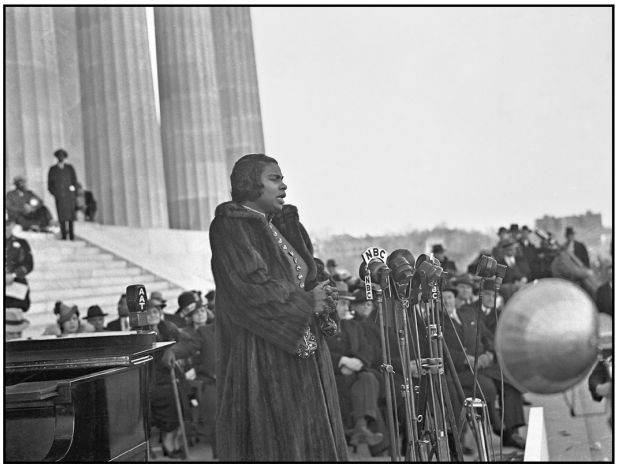
1936 **Jesse Owens** won four gold medals at the **Berlin Olympics** in Aug. **Baseball Hall of Fame** founded in Cooperstown, NY. **Margaret Mitchell**'s *Gone With the Wind* published.

1937 Airship ***Hindenburg*** caught fire May 6 as it was landing in Lakehurst, NJ; 36 killed. **Golden Gate Bridge** in San Francisco opened May 27. **Joe Louis** knocked out James J. Braddock to become world heavyweight champ June 22. Aviator **Amelia Earhart** and copilot Fred Noonan disappeared July 2 near Howland Isl., in the Pacific. Pres. Roosevelt

proposed judicial reforms that would allow him to appoint additional Supreme Court justices; his **"court-packing" plan** defeated. **Auto, steel labor unions** won first big contracts.

1938 **National minimum wage** enacted June 25. Orson Welles's radio dramatization of H. G. Wells's ***War of the Worlds***, Oct. 30, caused Martian invasion scare among some who had missed the introduction. **Seabiscuit** beat War Admiral in match race of the century, at Pimlico track, MD, Nov. 1. The work of folk artist Anna Mary Robertson Moses, **"Grandma Moses,"** discovered. **Thornton Wilder**'s *Our Town* produced on Broadway.

1939 Opera singer **Marian Anderson** performed for integrated crowd of 75,000 at Lincoln Memorial Apr. 9 after Daughters of the American Revolution refused to let Anderson sing in DC's Constitution Hall. **New York World's Fair**—theme: "The World of Tomorrow"—opened Apr. 30, closed Oct. 31. Reopened for second season May 11-Oct. 27, 1940. **Lou Gehrig**, seriously ill with disease that would come to bear his name, said farewell to fans at Yankee Stadium, July 4. Albert Einstein alerted Pres. Roosevelt to **A-bomb possibilities** in Aug. 2 letter. **U.S. declared its neutrality** in European war Sept. 5. Pres. Roosevelt proclaimed limited **national emergency** Sept. 8, unlimited emergency May 27, 1941. Both ended by Pres. Harry Truman, Apr. 28, 1952.



1939: Pioneering Black singer Marian Anderson performs at the Lincoln Memorial, in front of a crowd of 75,000.

Pocket Books, **first paperback publisher** in U.S., established. **John Steinbeck**'s *The Grapes of Wrath* published. ***The Wizard of Oz*** and ***Gone With the Wind*** released, the latter to become highest-grossing film of all time (inflation-adjusted).

1940 U.S. OK'd sale of **surplus war material** to Britain June 3; announced transfer of 50 overaged destroyers Sept. 3. **First peacetime military draft** in U.S. history approved, Sept. 14. **Forty-hour work week** went into effect, Oct. 24. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected Nov. 5 to third presidential term. **Richard Wright**'s *Native Son* published.

1941 Four Freedoms—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear—termed essential by Pres. Roosevelt in speech to Congress

Jan. 6. **Lend-Lease Act** signed Mar. 11 provided $7 bil in military credits for Britain. Lend-lease for USSR approved in Nov. Pres. Roosevelt signed executive order June 25 barring federal government and war contractors from **racial discrimination**. Order also established Fair Employment Practice Committee. The **Atlantic Charter**, 8-point declaration of principles, issued by Pres. Roosevelt and British Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Aug. 14. Japan attacked **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii, 7:55 AM Hawaiian time, Dec. 7; 19 ships sunk or damaged, 2,403 dead. Pres. Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in infamy." U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. Germany and Italy declared war on U.S. Dec. 11. U.S. responded with declaration of war later on same day. Japanese invaded **Philippines**, Dec. 22; Wake Island fell, Dec. 23. ***Citizen Kane***, directed by Orson Welles, released.

1942 Pres. Roosevelt issued executive order Feb. 19 authorizing relocation of Japanese-Americans. Federal government began forcibly moving 117,000 Japanese-Americans from West Coast to **detention camps**; exclusion lasted three years. Japanese troops took **Bataan** peninsula Apr. 8 and **Corregidor** May 6. **Battle of Midway** June 4-7 was Japan's first major defeat. Marines landed on **Guadalcanal** Aug. 7; last Japanese not expelled until Feb. 9, 1943. U.S., Britain invaded **North Africa** Nov. 8. **First nuclear chain reaction** (fission of uranium isotope U-235) produced at Univ. of Chicago under physicists Arthur Compton,

Enrico Fermi, others, Dec. 2. The movie ***Casablanca***, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, released.

1942: Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt orders the relocation of 117,000 Japanese-Americans to detention camps for the duration of the war.

1943 ***Oklahoma!*** opened Mar. 31 on Broadway. Pres. Roosevelt signed June 10 pay-as-you-go income tax bill. Starting July 1, wage and salary earners were subject to **paycheck withholding tax**. **Detroit race riot** June 21 left 34 dead, 700 injured. Six killed in riot in New York City's **Harlem** section Aug. 2. U.S., Britain invaded **Sicily** July 9, Italian **mainland** Sept. 3. Marines in Nov. recaptured the **Gilbert Islands**, captured by Japan in 1941 and 1942.

1944 U.S., Allied forces invaded Europe at Normandy, France, on **"D-Day,"** June 6, in massive amphibious operation. **GI Bill of Rights**, providing benefits to veterans, signed by Pres.

Roosevelt June 22. Representatives of the U.S. and other major powers met at **Dumbarton Oaks**, Washington, DC, Aug. 21-Oct. 7, to work out formation of postwar world organization that would become the **United Nations**. U.S. forces landed on **Leyte**, Philippines, Oct. 20. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected to fourth term as president Nov. 7. **Battle of the Bulge**, failed Nazi counteroffensive, waged Dec. 16 to Jan. 28, 1945.

1945 **Yalta Conference** met in the Crimea, USSR, Feb. 4-11. Pres. Roosevelt, Prime Min. Churchill, and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin agreed that their countries, plus France, would occupy Germany and that the Soviet Union would enter war against Japan. Marines landed on **Iwo Jima** Feb. 19, declared victory Mar. 26 after heavy casualties. U.S. forces invaded **Okinawa** Apr. 1, captured it June 21. Pres. **Roosevelt** died in Warm Springs, GA, Apr. 12; Vice Pres. **Harry S. Truman** became president. Germany surrendered May 7; May 8 proclaimed **V-E Day**. **First atomic bomb**, produced at Los Alamos, NM, exploded at Alamogordo, NM, July 16. Bomb dropped on **Hiroshima**, Japan, Aug. 6, killing about 75,000; bomb dropped on **Nagasaki**, Japan, Aug. 9, killing about 40,000. Japan agreed to surrender Aug. 14; formally surrendered Sept. 2. At **Potsdam Conference**, July 17-Aug. 2, leaders of U.S., USSR, and Britain agreed on disarmament of Germany, occupation zones, war crimes trials. **Empire State Building** struck accidentally by Army B-25 bomber, July 28, killing 14. U.S. forces entered

Korea south of 38th parallel to displace Japanese Sept. 8. Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** took over supervision of Japan Sept. 9.

1946 **Steel strike** by 750,000 started Jan. 21, settled in four weeks. Strike by 400,000 **mine workers** began Apr. 1 (settled May 29); other industries (including rail, maritime) followed. Former Prime Min. Winston Churchill employed the phrase **"Iron Curtain"** in Mar. 5 speech at Westminster College in Fulton, MO. Atomic bomb tested off **Bikini Atoll** in Pacific, July 1. In all, U.S. conducted 23 nuclear tests between 1946 and 1958. **Philippines** given independence by U.S. July 4. Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini **first American to be canonized**, July 7. Dr. Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care* published as **baby boom** began.

1947 Pres. Truman asked Congress for financial and military aid for Greece and Turkey to help combat Communist subversion, Mar. 12; **Truman Doctrine** approved May 15. UN Security Council voted Apr. 2 to place under U.S. trusteeship the **Pacific islands** formerly mandated to Japan. **Jackie Robinson** joined Brooklyn Dodgers Apr. 11, breaking color barrier in major league baseball. The **Marshall Plan** for U.S. aid to European countries proposed by Sec. of State George C. Marshall June 5. Congress authorized some $12 bil in next four years. **Taft-Hartley Labor Act** restricting labor union power vetoed by Pres. Truman June 20; Congress overrode veto. Air Force Capt. **Chuck Yeager** broke sound barrier, Oct. 14,

in X-1 rocket plane. First families moved to new suburban Levittown, NY, development Oct. 1 (original construction ended 1951).

1948 **Organization of American States** (OAS) founded Apr. 30 by 21 countries. USSR halted all surface traffic into **West Berlin** June 24; in response, U.S. and British troops launched an **airlift**. Soviet blockade halted May 12, 1949; airlift ended Sept. 30. Pres. **Truman** elected Nov. 2, defeating NY Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in historic upset. Former State Dept. official **Alger Hiss** indicted Dec. 15 for perjury, after denying he had passed government documents to Whittaker Chambers to go to a Communist spy ring; convicted Jan. 21, 1950. **Kinsey Report** on sexuality in the human male published.

1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**) established Aug. 24 by U.S., Canada, and 10 Western European nations, agreeing that an armed attack against one would be considered an attack against all. Eleven leaders of U.S. **Communist Party** convicted Oct. 14 of advocating violent overthrow of U.S. government; sentenced to prison. Supreme Court upheld convictions, 1951. Pres. Truman, Oct. 26, signed legislation raising **federal minimum wage** from 40¢ an hour to 75¢. **Arthur Miller**'s *Death of a Salesman* opened on Broadway.

1950 Masked bandits robbed **Brink's, Inc.**, Boston express office, Jan. 17, of $2.8 mil. Case solved 1956; eight sentenced to life. Pres. Truman authorized production of **H-bomb** Jan. 31. Special

Senate committee to investigate organized crime established May 3, chaired by Sen. **Estes Kefauver** (D, TN).

North Korean forces **invaded South Korea** June 25. UN asked for troops to restore peace. Pres. Truman ordered Air Force and Navy to Korea June 27. Truman approved ground forces, airstrikes against North Korea June 30. U.S. sent 35 military advisers to **South Vietnam** June 27 and agreed to aid anti-Communist government. U.S. forces landed at **Inchon**, South Korea, Sept. 15. UN forces took Pyongyang Oct. 20, reached China border Nov. 20. China sent troops across border Nov. 26. U.S. banned shipments Dec. 8 to **Communist China** and to Asiatic ports trading with it.

Army **seized all U.S. railroads** Aug. 27 on Truman's order to prevent general strike; returned to owners in 1952. Two members of **Puerto Rican nationalist movement** tried to kill Pres. Truman Nov. 1.

Peanuts comic strip appeared in newspapers. Variety show ***Your Show***

of Shows debuted on TV. David Riesman's ***The Lonely Crowd*** published.

1951 **22nd Amendment**, limiting presidential term of office, ratified Feb. 27. **Julius Rosenberg**; his wife, **Ethel Rosenberg**; and **Morton Sobell** found guilty Mar. 29 of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Rosenbergs received death penalty. Sobell sentenced to 30 years; released 1969.

Pres. Truman removed Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** from Korea command Apr. 11 for unauthorized policy statements. **Korea cease-fire** talks began in July; lasted two years. Fighting ended July 27, 1953.

Transcontinental TV began Sept. 4 with Pres. Truman's address at Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. **Japanese peace treaty** signed in San Francisco Sept. 8 by U.S., Japan, and 47 other nations. **J. D. Salinger**'s *Catcher in the Rye* published. *I Love Lucy* sitcom premiered on TV.

1952 Pres. Truman ordered seizure of nation's **steel mills** Apr. 8 to avert strike; ruled illegal by Supreme Court June 2. **Peace contract** between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain, and France

signed May 26. **Immigration** measure, passed over veto June 26-27, barred those deemed subversive and removed some barriers to Asian immigration, though quotas remained for nationalities and regions. **Puerto Rico** proclaimed commonwealth July 25, after referendum Mar. 3. Richard Nixon, as vice-pres. candidate, gave **"Checkers" speech**, so called because of sentimental reference to his dog Checkers, Sept. 23. **First hydrogen device explosion** Nov. 1 in Pacific. **Ralph Ellison**'s *Invisible Man* published.

1953 Federal jury in New York convicted 13 **Communist** leaders on conspiracy charges, Jan. 20. **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** executed in electric chair, June 19, for relaying nuclear secrets to Soviet Union. **Korean War armistice** signed July 27. California Gov. **Earl Warren** sworn in Oct. 5 as 14th chief justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

1954 *Nautilus*, **first atomic-powered submarine**, launched at Groton, CT, Jan. 21. Five members of Congress were wounded in the House Mar. 1 by four **Puerto Rican independence supporters** who fired at random from a spectators' gallery.

At televised hearings, Apr. 22-June 17, before a Senate subcommittee, Army officials accused Sen. **Joseph McCarthy** (R, WI) of seeking preferential treatment for a draftee, and McCarthy accused Army of hindering probe of Communist infiltration.

McCarthy was cleared in the hearings, but the Senate later voted to condemn him, 67-22, for abuse of the Senate during hearings and debates.

Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 17 that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, in ***Brown v. Board of Education*** *of Topeka*. **Ernest Hemingway** won Nobel Prize in literature.

1955 U.S. agreed Feb. 12 to help train **South Vietnamese army**. Supreme Court ordered "all deliberate speed" in **integration** of public schools, May 31. A summit meeting of leaders of **Big 4**—U.S., Britain, France, and USSR—took place July 18-23 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Rosa Parks refused Dec. 1 to give her seat to white man on bus in Montgomery, AL. Her arrest, detention, and conviction provided catalyst for Black community's planned boycott, fronted by Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.**, of Montgomery's bus system, Dec. 5, 1955-Dec. 20, 1956. Bus segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional by federal court in 1956.

America's two largest labor organizations merged Dec. 5, creating **AFL-CIO**. Russian-born U.S. citizen **Vladimir Nabokov**'s *Lolita* published.

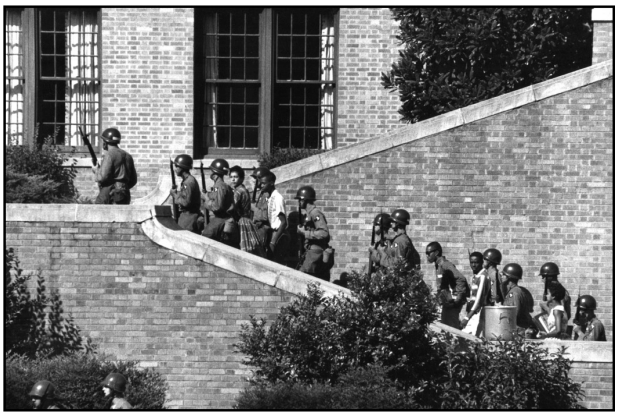
1956 Massive resistance to Supreme Court **desegregation rulings** was called for Mar. 12 by 101 Southern congressmen. U.S. Supreme Court, Apr. 23, unanimously ruled against **racial segregation** on intrastate buses.

Federal-Aid Highway Act signed June 29, creating **interstate highway system**. **First transatlantic telephone cable** activated Sept. 25. In Game 5, Oct. 8, Yankee right-hander Don Larsen pitched **only perfect World Series game**. **Eugene O'Neill**'s *Long Day's Journey Into Night* opened Nov. 7 on Broadway.

1957 Congress approved **Civil Rights Act of 1957**, Apr. 29, first such bill since Reconstruction to protect voting rights. Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower signed act into law Sept. 9; provided for creation of Civil Rights Commission. The U.S. surgeon general July 12 said studies showed "direct link" between cigarette **smoking and lung cancer**.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus (D) called National Guard Sept. 4 to bar nine Black students from entering all-

white high school in **Little Rock**. Faubus complied Sept. 21 with federal court order to remove Guard, but local authorities ordered Black students to withdraw. Pres. Eisenhower sent troops Sept. 24 to enforce court order.



1957: Federal troops enforce a court order to enroll the "Little Rock Nine" and integrate Central High School in Arkansas.

Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* published.

1958 Army launched **first U.S. Earth-orbiting satellite**, *Explorer I*, Jan. 31 from Cape Canaveral, FL; discovered Van Allen radiation belt. U.S. Marines sent to **Lebanon** to protect elected government from threatened overthrow July-Oct. Nuclear sub *Nautilus* made **first undersea crossing of North Pole** Aug. 5. Presidential aide **Sherman Adams** resigned Sept. 22 over scandal involving alleged improper gifts. **First domestic**

jet airline passenger service in U.S. opened by National Airlines Dec. 10 between New York and Miami.

1959 **Alaska** admitted as 49th state, Jan. 3; **Hawaii** admitted as 50th, Aug. 21. **St. Lawrence Seaway** linking Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes opened to traffic, Apr. 25.

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, on tour of USSR, held **"kitchen debate,"** July 24, with Soviet Prem. Nikita Khrushchev at U.S. exhibit in Moscow. Prem. **Khrushchev** paid unprecedented visit to U.S. Sept. 15-27; made transcontinental tour.

Pres. Eisenhower issued injunction Oct. 12, upheld and made effective by Supreme Court Nov. 7, ending record **116-day steel strike**. In **quiz show scandal**, Columbia Univ. Prof. Charles Van Doren admitted to U.S. House subcommittee Nov. 2 that he had been coached before appearances on NBC-TV's *21* in 1956; he had won $129,000. William Wyler's ***Ben-Hur*** released; the movie won a record 11 Academy Awards the following year.

1960 **Sit-ins** began Feb. 1 when four Black college students in Greensboro, NC, refused to move from

a Woolworth lunch counter after being denied service. By Sept. 1961, more than 70,000 students had participated in sit-ins. Pres. Eisenhower signed **Civil Rights Act** May 6.

A U.S. **U-2 reconnaissance plane** was shot down in the Soviet Union May 1; pilot Gary Powers captured. The incident led to cancellation of Paris summit conference; Powers traded for Soviet spy, 1962. A **birth control pill** approved as safe for first time by Food and Drug Administration May 9. Vice Pres. **Richard Nixon** and Sen. **John F. Kennedy** faced each other Sept. 26 in first in series of televised debates. Kennedy defeated Nixon to win presidency, Nov. 8. U.S. announced Dec. 15 its backing of rightist group in **Laos**, which took power the next day.

Alfred Hitchcock film ***Psycho*** released.

1961 U.S. severed diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba Jan. 3, after disputes over nationalizations of U.S. firms, U.S. military presence at Guantánamo base. U.S.-directed invasion of Cuba's **Bay of Pigs** Apr. 17 by Cuban exiles unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the regime of Prem. Fidel Castro.

Peace Corps created by executive order, Mar. 1. **23rd Amendment**, giving DC citizens the right to vote in presidential elections, ratified Mar. 29. Alan B. Shepard Jr. rocketed from Cape Canaveral, FL, in a Mercury capsule May 5, in **first U.S.-crewed suborbital space flight**.

"Freedom Rides" from Washington, DC, across Deep South were launched May 20 to protest segregation in interstate transportation.

Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* published.

1962 Pres. Kennedy said Feb. 14 that U.S. military advisers in **Vietnam** would fire if fired upon. Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. became **first American in orbit** Feb. 20 when he circled the Earth three times in the Mercury capsule *Friendship 7*.

In ***Baker v. Carr***, Mar. 26, U.S. Supreme Court ruled that constitutional challenges to unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts. **James Meredith** became first Black student at Univ. of Mississippi Oct. 1 after 3,000 federal troops put down riots.

A Soviet **offensive missile buildup** in Cuba was revealed Oct. 22 by Pres. Kennedy, who ordered naval and air quarantine on shipment of offensive military equipment to the island. He and Soviet Prem. Khrushchev agreed Oct. 28 on formula to end crisis. Kennedy announced Nov. 2 that missile bases in Cuba were being dismantled. **Rachel Carson**'s *Silent Spring* launched environmentalist movement.

1963 In ***Gideon v. Wainwright***, Mar. 18, Supreme Court ruled that all criminal defendants have a right to counsel.

March for civil rights began May 2 in Birmingham, AL; led to desegregation accord, which in turn sparked rioting and violence. Univ. of Alabama **desegregated** after Gov. George Wallace stepped aside when confronted by federally deployed National Guard troops June 11. Civil rights leader **Medgar Evers** assassinated June 12. On Aug. 28, 200,000 joined in **March on Washington** in support of Black demands for equal rights led by **Rev.**

Martin Luther King Jr.; highlight was King's **"I Have a Dream" speech**.

Supreme Court ruled June 17 that laws requiring **recitation of Lord's Prayer or Bible verses** in public schools were unconstitutional. Pres. Kennedy, on Europe trip, addressed huge crowd in **West Berlin**, June 23. **Limited nuclear test-ban treaty** agreed upon July 25 by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Britain. Four Black girls killed in bombing of **16th St. Baptist Church** in Birmingham, AL, Sept. 15.

South Vietnam Pres. **Ngo Dinh Diem** assassinated Nov. 2; U.S. had earlier withdrawn support. Pres. **Kennedy** shot and fatally wounded Nov. 22 as he rode in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX. Vice Pres. **Lyndon B. Johnson** sworn in as president. **Lee Harvey Oswald** arrested and charged with murder but was himself shot and fatally wounded Nov. 24. Nightclub owner **Jack Ruby** convicted of Oswald's murder; Ruby died in 1967 while

awaiting retrial following reversal of his conviction. **Betty Friedan**'s feminist work *The Feminine Mystique* published.

1964 Panama suspended relations with U.S. Jan. 9 after riots. U.S. offered Dec. 18 to negotiate new canal treaty. **The Beatles** appeared Feb. 9 on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Supreme Court ruled Feb. 17 that **congressional districts** as near as practicable be equal in population. U.S. reported May 27 it was sending military planes to **Laos**.

1964: The Beatles' appearance on *The Ed Sullivan Show* presages a pop cultural shift.

Three **civil rights workers** reported missing in Mississippi June 22; bodies found Aug. 4. Eighteen white men tried. On Oct. 20, 1967, an all-white federal jury convicted seven of conspiracy in the slayings. Omnibus **civil rights bill** signed by Pres. Johnson July 2, banning

discrimination in voting, jobs, public accommodations.

Congress Aug. 7 passed **Tonkin Gulf Resolution**, authorizing presidential action in Vietnam, after North Vietnamese boats reportedly attacked U.S. destroyers Aug. 2. (Resolution repealed, 1971.) Congress approved War on Poverty bill Aug. 11, providing for a domestic Peace Corps (**VISTA**), **Job Corps**, and antipoverty funding. The **Warren Commission** released a report Sept. 27 concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald was solely responsible for the Kennedy assassination. Pres. **Johnson** elected to full term, Nov. 3, defeating Sen. **Barry Goldwater** (R, AZ) in landslide. **Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge** opened in New York City, Nov. 21, with world's then-longest suspension span.

1965 In State of the Union address Jan. 4, Pres. Johnson outlined plans for **"Great Society,"** program of civil rights, antipoverty, and health-care legislation. Johnson in Feb. ordered continuous bombing of **North Vietnam** below 20th parallel.

Malcolm X assassinated by Nation of Islam members Feb. 21 at New York City rally. March from **Selma to Montgomery**, AL, Mar. 21-25, by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to demand federal protection of voting rights for Black citizens. Some 14,000 U.S. troops sent to **Dominican Republic** during civil war Apr. 28. All troops withdrawn by next year. Bill establishing **Medicare**, government health insurance program for elderly, signed by Pres. Johnson July 30.

New **Voting Rights Act**, which banned literacy tests and other voter qualification tests, signed Aug. 6. Arrest of Black motorist by white police officers precipitated **Watts riot** in predominantly Black Los Angeles neighborhood Aug. 11-16. Riots resulted in 34 deaths and $200 mil in property damage.

Major **immigration law**, signed Oct. 3, replaced national quota system with emphasis on immigrants' skills and family unification. **Electric power**

failure blacked out most of northeastern U.S., parts of two Canadian provinces the night of Nov. 9-10.

1966 U.S. forces began firing into **Cambodia** May 1. Bombing of **Hanoi** area of North Vietnam by U.S. planes began June 29. By Dec. 31, 385,300 U.S. troops were stationed in South Vietnam, plus 60,000 offshore and 33,000 in Thailand.

Supreme Court ruled June 13, in ***Miranda v. Arizona***, that suspects must be read their rights before police questioning. **Medicare** began July 1. In **Univ. of Texas shooting** rampage, 25-year-old student Charles Whitman killed 15 and wounded 31 from tower observation deck on Austin campus, Aug. 1; shot dead by police.

Dept. of Transportation created, Oct. 15. Edward Brooke (R, MA) elected Nov. 8 as first Black U.S. senator in 85 years. Robert C. Weaver named secretary of newly created Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, becoming **first Black cabinet member**.

1967 Green Bay Packers beat Kansas City Chiefs, 35-10, in **first Super Bowl**, Jan. 15, in Los Angeles. Three astronauts died Jan. 27 in ***Apollo 1*** fire on ground at Cape Canaveral, FL. **25th Amendment**, providing for presidential succession, ratified Feb. 10. Pres. Johnson and Soviet Prem. **Aleksei Kosygin** met June 23 and 25 at Glassboro State College in New Jersey; agreed not to let any crisis push them into war.

Riots erupted among residents of predominantly Black **Newark**, NJ, July 12-17; 26 killed, 1,500 injured, more than 1,000 arrested. In **Detroit**, MI, July 23-30, 43 died, 2,000 injured; 5,000 left homeless by rioting, looting, and burning in city's Black neighborhoods. **Thurgood Marshall** sworn in Oct. 2 as first Black U.S. Supreme Court justice. **Antiwar march** on Washington, DC, Oct. 21-22, drew at least 70,000 participants. Carl B. Stokes (D, Cleveland) and Richard G. Hatcher (D, Gary, IN) elected **first Black mayors** of major U.S. cities Nov. 7.

1968 In **"Tet offensive,"** Communist troops attacked several provincial capitals and other major cities, including Saigon, Jan. 30, but suffered heavy casualties. Pres. Johnson **curbed bombing**

of North Vietnam Mar. 31. Peace talks began in Paris May 10. All bombing of North halted Oct. 31.

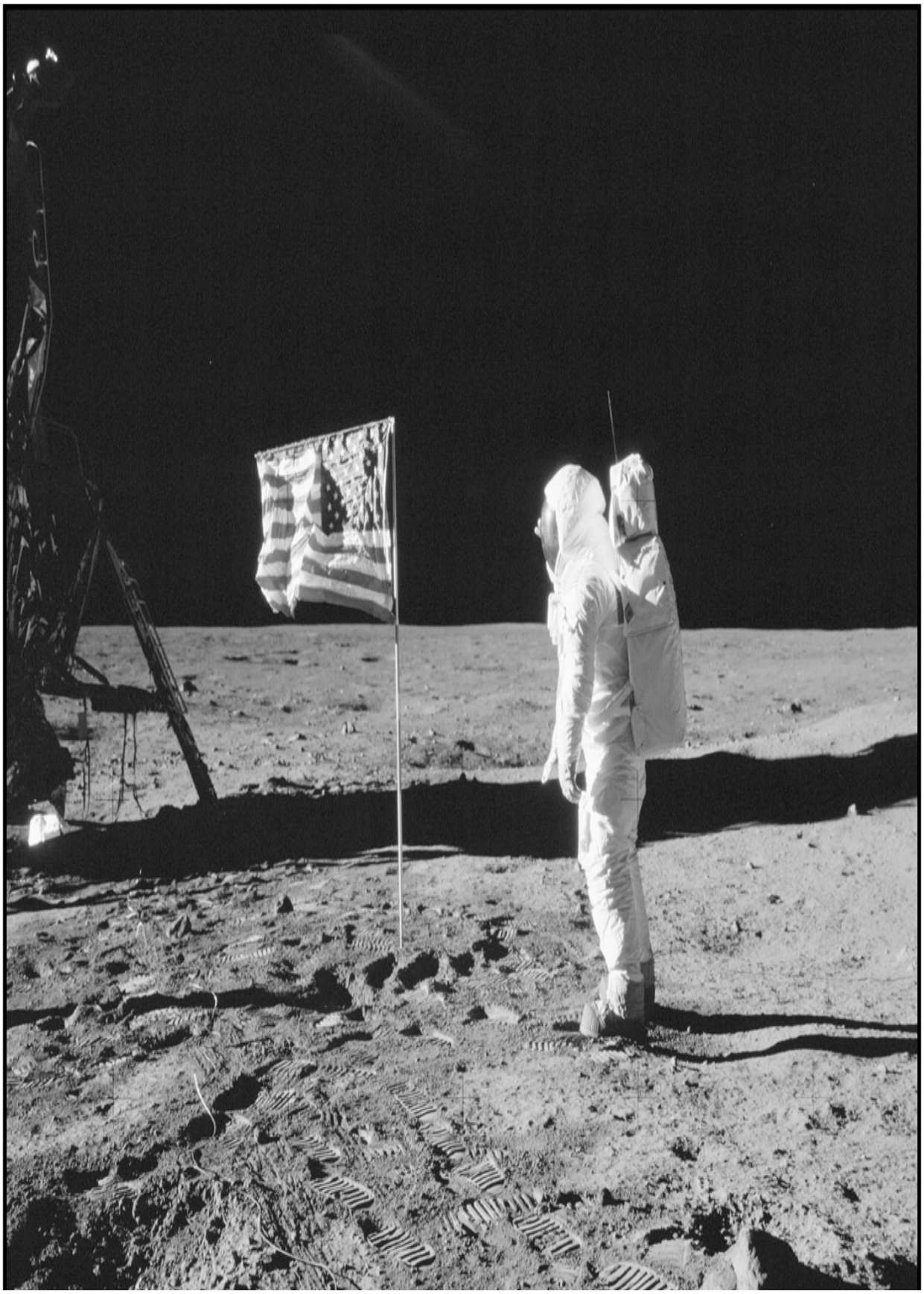
Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassinated Apr. 4 in Memphis, TN. **James Earl Ray**, an escaped convict, pleaded guilty to slaying, was sentenced to 99 years. Students at **Columbia Univ.**, Apr. 23-24, seized school buildings in protest against school's involvement in military research, among other issues. Sen. **Robert F. Kennedy** (D, NY) shot June 5 in Los Angeles after celebrating presidential primary victories, died June 6. **Sirhan Sirhan** convicted of murder, 1969; death sentence commuted to life in prison, 1972.

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey nominated for president at **Democratic National Convention** in Chicago, marked by clash between police and antiwar protesters, Aug. 26-29. Republican nominee **Richard Nixon** won presidency, defeating Humphrey in close race Nov. 5.

Apollo 8 **orbited moon** in five-day mission, Dec. 21-27. North Korea released 82-man crew of the **USS *Pueblo*** Dec. 22, 11 months after seizing the ship in Sea of Japan; one crew member had been killed in battle.

1969 Expanded four-party **Vietnam peace talks** began Jan. 18. U.S. force peaked at 543,400 in Apr.; withdrawal started July 8. Pres. Nixon set Vietnamization policy of expanding role of South Vietnamese forces Nov. 3. Earl Warren retired upon swearing in **Warren Burger**, June 23, as Supreme Court chief justice. In incident that marked birth of **gay rights** movement, police clashed with patrons of gay bar, the **Stonewall Inn**, in New York City June 28.

U.S. astronaut **Neil Armstrong**, commander of the *Apollo 11* mission, became the **first person to set foot on the moon**, July 20, followed by astronaut **Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin**. Astronaut **Michael Collins** remained aboard command module.



1969: *Apollo 11* lands on the lunar surface; Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin are first humans to walk on the moon.

Woodstock rock music festival near Bethel, NY, drew 400,000 people, Aug. 15-18. **Anti-Vietnam War demonstrations** held in cities across the U.S., marking Vietnam Moratorium day, Oct. 15; on Nov. 12, some 250,000 marched in Washington, DC. Massacre of hundreds of civilians by U.S. troops at **My Lai**, South Vietnam, in 1968 reported Nov. 16. **Kurt Vonnegut**'s *Slaughterhouse Five* published. ***Sesame Street*** launched on public TV.

1970 A federal jury Feb. 18 found the **"Chicago 7"** antiwar activists not guilty of conspiring to incite riots during 1968 Democratic National Convention. However, five were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

Three astronauts safely returned to Earth Apr. 17 after oxygen tank on ***Apollo 13*** ruptured. Lunar landing had been canceled. Millions of Americans participated in antipollution demonstrations Apr. 22 to mark **first Earth Day**.

U.S. and South Vietnamese forces crossed **Cambodian** borders Apr. 30 to get at enemy bases. Four students killed May 4 at **Kent State Univ.** in Ohio by National Guardsmen during war protest. In protest at **Jackson State Univ.** in Mississippi, two killed when police fired on protesters.

First female U.S. generals appointed June 11. **Postal reform** measure signed Aug. 12 created an independent U.S. Postal Service. Pres. Nixon, Dec. 31, signed **clean air bill** calling for development of cleaner auto engine and national air quality standards for 10 major pollutants. Garry Trudeau's ***Doonesbury*** comic strip launched in 30 papers.

1971 **Charles Manson** and three of his cult followers found guilty Jan. 25 of first-degree murder in 1969 slaying of actress Sharon Tate and six others. A court-martial jury Mar. 29 convicted Lt. **William Calley** in murder of 22 South Vietnamese at **My Lai** on Mar. 16, 1968. He was sentenced to life in prison Mar. 31, later reduced to 20 years.

Pres. Nixon, Apr. 14, relaxed 20-year **trade embargo with China**. *New York Times* began publishing June 13 classified **Pentagon Papers**, secret Pentagon study on U.S. involvement in Vietnam leaked by Daniel Ellsberg, military analyst consulting for government. Supreme Court June 30 upheld, 6-3, right to publish the documents. **26th Amendment**, lowering the minimum voting age to 18, ratified June 30. Pres. Nixon, Aug. 15, instituted 90-day **wage and price freeze**.

U.S. bombers initiated massive five-day strike Dec. 26 in North Vietnam in retaliation for alleged violations of agreements reached prior to 1968 bombing halt.

1972 Pres. Nixon arrived in **Beijing** Feb. 21 for eight-day visit to China, in "journey for peace." Joint communiqué released Feb. 27 called for increased Sino-U.S. contacts. Senate, Mar. 22, approved **Equal Rights Amendment** banning discrimination on basis of sex; sent measure to states for ratification.

North Vietnamese forces launched biggest attacks in four years across the demilitarized zone Mar. 30. The U.S. responded Apr. 15 with **resumption of bombing** of Hanoi and Haiphong. Pres. Nixon announced May 8 the mining of North Vietnam ports.

Gov. **George C. Wallace** (D, AL), campaigning for president at Laurel, MD, shopping center May 15, shot and seriously wounded. **Arthur Bremer** convicted Aug. 4, sentenced to 63 years for shooting Wallace and three others. In **first visit of U.S. president to Moscow**, Pres. Nixon arrived May 22 for summit talks with Kremlin leaders that culminated in landmark strategic arms pact **(SALT I)**. Five men arrested June 17 for breaking into Democratic National Committee offices in

Watergate office complex in Washington, DC. U.S. Supreme Court in *Furman v. Georgia* June 29 ruled **capital punishment** as practiced was unconstitutional.

Mark Spitz won seven gold medals in world record times at the Munich Olympics in Aug.-Sept.

Pres. **Nixon** reelected Nov. 7 in landslide, carrying 49 states to defeat Sen. George McGovern (D, SD). Three astronauts, part of ***Apollo 17***, made 6th and last lunar landing on Dec. 11. Full-scale **bombing of North Vietnam** resumed after Paris peace negotiations reached impasse Dec. 18.

The Godfather, directed by Francis Ford Coppola, is released.

1973 In ***Roe v. Wade***, Supreme Court ruled, 7-2, Jan. 22, fetus not a person with constitutional rights and that right to privacy protected woman's decision to have abortion; states may not ban abortions during first three months of pregnancy but may regulate, not ban, abortions during second trimester.

Four-party **Vietnam peace pacts** signed in Paris Jan. 27. **End of military**

draft announced on same day. Last U.S. troops left Vietnam Mar. 29. North Vietnam released some 590 U.S. prisoners by Apr. 1. Pres. Nixon announced, Apr. 30, resignation of top Nixon aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and firing of White House Counsel **John Dean** as a consequence of the widening **Watergate** scandal. Dean told Senate hearings June 25 that Nixon, his aides, and Justice Dept. had conspired to cover up Watergate facts. The U.S. officially ceased bombing in **Cambodia** at midnight Aug. 14 in accord with June congressional action.

Vice Pres. **Spiro Agnew**, Oct. 10, resigned and pleaded no contest to charge of tax evasion while Maryland governor. **Gerald R. Ford**, Oct. 12, became **first appointed vice president** under 25th Amendment; sworn in Dec. 6. The **"Saturday Night Massacre"** occurred Oct. 20, when Pres. Nixon ordered Atty. Gen. Elliot Richardson to fire Watergate special prosecutor **Archibald Cox**, who had

sought handover of Nixon's subpoenaed **White House tapes**. Richardson refused to comply and resigned; Dep. Atty. Gen. William Ruckelshaus refused and was fired. Solicitor Gen. Robert Bork, as acting atty. gen., then fired Cox. Nixon administration named **Leon Jaworski**, Nov. 1, to succeed Cox.

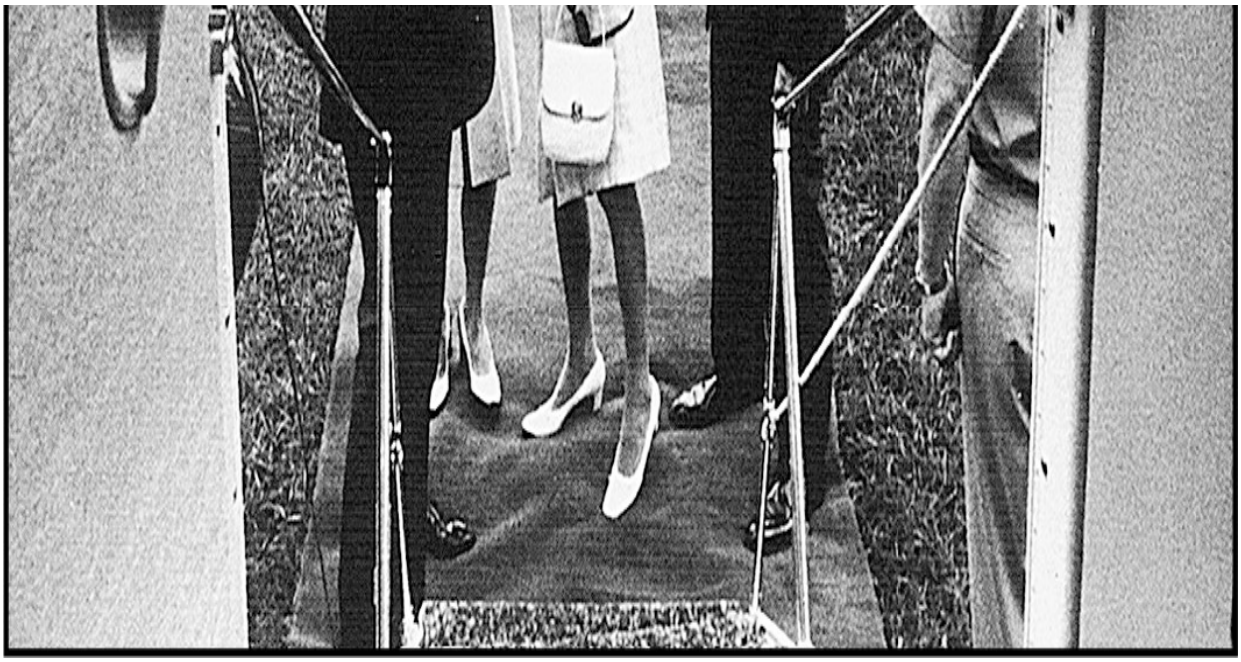
Skylab, **first U.S. space station**, launched May 14. **Secretariat** became first Triple Crown winner since Citation in 1948 by winning Belmont Stakes June 9 in record time. **Billie Jean King** defeated Bobby Riggs in three straight sets in tennis's nationally televised "Battle of the Sexes," Sept. 20. Total **ban on oil exports** to U.S. imposed by Arab oil-producing nations Oct. 19-21 after outbreak of an Arab-Israeli war; lifted Mar. 1974. Congress overrode Nov. 7 Pres. Nixon's veto of **war powers bill** curbing president's power to commit forces to hostilities abroad without congressional approval.

1974 On Apr. 8, **Hank Aaron** of the Atlanta Braves hit his 715th career home run to break Babe Ruth's record.

House Judiciary Committee opened **impeachment** hearings May 9 against Pres. Nixon. John Ehrlichman and three **White House "plumbers"** found guilty July 12 of conspiring to violate the civil rights of the psychiatrist of **Pentagon Papers** leaker Daniel Ellsberg by breaking into psychiatrist's office. Supreme Court ruled, 8-0, July 24 that Pres. Nixon had to turn over 64 **audio tapes of White House conversations**. House Judiciary Committee, in televised hearings July 24-30, recommended **articles of impeachment** against Pres. Nixon, involving conspiracy to obstruct justice in Watergate cover-up, abuses of power, and defiance of committee subpoenas.

Pres. **Nixon** announced his **resignation**, Aug. 8, and stepped down the next day. His support in Congress had begun to collapse Aug. 5 after release of tapes appearing to implicate him in Watergate cover-up. Vice Pres. **Ford** sworn in Aug. 9 as 38th U.S. president. Pres. Ford, Aug. 20,

nominated **Nelson Rockefeller** to be vice president; Rockefeller sworn in Dec. 10. Citing need to move on, Pres. Ford, Sept. 8, issued **pardon to Nixon** for any federal crimes he committed while president.



1974: Pres. Richard Nixon resigns from office and departs the White House.

New York Times published article Dec. 22 on CIA engagement in illegal domestic surveillance. Reports of other apparently illegal CIA activities, recorded in **"family jewels"** file kept by the CIA, leaked out over the years.

1975 Former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and ex-presidential advisers H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman found guilty Jan. 1 of **Watergate cover-up** charges. Mitchell released 1979, last of 25 jailed over scandal to leave prison.

Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded Microsoft, Apr. 4. U.S. launched **evacuation from Saigon** of Americans

and some South Vietnamese Apr. 29 as Communist forces completed takeover of South Vietnam; **South Vietnamese** government officially surrendered Apr. 30. U.S. merchant ship ***Mayaguez*** and its crew of 39 seized by Cambodian forces in Gulf of Siam May 12. In rescue operation, U.S. Marines attacked Koh Tang Island, recovered ship and crew but inadvertently left three Marines behind. Congress voted $405 mil for **South Vietnam refugees** May 16; 140,000 flown to U.S.

Publishing heiress **Patricia (Patty) Hearst**, kidnapped Feb. 5, 1974, by Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), captured in San Francisco Sept. 18 with other militants. She was convicted Mar. 20, 1976, of bank robbery.

1976 In **right-to-die** case, New Jersey Supreme Court, Mar. 31, allowed comatose Karen Ann Quinlan to be removed from respirator; she survived until 1985. U.S. Supreme Court reinstated **death penalty**, July 2, subject to conditions.

U.S. celebrated **200th anniversary of independence** July 4 with festivals, parades, and New York City's Operation

Sail, gathering of tall ships from around the world. **“Legionnaire’s disease”** killed 29 people who attended American Legion convention July 21-24 in Philadelphia.

Viking I made successful landing on Mars, July 20. Two U.S. officers on routine mission near DMZ slain by **North Korean soldiers** Aug. 18; North Korea stated “regret.”

1977 Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore executed by Utah firing squad Jan. 17; **first use of capital punishment** in U.S. since 1967. Pres. Jimmy Carter Jan. 21 pardoned most Vietnam War **draft evaders**.

Natural gas shortage caused by severe winter weather led Congress Feb. 2 to approve emergency gas bill temporarily authorizing reallocation from surplus areas. Pres. Carter signed act Aug. 4 creating new cabinet-level **Energy Dept.** FBI Dec. 7 released 40,000 pages of previously secret files relating to **Kennedy assassination**.

George Lucas’s first ***Star Wars*** film released.

1978 Senate voted Apr. 18 to turn over **Panama Canal** to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999; Mar. 16 vote had given approval to treaty guaranteeing area's neutrality after the year 2000. Californians, June 6, approved **Proposition 13**, state constitutional amendment slashing property taxes.

Supreme Court, June 28, ruled that while race could be a factor in admission to institutions of higher education, **numerical quotas** could not be used.

Egyptian Pres. **Anwar al-Sadat** and Israeli Prem. **Menachem Begin** reached accord on "framework for peace," Sept. 17, after Pres. Carter-mediated talks at **Camp David**. A mass murder-suicide, mostly by poisoning, kills more than 900 American members of the **Peoples Temple** cult led by Jim Jones in Guyana Nov. 18, 1978.

1979 Partial meltdown released radioactive material Mar. 28 at nuclear reactor on **Three Mile Island** near Middletown, PA. American Airlines DC-10 **jetliner crashed** May 25 after losing an engine following takeoff from Chicago, killing 275 people.

In speech July 15, Pres. Carter spoke of national "crisis of confidence" and outlined proposed 10-year, $140-bil

program to reduce **dependence on foreign oil**. Militant followers of **Ayatollah Khomeini** took hostage some 90 people, including 66 Americans, Nov. 4 at **American embassy in Tehran**, Iran. Khomeini demanded return of ailing former Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi to stand trial.

1980 Pres. Carter announced, Jan. 4, economic **sanctions against USSR** in retaliation for Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At his request, U.S. Olympic Committee voted, Apr. 12, against U.S. participation in **Moscow Summer Olympics**. At **Winter Olympics** in Lake Placid, NY, U.S. hockey team defeated Russian team Feb. 22, en route to gold medal in **"miracle on ice."**

Eight Americans were killed, Apr. 24, in **attempt to rescue hostages** held by Iranian militants. **Mt. St. Helens**, in Washington state, erupted May 18; the blast and later ones left 57 dead.

In sweeping victory, Nov. 4, **Ronald Reagan** (R) was elected president, defeating incumbent Pres. Carter. Former Beatle **John Lennon** was shot and killed by Mark David Chapman, Dec. 8, in New York City.

1981 Minutes after Reagan's inauguration Jan. 20, 52 **American hostages in Iran** were freed, after being held 444 days. Pres. **Reagan** was shot and seriously wounded, Mar. 30, in Washington, DC, along with a Secret Service agent, a police officer, and Press Sec. **James Brady**. John W. Hinckley Jr. was arrested, found not guilty by reason of insanity, and committed (released in 2016).

World's **first reusable spacecraft**, space shuttle ***Columbia***, sent into space, Apr. 12. U.S. Centers for Disease Control, June 5, reported first cases of what became known as **AIDS**. **Air controllers** went on strike Aug. 3; most were fired by Reagan after defying back-to-work order. Reagan, Aug. 13, signed **tax-cut legislation** expected to save taxpayers $750 bil over five years. The Senate, Sept. 21, confirmed **Sandra Day O'Connor,** 99-0, as **first female Supreme Court justice**.

1982 **Equal Rights Amendment** was defeated when ratification deadline passed June 30 with support from only 35 of the 38 states needed. The economy showed signs of recovery from a **recession** that began in mid-1981, as the Dow Jones industrial average, Oct. 13, hit highest level in 18 months.

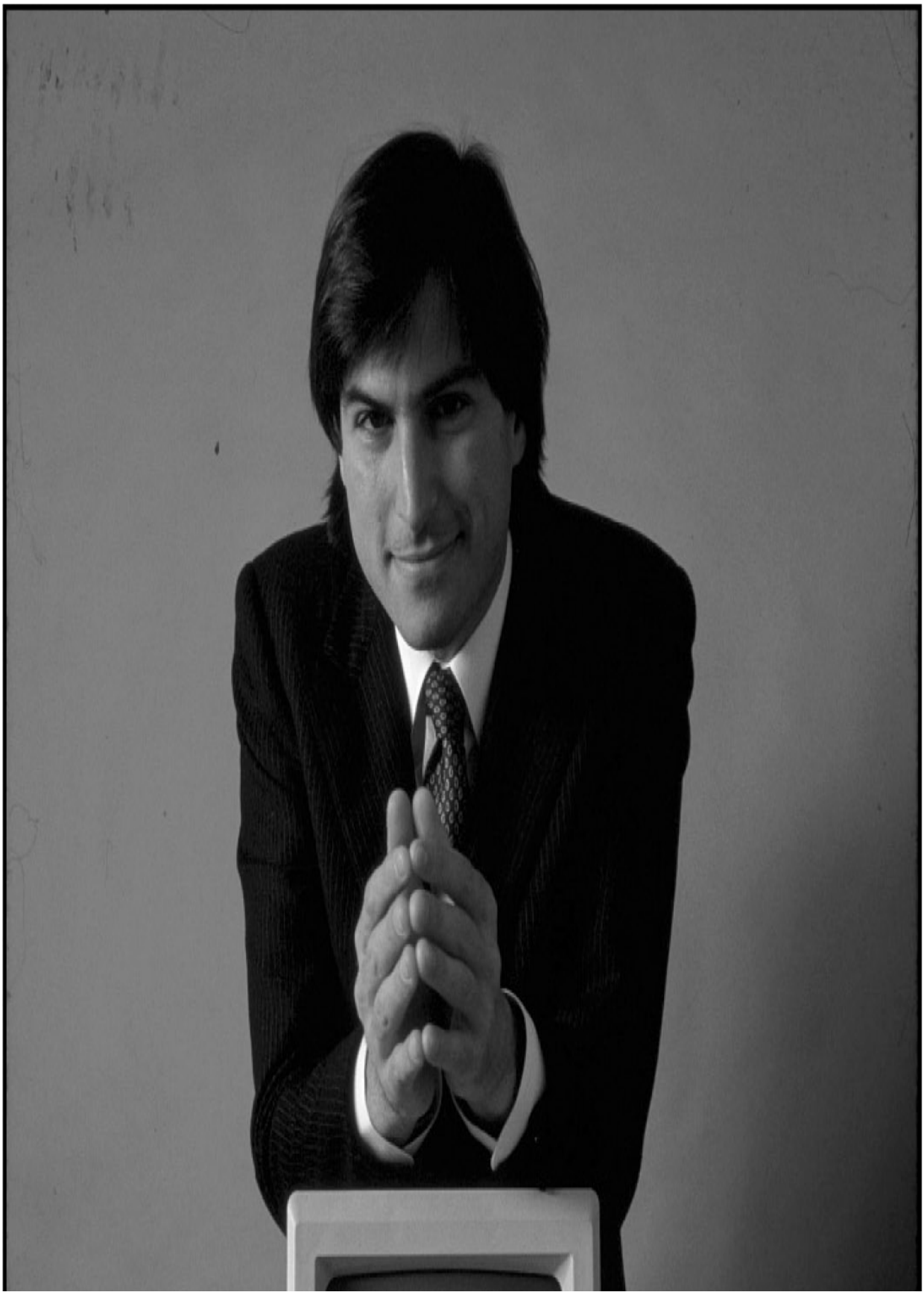
NFL strike ended Nov. 16 after 57 days, with $1.6-bil pact. **Michael Jackson**'s album ***Thriller*** was released Nov. 30. **Dr. Barney Clark** became **first permanent artificial heart recipient**, Dec. 2.

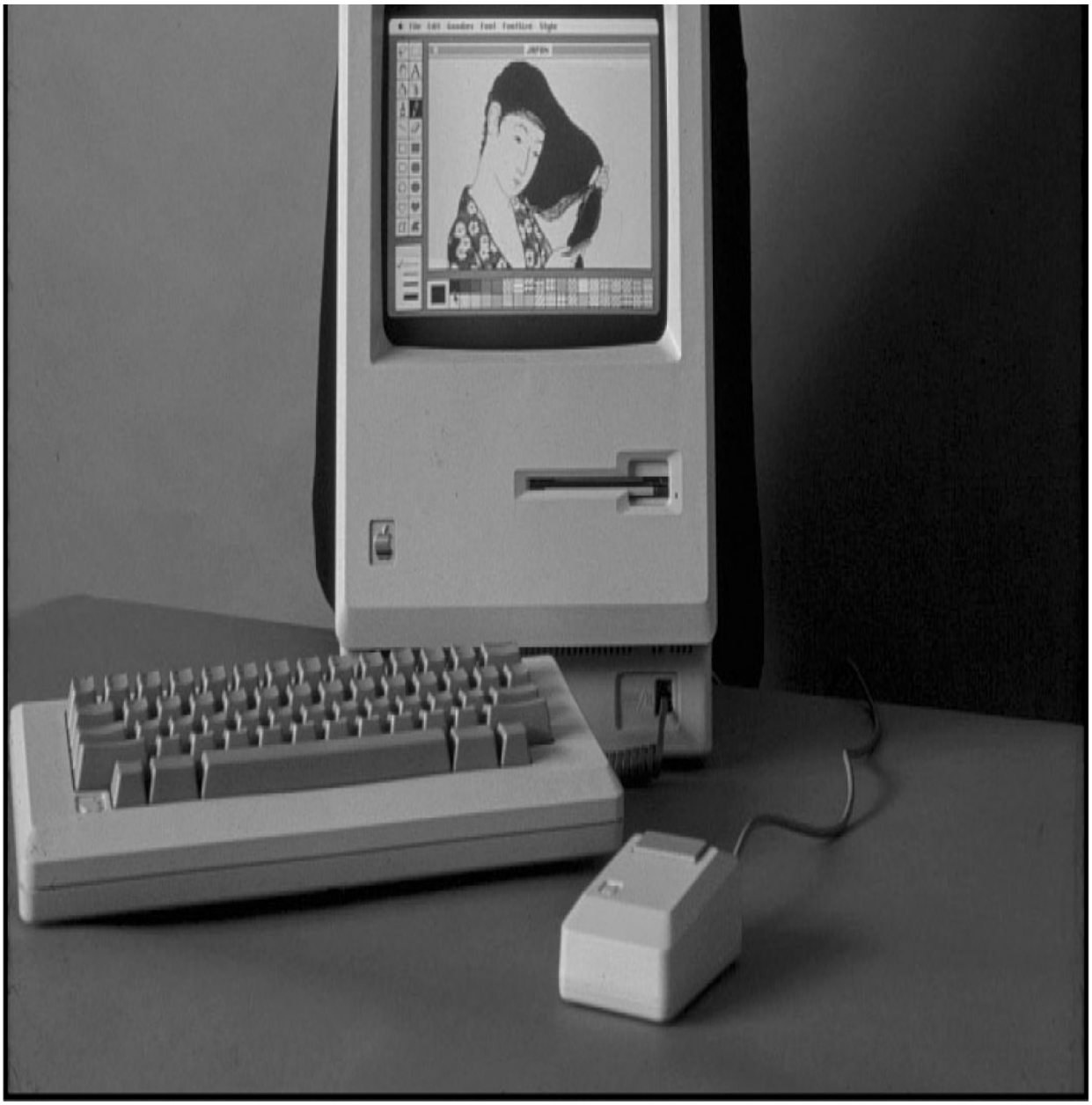
1983 Pres. Reagan, Jan. 3, declared **Times Beach**, MO, a federal disaster area because of toxic **dioxin** in soil, prompting town's closure. **Harold Washington** (D) was elected Apr. 12 as **first Black mayor of Chicago**. On Apr. 20, Reagan signed bipartisan bill designed to save **Social Security** from bankruptcy.

Sally Ride became **first American woman to travel in space**, with launch June 18 of space shuttle *Challenger.* On Sept. 1, a **South Korean passenger jet** in Soviet air space was apparently misidentified and shot down; 269 people, including 61 Americans, killed. On Oct. 23, 241 U.S. service members were killed when a **suicide truck bomb** blew up Marine barracks in **Lebanon**. U.S. troops, with small force from six Caribbean nations, invaded **Grenada** Oct. 25; deposed Marxist regime.

1984 Seven regional companies took over local telephone service from **AT&T,** Jan. 1. On May 7, Vietnam War veterans reached $180-mil settlement with chemical companies in suit over the herbicide **Agent Orange**.

Former Vice Pres. **Walter Mondale** won Democratic presidential nomination, June 6. He chose Rep. **Geraldine Ferraro** (D, NY) as vice presidential candidate; first woman nominated to that post by a major party. Pres. Reagan signed bill July 17 cutting federal transportation aid to states that keep their **drinking age** under 21. **Reagan** was reelected Nov. 6 in Republican landslide, carrying 49 states for record 525 electoral votes.





1984: The Macintosh computer is introduced by Steve Jobs and Apple with great fanfare.

1985 First international **AIDS conference** met in Atlanta, GA, Apr. 15-17. Philadelphia police bombed row house occupied by **MOVE radical group**, May 13; 11 killed, some 60 homes destroyed. On June 14, **terrorists seized TWA jet**

after takeoff from Athens, Greece, with 153 aboard; 39 Americans held hostage for 17 days; one U.S. service member killed.

Reversing a highly unpopular decision, **Coca-Cola** said, July 10, it would resume marketing soda made under its original "Classic" formula. **Live Aid** rock concert, broadcast around the world July 13, raised $70 mil for **famine relief** in Ethiopia. On Oct. 7, four **Palestinian hijackers** seized Italian cruise ship ***Achille Lauro*** in the Mediterranean for two days; one American was killed. U.S. and Soviet leaders met at **summit in Geneva**, Nov. 19-20. **General Electric** agreed Dec. 11 to buy RCA Corp.

1986 U.S. officially observed **Martin Luther King Jr. Day** for first time, Jan. 20. Space shuttle ***Challenger*** exploded 73 seconds after liftoff, Jan. 28, killing six astronauts and teacher **Christa McAuliffe**. **Robert Penn Warren** named America's **first poet laureate**, Feb. 26.

The Senate, Sept. 17, confirmed **William Rehnquist** as Supreme Court chief justice (65-33) and **Antonin Scalia** as associate justice (98-0). Congress completed action Oct. 2 to

override a Reagan veto and place economic sanctions on **South Africa**. On Nov. 3, news broke of the **Iran-Contra scandal**, involving secret U.S. sale of arms to Iran and diversion of proceeds to support anti-Communist "Contra" insurgents in Nicaragua.

Pres. Reagan, Nov. 7, signed measure giving legal status to some 2.7 mil **undocumented immigrants** who had applied for amnesty. In plea deal, financier **Ivan Boesky**, Nov. 14, agreed to pay $100 mil and serve time in prison for **insider trading**.

1987 Pres. Reagan produced nation's **first trillion-dollar budget**, Jan. 5. FDA, Mar. 20, approved AZT—first drug shown to be effective in fight against **AIDS**.

Senate and House committees held joint televised hearings, May 5-Aug. 3, investigating **Iran-Contra affair;** Pres. Reagan in speech to nation, Aug. 12, denied knowing of diversion of funds to Contras. An **Iraqi missile** killed 37 sailors on the **USS *Stark*** in the Persian Gulf, May 17; Iraq called it an accident.

Dow industrial average fell 508 points Oct. 19, ending bull market that began mid-1982. Pres. Reagan and Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev**, Dec. 8, signed pact to dismantle all 1,752 U.S. and 859 Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range missiles.

1988 ***Phantom of the Opera*** opened Jan. 26; became longest-running Broadway show ever. In report issued May 16, Surgeon Gen. **C. Everett Koop** declared cigarettes addictive. U.S. missile fired from Navy warship *Vincennes* in the Persian Gulf mistakenly struck a commercial **Iranian airliner**, July 3, killing all 290 aboard.

George H. W. Bush (R) was elected president, Nov. 8, decisively defeating Massachusetts Gov. **Michael Dukakis** (D). **Pan Am Flight 103** exploded over **Lockerbie**, Scotland, due to terrorist bomb, Dec. 21; 270 killed, including 11 on the ground. Investment firm **Drexel Burnham Lambert** agreed, Dec. 21, to plead guilty to **insider trading** and other violations, and pay penalties of $650 mil.

U.S. suffered widespread **drought** conditions, the worst in over 50 years.

1989 Major oil spill occurred when ***Exxon Valdez*** struck Bligh Reef in Alaska's Prince William Sound, Mar. 24. Former National Security Council staffer **Oliver North** was convicted, May 4, on charges related to **Iran-Contra scandal** (overturned in 1991). TV sitcom ***Seinfeld*** premiered July 5 on NBC.

Pres. Bush signed $125 bil bailout measure, Aug. 9, to rescue **savings and loan industry.** Baseball legend **Pete Rose banned** from game for life Aug. 24 for involvement with gamblers. **Hurricane Hugo** swept through the Caribbean and SE U.S. in Sept.; caused at least 86 deaths and billions in property damages. Army Gen. **Colin Powell**, Oct. 1, became first Black chairman of **Joint Chiefs of Staff.** An earthquake struck **San Francisco Bay** area just before a World Series game, Oct. 17, causing 63 deaths.

U.S. troops invaded **Panama**, Dec. 20, overthrowing government of **Manuel Noriega**. Noriega surrendered to U.S. authorities; convicted and imprisoned for drug trafficking. **L. Douglas Wilder** (D) declared governor

of Virginia Dec. 22, after recount; first elected Black governor in U.S.

1990 Junk bond financier **Michael Milken** pleaded guilty to fraud-related charges, Apr. 14; agreed to pay $500 mil in restitution and sentenced to 10 years in prison. U.S. fell into **recession** (July 1990-Mar. 1991). Pres. Bush signed **Americans With Disabilities Act** barring discrimination against and requiring accommodations for the disabled, July 26.

Operation Desert Shield forces left for Saudi Arabia Aug. 7, following invasion of **Kuwait** by Iraq. **David Souter** was confirmed Oct. 2 (90-9) to serve on **Supreme Court**. Bush Nov. 15 signed new **Clean Air Act**, focused on limiting urban pollution, cancer-causing emissions from industrial sources.

1991 After **Iraq** rebuffed UN resolution to withdraw from **Kuwait**, U.S., with allies, launched massive air attacks against Iraq, Jan. 16, followed by ground war; with Kuwait liberated and Iraqi resistance collapsed, Bush, in speech Feb. 27, declared cease-fire. About 300 coalition troops and many thousands of Iraqi troops died.

U.S. Senate, voting 52-48 on Oct. 15, confirmed nomination of **Clarence Thomas** to replace retiring Justice Thurgood Marshall, after contentious

hearings marked by allegations that Thomas had sexually harassed former aide **Anita Hill**.

1992 Trans World Airlines (**TWA**) filed for bankruptcy, Jan. 31. **Riots** swept South Central **Los Angeles** Apr. 29 after jury acquitted four white police officers on all but one count in the 1991 videotaped beating of Black motorist **Rodney King**. Death toll in L.A. violence was put at 53; two officers convicted Apr. 1993, in federal trial. **27th Amendment**, regarding congressional pay raises, ratified May 7.

Hurricane Andrew ravaged South Florida and Louisiana Aug. 24-26, causing 65 deaths. White supremacist and fugitive **Randall Weaver** surrendered Aug. 31 after 11-day FBI siege at his **Ruby Ridge**, ID, cabin, during which his wife, son, and a deputy sheriff were killed.

Bill Clinton (D) was elected president, Nov. 3, defeating Pres. **Bush** and independent **Ross Perot**. A UN-sanctioned military force, led by U.S. troops, arrived in **Somalia** Dec. 9. Presidents of U.S., Canada, and Mexico Dec. 17 signed North American Free

Trade Agreement (**NAFTA**), which took effect Jan. 1, 1994.

1993 A bomb exploded in garage beneath the **World Trade Center** in New York City, Feb. 26, killing six; four men found guilty of involvement (Mar. 1994, Nov. 1997). Four federal agents were killed, Feb. 28, during raid on **Branch Davidian** compound near **Waco**, TX; siege by agents ended Apr. 19 when the compound burned down, leaving over 70 cult members dead. Eleven members acquitted, Feb. 1994, in deaths of federal agents.

Janet Reno became first female U.S. attorney general, Mar. 12. **"Motor-voter" bill** was signed by Pres. Clinton, May 20. **"Great Flood of 1993"** inundated parts of nine Midwestern states in summer, leaving about 50 dead and $15 bil in damages.

Pres. Clinton, July 2, approved closing 33 major military bases. On July 19 he announced **"don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue"** policy for homosexuals in the military (rescinded 2010). Senate, voting 96-3 on Aug. 3, confirmed nomination of **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** to Supreme Court. Clinton, Aug. 10, signed measure to reduce **federal budget deficits** by $496 bil

over five years, through spending cuts and new taxes. **Brady Bill**, a major gun-control measure, signed into law Nov. 30.

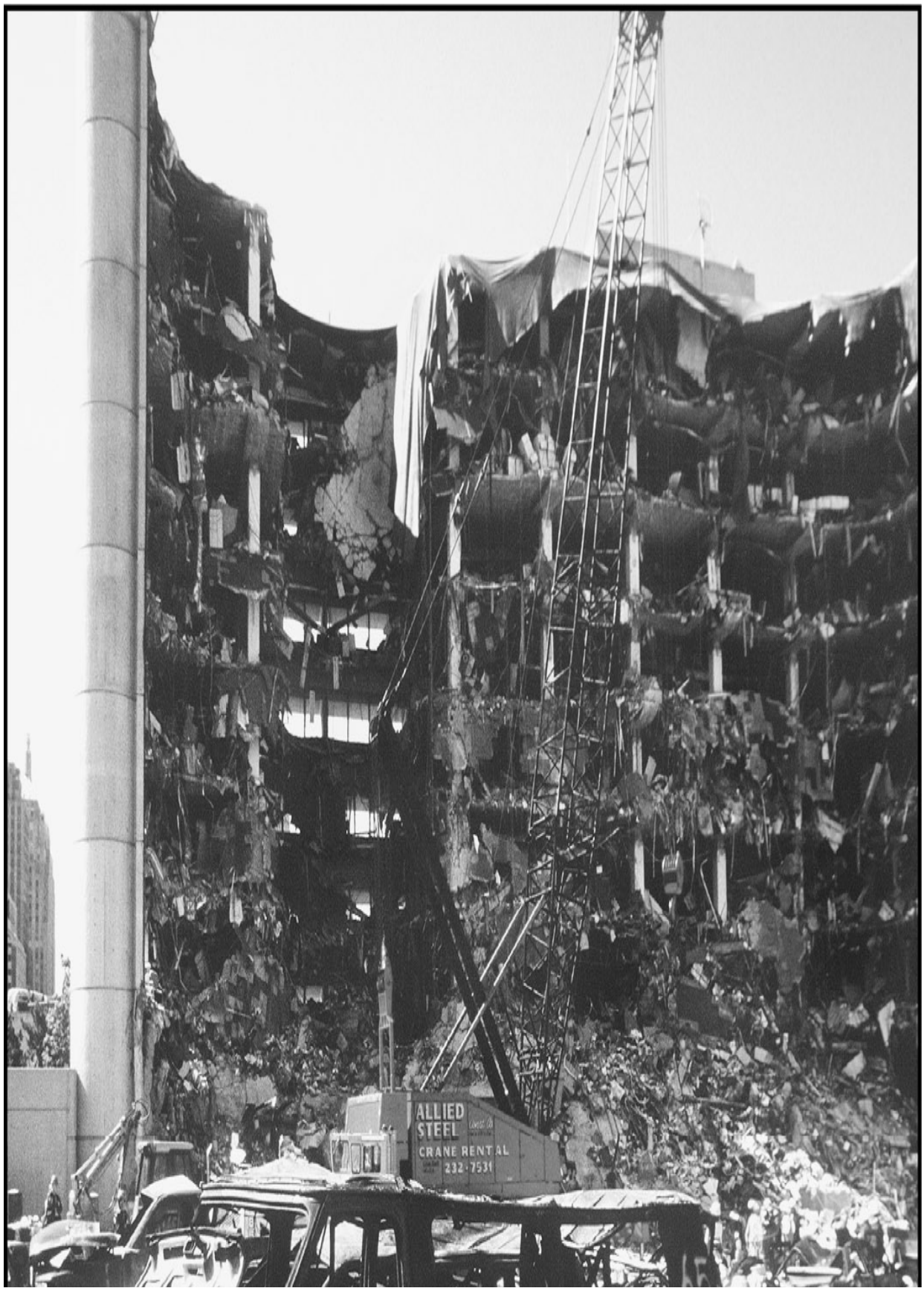
1994 Predawn **earthquake** in Los Angeles area, Jan. 17, claimed 61 lives. Pres. Clinton Feb. 3 lifted 19-year ban on U.S. trade with **Vietnam**. Byron De La Beckwith was convicted Feb. 5 of 1963 murder of civil rights leader **Medgar Evers**. Longtime CIA officer **Aldrich Ames** pleaded guilty, Apr. 28, to spying for Russians; received life in prison.

U.S. troops, Mar. 25, ended aid and peacekeeping mission in **Somalia**, begun in 1992. **Kenneth Starr** was named Aug. 5 as independent counsel to probe **Whitewater** affair. MLB players went on strike following Aug. 11 games. World Series canceled; strike ended Apr. 25, 1995. Senate Majority Leader **George Mitchell** (D, ME), Sept. 26, dropped efforts to pass Pres. Clinton's **health-care reform** package.

Republicans gained control of Congress in Nov. 8 elections, after many years of Democratic control.

1995 **Newt Gingrich** (R, GA) elected U.S. House speaker. A bill to end Congress's exemption from federal labor laws, first in series of measures in

Republicans' **"Contract With America,"** cleared Congress Jan. 17; signed into law Jan. 23. Pres. Clinton, Jan. 31, authorized $20-bil loan to **Mexico**. Last UN peacekeeping troops withdrew from **Somalia** Feb. 28-Mar. 3, with aid of U.S. Marines. In **Haiti**, peacekeeping responsibilities were transferred from U.S. to UN forces Mar. 31, with U.S. providing 2,400 soldiers.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1995: The Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City is targeted in the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history.

Truck bomb exploded outside **Oklahoma City** federal office building Apr. 19, killing 168 people. Antigovernment extremist Timothy McVeigh was convicted as bomber; executed June 2011; a co-conspirator convicted on related charges was sentenced to life. U.S. space shuttle ***Atlantis*** docked for first time with Russian space station *Mir,* June 29-July 4. The U.S. announced July 11 it was reestablishing **relations with Vietnam**.

Ten **Muslim militants** were convicted, Oct. 1, in failed plot to blow up **UN Headquarters** and assassinate political leaders. Former football star **O.J. Simpson** found not guilty Oct. 3 of June 1994 murders of his former wife and her friend. Hundreds of thousands of Black men participated in **Million Man March** in Washington, DC, Oct. 16, organized by **Louis Farrakhan**. Cumulative number of **AIDS** cases reported in the U.S. passed 500,000 by Oct. 31, with more than 310,000 deaths.

Five Americans were among seven killed, Nov. 13, in bombing of U.S. military post in **Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**. Budget impasse between Congress and Pres. Clinton led to partial **government shutdown** Nov. 14; operations resumed Nov. 20 under continuing resolutions. After talks outside Dayton, OH, warring parties in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reached agreement Nov. 21 to end their conflict; U.S. sent troops to join peacekeeping force.

A 1973 federal law imposing **55-mph speed limit** was repealed Nov. 28.

1996 U.S. Senate, Jan. 26, approved, 87-4, Second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (**START II**) with Russia. Congress, Mar. 27-28, approved **line item veto**; struck down by Supreme Court, June 1998.

Arkansas Gov. **Jim Guy Tucker** (D) and two other Clinton associates were convicted May 28 of fraud and conspiracy in **Whitewater** case. The antitax **Freemen** surrendered to federal authorities June 13 after 81-day standoff near Jordan, MT; four were convicted, July 1998, of conspiring to defraud banks. Bomb exploded at

Khobar Towers military complex in Saudi Arabia, June 25, killing 19 U.S. service personnel. **Pipe bomb** exploded July 27 in **Atlanta**, GA, park during **Summer Olympics**; one person killed.

Major **welfare reform** bill signed into law, Aug. 22. Defense of Marriage Act (**DOMA**), passed by wide margins and signed Sept. 21, barred federal recognition of same-sex marriages. U.S. signed **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**, Sept. 24, which banned all nuclear weapons tests; Senate failed to ratify treaty. Pres. **Clinton reelected**, Nov. 5, over Sen. Bob Dole (R, KS).

1997 **Madeleine Albright** sworn in as first woman sec. of state Jan. 23. Former CIA official Harold Nicholson pleaded guilty, Mar. 3, to **spying for Russia**. Thirty-nine members of **Heaven's Gate** religious cult found dead in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, house Mar. 26, in apparent mass suicide.

The film ***Titanic*** was released Dec. 14; went on to win 11 Oscars.

1998 Media outlets Jan. 21 reported evidence of sexual relationship between Pres. Clinton and former White House intern **Monica Lewinsky**. Clinton initially denied affair, but in address to the nation, Aug. 17, acknowledged relationship that

was “not appropriate.” On Sept. 9, independent counsel **Kenneth Starr** sent findings to House, which, Dec. 19, approved two articles of **impeachment**.

“Unabomber” Theodore Kaczynski, arrested in Montana in 1993, pleaded guilty Jan. 22 to bombings that killed three people; sentenced to four life terms plus 30 years. **Bombs at U.S. embassies** in Kenya and Tanzania killed at least 257, Aug. 7; U.S. launched retaliatory strikes. On Sept. 30, Pres. Clinton announced federal **budget surplus** of $70 bil for fiscal 1998, first since 1969.

Pres. Clinton, Nov. 13, agreed to pay $850,000 to **Paula Jones,** settling suit for an alleged unwanted sexual advance. Biggest U.S. **tobacco companies**, Nov. 23, agreed to pay states and territories $206 bil over 25 years to cover public health costs.

1999 ***The Sopranos*** TV drama debuted, Jan. 10. Pres. Clinton was acquitted, Feb. 12, in **impeachment trial**. Perjury article drew 45 votes; obstruction of justice article drew 50-50 vote, short of the needed two-thirds.

Dr. **Jack Kevorkian** convicted of second-degree murder Mar. 26 in death of terminally ill man. One man pleaded guilty Apr. 5, another convicted Nov. 4, in 1998 kidnapping and beating death of **Matthew Shepard**, an openly gay student at Univ. of Wyoming. Two teenagers killed 12 fellow students and a teacher Apr. 20 at **Columbine High School** in Littleton, CO, then committed suicide. **John F. Kennedy Jr.** died in crash of private plane July 16.

2000 Midnight celebrations marked changeover to year 2000; feared **Y2K** computer glitch fizzled. The first state law recognizing **same-sex civil unions** was enacted in **Vermont**, Apr. 26. U.S. and British scientists, June 26, announced they had determined structure of the **human genome**. Six-year-old **Elián González** was returned to his father in **Cuba** June 28, after rescue from a refugee boat wreck in which his mother drowned.

Tiger Woods, at 24, became youngest player to win all four golf majors, July 23. FDA announced, Sept. 28, approval of **RU-486**, a pill that induces **abortion**. Seventeen U.S. sailors died Oct. 12 in terrorist bombing of **USS *Cole***, in Aden, Yemen.

With contested Nov. 7 **presidential election** result showing Texas Gov. **George W. Bush** (R) barely ahead of Vice Pres. **Al Gore** (D) in Florida, state's Supreme Court, Dec. 8, ordered partial manual recounts. U.S. Supreme Court reversed order, Dec. 12, leaving Bush as winner.

2001 AOL-Time Warner megamerger completed Jan. 11. **U.S. Navy spy plane** collided with **Chinese fighter plane** over South China Sea Apr. 1, killing fighter pilot; 24 U.S. crew members detained in Hainan until U.S. apology, Apr. 12. Pres. Bush signed, June 7, $1.35-tril **tax-cut** package.

2001: The attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, kill more than 2,750 people in New York City, including 343 firefighters.

In worst-ever **terrorist attack** on U.S., **Sept. 11**, two hijacked airliners struck **World Trade Center twin towers** in New York City. A third plane destroyed part of the **Pentagon**; a fourth crashed in a field near **Shanksville**, PA. Some 3,000 people were killed, including about 2,750 at World Trade Center. U.S. and Britain, Oct. 7, launched airstrikes against Afghan-based terrorist organization **al-Qaeda** and Afghanistan's ruling **Taliban** militia. Bush Oct. 26 signed USA **Patriot Act**, with wide-ranging provisions aimed at preventing terrorism. **Taliban** surrendered Kabul, Nov. 13, and fled from Kandahar, their stronghold, Dec. 7. U.S. government, Dec. 11, indicted al-Qaeda operative **Zacarias Moussaoui** as **Sept. 11 co-conspirator**; sentenced in 2006 to life. Five people died, Oct. 5-Nov. 21, from exposure to **anthrax** through letters in the U.S. mail; a scientist identified in 2008 as a suspect committed suicide.

Energy-trading company **Enron** filed for bankruptcy, Dec. 2. Bush announced, Dec. 13, U.S. withdrawal from 1972 **Antiballistic Missile Treaty** with Russians. **“Shoe bomber”** prevented from in-flight attack on airliner, Dec. 22.

2002 **Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters** captured in **Afghanistan** sent to U.S. naval base at **Guantánamo Bay** in Cuba, starting Jan. 11. In State of the Union address, Jan. 29, Pres. Bush called Iran, Iraq, and North Korea part of **“axis of evil.”** By Mar. 6, 1,200 U.S. troops were involved in **Operation Anaconda** against al-Qaeda and Taliban forces in **Afghanistan**.

Independent prosecutor’s report, Mar. 20, found **insufficient evidence** that Pres. Clinton or Hillary Clinton committed a crime in connection with **Whitewater**. Pres. Bush, Mar. 27, signed McCain-Feingold **campaign-finance reform bill** banning unregulated, unrestricted “soft money” donations (part of bill struck down by Supreme Court, 2007). On Oct. 10-11 the House, 296-133, and Senate, 77-23, gave Bush backing to use military force

against **Iraq**. Bush administration revealed Oct. 16 that **North Korea** had acknowledged developing **nuclear arms** in violation of a 1994 agreement. Bush signed measure, Nov. 25, creating cabinet **Dept. of Homeland Security**.

U.S. **Catholic bishops**, Nov. 13, tightened policies for dealing with priests who **sexually abuse** minors.

2003 Space shuttle ***Columbia*** **broke apart** Feb. 1 during descent; all seven crew were killed. Senate, Mar. 6, approved **Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty** (SORT) for reducing nuclear stockpiles. U.S.-led offensive aimed at ousting Iraqi dictator **Saddam Hussein** began Mar. 19, as cruise missiles hit Baghdad. U.S. forces controlled much of the capital by Apr. 9. Pres. Bush, May 1, declared **end of major combat operations**, though insurgent attacks continued.

Bush signed measure May 27 providing $15 bil to fight **AIDS** especially in **Africa**. He signed bill May 28 providing $330 bil in **tax cuts** over several years. A power failure caused **blackouts** affecting some 50 mil people, mostly in NE U.S. and Canada, Aug. 14.

The **archdiocese of Boston** agreed to pay up to $85 mil, in **sex abuse settlement** announced Sept. 9. Californians, Oct. 7, voted to recall Gov. **Gray Davis** (D) and replace him with actor-turned-politician **Arnold Schwarzenegger** (R). Virginia jury, Nov. 17, found **"Beltway sniper"** guilty in 2002 Washington, DC, area attacks that killed 10; executed Nov. 2009; his teen accomplice was convicted and sentenced to life.

Pres. Bush signed bill Dec. 8 to overhaul **Medicare**, adding prescription drug benefit. **Saddam Hussein captured** by U.S. forces Dec. 13, in underground hideout; tried and executed (2006) by Iraqi authorities.

2004 Harvard undergrad **Mark Zuckerberg**, Feb. 4, launched the website that grew into the social media network **Facebook.** ***The Lord of the Rings****: The Return of the King* won a record-tying 11 Oscars, Feb. 29.

Photos showing **abuse** of **Abu Ghraib** prison inmates in Iraq by American soldiers emerged Apr. 3; two soldiers found guilty (2005) and

sentenced to prison. U.S.-led coalition **transferred power** to interim Iraqi government, June 28. **9/11 Commission Report**, released July 22, called for restructuring U.S. intelligence operations.

On May 17, pursuant to a 2003 court decision, **Massachusetts** became first state to legalize **same-sex marriage**. **Boston Red Sox** won **World Series** Oct. 27, for first time since 1918.

Pres. **Bush reelected** Nov. 2, defeating Sen. **John Kerry** (D, MA). Bush signed **intelligence reform bill** Dec. 17, creating a director of national intelligence.

2005 Condoleezza Rice became first Black woman sec. of state, Jan. 26. **Terri Schiavo**, in vegetative state since 1990, died Mar. 31, after feeding tube was removed following legal battle.

2005: Hurricane Katrina and subsequent failure of levees cause unprecedented destruction in New Orleans and along the Gulf Coast.

Hurricane Katrina hit Gulf coast, Aug. 29, causing widespread devastation. **John G. Roberts Jr.** was confirmed by Senate, Sept. 29, 78-22, to replace Chief Justice **William H. Rehnquist**, who died Sept. 3.

NY Times, Dec. 16, reported that Pres. Bush in 2002 had secretly authorized NSA to **eavesdrop without court warrant** on people in U.S. suspected of terrorist activities. Bush, Dec. 30, signed **anti-torture legislation**.

2006 Former GOP lobbyist **Jack Abramoff** pleaded guilty Jan. 3 to bribery and other charges; sentenced to prison. **Samuel Alito Jr.** confirmed to Supreme Court, Jan. 31, 58-42. The Court ruled

June 29 that system for trying terrorism detainees at **Guantánamo Bay** was unauthorized.

Bush, July 19, issued his **first veto**, on bill to end funding constraints on human embryonic **stem cell research**. On Sept. 6 he confirmed existence of **secret overseas prisons**, run by CIA, for terrorism suspects.

Democrats won control of House and Senate in **midterm elections** Nov. 7. Bush announced Nov. 8 that Defense Sec. **Donald Rumsfeld**, a focus of criticism over Iraq war, had resigned.

2007 Rep. **Nancy Pelosi** (D, CA) chosen Jan. 4 as **first woman Speaker** of the House. On Jan. 10, Pres. Bush announced **troop "surge"** in Iraq. Reports of substandard conditions at **Walter Reed** Army Medical Center led to ousters of officials, Mar. 1-2. A **Virginia Tech** student fatally shot 32 people on campus, Apr. 16, before killing himself.

On Apr. 18, Supreme Court upheld, 5-4, a 2003 federal law banning so-called **partial-birth abortions**. Congress May 24 approved Iraq and Afghanistan war funding, with benchmarks for withdrawal of troops from Iraq; same bill raised federal hourly **minimum wage** from $5.15 to $7.25 over two

years. Pres. Bush July 20 banned **"cruel, inhuman, or degrading"** treatment of imprisoned terror suspects.

Harry Potter *and the Deathly Hallows*, final novel in J. K. Rowling's blockbuster series, released July 21. Congress, Aug. 4, cleared bill allowing **NSA** to monitor communications without warrants if believed related to terrorism. **Barry Bonds** tied Hank Aaron's all-time career **home-run record** at 755 on Aug. 4 and hit No. 756 on Aug. 7. Report by former U.S. Sen. **George Mitchell** (D, ME), released Dec. 13, presented evidence of **performance-enhancing drug use** by 86 **MLB** players. Bush, Dec. 19, signed energy bill increasing automobile **fuel-economy** standards.

2008 The Fed cut key interest rates, Jan. 22 and 30, to aid economy; $168-bil **economic stimulus** package, signed Feb. 13 by Pres. Bush, provided tax rebates. **Oil prices spiked** above $140 per barrel. With financial system in crisis, federal government Sept. 7 took control of mortgage finance companies **Fannie Mae** and **Freddie Mac**;

Lehman Brothers declared bankruptcy Sept. 15. U.S., Sept. 16, took over insurance giant **AIG** in $85-bil bailout. On Sept. 20, a Treasury Dept. plan was introduced to purchase up to $700 bil of **“toxic” mortgage-backed securities**. Revised Troubled Asset Relief Program (**TARP**) cleared Congress Oct. 3; gave Treasury immediate access to half of $700 bil in TARP funds. On Oct. 21 Fed pledged $540 bil as a backup to protect money market funds.

2008: Sen. Barack Obama is elected the first Black president of the United States.

Sen. **Barack Obama** (D, IL) was elected, Nov. 4, as **first Black president** in U.S. history, defeating Sen. **John McCain** (R, AZ). Obama later named nomination campaign rival Sen. **Hillary Clinton (NY)** as sec. of state. California voters approved

Proposition 8, banning same-sex marriage.

U.S. government Nov. 23 announced massive **bailout** to protect **Citigroup** from mortgage losses. Dow dropped 7.7% Dec. 1 after report that the economy was in **recession** that began Dec. 2007; Dow closed the year down 33.8%, its worst since 1931. Fed, Dec. 16, cut **benchmark interest rate** to near zero. Pres. Bush, Dec. 19, announced that $17 bil in **TARP funds** would be used to help keep **General Motors** and **Chrysler** afloat.

2009 Pres. **Obama** issued executive orders Jan. 22 restricting CIA interrogation practices and calling for U.S. military prison at **Guantánamo Bay**, Cuba, to close (closing blocked by Congress). Illinois Gov. **Rod Blagojevich** (D) was convicted of corruption and removed from office, Jan. 29 (sentence commuted by Pres. Trump, 2020). Treasury Sec. **Timothy Geithner**, Feb. 10, outlined $2-tril program to stabilize banking and ease credit markets with **stress tests** for banks. Obama signed **stimulus** bill Feb. 17, with $212 bil in tax cuts and $575 bil in new spending.

Swine flu outbreak declared a public health emergency Apr. 26.

Chrysler filed for bankruptcy, Apr. 30. Obama, May 19, tightened vehicle **fuel efficiency** standards. **General Motors** filed for bankruptcy June 1, under plan providing new federal funds. On June 9, 10 financial firms received go-ahead from U.S. Treasury to **return** some $68 bil in **TARP funds**.

George Tiller, Kansas doctor and abortion provider, was murdered May 31 by anti-abortion extremist. Speaking June 4 in Egypt, Pres. Obama called for **"new beginning"** in relations with **Muslim world**. Financier **Bernard Madoff** sentenced June 29 to 150 years, after pleading guilty in massive **Ponzi scheme**. **Sonia Sotomayor** confirmed Aug. 6 as Supreme Court's **first Hispanic justice**.

Government reported Oct. 29 that GDP grew at 3.5% annual rate July-Sept., signaling technical **end of recession**. On Nov. 5, 13 were killed in shooting at **Ft. Hood**, TX; an Army major was convicted and sentenced to death.

Obama, Nov. 6, signed measure to extend unemployment benefits and give $8,000 tax credit to first-time homebuyers. A surge of 30,000 troops to **Afghanistan** was announced Dec. 1. Obama received **Nobel Peace Prize**, Dec. 10, and brokered multination **greenhouse-gas accord**, reached Dec. 18 in Copenhagen.

2010 In ***Citizens United*** *v. FEC*, U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 21 held that spending by corporations and unions on advertising to influence election outcomes could not be limited by law. Obama, Mar. 18, signed $18-bil **job-stimulus** measure. On Mar. 21, the House, with no GOP support, gave final approval to **"Obamacare"** health-care reform bill. Pres. Obama and Russian Pres. **Dmitri Medvedev**, Apr. 8, signed New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or **New START**.

On Apr. 20, ***Deepwater Horizon*** drilling platform exploded in Gulf of Mexico, killing 11 and creating huge oil spill; $20-bil settlement against energy giant **BP** approved in 2016. Obama signed **financial reform** bill, July 21. Over 75,000 Afghanistan documents, many of them classified, were published July 25 on **WikiLeaks** website. **Elena**

Kagan was confirmed as **Supreme Court** justice, 63-37, Aug. 5. Last **U.S. combat unit left Iraq** Aug. 19 and Obama, Aug. 31, declared U.S. combat mission in Iraq ended; 50,000 troops remained in noncombat units.

The Fed Nov. 3 announced plan to buy $600 bil in **Treasury securities** to stimulate economy. Bipartisan **Simpson-Bowles** commission, Dec. 1, called for deep spending cuts to stabilize national debt. Obama, Dec. 17, signed $858-bil compromise measure temporarily extending G. W. **Bush-era tax cuts** and unemployment insurance benefits.

2011 Gunman in **Tucson**, AZ, Jan. 8, killed 6 people and injured 13, including Rep. **Gabrielle Giffords** (D, AZ).

On May 2, in Abbottabad, Pakistan, Navy **SEAL**s killed al-Qaeda leader **Osama bin Laden**. On May 26 Obama signed measure extending key provisions of **USA Patriot Act**.

Tornado hit **Joplin**, MO, May 22, claiming about 160 lives. NASA's **space shuttle** program ended with landing of

Atlantis, July 21. **Budget control act**, Aug. 1-2, raised **debt ceiling** and cut some $900 bil in spending, with another $1.5 tril in cuts to be worked out by **supercommittee**. A left-wing protest movement that began Sept. 17 as **Occupy Wall Street** expanded across the U.S. and abroad.

Anwar al-Awlaki, a Muslim cleric linked to terrorist attacks in U.S., was killed Sept. 30 in U.S. drone attack in **Yemen**. U.S. military mission in **Iraq** formally ended Dec. 15; last troop convoy left Dec. 18.

2012 Pres. Obama Feb. 10 announced compromise **health insurance** mandate that allowed religiously affiliated employers to avoid directly providing **contraceptive coverage**. On June 15 he announced Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (**DACA)** program, shielding from deportation certain **undocumented immigrants** who entered as minors.

Former Penn State assistant football coach **Jerry Sandusky** was convicted June 22 in sexual abuse of ten boys. Twelve people were killed July 20, in **movie-theater shooting** in Aurora,

CO; shooter sentenced to life. A gunman opened fire Aug. 5 at a **Sikh temple** in Oak Creek, WI, leaving six dead, before killing himself. NASA rover ***Curiosity*** landed on **Mars** Aug. 6.

Islamist terrorists attacked U.S. facility in **Benghazi**, Libya, Sept. 11-12, killing U.S. **ambassador** and three other Americans. **Hurricane Sandy** made landfall in the U.S. Oct. 29, devastating mid-Atlantic coastal areas and leaving over 200 dead.

Pres. **Obama reelected** Nov. 6, defeating former Massachusetts Gov. **Mitt Romney** (R). Colorado and Washington became first states to vote to decriminalize recreational **marijuana**. A gunman killed 20 young children and 6 adults before killing himself, Dec. 14, at **Sandy Hook** Elementary School in **Newtown**, CT.

2013 Averting **"fiscal cliff,"** Senate passed compromise Jan. 1, making **Bush-era tax** cuts permanent up to certain ceilings, while deferring automatic spending cuts (**sequestration**). Sequestration took effect Mar. 1, triggering $1.2

tril in spending cuts to both defense and domestic programs over ten years.

Bombs at the Boston Marathon, Apr. 15, killed three spectators and injured 264; two Chechen-born brothers were implicated.

The *Guardian,* June 5, disclosed details of classified **NSA electronic surveillance** program; NSA contractor **Edward Snowden** claimed responsibility for leaks, after having fled the country. Army Staff Sgt. **Robert Bales** pleaded guilty, June 5, to killing 16 Afghan civilians; sentenced to life. Supreme Court, June 25, overturned key provision of the 1965 **Voting Rights Act** and, June 26, struck down part of 1996 Defense of Marriage Act (**DOMA**) that denied federal benefits to same-sex couples.

A jury, July 13, found George Zimmerman not guilty of murder in shooting, Feb. 2012, of **Trayvon Martin**, an unarmed Black teenager, in Sanford, FL. **Detroit** filed for **bankruptcy**, July 18. Army Pfc.

Chelsea Manning was sentenced Aug. 21 to 35 years for releasing military and diplomatic documents to **WikiLeaks** (Obama commuted sentence, 2017). A gunman killed 12 people at the **Navy Yard** in Washington, DC, Sept. 16; he was killed by responding police.

Health insurance exchanges opened Oct. 1 in **Obamacare rollout** plagued by technical glitches. U.S. **government partially shut down** Oct. 1 over budget impasse; resolved by Congress Oct. 16. **JPMorgan Chase** agreed, Nov. 19, to $13-bil settlement on charges of deceptive mortgage-sale practices. Dow up 26.5% in 2013; biggest yearly gain since 1995.

2014 **Janet Yellen** was confirmed Jan. 6 as first woman **Federal Reserve** chair. **General Motors**, Feb. 7, began recall of vehicles with defect linked to over 120 deaths; later fined $900 mil for having concealed it. **Toyota** agreed Mar. 19 to $1.2-bil fine on charges it concealed information about defective parts.

Gunman killed 6 people and injured 13 before killing himself, May 23, near **Univ. of California-Santa Barbara**.

U.S. Army Sgt. **Bowe Bergdahl**, captured by Taliban in 2009, was freed May 31 in exchange for U.S. release of five Taliban captives. Veterans Affairs Sec. **Eric Shinseki** resigned May 30 after revelations that **VA hospitals** had hidden long waiting times.

The Sunni extremist Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (**ISIS**) declared a **"caliphate"** June 29. Pres. Obama announced June 19 that the U.S. would send **military advisers to Iraq**; he authorized airstrikes there, Aug. 7. ISIS released videos in Aug.-Nov. showing **beheadings** of three Americans.

A white police officer fatally shot unarmed Black 18-year-old **Michael Brown**, Aug. 9, in **Ferguson**, MO, precipitating sometimes violent **protests**; grand jury declined to indict the officer. **Bank of America** agreed Aug. 21 to $16.65-bil settlement on charges it misled investors. U.S. announced Sept. 16 it was sending military personnel to West Africa in response to **Ebola** epidemic.

U.S. jury Oct. 22 convicted four former contract security guards in 2007 shootings that killed 17 **Iraqi civilians**. New York City's new **One World Trade Center** welcomed first tenants Nov. 3.

Tamir Rice, a Black 12-year-old holding a pellet gun, was fatally shot by a white police officer, Nov. 22, in **Cleveland**, OH; grand jury declined to indict. A grand jury decided Dec. 3 not to indict a **New York City** police officer for allegedly using a nonregulation **chokehold** to detain **Eric Garner**, a Black man who died July 17 in custody. A Black man shot and killed two **New York City police** officers in their patrol car, Dec. 20, then killed himself.

Hackers accessed Sony Pictures Entertainment data and, Dec. 16, threatened violence against U.S. theaters showing comedy involving North Korean dictator **Kim Jong Un**. U.S.-led NATO mission in **Afghanistan** ended combat operations Dec. 28, after over 13 years; troops remained in support roles.

2015 **Standard & Poor's** agreed Feb. 3 to pay $1.4 bil, and **Morgan Stanley** agreed Feb. 15 to pay $2.6 bil, to resolve claims of financial deception. Justice Dept. Mar. 4 released report exposing widespread mistreatment of Black individuals by **Ferguson**, MO, police and court system.

A New York court Mar. 5 approved $8.5-bil settlement between **Bank of America** and investors in mortgage securities issued by **Countrywide Financial Corp.** Federal judge, Mar. 20, approved settlement in which **AIG** paid $970.5 mil to shareholders allegedly misled over high-risk mortgage loans. Facing continuing drought, **California** Gov. **Jerry Brown** (D) issued mandatory **water restrictions** Apr. 1.

In milestone Apr. 11, Pres. Obama met in Panama with Cuban Pres. **Raúl Castro**. The Apr. 19 death of a Black man, **Freddie Gray**, from injury in a **Baltimore** police van, spurred riots and led to indictment of six officers; no convictions resulted. Obama June 2 signed a bill to end **NSA's bulk collection** of phone data, with telecom

companies to hold custody of data instead. **American Pharoah**, June 6, became first in 37 years to take horse racing's **Triple Crown**.

A **white supremacist** fatally shot nine bible study attendees, June 17, at historic **Black church** in **Charleston**, SC; shooter sentenced to death, 2017. On June 26, the Supreme Court ruled that **same-sex couples** had constitutional right to marry.

2015: A Supreme Court decision effectively legalizes samesex marriage nationwide.

Iran and six world powers led by the U.S. formally agreed July 14 on deal to limit **Iranian nuclear capability** in return for lifting economic sanctions. NASA's ***New Horizons*** spacecraft, July

14, carried out first-ever flyby of **Pluto**. **U.S.** and **Cuba** reopened embassies in their countries July 20, reestablishing relations. Pres. Obama Aug. 3 unveiled a final EPA **Clean Power Plan** limiting carbon dioxide emissions from power plants (enforcement suspended, pending litigation).

Pope Francis visited the U.S. Sept. 22-27, and addressed joint session of Congress. A student shooter at a community college, Oct. 1, in **Roseburg, OR**, killed nine people before killing himself. U.S. airstrike hit an **Afghanistan hospital** Oct. 3, killing more than 40; military report blamed human error.

U.S. and 11 other nations completed negotiations, Oct. 5, on **Trans-Pacific Partnership** trade agreement. An Oct. 22 U.S.-Iraqi mission freed about 70 hostages held by **ISIS** in Iraq; one U.S. soldier was killed. On Oct. 30, Obama announced he would deploy special operations forces to fight ISIS in **Syria**.

Pres. Obama Nov. 6 announced decision against approving **Keystone XL** oil pipeline. Three people were killed Nov. 27 at **Planned Parenthood** clinic in Colorado Springs, CO; alleged shooter found incompetent to stand trial. A married couple said by the FBI to be **Muslim extremists** fatally shot 14 people at a Dec. 2 office party in **San Bernardino**, CA; both died in shootout with police.

Defense Dept., Dec. 3, announced that all military combat positions would be opened to women. U.S. and 194 other parties reached agreement in Paris, Dec. 12, on plan to reduce greenhouse gases linked to **climate change**. The Fed, Dec. 16, raised key interest rates from near-zero levels. Obama signed $1.8-tril **spending and tax relief package** Dec. 18.

2016 Armed protesters, Jan. 2, began 41-day occupation of Oregon's **Malheur National Wildlife Refuge**, in land dispute; one fatally shot, Jan. 26, in confrontation with law enforcement. Obama declared federal state of emergency in **Flint, MI**, Jan. 16, because of **lead-contaminated**

drinking water. Following the death in Feb. of conservative Supreme Court Justice **Antonin Scalia**, Obama Mar. 16 nominated appellate court judge **Merrick Garland**, but Senate Republicans refused to schedule confirmation hearings. Obama made historic visit to **Cuba**, Mar. 20-22.

North Carolina Gov. **Pat McCrory** (R) Mar. 23 signed **"bathroom bill"** requiring that persons use state facilities corresponding to birth-certificate gender; boycotts followed. (Measure partly repealed, 2017.) Justice Dept. announced Apr. 11 that **Goldman Sachs** would pay $5.1 bil to settle charges of selling faulty mortgage-backed securities.

U.S. **drone strike** killed Afghan Taliban leader **Akhtar Muhammad Mansour** May 21. A gunman who declared allegiance to **ISIS** killed 49 mostly Hispanic people June 12 at **gay nightclub** in **Orlando**, FL. The musical ***Hamilton*** won 11 Tony Awards June 12.

In settlement announced June 28, **Volkswagen** agreed to pay some $15 bil for cheating in emissions tests. Defense Dept. announced, June 30, that

transgender individuals could serve openly in the military. Protests followed two **fatal police shootings** of a Black man in **Baton Rouge**, LA, July 5, and in a **St. Paul**, MN, suburb, July 6. Five police officers were killed by a sniper, July 7 in **Dallas**, TX, and three in an ambush, July 17 in **Baton Rouge**, LA.

After investigating Hillary Clinton's use of a **private email server** as sec. of state, FBI Dir. **James Comey**, July 5, said she did not show intent to violate the law but had been "extremely careless."

Justice Dept. report released Aug. 10 concluded that **Baltimore police** routinely used **excessive force** against Black residents. Riots broke out in **Milwaukee**, WI, Aug. 13-15, following fatal **police shooting** of an armed Black man fleeing a traffic stop. Regulators fined **Wells Fargo** $185 mil Sept. 8 for illicit revenue scheme. Following protests by **Standing Rock** Sioux Tribe, the Obama administration Sept. 9 temporarily blocked

construction on the **Dakota Access** oil pipeline.

The *Washington Post* Oct. 7 made public 2005 video footage that showed **Trump** bragging about **groping women**; a number of women subsequently alleged that he had sexually harassed them. **WikiLeaks** Oct. 7 began releasing apparently hacked emails from Clinton campaign chair **John Podesta**.

AT&T agreed Oct. 22 to acquire **Time Warner** for about $85 bil. **Chicago Cubs** won World Series Nov. 2, for first time since 1908.

In Nov. 8 presidential election, **Donald Trump** (R) defeated **Hillary Clinton** (D), with 304 electoral votes out of 538, though losing popular vote by about 3 mil.

Tech pioneer **Yahoo** Dec. 14 revealed an Aug. 2013 hack, affecting some 3 bil user accounts. Following evidence of **Russian hacking**, Obama Dec. 29 expelled 35 Russian diplomats.

2017 Pres. **Trump inaugurated** Jan. 20. **Women's Marches**, Jan. 21, in Washington, DC, and other cities drew millions of protesters. Trump Jan. 23-27 withdrew U.S. from **Trans-Pacific Partnership** trade agreement, ordered building of a Mexican **border wall**, and issued executive order banning admission of travelers from certain **Muslim-majority nations** (expanded ban later upheld by Supreme Court).

After a suspected **chemical attack** in Syria, Apr. 4, Pres. Trump authorized **cruise-missile strike** against a government airfield. The U.S. military, Apr. 13, bombed a complex of caves and tunnels in **Afghanistan**; 94 militants reportedly killed.

After Republicans used the so-called **nuclear option** to end a Democratic filibuster, the Senate voted, 54-45, Apr. 7, to confirm nomination of **Neil Gorsuch** to Supreme Court. **Puerto Rico** filed for a form of bankruptcy, May 3.

Pres. Trump fired FBI Dir. **James Comey** May 9; Justice Dept., May 17, appointed former FBI Dir. **Robert Mueller III** as special counsel to head

investigation into Russian election meddling.

On June 1 Trump announced process to exit the 2015 **Paris climate change agreement**. A gunman targeting Republicans June 14 at a practice for the bipartisan **Congressional Baseball Game** critically injured Rep. **Steve Scalise** (R, LA) and wounded four others.

Iraqi Prime Min. **Haider al-Abadi** announced July 9 that Iraqi forces, supported by U.S.-backed coalition, had recaptured ISIS stronghold of **Mosul**; he declared victory over ISIS, Dec. 9. American student **Otto Warmbier** was returned to U.S., June 13, in a comatose state after imprisonment in **North Korea**; he died six days later. Trump Aug. 2 signed bipartisan bill imposing certain economic sanctions against **Russia** as well as Iran and **North Korea**.

A **white nationalist rally** in **Charlottesville**, VA, Aug. 12, erupted in clashes; one counterdemonstrator

was killed and 19 others were injured when a white nationalist drove into a crowd. On Aug. 21, millions viewed the first total **solar eclipse** visible coast-to-coast since 1918. **Hurricane Harvey** hit Texas, Aug. 25, causing 89 deaths. **North Korea** Sept. 3 conducted its sixth nuclear weapons test; UN and U.S. imposed economic sanctions. Credit reporting firm **Equifax** revealed Sept. 7 that hackers had gained access to information on some 143 mil Americans; later agreed to pay up to $700 mil to resolve claims.

Hurricane Maria hit **Puerto Rico**, Sept. 20, causing widespread devastation and nearly 3,000 deaths.

2017: A gunman shooting from a high-rise hotel window in Las Vegas kills 58 people and injures hundreds more attending an outdoor country music festival Oct. 1.

A gunman killed 58 people and injured hundreds at country music concert, Oct. 1, in **Las Vegas**. *NY Times* Oct. 5 reported multiple accusations of sexual assault or harassment against movie producer **Harvey Weinstein**, beginning a wave of **"Me Too"** allegations.

U.S.-backed militias in Syria reported, Oct. 20, capture of **Raqqa**, de facto capital of ISIS's self-proclaimed caliphate. Former Trump adviser **Michael Flynn** pleaded guilty Nov. 30 to lying to the FBI about conversations

with Russia's U.S. ambassador. (Flynn was pardoned by Trump in 2020.)

Eight people were rammed and killed by a truck along a **bike path** in **New York City**, Oct. 31. A gunman killed 26 people, Nov. 5, at a **Baptist church** in **Sutherland Springs**, TX; shooter died by suicide. U.S. Navy report, Nov. 1, blamed personnel errors for collisions involving the **USS *Fitzgerald*** (June 17; 7 sailors killed) and **USS *John S. McCain*** (Aug. 21; 10 sailors killed).

Pres. Trump, Dec. 6, recognized **Jerusalem** as Israel's capital. FCC voted 3-2, Dec. 14, to scrap **net neutrality** rules. On Dec. 22, Trump signed measure reducing tax rates, allowing oil drilling in Alaska's **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge,** and repealing Obamacare's individual mandate.

2018 Michigan State Univ. sports physician **Larry Nasser** sentenced to prison, Jan. 24, after pleading guilty to decades of **sexual abuse;** MSU later agreed to pay $500 mil to settle suits. A shooting Feb. 14 at a **Parkland**, FL, high school left 17 dead; an expelled student was indicted for murder

and pleaded guilty. Students protesting gun violence led **March for Our Lives** demonstrations, Mar. 24.

FBI probe led to indictment, Feb. 16, of Russian nationals and companies for cyberattacks and interference in the 2016 U.S. election. **Uber** suspended its self-driving cars from four North American test cities after pedestrian fatality Mar. 18. Facebook CEO **Mark Zuckerberg** apologized before Congress, Apr. 10-11, after revelations that British consulting firm **Cambridge Analytica** had gained access to data from Facebook users allegedly provided to political campaigns.

After a reported **chemical weapons attack** by Syria's Assad regime, U.S., UK, and France launched airstrikes against suspected weapons production sites, Apr. 14. Federal regulators announced $1 bil in fines Apr. 20 against **Wells Fargo** for financial improprieties. A Pennsylvania jury found comedian **Bill Cosby** guilty Apr. 26 of aggravated indecent assault (conviction overturned, 2021).

U.S.-led coalition against **ISIS** Apr. 30 closed its land forces command headquarters in Iraq. Pres. Trump declared May 8 he was withdrawing U.S. from the **2015 Iran nuclear deal**. On May 18, eight students and two teachers were killed in shooting at a high school in **Santa Fe**, TX; a student was arrested and charged. **NFL** team owners May 23 announced players must either stand during national anthem or remain in locker room.

Following widespread criticism, Trump June 20 signed an executive order to end separation of **undocumented children** at the Mexican border. Cardinal **Theodore McCarrick** was removed from public ministry June 20, amid allegations of **sexual abuse**; later resigned as cardinal and was laicized. A gunman arrested at the scene killed five employees and injured two at ***Capital Gazette*** offices in Annapolis, MD, June 28 (gunman convicted in 2021).

Justice Dept. charged 12 **Russian intelligence officers** July 13 with hacking the Clinton campaign and Democratic National Committee and leaking emails and data prior to the 2016 presidential election. Pres. Trump and Russian Pres. **Vladimir Putin** held summit in Helsinki, Finland, July 16.

Pennsylvania grand jury Aug. 14 released report detailing decades of **clerical sexual abuse** and cover-up in six Roman Catholic dioceses. Former Trump campaign chair **Paul Manafort** was found guilty Aug. 21 of **financial crimes** (pardoned by Trump, 2020). Former Trump attorney **Michael Cohen** pleaded guilty Aug. 21 to campaign finance violations for **hush money** he said he paid to cover up Trump extramarital affairs. Saudi dissident journalist **Jamal Khashoggi**, a U.S. resident, was killed after entering the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Oct. 2; U.S. intelligence implicated Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. A white Chicago police officer was convicted of

second-degree murder, Oct. 5, in the 2014 shooting of Black teenager **Laquan McDonald**.

U.S. Senate, 50-48, Oct. 6 confirmed nomination of **Brett Kavanaugh** to Supreme Court, after hearings in which a psychology professor testified he had sexually assaulted her when both were teenagers. **Sears** filed for bankruptcy Oct. 15. Authorities intercepted **package bombs** addressed to prominent Democrats and CNN and arrested the suspected sender, Oct. 26. A gunman opened fire in **Tree of Life Congregation synagogue** in Pittsburgh, PA, Oct. 27, killing 11.

Trump ordered 5,200 troops to the southern border, Oct. 29, to halt **Central American migrants** and, Nov. 9, issued an order to deny asylum to migrants who crossed that border (enforcement suspended under court order).

An ex-Marine fatally shot 12 people at a bar in **Thousand Oaks**, CA, Nov. 7, then killed himself. A **wildfire**, starting

on Nov. 8, wiped out the town of **Paradise**, CA; 85 people died. Three U.S. service members were killed Nov. 27 in apparent Taliban bombing in Afghanistan; U.S. airstrike in response reportedly caused about 30 civilian deaths. On Dec. 19 Trump ordered **withdrawal** of all 2,000 U.S. troops in **Syria** (order later modified, allowing some to remain).

Trump, Dec. 21, signed bipartisan **criminal justice reform** bill reducing or eliminating mandatory minimum sentences for many drug-related federal crimes. An impasse over border-wall funding led to a partial federal government **shutdown**, Dec. 22, lasting a record 35 days.

2018: Pres. Donald Trump continued to call for construction of a new wall on the southern U.S. border.

2019 Trump administration, Jan. 25, initiated **“Remain in Mexico”** policy for asylum seekers. On Feb. 1, the administration announced it was suspending U.S. obligations under the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces **(INF) Treaty**. NASA announced the end of its **Mars *Opportunity*** rover mission Feb. 13, after 15 years.

Justice Dept. Mar. 12, charged some 50 people, including several celebrities, in **college admissions cheating** schemes. FAA Mar. 13 grounded **Boeing’s 737 Max** aircraft after two fatal crashes abroad.

The U.S.-backed **Syrian Democratic Forces** declared victory over ISIS in Syria, Mar. 23. **Disney** Mar. 20 completed $71.3-bil acquisition of most of **21st Century Fox’s** film and TV assets. **OxyContin** maker **Purdue Pharma** and its owners, Mar. 26, agreed to pay $270 mil settling suits for allegedly minimizing the drug’s addictive potential. **Apple** agreed Apr. 16 to pay wireless chipmaker **Qualcomm** at least $4.5 bil to settle dispute over technology used in iPhones.

Trump Apr. 16 vetoed congressional resolution to end U.S. involvement in a devastating civil war in **Yemen**, where a **Saudi Arabia**-led coalition fought **Iran**-backed **Houthi** rebels. Justice Dept. report released Apr. 18 found the **Russian government** had "worked to secure" Trump's election. Pres. Trump May 10 increased **tariffs** on Chinese products and, May 23, unveiled **bailout** package to aid affected U.S. farmers. On May 24 he declared tensions with **Iran** a national security emergency, allowing U.S. to complete **arms sales** to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Jordan.

On May 23 Justice Dept. announced charges against Australian **WikiLeaks** founder **Julian Assange**. Gunman killed 12 people in **Virginia Beach**, VA, May 31. The EPA, June 19, repealed Obama's **Clean Power Plan**, replacing it with weaker regulations.

Pres. Trump met June 30 with North Korean leader **Kim Jong Un** at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Trump July 1 signed $4.6-bil package to help U.S.

agencies deal with migrant surge at **U.S.-Mexican border**.

U.S. won a record fourth FIFA women's **World Cup** title July 7. Financier **Jeffrey Epstein** was indicted, July 8, on federal charges of **sexual abuse** involving dozens of girls; he died Aug. 10, in apparent suicide.

Citing signs of global economic cooling, the Fed July 31 began **cutting interest rates**. As U.S.-China **trade war** heated up, the Dow, Aug. 5, fell 767 points; recession fears contributed to 800-point drop Aug. 14.

On Aug. 3 a shooter reportedly targeting Mexicans fatally shot 23 people at an **El Paso, TX, Walmart**, before surrendering. On Aug. 4 a gunman killed nine people on a **Dayton,** OH, street, before being fatally shot by police.

Amid threats by Turkey to strike **Kurdish militias** in Syria, U.S. and Turkish defense officials agreed Aug. 7 to create a buffer zone in NE **Syria**.

House Speaker **Nancy Pelosi** (D, CA) announced Sept. 24 that the House would launch a formal **impeachment inquiry** against Pres. Trump, following allegations he had pressured Ukrainian Pres. **Volodymyr Zelenskyy** to investigate dealings of political rival **Joe Biden** and Biden's son Hunter, after temporarily withholding $400 mil in aid to Ukraine.

U.S. unemployment rate for Sept. fell to 3.5%, lowest since 1969. White House, Oct. 6, announced withdrawal of some U.S. troops from **Syria** in the face of an imminent Turkish assault against **Kurdish** forces allied with the U.S. against ISIS. **ISIS** leader **Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi** was reported killed during U.S. military raid in Syria, Oct. 26. A **Saudi Arabian** military officer in flight training fatally shot three trainees Dec. 7 at U.S. naval base in **Pensacola**, FL; he was killed in gun battle.

On Nov. 15, Trump political adviser **Roger Stone** was convicted on charges stemming from the election-

interference probe; Trump later commuted his sentence. A Justice Dept. **watchdog report**, released Dec. 6, found procedural errors in the probe but no evidence of bias against Trump. House Judiciary Committee, Dec. 13, approved articles of **impeachment** against Pres. Trump for **abuse of power** and for **obstruction of Congress**. On Dec. 18 the full House, with no Republican support, passed the first article, 230-197, and the second, 229-198.

Dow closed the year up 22.3%. CDC reported 1,282 cases of **measles** for 2019, largest number since 1992.

2020 U.S. **drone strike** in Iraq, Jan. 3, killed Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Major Gen. **Qassem Soleimani**; another drone attack, in **Yemen**, disclosed Feb. 6, killed **Qasim al-Raymi**, leader of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

CDC, Jan. 21, announced **first confirmed COVID-19 case** in the U.S., in traveler from China; starting Feb. 2, Trump administration barred U.S. entry for most non-Americans recently in China. Former NBA star **Kobe Bryant**

and his daughter Gianna were among nine people killed in helicopter crash in Calabasas, CA, Jan. 26.

After **impeachment trial**, senators on Feb. 5 voted, 52-48, to convict Pres. Trump for abuse of power, and 53-47 for obstruction of Congress, falling short of the needed two-thirds majority.

A federal judge Feb. 11 approved **T-Mobile**'s $26.5 bil deal to acquire rival **Sprint**. **Morgan Stanley** agreed Feb. 20 to purchase **E-Trade** for $13 bil. **Wells Fargo**, Feb. 21, agreed to pay $3 bil to end probe into unauthorized accounts under customers' names. **Boy Scouts**, facing sex-abuse suits and waning membership, filed for bankruptcy Feb. 18.

The fatal shooting of unarmed Black jogger **Ahmaud Arbery** (by white pursuers, Feb. 23 in Brunswick, GA; later convicted of murder) and Black woman **Breonna Taylor** (by police in botched raid on her apartment, Mar. 13, in Louisville, KY) fueled widespread

protests in support of **Black Lives Matter** movement.

First U.S. **COVID-19 fatality** reported, Feb. 29; the administration declared a national emergency Mar. 13, banned most travel from Europe by non-Americans, and, Mar. 20, began invoking a legal provision to allow immediate expulsion of asylum-seeking migrants as threats to public health. About 186,000 U.S. coronavirus cases were recorded by Mar. 31, with the Northeast, especially New York City, hardest hit; health resources were sharply strained.

U.S. and **Taliban** militants approved pact Feb. 29 calling for all U.S. and coalition forces to leave **Afghanistan** within 14 months, with some 5,000 Taliban prisoners to be freed and a Taliban pledge to end attacks and engage in intra-Afghan talks; Taliban subsequently grew in strength.

Dow fell 2,352 points Mar. 12, a day after World Health Org. declared the coronavirus a **global pandemic**, and

2,997 points Mar. 16, despite action by the Fed cutting its benchmark interest rate. Trump, Mar. 27, signed $2-tril economic aid and stimulus bill. Dow ended Apr. up 11.1%, but unemployment hit 14.7%, highest since the Great Depression. J. Crew, Neiman Marcus, J. C. Penney, and Hertz declared **bankruptcy** in May.

2020: Demand on food banks and other relief organizations surges amid the coronavirus pandemic and related economic hardships.

Idaho, Mar. 29, became the first state to bar **transgender** girls and women from participating in female sports.

CDC, Apr. 3, urged Americans to wear **face masks**. Trump May 15

announced **Operation Warp Speed**, aimed at facilitating development, manufacture, and distribution of **COVID vaccines**. U.S., May 27-28, became the first country to exceed 100,000 COVID deaths.

On May 25 **Derek Chauvin**, a white **Minneapolis** police officer, kneeled on the neck of a prone Black man in custody, **George Floyd**, who died. Demonstrations followed, with instances of arson, looting, and vandalism; Chauvin later convicted of murder. The incident fueled widespread protests in support of **Black Lives Matter**.

2020: Spurred by the death of George Floyd and other Black men and women in dealings with police, protests call for an end to systemic racism.

The shooting of **Jacob Blake**, a Black man, in struggle with police in **Kenosha**, WI, Aug. 23, set off demonstrations in which two protesters were fatally shot by a vigilante claiming self-defense; he was acquitted. Amid clashes between Trump supporters and activists in **Portland**, OR, one man was fatally shot Aug. 29. Unrest erupted in **Philadelphia** Oct. 26-27 following fatal shooting of a Black man by police; over 50 police injured.

SpaceX, May 30, became first private company to launch humans into orbit. **Bayer**, which acquired agricultural

giant **Monsanto** in 2018, announced June 24 it would pay over $10 bil to resolve lawsuits over cancers allegedly caused by the **herbicide Roundup**.

Supreme Court ruled June 15, 6-3, that employers could not discriminate against workers for being **gay or transgender**. Ruling 7-2, July 8, the Court held that private employers could opt out of Affordable Care Act mandate requiring coverage of **contraceptives**, if on religious or moral grounds. On July 6, the Court ruled, 9-0, that states could compel **presidential electors** to vote for candidates they had pledged to support.

Executions of death row inmates for federal crimes resumed July 14, ending informal moratorium begun in 2003. Trump, in Aug.-Sept., announced agreements between **Israel** and **UAE** and **Bahrain** to normalize relations. Supreme Court Justice **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** died Sept. 18; **Amy Coney Barrett** was confirmed, Oct. 26, to replace her.

More than 3.9 mil acres burnt Aug.-Sept. in California's **wildfire** season; over 30 people died. **GDP** rose an estimated 33.4% in third quarter 2020, having fallen 31.4% in the second quarter.

Federal officials Oct. 8 announced indictment of six people over failed right-wing extremist plot to kidnap Michigan Gov. **Gretchen Whitmer** (D). Justice Dept., Oct. 21 announced **OxyContin** maker **Purdue Pharma** would pay $8.3 bil to settle charges of illegal marketing and kickbacks to doctors.

Vote counting continued after **Election Day**, Nov. 3, with news organizations, Nov. 7, projecting **Biden** as winner of the presidential election. Republicans filed over 50 lawsuits challenging results or balloting procedures, to little effect. The Biden-Harris ticket won in Electoral College, 306-232, and came out ahead by 7 mil in popular vote. Trump refused to

concede, claiming without evidence to have lost due to fraud.

The U.S., Nov. 4, formally withdrew from the 2015 **Paris climate agreement**. Massive **cyberattack** on U.S. government sites and other targets confirmed by U.S., Dec. 13; attributed to Russia. Congress easily passed a second **economic aid and stimulus** bill, signed Dec. 27 by Trump.

FDA approved **COVID-19 vaccines** from Pfizer, Dec. 11, and Moderna, Dec. 18, on emergency basis; first vaccine in the U.S. administered Dec. 14. By year's end, U.S recorded some **20 mil COVID-19 cases**, with 350,000 deaths, according to Johns Hopkins Univ.'s Coronavirus Resource Center.

2021 On Jan. 6, after Pres. Trump told rally to "fight like hell" against accepting 2020 presidential results, a **mob** of supporters, some armed, broke into the **Capitol**, temporarily preventing Congress from certifying the election outcome. One woman was fatally shot by police, of whom over 100 were injured. By year's end more than 700 people had been charged.

By a 232-197 vote, House voted to **impeach Trump** Jan. 13 for a second time, this time for "incitement of insurrection." On Feb. 13, 7 Republican senators joined all 50 Democrats in a vote to convict, which fell short of the needed two-thirds majority.

Joe Biden was sworn in as president Jan. 20, at the Capitol. Beginning Jan. 20 he signed a series of **executive orders**, many aimed at revoking or modifying Trump policies relating to immigration or the COVID-19 pandemic. **CDC** issued order Jan. 29 requiring masks on public transportation.

Senate confirmed cabinet nominations of **Janet Yellen** as treasury sec. (Jan. 25), **Antony Blinken** as sec. of state (Jan. 26), and **Merrick Garland** as attorney general (Mar. 10). Biden announced, Feb. 4, that the U.S. would end its support for Saudi-led offensive against Iran-backed Houthi in devastating **Yemen civil war**. On Feb. 11 Biden halted diversion of Pentagon

funding for construction of a **border wall**.

NASA's *Perseverance* rover landed on **Mars**, Feb. 18. U.S. officially reentered the **Paris climate accord** Feb. 19. Pres. Biden Mar. 11 signed a $1.9-tril **COVID relief package** approved by Congress, which included direct payments to nearly all households.

A gunman Mar. 16 killed eight people, including six Asian women, at **Atlanta**-area spas. Another shooter killed 10 people Mar. 22 at supermarket in **Boulder**, CO. Eight workers at a FedEx facility in **Indianapolis**, IN, were shot and killed Apr. 15 by a former employee, who died by suicide.

Georgia became the first of several states to impose controversial **voting restrictions**, under measure signed Mar. 25 by Gov. **Brian Kemp** (R).

After brief struggle during a traffic stop, a police officer, mistakenly firing her handgun instead of her Taser, killed **Daunte Wright**, a young Black man, in

a Minneapolis suburb Apr. 11; she was convicted of manslaughter.

A **pipeline** supplying East Coast gasoline temporarily shut down May 7 due to a **cyberattack** attributed to a Russian-based hacking group. GOP House members May 12 voted to remove Rep. **Liz Cheney** (R, WY), a Trump critic, as chair of the House Republican Conference.

Biden administration June 1 suspended oil and gas leases in Alaska's **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge**. Pres. Biden announced plan June 3 to donate **COVID vaccines** to global sharing program and, June 10, to purchase 500 mil vaccines for lower-income countries.

2021: Coronavirus vaccines are widely available by midyear, but virus variants and vaccine reluctance continue to pose challenges

Large portions of a structurally damaged 13-story condominium in **Surfside**, FL, collapsed June 24, killing 98 people. On July 1 the Supreme Court reinstated two **Arizona election laws** declared discriminatory by a lower court. **Boy Scouts** of America July 1 agreed to pay $850 mil to settle sexual abuse claims.

In Afghanistan, the U.S., July 2, handed over control of its largest military base, **Bagram Airfield**, to Afghan forces; Taliban continued expanding territorial control.

A wildfire ignited July 13 in **California** burned nearly 1 mil acres.

On July 20, **Jeff Bezos** launched Blue Origin's reusable and pilotless *New Shepard* rocket, with Bezos and three others aboard. U.S. won 39 gold and 113 total medals at postponed XXXII Summer **Olympic Games**, held July 23-Aug. 8 in Tokyo.

Taliban forces captured 26 provincial capitals and, Aug. 15, retook **Kabul**, while Afghan forces surrendered Bagram Airfield. Under a fixed Aug. 31 deadline, U.S. forces scrambled to evacuate Americans and Afghans who aided them, with many of the latter left behind. An **airport bombing**, Aug. 26, killed 13 U.S. soldiers and at least 169 Afghan civilians; U.S. retaliated with drone strikes, one of which mistakenly killed a family of 10.

New York Gov. **Andrew Cuomo** (D) resigned, effective Aug. 23, following state probe that reported instances of sexual harassment. **Hurricane Ida** made landfall Aug. 29 in Louisiana, amid heat wave; close to 100 U.S. deaths reported.

A **Texas** law generally prohibiting **abortions** after a detectable fetal heartbeat took effect Sept. 1. Pres. Biden, Sept. 9, announced a COVID **vaccine mandate** for companies with over 100 employees (mandate later struck down by U.S. Supreme Court).

In a Sept. 14 **recall election**, Californians voted 62%-38% to retain **Gavin Newsom** (D) as governor. Four passengers aboard **SpaceX's** *Dragon* capsule, launched Sept. 15, became the first all-civilian, nonprofessional crew to orbit Earth. A whistleblower testifying Oct. 5 before a Senate subcommittee said **Facebook** leadership had failed to address harms caused by the service. **Supply chain disruptions** persisted, with some 100 **container ships** awaiting processing outside Los Angeles and Long Beach, CA, ports as of Oct.

Federal regulators, Nov. 2, recommended the Pfizer vaccine for children aged 5-11 and, Nov. 19, authorized **booster shots** of Pfizer and

Moderna vaccines for all adults. Biden, Nov. 15, signed $1.5-tril **infrastructure** package.

Six people were run over and killed at **Waukesha**, WI, Christmas parade, Nov. 21; suspect charged. Four students were shot and killed, Nov. 30, at an **Oxford, MI, high school**; besides the alleged shooter his parents were charged, for allowing him access to the weapon. Five people shot dead, Dec. 27, in and around **Denver** and **Lakewood**, CO; shooter was killed by police.

With Russian troops massed near Russia's Ukraine border, Pres. Biden, meeting by video with Pres. Vladimir **Putin**, Dec. 7, threatened heavy sanctions if Russia were to invade.

Tornadoes across the Southeast and lower Midwest, Dec. 10-11, killed at least 90 people. U.S. Dec. 14 recorded a cumulative total of **800,000 COVID-19** deaths. NASA's **Parker Solar Probe** became the first spacecraft to reach the Sun's upper atmosphere, as reported Dec. 14.

U.S. **unemployment rate** for Dec. was down to 3.9%. **Consumer Price Index** climbed 7% in 2021, biggest 12-month increase in 40 years.

U.S. HISTORY: DOCUMENTS, SPEECHES, AND SYMBOLS

Patrick Henry's Speech to the Virginia Convention

The following is an excerpt from Patrick Henry's speech to the Virginia Convention, which met at St. John's Church in Richmond, on Mar. 23, 1775, to react to British oppression.

Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course

others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

Adoption of the Declaration of Independence

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, who had issued the first call for a congress of the colonies, introduced in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia a resolution declaring “that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

The resolution, seconded by John Adams on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, came up again June 11 when a committee of five chaired by Thomas Jefferson (VA) was appointed to express the purpose of the resolution in a declaration of independence. The other four were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin

(PA), Robert R. Livingston (NY), and Roger Sherman (CT).

Drafting the Declaration was assigned to Jefferson, who worked on a portable desk of his own construction in a room at Market and 7th St. The committee reported the result on June 28, 1776. The members of the Congress suggested a number of changes, which Jefferson called “deplorable.” They did not approve Jefferson’s arraignment of the British people and King George III for encouraging and fostering the slave trade, which Jefferson called “an execrable commerce.” They eliminated 630 words and added 146, leaving 1,322 words in the final draft. In its final form, capitalization was erratic. Jefferson had written that men were endowed with “inalienable” rights; in the final copy it came out as “unalienable.”

The Lee-Adams resolution of independence was adopted by 12 yeas on July 2—the actual date of the act of independence. The Declaration, which explains the act, was adopted July 4.

After the Declaration was adopted, July 4, 1776, it was turned over to printer John Dunlap to be printed on broadsides. The original copy was lost and one of his broadsides was attached to a page in the journal of the Congress. It was read aloud July 8 in Philadelphia; Easton, PA; and Trenton, NJ. On July 9, it was read by order of Gen. George Washington to the troops assembled on the Common in New York City (now City Hall Park).

The Continental Congress of July 19, 1776, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of ‘The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America’ and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress.” (Engrossing meant clearly writing out an official document.)

Not all delegates who signed the engrossed Declaration had been present on July 4. Among them were Robert Morris (PA), William Williams (CT), and Samuel Chase (MD), who signed on Aug.

2. Oliver Wolcott (CT), George Wythe (VA), Richard Henry Lee (VA), and Elbridge Gerry (MA) signed in Aug. and Sept.; Matthew Thornton (NH) joined the Congress Nov. 4 and signed later. Thomas McKean (DE) rejoined Washington's army before signing and said later that he signed in 1781.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed a delegate by Maryland on July 4, 1776, presented his credentials July 18, and signed the engrossed Declaration on Aug. 2. Born Sept. 19, 1737, he was 95 years old and the last surviving signer when he died Nov. 14, 1832.

Two Pennsylvania delegates who did not support the Declaration July 4, 1776, were replaced. The four New York delegates did not have authority from their state to vote on July 4. On July 9, the New York state convention authorized its delegates to approve the Declaration, and the Congress was so notified on July 15, 1776. The four signed the Declaration on Aug. 2.

Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. John Hancock was president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson was secretary. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed (i.e., written in a clear hand) on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after Aug. 2, 1776. On Jan. 18, 1777, Congress ordered that “an authenticated copy, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.” Authenticated copies were printed in broadside form in Baltimore, where the Continental Congress was then in session. The following text is that of the original printed by John Dunlap in Philadelphia for the Continental Congress. The original is on display at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION By the
REPRESENTATIVES of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness —That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its

Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment

of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with

manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of

Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to

compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

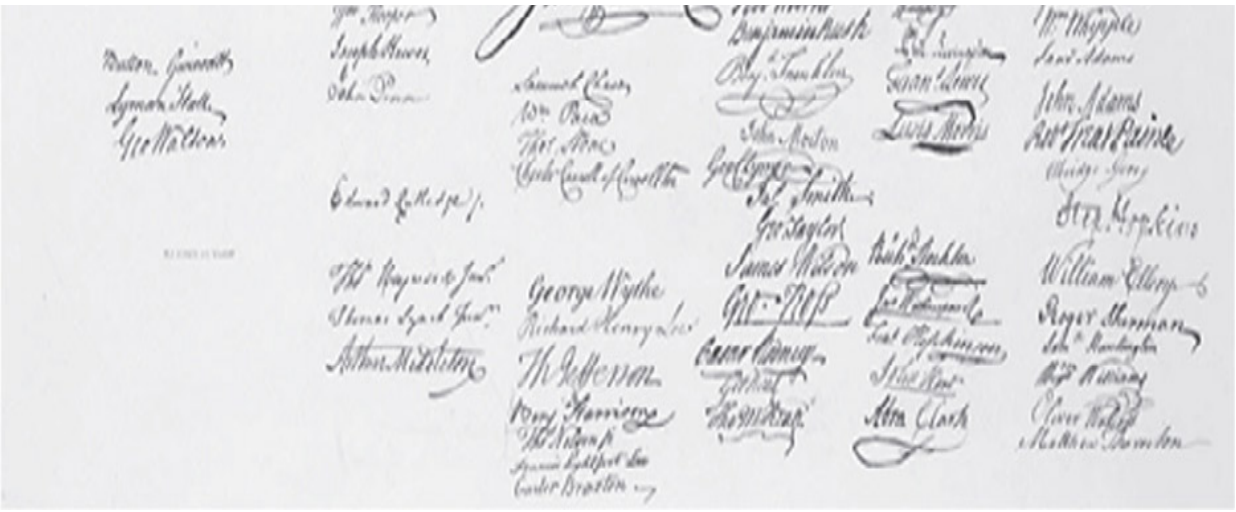
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together Legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. ——— He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. ——— He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. ——— He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. ——— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. ——— He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. — Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock



He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

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Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing

to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegate (state)	Occupation	Birthplace	Born	Died
Adams, John (MA)	Lawyer	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel (MA)	Merchant, brewer	Boston, MA	Sept. 27, 1722	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Josiah (NH)	Physician, judge	Amesbury, MA	Nov. 21, 1729	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter (VA)	Plantation owner	Newington Plantation, VA	Sept. 10, 1736	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton (MD)	Plantation owner	Annapolis, MD	Sept. 19, 1737	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel (MD)	Lawyer, judge	Princess Anne, MD	Apr. 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham (NJ)	Surveyor	Elizabethtown, NJ	Feb. 15, 1726	Sept. 15, 1794
Clymer, George (PA)	Merchant	Philadelphia, PA	Mar. 16, 1739	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William (RI)	Lawyer	Newport, RI	Dec. 22, 1727	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William	Plantation	Brookhaven,	Dec.	Aug. 4,

(NY)	owner, soldier	NY	17, 1734	1821
Franklin, Benjamin (PA)	Printer, inventor	Boston, MA	Jan. 17, 1706	Apr. 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge (MA)	Merchant	Marblehead, MA	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button (GA)	Merchant	Gloucester, England	c. 1735	May 19, 1777
Hall, Lyman (GA)	Physician	Wallingford, CT	Apr. 12, 1724	Oct. 19, 1790
Hancock, John (MA)	Merchant	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Jan. 12, 1737	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin (VA)	Plantation owner	Charles City County, VA	Apr. 5, 1726	Apr. 24, 1791
Hart, John (NJ)	Plantation owner	Stonington, CT	c. 1713	May 11, 1779
Hewes, Joseph (NC)	Merchant	Kingston, NJ	Jan. 23, 1730	Nov. 10, 1779
Heyward, Thomas, Jr. (SC)	Lawyer, plantation owner	St. Luke’s Parish, SC	July 28, 1746	Mar. 6, 1809
Hooper, William (NC)	Lawyer	Boston, MA	June 17, 1742	Oct. 14, 1790
Hopkins, Stephen (RI)	Judge, merchant	Providence, RI	Mar. 7, 1707	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson,	Composer,	Philadelphia,	Oct. 2,	May 9,

Francis (NJ)	lawyer	PA	1737	1791
Huntington, Samuel (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Windham, CT	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas (VA)	Lawyer, plantation owner	Shadwell, VA	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826
Lee, Francis Lightfoot (VA)	Plantation owner	Westmoreland County, VA	Oct. 14, 1734	Jan. 11, 1797
Lee, Richard Henry (VA)	Plantation owner	Westmoreland County, VA	Jan. 20, 1732	June 19, 1794
Lewis, Francis (NY)	Merchant	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 21, 1713	Dec. 31, 1802
Livingston, Philip (NY)	Merchant	Albany, NY	Jan. 15, 1716	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (SC)	Plantation owner	Winyah, SC	Aug. 5, 1749	(at sea) 1779
McKean, Thomas (DE)	Lawyer	New London, PA	Mar. 19, 1734	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur (SC)	Plantation owner	Charleston, SC	June 26, 1742	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis (NY)	Farmer, judge	Morrisania (Bronx County), NY	Apr. 8, 1726	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert (PA)	Merchant	Liverpool, England	Jan. 31, 1734	May 8, 1806
Morton, John (PA)	Surveyor	Ridley, PA	c. 1724	Apr. 1777

Nelson, Thomas, Jr. (VA)	Merchant	Yorktown, VA	Dec. 26, 1738	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William (MD)	Lawyer, judge	Abingdon, MD	Oct. 31, 1740	Oct. 23, 1799
Paine, Robert Treat (MA)	Lawyer, judge	Boston, MA	Mar. 11, 1731	May 11, 1814
Penn, John (NC)	Lawyer	Caroline County, VA	May 17, 1741	Sept. 14, 1788
Read, George (DE)	Lawyer, judge	Cecil County, MD	Sept. 18, 1733	Sept. 21, 1798
Rodney, Caesar (DE)	Farmer, judge	Dover, DE	Oct. 7, 1728	June 26, 1784
Ross, George (PA)	Lawyer, judge	New Castle, DE	May 10, 1730	July 14, 1779
Rush, Benjamin (PA)	Physician	Byberry Twp. (Philadelphia), PA	Jan. 4, 1746	Apr. 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward (SC)	Lawyer, plantation owner	Charleston, SC	Nov. 23, 1749	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Newton, MA	Apr. 19, 1721	July 23, 1793
Smith, James (PA)	Lawyer	Ireland	c. 1719	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard (NJ)	Lawyer	Princeton, NJ	Oct. 1, 1730	Feb. 28,

				1781
Stone, Thomas (MD)	Lawyer	Charles County, MD	c. 1743	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George (PA)	Iron mfr., judge	Ireland	c. 1716	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew (NH)	Physician	Ireland	c. 1714	June 24, 1803
Walton, George (GA)	Lawyer, judge	Cumberland County, VA	c. 1749	Feb. 2, 1804
Whipple, William (NH)	Merchant, judge	Kittery, ME	Jan. 14, 1730	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William (CT)	Merchant	Lebanon, CT	c. 1731	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James (PA)	Lawyer	Carskerdo, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 21, 1798
Witherspoon, John (NJ)	Clergyman, educator	Gifford, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1723	Nov. 15, 1794
Wolcott, Oliver (CT)	Lawyer, judge	Windsor, CT	Nov. 20, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George (VA)	Lawyer	Elizabeth City County, VA	c. 1726	June 8, 1806

Origin of the Constitution

The War of Independence was conducted by delegates from the original 13 states, who composed the Congress of

the United States of America, known as the Continental Congress. In 1777 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the states the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which were ratified by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and finally, in 1781, Maryland.

The first article read: “The stile of this confederacy shall be the United States of America.” This did not signify a sovereign nation, because the states delegated only those powers they could not handle individually, such as to wage war, make treaties, and contract debts for general expenses (e.g., paying the army). Taxes for payment of such debts were levied by the individual states. The president signed himself “President of the United States in Congress assembled,” but here the United States were considered in the plural, a cooperating group.

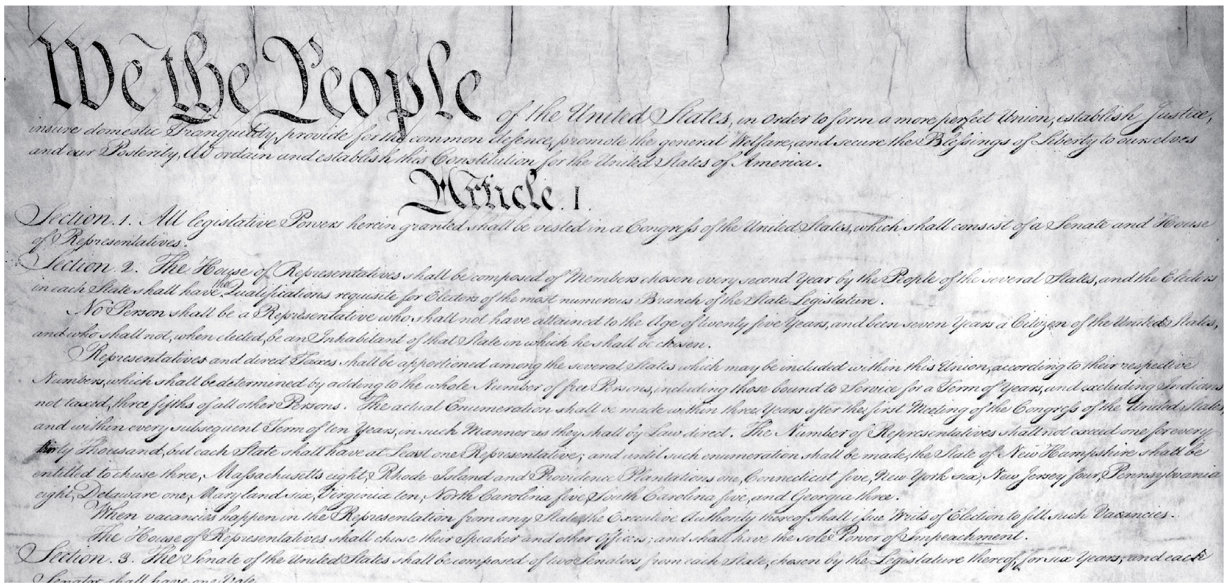
When the war was over, it became evident that a stronger federal union was

needed. The Congress left the initiative to the legislatures. Virginia in Jan. 1786 appointed commissioners to meet with representatives of other states; delegates from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania met at Annapolis. Alexander Hamilton prepared their call asking delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia in May 1787 “to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union.” Congress endorsed the plan on Feb. 21, 1787. Delegates were appointed by all states except Rhode Island.

The convention was called for May 14, 1787, but a quorum was not present until May 25. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 55 attending delegates, 39 signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations, and 16 failed to sign. Some historians have said 74 delegates (nine more than the 65 actually certified) were named, and 19 failed to attend. These additional persons refused the appointment, were never delegates, and were never counted as absentees. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress, and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, “in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof.”

The Constitution was ratified by the votes of each state’s convention as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 46 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787,

unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, Apr. 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution "between the states so ratifying the same," and New Hampshire was the ninth state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in Mar. 1789, which was Mar. 4. After that, North Carolina ratified it on Nov. 21, 1789, 194 to 77; and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it on Jan. 10, 1791, and by act of Congress approved on Feb. 18, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state, Mar. 4, 1791.


We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each

Constitution of the United States

The text of the Constitution given here is from the centennial edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation*, prepared by the Library of Congress and issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Aug. 26, 2017. Text in brackets indicates that an item has been superseded or amended, or provides background information. **Boldface text preceding** an article, section, or amendment is a brief summary, added by *The World Almanac*.

The Original Seven Articles

PREAMBLE

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—Legislative powers, in whom vested.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned and enumerated. Vacancies to be filled. Choosing of officers and power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every

second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] *[The part of the previous sentence regarding apportionment of representatives among the states was changed by Amendment XIV, section 2, and apportionment of taxes by Amendment XVI.]* The actual

Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3—Senators, how and by whom chosen. How assembled. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate. President pro tempore and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. Judgment in cases of impeachment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature] *[The preceding words were superseded by Amendment XVII.]* thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary

Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.] *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XVII.]*

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be

convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4—Times, places, manner of elections. Time of assembly.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first Monday in December], *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 2.]*

unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5—Membership, quorums, adjournments. Rules of proceedings. Journal of proceedings. Time of adjournments.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of

either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—Compensation, privileges. Incompatible offices.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected,

be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7—House to originate revenue bills. Legislative process; bill presented to the President before becoming law. Passing of bill over objections of President, veto.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the

Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the

President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8—Powers of Congress.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9—Powers denied to Congress: Importation of slaves. Habeas corpus. Bills of attainder. Taxes, how apportioned. Export duty. Preference to ports. Money, how drawn from Treasury. Titles of nobility.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind

whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10—States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it’s inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep

Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—President, powers and term of office. Electors, number and how appointed. Electors to vote for President. Qualifications of President. On whom duties devolve in case of removal, death, etc., of President. President's compensation. Oath of office.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person

holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have

a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XII.]*

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this

Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. *[For qualification of the Vice President, see Amendment XII.]*

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XXV.]*

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he

shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2—President to be Commander in Chief. Power to make treaties; nominations for, appointments to certain offices. Power to fill vacancies during Senate recess.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating

to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting

Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3—President shall communicate to, may convene and adjourn Congress; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information on the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4—All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—Judicial powers, tenure, compensation.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2—Judicial power, cases to which it extends. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Trial by jury; where held.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under

this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—[between a State and Citizens of another State;]—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.] *[This section was modified by Amendment XI.]*

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under

such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3—Treason defined. Punishment of.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2—Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Fugitives from service or labor, to be delivered up.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.] *[This clause was superseded by Amendment XIII.]*

Section 3—Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United

States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—Republican form of government guaranteed; each State to be protected.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended; proviso.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by

the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts and engagements shall be valid. Constitution, laws and treaties made, shall be supreme law of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken; no religious test shall be required.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in

Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification to establish the Constitution.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Go. Washington, Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York—Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey—Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania—B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris

Delaware—Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of St Thos. Jenifer, Danl Carroll

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler

Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin

[George Washington was first to sign the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787, followed by state delegates in order of geography, from north to south. In total, 38 delegates signed the Constitution, although Delaware delegate George Reed signed for absent delegate John Dickinson, bringing the total signatures to 39. Three delegates abstained from signing in protest of the absent Bill of Rights.]

Origin of the Bill of Rights

Congress, at its first session in New York, NY, submitted to the states 12 amendments Sept. 25, 1789, to clarify certain individual and state rights not named in the Constitution. They are generally called the Bill of Rights.

Influential in framing these amendments was the Declaration of Rights of Virginia, written by George

Mason (1725-92) in 1776. Mason, a Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention, did not sign the Constitution and opposed its ratification on the ground that it did not sufficiently oppose slavery or safeguard individual rights.

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: “The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.”

Ten of these amendments, originally three to 12 inclusive, were ratified by the states as follows: New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; New York, Feb. 27, 1790; Pennsylvania, Mar. 10,

1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791; Massachusetts, Mar. 2, 1939; Georgia, Mar. 18, 1939; Connecticut, Apr. 19, 1939. These original 10 ratified amendments follow as Amendments I to X inclusive.

Of the two original proposed amendments that were not ratified promptly by the necessary number of states, the first related to apportionment of Representatives; the second, relating to compensation of members of Congress, was ratified in 1992 and became Amendment XXVII.

The Bill of Rights

In force Dec. 15, 1791

AMENDMENT I.

Religious establishment prohibited. Freedom of speech and of press; right to assemble and to petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or

abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

Right to keep and bear arms.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

Conditions for quartering of soldiers.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and

seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

Provisions concerning prosecution and due process of law. Compensation of private property taken for public use.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property

be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

AMENDMENT VII.

Right of trial by jury in civil cases.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury,

shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail or fines; cruel and unusual punishment.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

Unenumerated rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

Rights reserved to States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendments Since the Bill of Rights

AMENDMENT XI.

Judicial powers construed.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 4, 1794. Ratification complete Feb. 7, 1795, though official announcement of ratification not made until Jan. 8, 1798.]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII.

Election of President and Vice-President.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 9, 1803; ratified June 15, 1804.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person

voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation

from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.] *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 3.]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible

to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

[Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV are commonly known as the Reconstruction Amendments inasmuch as they followed the Civil War and were drafted by Republicans who wanted to impose their own policy of reconstruction on the South. Southern postbellum legislatures in states including Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia had set up laws that effectively perpetuated slavery under other names.]

AMENDMENT XIII.

Slavery abolished.

[Proposed by Congress Jan. 31, 1865; ratified Dec. 6, 1865.]

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist

within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.

Citizenship rights not to be abridged.

[Proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868, and declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being [twenty-one] *[The words in brackets were changed by Amendment XXVI.]* years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold

any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV.

Race no bar to voting rights.

[Proposed by Congress Feb. 26, 1869; ratified Feb. 3, 1870.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI.

Taxes on income.

[Proposed by Congress July 12, 1909; ratified Feb. 3, 1913.]

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States,

and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII.

Popular election of Senators.

[Proposed by Congress May 13, 1912; ratified Apr. 8, 1913.]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII.

Liquor prohibition amendment.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 18, 1917; ratified Jan. 16, 1919. Repealed by Amendment XXI, effective Dec. 5, 1933.]

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been

ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XIX.

Nationwide suffrage to women.

[Proposed by Congress June 4, 1919; ratified Aug. 18, 1920.]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX.

Commencement of terms of office.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 2, 1932; ratified Jan. 23, 1933.]

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of

Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one

who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT XXI.

Repeal of Amendment XVIII.

[Proposed by Congress Feb. 20, 1933; ratified Dec. 5, 1933.]

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII.

Limit on presidential terms of office.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 24, 1947; ratified Feb. 27, 1951.]

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII.

Presidential vote for District of Columbia.

[Proposed by Congress June 16, 1960; ratified Mar. 29, 1961.]

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by

appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXIV.

Poll tax barred in federal elections.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 14, 1962; ratified Jan. 23, 1964.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV.

Presidential vacancy, inability, and succession.

[Proposed by Congress July 6, 1965; ratified Feb. 10, 1967.]

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or

resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is

unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within

twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

AMENDMENT XXVI.

Voting age lowered to 18 years.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 23, 1971; ratified July 1, 1971.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII.

Congressional pay.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 25, 1789; ratified May 7, 1992.]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

A senator or representative introduces a bill in Congress by sending it to the clerk of the Senate or the House, who assigns it a number and title. This procedure is termed the first reading. The clerk then refers the bill to the appropriate committee of the Senate or House.

If the committee does not wish to consider the bill, it will table it. Otherwise, the committee holds hearings to gather information, such as by inviting experts and other members of the public to testify. The committee then debates the bill and may offer amendments. A vote is taken, and if favorable, the bill is sent back to the clerk of the Senate or House.

The clerk reads the bill to the house—the second reading. Members may then debate the bill and suggest amendments.

After debate and any amendments, the bill is given a third reading, simply of the title, and put to a voice or roll-call vote.

It should be noted that the Senate has additional rules that can further complicate the process of making laws. Most significantly, the Senate tradition of unlimited debate has allowed for the use of the filibuster, a tactic to prolong debate and thus delay or prevent a vote on measures, even as they may actually have majority support. In an early effort to limit the use of filibusters, the Senate in 1917 provided for “cloture,” or a vote to end debate. Originally cloture required a two-thirds supermajority to succeed; in 1975 the Senate reduced the required supermajority to three-fifths of all senators duly chosen and sworn. If the bill passes, it goes to the other house, where it may be defeated or passed, with or without amendments. If defeated, the bill dies. If passed with amendments, a

conference committee made up of members of both houses works out the differences between the two bills and arrives at a compromise.

After passage of the final version by both houses, the bill is sent to the president. If the president signs it, the bill becomes a law. The president may instead veto the bill by refusing to sign it and sending it back to the house where it originated, with reasons for the veto.

The president’s objections are then read and debated, and a roll-call vote is taken. If the bill receives less than a two-thirds majority, it is defeated. If it receives at least two-thirds, it is sent to the other house. If that house also passes it by at least a two-thirds majority, the president’s veto is overridden, and the bill becomes a law.

If the president neither signs nor vetoes the bill within 10 days—not including Sundays—it automatically becomes a law even without the president’s signature. However, if Congress adjourns within those 10 days,

the bill is automatically killed; this indirect rejection is termed a pocket veto.

Under the Line Item Veto Act, effective Jan. 1, 1997, the president was authorized, under certain circumstances, to veto a bill in part. The legislation was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, June 25, 1998.

Presidential Oath of Office

The Constitution (Article II, Section 1) directs that the president-elect shall take the following oath to be inaugurated: “I do solemnly swear [affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Custom decrees the addition of the words “So help me God” at the end of the oath when taken by the president-elect, with the left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, and the right hand slightly raised. However, the use of a

Bible, or any other religious book, is not required.

Presidential Succession

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a president nor vice president to discharge the powers and duties of the office of president, then the speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as speaker and as representative, act as president. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as president.

If, at the time when a speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of president, there is no speaker, or the speaker fails to qualify as acting president, then the president pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as president pro tempore and as senator, shall act as president.

An individual acting as president shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the president-elect and the vice president-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a president or vice president qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the president or vice president, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no president pro tempore to act as president, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under any disability to discharge the powers and duties of president shall act as president: the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense; the attorney general; the secretaries of interior, agriculture,

commerce, labor, health and human services, housing and urban development, transportation, energy, education, veterans affairs, and homeland security.

Legislation approved July 18, 1947; amended Sept. 9, 1965, Oct. 15, 1966, Aug. 4, 1977, Sept. 27, 1979, and Mar. 9, 2006. See also Constitutional Amendment XXV.

Confederate States: Secession and Government

The American Civil War (1861-65) grew out of sectional disputes over the continued existence of slavery in the South. Southern legislators contended that the states retained the right to enslave Black people and the right to secede.

The war was not fought by state against state but by one federal regime against another. A Confederate government in Richmond, VA, assumed control over the economic, political, and military life of the seceding states, under protest from Georgia and South Carolina.

South Carolina voted unanimously in convention to secede from the Union, repealing its 1788 ratification of the U.S. Constitution on Dec. 20, 1860, to take effect on Dec. 24. Other states seceded in 1861. Their votes in conventions were Mississippi, Jan. 9, 84-15; Florida, Jan. 10, 62-7; Alabama, Jan. 11, 61-39; Georgia, Jan. 19, 208-89; Louisiana, Jan. 26, 113-17; Texas, Feb. 1, 166-7, ratified by popular vote (34,794 to 11,325) Feb. 23; Virginia, Apr. 17, 88-55, ratified by popular vote (128,884 to 32,134) May 23; Arkansas, May 6, 69-1; Tennessee, May 7, ratified by popular vote (104,019 to 47,238) June 8; and North Carolina, unanimous, May 20.

Missouri Unionists stopped secession in conventions Feb. 28 and Mar. 9, 1861. Under the protection of Confederate troops, secessionist members of the legislature adopted a resolution of secession at Neosho, Oct. 31. The Confederate Congress seated the secessionists' representatives.

Kentucky did not secede, and its government remained Unionist. In a part of the state occupied by Confederate troops, Kentuckians approved secession, and the Confederate Congress admitted their representatives.

The Maryland legislature voted against secession Apr. 27, 1861, 53-13. Delaware did not secede. Pro-Union residents of western Virginia held conventions at Wheeling and, on June 17, 1861, formed the Restored Government of Virginia. It was admitted to the Union as West Virginia on June 20, 1863. Its constitution provided for gradual abolition of slavery.

Forty-two delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida met in convention in Montgomery, AL, on Feb. 4, 1861. They adopted a provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis (MS) as provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens (GA) as provisional vice president.

A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11. It banned the African slave trade but did not bar interstate commerce in slaves. On July 20 the Congress moved to Richmond. Davis was elected president in Nov. 1861 and was inaugurated Feb. 22, 1862.

The Confederate Congress adopted a flag (“The Stars and Bars”) consisting of one white stripe and two red stripes and a blue canton with a circle of white stars. The Confederate battle flag, carried by the Army of Northern Virginia, was more popularly known. It has blue diagonal crossbars with 13 white stars, for the 11 states in the Confederacy plus Kentucky and Missouri, against a red field.

The Gettysburg Address

Delivered by Pres. Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Soldiers’ National Cemetery in Gettysburg, PA, on Nov. 19, 1863. Five handwritten copies of the Gettysburg Address as made by Lincoln are known to exist. The text differs slightly between copies. The Bliss copy, made for Alexander Bliss, is shown here. The copy is kept on display in the White House.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work

which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Origin of the United States National Motto

In God We Trust, designated as the U.S. National Motto by Congress in 1956, originated during the Civil War as an inscription for U.S. coins. On Nov. 13, 1861, the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, PA, wrote to Treasury Sec. Salmon P. Chase requesting “recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins.” Chase ordered designs prepared with the inscription *In God We Trust* and

backed coinage legislation that authorized use of this slogan. The motto first appeared on some U.S. coins in 1864 and sporadically thereafter until 1938, after which all U.S. coins bear the inscription. A joint resolution passed by the 84th Congress and signed by Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower July 30, 1956, declared *In God We Trust* the national motto of the United States.

Great Seal of the U.S.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson “to bring in a device for a seal of the United States of America.” The designs submitted by this and a subsequent committee were considered unacceptable. After many delays, a third committee, appointed early

in 1782, presented a design prepared by lawyer William Barton. Charles Thomson, the secretary of Congress, suggested certain changes, and Congress finally approved the design on June 20, 1782. The obverse of the seal shows a bald eagle. In the eagle's mouth is a ribbon bearing the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one). In the eagle's talons are 13 arrows of war and an olive branch of peace. The reverse shows an unfinished pyramid with an eye (Eye of Providence) above it.

The Flag of the U.S.—The Stars and Stripes

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially at 12:01 AM on July 4, 1960, at Ft. McHenry National Monument in Baltimore, MD. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii; just a year earlier, the 49th star was added for Alaska.

There are so many myths and legends surrounding the history of the Stars and Stripes that the facts are difficult, and in

some cases impossible, to establish. For example, it is not certain who designed the Stars and Stripes, who made the first such flag, or even whether it ever flew during any battle of the American Revolution.

Historians agree, however, that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution offered by the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia and adopted on June 14, 1777. It read:

“Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.”

Congress gave no hint as to the designer of the flag, no instructions as to the arrangement of the stars, and no information on its appropriate uses.

The resolution establishing the flag was not published until Sept. 2, 1777. Despite repeated requests, George Washington did not get the flags until 1783, after the

war was over. And there is no certainty that they were the Stars and Stripes.

Early Flags

Many historians consider the first flag of the U.S. to have been the Grand Union (sometimes called Great Union) flag, although the Continental Congress never officially adopted it. This flag was a modification of the British Meteor flag, which had the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew combined in the blue canton. For the Grand Union flag, six horizontal stripes were imposed on the red field, dividing it into 13 alternating red and white stripes. On Jan. 1, 1776, when the Continental Army came into formal existence, this flag was unfurled on Prospect Hill, Somerville, MA. Washington wrote that “we hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies.”

One of several flags about which controversy has raged is in Easton, PA. Containing the devices of the national flag in reversed order, this flag has been in

the public library in Easton for more than 150 years. Some contend that this flag was actually the first Stars and Stripes, first displayed on July 8, 1776. This flag has 13 red and white stripes in the canton and 13 white stars centered in a blue field.

A flag was hastily improvised from garments by the defenders of Ft. Schuyler at Rome, NY, Aug. 3-22, 1777. Historians believe it was the Grand Union Flag.

The Sons of Liberty had a flag of nine red and white stripes, to signify nine colonies, when they met in New York in 1765 to oppose the Stamp Tax. By 1775, the flag had grown to 13 red and white stripes, with a rattlesnake on it.

At Concord, MA, Apr. 19, 1775, the minutemen from Bedford, MA, are said to have carried a flag having a silver arm with sword on a red field. At Cambridge, MA, the Sons of Liberty used a plain red flag with a green pine tree on it.

In June 1775, Washington went from Philadelphia to Boston to take command of the army. He was escorted to New York

by the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop, which carried a yellow flag that had an elaborate coat of arms—the shield charged with 13 knots, the motto “For These We Strive”—and a canton of 13 blue and silver stripes.

In Feb. 1776, Col. Christopher Gadsden, a member of the Continental Congress, gave the South Carolina Provincial Congress a flag “such as is to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American Navy.” It had a yellow field, with a rattlesnake about to strike and the words “Don’t Tread on Me.”

At the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, patriots used a flag of seven white and six red stripes with a blue canton extending down nine stripes. Eleven white stars arch over the figure 76 in the canton; a star appears in each of the canton’s upper corners. The stars are seven-pointed. This flag is preserved in a museum in Bennington, VT.

At the Battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, the 3rd Maryland Regiment is said to have carried a flag of 13 red and white

stripes, with a blue canton containing 12 stars in a circle around one star.

Who Designed the Flag? No one knows for certain. Francis Hopkinson, designer of a naval flag, declared he had designed the flag and in 1781 asked Congress to reimburse him for his services. Congress did not do so.

Who Called the Flag "Old Glory"? The flag is said to have been named Old Glory by William Driver, a sea captain of Salem, MA. One legend has it that he did so when he raised the flag on his brig in 1824. But his daughter said he named it at his 21st birthday celebration on Mar. 17, 1824, when his mother presented the homemade flag to him.

The Betsy Ross Legend. The widely publicized legend that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes in June 1776, at the request of a committee composed of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross, an uncle, was first made public in 1870, by a grandson of Ross. Historians have been unable to find a

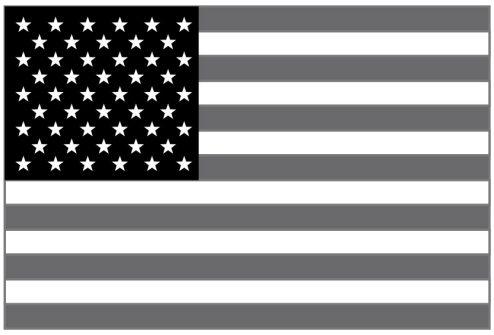
historical record of such a meeting or committee.

Adding New Stars

On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress designated that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes, alternating red and white, and 15 white stars on a blue field.

When more new states were admitted, it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars; and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission.

No law designates the permanent arrangement of the stars. However, since 1912, when a new state has been admitted, the new design has been announced by executive order. No star is specifically identified with any state.



Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

This, the current official version of the Pledge of Allegiance, developed from a pledge first published in the Sept. 8, 1892, issue of *Youth's Companion*, a weekly magazine. The original pledge contained the phrase "my flag," which was changed more than 30 years later to "flag of the United States of America." A 1954 act of Congress added the words "under God." (In 2002, the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that recitation of the pledge in public schools could not include that phrase. In 2004, however, the

U.S. Supreme Court voted to decline to decide the case on a technicality. The lower court's decision was thus overturned.)

The authorship of the pledge was in dispute for many years. *Youth's Companion* stated in 1917 that the original draft was written by James B. Upham, an executive of the magazine who died in 1910. A leaflet circulated by the magazine later named Upham as the originator of the first draft.

Francis Bellamy, a former member of the *Youth's Companion* editorial staff, publicly claimed authorship of the pledge in 1923. In 1939, the United States Flag Association, acting on the advice of a committee named to study the controversy, upheld the claim by Bellamy, who had died eight years earlier. In 1957 the Library of Congress issued a report attributing the authorship to Bellamy.

According to the federal Flag Code, the pledge should be given while standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Those not in military

uniform should remove any non-religious head coverings with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Those in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render a military salute. Members and veterans of the Armed Forces not in uniform may also render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.

History of the U.S. National Anthem

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was formally designated the national anthem by Act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1931. The words were written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, in DC, marking the bombardment of Ft. McHenry in Baltimore, MD, Sept. 13-14, 1814. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College in Annapolis, MD, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. William Beanes, a Maryland physician, was arrested by the British for interfering with British deserters and straggling ground troops, Key and U.S. Col. John Skinner, with permission from

Pres. Madison, went to the fleet under a flag of truce to ask for Beanes's release. The British consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patapsco River to bombard Ft. McHenry, Key was detained for the duration of the battle.

The bombardment of Ft. McHenry began at 7 AM, Sept. 13, and lasted 25 hours. The British fired more than 1,500 shells. They were unable to approach closely because the U.S. had sunk 22 vessels to form a barrier. Only four Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bomb ship was disabled.

The morning after the shelling, Sept. 14, inspired by the flag still flying above the garrison, Key began to draft the poem. Released from British custody in Baltimore Sept. 16, Key revised the poem and gave it to his brother-in-law, Joseph Nicholson, who encouraged its printing on handbills. The first versions were titled "The Defence of Fort McHenry" and included a note suggesting use of the tune "Anacreon in Heaven" (attributed to British composer John Stafford Smith).

The poem appeared in several newspapers within days and spread quickly.

The garrison flag that Key saw the morning after the bombardment is preserved at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, DC. Major George Armistead, the commander of the militia unit stationed at Fort McHenry, had ordered a flag "so large that the British will have no difficulty seeing it from a distance." A government contract paid Baltimore flagmaker Mary Pickersgill $405.90 in 1813 for the garrison flag and $168.54 for a smaller storm flag (which was flown during the battle itself). The garrison flag originally measured 30 by 42 ft and had 15 alternating red and white stripes and 15 stars, for the original 13 states plus Kentucky and Vermont. The preserved flag measures 30 by 34 ft and is missing one star. Before the flag was placed in a museum, the family holding the flag would give clippings of it away as souvenirs.

The Star-Spangled Banner

I

Oh, say can you see by the dawn’s early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe’s haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o’er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning’s first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:

’Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it
wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the
brave!

III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle’s
confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps’
pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the
grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth
wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the
brave!

IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war’s
desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav’n
rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved
us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is
just,
And this be our motto: “In God is our trust.”

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty, formally known as “Liberty Enlightening the World,” has stood as a symbol of freedom in New York Harbor. A gift from the people of France to the people of the U.S., it initially was conceived by legal philosopher Édouard de Laboulaye and intended to celebrate the U.S. centennial and commemorate the abolition of slavery. It was designed by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904).

On Feb. 22, 1877, Congress approved the use of a site on Bedloe’s Island suggested by Bartholdi. This island of 12 acres had been owned in the 17th cent. by a colonist named Isaac Bedloe. (On Aug. 3, 1956, Pres. Dwight Eisenhower approved a measure changing the name to Liberty Island.)

The statue was finished on May 21, 1884, and presented to the U.S. minister to France, Levi Parsons Morton, July 4, 1884, by French diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps.

On Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone for the granite pedestal—designed by architect Richard Morris Hunt—was laid on the foundations of Fort Wood, erected by the government in 1811. The American Committee for the Statue of Liberty had raised an inadequate $125,000, and *New York World* newspaper owner Joseph Pulitzer appealed Mar. 16, 1885, for general donations. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised $100,000. The statue itself arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, from Rouen, France, in June 1885. The last rivet of the statue was driven on Oct. 28, 1886, when Pres. Grover Cleveland dedicated the monument.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument was designated as such in 1924. It is administered by the National Park Service. A $2.5-mil building housing the American Museum of Immigration

was opened by Pres. Richard Nixon on Sept. 26, 1972, at the base of the statue. It houses a permanent exhibition tracing the history of American immigration.

Four years of restoration work funded and led by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation were completed before the statue's 1986 centennial. The $87-mil project included the replacement of the 1,600 wrought iron bands that hold the statue's copper skin to its frame, replacement of the torch, and installation of an elevator. A four-day extravaganza of concerts, tall ships, cultural and heritage festivals, and fireworks, July 3-6, 1986, celebrated the 100th anniversary. U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger swore in 5,000 new citizens on Ellis Island, while 20,000 others across the country were sworn in through a satellite telecast. Other ceremonies followed on Oct. 28, 1986, the statue's exact 100th birthday.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Liberty Island was closed to visitors. The secretary of the interior

reopened the island in Dec. 2001 after installing security screening facilities at passenger embarkation areas at Battery Park in Manhattan and Liberty State Park in New Jersey.

The federal government increased security throughout the park before reopening the statue. In addition to federally funded security upgrades, significant building safety improvements were made. Public access to the statue pedestal was restored in Aug. 2004, and the crown reopened July 4, 2009.

Following the 125th anniversary celebration Oct. 28, 2011, the statue was closed. A $30-mil renovation brought the statue up to contemporary safety standards and allowed for increased visitor access. The statue interior reopened Oct. 28, 2012, but damages caused by Hurricane Sandy forced all of Liberty Island to close again within days. The island and the statue officially reopened to visitors July 4, 2013. A new, 26,000-sq-ft Statue of Liberty Museum opened in May 2019.

Ferry service to Liberty Island and to Ellis Island, from Battery Park in New York City and from Liberty State Park in New Jersey was suspended Mar. 16, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, but resumed in July 2021, available only by specific time of departure. As of mid-2022 there was public access to the Statue of Liberty Museum and theater, as well as (with reservations) to the statue pedestal. The Statue of Liberty crown remained closed. Reservations were recommended; they can be made at www.statuecruises.com or by calling 1-877-LADY-TIX. Before visiting, check www.nps.gov/stli for latest information on openings and fees and on guidelines, including age and height restrictions. Park rangers conduct English-language tours throughout the day. Standard self-guided audio tours and a family-friendly audio tour (aimed at children ages 6-10) are available in a number of languages.

Statue Statistics

The statue weighs 450,000 lbs, or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 377 steps from the main lobby to the crown platform. There are 146 steps from the top of the pedestal (the statue's feet) to the crown platform.

	Measurement	
Statue feature	**Ft**	**In.**
Height from base to torch tip	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch tip	305	1
Heel to top of head	111	1
Hand, length	16	5
Index finger, length	8	0
Fingernail size		13x10
Head from chin to cranium	17	3
Head thickness, ear to ear	10	0
Nose, length	4	6
Right arm, length	42	0
Right arm, max. thickness	12	0
Waist, thickness	35	0
Mouth, width	3	0
Tablet, length	23	7
Tablet, width	13	7

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the gateway to America for over 12 mil immigrants between 1892 and 1924. In the late 18th cent., Samuel Ellis, a New York City merchant, purchased the island. From Ellis, it passed to New York state before the U.S. government bought it in 1808. On Jan. 1, 1892, the government opened the first federal immigration center in the U.S. there. The 27.5-acre site eventually supported over 35 buildings, including the Main Building with its Great Hall, designed to process 5,000 people a day. In Ellis Island's peak year, 1907, it received 1,004,756 immigrants; on its peak day (Apr. 17, 1907), 11,747 immigrants were processed.

Closed as an immigration station in 1954, Ellis Island was proclaimed part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. After a six-year, $170-mil restoration project funded by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Ellis Island was reopened as a museum in 1990, now called the Ellis Island National Museum

of Immigration. Artifacts, historic photographs and documents, oral histories, and ethnic music depicting 400 years of American immigration are housed in the museum.

In 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that nearly 90% of the island (the 24.2 acres that are landfill) lies in New Jersey, while the original 3.3 acres, on which the museum is located, are in New York. (The decision settled the issue of jurisdiction over potential development.)

The American Family Immigration History Center opened in Apr. 2001. Visitors can access arrival records on over 51 mil individuals who entered through the Port of New York and Ellis Island from 1892 to 1957. The searchable digitized archives include ships' images and manifests and passenger information such as age, ethnicity, and port of departure. **Website:** www.libertyellisfoundation.org

Damage caused by storm surges from Hurricane Sandy in late Oct. 2012 forced Ellis Island to close for repairs. It

reopened Oct. 28, 2013, and new galleries focusing on post-Ellis Island-era immigration opened May 20, 2015.

Ellis Island was closed Mar. 16, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, but reopened in summer 2020, with limited capacity. For further information and latest updates see www.nps.gov/elis.

Click here to return to the Table of Contents.

Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

ESTONIA

ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)

ETHIOPIA

FIJI

FINLAND

FRANCE

GABON

THE GAMBIA

GEORGIA

GERMANY

GHANA

GREECE

GRENADA

GUATEMALA

GUINEA

GUINEA-BISSAU

GUYANA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

INDIA

INDONESIA

IRAN

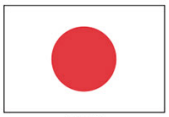
IRAQ

IRELAND

ISRAEL

ITALY

JAMAICA


JAPAN

JORDAN

KAZAKHSTAN

KENYA

KIRIBATI

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

KOSOVO

KUWAIT

KYRGYZSTAN

LAOS

LATVIA

LEBANON

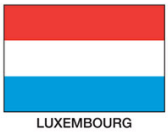
LESOTHO

LIBERIA

LIBYA

LIECHTENSTEIN

LITHUANIA

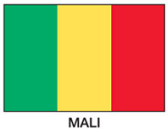

LUXEMBOURG

MADAGASCAR

MALAWI

MALAYSIA

MALDIVES


MALI

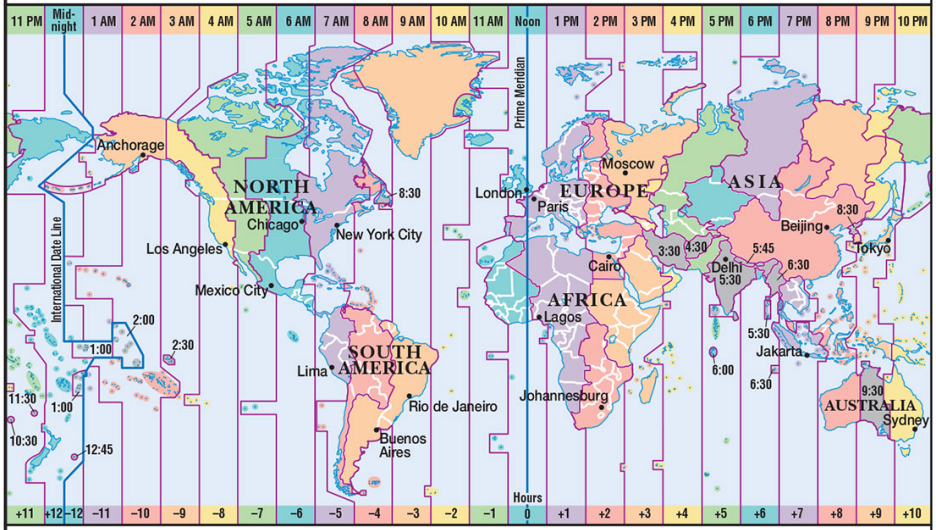
MALTA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES



The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15° longitude wide. The longitudinal meridian passing through Greenwich, England, is the starting point, and is called the *prime meridian*. The 12th zone is divided by the 180th meridian (International Date Line). When the line is crossed going west, the date is advanced one day; when crossed going east, the date becomes a day earlier.

Note: Flag proportions have been standardized to fit page.

UNITED STATES
CANADA
MEXICO
ALASKA....See page 494
Seattle
Portland
Spokane
Boise
Salt Lake City
Denver
Albuquerque
Phoenix
Las Vegas
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Sacramento
Fresno
Reno
Tucson
El Paso
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Dallas
Houston
San Antonio
Austin
Fort Worth
Kansas City
Omaha
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Chicago
Milwaukee
Detroit
Cleveland
Toronto
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Indianapolis
St. Louis
Memphis
Nashville
Atlanta
Charlotte
Miami
Tampa
Orlando
Jacksonville
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Mobile
Birmingham
Louisville
Cincinnati
Columbus
Washington D.C.
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Montreal
Québec
Winnipeg
Regina
Vancouver
Calgary
Edmonton
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Hawai'i
Honolulu
Maui
Kaua'i
Ni'ihau
Lāna'i
Moloka'i
Kaho'olawe
Mauna Kea
Mauna Loa
Hilo
Kailua-Kona
Na'ālehu
0 100 Miles
0 150 Kilometers
0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers

RUSSIA
ASIA
NORWAY
Oslo
EUROPE
North Pole
Svalbard (Nor.)
Greenland Sea
ARCTIC OCEAN
Cape Morris Jesup
Nord
Jan Mayen (Nor.)
Faroe Islands (Den.)
GREAT BRITAIN
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Cape Columbia
Alert
Ellesmere I.
Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund)
Denmark Strait
Arctic Circle
Chukchi Sea
Point Hope
Bering Strait
Bering Sea
Point Barrow
Utqiagvik (Barrow)
Nome
SEWARD PENINSULA
Kotzebue
BROOKS RANGE
Alaska
Highest point in North America
Denali (Mt. McKinley)
6190 m (20,310 ft)
ALASKA RANGE
Yukon
Fort Yukon
Fairbanks
Bethel
Mt. Katmai
2047 m
(6,716 ft)
Kenai
Anchorage
Seward
Valdez
Kodiak
Kodiak I.
Mt. Logan
5959 m
(19,551 ft)
Beaufort Sea
Queen Elizabeth Islands
Melville I.
Grise Fiord
Qaanaaq (Thule)
GREENLAND (KALAALLIT NUNAAT) (Den.)
Baffin Bay
Sachs Harbour
Banks I.
Resolute
Devon I.
Arctic Bay
Pond Inlet
Tasiilaq
Inuvik
Fort McPherson
Victoria I.
Cambridge Bay
Baffin Island
Davis Strait
Nuuk
Dawson
YUKON PLATEAU
Carmacks
Mackenzie
Great Bear Lake
Kugluktuk
Pangnirtung
Cape Farewell
Déline
Repulse Bay
Yukon
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Iqaluit
Gulf of Alaska
Whitehorse
Southampton I.
Hudson Strait
Labrador Sea
Skagway
Watson Lake
Fort Simpson
Yellowknife
Great Slave Lake
Rankin Inlet
Juneau
Sitka
Hay River
Fort Smith
CANADA
UNGAVA PENINSULA
Hebron
Puvimituq
Alexander Archipelago
British Columbia
COAST MOUNTAINS
Uranium City
Arviat
Ketchikan
Alberta
Peace
Lake Athabasca
Hudson Bay
Labrador
Newfoundland and Labrador
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
Kitimat
Dawson Creek
Peace River
Saskatchewan
Churchill
Schefferville
Happy Valley-Goose Bay
St. Anthony
Prince George
Grande Prairie
Ft. McMurray
La Loche
Manitoba
Belcher Is.
Labrador City
Newfoundland
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Fraser
Athabasca
Thompson
Flin Flon
Quebec
St. John's
Williams Lake
Edmonton
La Ronge
James Bay
Sept-Îles
Corner Brook
Port Hardy
Jasper
Saskatchewan
Lake Winnipeg
CANADIAN SHIELD
Anticosti I.
Vancouver I.
Mt. Waddington
3994 m
(13,104 ft)
Prince Albert
Moosonee
St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. (Fr.)
Vancouver
Victoria
Calgary
Saskatoon
Chibougamau
Sydney
Cape Breton I.
Seattle
Columbia
Regina
Ontario
Chicoutimi
New Bruns.
P.E.I.
Charlottetown
Mt. Rainier
4392 m (14,410 ft)
Tacoma
Brandon
Winnipeg
Fredericton
Spokane
Thunder
Timmins
Val-d'Or
Québec
160°
170°
180°
70°
80°
60°
50°
40°
30°
20°
10°
0°

NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
CANADA
CUBA
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
JAMAICA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
BELIZE
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
EL SALVADOR
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
BRAZIL
SOUTH AMERICA
Greater Antilles
Lesser Antilles
Tropic of Cancer
Rocky Mts.
Appalachian Mts.
Sierra Madre Occidental
Sierra Madre Oriental
Colorado Plateau
Great Basin
Great Plains
Coastal Plain
Baja California
Yucatan Peninsula
Bermuda (U.K.)
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers

Caribbean Sea
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
CENTRAL AMERICA
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
EL SALVADOR
San Salvador
Managua
NICARAGUA
San José
COSTA RICA
Panama City
PANAMA
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
BARBADOS
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port of Spain
Aruba (Neth.)
Bonaire (Neth.)
Curaçao (Neth.)
Margarita I.
Pico Cristóbal Colón 5775 m (18,947 ft)
Santa Marta
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Valledupar
Maracaibo
Cabimas
Valencia
Caracas
Cumaná
Barcelona
Maturín
Maracay
Barquisimeto
Valera
Mérida
El Tigre
Sincelejo
Montería
Cúcuta
San Cristóbal
Barrancabermeja
Bucaramanga
San Fernando de Apure
Ciudad Bolívar
Ciudad Guayana
VENEZUELA
Puerto Ayacucho
Georgetown
New Amsterdam
Paramaribo
Kourou
Cayenne
GUYANA
SURINAME
French Guiana (Fr.)
GUIANA HIGHLANDS
Medellín
Manizales
Pereira
Armenia
Ibagué
Tunja
Bogotá
Villavicencio
Buenaventura
Palmira
Cali
Neiva
Popayán
Nevada del Huila 5364 m (17,598 ft)
Tumaco
Pasto
Florencia
Esmeraldas
ECUADOR
Quito
Cotopaxi 5911 m (19,393 ft)
Portoviejo
Ambato
Chimborazo 6268 m (20,564 ft)
Guayaquil
Riobamba
Cuenca
Galapagos Islands (Ecuador)
Machala
Tumbes
Loja
Talara
Sullana
Piura
Aguja Point
Chiclayo
Cajamarca
Trujillo
Pucallpa
Nev. Huascarán 6768 m (22,205 ft)
Chimbote
Huánuco
Nev. Yerupajá 6634 m (21,765 ft)
Cerro de Pasco
Callao
Lima
Huáncayo
Ayacucho
Cuzco
Ica
Puerto Maldonado
PERU
COLOMBIA
Iquitos
Leticia
Benjamin Constant
Yurimaguas
Cruzeiro do Sul
Pico do Neblina 2994 m (9,823 ft)
Macapá
Boa Vista
Manaus
Santarém
Itaituba
Altamura
Marajó Island
Belém
São Luís
Parnaíba
Fortaleza
Maraba
Imperatriz
Caxias
Teresina
Mossoro
Natal
João Pessoa
Juàzeiro do Norte
Campina Grande
Araguaína
Floriano
Recife
Petrolina
Juàzeiro
Maceió
Aracaju
Feira de Santana
Alagoinhas
Salvador
Gurupi
Vitória da Conquista
Jequie
Ilhéus
Itabuna
Brasília
Anápolis
Rondonopolis
Goiânia
Montes Claros
Jatai
Teofilo Otoni
Uberlândia
Corumbá
Campo Grande
São José do Rio Preto
Belo Horizonte
Governador Valadares
Pico da Bandeira 2890 m (9,482 ft)
Vitória
Presidente Prudente
Ribeirão Preto
Juiz de Fora
Bauru
Dourados
Campinas
Londrina
Volta Redonda
Sorocaba
Jundiaí
Niterói
São Paulo
Santos
Rio de Janeiro
Concepción
Ponta
Coronel Oviedo
Asunción
PARAGUAY
Trinidad
Cobija
Riberalta
Guajará-Mirim
Ji-Paraná
Porto Velho
Rio Branco
Juliaca
Puno
Arequipa
La Paz
Illimani 6462 m (21,201 ft)
Oruro
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Nev. Sajama 6542 m (21,463 ft)
Tacna
Arica
Sucre
Potosí
Camiri
Iquique
Tarija
Calama
Antofagasta
San Salvador de Jujuy
Salta
BOLIVIA
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopó
ALTIPLANO
ANDES
ATACAMA DESERT
CHACO
CAMPOS
MATO GROSSO PLATEAU
BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS
AMAZON BASIN
SELVAS
LA MONTAÑA
LLANOS
Equator
0°
10°
20°
90°
80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
Orinoco
Negro
Amazon
Juruá
Purus
Madeira
Tapajós
Xingu
Tocantins
São Francisco
Araguaia
Paraná
Paraguay
Pilcomayo
Guaporé
Beni
Mamoré
Grande
Putumayo
Napo
Marañon
Ucayali
Huallaga

SOUTH AMERICA
ANTARCTICA
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PARAGUAY
PATAGONIA
PAMPAS
GRAN CHACO
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
Cerro Ojos del Salado 6879 m (22,569 ft)
Cerro Bonete 6872 m (22,546 ft)
Highest point in South America
Cerro Aconcagua 6959 m (22,831 ft)
Cerro Tupungato 6800 m (22,310 ft)
San Ambrosio Island (Chile)
San Félix Island (Chile)
Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile)
Los Chonos Archipelago
Taitao Peninsula
Chiloé Island
Valdés Peninsula
Lowest point in South America
San Matias Gulf
Bahia Grande
Strait of Magellan
Tierra Del Fuego
Cape Horn
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (U.K.) (claimed by Arg.)
South Georgia (U.K.) (claimed by Arg.)
Asunción
Formosa
Coronel Oviedo
Encarnación
Ponta Grossa
Foz do Iguaçu
Iguazu Falls
Curitiba
Joinvile
Itajaí
Florianópolis
Passo Fundo
Santa Ângelo
Lajes
Caxias do Sul
Santa Maria
Porto Alegre
Uruguaiana
Resistencia
Corrientes
Posadas
Santo Tomé
Uruguay
Concordia
Salto
Rivera
Pelotas
Rio Grande
Paysandú
Melo
Minas
Montevideo
La Plata
Río de la Plata
Buenos Aires
Avellaneda
Junín
Rosario
Paraná
Santa Fe
Córdoba
San Miguel de Tucumán
Santiago del Estero
Catamarca
La Rioja
Reconquista
San Juan
Mendoza
Rio Cuarto
Viña del Mar
Valparaíso
San Bernardo
Santiago
Rancagua
San Rafael
La Serena
Copiapó
Talca
Talcahuano
Concepción
Chillán
Los Ángeles
Temuco
Valdivia
Osorno
Puerto Montt
Esquel
Trelew
Rawson
Comodoro Rivadavia
Gulf of San Jorge
Cape Tres Puntas
Puerto Deseado
Rio Gallegos
Punta Arenas
Ushuaia
Stanley
Coihaique
Neuquén
Santa Rosa
Azul
Tandil
Bahía Blanca
Punta Alta
Necochea
Mar del Plata
San Antonio Oeste
Viedma
San Carlos de Bariloche
San Martin de los Andes
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 1,000 Kilometers
0 800 Miles
0 800 Kilometers
SOUTH AMERICA
Falkland Is. (U.K.)
South Shetland Is.
Elephant I.
Joinville I.
South Orkney Is.
Adelaide I.
Alexander I.
Thurston I.
Siple I.
Berkner I.
Roosevelt I.
Scott I.
Balleny Is.
Cape Adare
Cape Norvegia
Cape Poinsett
Thickest ice 4776 m (15,669 ft)
WEST ANTARCTICA
EAST ANTARCTICA
POLAR PLATEAU
TRANSANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS
QUEEN MAUD LAND
MARIE BYRD LAND
WILKES LAND
AMERICAN HIGHLAND
MAC. ROBERTSON LAND
ENDERBY LAND
Ellsworth Mts
Pensacola Mts
Weddell Sea
Ronne Ice Shelf
Larsen Ice Shelf
Amery Ice Shelf
Riiser-Larsen Pen.
Lützow-Holm Bay
Shackleton Ice Shelf
West Ice Shelf
South Magnetic Pole
South Pole
Ross Sea
Ross Ice Shelf
McMurdo Sound
Bellingshausen Sea
Amundsen Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
ANTARCTICA

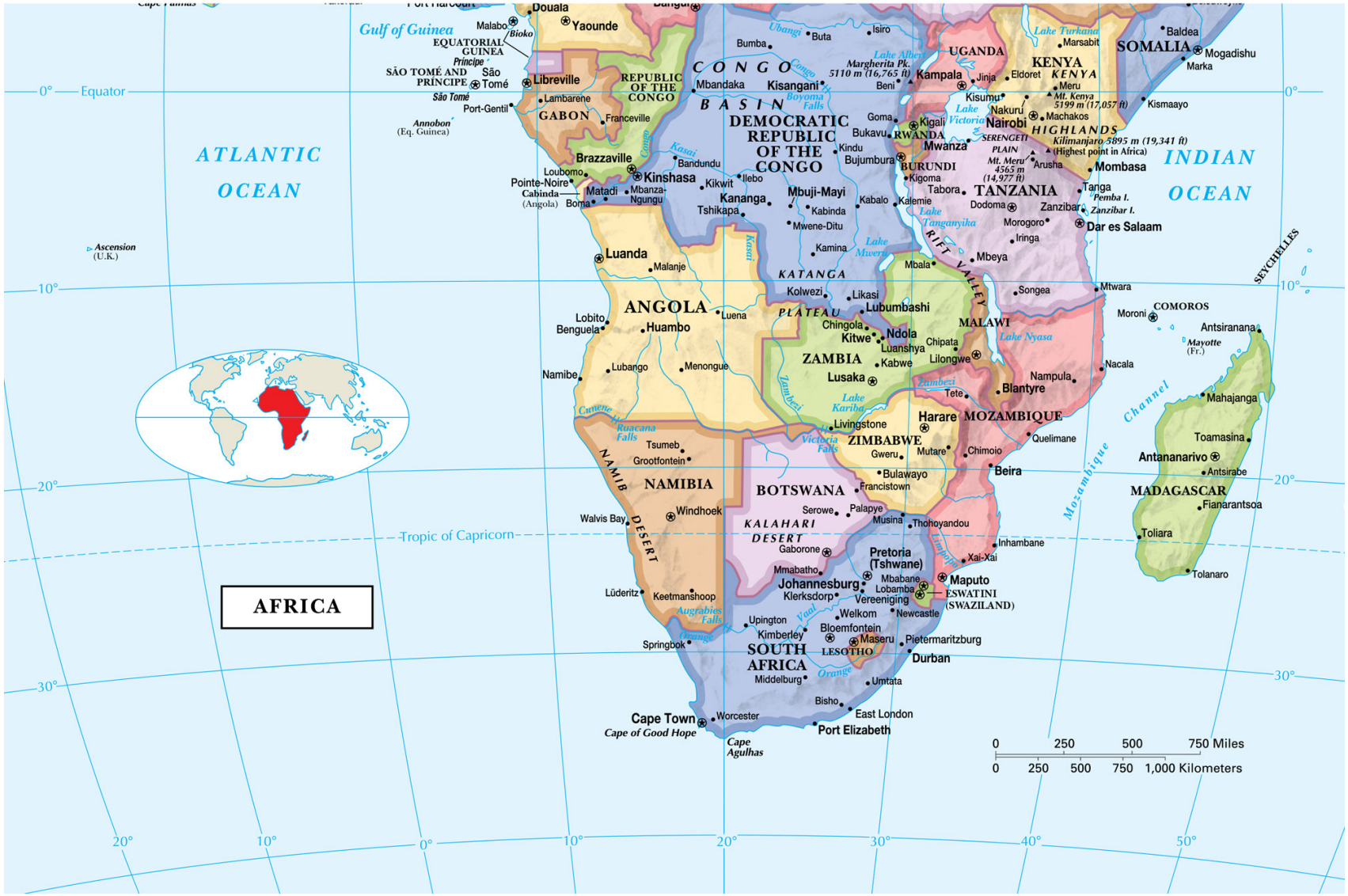
EUROPE
GREENLAND (KALAALLIT NUNAAT) (Denmark)
ICELAND
Ísafjördur
Akureyri
Keflavík
Reykjavík
Seydhisfjördur
Arctic Circle
Norwegian Sea
Faroe Islands (Den.)
Torshavn
Shetland Islands (U.K.)
Orkney Islands
Thurso
Inverness
Aberdeen
Dundee
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Ayr
Londonderry
Northern Ireland
Belfast
Galway
IRELAND
Dublin
Limerick
Cork
Waterford
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Kingston upon Hull
Sheffield
Newcastle
UNITED KINGDOM
Scotland
ATLANTIC OCEAN
North Sea
Birmingham
Wales
Swansea
Coventry
Norwich
Cardiff
Bristol
England
London
Thames
Plymouth
Land's End
Portsmouth
Dover
English Channel
Channel Is. (U.K.)
Brest
Le Havre
Caen
Rouen
Paris
Seine
Rennes
Le Mans
Orleans
Nantes
Loire
Tours
Lille
Brussels
BELGIUM
Liege
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Antwerp
Groningen
Bremen
Hamburg
Lubeck
Rostock
Gdańsk
Szczecin
Bydgoszcz
Poznań
Wrocław
Hannover
Bielefeld
Berlin
Madgeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Erfurt
Chemnitz
Liberec
Walbrzych
Essen
Cologne
Bonn
Kassel
GERMANY
POLAND
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Mannheim
Saarbrucken
Nürnberg
Pilzen
CZECHIA (CZECH REP.)
Ostrava
Prague
Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG
Nancy
Strasbourg
Stuttgart
Regensburg
Bmo
Augsburg
Munich
Linz
Bratislava
Vienna
Danube
Basel
Zürich
Salzburg
Innsbruck
AUSTRIA
Györ
Graz
HUNG
Dijon
Bern
SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN
Klagenfurt
Udine
SLOVENIA
Pécs
Ljubljana
Zagreb
CROATIA
Banja Luka
BOS. & HERZ.
Sarajevo
Split
Dubrovnik
Limoges
Clermont-Ferrand
Lyon
Geneva
Matterhorn 4478 m (14,692 ft)
Mt. Blanc 4807 m (15,771 ft)
Saint-Etienne
Grenoble
Bergamo
Milan
Trieste
Verona
Venice
Rijeka
Bologna
Parma
Genoa
Torino
Avignon
Nice
MONACO
Marseille
Toulon
Montpellier
Toulouse
Bordeaux
Garonne
Rhone
Po
Pisa
Florence
Perugia
Ancona
SAN MARINO
Elba
Corsica (Fr.)
Ajaccio
Sassari
Sardinia (It.)
Cagliari
Rome
VATICAN CITY
ITALY
Foggia
Naples
Vesuvius 1277 m (4,190 ft)
Salerno
Bari
Taranto
Messina
Etna 3369 m (11,053 ft)
Palermo
Sicily (It.)
Catania
Reggio di Calabria
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ionian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Bay of Biscay
A Coruña
Gijón
Vigo
Santander
Bilbao
Leon
Donostia–San Sebastián
Vitoria-Gasteiz
Pamplona
Valladolid
Porto
Braga
Duero
IBERIAN
Salamanca
Coimbra
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Setubal
Tagus
Badajoz
Toledo
Madrid
Zaragoza
Ebro
Pico de Aneto 3404 m (11,169 ft)
PYRENEES
ANDORRA
Barcelona
Tarragona
Castellon de la Plana
SPAIN
PENINSULA
Valencia
Cape St. Vincent
Cordoba
Seville
Cádiz
Málaga
Granada
Alicante
Murcia
Cartagena
Almeria
Strait of Gibraltar
GIBRALTAR (U.K.)
Palma de Mallorca
Balearic (Sp.)
Majorca
Minorca
Is.
Algiers
Rabat
AFRICA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
Tunis
MALTA
Valletta
0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
Narvik
Bodo
Namsos
Trondheim
Molde
Ålesund
Östersund
Sundsvall
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Bergen
Haugesund
Stavanger
Oslo
Drammen
Skien
Borlänge
Uppsala
Karlstad
Örebro
Stockholm
Norrköping
Linköping
Kristiansand
Göteborg
Jönköping
Vänern
Vättern
Alborg
Halmstad
Växjö
Jutland
Århus
Öland
Copenhagen
Helsingborg
Esbjerg
Odense
Malmö
DENMARK
Baltic
Bornholm (Den.)
Kiel
Lübeck
Gdańsk

Barents Sea
North Cape
Hammerfest
Vardø
Tromsø
Murmansk
Novaya Zemlya
Nar'yan-Mar
Pechora
Pechora
ASIA
URAL MOUNTAINS
Ukhta
Apatity
KOLA PENINSULA
LAPLAND
Kiruna
Rovaniemi
White Sea
Arkhangel'sk
RUSSIA
Luleå
Oulu
Belomorsk
Syktyvkar
Skellefteå
Dvina
Berezniki
Umeå
FINLAND
Kotlas
Gulf of Bothnia
Vaasa
Kuopio
Lake Onega
Perm'
Jyvaskyla
Lake Ladoga
Petrozavodsk
Kirov
Kama
Pori
Tampere
Izhevsk
Ufa
Lahti
Kotka
Turku
Helsinki
St. Petersburg
Cherepovets
Vologda
Naberezhnye Chelny
Åland Is. (Fin.)
Gulf of Finland
Rybinsk
Kostroma
Yoshkar Ola
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Yaroslavl'
Kazan
Velikiy Novgorod
Nizhniy Novgorod
Cheboksary
Sterlitamak
Tartu
Ivanovo
Pskov
Ul'yanovsk
Tver'
Orsk
Gotland (Swe.)
Vladimir
Saransk
Tol'yatti
Orenburg
Riga
Moscow
Samara
Ural
Liepaja
LATVIA
Daugavpils
Ryazan'
Penza
50°
60°
Klaipeda
Kaluga
Volga
LITHUANIA
Vitsyebsk
Smolensk
Tula
Kaunas
Vilnius
Orsha
Tambov
Saratov
(RUSSIA)
Kaliningrad
Minsk
Mahilyov
Lipetsk
Bryansk
EUROPEAN PLAIN
KAZAKHSTAN
Hrodna
Babruysk
Voronezh
Bialystok
BELARUS
Homyel'
Kursk
Vistula
Warsaw
Brest
Pinsk
Chernihiv
Belgorod
Łódź
Sumy
Volgograd
Radom
Lublin
Kyiv (Kiev)
Kharkiv
Kielce
Poltava
Katowice
Zhytomyr
Cherkasy
Luhansk
Astrakhan'
Kraków
L'viv
UKRAINE
Dnieper
Donetsk
Horlivka
Don
Vinnytsia
Dnipro
Rostov-na-Donu
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS
SLOVAKIA
Banska Bystrica
Košice
Zaporizhzhia
Chernivtsi
Prut
Kryvyy Rih
Mariupol'
MOLDOVA
Miskolc
Budapest
Debrecen
Iasi
Chişinău
Mykolaiv
Caspian Sea
Oradea
Odesa
Sea of Azov
Krasnodar
Stavropol
Mt. Elbrus 5642 m (18,510 ft) Highest point in Europe
Groznyy
Makhachkala
Kecskemét
Cluj-Napoca
CRIMEA PENINSULA (disputed territory)
Nal'chik
Vladikavkaz
Szeged
ROMANIA
Galati
Simferopol
CAUCASUS MTS.
Timişoara
Brasov
Sevastopol
Sea
Novi Sad
Ploieşti
GEORGIA
Tbilisi
Baku
Bucharest
Constanţa
Belgrade
Craiova
Black Sea
AZERBAIJAN
Danube
Ruse
ARMENIA
SERBIA
Pleven
Varna
Yerevan
Nis
BULGARIA
Sofia
Burgas
MONTENEGRO
Priština
Stara Zagora
AZER.
KOSOVO
BALKAN PENINSULA
Podgorica
Skopje
Plovdiv
Shkoder
NORTH MACEDONIA
İstanbul
Durres
Kavala
Tirana
Thessaloniki
ALBANIA
Ankara
TURKEY
IRAN
Viore
Olympus 2917 m (9,570 ft)
Dardanelles
Aegean Sea
Larisa
Ioannina
Volos
Corfu
GREECE
ASIA
Patras
Athens
Corinth
Peloponnese
Cyclades
Kalamata
Sparta
SYRIA
Baghdad
IRAQ
Rhodes (Gr.)
Sea of Crete
Nicosia
Crete (Gr.)
Hania
Iraklion
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
70°

ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
RUSSIA
AFRICA
ASIA
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
London
Madrid
SPAIN
PORT.
Paris
FRANCE
BEL.
NETH.
NORWAY
Oslo
SWEDEN
DEN.
Copenhagen
Stockholm
GERMANY
Berlin
FINLAND
Helsinki
SWITZ.
CZECHIA (CZECH REP.)
POLAND
EST.
LITH.
LAT.
Warsaw
AUS.
SLOV.
CRO.
SLVK.
HUNG.
ITALY
Rome
BELARUS
BOS. & HERZ.
MONT.
SERB.
KOS.
N. MAC.
ALB.
ROMANIA
MOL.
Kyiv (Kiev)
Bucharest
BUL.
UKRAINE
Moscow
GREECE
Athens
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Baltic Sea
Arctic Circle
Severnaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Dickson
Noril'sk
Vorkuta
Salekhard
Novyy Urengoy
Ob
Yenisey
Tura
URAL MOUNTAINS
Serov
Surgut
Nizhniy Tagil
Yekaterinburg
Tobol'sk
Chelyabinsk
Tyumen
Kurgan
Tara
Magnitogorsk
Petropavlovsk
Oral
KAZAKHSTAN
Atyraü
Aktaü
USTYURT PLATEAU
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Pavlodar
Nur-Sultan
Barnaul
Tashtagol
Qaraghandy (Karaganda)
Zhezkazgan
KAZAKH UPLAND
Balqash
Ayagoz
Qyzylorda
Lake Balkhash
Taldykorgan
Almaty
Taraz
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
Jengish Chokusu 7439 m (24,406 ft)
Yining
Ürümqi
Turpan Depression
TIEN SHAN
ALTAY MTS.
SAYAN MTS.
Dund-Us
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Kemerovo
Novokuznetsk
Tomsk
Achinsk
Krasnoyarsk
Kolpashevo
Lesosibirsk
Kansk
Angara
WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN
Semey (Semipalatinsk)
Oskemen (Ust' Kamenogorsk)
Turkmenbashy
Nukus
UZBEKISTAN
Ashgabat
Urganch
Bukhara
Tashkent
Dushanbe
TAJIKISTAN
Kashi
Lenin Peak 7134 m (23,406 ft)
Ismail Samani Pk. 7495 m (24,590 ft)
PAMIRS
Shache
TAKLIMAKAN DESERT
KYZYL KUM DESERT
KARA KUM DESERT
Amu Darya
Syr Darya
TURKMENISTAN
Mt. Damavand 5610 m (18,406 ft)
Basht
Kermanshah
Tehran
Qom
Gorgan
DASHT-E KAVIR
DASHT-E LUT
ELBURZ MTS.
ZAGROS MOUNTAINS
Mashhad
Herat
Mazar-e Sharif
AFGHANISTAN
HINDU KUSH
K2
8611 m (28,250 ft)
Kabul
Kandahar
Farah
Helmand
Peshawar
Islamabad
Rawalpindi
Srinagar
KUNLUN MTS.
PLATEAU OF TIBET
Mt. Everest 8849 m (29,032 ft)
Highest point in Asia
HIMALAYA
Brahmaputra
Lhasa
BHUTAN
Thimphu
NEPAL
Kathmandu
Patna
Varanasi
Lucknow
Agra
Delhi
New Delhi
Jaipur
Jodhpur
Kanpur
Allahabad
Ganges
Asansol
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
Imphal
Ranchi
Khulna
Kolkata (Calcutta)
Chittagong
Akyab
MYANMAR (BURMA)
Pathein
Raipur
Cuttack
Visakhapatnam
Vijayawada
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Is. (India)
Nicobar Is. (India)
Hyderabad
Solapur
Pune
Mumbai (Bombay)
Panaji
Hubballi (Hubli)
Bengaluru (Bangalore)
Mysuru (Mysore)
Chennai (Madras)
Laccadive Is. (India)
Colmbatore
Kochi
Madurai
Thiruvananthapuram
Cape Comorin
Trincomalee
Colombo
SRI LANKA
Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte
Galle
Male
MALDIVES
INDIA
DECCAN PLATEAU
WESTERN GHATS
EASTERN GHATS
Ahmadabad
Faisalabad
Lahore
Multan
Chandigarh
Quetta
Sukkur
Turbat
PAKISTAN
THAR DESERT
Indus
Karachi
Hyderabad
Jodhpur
Muscat
Sur
Ras al Hadd
OMAN
Gulf of Oman
Persian Gulf
Zahedan
Bandar-e Abbas
Qatar
Doha
Bahrain
Manama
Riyadh
Abu Dhabi
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
RU AL KHALI
SAUDI ARABIA
Jeddah
Mecca
At Taif
Buraydah
Kuwait City
KUWAIT
Basrah
Esfahan
IRAN
Yazd
Shiraz
Birjand
Kerman
Arbil
Kirkuk
Mosul
Lake Urmia
Tabriz
Baku
AZERBAIJAN
Ganca
ARMENIA
Yerevan
Tbilisi
Mt. Ararat 5137 m (16,854 ft)
Trabzon
GEORGIA
Caucasus Mts.
Samsun
Ankara
Bursa
Izmir
TURKEY
Adana
Erzurum
Aleppo
Diyarbakir
Latakia
Nicosia
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Beirut
SYRIA
Damascus
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Jerusalem
ISRAEL
Amman
JORDAN
Al Aqabah
Tabuk
Cairo
EGYPT
LIBYA
Euphrates
Tigris
IRAQ
Baghdad
Al Hillah
Hail
AN NAFUD
NSF AREA
Red Sea
Jeddah
Mecca
At Taif
Riyadh
Manama
Doha
Abu Dhabi
Khartoum
SUDAN
ERITREA
Asmara
Abha
Sanaa
YEMEN
Aden
Al Mukalla
Salalah
DJ.
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Gulf of Aden
Socotra (Yemen)
Arabian Sea
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
TURKEY
Adana
Sanliurfa
Antalya
Mersin
Al Hasakah
Ar Raqqah
Mosul
Antakya
Aleppo
Latakia
Hamah
Abu Kamal
Bayji
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Limassol
Homs
SYRIA
LEBANON
Tadmur
Beirut
Damascus
Ar Ramadi
Mediterranean Sea
Haifa
WEST BANK
The West Bank currently occupied by Israel. Permanent status to be determined.
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Tel Aviv-Yafo
Port Said
Jerusalem
GAZA STRIP
Amman
Jericho
SYRIAN DESERT
Tanta
Suez Canal
Cairo
Suez
Giza
Elat
Al Aqabah
JORDAN
Maan
SAUDI ARABIA
AN NAFUD
EGYPT
SINAI
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Nile
Tabuk
0
250 Miles
0
250 Kilometers

NORTH AMERICA
ASIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
Bering Strait
Chukchi Sea
Bering Sea
East Siberian Sea
Laptev Sea
Wrangel I.
New Siberian Islands
Provideniya
Anadyr
Cherskiy
KOLYMA MOUNTAINS
Zyryanka
Tiksi
Nordvik
Verkhoyansk
VERKHOYANSK RA.
Susuman
Magadan
Shelikhov Gulf
KAMCHATKA PEN.
Shiveluch 3283 m (10,771 ft)
Klyuchevskaya 4835 m (15,863 ft)
Karymsky 1536 m (5,039 ft)
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Okhotsk
Sea of Okhotsk
Alaid 2339 m (7,674 ft)
Sarycheva 1496 m (4,908 ft)
Kuril Is. (Russia)
Vilyuysk
Yakutsk
Okha
Sakhalin
Lensk
Aldan
STANOVOY RANGE
Komsomol'sk-na-Amure
Tatar Strait
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Tiatia 1819 m (5,968 ft)
Berkakit
Tynda
Bodaybo
Svobodnyy
Khabarovsk
Ust'-Kut
Bratsk
Lake Baikal
VITIMSKOGO RANGE
Blagoveshchensk
Hokkaido
Sapporo
Tulun
Ulan-Ude
Chita
Irkutsk
Hailar
Yichun
Qiqihar
Jixi
Amur
Ussuriysk
Vladivostok
Hakodate
Akita
Sendai
Honshu
Darhan
Moron
Choybalsan
Ulaanbaatar
Harbin
Jilin
Changchun
Fushun
Chongjin
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
Niigata
Tokyo
Yokohama
Mt. Fuji 3776 m (12,388 ft)
MONGOLIA
MONGOLIAN PLATEAU
GREATER KHINGAN RANGE
Shenyang
N. KOREA
Hamhung
JAPAN
Bayanhongor
GOBI DESERT
Anshan
Pyongyang
Kyoto
Nagoya
Kobe
Osaka
Hohhot
Beijing
Dalian
Incheon
Seoul
Busan
Hiroshima
Tianjin
Sejong City
Daegu
Shikoku
Baotou
Kitakyushu
Shijiazhuang
S. KOREA
Fukuoka
Yumen
Yinchuan
Taiyuan
Jinan
Qingdao
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Kyushu
Handan
Yellow Sea
Xining
Luoyang
Zhengzhou
Nanjing
Shanghai
Ryukyu Is. (Japan)
Lanzhou
Xi'an
Huainan
Hefei
Hangzhou
Okinawa
Qinghai Lake
CHINA
Wuhan
Jingdezhen
East China Sea
Naha
Chengdu
Nanchang
Wenzhou
Chongqing
Changsha
Fuzhou
Taipei
Zigong
Shaoyang
Ganzhou
TAIWAN
Gulyang
Xiamen
Guilin
Kaohsiung
Kunming
Liuzhou
Guangzhou
Myitkyina
Macau
Hong Kong
Nanning
Zhanjiang
Laoag
Luzon
Philippine Sea
Phongsali
Haiphong
Haikou
Baguio
PHILIPPINES
Mandalay
LAOS
Hanoi
Hainan (China)
Quezon City
Taunggyi
Louangphabang
Vinh
Manila
Naga
Nay Pyi Taw
Vientiane
Samar
Chiang Mai
Hue
Mindoro
Leyte
Pyay
Yangon (Rangoon)
THAILAND
Da Nang
South China Sea
Tacloban
Panay
Cebu
Mawlamyine
Nakhon Ratchasima
VIETNAM
Iloilo
Butuan
Nakhon Sawan
Puerto Princesa
Negros
Mindanao
Dawei
CAMBODIA
Nha Trang
Sulu Sea
Davao
Bangkok
Batdambang
Palawan
Zamboanga
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Kompong Som
Can Tho
Jayapura
Isthmus of Kra
Gulf of Thailand
Sandakan
Kota Kinabalu
Celebes Sea
Halmahera
Temate
Bandar Seri Begawan
BRUNEI
Tarakan
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
New Guinea
Phuket
Hat Yai
Manado
Port Moresby
Andaman Sea
George Town
MALAYSIA
Natuna Is.
Gorontalo
Banda Aceh
Kuala Lumpur
Kuching
Molucca Sea
Ceram
Medan
Kelang
Samarinda
Sulawesi (Celebes)
Ambon
Putrajaya
Singapore
Pontianak
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Siborga
SINGAPORE
Borneo
Balikpapan
Pekanbaru
Sampit
Palopo
Jambi
Banjarmasin
Parepare
Baubau
Padang
Sumatra
Palembang
Makassar
Java Sea
Dili
Bengkulu
INDONESIA
TIMOR-LESTE
Bandar Lampung
Jakarta
Semarang
Surabaya
Ende
Timor Sea
Bandung
Yogyakarta
Java
Malang
Mataram
Sumba
Timor
Kupang
Bali
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
PALAU
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
0 500 1,000 Miles
0 500 1,000 1,500 Kilometers

ATLANTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
ASIA
Paris
FRANCE
GER.
CZECH REP.
SLOVAKIA
UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
Aral Sea
UZBEKISTAN
SWITZ.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
SLOVE.
ROMANIA
Bucharest
CRO.
BOS. & HER.
SERB.
BULGARIA
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
ITALY
Rome
MONT.
KOS.
N. MAC.
ALBANIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
TURKMENISTAN
Madrid
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Lisbon
Azores (Portugal)
GREECE
Athens
Ankara
TURKEY
Tehran
Strait of Gibraltar
Algiers
Skikda
Annaba
Cape Bon
Tunis
Tangier
Ceuta (Sp.)
Tetouan
Chlef
Bejaia
Oran
Constantine
MALTA
Kenitra
Melilla (Sp.)
Sidi Bel Abbes
Batna
Tebessa
Rabat
Fès
Oujda
Biskra
Sfax
Mediterranean Sea
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Damascus
Baghdad
IRAQ
IRAN
Funchal
Madeira Islands (Portugal)
Casablanca
Khouribga
MTS.
Djebel Chelia 2326 m (7,631 ft)
TUNISIA
Safi
ATLAS
Ghardaïa
Touggourt
Tripoli
Gulf of Sidra
Al Bayda
ISRAEL
Port Said
Suez Canal
Jerusalem
Marrakech
Jebel Toubkal 4165 m (13,665 ft)
Béchar
Misratah
Benghazi
Tobruk
Alexandria
JORDAN
Agadir
MOROCCO
Canary Islands (Sp.)
Santa Cruz
Las Palmas
Ghadamis
Tanta
Cairo
Giza
Suez
KUWAIT
Persian Gulf
Siwa
Al Fayyum
SINAI
ALGERIA
Laayoune
I-n-Amenas
Waha
Western Sahara (Occ. by Morocco)
I-n-Salah
LIBYA
Asyut
EGYPT
Nile
Luxor
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Al Kharijah
Aswan
Tropic of Cancer
AHAGGAR
Mt. Tahat 2918 m (9,573 ft)
Tamanrasset
Al Jawf
LIBYAN DESERT
Lake Nasser
Border in Dispute
Red Sea
Nouâdhibou
Atâr
SAHARA
Mt. Greboun 1944 m (6,378 ft)
TIBESTI
Emi Koussi 3415 m (11,204 ft)
NUBIAN DESERT
Port Sudan
Marawi
Atbara
MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
MALI
AÏR
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Saint-Louis
Senegal
Kaédi
Ayoûn el Atroûs
Tombouctou
Gao
Agadez
Dakar
SENEGAL
Thies
Kaolack
Kayes
Mopti
SAHEL
CHAD
Omdurman
Khartoum
Kassala
ERITREA
Massawa
Asmara
YEMEN
Sanaa
Banjul
THE GAMBIA
Zinguinchor
GUINEA-BISSAU
Bissau
Bamako
Ségou
BURKINA FASO
Ouagadougou
Niamey
Maradi
Zinder
Lake Chad
Abéché
Al Qadarif
Ras Dashen 4533 m (14,872 ft)
Mekele
Assab
Lowest point in Africa
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Gulf of Aden
Cape Gwardafuy
Labe
GUINEA
Kankan
Sikasso
Bobo-Dioulasso
Sokoto
Katsina
Kano
Maiduguri
N'Djamena
MARRA MTS.
Al Fashir
Wad Medani
Al Ubayyid
Kusti
Nyala
SUDAN
Gonder
Guna 4120 m (13,517 ft)
Lake Tana
Bahir Dar
Dese
Blue Nile
White Nile
ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS
RIFT VALLEY
Berbera
Dire Dawa
Hargeysa
Addis Ababa
Nazret
Harer
SOMALI PENINSULA
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Korhogo
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Bouaké
Tamale
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
Ogbomoso
Ilorin
Minna
Abuja
NIGERIA
Zaria
Kumo
Maroua
Garoua
Sarh
Malakal
Jima
ETHIOPIA
Lake Volta
Kumasi
Ibadan
Osogbo
Abeokuta
Makurdi
Benue
Moundou
SOUTH SUDAN
Waw
Rumbek
Ramciel
Tullu Dimtu 4377 m (14,360 ft)
Batu 4307 m (14,131 ft)
Kelafo
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Yamoussoukro
Abidjan
Accra
Lomé
Cotonou
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Enugu
Onitsha
Aba
Port Harcourt
Takoradi
Cape Palmas
CAMEROON
Douala
Bafoussam
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bouar
Bambari
Bangui
Juba
Beledweyne


AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Gulf of Guinea
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
Douala
Yaounde
Malabo
Bioko
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Príncipe
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
São Tomé
São Tomé
Libreville
Lambarene
Port-Gentil
GABON
Annobon
(Eq. Guinea)
Franceville
Brazzaville
Loubomo
Pointe-Noire
Cabinda
(Angola)
Matadi
Boma
Mbanza-Ngungu
Kinshasa
Bandundu
Kikwit
Ilebo
Kananga
Tshikapa
Mbuji-Mayi
Kabinda
Mwene-Ditu
Kamina
Luanda
Malanje
Lobito
Benguela
Huambo
Luena
Namibe
Lubango
Menongue
Cuanene R.
Ruacana Falls
NAMIBIA
Tsumeb
Grootfontein
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
NAMIB DESERT
Lüderitz
Keetmanshoop
Augrabies Falls
Springbok
Orange R.
SOUTH AFRICA
Middelburg
Bisho
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Worcester
Cape Agulhas
East London
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Umtata
Upington
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Maseru
LESOTHO
Pietermaritzburg
Vaal R.
Johannesburg
Klerksdorp
Mmabatho
Pretoria (Tshwane)
Mbabane
Lobamba
Vereeniging
Welkom
Newcastle
Maputo
ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)
Xai-Xai
Inhambane
Limpopo R.
Gaborone
KALAHARI DESERT
Serowe
Palapye
Musina
Thohoyandou
BOTSWANA
Francistown
Bulawayo
Victoria Falls
ZIMBABWE
Gweru
Mutare
Harare
Livingstone
Zambezi R.
Lake Kariba
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Kabwe
Chingola
Kitwe
Ndola
Luanshya
Lubumbashi
KATANGA
PLATEAU
Kolwezi
Likasi
Kasai R.
Lake Mweru
Kamina
Kabalo
Mwene-Ditu
Kabinda
Mbeya
Iringa
Morogoro
Dodoma
Zanzibar
Zanzibar I.
Pemba I.
Dar es Salaam
Tanga
Mombasa
TANZANIA
Tabora
Kigoma
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Kindu
Bukavu
RWANDA
Kigali
Goma
Lake Tanganyika
RIFT VALLEY
Lake Victoria
Nakuru
Nairobi
Machakos
Arusha
Mt. Meru 4565 m (14,977 ft)
SERENGETI PLAIN
HIGHLANDS
Kilimanjaro 5895 m (19,341 ft) (Highest point in Africa)
Mwanza
Kisumu
Jinja
Eldoret
Kampala
Margherita Pk. 5110 m (16,765 ft)
Lake Albert
Lake Turkana
Mt. Kenya 5199 m (17,057 ft)
Meru
Kismaayo
Marsabit
Baldea
Mogadishu
Marka
SOMALIA
KENYA
UGANDA
Beni
Isiro
Buta
Bumba
Ubangi R.
Congo R.
Boyoma Falls
Kisangani
Mbandaka
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
CONGO BASIN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Kasai R.
Congo R.
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Bandundu
Kikwit
Ilebo
Kananga
Tshikapa
Mbuji-Mayi
Kabinda
Mwene-Ditu
Kamina
Kabalo
Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Mweru
Mbala
Mbeya
Iringa
Morogoro
Dodoma
Zanzibar
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Dar es Salaam
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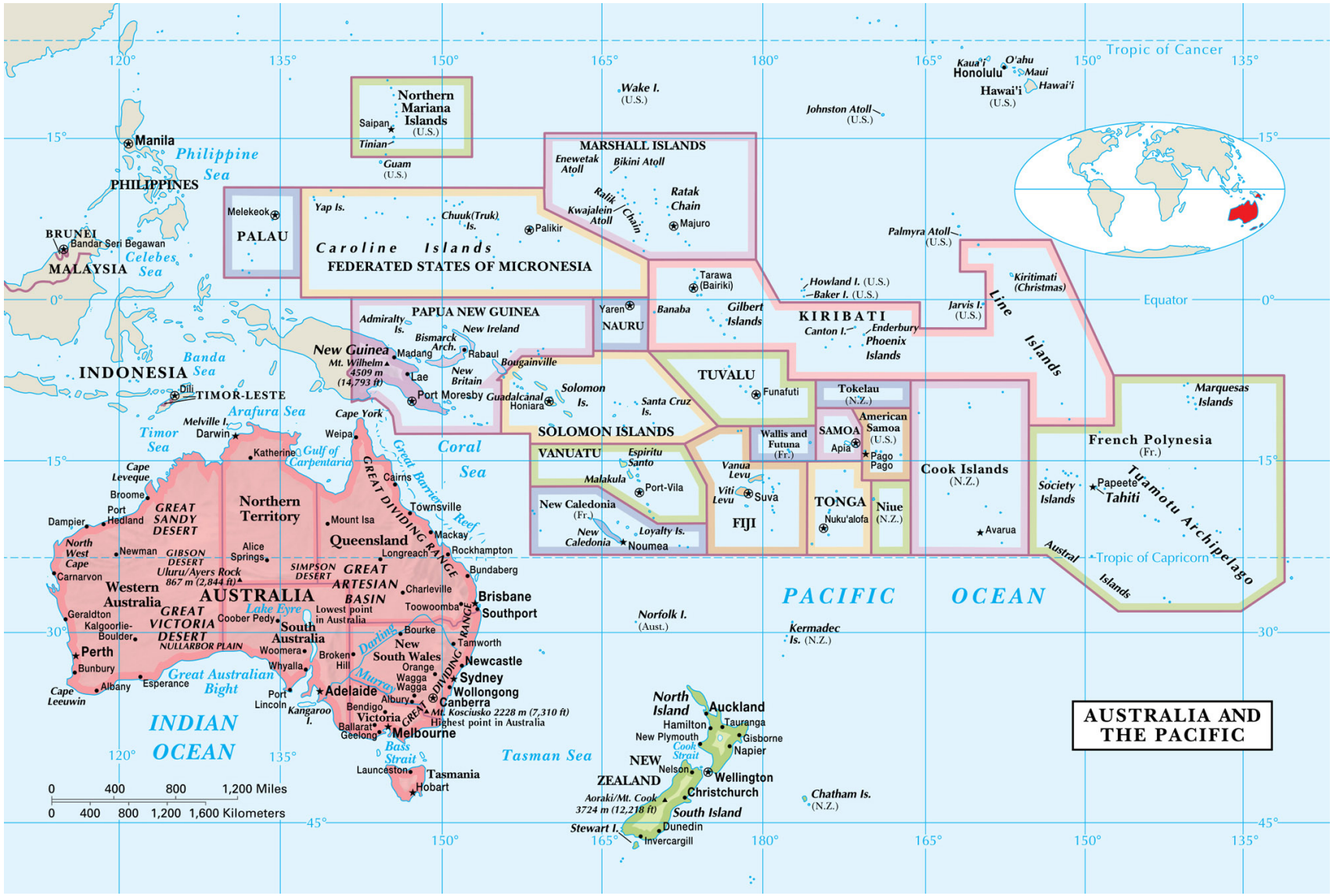
Kigoma
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Kindu
Bukavu
RWANDA
Kigali
Goma


AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Tasman Sea
Coral Sea
Philippine Sea
Celebes Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Great Australian Bight
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Barrier Reef
Line Islands
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
Saipan
Tinian
Guam (U.S.)
Wake I. (U.S.)
Johnston Atoll (U.S.)
Kaua'i
Honolulu
O'ahu
Maui
Hawai'i
Hawai'i (U.S.)
Manila
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
Bandar Seri Begawan
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
Dili
TIMOR-LESTE
Melekeok
PALAU
Yap Is.
Chuuk(Truk) Is.
Palikir
Caroline Islands
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
MARSHALL ISLANDS
Enewetak Atoll
Bikini Atoll
Ralik Chain
Ratak Chain
Kwajalein Atoll
Majuro
Palmyra Atoll (U.S.)
Kiritimati (Christmas)
Jarvis I. (U.S.)
Howland I. (U.S.)
Baker I. (U.S.)
Tarawa (Bairiki)
KIRIBATI
Canton I.
Enderbury
Phoenix Islands
Gilbert Islands
Banaba
Yaren
NAURU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Admiralty Is.
New Ireland
Bismarck Arch.
New Guinea
Mt. Wilhelm 4509 m (14,793 ft)
Madang
Rabaul
Lae
New Britain
Bougainville
Port Moresby
Guadalcanal
Honiara
Solomon Is.
Santa Cruz Is.
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TUVALU
Funafuti
Tokelau (N.Z.)
SAMOA
Apia
American Samoa (U.S.)
Pago Pago
Wallis and Futuna (Fr.)
VANUATU
Espiritu Santo
Malakula
Port-Vila
New Caledonia (Fr.)
New Caledonia
Noumea
Loyalty Is.
Vanua Levu
Viti Levu
Suva
FIJI
TONGA
Nuku'alofa
Niue (N.Z.)
Cook Islands (N.Z.)
Avarua
Society Islands
Papeete
Tahiti
French Polynesia (Fr.)
Tuamotu Archipelago
Austral Islands
Marquesas Islands
Norfolk I. (Aust.)
Kermadec Is. (N.Z.)
Chatham Is. (N.Z.)
Cape York
Weipa
Melville I.
Darwin
Katherine
Northern Territory
Cape Leveque
Broome
Port Hedland
Dampier
GREAT SANDY DESERT
North West Cape
Carnarvon
Newman
GIBSON DESERT
Uluru/Ayers Rock 867 m (2,844 ft)
Alice Springs
SIMPSON DESERT
Western Australia
AUSTRALIA
GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN
Lake Eyre
Lowest point in Australia
GREAT VICTORIA DESERT
NULLARBOR PLAIN
Geraldton
Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Goober Pedy
South Australia
Woomera
Whyalla
Perth
Bunbury
Albany
Esperance
Cape Leeuwin
Port Lincoln
Kangaroo I.
Adelaide
Darling
Murray
Broken Hill
Bourke
Tamworth
New South Wales
Orange
Wagga Wagga
Albury
Canberra
Sydney
Newcastle
Wollongong
Bendigo
Victoria
Ballarat
Geelong
Melbourne
Mt. Kosciusko 2228 m (7,310 ft)
Highest point in Australia
Bass Strait
Launceston
Tasmania
Hobart
Cairns
Townsville
Mount Isa
Mackay
Rockhampton
Longreach
Bundaberg
Charleville
Toowoomba
Brisbane
Southport
Queensland
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
North Island
Auckland
Hamilton
Tauranga
New Plymouth
Gisborne
Napier
Cook Strait
NEW ZEALAND
Nelson
Wellington
Christchurch
Aoraki/Mt. Cook 3724 m (12,218 ft)
South Island
Dunedin
Stewart I.
Invercargill
0 400 800 1,200 Miles
0 400 800 1,200 1,600 Kilometers

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Presidents

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
1. George Washington	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
2. John Adams	Fed.	1735, Oct. 30	MA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
3. Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	1743, Apr. 13	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	

4. James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	1751, Mar. 16	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
5. James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	1758, Apr. 28	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
6. John Quincy Adams	Dem.-Rep.	1767, July 11	MA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
7. Andrew Jackson	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	SC	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	

8. Martin Van Buren	Dem.	1782, Dec. 5	NY	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1837	54	1862, July 24	79

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
9. William Henry Harrison	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1841	68	1841, Apr. 4	68

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
10. John Tyler	Whig	1790, Mar. 29	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
11. James Knox Polk	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	NC	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1845	49	1849, June 15	53

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**

12. Zachary Taylor	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
13. Millard Fillmore	Whig	1800, Jan. 7	NY	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1850	50	1874, Mar. 8	74
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
14. Franklin Pierce	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	NH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
15. James Buchanan	Dem.	1791, Apr. 23	PA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
16. Abraham	Rep.	1809,	KY	

Lincoln		Feb. 12		
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1861	52	1865, Apr. 15	56
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
17. Andrew Johnson	Dem.[1]	1808, Dec. 29	NC	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	1822, Apr. 27	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep.	1822, Oct. 4	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	

20. James Abram Garfield	Rep.	1831, Nov. 19	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
21. Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	1829, Oct. 5	VT	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1881	51	1886, Nov. 18	57

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
22. (Stephen) Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1885	47	1908, June 24	71

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
23. Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1889	55	1901, Mar. 13	67

Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**

24. (Stephen) Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
25. William McKinley	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	1858, Oct. 27	NY	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
27. William Howard Taft	Rep.	1857, Sept. 15	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1909	51	1930, Mar. 8	72
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	

28. (Thomas) Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	VA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	OH	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
30. (John) Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	1872, July 4	VT	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
Name	**Politics**	**Born**	**Birthplace**	
31. Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	1874, Aug. 10	IA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1929	54	1964, Oct.	90

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	NY	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1933	51	1945, Apr. 12	63

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
33. Harry S. Truman	Dem.	1884, May 8	MO	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1945	60	1972, Dec. 26	88

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
34. Dwight David Eisenhower	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	TX	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1953	62	1969, Mar. 28	78

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
35. John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Dem.	1917, May 29	MA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**

	1961	43	1963, Nov. 22	46

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
36. Lyndon Baines Johnson	Dem.	1908, Aug. 27	TX	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1963	55	1973, Jan. 22	64

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
37. Richard Milhous Nixon	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	CA	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1969	56	1994, Apr. 22	81

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	
38. Gerald Rudolph Ford	Rep.	1913, July 14	NE	
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	1974	61	2006, Dec. 26	93

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
39. James Earl	Dem.	1924, Oct. 1	GA

(Jimmy) Carter

Inaug.	Age at inaug.
1977	52

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
40. Ronald Wilson Reagan	Rep.	1911, Feb. 6	IL

Inaug.	Age at inaug.	Died	Age at death
1981	69	2004, June 5	93

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
41. George Herbert Walker Bush	Rep.	1924, June 12	MA

Inaug.	Age at inaug.	Died	Age at death
1989	64	2018, Nov 30	94

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
42. Wm. Jefferson (Bill) Clinton	Dem.	1946, Aug. 19	AR

Inaug.	Age at inaug.
1993	46

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
43. George Walker Bush	Rep.	1946, July 6	CT
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	
	2001	54	

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
44. Barack Hussein Obama	Dem.	1961, Aug. 4	HI
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	
	2009	47	

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
45. Donald John Trump	Rep.	1946, June 14	NY
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	
	2017	70	

Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace
46. Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.	Dem.	1942, Nov. 20	PA
	Inaug.	**Age at inaug.**	
	2021	78	

(1) Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

U.S. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Congresses

President	Service	Vice President	Congresses
1. George Washington	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	1. John Adams	1, 2, 3, 4
2. John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	2. Thomas Jefferson	5, 6
3. Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	3. Aaron Burr	7, 8
	Mar. 4, 1805-Mar. 3, 1809	4. George Clinton	9, 10
4. James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809-Mar. 3, 1813	George Clinton[1]	11, 12
	Mar. 4, 1813-Mar. 3, 1817	5. Elbridge Gerry[2]	13, 14
5. James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	6. Daniel D. Tompkins	15, 16, 17, 18
6. John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825-Mar. 3, 1829	7. John C. Calhoun	19, 20
7. Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829-Mar. 3, 1833	John C. Calhoun[3]	21, 22
	Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	8. Martin Van Buren	23, 24
8. Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	9. Richard M. Johnson	25, 26
9. William Henry Harrison[4]	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	10. John Tyler	27

10. John Tyler	Apr. 6, 1841-Mar. 3, 1845	(None)	27, 28
11. James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	11. George M. Dallas	29, 30
12. Zachary Taylor[4]	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	12. Millard Fillmore	31
13. Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850-Mar. 3, 1853	(None)	31, 32
14. Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853-Mar. 3, 1857	13. William R. King[5]	33, 34
15. James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	14. John C. Breckinridge	35, 36
16. Abraham Lincoln[4]	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	15. Hannibal Hamlin	37, 38
	Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	16. Andrew Johnson	39
17. Andrew Johnson	Apr. 15, 1865-Mar. 3, 1869	(None)	39, 40
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	17. Schuyler Colfax	41, 42
	Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1877	18. Henry Wilson[6]	43, 44
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	19. William A. Wheeler	45, 46
20. James A. Garfield[4]	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	20. Chester A. Arthur	47
21. Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881-Mar. 3, 1885	(None)	47, 48
22. Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1889	21. Thomas A. Hendricks[8]	49, 50
23. Benjamin	Mar. 4, 1889-	22. Levi P.	51, 52

Harrison	Mar. 3, 1893	Morton	
24. Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	23. Adlai E. Stevenson	53, 54
25. William McKinley[4]	Mar. 4, 1897-Mar. 3, 1901	24. Garret A. Hobart[9]	55, 56
	Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	25. Theodore Roosevelt	57
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 3, 1905	(None)	57, 58
	Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	26. Charles W. Fairbanks	59, 60
27. William H. Taft	Mar. 4, 1909-Mar. 3, 1913	27. James S. Sherman[10]	61, 62
28. Woodrow Wilson	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	28. Thomas R. Marshall	63, 64, 65, 66
29. Warren G. Harding[4]	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	29. Calvin Coolidge	67
30. Calvin Coolidge	Aug. 3, 1923-Mar. 3, 1925	(None)	68
	Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1929	30. Charles G. Dawes	69, 70
31. Herbert C. Hoover	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	31. Charles Curtis	71, 72
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt[4,11]	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	32. John N. Garner	73, 74, 75, 76, 77
	Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	33. Henry A. Wallace	77, 78, 79
	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	34. Harry S. Truman	79
33. Harry S. Truman	Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1949	(None)	79, 80, 81

	Jan. 20, 1949-Jan. 20, 1953	35. Alben W. Barkley	81, 82, 83
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961	36. Richard M. Nixon	83, 84, 85, 86, 87
35. John F. Kennedy[4]	Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963	37. Lyndon B. Johnson	87, 88
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Nov. 22, 1963-Jan. 20, 1965	(None)	88, 89
	Jan. 20, 1965-Jan. 20, 1969	38. Hubert H. Humphrey	89, 90, 91
37. Richard M. Nixon[13]	Jan. 20, 1969-Jan. 20, 1973	39. Spiro T. Agnew[12]	91, 92, 93
	Jan. 20, 1973-Aug. 9, 1974	40. Gerald R. Ford[14]	93
38. Gerald R. Ford[15]	Aug. 9, 1974-Jan. 20, 1977	41. Nelson A. Rockefeller[16]	93, 94, 95
39. Jimmy Carter	Jan. 20, 1977-Jan. 20, 1981	42. Walter F. Mondale	95, 96, 97
40. Ronald W. Reagan	Jan. 20, 1981-Jan. 20, 1989	43. George H. W. Bush	97, 98, 99, 100, 101
41. George H. W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1989-Jan. 20, 1993	44. Dan Quayle	101, 102, 103
42. Bill Clinton	Jan. 20, 1993-Jan. 20, 2001	45. Al Gore	103, 104, 105, 106, 107
43. George W. Bush	Jan. 20, 2001-Jan. 20, 2009	46. Dick Cheney	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
44. Barack H. Obama	Jan. 20, 2009-Jan. 20, 2017	47. Joe Biden	111, 112, 113, 114, 115
45. Donald J. Trump	Jan. 20, 2017-Jan. 20, 2021	48. Mike Pence	115, 116, 117

46. Joseph R. Biden	Jan. 20, 2021-	49. Kamala Harris	117

(1) Died Apr. 20, 1812. (2) Died Nov. 23, 1814. (3) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U.S. senator. (4) Died in office. (5) Died Apr. 18, 1853. (6) Died Nov. 22, 1875. (7) Terms not consecutive. (8) Died Nov. 25, 1885. (9) Died Nov. 21, 1899. (10) Died Oct. 30, 1912. (11) First president to be inaugurated under 20th Amendment, Jan. 20, 1937. (12) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. (13) Resigned Aug. 9, 1974. (14) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (15) First president never elected president or vice president. (16) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment. Confirmed Dec. 19, 1974.

Vice Presidents of the U.S.

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents because some presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, A. Johnson, Arthur) had none, and some had more than one.

Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
1. John Adams	Quincy, MA	1735	MA	1789
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Fed.	Quincy, MA	1826	90
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
2. Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, VA	1743	VA	1797

	Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
	Dem.-Rep.	Monticello, VA	1826	83

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
3. Aaron Burr	Newark, NJ	1756	NY	1801
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1836	80

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
4. George Clinton	Little Britain, NY	1739	NY	1805
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1812	73

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
5. Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, MA	1744	MA	1813
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1814	70

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
6. Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, NY	1774	NY	1817

	Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1825	51

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
7. John C. Calhoun[1]	Abbeville, SC	1782	SC	1825
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1850	68

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
8. Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY	1782	NY	1833
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Kinderhook, NY	1862	79

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
9. Richard M. Johnson[2]	Louisville, KY	1780	KY	1837
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Frankfort, KY	1850	70

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
10. John Tyler	Greenway, VA	1790	VA	1841
	Politics/party	**Place of**	**Died**	**Age**

		death		at death
	Whig	Richmond, VA	1862	71

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
11. George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, PA	1792	PA	1845
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Philadelphia, PA	1864	72

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
12. Millard Fillmore	Cayuga Co., NY	1800	NY	1849
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Whig	Buffalo, NY	1874	74

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
13. William R. King	Sampson Co., NC	1786	AL	1853
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Cahaba, AL	1853	67

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
14. John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, KY	1821	KY	1857
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at**

				death
	Dem.	Lexington, KY	1875	54
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
15. Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, ME	1809	ME	1861
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Bangor, ME	1891	81
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
16. Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, NC	1808	TN	1865
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.[3]	Carter Co., TN	1875	66
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
17. Schuyler Colfax	New York, NY	1823	IN	1869
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Mankato, MN	1885	62
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
18. Henry Wilson	Farmington, NH	1812	MA	1873
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Washington,	1875	63

		DC		
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
19. William A. Wheeler	Malone, NY	1819	NY	1877
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Malone, NY	1887	68
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
20. Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, VT	1829	NY	1881
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	New York, NY	1886	57
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
21. Thomas A. Hendricks	Zanesville, OH	1819	IN	1885
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Indianapolis, IN	1885	66
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
22. Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, VT	1824	NY	1889
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Rhinebeck, NY	1920	96

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
23. Adlai E. Stevenson[4]	Christian Co., KY	1835	IL	1893
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Chicago, IL	1914	78

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
24. Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, NJ	1844	NJ	1897
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Paterson, NJ	1899	55

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
25. Theodore Roosevelt	New York, NY	1858	NY	1901
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Oyster Bay, NY	1919	60

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
26. Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, OH	1852	IN	1905
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Indianapolis, IN	1918	66

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.

27. James S. Sherman	Utica, NY	1855	NY	1909
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Utica, NY	1912	57
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
28. Thomas R. Marshall	N. Manchester, IN	1854	IN	1913
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Washington, DC	1925	71
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
29. Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT	1872	MA	1921
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Northampton, MA	1933	60
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
30. Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, OH	1865	IL	1925
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Evanston, IL	1951	85
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**

31. Charles Curtis	Topeka, KS	1860	KS	1929
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	Washington, DC	1936	76
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
32. John Nance Garner	Red River Co., TX	1868	TX	1933
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Uvalde, TX	1967	98
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
33. Henry A. Wallace	Adair County, IA	1888	IA	1941
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Danbury, CT	1965	77
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
34. Harry S. Truman	Lamar, MO	1884	MO	1945
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Kansas City, MO	1972	88
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**

35. Alben W. Barkley	Graves Co., KY	1877	KY	1949
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Lexington, VA	1956	78
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
36. Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA	1913	CA	1953
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Rep.	New York, NY	1994	81
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
37. Lyndon B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX	1908	TX	1961
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	San Antonio, TX	1973	64
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
38. Hubert H. Humphrey	Wallace, SD	1911	MN	1965
	Politics/party	**Place of death**	**Died**	**Age at death**
	Dem.	Waverly, MN	1978	66
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
39. Spiro T. Agnew[5]	Baltimore, MD	1918	MD	1969

	Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
	Rep.	Berlin, MD	1996	77

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
40. Gerald R. Ford[6]	Omaha, NE	1913	MI	1973

Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
Rep.	Rancho Mirage, CA	2006	93

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
41. Nelson A. Rockefeller[7]	Bar Harbor, ME	1908	NY	1974

Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
Rep.	New York, NY	1979	70

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
42. Walter F. Mondale	Ceylon, MN	1928	MN	1977

Politics/party	Place of death	Died	Age at death
Dem.	Minneapolis, MN	2021	93

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
43. George H. W. Bush	Milton, MA	1924	TX	1981

Politics/party	Place of	Died	Age at

		death		death
	Rep.	Houston, TX	2018	94

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
44. James Danforth (Dan) Quayle Jr.	Indianapolis, IN	1947	IN	1989
	Politics/party			
	Rep.			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
45. Albert A. Gore	Washington, DC	1948	TN	1993
	Politics/party			
	Dem.			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
46. Richard B. Cheney	Lincoln, NE	1941	WY	2001
	Politics/party			
	Rep.			

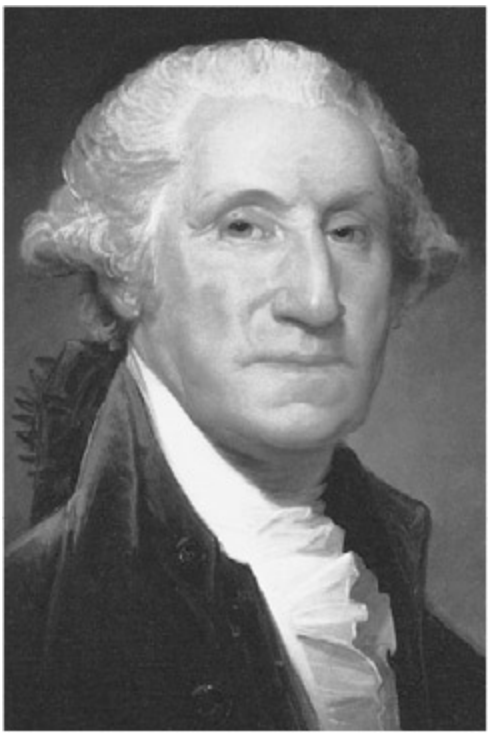
Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
47. Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Scranton, PA	1942	DE	2009
	Politics/party			
	Dem.			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Home	Inaug.
48. Michael R. Pence	Columbus, IN	1959	IN	2017
	Politics/party			

	Rep.			
Name	**Birthplace**	**Born**	**Home**	**Inaug.**
49. Kamala D. Harris	Oakland, CA	1964	CA	2021
	Politics/party			
	Dem.			

(1) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the Senate to fill a vacancy. (2) Richard M. Johnson was the only vice president to be chosen by the Senate because of a tied vote in the Electoral College. (3) Democrat Andrew Johnson was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union ticket. (4) Grandfather of Democratic candidate for president in 1952 and 1956. (5) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. (6) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (7) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment.

Biographies of the Presidents



George Washington (1789-97), first president, Federalist, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Wakefield on Pope’s Creek, Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He spent his early childhood on a farm near Fredericksburg. His father died when Washington was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying, and at 16, he went to live with his elder half brother, Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon in Virginia. Washington surveyed the lands of Thomas Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley. He accompanied

Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, where he contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752, and Washington inherited his property. He valued land, and when he died, he was a slaveholder who owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753, when Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. He was an aide to the British general Edward Braddock and was at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated (July 9, 1755) on a march to Fort Duquesne. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After Washington's marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, in 1759, he managed his family estate at Mount Vernon. Although not in favor of independence initially, he opposed the repressive measures of the British crown and took charge of the Virginia troops

before war broke out. He was made commander of the newly created Continental Army by the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775.

The American victory was due largely to Washington's leadership. He was resourceful, a disciplinarian, and a dependable force for unity. Washington favored a federal government. He became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and helped get the Constitution ratified. Unanimously elected president by the Electoral College, he was inaugurated Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall. He was reelected in 1792. Washington made an effort to avoid partisan politics as president.

Refusing to consider a third term, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in Mar. 1797. A ride in snow and rain around his estate led to what present-day doctors believe to have been an attack of acute epiglottitis. Doctors were unsuccessful in treating the inflammation

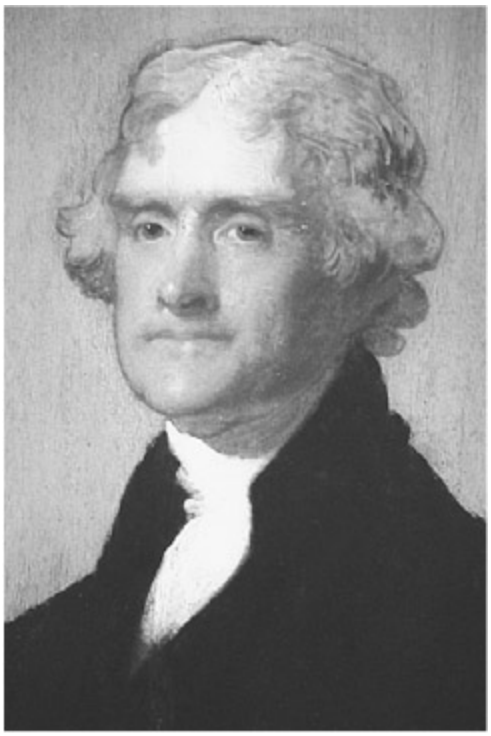
in his throat, and Washington died Dec. 14, 1799.

John Adams (1797-1801), second president, Federalist, was born on Oct. 30, 1735, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Susanna Boylston Adams. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came from England in 1636. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, then taught school and studied law. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. In 1770, he successfully defended in court the British soldiers who fired on civilians

in the Boston Massacre. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, Congress sent Adams and John Jay to join Benjamin Franklin as diplomatic representatives in Europe. Because he ran second to Washington in Electoral College balloting in Feb. 1789, Adams became the nation’s first vice president, a post he characterized as highly insignificant; he was reelected in 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors. His administration was marked by growing conflict with fellow Federalist Alexander Hamilton and with those in his cabinet who shared Hamilton’s anti-French position. Adams avoided a declared war with France but became unpopular, especially after securing passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts, which restricted speech critical of the government, in 1798. His foreign policy contributed significantly to the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Adams lived for a quarter century after he left office, during which time he wrote extensively. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as his rival Thomas Jefferson (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).



Thomas Jefferson (1801-09), third president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 13, 1743, in Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) Co., VA, the son of Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father died when Jefferson was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves.

Jefferson attended (1760-62) the College of William and Mary, read Greek and Latin classics, and played the violin. In 1769 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1770 he began building his home, Monticello, and in 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow. Jefferson helped establish the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the Second Continental Congress he drafted the Declaration of Independence. He also was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-79) and was elected governor of Virginia in 1779. He resigned in 1781, after British troops invaded Virginia. During his term he wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom. After his wife’s death in 1782, Jefferson again became a delegate to the Congress, and in 1784 he drafted the report that was the basis for the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787. He was minister to France from 1785 to 1789, when George Washington appointed him secretary of state.

Jefferson’s strong faith in the consent of the governed conflicted with the emphasis on executive control, favored by Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Jefferson resigned as secretary of state on Dec. 31, 1793. In the 1796 election Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for president; John Adams won the election, and Jefferson became vice president. In 1800, Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal numbers of Electoral College votes; the House of Representatives elected Jefferson president. Jefferson was a strong advocate of westward expansion; major events of his first term were the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark expedition. His second term saw the passage of the Embargo Act, barring U.S. ships from setting sail to foreign ports and forbidding foreign ships from loading cargo in U.S. ports. Jefferson established the Univ. of Virginia and designed its buildings. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams (the 50th

anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Jefferson called slavery a “moral depravity” and violation of natural rights, but he profited from it as a slaveholder. He advocated gradual emancipation through voting, in conjunction with deportation. Based partly on DNA taken from descendants of Jefferson and of Sally Hemings, an enslaved woman who lived at Monticello from a young age, many historians conclude that Jefferson fathered one or more of her six children.

James Madison (1809-17), fourth president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Mar. 16, 1751, in Port Conway, King George Co., VA, the son of James and Eleanor Rose Conway Madison. Madison graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771. He served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention (1776), and, in 1780, became a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. He was chief recorder at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and supported ratification in the *Federalist Papers*, written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In 1789, Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, where he helped frame the Bill of Rights and fought against passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In the 1790s, he helped found the Democratic-Republican Party, which ultimately became the Democratic Party. He became Jefferson's secretary of state in 1801.

Madison was elected president in 1808. His first term was marked by tensions with Great Britain, and his conduct of

foreign policy was criticized by the Federalists and by his own party. Nevertheless, he was reelected in 1812, the year war was declared on Great Britain. The war that many considered a second American revolution ended with a treaty that did not settle any of the issues. Madison's most important action after the war was demilitarizing the U.S.-Canadian border.

In 1817, Madison retired to his Virginia plantation, Montpelier, which made use of slave labor. He edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention and helped found the Univ. of Virginia, of which he became rector in 1826. He died June 28, 1836.

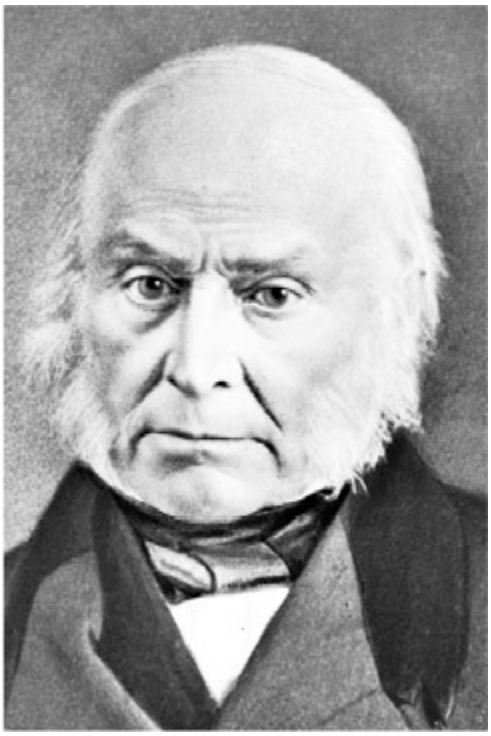
James Monroe (1817-25), fifth president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Spence and Elizabeth Jones Monroe. He entered the College of William and Mary in 1774 but left to serve in the Third Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution. After the war, he studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and he served (1783-86) as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He opposed ratification of the Constitution because it lacked a bill of

rights. Monroe was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1790. In 1794, Pres. Washington appointed Monroe minister to France. He was again minister to France (1803) under Pres. Jefferson as well as minister to Great Britain (1803-07). He served twice as governor of Virginia (1799-1802, 1811).

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; he was reelected in 1820 with all but one Electoral College vote. His administration became known as the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained Florida from Spain, settled boundary disputes with Britain over Canada, and eliminated border forts. Though a slaveholder himself, he supported the anti-slavery position that led to the Missouri Compromise. His most significant contribution was the Monroe Doctrine, which opposed European intervention in the Western Hemisphere and became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Although Monroe retired to Oak Hill, VA, financial problems forced him to sell

his property and move to New York City. He died there on July 4, 1831.

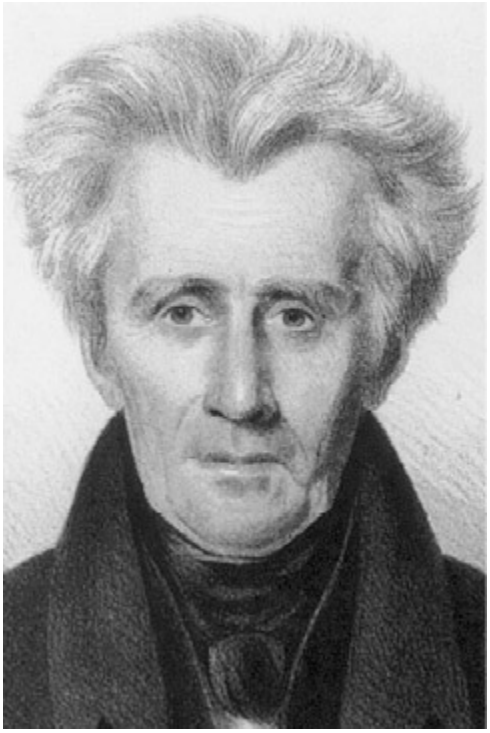


John Quincy Adams (1825-29), sixth president, independent Federalist, later Democratic-Republican, was born on July 11, 1767, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Abigail Adams. His father was the second president. He studied abroad and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1787. In 1803, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. President Monroe chose him as his secretary of state in 1817. In this capacity

he negotiated the cession of Florida from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine.

After no candidate won an Electoral College majority in 1824, the presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives. Adams won with support from rival Henry Clay, whom he named secretary of state, fueling accusations of a “corrupt bargain.” His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed, and in the 1828 election he lost to Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he entered the House of Representatives and served 17 years. He opposed slavery, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War. He helped establish the Smithsonian Institution.

Adams suffered a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker’s Room on Feb. 23, 1848.



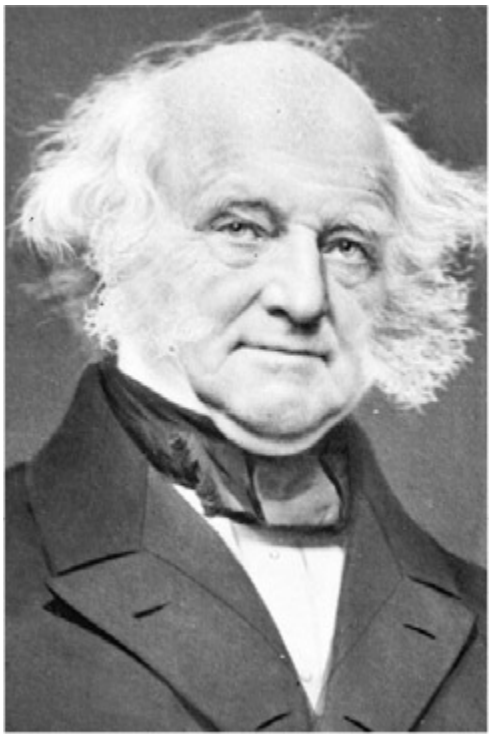
Andrew Jackson (1829-37), seventh president, Democratic-Republican, later a Democrat, was born on Mar. 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw district, on the border of North and South Carolina, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson. At the age of 13, he joined the militia to fight in the American Revolution and was captured. Orphaned at age 14, Jackson was raised by an uncle. By age 20, he was practicing law, and he later served as prosecuting attorney in Nashville, TN. In 1796 he helped draft the constitution of Tennessee, and for a year

he occupied its one seat in the House of Representatives. The next year he served in the U.S. Senate.

In the War of 1812, Jackson crushed the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, AL (1814), and, with a greatly outnumbered army consisting chiefly of militia members, privateers, Choctaw Indians, and other volunteer fighters, defeated Gen. Edward Pakenham's British troops at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). Nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his toughness, he emerged a national hero.

In 1818 Jackson briefly invaded Spanish Florida to quell Seminoles and outlaws who harassed frontier settlements. He ran for president against John Quincy Adams in 1824, but did not achieve a majority despite winning the most popular and electoral votes. The House of Representatives decided the election and chose Adams. In the 1828 election, however, Jackson, a slaveholder, defeated Adams by carrying the West and the South.

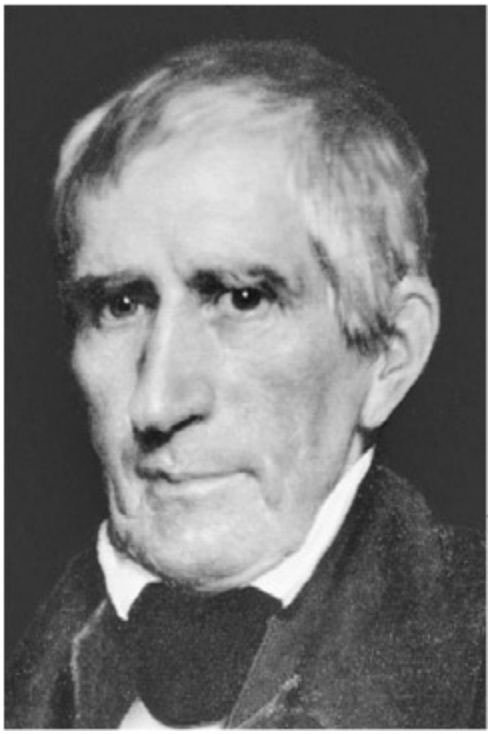
As president, Jackson introduced what became known as the spoils system—rewarding party members with government posts. A self-professed champion of the common man, he also viewed the Second Bank of the U.S. as a bastion of privilege and made it a major issue in the election of 1832, the first where candidates were chosen at national conventions rather than in congressional caucuses. Defeating Henry Clay, Jackson increasingly diverted funds from the national bank into so-called pet banks run by members of his own party. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under a federal tariff, which it declared null and void, Jackson won passage of legislation confirming his right to use military force to obtain compliance; eventually the tariff rate was reduced and the nullifiers backed down. After leaving office in 1837, he retired to the Hermitage, his estate outside Nashville, where he died on June 8, 1845.



Martin Van Buren (1837-41), eighth president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 5, 1782, in Kinderhook, NY, the son of Abraham and Maria Hoes Van Buren. After attending local schools, he studied law and became a lawyer at the age of 20. A consummate politician, Van Buren began his career in the New York state senate and then served as state attorney general (1816-19). He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1821. He helped swing Eastern support to Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election and served as Jackson's secretary of state from 1829 to 1831. In

1832 he was elected vice president. Known as the “Little Magician,” Van Buren was extremely influential in Jackson’s administration.

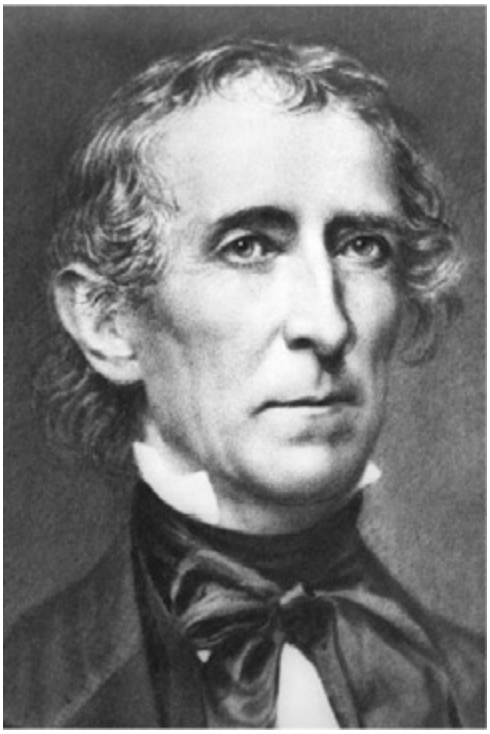
In 1836, Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison for president and took office as the financial panic of 1837 initiated a nationwide depression. Although he instituted the independent treasury system, his refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1844 he lost the Democratic nomination to James K. Polk. In 1848 he again ran for president on the Free Soil ticket but lost. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862.



William Henry Harrison (1841), ninth president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born on Feb. 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City Co., VA, the son of Benjamin Harrison—a signer of the Declaration of Independence—and of Elizabeth Bassett Harrison. He attended Hampden-Sydney College. Harrison served as secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and was its delegate to the House of Representatives in 1799. He was the first governor of Indiana Territory and served as superintendent of Indian affairs. Leading some 950 troops, he repelled an

attack by Shawnee Indians at Tippecanoe, IN, on Nov. 7, 1811. A generation later, in 1840, he waged a rousing presidential campaign using the slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too.” The Tyler of the slogan was his running mate, John Tyler.

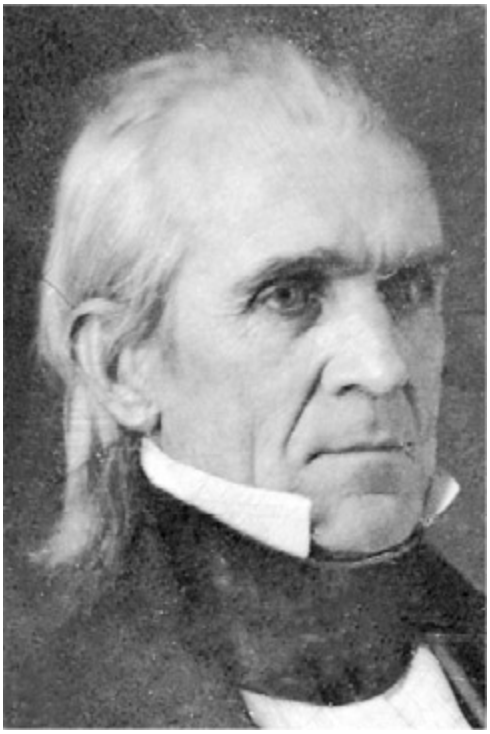
Although born to one of the wealthiest, most prestigious, and most influential families in Virginia, Harrison also campaigned with the slogan “Log Cabin and Hard Cider.” He died Apr. 4, 1841, after only one month in office, of what doctors now believe was typhoid fever.



John Tyler (1841-45), 10th president, independent Whig, was born on Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., VA, the son of John and Mary Armistead Tyler. His father was governor of Virginia (1808-11). Tyler graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1807 and in 1811 was elected to the Virginia legislature. In 1816 he was chosen for the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in the Virginia legislature again from 1823 to 1825, when he was elected governor of Virginia. After a stint in the U.S. Senate (1827-36), he was elected vice president (1840).

When William Henry Harrison died only a month after taking office, Tyler succeeded him. Because he was the first person to occupy the presidency without having been elected to that office, he was referred to as “His Accidency.” He gained passage of the Preemption Act of 1841, which gave squatters on government land the right to buy 160 acres at the minimum auction price. His last act as president was to sign a resolution

annexing Texas. Tyler accepted renomination in 1844 from some Democrats but withdrew in favor of the official party candidate, James K. Polk. A slaveholder who consistently supported the expansion of slavery, he served briefly in the Confederate House of Representatives before he died in Richmond, VA, on Jan. 18, 1862.

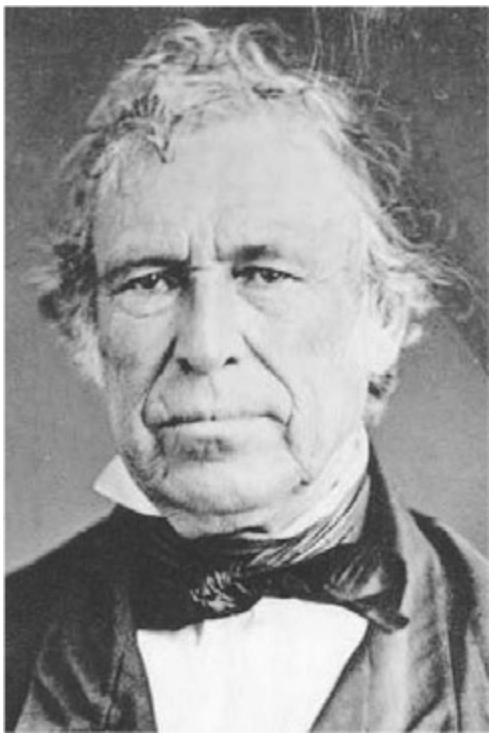


James Knox Polk (1845-49), 11th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg Co., NC, the son of Samuel and Jane Knox Polk. He graduated

from the Univ. of North Carolina in 1818 and served in the Tennessee state legislature from 1823 to 1825. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1825 to 1839, the last four years as Speaker. He was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841. In 1844, after the Democratic National Convention became deadlocked, it nominated Polk, who became the first “dark horse” candidate for president. He was nominated primarily because he favored annexation of Texas and tolerated slavery.

As president, Polk reestablished the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. He was so intent on acquiring California from Mexico that he sent troops to the Mexican border and declared a state of war after Mexicans attacked. The Mexican War ended with the annexation of California and much of the Southwest as part of America’s “manifest destiny.” Polk compromised on the Oregon boundary (“54-40 or fight!”) by accepting the 49th parallel and yielding Vancouver Island to the British.

Polk died in Nashville, TN, on June 15, 1849, a few months after leaving office.



Zachary Taylor (1849-50), 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born on Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., VA, the son of Richard and Sarah Strother Taylor. He grew up on his father's plantation near Louisville, KY, where the work was done by enslaved persons and he was educated by private tutors. In 1808 Taylor joined the regular army and was commissioned first lieutenant. He fought in the War of 1812,

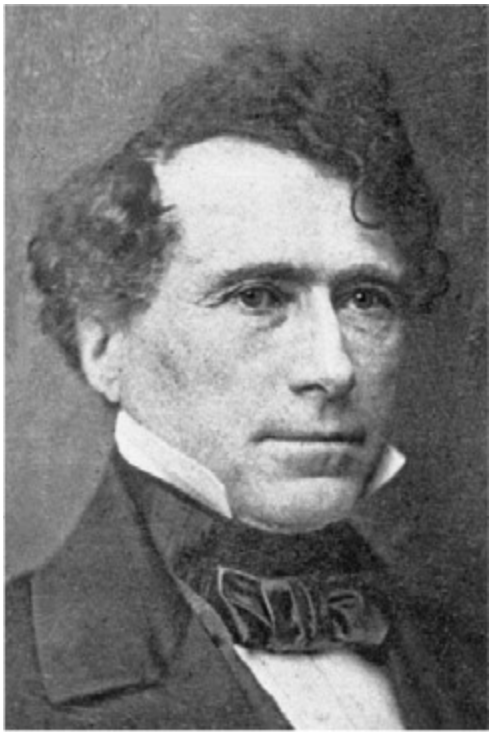
the Black Hawk War (1832), and the second Seminole War (beginning in 1837). He was called “Old Rough and Ready” for his military prowess. In 1846 Pres. Polk sent him with an army to the Rio Grande. When the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Outnumbered four to one, Taylor defeated Antonio López de Santa Anna at Buena Vista (1847).

A national hero, Taylor received the Whig nomination in 1848 and was elected president, even though he had never bothered to vote. He resumed the spoils system and, though a slaveholder, worked to admit California as a free state. He fell ill, likely from a case of acute gastroenteritis, and died in office on July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore (1850-53), 13th president, Whig, was born on Jan. 7, 1800, in Cayuga Co., NY, the son of Nathaniel and Phoebe Millard Fillmore. Although he had little schooling, he became a law clerk at the age of 22 and was admitted to the bar a year later. He was elected to the New York state assembly in 1828 and served until 1831. From 1833 until 1835 and again from 1837 to 1843, he represented his district in the U.S. House of Representatives. He opposed the entrance of Texas as a slave state and voted for a protective tariff. In

1844 he was defeated for governor of New York.

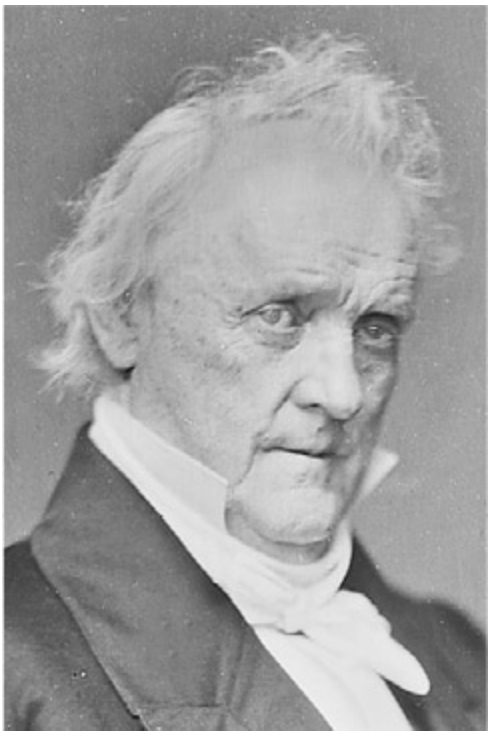
In 1848, he was elected vice president; he became president after Taylor’s death. Fillmore favored the Compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slaveholders, and he was not renominated in 1852. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) Party, but despite the support of the Whigs, he was defeated by James Buchanan. He died in Buffalo, NY, on Mar. 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce (1853-57), 14th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro, NH, the son of Benjamin Pierce, Revolutionary War general and governor of New Hampshire, and Anna Kendrick. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature in 1829 and was chosen Speaker in 1831. He went to the U.S. House in 1833 and was elected a U.S. senator in 1837. He enlisted in the Mexican War and became brigadier general under Gen. Winfield Scott.

In 1852 Pierce was nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate on the 49th ballot. He decisively defeated Gen. Scott, his Whig opponent, in the election. Although he was against slavery, Pierce was influenced by proslavery Southerners. He supported the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left the question of slavery in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to popular vote. Pierce signed a reciprocity

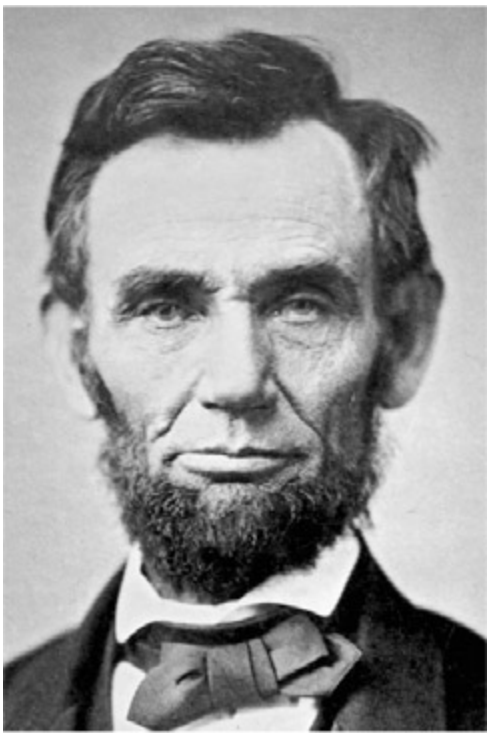
treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase, from Mexico, of a border area on a proposed railroad route. Denied renomination, he spent most of his remaining years in Concord, NH, where he died on Oct. 8, 1869.



James Buchanan (1857-61), 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born on Apr. 23, 1791, near Mercersburg, PA, the son of James and Elizabeth Speer Buchanan. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He fought in the War of 1812

as a volunteer. He was twice elected to the Pennsylvania general assembly, and in 1821 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives. After briefly serving (1832-33) as minister to Russia, he was elected U.S. senator from Pennsylvania. As Polk's secretary of state (1845-49), he ended the Oregon dispute with Britain and supported the Mexican War and annexation of Texas. As minister to Great Britain, he signed the Ostend Manifesto (1854), declaring a U.S. right to take Cuba by force should efforts to purchase it fail.

Nominated by Democrats, Buchanan was elected president in 1856. On slavery he favored popular sovereignty and choice by state constitutions but did not consistently uphold this position. He denied the right of states to secede but opposed coercion and attempted to keep peace by not provoking secessionists. Buchanan left office having failed to deal decisively with the situation. He died at Wheatland, his estate, near Lancaster, PA, on June 1, 1868.



Abraham Lincoln (1861-65), 16th president, Whig, then Republican, was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm in Hardin (now Larue) Co., KY, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., IN, near Gentryville, when Lincoln was 7. After Lincoln's mother died, his father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston in 1819. In 1830 the family moved to Macon Co., IL.

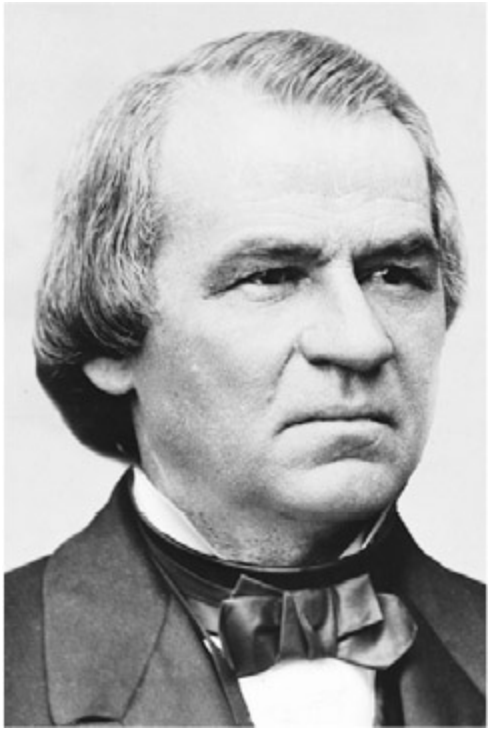
Defeated in 1832 in a race for the state legislature, Lincoln was elected on the Whig ticket two years later and served in

the lower house from 1834 to 1842. In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield, IL, law office. In 1846, he was elected to Congress, where he attracted attention during a single term for his opposition to the Mexican War and his position on slavery. In 1856 he campaigned for the newly founded Republican Party, and in 1858 he became its senatorial candidate against Stephen A. Douglas. Although he lost the election, Lincoln gained national recognition from his debates with Douglas.

In 1860, Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican Party on a platform of restricting slavery. He ran against Douglas, a northern Democrat; John C. Breckinridge, a Southern proslavery Democrat; and John Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party. In response to Lincoln’s victory, South Carolina seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860, soon followed by six other Southern states.

The Civil War erupted when South Carolina's Fort Sumter, which Lincoln decided to resupply, was attacked by Confederate forces on Apr. 12, 1861. Lincoln called for recruits from the North, and four more Southern states seceded. Hundreds of thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers were killed or wounded in four years of battle that followed. On Sept. 22, 1862, five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced that those who were enslaved in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, under his Emancipation Proclamation. His speeches, including his Gettysburg and inaugural addresses, are remembered for their eloquence.

Lincoln was reelected, in 1864, over Gen. George B. McClellan, a Democrat. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered on Apr. 9, 1865. On Apr. 14, Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, in Washington, DC. He died the next day.



Andrew Johnson (1865-69), 17th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 29, 1808, in Raleigh, NC, the son of Jacob and Mary McDonough Johnson. He was apprenticed to a tailor as a youth but ran away after two years and eventually settled in Greeneville, TN, where he was elected councilman and later mayor. In 1835 he was sent to the state general assembly. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. Johnson was also governor of Tennessee from 1853 to

1857, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

Although Johnson had himself exploited enslaved labor, he opposed secession and tried to prevent Tennessee from seceding. In Mar. 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee.

In 1864, in order to balance Lincoln’s ticket with a Southern Democrat, the Republicans nominated Johnson for vice president. He was elected vice president with Lincoln and succeeded to the presidency upon Lincoln’s death. Soon afterward, in conflict with Congress over the president’s power over the South, he proclaimed an amnesty to all Confederates, except certain leaders, if they would ratify the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without notifying the Senate, the House impeached him in Feb. 1868 on the charge of violating the Tenure of Office

Act. In reality, the House was responding to his opposition to harsh congressional Reconstruction, expressed in repeated vetoes. He was acquitted in the Senate by one-vote margins on each of two counts.

Johnson was denied renomination but remained politically active. He was reelected to the Senate in 1874. Johnson died July 31, 1875, at Carter Station, TN.

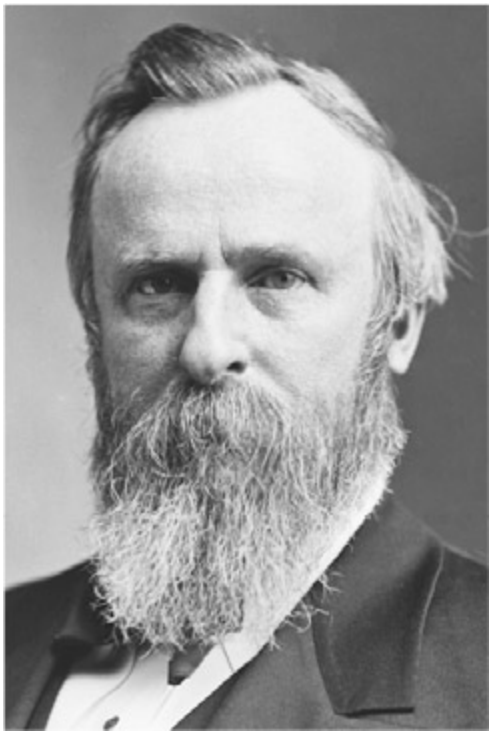
Ulysses S. Grant (1869-77), 18th president, Republican, was born on Apr. 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, OH, the son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant.

The next year the family moved to Georgetown, OH. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses. Upon entering West Point in 1839, he found his name had been put down as Ulysses S. Grant, with his middle name first and his mother's maiden name as his middle name. He eventually adopted it as his true name but maintained the "S" did not stand for anything. Grant graduated in 1843.

During the Mexican War, Grant served under both Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1854, he resigned his commission because of loneliness and drinking problems, and in the following years he engaged in generally unsuccessful farming and business ventures. With the start of the Civil War, he was named colonel and then brigadier general of the Illinois Volunteers. He took Forts Henry and Donelson and fought at Shiloh. His brilliant campaign against Vicksburg and his victory at Chattanooga made him so prominent that Lincoln placed him in command of all Union armies. Grant accepted Confederate Gen.

Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9, 1865.

Grant was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1868 and elected over Democrat Horatio Seymour. The 15th Amendment, the amnesty bill, and peaceful settlement of disputes with Great Britain were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats opposed him with Horace Greeley in the 1872 election, but Grant was reelected. His second administration was marked by scandals, including the Crédit Mobilier affair, the Whiskey Ring, in which high-ranked officials conspired to defraud the government of taxes, and the impeachment of his secretary of war. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) to nominate him in 1880 failed. Left penniless by the 1884 collapse of an investment firm in which he was a partner, he wrote his well-regarded memoirs while suffering from cancer to provide income for his family. He died at Mt. McGregor, NY, on July 23, 1885.



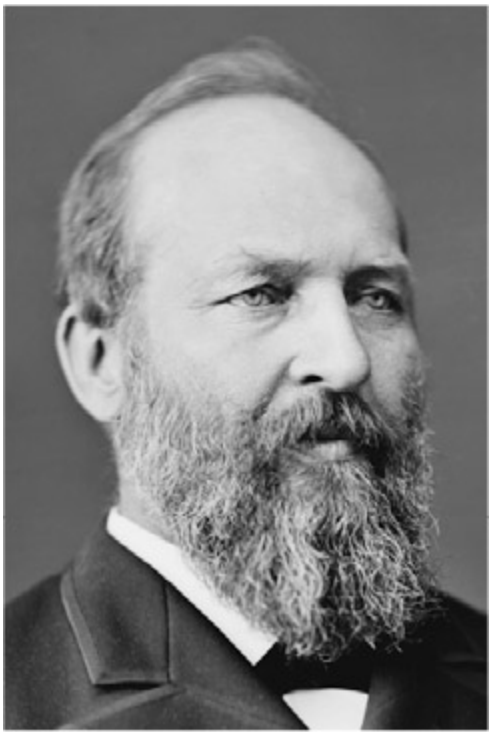
Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-81), 19th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 4, 1822, in Delaware, OH, the son of Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was reared by his uncle, Sardis Birchard. Hayes graduated from Kenyon College in 1842 and from Harvard Law School in 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), OH, and was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. During the Civil War, he was major of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers. He was wounded several times, and by the end of the war he had risen to the rank of

brevet major general. While serving (1865-67) in the U.S. House of Representatives, Hayes supported Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was twice elected governor of Ohio (1867, 1869). After losing a race for the U.S. House in 1872, he was reelected governor of Ohio in 1875.

In 1876, Hayes was nominated for president. He believed he had lost the election to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. But a few Southern states submitted two sets of electoral votes, and the result was in dispute. An electoral commission, consisting of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, awarded all disputed votes to Hayes, allowing him to become president by one electoral vote. Hayes, keeping a promise to Southerners, withdrew troops from areas still occupied in the South, ending the era of Reconstruction. He proposed civil service reforms, alienating those favoring the spoils system, and advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act restricting presidential power to

dismiss officials. He supported sound money and specie payments.

Hayes died in Fremont, OH, on Jan. 17, 1893.



James Abram Garfield (1881), 20th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., OH, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father died in 1833, and he was reared in poverty by his mother. He worked as a canal bargeman, a farmer, and a carpenter. He attended Western Reserve Eclectic Institute and graduated

from Williams College in 1856. He returned to Western Reserve to teach and in 1857, at age 25, he became the school's president. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Anti-slavery and anti-secession, he volunteered for military service in the Civil War, becoming colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, TN, was chief of staff for Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga, GA. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863, calling for execution or exile of Confederate leaders, but he moderated his views after the Civil War. On the electoral commission in 1877 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines.

Garfield was a senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for president. He was chosen as a compromise over Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine, and John Sherman, and won election despite some bitterness among Grant's supporters. For much of his brief

tenure as president, Garfield was concerned with a fight with New York Sen. Roscoe Conkling, who opposed two major appointments made by Garfield. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot and seriously wounded by a mentally disturbed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering a railroad station in Washington, DC. He died on Sept. 19, 1881, in Elberon, NJ.

Chester Alan Arthur (1881-85), 21st president, Republican, was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Fairfield, VT, to William and

Malvina Stone Arthur. He graduated from Union College in 1848, taught school in Vermont, then studied law and practiced in New York City. In 1853, he argued that fugitives from enslaved labor transported through New York State were thereby freed. In 1871, he was appointed collector of the Port of New York. Pres. Hayes, an opponent of the spoils system, forced him to resign in 1878. This made the New York machine enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) tried to nominate Grant for a third term as president in 1880. When Garfield was nominated, Arthur was nominated for vice president in the interests of harmony.

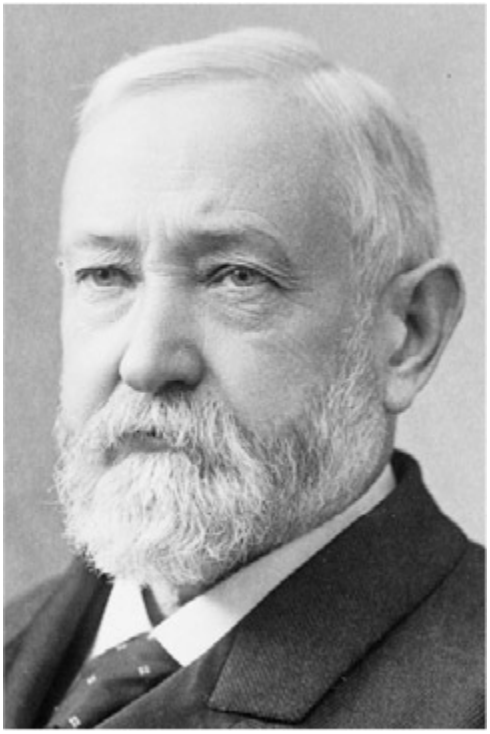
Upon Garfield's assassination, Arthur became president. Despite his past connections, he signed major civil service reform legislation. Arthur tried to dissuade Congress from enacting the high protective tariff of 1883. He was defeated for renomination in 1884 by James G. Blaine. He died in New York City on Nov. 18, 1886.

(Stephen) Grover Cleveland (1885-89; 1893-97) *(According to a State Dept. ruling, Grover Cleveland should be counted as both the 22nd and the 24th president because his two terms were not consecutive),* Democrat, was born Stephen Grover Cleveland on Mar. 18, 1837, in Caldwell, NJ, the son of Richard F. and Ann Neal Cleveland. When he was a small boy, his family moved to New York. Prevented by his father's death from attending college, he studied on his own and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY, in 1859. In succession he became

assistant district attorney (1863), sheriff (1871), mayor (1881), and governor of New York (1882). He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. Cleveland was nominated for president over opposition from New York City's Democratic party machine Tammany Hall in 1884 and defeated Republican James G. Blaine.

As president, he enlarged the civil service and vetoed many pension raids on the Treasury. In the 1888 election he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Reelected over Harrison in 1892, he faced a money crisis brought about by a lowered gold reserve, circulation of paper, and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. He obtained a repeal of the Sherman Act but was unable to secure effective tariff reform. A severe economic depression and labor troubles racked his administration, but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected business owner Jacob Coxey's demand for

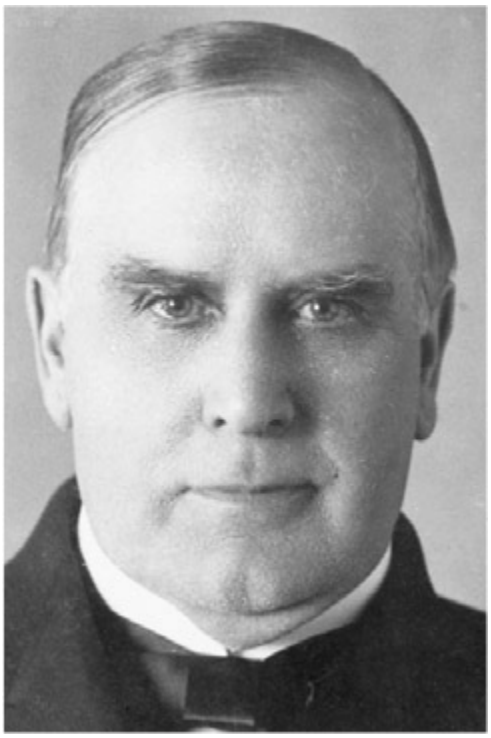
unemployment relief. In 1894, he broke the Pullman railroad workers' strike. Cleveland was not renominated in 1896. He died in Princeton, NJ, on June 24, 1908.



Benjamin Harrison (1889-93), 23rd president, Republican, was born on Aug. 20, 1833, in North Bend, OH, the son of John Scott and Elizabeth Irwin Harrison. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was the ninth president;

his father was a member of Congress. He attended school on his father's farm and graduated from Miami Univ. in Oxford, OH, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced in Indianapolis, IN. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general and fought at Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and in the Atlanta campaign. He lost the 1876 gubernatorial election in Indiana but succeeded in becoming a U.S. senator in 1881.

In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president despite receiving fewer popular votes. As president, he expanded the pension list and signed the McKinley high tariff bill, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. During his administration, six states were admitted to the Union. He was defeated for reelection in 1892. He died in Indianapolis, IN, on Mar. 13, 1901.



William McKinley (1897-1901), 25th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 29, 1843, in Niles, OH, the son of William and Nancy Allison McKinley. McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College in Pennsylvania. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted and served for the duration. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made brevet major. After studying law in Albany, NY, he opened a law office in Canton, OH (1867). He served twice in the U.S. House (1877-83; 1885-91) and led the fight there for the McKinley Tariff, passed in 1890; he was

not reelected to the House as a result. He served two terms (1892-96) as governor of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected president as a proponent of a protective tariff and sound money (gold standard) over William Jennings Bryan, the Democrat and a proponent of free silver. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba, but the loss of the battleship *Maine* at Havana, blamed on Spain, crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain made some concessions, but Congress announced a state of war as of Apr. 21, 1898. He was reelected in the 1900 campaign, defeating Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the promise of a "full dinner pail." He was known for a conservative stance on business issues. On Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, NY, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. He died Sept. 14.

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09), 26th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York City, the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. He was a fifth cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard Univ. in 1880. He attended Columbia Law School briefly but abandoned law to enter politics. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1881 and served until 1884. He spent the next two years ranching and hunting in the Dakota Territory. In 1886, he ran

unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. He was civil service commissioner in Washington, DC, from 1889 to 1895. From 1895 to 1897, he served as New York City's police commissioner. He was assistant secretary of the Navy under McKinley. The Spanish-American War made him nationally known. He organized the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) and, as lieutenant colonel, led the charge up Kettle Hill in San Juan, Cuba. Elected New York governor in 1898, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises.

Nominated for vice president in 1900, Roosevelt became the nation's youngest president at the age of 42 when McKinley was assassinated. He was reelected in 1904. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business, dissolved the Northern Securities Co. and others for violating antitrust laws, intervened in the 1902 coal strike on behalf of the public, obtained the Elkins Law (1903) forbidding rebates to favored corporations, and helped pass the Hepburn Railway Rate

Act of 1906 (extending jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission). He helped obtain passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) and of employers' liability laws. Roosevelt vigorously organized conservation efforts. He mediated the peace between Japan and Russia in 1905, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He abetted the 1903 revolution in Panama that led to U.S. acquisition of territory for the Panama Canal.

In 1908 Roosevelt obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected. Feeling that Taft had abandoned his policies, he unsuccessfully sought the nomination in 1912. He then ran on the Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, splitting the Republicans and ensuring Wilson's election. During the campaign he was shot by a mentally deranged man but was not seriously wounded. In 1916, after unsuccessfully seeking the presidential nomination, he supported the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes. He

strongly promoted U.S. intervention in World War I.

Roosevelt was a voracious reader and wrote some 40 books, including *The Winning of the West*. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, his home in Oyster Bay, NY.

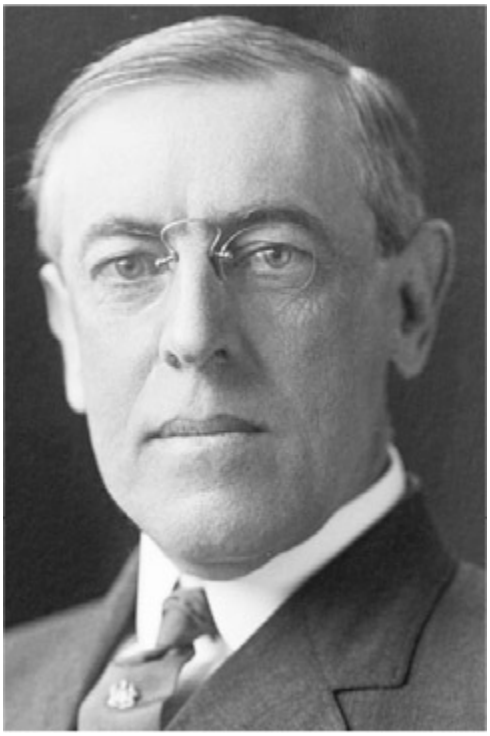
William Howard Taft (1909-13), 27th president, Republican, and 10th chief justice of the U.S., was born on Sept. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, OH, the son of Alphonso and Louisa Maria Torrey Taft. His father was secretary of war and

attorney general in Grant's cabinet and minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft graduated from Yale in 1878 and from Cincinnati Law School in 1880. After working as a law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers, he served as assistant prosecuting attorney (1881-82), assistant county solicitor (1885), superior court judge (1887), U.S. solicitor-general (1890), and federal circuit judge (1892). In 1900 he became head of the U.S. Philippines Commission and was the first civil governor of the Philippines (1901-04). In 1904 he served as secretary of war, and in 1906 he was sent to Cuba to help avert a threatened revolution.

Taft was groomed for the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt and elected over William Jennings Bryan in 1908. Taft vigorously continued Roosevelt's trust-busting, instituted the Dept. of Labor, and drafted amendments calling for direct election of senators and an income tax. However, his tariff and conservation policies angered progressives. Although renominated in 1912, he was opposed by

Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive Party ticket; the result was Wilson’s election.

Taft, with reservations, supported the League of Nations. He became a professor of constitutional law at Yale (1913-21) and was appointed by Pres. Harding to serve as chief justice of the U.S. (1921-30). Taft was the only person to have been both president and chief justice. He died in Washington, DC, on Mar. 8, 1930.



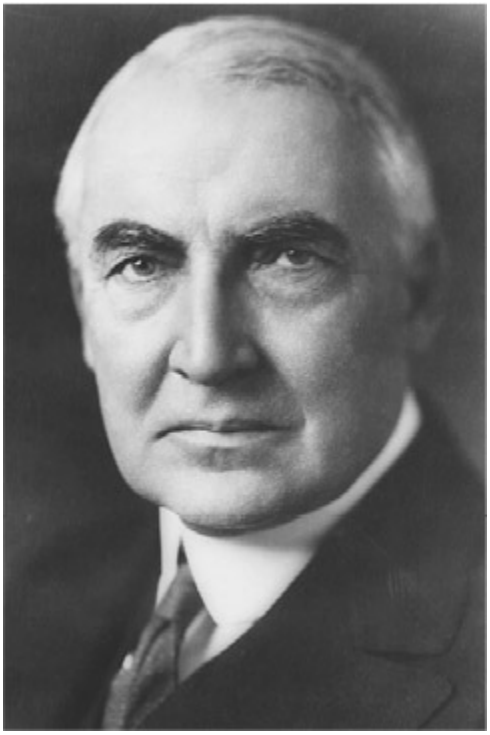
(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), 28th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 28, 1856, in Staunton, VA, the son of Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow Wilson. He grew up in Georgia and South Carolina. He attended Davidson College in North Carolina before graduating from Princeton Univ. in 1879. He studied law at the Univ. of Virginia and political science at Johns Hopkins Univ., where he received his PhD in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr (1885-88) and at Wesleyan (1888-90) before joining the faculty at Princeton. He was president of Princeton from 1902 until 1910, when he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912 he was nominated for president with the aid of William Jennings Bryan, who sought to block James "Champ" Clark and New York City's Democratic party machine Tammany Hall. Wilson won because Theodore Roosevelt, running as a "Bull Moose" Progressive, siphoned votes away from Republican candidate Taft.

As president, Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas. He oversaw the creation of the Federal Reserve system, cut the tariff, and developed a reputation as a reformer. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Bryan, a pacifist. In 1916 he was reelected by a slim margin with the slogan “He kept us out of war,” although his attempts to mediate in the war failed. After several American ships were sunk by the Germans, he secured a declaration of war against Germany on Apr. 6, 1917.

Wilson outlined his peace program on Jan. 8, 1918, in the Fourteen Points, a state paper that enunciated a doctrine of self-determination for the settlement of territorial disputes. The Germans accepted his terms and an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. Wilson went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations. The Senate demanded reservations that would not make the U.S.

subordinate to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused and toured the country to get support. After he suffered a severe stroke in Oct. 1919, his wife, Edith Wilson, concealed the extent of his infirmity, controlled access to him, and in effect largely acted in his place.

Wilson was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize, but the treaty embodying the League of Nations was ultimately rejected by the Senate in 1920. He left the White House in Mar. 1921. He died in Washington, DC, on Feb. 3, 1924.

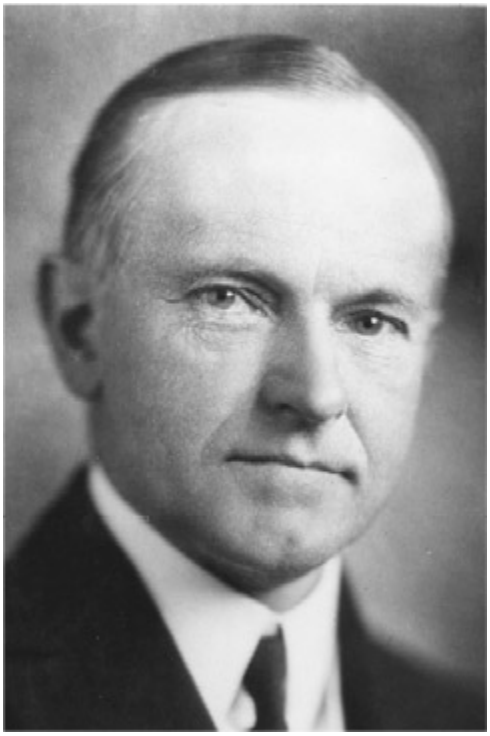


Warren Gamaliel Harding (1921-23), 29th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 2, 1865, near Corsica (now Blooming Grove), OH, the son of George Tyron and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. He attended Ohio Central College, studied law, and became editor and publisher of a county newspaper. He entered the political arena as state senator (1901-04) and then served as lieutenant governor (1904-06). In 1910 he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Ohio; in 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In the Senate he voted for anti-strike legislation, women's suffrage, and the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act over Pres. Wilson's veto. He opposed the League of Nations.

In 1920 he was nominated for president and defeated James M. Cox in the election. The Republicans capitalized on war weariness and fear that Wilson's League of Nations would curtail U.S. sovereignty. Harding stressed a return to "normalcy" and worked for tariff revision and the repeal of excess profits law and

high income taxes. In the so-called Teapot Dome scandal, his secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, resigned and was later convicted of accepting bribes in the leasing of government-owned oil reserves to private companies.

As rumors began to circulate about the corruption in his administration, Harding fell ill after a trip to Alaska, and he died suddenly of a likely heart attack in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923. Harding’s letters to a longtime mistress were made public by the Library of Congress in 2014, and DNA evidence in 2015 confirmed another mistress’s claim that he had fathered her daughter.

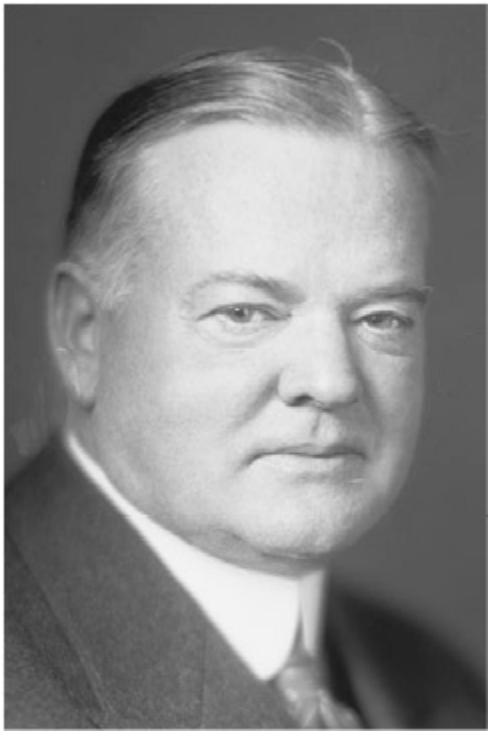


(John) Calvin Coolidge (1923-29), 30th president, Republican, was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth Notch, VT, the son of John Calvin and Victoria J. Moor Coolidge. Coolidge graduated from Amherst College in 1895. He entered Republican state politics and served as mayor of Northampton, MA, as state senator, as lieutenant governor, and, in 1919, as governor. In Sept. 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by calling out the state guard in the Boston police strike. He declared, “There is no right to strike against the public safety by

anybody, anywhere, anytime.” This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he was nominated for vice president.

Coolidge succeeded to the presidency on Harding’s death. As president, he opposed the League of Nations and the soldiers’ bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was elected to the presidency by a huge majority. He substantially reduced the national debt. He twice vetoed legislation to aid financially hard-pressed farmers.

With Republicans eager to renominate him, Coolidge simply announced on Aug. 2, 1927, “I do not choose to run for president in 1928.” He died in Northampton, MA, on Jan. 5, 1933.



Herbert Clark Hoover (1929-33), 31st president, Republican, was born on Aug. 10, 1874, in West Branch, IA, the son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall Minthorn Hoover. Hoover grew up in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and Oregon and graduated from Stanford Univ. with a degree in geology in 1895. He worked briefly with the U.S. Geological Survey and then managed mines in Australia, Asia, Europe, and Africa. While chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he directed food relief for victims of the Boxer Rebellion. He gained a reputation

not only as an engineer but as a humanitarian as he directed the American Relief Committee, London (1914-15) and the U.S. Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915-19). He was U.S. Food Administrator (1917-19), American Relief Administrator (1918-23), and in charge of Russian Relief (1918-23). He served as secretary of commerce under both Harding and Coolidge.

In 1928 Hoover was elected president over Alfred E. Smith. In 1929 the stock market crashed, and the economy collapsed. During the Great Depression, Hoover inaugurated some government assistance programs, but he was opposed to administration of aid through a federal bureaucracy. As the effects of the Depression continued, he was defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hoover remained active after leaving office. Pres. Truman named him coordinator of the European Food Program (1946) and chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (1947-49); he was later

appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to serve in the same role (1953-55).

Hoover died in New York City on Oct. 20, 1964.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-45), 32nd president, Democrat, was born on Jan. 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt, and a fifth cousin of former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt. He graduated from Harvard Univ. in 1903. He attended Columbia University Law School without taking a degree and was admitted to the New York

State bar in 1907. His political career began when he was elected to the New York State senate in 1910. In 1913 Pres. Wilson appointed him assistant secretary of the navy, a post he held during World War I.

In 1920 Roosevelt ran for vice president with James Cox and was defeated. From 1921 to 1928 he worked in his New York law office and was also vice president of a bank. In Aug. 1921, he was stricken with poliomyelitis, which left his legs paralyzed. As a result of therapy, he was able to stand and walk a few steps with the aid of leg braces.

Roosevelt served two terms as governor of New York (1929-33). In 1932, Democratic convention delegate W. G. McAdoo, pledged to nominee John N. Garner, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was nominated for president. The Depression and the promise to repeal Prohibition ensured his election. He asked for emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes.

Foremost was the use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the federal government’s regulation of business and by an excess profits tax and progressive income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. He also promoted legislation establishing the Social Security system. He was the last president inaugurated on Mar. 4 (1933) and the first inaugurated on Jan. 20 (1937).

Roosevelt was the first president to use radio for “fireside chats.” When the Supreme Court nullified some New Deal laws, he sought power to “pack” the Court with additional justices, but Congress refused to give him the authority. He was the first president to break the no-third-term tradition (1940) and was elected to a fourth term in 1944 despite failing health.

Roosevelt was openly hostile to fascist governments before World War II and launched a lend-lease program on behalf

of the Allies. With British Prime Min. Winston Churchill he wrote a declaration of principles to be followed after Nazi defeat (the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941) and urged the Four Freedoms (freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. entered the war. Roosevelt guided the nation through the war and conferred with allied heads of state but did not live to see the end of the war. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, GA, on Apr. 12, 1945.

Harry S. Truman (1945-53), 33rd president, Democrat, was born on May 8, 1884, in Lamar, MO, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen Young Truman. Because of a family disagreement over what his middle name should be, he used only the initial S. After graduating from high school (1901) in Independence, MO, he worked in clerical jobs. He ran his family's farm from 1906 to 1917, then fought in France during World War I. Following the war he opened a haberdashery, served as a judge on the Jackson Co. Court (1922-24), and attended Kansas City School of Law (1923-25).

Truman was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1934 and reelected in 1940. Running with Roosevelt, he was elected vice president in 1944 and became president after Roosevelt's death in Apr. 1945. In 1948, in a famous upset, he defeated Republican Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (NY) to win a new term.

Truman authorized the first uses of the atomic bomb (Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

Aug. 1945), bringing World War II to a rapid end. Under his leadership the U.S. provided postwar military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey, threatened by Communist takeover (Truman Doctrine), financed economic recovery in Europe (Marshall Plan, 1948), and signed on to the NATO alliance against the Soviet Union in 1949. In 1948-49, he broke a Soviet blockade of West Berlin with a massive airlift. When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea (1950), he won UN approval to send in forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. When MacArthur opposed his policy of limited objectives, Truman removed him.

He died in Kansas City, MO, on Dec. 26, 1972.

Dwight David Eisenhower (1953-61), 34th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison, TX, the son of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower, as David Dwight Eisenhower. He grew up on a small farm in Abilene, KS, and graduated from West Point in 1915. He was on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines from 1935 to 1939. In 1942, he was made commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa; the next year he became supreme Allied commander in Europe and led the Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944).

On May 7, 1945, Eisenhower received the surrender of Germany at Rheims, France. He returned to the U.S. to serve as chief of staff (1945-48). His memoir, *Crusade in Europe* (1948), was a best-seller. In 1948 he became president of Columbia Univ.; in 1950 he became commander of NATO forces.

Eisenhower won the Republican nomination for president in 1952 and defeated Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (D) in the 1952 and 1956 elections. As president he opposed wage and price controls, kept government out of labor disputes, reorganized the defense establishment, and promoted missile development. He helped negotiate a cease-fire truce in the Korean War, endorsed Taiwan and SE Asia defense treaties, advocated the “open skies” policy of mutual inspection with the USSR, and backed the UN in condemning the Anglo-French raid on Egypt, even as the CIA advanced regime change in Iran and Guatemala. He sent U.S. troops into

Little Rock, AR, in Sept. 1957, to en-force school integration.

Eisenhower died on Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, DC.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961-63), 35th president, Democrat, was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, MA, the son of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and Joseph P. Kennedy, a wealthy businessman, investor, and onetime U.S. ambassador to Britain. After graduating from Harvard (1940), Kennedy served in the Navy (1941-45), winning a medal for heroism

as commander of a PT (patrol torpedo) boat in the Pacific. He served in the U.S. House, 1947-53, and was elected to the Senate in 1952 and 1958. In 1956, after spinal surgery, he published *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize.

In 1960, Kennedy narrowly defeated Vice Pres. Richard Nixon (R) for the presidency. He was the first Catholic and, at 43, the youngest person ever elected to that office. Despite his image of youth and vigor, Kennedy suffered from serious medical problems, including Addison's disease and severe back pain that required him to wear a back brace. The extent of these problems was concealed from the public, as were his frequent sexual liaisons.

In Apr. 1961, the new Kennedy administration was stung by the defeat of a CIA-directed invasion force of anti-Communist Cuban exiles, at Cuba's Bay of Pigs. But he successfully demanded, in Oct. 1962, that the Soviet Union dismantle its missile bases in Cuba. He also defied Soviet attempts to force the

Allies out of Berlin. Kennedy established the Peace Corps and spurred on a program to land humans on the Moon, but Congress balked at some of his “New Frontier” initiatives, such as medical coverage for the aged. He eventually introduced major civil rights legislation but did not live to see it passed.

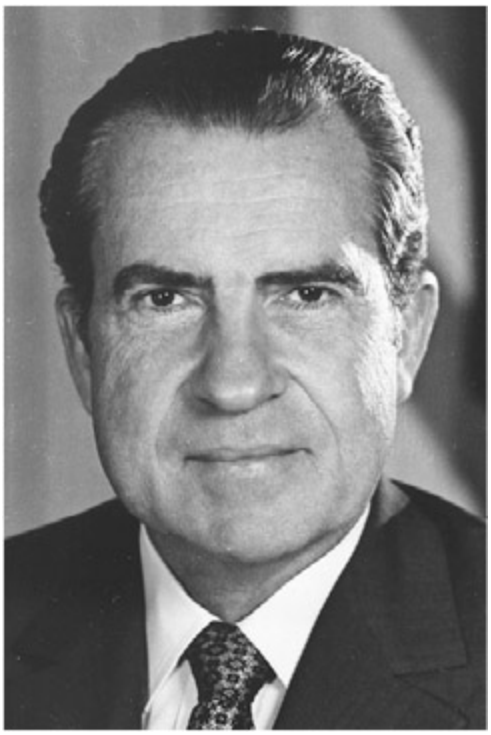
On Nov. 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, TX. A commission chaired by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded in Sept. 1964 that the sole assassin had been Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine and ardent Marxist. Oswald was captured shortly after the assassination but was shot dead by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while being moved to a county jail.

Lyndon Baines Johnson (1963-69), 36th president, Democrat, was born on Aug. 27, 1908, near Stonewall, TX, the son of Rebekah Baines Johnson and Sam Ealy Johnson, a state legislator. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930, with formative experience as a student teacher of underprivileged Mexican-American students in a segregated school, and briefly attended Georgetown Univ. Law School. He served as secretary to a congressman and in 1935 became director of the Texas branch of the New

Deal National Youth Administration. In 1937 he won an election to fill a vacancy in Congress; he was subsequently elected to five full terms. During 1941-42 he also served in the Navy.

Johnson won a U.S. Senate seat after a close 1948 primary widely regarded as marred by fraud. After reelection in 1954, he served as a skillful Senate majority leader. Elected vice president in 1960 on the ticket headed by Sen. John Kennedy, he succeeded to the presidency when Kennedy was assassinated. He was elected to a full term in 1964, defeating Sen. Barry Goldwater (R, AZ) in a landslide.

As president Johnson won passage of landmark civil rights, anti-poverty, education (Head Start), and health care (Medicare, Medicaid) legislation—the "Great Society" program. However, in the face of objections to his escalation of the Vietnam war, he declined to seek another term. Johnson died on Jan. 22, 1973, at his ranch in Stonewall, TX.



Richard Milhous Nixon (1969-74), 37th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, CA, the son of Francis Anthony and Hannah Milhous Nixon. He graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and from Duke Univ. Law School in 1937. After practicing law and working in the Office of Price Administration he joined the Navy, serving in the Pacific. Elected to the U.S. House in 1946 and 1948, he played a central role in spearheading the prosecution of suspected Communist spy

Alger Hiss. Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950 and served as vice president under Dwight Eisenhower (1953-61). He first ran for president in 1960, narrowly losing to John F. Kennedy, and ran unsuccessfully for governor of California in 1962. In 1968 he was elected president, defeating Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey (D).

As president, Nixon appointed four Supreme Court justices, including the chief justice, moving the court to the right. He sought to shift greater responsibility to state and local governments, while also supporting broad federal initiatives such as creation of the Office of Management and Budget and the Environmental Protection Agency. The economy suffered periods of high unemployment and inflation, and he imposed wage and price controls in 1971.

In foreign affairs, Nixon dramatically altered relations with China, which he visited in 1972—the first U.S. president to do so. With adviser Henry Kissinger, he pursued détente with the Soviet Union,

signing major arms limitation treaties and increasing trade. While beginning a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, he ordered an incursion into Cambodia (1970) and the bombing of Hanoi and mining of Haiphong Harbor (1972). Reelected by a large majority in Nov. 1972, he secured a Vietnam cease-fire in Jan. 1973.

Nixon’s second term was cut short by scandal, after disclosures relating to a June 1972 burglary of Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office complex. The courts and Congress sought tapes of Nixon’s office conversations; Nixon claimed executive privilege, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. In July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee recommended adoption of impeachment articles charging obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress. On Aug. 5, he released transcripts of conversations that linked him to cover-up activities. Nixon resigned on Aug. 9, becoming the first president ever to do so.

In later years, Nixon emerged as an elder statesman. He died Apr. 22, 1994, in New York City.

Gerald Rudolph Ford (1974-77), 38th president, Republican, was born on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, NE, the son of Leslie and Dorothy Gardner King, and was named Leslie Lynch King Jr. His parents divorced in Dec. 1913, and in 1917 his mother married Grand Rapids, MI, businessman Gerald R. Ford, whose name the future president ultimately took. He graduated from Univ. of Michigan in 1935

and Yale Law School in 1941. In 1942, he joined the Navy, serving in the Pacific. He won election in 1948 to the U.S. House, where he served for 25 years, eight of them as Republican leader.

On Oct. 12, 1973, after Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew resigned in a corruption scandal, Pres. Nixon nominated Ford to replace him, in the first use of procedures set out in the 25th Amendment (ratified 1967). When Nixon resigned, in Aug. 1974, Ford succeeded him; he was the only president never elected either to the presidency or to the vice presidency.

Ford was widely credited with helping rebuild morale after the Nixon presidency, though his pardoning of Nixon for any federal crimes in office was controversial. He vetoed 48 bills in his first 21 months in office, mostly in the interest of fighting high inflation; he was less successful in curbing high unemployment. Ford was narrowly defeated in the 1976 election. He died Dec. 26, 2006, at home in Rancho Mirage, CA.

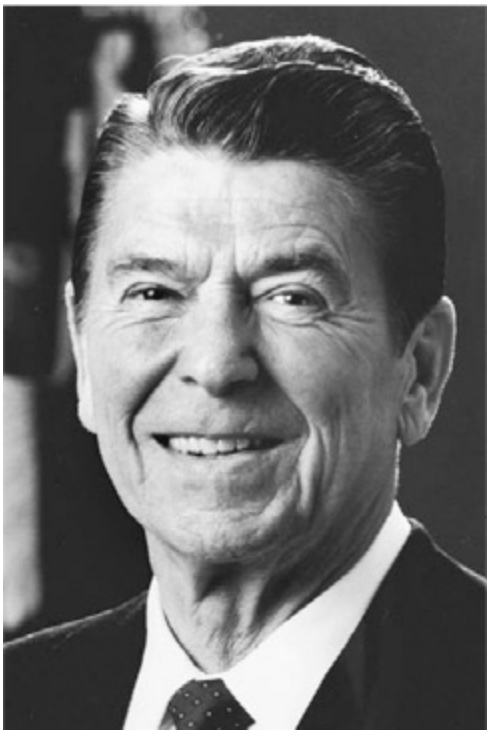
James Earl (Jimmy) Carter (1977-81), 39th president, Democrat, was the first president from the Deep South since before the Civil War. He was born on Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, GA, the son of James and Lillian Gordy Carter. Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946 and in 1952 entered the Navy's nuclear submarine program as an aide to Capt. (later Adm.) Hyman Rickover. Carter left the Navy to take over the family peanut farming businesses after his father's death in 1953. He served in the Georgia state senate (1963-67) and as

governor of Georgia (1971-75). In 1976, he won the Democratic presidential nomination and defeated Pres. Gerald Ford to win the presidency.

On taking office, Carter pardoned Vietnam draft evaders. He played a major role in negotiations leading to the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and reached treaties with Panama ending U.S. control of the Panama Canal, effective in 2000. Carter was widely blamed, however, for the poor state of the economy and viewed by some as weak in handling foreign policy. In Nov. 1979, Iranian student militants attacked the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held 52 members of the embassy staff as hostages; efforts to obtain their release became a major preoccupation of the administration. He responded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Dec. 1979) by imposing a grain embargo and boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election. The hostages in Iran were finally released on inauguration day,

1981, just after Reagan officially became president. After leaving office, Carter played an active role in diplomatic and humanitarian efforts around the world, especially through the Carter Center, which he founded with his wife, Rosalynn, in 1982. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.



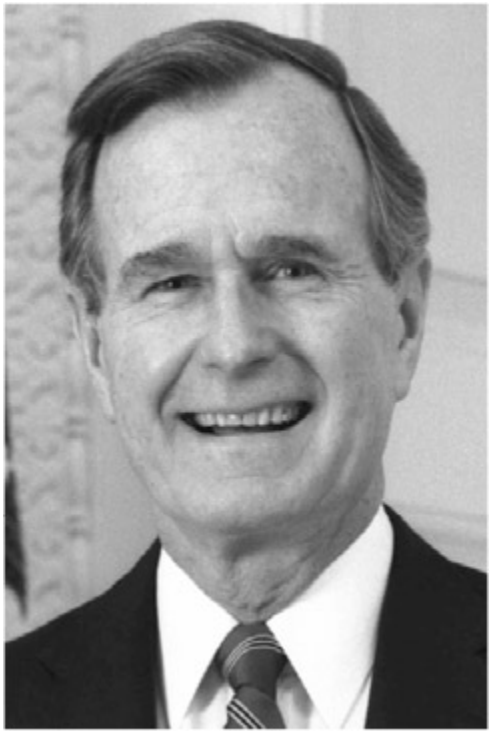
Ronald Wilson Reagan (1981-89), 40th president, Republican, was born on Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, IL, the son of John Edward and Nellie Wilson Reagan. After graduating from Eureka College, he

worked as a sports announcer in Des Moines, IA. In 1937 he began a career as a Hollywood movie actor. He served in the Army Air Force during World War II, making training films, and after the war became president of the Screen Actors Guild. Reagan served two terms as California governor (1967-75). He won a landslide victory in the 1980 presidential election and was reelected in 1984. He was shot and seriously wounded in an assassination attempt in 1981.

As president Reagan forged a bipartisan coalition in Congress, which led to enactment of large-scale tax cuts, cutbacks in government programs, and a major increase in defense spending. In 1982, the U.S. joined in maintaining a peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanon; the next year Reagan sent a task force to invade Grenada after two Marxist coups on the island. Reagan ordered airstrikes on Libyan military installations in 1986, after Libyan agents bombed a nightclub in West Berlin, Germany.

Reagan held four summit meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and signed a major arms-reduction treaty with the Soviet Union in 1987. He also strongly supported anti-Communist governments and forces around the world. In 1986, it was revealed that the U.S. had secretly sold weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon and that some of the proceeds had been illegally diverted to anti-Communist contras in Nicaragua. The scandal led to the resignation of leading White House aides, but no proof was found that Reagan himself was involved. As Reagan left office the nation was experiencing its sixth consecutive year of GDP growth, though also piling up large budget deficits.

In 1994, Reagan revealed that he was suffering from Alzheimer’s disease. He died on June 5, 2004, in Los Angeles, CA, from complications of the disease.



George Herbert Walker Bush (1989-93), 41st president, Republican, was born June 12, 1924, in Milton, MA, the son of U.S. Sen. Prescott Bush (R, CT, 1952-63) and Dorothy Walker Bush. He was shot down over the Pacific as a Navy pilot in World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. After graduating from Yale Univ. in 1948, he settled in Texas, where he helped found an oil company.

He lost a 1964 U.S. Senate race but was elected to two U.S. House terms, in 1966 and 1968. After losing a second

Senate race, he served as U.S. ambassador to the UN, head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing, and director of the CIA. Following an unsuccessful bid for the 1980 GOP presidential nomination, Bush became Ronald Reagan's running mate, and served two terms as vice president (1981-89).

In 1988, Bush defeated Gov. Michael Dukakis (D, MA) to win the presidency. He faced severe budget deficits, struggled with military cutbacks, and vetoed abortion-rights legislation. In 1990 he agreed to a deficit-reduction plan that included tax hikes, despite a campaign promise to the contrary. He successfully appointed two justices to the U.S. Supreme Court, David Souter and Clarence Thomas; the latter was confirmed after 1991 hearings in which he was accused of sexual harassment.

Abroad, Bush supported Soviet reforms, Eastern Europe democratization, and good relations with Beijing. In Dec. 1989, he sent troops to Panama, where they overthrew the government and

captured dictator Manuel Noriega. Reacting to Iraq’s Aug. 1990 invasion of Kuwait, Bush assembled a broad U.S.-led, UN-backed Allied force which retook Kuwait (Feb. 1991) after a month-long air war and four-day ground assault. But the coalition did not seek to drive Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein from power. The quick victory, with extremely light U.S. casualties, gave Bush then-record-high approval ratings, but his popularity plummeted as the economy slipped into recession. He was defeated by Bill Clinton in the 1992 election.

Bush saw his son George W. Bush inaugurated as the 43rd president in 2001. He died Nov. 30, 2018, at home in Houston, TX.

William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton (1993-2001), 42nd president, Democrat, was born Aug. 19, 1946, in Hope, AR, son of William Blythe and Virginia Cassidy Blythe, and was named William Jefferson Blythe IV. Blythe died in an auto accident before his son was born; his widow married Roger Clinton, whose last name Bill Clinton took. Clinton earned his undergraduate degree from Georgetown Univ. in 1968. While attending Oxford Univ. as a Rhodes scholar, he legally avoided the draft, according to some critics by misleading his draft board.

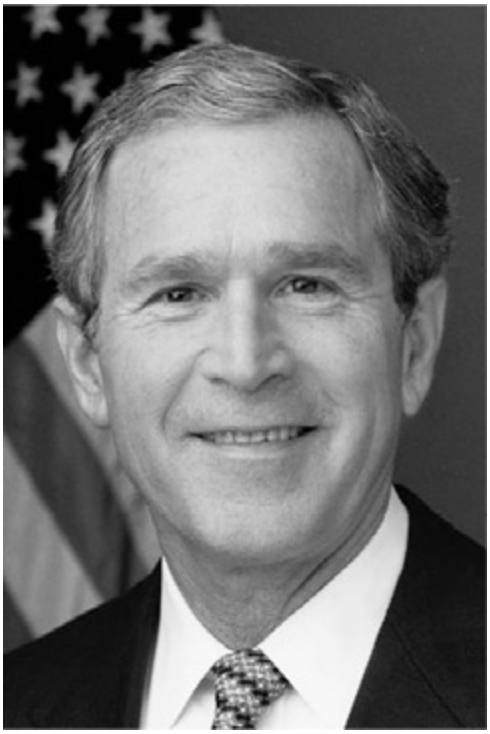
Clinton worked on George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign and earned a degree from Yale Law School in 1973. He taught at the Univ. of Arkansas law school until 1976, when he was elected state attorney general. In 1978 he was elected governor, becoming the nation's youngest at the time. Though defeated for reelection in 1980, he was returned to office several times thereafter. He married law school classmate Hillary Rodham in 1975; their daughter Chelsea was born in 1980.

Positioning himself as a centrist "New Democrat" in a crowded field, Clinton won the party's 1992 presidential nomination and was elected president, defeating Pres. George H. W. Bush and independent Ross Perot. In 1993, he won passage of a deficit reduction measure and congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. In 1994 he won passage of a stringent anti-crime bill, which became controversial over time. A plan for major health care reform legislation died in Congress. The

administration did not intervene in 1994 as a massive genocide was committed in Rwanda. In 1995 Clinton sent troops to Bosnia to help implement a peace settlement there.

Buoyed by a strong economy, Clinton easily won reelection in 1996. He achieved federal budget surpluses in several years. Clinton was cleared of involvement in improprieties by associates in the Whitewater land-development venture, but investigation into the matter turned up evidence of a sexual relationship between Clinton and a White House intern. In 1998, he was impeached by the House, charged with perjury and obstruction of justice in an attempted cover-up of the affair. He was acquitted in a Senate trial, but in a separate proceeding agreed to certain penalties. In 1999 the U.S. joined other NATO nations in an aerial bombing campaign that induced Serbia to withdraw troops from Kosovo, where they had been terrorizing ethnic Albanians.

After leaving office, Clinton actively supported his wife's political career. He also founded what became the Bill, Hillary and Chelsea Clinton Foundation.



George Walker Bush (2001-09), 43rd president, Republican, was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, CT. He was the oldest of six children born to the 41st president, George Herbert Walker Bush, and the former Barbara Pierce. He became the first son of a former president to take office as president since John Quincy Adams in 1825.

Bush grew up in Midland and Houston, TX. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, MA, and graduated from Yale Univ. in 1968. After serving with the Texas Air National Guard and earning an MBA from Harvard, he returned to Midland, where he went into the oil business. In 1977 he married Laura Welch, a librarian; they had twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna, in 1981. After aiding his father's winning 1988 presidential campaign, he became managing partner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He was elected governor of Texas in 1994 and reelected in 1998. In 2000, Bush and running mate Dick Cheney defeated the Democratic ticket led by Vice Pres. Al Gore, in one of the closest-ever U.S. presidential elections. The result was not settled until a mid-Dec. Supreme Court ruling left Florida's crucial electoral votes in Bush's column.

Pres. Bush called his governing philosophy "compassionate conservatism." During his first term he won passage of two major tax cuts, the

No Child Left Behind education bill, and a Medicare reform bill addressing prescription drug coverage, and he pioneered a major U.S. initiative to fight the AIDS epidemic, especially targeting Africa.

But Bush’s first term was dominated by the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the U.S. and the nation’s response. In Oct. 2001, he signed the controversial USA Patriot Act, greatly expanding surveillance powers of the federal government, and created what became the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security. Abroad, the U.S. military, aided by allies, deposed Afghanistan’s Taliban regime, which was sheltering al-Qaeda terrorists. A new government that restored liberties but was condemned for corruption sought to hold off Taliban insurgents, with U.S. aid. Meanwhile, an operation to capture al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, architect of the Sept. 11 attack, failed when he escaped to Pakistan. In 2003 the U.S., aided mainly by UK forces, launched an air and ground war against Iraq and

deposed its autocratic leader, Saddam Hussein. However, no evidence was found that Hussein's regime had developed weapons of mass destruction, the key rationale for the war. A new Iraqi government was formed in June 2004, but insurgent violence and U.S. troop casualties continued.

Reelected in 2004, Bush pressed unsuccessfully for Social Security and immigration reforms, and his administration drew criticism for its response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. He won Senate confirmation for John Roberts (2005) as Supreme Court chief justice and Samuel Alito (2006) as associate justice. After Democrats won majorities in 2006 midterm elections, Bush accepted the resignation of Defense Sec. Donald Rumsfeld, a target of widespread criticism over the Iraq war. Two months later, Bush announced a "surge" in U.S. troop strength in Iraq; a sharp drop in casualties ensued, aided by a shift in alliances. In 2008, the administration reached an agreement

with Iraq allowing U.S. troops to remain there through 2011. But the Taliban was gaining strength in Afghanistan, and the Bush administration was damaged by revelations of prisoner abuse and extreme interrogation methods.

The U.S. economy fell into recession in Dec. 2007; Bush and congressional leaders responded with a $168-bil stimulus plan. Problems in home finance and credit markets triggered a deep economic crisis by Sept. 2008. The Treasury Dept. bailed out mortgage finance firms Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, investment bank Lehman Bros. filed for bankruptcy, and the Federal Reserve rescued insurance giant AIG with a line of credit reaching $144 bil. An administration-backed plan to buy up to $700 bil in devalued mortgage-related assets cleared Congress in Oct., after a severe stock market plunge bolstered support.

In retirement Bush published a memoir, a biography of his father, and two books featuring his own paintings of U.S. war

veterans and immigrants. He did not vote for GOP nominee Donald Trump in 2016 or 2020.

Barack Hussein Obama (2009-17), 44th president, Democrat, was born Aug. 4, 1961, in Honolulu, HI, son of Barack Obama Sr., a Black Kenyan, and Stanley Ann Dunham, a white American. They divorced, and after his mother remarried, he lived in Indonesia with his mother and stepfather; he also lived for a time with his maternal grandparents in Hawaii, where he attended high school. Obama

graduated from Columbia Univ. (1983) and, after working as a community organizer in Chicago, earned a law degree from Harvard Univ. (1991). He practiced civil rights law in Chicago and taught at the Univ. of Chicago Law School. In 1992, he married attorney Michelle Robinson; they have two daughters, Malia (b. 1998) and Sasha (b. 2001).

Obama served eight years (1997-2004) in the Illinois state senate. He wrote a 1995 memoir, *Dreams From My Father,* and gave the keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention. Elected to the U.S. Senate that year, he won the Democratic nomination for president in 2008, stressing opposition to the Iraq war and a message of “hope and change,” and was elected the nation’s first Black president.

Awarded the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize, Pres. Obama gradually pulled U.S. troops from Iraq, though U.S. forces were reintroduced in noncombat roles as sectarian strife heightened. With Taliban

gaining ground in Afghanistan, he authorized a surge in U.S. forces there, aimed at creating conditions for a handover to the Afghan government; he also stepped up drone strikes against Islamist militants abroad. In May 2011, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was killed in a U.S. raid on his hideout in Pakistan. Soon after, Obama began reducing U.S. forces in Afghanistan. The U.S. joined in NATO airstrikes leading to the overthrow of Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi, but rival militias refused to disarm and U.S. personnel were killed in a 2012 attack by Islamist radicals on a U.S. consulate in Benghazi.

The administration won passage of a $787-bil economic stimulus package early in 2009, and the U.S. pulled out of recession, though growth was modest. In Mar. 2010, Obama won passage of his signature health care reform bill (“Obamacare”). Democrats lost their House majority in Nov. 2010 elections, limiting Obama’s legislative agenda. In 2012, he signed an executive order

suspending deportations for most young undocumented immigrants (“dreamers”) who came to the U.S. as children. Among other initiatives, his administration finalized regulations tightening fuel emission standards for motor vehicles. After Obama was reelected in Nov. 2012, a compromise in Congress averted a year-end “fiscal cliff” by making expiring G.W. Bush-era tax cuts permanent for most people. Battles over the federal budget, debt ceiling, and Obamacare funding continued.

Abroad, Russian forces annexed Crimea in 2014 and lent support to pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine; Obama joined Europe in imposing economic sanctions. He called for an end to the repressive regime of Syria’s Bashar al-Assad, but when Assad’s forces apparently launched a chemical weapons attack on civilians, crossing what Obama had called a “red line,” he agreed to a Russian-brokered disarmament pact with the regime. After the Sunni militant group Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) took

over large areas of both countries, proclaiming an Islamic “caliphate” in June 2014 and terrorizing dissenters and religious minorities, Obama sent military advisers. He also authorized U.S. airstrikes against ISIS and eventually provided arms to Syrian rebels.

After 2014 midterm elections, which left Republicans controlling both houses of Congress, Obama issued an executive order expanding protection of undocumented immigrants from deportation, but it was blocked in court. His administration introduced a plan to reduce carbon pollution from power plants and he signed onto the Paris Agreement aimed at global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The administration also restored relations with Cuba and entered a multination accord with Iran intended to curb Iranian nuclear weapons development for a time, in return for ending economic sanctions. In Dec. 2014, Obama declared an end to U.S. combat in Afghanistan, limiting U.S. forces to a support role, but he dropped

plans for a full withdrawal, leaving some 10,000 troops there when he left office.

Responding to a 2012 mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, CT, Obama called unsuccessfully for federal gun control legislation. He also confronted racial violence (as in the 2015 massacre at a Black church in Charleston, SC) and racial tensions over the deaths of Black people in encounters with police (as in Ferguson, MO, 2014). After the death of Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia in early 2016, Senate Republicans refused to hold a confirmation hearing for Obama's nominee to replace him, contending it was too near the presidential election.

The first volume of Obama's two-part memoir was published in 2020. The Chicago-based Obama Foundation, founded in 2014, was overseeing creation of the Obama Presidential Center in Chicago.

Donald John Trump (2017-21), 45th president, Republican, was born June 14, 1946, in Queens, NY, the son of Frederick C. Trump, a wealthy real estate developer, and Mary Anne MacLeod Trump, a Scottish immigrant. From age 13 he attended a military boarding school. After earning a bachelor’s degree from the Wharton School (1968), he joined the family real estate business. Trump spearheaded an expansion of New York City holdings and developed casinos in Atlantic City, NJ, though those eventually failed. He coauthored business-advice

books, hosted two reality TV series (2008-15), and licensed his name to enterprises around the world. Trump's net worth in mid-2022 was estimated by *Forbes* at $3 bil.

After two marriages that ended in divorce, Trump married Melania Knauss in 2005. Their son, Barron, was born in 2006. He also had two sons, Donald Jr. (b. 1977) and Eric (b. 1984), and a daughter, Ivanka (b. 1981), from his first marriage, and a daughter, Tiffany (b. 1993), from his second. As president he surrendered control, but not ownership, of the Trump Organization to his elder sons.

In his 2015-16 campaign for the presidency, Trump portrayed himself as an outsider who would "make America great again." His often provocative rhetoric at rallies and in tweets—which he continued in the White House—energized supporters, and he won nomination over a crowded field. Accusations of sexual misconduct and evidence of his crude remarks about women dogged but did not derail his fall

campaign. He defeated former Sec. of State Hillary Clinton (D), though she received more popular votes.

Promptly after inauguration, Pres. Trump issued executive orders to ban immigration from seven Muslim-majority nations (upheld by the Supreme Court as later modified) and plan for a wall along the U.S.-Mexican border. His administration instituted a “remain in Mexico” policy for migrants awaiting U.S. asylum (ended under Pres. Biden after legal battle), and sought unsuccessfully to end the Obama-era DACA program, which temporarily protected many undocumented immigrants who had arrived in the U.S. as minors. Reports of inhumane conditions at migrant detention centers, and of children separated from parents, generated much criticism. Trump was also denounced when he appeared to blame “both sides” for violence at a white nationalist rally in Charlottesville, VA, in 2017.

In 2017, Trump controversially fired FBI director James Comey, who had led a

probe into Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election; former FBI director Robert Mueller was appointed as special counsel to oversee the probe. The Mueller report, released Mar. 2019, found there had been Russian interference and possible obstruction of justice by Trump but did not take a position on charging him with a crime.

Abroad, Trump cultivated ties with Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin, met cordially with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, and intensified U.S. support for Israel. In 2018 he announced U.S. withdrawal from a 2015 multination nuclear deal with Iran; as a counterweight to Iran, the U.S. aided Saudi Arabia in its intervention in the Yemen civil war. The administration in 2019 announced a troop withdrawal from N Syria, where U.S. Kurdish allies were threatened by ISIS. In Feb. 2020, the U.S. signed an accord with the Taliban, providing for a phased U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, to be completed by May 2021, along with separate intra-

Afghan talks, which failed; release of imprisoned Taliban; and a Taliban pledge not to allow threats to security of the U.S. and its allies.

In Dec. 2017 Trump signed a measure lowering income tax rates; in early 2018 he reluctantly signed a federal budget bill, negotiated with Democrats, that set high spending levels and raised the debt ceiling. Support for Trump's impeachment grew after allegations that he had pressured Ukraine to investigate former Vice Pres. Joe Biden and his son, Hunter Biden, by withholding military aid. After congressional hearings at which officials alleged an illicit quid pro quo, the full House, with no Republican support, passed two articles of impeachment, which failed in the Senate.

During Trump's first three years in office the unemployment rate hit historically low levels, but the trend was reversed by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a profound impact on the economy. The administration limited travel from China, and later from Europe,

as health systems were overwhelmed and resources for testing and tracing were limited. Trump created a coronavirus task force and promoted successful efforts to develop vaccines, but he often downplayed the role of preventive measures and was accused of spreading misinformation.

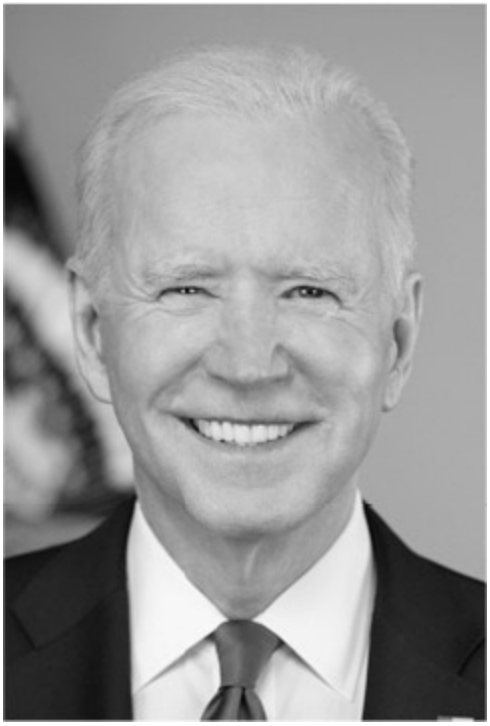
The death in May 2020 of a Black man, George Floyd, caused by a white Minneapolis police officer, gave rise to widespread protests against systemic racism and police brutality. Trump disputed or downplayed protesters' grievances, while citing instances of looting and arson.

The Trump administration halted or reversed many environmental regulations and withdrew from the Paris Agreement on climate change. Trump also appointed many conservative-leaning judges to federal courts, including Neil Gorsuch (2017), Brett Kavanaugh (2018), and Amy Coney Barrett (2020) to the Supreme Court.

Former Vice Pres. Biden defeated Trump in Nov. 2020 by an Electoral College vote of 306-232, but Trump claimed victory, despite the dismissal of his suits challenging state vote counts. On Jan. 6, 2021, energized by a Trump rally, a mob invaded the Capitol, in an unsuccessful attempt to intimidate Vice Pres. Mike Pence and Congress into rejecting the presidential election certification. The House voted Jan. 13, 2021, to impeach Trump for “incitement to insurrection”; the Senate vote to convict him, Feb. 13, 2021, was 57-43, falling short of the needed two-thirds majority.

Out of office, Trump led rallies and endorsed candidates who echoed his unsupported claims of election fraud. There were ongoing probes into his business dealings and actions as president. A House select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol charged he had ignored close advisers who warned his claims of election fraud were baseless, pressured

officials to put forward fake electors, and spurred the Capitol attack. In Aug. 2022, the FBI removed White House files held at his Florida estate, using a warrant that cited possible criminal violations.



Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. (2021-), 46th president, Democrat, was born Nov. 20, 1942, in Scranton, PA, the oldest of four children in a middle-class Irish Catholic family. His parents were Joseph Robinette Biden Sr., a businessman, and Catherine Eugenia Finnegan Biden. He graduated from the Univ. of Delaware

(1965) and earned a law degree from Syracuse Univ. (1968). He worked as public defender in Wilmington, DE, where he also served on the New Castle County Council, and he upset the Republican incumbent to win a U.S. Senate seat from Delaware in Nov. 1972. The next month, his wife, Neilia Hunter Biden (m. 1966), and infant daughter Naomi were killed in a car crash, and their sons Beau (b. 1969) and Hunter (b. 1970) were seriously injured. Five years later he married Jill Tracy Jacobs, an English teacher; they had a daughter, Ashley (b. 1981).

Biden won reelection to the Senate six times. He famously commuted regularly from Delaware to DC. As chair of the Judiciary Committee he presided over contentious Supreme Court nomination hearings that ended in the defeat of Robert Bork’s nomination (1987) and in Clarence Thomas’s confirmation (1991). He was known for often working with Republicans on legislation.

In 1987, Biden ran for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination but

withdrew, damaged by charges of plagiarism in a speech. He dropped out of the 2008 nomination battle after the Iowa caucus, but Obama selected him as his running mate.

As vice president, Biden worked closely with Obama, serving as his liaison to Congress. Biden decided against a 2016 run for president, citing bereavement over the recent death of his son, Beau, but in 2020 he won the nomination, over a wide field of rivals, and defeated incumbent Pres. Trump in Nov. Biden was only the second Roman Catholic to become president, and he was the oldest person to be sworn in as president.

In office, Biden signed executive orders that reversed Trump administration policies on immigration, the environment (reinstating U.S. adherence to the 2016 Paris Agreement on climate change goals), and other issues. With a tie-breaking vote in the Senate by Vice Pres. Kamala Harris, he gained passage of a $1.9-tril COVID relief bill, opposed by Republicans as inflationary. A scaled-back

bipartisan $1.2-tril infrastructure bill also passed, after progressives dropped demands that it be accompanied by a bigger spending bill. In Aug. 2022, Biden signed a major health, tax, and clean energy bill, passed in a party line vote after long negotiations.

The administration expanded COVID vaccine supply and access, but new variants, vaccination resistance, and controversy or confusion over other preventive measures contributed to persistence of the pandemic, which by mid-2022 had killed more than a million Americans.

Shortly after mass shootings in a Buffalo, NY, grocery store and an Uvalde, TX, elementary school, Pres. Biden in June 2022 signed a bipartisan federal gun control measure—the first in decades—though it fell short of his objectives. He condemned a series of Supreme Court rulings decided by a conservative majority, including one striking down a New York state law that had banned carrying handguns in public. He also

called the landmark decision in June 2022 that ruled that abortion was not a constitutional right—reversing *Roe v. Wade* and returning abortion regulation to the states—a "tragic error." Biden's successful nomination of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, as the first Black female Supreme Court justice, did not change the Court's ideological composition going forward.

Abroad, Biden sought to revive a 2015 nuclear deal with Iran. He declared an end to U.S. support for a Saudi-led bombing campaign against Iranian-backed rebels in Yemen, but by mid-2022 he was seeking to repair ties with Saudi Arabia, despite human rights concerns, and he met with the Saudi crown prince partly to attempt to persuade the Saudis to increase oil production.

Biden kept to a U.S. commitment to total U.S. troop withdrawal from the long war in Afghanistan, adopting Aug. 31, 2021, as a deferred but fixed deadline, despite rapid Taliban advances as the Afghan government collapsed. Amid

chaos at the Kabul airport, heightened by a terrorist bombing, over 120,000 people were evacuated, but many Afghans who had helped the U.S. were left behind. In Aug. 2022, al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, apparently sheltered by Taliban, was located by U.S. intelligence and killed by a drone strike.

Under Biden the U.S. officially ended its combat role in Iraq, with troops remaining in noncombat roles.

In Feb. 2022 Russia launched a massive invasion of Ukraine. Biden had already vowed not to send in troops to defend Ukraine, but he rallied NATO support for imposing economic sanctions on Russia and sent financial aid and weaponry to assist in Ukraine’s defense, as the war dragged on, with massive effects on the world economy and U.S.-Russian relations.

U.S.-China relations grew more tense after a visit to Taiwan by U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and a decision by the Biden administration to seek

congressional authorization for over $1 bil in new arms sales to Taiwan.

In Aug. 2022 Biden issued an order canceling up to $20,000 in student loan debt. The administration saw strong job growth through mid-2022 but had to contend with historically high inflation and gas prices, along with possible recession.

Presidential Rankings, 2021

Source: C-SPAN

As assessed by historians and other professional observers of the presidency, 142 of whom participated in the 2021 survey. Participants rated each president on 10 qualities of presidential leadership; rankings here reflect overall score.

2021 rank	President	2017 rank	2009 rank	2000 rank
1.	Abraham Lincoln	1	1	1
2.	George Washington	2	2	3
3.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	3	3	2
4.	Theodore Roosevelt	4	4	4
5.	Dwight D. Eisenhower	5	8	9

6.	Harry S. Truman	6	5	5
7.	Thomas Jefferson	7	7	7
8.	John F. Kennedy	8	6	8
9.	Ronald Reagan	9	10	11
10.	Barack Obama	12	NA	NA
11.	Lyndon B. Johnson	10	11	10
12.	James Monroe	13	15	14
13.	Woodrow Wilson	11	9	6
14.	William McKinley	16	16	15
15.	John Adams	19	17	16
16.	James Madison	17	20	18
17.	John Quincy Adams	21	19	19
18.	James K. Polk	14	12	12
19.	William J. Clinton	15	14	21
20.	Ulysses S. Grant	22	23	33
21.	George H. W. Bush	20	18	20
22.	Andrew Jackson	18	13	13
23.	William Howard Taft	24	24	24
24.	Calvin Coolidge	26	26	27
25.	Grover Cleveland	23	21	17
26.	Jimmy Carter	27	25	22
27.	James A. Garfield	29	28	29
28.	Gerald R. Ford	25	22	23
29.	George W. Bush	33	36	NA
30.	Chester A. Arthur	35	32	32
31.	Richard M. Nixon	28	27	26
32.	Benjamin Harrison	30	30	31
33.	Rutherford B. Hayes	31	33	25
34.	Martin Van Buren	34	31	30

35.	Zachary Taylor	32	29	28
36.	Herbert Hoover	36	34	34
37.	Warren G. Harding	40	38	38
38.	Millard Fillmore	37	37	35
39.	John Tyler	39	35	36
40.	William Henry Harrison	38	39	37
41.	Donald J. Trump	NA	NA	NA
42.	Franklin Pierce	41	40	39
43.	Andrew Johnson	42	41	40
44.	James Buchanan	43	42	41

NA = Not applicable.

Presidential Facts

Oldest president: Joe Biden, who was 78 when he took office

Longest-living president: Jimmy Carter, who on Mar. 22, 2019, was 94 years and 172 days old, surpassing George H. W. Bush, who died at the age of 94 years, 171 days

Youngest president: Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 when sworn in after McKinley’s death

Youngest person elected president: John F. Kennedy, who was 43 when elected in 1960

Tallest president: Abraham Lincoln, who was 6 feet, 4 inches

Shortest president: James Madison, who was 5 feet, 4 inches

Heaviest president: William Howard Taft, who was 332 pounds in 1911

First president to live in the White House: John Adams, who moved there in 1800

First president whose parents were immigrants: Andrew Jackson; his parents emigrated from Ireland in 1765

First president born a U.S. citizen: Martin Van Buren, in Kinderhook, NY, 1782

First president born outside the original colonies: Abraham Lincoln, in Kentucky, 1809

First president born west of the Mississippi: Herbert Hoover, in West Branch, IA, 1874

Most common presidential home state: Virginia, with 8 presidents

First president born in a hospital: Jimmy Carter, in Plains, GA, 1924

First president to have a telephone in the White House: Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1879

First president to travel outside U.S. while in office: Theodore Roosevelt visited Panama Canal site, 1906

First president to address the nation on radio: Warren G. Harding, in 1922

First president to appear on TV: Franklin D. Roosevelt, at opening ceremonies for the 1939 World’s Fair

First president to give a live, televised news conference: John F. Kennedy, in 1961

First president to hold an internet chat: Bill Clinton, in 1999

Presidents who lost the popular vote while winning election: John Quincy Adams, in 1824 (elected by the House after general election failed to produce a majority); Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876; Benjamin Harrison, in 1888; George W. Bush, in 2000; Donald J. Trump, in 2016. (Popular vote totals before 1824 are unknown.)

Only presidents chosen by the House of Representatives: Thomas Jefferson (1st term) and John Quincy Adams

Only president never elected either president or vice president: Gerald Ford; named vice president when Spiro Agnew resigned (1973), became president when Nixon resigned (1974)

Only president who never previously held government or military office: Donald J. Trump

Left-handed presidents: James Garfield, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama

First Catholic president: John F. Kennedy; the most common religious affiliations have been Episcopalian (11) and Presbyterian (9)

Only bachelor presidents: James Buchanan, who never married, and Grover Cleveland, who married Frances Folsom in the White House in 1886

First divorced president: Ronald Reagan; divorced from Jane Wyman in 1948, married Nancy Davis in

1952

Presidents who died on July 4: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (both 1826) and James Monroe (1831)

First Lady Jill Biden

Jill Biden was born June 3, 1951, in Hammonton, NJ. She graduated from Univ. of Delaware (1975) and had a career as an educator, while earning advanced degrees that ultimately included a doctorate in educational leadership (2007). After an early marriage ended in divorce she married then-Sen. Joe Biden, a widower, in 1977, becoming stepmother to his two sons, Beau and Hunter. The Bidens' daughter, Ashley, was born in 1981. After Biden took office in 2021, she balanced her career as a professor of writing with her role as first lady, in which she promoted community college education, support for military families, cancer research, and COVID vaccination. In May 2022 she met with Ukrainian refugees and visited Ukraine

itself, where she met with Ukraine's first lady.

Spouses and Children of the Presidents

Name (born-died; married)	Birthplace	Sons/ daughters
Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (1731-1802; 1759)	VA	None
Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818; 1764)	MA	3/2
Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson (1748-82; 1772)	VA	1/5
Dolley Payne Todd Madison (1768-1849; 1794)	NC	None
Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (1768-1830; 1786)	NY	1/2
Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775-1852; 1797)	Eng.[1]	3/1
Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson (1767-1828; 1791)	VA	1/0[2]
Hannah Hoes Van Buren (1783-1819; 1807)	NY	4/0
Anna Tuthill Symmes	NJ	6/4

Harrison (1775-1864; 1795)		
Letitia Christian Tyler (1790-1842; 1813)	VA	3/5
Julia Gardiner Tyler (1820-89; 1844)	NY	5/2
Sarah Childress Polk (1803-91; 1824)	TN	None
Margaret (Peggy) Mackall Smith Taylor (1788-1852; 1810)	MD	1/5
Abigail Powers Fillmore (1798-1853; 1826)	NY	1/1
Caroline Carmichael McIntosh Fillmore (1813-81; 1858)	NJ	None
Jane Means Appleton Pierce (1806-63; 1834)	NH	3/0
Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-82; 1842)	KY	4/0
Eliza McCardle Johnson (1810-76; 1827)	TN	3/2
Julia Boggs Dent Grant (1826-1902; 1848)	MO	3/1
Lucy Ware Webb Hayes (1831-89; 1852)	OH	7/1
Lucretia Rudolph Garfield (1832-1918; 1858)	OH	5/2
Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur	VA	2/1

(1837-80; 1859)		
Frances Folsom Cleveland (1864-1947; 1886)	NY	2/3
Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison (1832-92; 1853)	OH	1/1
Mary Scott Lord Dimmick Harrison (1858-1948; 1896)	PA	0/1
Ida Saxton McKinley (1847-1907; 1871)	OH	0/2
Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt (1861-84; 1880)	MA	0/1
Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt (1861-1948; 1886)	CT	4/1
Helen Herron Taft (1861-1943; 1886)	OH	2/1
Ellen Louise Axson Wilson (1860-1914; 1885)	GA	0/3
Edith Bolling Galt Wilson (1872-1961; 1915)	VA	None
Florence Kling De Wolfe Harding (1860-1924; 1891)	OH	None
Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge (1879-1957; 1905)	VT	2/0
Lou Henry Hoover (1875-1944; 1899)	IA	2/0

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962; 1905)	NY	5/1
Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman (1885-1982; 1919)	MO	0/1
Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower (1896-1979; 1916)	IA	2/0
Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy (1929-94; 1953)	NY	2/1
Claudia (Lady Bird) Alta Taylor Johnson (1912-2007; 1934)	TX	0/2
Thelma Catherine Patricia Ryan Nixon (1912-93; 1940)	NV	0/2
Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren Ford (1918-2011; 1948)	IL	3/1
Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter (1927- ; 1946)	GA	3/1
Anne Frances (Nancy) Robbins Davis Reagan (1921-2016; 1952)	NY	1/1[3]
Barbara Pierce Bush (1925-2018; 1945)	NY	4/2
Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton (1947- ; 1975)	IL	0/1
Laura Lane Welch Bush	TX	0/2

(1946- ; 1977)		
Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama (1964- ; 1992)	IL	0/2
Melania Knauss Trump (1970- ; 2005)	Slovenia	1/0[4]
Jill Tracy Jacobs Biden (1951- ; 1977)	NJ	0/1[5]

Note: Pres. Buchanan was unmarried. Children not born to the marriages shown are not listed unless otherwise noted. (1) Born in London, father a MD citizen. (2) Adopted son. (3) Pres. Reagan's first wife, whom he later divorced, was Jane Wyman (m. 1940-48). They had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and an adopted son. (4) Pres. Trump had four children from two previous marriages: two sons (Donald Jr., Eric) and one daughter (Ivanka) with Ivana Marie Zelnícková Trump (m. 1977-92) and one daughter (Tiffany) with Marla Maples (m. 1993-99). (5) Pres. Biden also had two sons (Beau and Hunter) and a daughter (Naomi) with his first wife, Neilia Hunter Biden (m. 1966), who died along with Naomi in a car crash in 1972.

Presidential Impeachment in U.S. History

The U.S. Constitution provides for impeachment and removal from office of federal officials on grounds of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" (Article II, Sect. 4). Impeachment is the bringing of charges

by the House of Representatives, whose members can adopt impeachment articles on a simple majority vote. It is followed by a Senate trial; a two-thirds majority vote of Senators present is needed for conviction and removal from office.

In 1868, **Andrew Johnson** became the first president impeached by the House, for his removal of Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without first notifying the Senate. He was tried but not convicted. In 1974, impeachment articles against Pres. **Richard Nixon**, in connection with the Watergate scandal, were adopted by the House Judiciary Committee. He resigned Aug. 9, and the House accepted the committee report without taking further action. In 1998, Pres. **Bill Clinton** was impeached by the House in connection with his cover-up of a sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. He was tried in the Senate in 1999 and acquitted. Pres. **Donald Trump** was impeached in 2019 on charges related to allegations that he used his office to pressure the president of

Ukraine to investigate a political rival; he was acquitted by the Senate in 2020. Trump was impeached again in Jan. 2021 for “incitement of insurrection” but again was not convicted.

Burial Places of the Presidents

President	Burial place
Washington	Mt. Vernon, VA
J. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jefferson	Charlottesville, VA
Madison	Montpelier Station, VA
Monroe	Richmond, VA
J. Q. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jackson	Nashville, TN
Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY
W. H. Harrison	North Bend, OH
Tyler	Richmond, VA
Polk	Nashville, TN
Taylor	Louisville, KY
Fillmore	Buffalo, NY
Pierce	Concord, NH
Buchanan	Lancaster, PA
Lincoln	Springfield, IL
A. Johnson	Greeneville, TN
Grant	New York, NY
Hayes	Fremont, OH

Garfield	Cleveland, OH
Arthur	Albany, NY
Cleveland	Princeton, NJ
B. Harrison	Indianapolis, IN
McKinley	Canton, OH
T. Roosevelt	Oyster Bay, NY
Taft	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
Wilson	Wash. Natl. Cathedral, DC
Harding	Marion, OH
Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT
Hoover	West Branch, IA
F. Roosevelt	Hyde Park, NY
Truman	Independence, MO
Eisenhower	Abilene, KS
Kennedy	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
L. B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX
Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA
Ford	Grand Rapids, MI
Reagan	Simi Valley, CA
G. H. W. Bush	College Station, TX

Presidential Libraries

Presidential libraries are coordinated by the National Archives and Records Administration (www.archives.gov/presidentiallibraries/). Under the Presidential Records Act, material is available through Freedom of

Information Act requests starting five years after a president has left office.

NARA's Barack Obama Presidential Library (www.obamalibrary.gov) will be a fully digital library; the Obama Presidential Center (www.obama.org/the-center), scheduled to break ground in late 2021 in Chicago, will be a privately operated, non-governmental organization. Records of the Trump administration are housed at National Archives facilities in Washington, DC, and will be available through FOIA requests as of Jan. 2026. Plans to build a privately funded Trump presidential museum and library had not been announced as of mid-2021.

Herbert Hoover Library and Museum

210 Parkside Dr.
West Branch, IA 52358
Phone: (319) 643-5301
Email: hoover.library@nara.gov
Website: hoover.archives.gov

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum

4079 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1990
Phone: (800) FDR-VISIT
Email: roosevelt.library@nara.gov

Website: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum

500 West U.S. Hwy. 24
Independence, MO 64050-2481
Phone: (800) 833-1225
Email: truman.library@nara.gov
Website: www.trumanlibrary.org

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

200 SE 4th St.
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
Phone: (877) RING-IKE
Email: eisenhower.library@nara.gov
Website: eisenhower.archives.gov

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum

Columbia Pt.
Boston, MA 02125-3312
Phone: (866) JFK-1960
Email: kennedy.library@nara.gov
Website: www.jfklibrary.org

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum

2313 Red River St.
Austin, TX 78705-5737
Phone: (512) 721-0200
Email: johnson.library@nara.gov
Website: www.lbjlibrary.org

Richard Nixon Library and Museum

18001 Yorba Linda Blvd.
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3903
Phone: (714) 983-9120
Email: nixon@nara.gov
Website: www.nixonlibrary.gov

Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum

Library: 1000 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2109
Phone: (734) 205-0555
Museum: 303 Pearl St. NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353
Phone: (616) 254-0400
Email: ford.library@nara.gov
Website: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

Jimmy Carter Library and Museum

441 Freedom Pkwy.
Atlanta, GA 30307-1498
Phone: (404) 865-7100
Email: carter.library@nara.gov
Website: www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

Ronald Reagan Library and Museum

40 Presidential Dr.
Simi Valley, CA 93065-0600
Phone: (800) 410-8354
Email: reagan.library@nara.gov
Website: reaganlibrary.gov

George H. W. Bush Library and Museum

1000 George Bush Dr. West
College Station, TX 77845
Phone: (979) 691-4000
Email: library.bush@nara.gov
Website: www.bush41.org

William J. Clinton Library and Museum

1200 President Clinton Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72201
Phone: (501) 374-4242

Email: clinton.library@nara.gov
Website: www.clintonlibrary.gov

George W. Bush Library and Museum

2943 SMU Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75205
Phone: (214) 346-1650
Email: gwbush.library@nara.gov
Website: www.bushcenter.org

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1789-2020

(D) Democrat; (DR) Democratic Republican; (F) Federalist; (LB) Libertarian; (LR) Liberal Republican; (NR) National Republican; (P) People's/Populist; (PR) Progressive; (R) Republican; (W) Whig; * = See notes below table.

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.
1789	George Washington	Unknown	69
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	No major opposition	—	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1792	George Washington	Unknown	132
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	No major opposition	—	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1796	John Adams (F)	Unknown	71
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	68
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1800*	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	73
	Major losing	**Popular**	**Elec.**

	candidate(s)		
	Aaron Burr (DR)	Unknown	73
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	162
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	14
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1808	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	122
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	47
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1812	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	128
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	DeWitt Clinton (F)	Unknown	89
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1816	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	183
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Rufus King (F)	Unknown	34
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1820	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	231
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John Quincy Adams (DR)	Unknown	1
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1824*	John Quincy Adams (DR)	113,122	84
	Major losing	**Popular**	**Elec.**

	candidate(s)		
	Andrew Jackson (DR)	151,271	99
	Henry Clay (DR)	46,587	37
	William H. Crawford (DR)	44,282	41
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1828	Andrew Jackson (D)	642,553	178
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John Quincy Adams (NR)	500,897	83
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1832	Andrew Jackson (D)	701,780	219
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Henry Clay (NR)	484,205	49
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1836	Martin Van Buren (D)	764,176	170
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	William H. Harrison (W)	550,816	73
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1840	William H. Harrison (W)	1,275,390	234
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Martin Van Buren (D)	1,128,854	60
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1844	James K. Polk (D)	1,339,494	170
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Henry Clay (W)	1,300,004	105
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**

1848	Zachary Taylor (W)	1,361,393	163
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Lewis Cass (D)	1,223,460	127
	Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,501	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1852	Franklin Pierce (D)	1,607,510	254
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Winfield Scott (W)	1,386,942	42
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1856	James Buchanan (D)	1,836,072	174
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John C. Frémont (R)	1,342,345	114
	Millard Fillmore American	873,053	8
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R)	1,865,908	180
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	848,019	12
	John C. Breckinridge (D)	845,763	72
	John Bell (Constitutional Union)	589,581	39
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1864	Abraham Lincoln (R)	2,218,388	212
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	George McClellan (D)	1,812,807	21

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,013,650	214
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Horatio Seymour (D)	2,708,744	80
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1872*	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,598,235	286
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Horace Greeley (D-LR)	2,834,671	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	4,034,311	185
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	4,288,546	184
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1880	James A. Garfield (R)	4,446,158	214
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Winfield S. Hancock (D)	4,444,260	155
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1884	Grover Cleveland (D)	4,874,621	219
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	James G. Blaine (R)	4,848,936	182
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,443,892	233
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,534,488	168

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.
1892	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,551,883	277
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,179,244	145
	James Weaver (P)	1,027,329	22
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1896	William McKinley (R)	7,108,480	271
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	William J. Bryan (D-P)	6,511,495	176
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1900	William McKinley (R)	7,218,039	292
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	William J. Bryan (D)	6,358,345	155
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	7,626,593	336
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Alton B. Parker (D)	5,082,898	140
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1908	William H. Taft (R)	7,676,258	321
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	William J. Bryan (D)	6,406,801	162
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D)	6,293,152	435
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**

	Theodore Roosevelt (PR)	4,119,207	88
	William H. Taft (R)	3,483,922	8
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D)	9,126,300	277
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Charles E. Hughes (R)	8,546,789	254
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1920	Warren G. Harding (R)	16,153,115	404
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	James M. Cox (D)	9,133,092	127
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R)	15,719,921	382
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John W. Davis (D)	8,386,704	136
	Robert M. La Follette (PR)	4,822,856	13
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1928	Herbert Hoover (R)	21,437,277	444
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Alfred E. Smith (D)	15,007,698	87
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	22,829,501	472
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Herbert Hoover (R)	15,760,684	59
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**

1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,757,333	523
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Alfred Landon (R)	16,684,231	8
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,313,041	449
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Wendell Willkie (R)	22,348,480	82
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	25,612,610	432
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	22,117,617	99
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1948	Harry S. Truman (D)	24,179,345	303
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	21,991,291	189
	Strom Thurmond (States' Rights)	1,169,021	39
	Henry A. Wallace (PR)	1,157,172	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	33,936,234	442
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	27,314,992	89
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1956*	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	35,590,472	457

	Major losing candidate(s)	Popular	Elec.
	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	26,022,752	73
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1960*	John F. Kennedy (D)	34,226,731	303
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Richard M. Nixon (R)	34,108,157	219
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	43,129,566	486
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	27,178,188	52
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1968	Richard M. Nixon (R)	31,785,480	301
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	31,275,166	191
	George C. Wallace (Amer. Indep.)	9,906,473	46
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1972*	Richard M. Nixon (R)	47,169,911	520
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	George S. McGovern (D)	29,170,383	17
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1976*	Jimmy Carter (D)	40,830,763	297
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Gerald R. Ford (R)	39,147,793	240
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**

1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,904,153	489
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,483,883	49
	John B. Anderson (independent)	5,719,437	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,455,075	525
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Walter F. Mondale (D)	37,577,185	13
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1988*	George H. W. Bush (R)	48,886,097	426
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	41,809,074	111
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1992	Bill Clinton (D)	44,909,889	370
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	George H. W. Bush (R)	39,104,545	168
	H. Ross Perot (independent)	19,742,267	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
1996	Bill Clinton (D)	47,402,357	379
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Bob Dole (R)	39,198,755	159
	H. Ross Perot (Reform)	8,085,402	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**

2000*	George W. Bush (R)	50,456,002	271
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Al Gore (D)	50,999,897	266
	Ralph Nader (Green)	2,882,955	—
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
2004*	George W. Bush (R)	62,040,610	286
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John Kerry (D)	59,028,444	251
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
2008	Barack H. Obama (D)	69,498,516	365
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	John McCain (R)	59,948,283	173
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
2012	Barack H. Obama (D)	65,915,795	332
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Mitt Romney (R)	60,933,504	206
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
2016*	Donald J. Trump (R)	62,984,828	304
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Hillary Clinton (D)	65,853,514	227
Year	**President elected**	**Popular**	**Elec.**
2020	Joseph R. Biden (D)	81,268,924	306
	Major losing candidate(s)	**Popular**	**Elec.**
	Donald J. Trump (R)	74,216,154	232

Note: Not all candidates who received electoral votes are

shown. *__1800__—Elected by House of Representatives because of tied electoral vote. __1824__—Elected by House of Representatives because no candidate polled a majority. By 1824, the Democratic Republicans had become a loose coalition of competing political groups. By 1828, Andrew Jackson supporters were known as Democrats and John Q. Adams and Henry Clay supporters as National Republicans. __1872__—Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872. His electoral votes were split among four individuals. __1876__—FL, LA, OR, and SC election returns were disputed. Congress in joint session (Mar. 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected president and vice president. __1956__—Democrats elected 74 electors, but one from AL refused to vote for Stevenson. __1960__—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA) received 15 electoral votes. __1972__—John Hospers of CA received a vote from an elector of VA. __1976__—Ronald Reagan of CA received a vote from an elector of WA. __1988__—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D, TX) received a vote from an elector of WV. __2000__—One Gore elector from Washington, DC, abstained. Nader was listed as “independent” on the ballot in some states; he was not on the ballot in all states. __2004__—One MN elector voted for VP candidate John Edwards for both president and vice president. __2016__—Seven electors from three states (HI, TX, WA) did not vote for the candidate to whom they were pledged (two Trump electors defected, as did five pledged to Clinton).

Electoral and Popular Vote, 2016 and 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission

2016	
Electoral vote	**Popular vote**

State	Clinton	Trump	Clinton	Trump
AL	0	9	729,547	1,318,255
AK	0	3	116,454	163,387
AZ	0	11	1,161,167	1,252,401
AR	0	6	380,494	684,872
CA	55	0	8,753,792	4,483,814
CO	9	0	1,338,870	1,202,484
CT	7	0	897,572	673,215
DE	3	0	235,603	185,127
DC	3	0	282,830	12,723
FL	0	29	4,504,975	4,617,886
GA	0	16	1,877,963	2,089,104
HI	3	0	266,891	128,847
ID	0	4	189,765	409,055
IL	20	0	3,090,729	2,146,015
IN	0	11	1,033,126	1,557,286
IA	0	6	653,669	800,983
KS	0	6	427,005	671,018
KY	0	8	628,854	1,202,971
LA	0	8	780,154	1,178,638
ME	3	1	357,735	335,593
MD	10	0	1,677,928	943,169
MA	11	0	1,995,196	1,090,893
MI	0	16	2,268,839	2,279,543
MN	10	0	1,367,716	1,322,951
MS	0	6	485,131	700,714
MO	0	10	1,071,068	1,594,511
MT	0	3	177,709	279,240
NE	0	5	284,494	495,961

NV	6	0	539,260	512,058
NH	4	0	348,526	345,790
NJ	14	0	2,148,278	1,601,933
NM	5	0	385,234	319,667
NY	29	0	4,556,118	2,819,533
NC	0	15	2,189,316	2,362,631
ND	0	3	93,758	216,794
OH	0	18	2,394,164	2,841,005
OK	0	7	420,375	949,136
OR	7	0	1,002,106	782,403
PA	0	20	2,926,441	2,970,733
RI	4	0	252,525	180,543
SC	0	9	855,373	1,155,389
SD	0	3	117,458	227,721
TN	0	11	870,695	1,522,925
TX	0	36	3,877,868	4,685,047
UT	0	6	310,676	515,231
VT	3	0	178,573	95,369
VA	13	0	1,981,473	1,769,443
WA	8	0	1,742,718	1,221,747
WV	0	5	188,794	489,371
WI	0	10	1,382,536	1,405,284
WY	0	3	55,973	174,419
Total	**227**	**304**	**65,853,514**	**62,984,828**

	2020			
	Electoral vote		**Popular vote**	
State	**Biden**	**Trump**	**Biden**	**Trump**
AL	0	9	849,624	1,441,170

AK	0	3	153,778	189,951
AZ	11	0	1,672,143	1,661,686
AR	0	6	423,932	760,647
CA	55	0	11,110,250	6,006,429
CO	9	0	1,804,352	1,364,607
CT	7	0	1,080,831	714,717
DE	3	0	296,268	200,603
DC	3	0	317,323	18,586
FL	0	29	5,297,045	5,668,731
GA	16	0	2,473,633	2,461,854
HI	4	0	366,130	196,864
ID	0	4	287,021	554,119
IL	20	0	3,471,915	2,446,891
IN	0	11	1,242,416	1,729,519
IA	0	6	759,061	897,672
KS	0	6	570,323	771,406
KY	0	8	772,474	1,326,646
LA	0	8	856,034	1,255,776
ME	3	1	435,072	360,737
MD	10	0	1,985,023	976,414
MA	11	0	2,382,202	1,167,202
MI	16	0	2,804,040	2,649,852
MN	10	0	1,717,077	1,484,065
MS	0	6	539,398	756,764
MO	0	10	1,253,014	1,718,736
MT	0	3	244,786	343,602
NE	1	4	374,583	556,846
NV	6	0	703,486	669,890
NH	4	0	424,937	365,660

NJ	14	0	2,608,335	1,883,274
NM	5	0	501,614	401,894
NY	29	0	5,230,985	3,244,798
NC	0	15	2,684,292	2,758,775
ND	0	3	114,902	235,595
OH	0	18	2,679,165	3,154,834
OK	0	7	503,890	1,020,280
OR	7	0	1,340,383	958,448
PA	20	0	3,458,229	3,377,674
RI	4	0	307,486	199,922
SC	0	9	1,091,541	1,385,103
SD	0	3	150,471	261,043
TN	0	11	1,143,711	1,852,475
TX	0	38	5,259,126	5,890,347
UT	0	6	560,282	865,140
VT	3	0	242,820	112,704
VA	13	0	2,413,568	1,962,430
WA	12	0	2,369,612	1,584,651
WV	0	5	235,984	545,382
WI	10	0	1,630,866	1,610,184
WY	0	3	73,491	193,559
Total	**306**	**232**	**81,268,924**	**74,216,154**

Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1932-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives

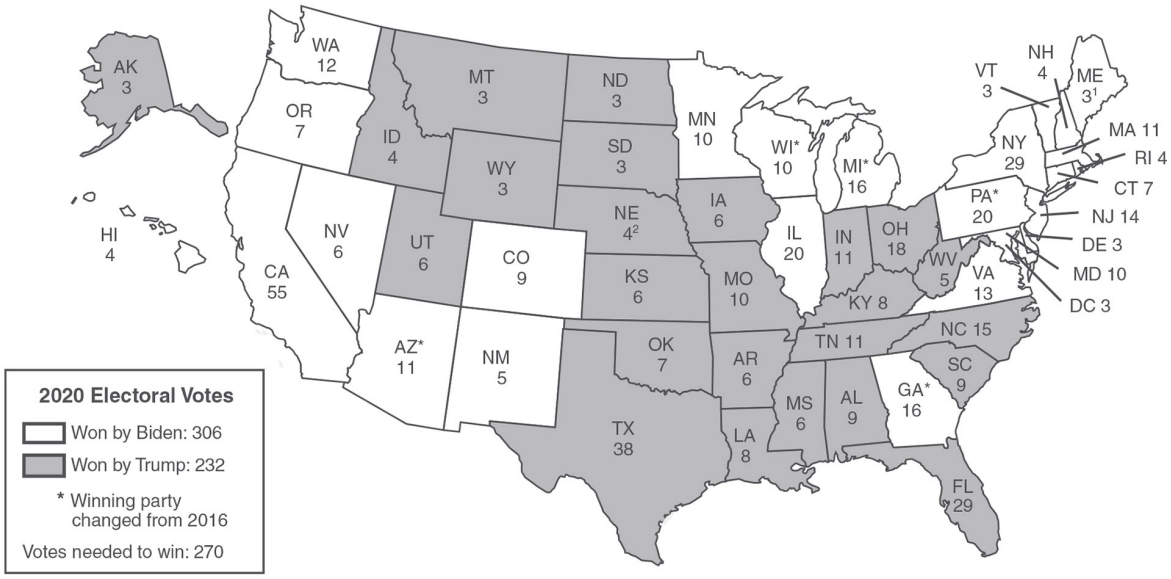
		Voter participation	
Year	Candidates	% of voting-age citizen pop.	% of voting-age pop.
1932	F. D. Roosevelt-Hoover	NA	52.6%
1936	F. D. Roosevelt-Landon	NA	56.9
1940	F. D. Roosevelt-Willkie	NA	58.8
1944	F. D. Roosevelt-Dewey	NA	56.1
1948	Truman-Dewey	NA	51.1
1952	Eisenhower-Stevenson	NA	61.6
1956	Eisenhower-Stevenson	NA	59.3
1960	Kennedy-Nixon	NA	62.8
1964	L. B. Johnson-Goldwater	NA	69.3
1968	Nixon-Humphrey	NA	67.8
1972	Nixon-McGovern	NA	63.0
1976	Carter-Ford	NA	59.2
1980	Reagan-Carter	64.0	59.3
1984	Reagan-Mondale	64.9	59.9
1988	G. H. W. Bush-Dukakis	62.2	57.4

		Voter participation	
Year	Candidates	% of voting-age citizen pop.	% of voting-age pop.
1992	Clinton-G. H. W. Bush-Perot	67.7	61.3
1996	Clinton-Dole-Perot	58.4	54.2
2000	G. W. Bush-Gore	59.5	54.7
2004	G. W. Bush-Kerry	63.8	58.3
2008	Obama-McCain	63.6	58.2
2012	Obama-Romney	61.8	56.5
2016	Trump-Clinton	61.4	56.0
2020	Biden-Trump	66.8	61.3

NA = Not available. **Note:** Data prior to 1964 is from a legacy source and may not be directly comparable to more recent data. The 1972 presidential election was the first for which eligible voters included 18- to 20-year-olds. The voting-age citizen pop. includes those who are ineligible to vote due to imprisonment or prior felony convictions. The voting-age pop. comprises the former group as well as residents who are ineligible to vote because they are not U.S. citizens.

Electoral Votes for President, 2020

Electoral votes based on the 2010 Census were in force beginning with the 2012 elections.



(1) Trump was awarded one of Maine's four electoral votes.
(2) Biden was awarded one of Nebraska's five electoral votes.

Presidential Popular Vote, 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission

Candidate (party)	Vote total	Percent of vote
Joseph R. Biden (Democrat)	81,268,924	51.31%
Donald J. Trump (Republican)	74,216,154	46.86
Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)	1,865,724	1.18
Howie Hawkins (Green)	405,035	0.26
Roque "Rocky" De La Fuente (American Independent)	88,234	0.06
Gloria Estela La Riva (Peace	85,623	0.05

and Freedom/Socialism and Liberation)		
Kanye West (Independent)	70,296	0.04
Don Blankenship (American Constitution)	60,148	0.04
Brock Pierce (Freedom and Prosperity/Independence)	49,700	0.03
Brian Carroll (American Solidarity)	39,230	0.02
Jade Simmons (Independent)	7,138	<0.01
Alyson Kennedy (Independent/Socialist Workers)	6,791	<0.01
Bill Hammons (Unity Party)	6,647	<0.01
Jerome Segal (Bread and Roses)	5,949	<0.01
Dario Hunter (Progressive)	5,403	<0.01
Phil Collins (Independent/Prohibition)	4,856	<0.01
James G. “Jesse Ventura” Janos (Green)	3,284	<0.01
President Boddie (C.U.P.)	3,185	<0.01
Mark Charles (Unaffiliated)	3,098	<0.01%
Joe McHugh (Unaffiliated)	2,843	<0.01
Sheila “Samm” Tittle (Constitution)	1,806	<0.01
C. L. Gammon (Independent)	1,475	<0.01
John Richard Myers (Life and Liberty)	1,372	<0.01
Tom Hoefling (Life, Liberty, Constitution)	1,317	<0.01
H. Brooke Paige (Grumpy Old Patriots)	1,175	<0.01

Christopher LaFontaine (Independent)	856	<0.01
Kyle Kenley Kopitke (Independent American)	815	<0.01
Ricki Sue King (Geneology Know Your Family History)	546	<0.01
Princess Khadijah Maryam Jacob-Fambro (Unaffiliated)	505	<0.01
Blake Huber (Approval Voting)	409	<0.01
Joseph Kishore (Socialist Equality)	350	<0.01
Richard Duncan (Independent)	213	<0.01
Jordan “Cancer” Scott (Unaffiliated)	175	<0.01
Gary Swing (Boiling Frog)	141	<0.01
Keith McCormic (Bull Moose)	126	<0.01
Zachary Scalf (Independent)	29	<0.01
Write-in votes	159,752	0.10
None of these candidates	14,079	<0.01
Total	**158,383,403**	

Note: Party designations vary from one state to another; party label listed may not necessarily represent a political party organization. Vote totals for the candidates listed above include any write-in votes.

The Electoral College

The president and the vice president are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They

are elected by the members of the Electoral College, an institution provided for in the U.S. Constitution. Under the electoral college system, a candidate who fails to win the popular vote still may win a majority of electoral votes. This happened in the elections of 1876, 1888, 2000, and 2016.

Each state chooses as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. With 100 senators and 435 representatives (plus, since 1964, three electors for Washington, DC), there are 538 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 270 electoral votes needed to elect the president and vice president.

Each political party chooses its electors, by nomination at a state convention or by vote of the party central committee in each state. An elector cannot be a member of Congress or federal office holder. The electors of the party receiving the highest vote count are elected under a winner-take-all system.

Two states, Maine and Nebraska, allow for proportional allocation.

The electors meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in Dec. Certified votes of the electors in each state are sent to the president of the U.S. Senate. He or she then opens them in a joint session of Congress held in early Jan. The electoral votes of all the states are then officially counted.

If no candidate for president has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a president from the top three candidates, with all representatives from each state combining to cast one vote for that state. The House decided the outcomes of the 1800 and 1824 presidential elections. If no candidate for vice president has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top two, with the senators voting as individuals. The Senate chose the vice president following the 1836 election.

Major-Party Nominees for President and Vice President, 1856-2020

Asterisk (*) denotes winning ticket.

Democratic		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**
1856	James Buchanan*	John Breckinridge
1860	Stephen A. Douglas[1]	Herschel V. Johnson
1864	George McClellan	G. H. Pendleton
1868	Horatio Seymour	Francis Blair
1872	Horace Greeley	B. Gratz Brown
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Thomas Hendricks
1880	Winfield Hancock	William English
1884	Grover Cleveland*	Thomas Hendricks
1888	Grover Cleveland	A. G. Thurman
1892	Grover Cleveland*	Adlai Stevenson
1896	William J. Bryan	Arthur Sewall
1900	William J. Bryan	Adlai Stevenson
1904	Alton Parker	Henry Davis
1908	William J. Bryan	John Kern
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall
1920	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1924	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan
1928	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Henry A. Wallace
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Harry S. Truman
1948	Harry S. Truman*	Alben W. Barkley
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman

Democratic		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**
1956	Adlai E. Stevenson	Estes Kefauver
1960	John F. Kennedy*	Lyndon B. Johnson
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson*	Hubert H. Humphrey
1968	Hubert H. Humphrey	Edmund S. Muskie
1972	George S. McGovern	R. Sargent Shriver Jr.[3]
1976	Jimmy Carter*	Walter F. Mondale
1980	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale
1984	Walter F. Mondale	Geraldine Ferraro
1988	Michael S. Dukakis	Lloyd Bentsen
1992	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore
1996	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore
2000	Al Gore	Joseph Lieberman
2004	John Kerry	John Edwards
2008	Barack Obama*	Joe Biden
2012	Barack Obama*	Joe Biden
2016	Hillary Clinton	Tim Kaine
2020	Joe Biden*	Kamala Harris

Republican		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**
1856	John Frémont	William Dayton
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Hannibal Hamlin
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Andrew Johnson
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Schuyler Colfax
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Henry Wilson
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes*	William Wheeler
1880	James A. Garfield*	Chester A. Arthur

Republican		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**
1884	James G. Blaine	John Logan
1888	Benjamin Harrison*	Levi Morton
1892	Benjamin Harrison	Whitelaw Reid
1896	William McKinley*	Garret Hobart
1900	William McKinley*	Theodore Roosevelt
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	Charles Fairbanks
1908	William H. Taft*	James Sherman
1912	William H. Taft	James Sherman[2]
1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles Fairbanks
1920	Warren G. Harding*	Calvin Coolidge
1924	Calvin Coolidge*	Charles G. Dawes
1928	Herbert Hoover*	Charles Curtis
1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis
1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox
1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary
1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1960	Richard M. Nixon	Henry Cabot Lodge
1964	Barry M. Goldwater	William E. Miller
1968	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1972	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1976	Gerald R. Ford	Bob Dole
1980	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1984	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1988	George H. W. Bush*	Dan Quayle

Republican		
Year	**President**	**Vice President**
1992	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle
1996	Bob Dole	Jack Kemp
2000	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2004	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2008	John McCain	Sarah Palin
2012	Mitt Romney	Paul Ryan
2016	Donald J. Trump*	Mike Pence
2020	Donald J. Trump	Mike Pence

(1) Douglas and Johnson were nominated at the Baltimore convention. An earlier convention in Charleston, SC, failed to reach a consensus and resulted in a split in the party. The Southern faction of the Democrats nominated John Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice president. (2) Died Oct. 30; replaced on ballot by Nicholas Butler. (3) Chosen by Democratic National Committee after Thomas Eagleton withdrew because of controversy over past treatments for depression.

Third-Party and Independent Presidential Candidates

In most elections since 1860, fewer than one vote in 20 has been cast for a third-party candidate. Still, independent and third-party candidates often bring attention to prominent issues and can

affect the outcome between major-party candidates.

Major vote-getters among third-party and independent candidates include James B. Weaver (People's Party), 1892; former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive Party), 1912; Robert M. La Follette (Progressive Party), 1924; George C. Wallace (American Independent Party), 1968; and H. Ross Perot, as an independent in 1992 and with the Reform Party in 1996. In these six elections, non-major-party candidates combined polled at least 10% of the vote.

Roosevelt outpolled the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft, in 1912, capturing 28% of the popular vote and 88 electoral votes. In 1948, Strom Thurmond (States' Rights [Dixiecrat]) won 39 electoral votes from five Southern states; however, third-party candidates received only 5.75% of the popular vote. George Wallace's popularity in the same region in 1968 allowed him to get 46 electoral votes and 13.5% of the popular vote.

In 1992, Ross Perot captured 19% of the popular vote but failed to win a single electoral vote. In 1996, Perot won 8% of the popular vote; all third-party candidates combined won just over 10%. In 2000, Ralph Nader (Green, independent) won about 3% of the vote. Gary Johnson (Libertarian) won about 3% in 2016.

Notable Third-Party and Independent Campaigns by Year

Party	Presidential nominee	Year	Issues	Strength in
Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	1848	Anti-slavery	NY, OH
American (Know-Nothing)	Millard Fillmore	1856	Anti-immigrant	Northeast, South
Greenback	Peter Cooper	1876	For “cheap money,” labor rights	National
Greenback	James B. Weaver	1880	For “cheap money,” labor rights	National
Prohibition	John P. St. John	1884	Anti-liquor	National

People’s (Populist)	James B. Weaver	1892	For “cheap money,” end of national banks	South, West
Socialist	Eugene V. Debs	1900-12; 1920	For public ownership	National
Progressive (Bull Moose)	Theodore Roosevelt	1912	Against high tariffs	Midwest, West
Progressive	Robert M. La Follette	1924	For farmer and labor rights	Midwest, West
Socialist	Norman Thomas	1928-48	For liberal reforms	National
Union	William Lemke	1936	Anti-New Deal	National
States’ Rights (Dixiecrat)	Strom Thurmond	1948	For states’ rights	South
Progressive	Henry A. Wallace	1948	Anti-Cold War	NY, CA
American Independent	George C. Wallace	1968	For states’ rights	South
American	John G. Schmitz	1972	For “law and order”	West, OH, LA
None (independent)	John B. Anderson	1980	A third choice	National
None (independent)	H. Ross Perot	1992	Federal budget deficit	National
Reform	H. Ross Perot	1996	Deficit, campaign finance	National

Green, independent	Ralph Nader	2000-08	Corporate power, domestic priorities	National
Libertarian	Gary Johnson	2012-16	Public debt, civil liberties	National

Presidential Election Results by State and County, 2020

Source: Federal Election Commission (FEC); local secretaries of state and state elections offices. Some candidates who did not appear on ballots are omitted from historical results.

Alabama

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Autauga	7,503	19,838	5,936	18,172
Baldwin	24,578	83,544	18,458	72,883
Barbour	4,816	5,622	4,871	5,454
Bibb	1,986	7,525	1,874	6,738
Blount	2,640	24,711	2,156	22,859
Bullock	3,446	1,146	3,530	1,140
Butler	3,965	5,458	3,726	4,901
Calhoun	15,216	35,101	13,242	32,865
Chambers	6,365	8,753	5,784	7,843
Cherokee	1,624	10,583	1,547	8,953

Chilton	3,073	16,085	2,911	15,081
Choctaw	3,127	4,296	3,109	4,106
Clarke	5,755	7,324	5,749	7,140
Clay	1,267	5,601	1,237	5,245
Cleburne	675	6,484	684	5,764
Coffee	5,076	16,899	4,221	15,875
Colbert	8,343	19,203	7,312	16,746
Conecuh	2,966	3,442	3,080	3,420
Coosa	1,796	3,631	1,782	3,381
Covington	2,721	14,586	2,387	13,267
Crenshaw	1,700	4,864	1,664	4,513
Cullman	4,478	36,880	3,798	32,989
Dale	5,170	14,303	4,413	13,808
Dallas	12,230	5,524	12,836	5,789
DeKalb	4,281	24,767	3,622	21,405
Elmore	10,367	30,164	8,443	27,634
Escambia	4,918	10,869	4,605	9,935
Etowah	11,567	35,528	10,442	32,353
Fayette	1,395	7,300	1,362	6,712
Franklin	2,086	10,376	2,197	9,466
Geneva	1,595	10,848	1,525	9,994
Greene	3,884	875	4,013	838
Hale	4,663	3,192	4,775	3,173
Henry	2,606	6,607	2,292	5,632
Houston	12,917	32,618	10,664	30,728
Jackson	3,717	19,670	3,673	16,672
Jefferson	181,688	138,843	156,873	134,768
Lamar	978	6,174	1,036	5,823
Lauderdale	11,915	31,721	9,952	27,899

Lawrence	3,562	12,322	3,627	10,833
Lee	27,860	42,221	21,230	34,617
Limestone	13,672	34,640	9,468	29,067
Lowndes	4,972	1,836	4,883	1,751
Macon	7,108	1,541	7,566	1,431
Madison	87,286	102,780	62,822	89,520
Marengo	5,488	5,343	5,615	5,233
Marion	1,463	12,205	1,432	11,274
Marshall	5,943	33,191	4,917	29,233
Mobile	79,474	101,243	72,186	95,116
Monroe	4,455	6,147	4,332	5,795
Montgomery	64,529	33,311	58,916	34,003
Morgan	13,234	39,664	11,254	37,486
Perry	3,860	1,339	3,824	1,407
Pickens	4,022	5,594	3,972	5,456
Pike	5,636	8,042	5,056	7,693
Randolph	2,203	8,559	2,291	7,705
Russell	11,228	9,864	9,579	9,210
St. Clair	7,744	36,166	5,589	31,651
Shelby	33,268	79,700	22,977	73,020
Sumter	4,648	1,598	4,746	1,581
Talladega	13,138	22,235	12,121	20,614
Tallapoosa	5,859	14,963	5,519	13,594
Tuscaloosa	37,765	51,117	31,762	47,723
Walker	4,834	26,002	4,497	24,266
Washington	2,258	6,564	2,374	6,042
Wilcox	4,048	1,833	4,339	1,742
Winston	974	10,195	872	9,228
Totals	**849,624**	**1,441,170**	**729,547**	**1,318,255**

Alabama Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,441,170; Biden, D, 849,624; Jorgensen, LB, 25,176.

2016: Trump, R, 1,318,255; Clinton, D, 729,547; Johnson, Ind., 44,467; Stein, Ind., 9,391.

2012: Romney, R, 1,255,925; Obama, D, 795,696; Johnson, Ind., 12,328; Stein, Ind., 3,397; Goode, Ind., 2,981.

2008: McCain, R, 1,266,546; Obama, D, 813,479; Nader, Ind., 6,788; Barr, Ind., 4,991; Baldwin, Ind., 4,310.

2004: Bush, R, 1,176,394; Kerry, D, 693,933; Nader, Ind., 6,701; Badnarik, Ind., 3,529; Peroutka, Ind., 1,994.

2000: Bush, R, 941,173; Gore, D, 692,611; Nader, Ind., 18,323; Buchanan, Ind., 6,351; Browne, LB, 5,893; Phillips, Ind., 775; Hagelin, Ind., 447.

1996: Dole, R, 769,044; Clinton, D, 662,165; Perot, RF, 92,149; Browne, LB, 5,290; Phillips, Ind., 2,365; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,697; Harris, Ind., 516.

1992: Bush, R, 804,283; Clinton, D, 690,080; Perot, Ind., 183,109; Marrou, LB, 5,737; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,161.

1988: Bush, R, 815,576; Dukakis, D, 549,506; Paul, LB, 8,460; Fulani, Ind., 3,311.

1984: Reagan, R, 872,849; Mondale, D, 551,899; Bergland, LB, 9,504.

1980: Reagan, R, 654,192; Carter, D, 636,730; Anderson, Ind., 16,481; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 15,010; Clark, LB, 13,318; Bubar, Statesman, 1,743; Hall,

Comm., 1,629; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,303; McReynolds, Soc., 1,006; Commoner, Citizens, 517.

1976: Carter, D, 659,170; Ford, R, 504,070; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 9,198; Bubar, Prohib., 6,669; Hall, Comm., 1,954; MacBride, LB, 1,481.

1972: Nixon, R, 728,701; McGovern, D, 219,108 plus Natl. Dem. Party of AL, 37,815; Schmitz, Conservative, 11,918; Munn, Prohib., 8,551.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 691,425; Humphrey, D, 196,579; Nixon, R, 146,923; Munn, Prohib., 4,022.

1964: Goldwater, R, 479,085; D (electors unpledged), 209,848; scattered, 105.

1960: Kennedy, D, 324,050; Nixon, R, 237,981; Faubus, States' Rights, 4,367; Decker, Prohib., 2,106; King, Afro-Americans, 1,485; scattered, 236.

Alaska

	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Totals	**153,778**	**189,951**	**116,454**	**163,387**

Alaska Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 189,951; Biden, D, 153,778; Jorgensen, LB, 8,897; Ventura, Green, 2,673; Blankenship, Const., 1,127; Pierce, petitioning cand., 825; De La Fuente, Alliance, 318.

2016: Trump, R, 163,387; Clinton, D, 116,454; Johnson, LB, 18,725; Stein, Green, 5,735; Castle, Const., 3,866; De La Fuente, unaff., 1,240.

2012: Romney, R, 164,676; Obama, D, 122,640; Johnson, LB, 7,392; Stein, Green, 2,917.

2008: McCain, R, 193,841; Obama, D, 123,594; Nader, Ind., 3,783; Baldwin, AK Ind., 1,660; Barr, LB, 1,589.

2004: Bush, R, 190,889; Kerry, D, 111,025; Nader, Populist, 5,069; Peroutka, AK Ind., 2,092; Badnarik, LB, 1,675; Cobb, Green, 1,058.

2000: Bush, R, 167,398; Gore, D, 79,004; Nader, Green, 28,747; Buchanan, RF, 5,192; Browne, LB, 2,636; Hagelin, Natural Law, 919; Phillips, Const., 596.

1996: Dole, R, 122,746; Clinton, D, 80,380; Perot, RF, 26,333; Nader, Green, 7,597; Browne, LB, 2,276; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 925; Hagelin, Natural Law, 729.

1992: Bush, R, 102,000; Clinton, D, 78,294; Perot, Ind., 73,481; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,379; Marrou, LB, 1,378.

1988: Bush, R, 119,251; Dukakis, D, 72,584; Paul, LB, 5,484; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,024.

1984: Reagan, R, 138,377; Mondale, D, 62,007; Bergland, LB, 6,378.

1980: Reagan, R, 86,112; Carter, D, 41,842; Clark, LB, 18,479; Anderson, Ind., 11,155; write-in, 857.

1976: Ford, R, 71,555; Carter, D, 44,058; MacBride, LB, 6,785.

1972: Nixon, R, 55,349; McGovern, D, 32,967; Schmitz, Amer., 6,903.

1968: Nixon, R, 37,600; Humphrey, D, 35,411; Wallace, 3rd party, 10,024.

1964: Johnson, D, 44,329; Goldwater, R, 22,930.

1960: Nixon, R, 30,953; Kennedy, D, 29,809.

Arizona

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Apache	23,293	11,442	17,083	8,240
Cochise	23,732	35,557	17,450	28,092
Coconino	44,698	27,052	32,404	21,108
Gila	8,943	18,377	7,003	14,182
Graham	4,034	10,749	3,301	8,025
Greenlee	1,182	2,433	1,092	1,892
La Paz	2,236	5,129	1,575	4,003
Maricopa	1,040,774	995,665	702,907	747,361
Mohave	24,831	78,535	17,455	58,282
Navajo	23,383	27,657	16,459	20,577
Pima	304,981	207,758	224,661	167,428
Pinal	75,106	107,077	47,892	72,819
Santa Cruz	13,138	6,194	11,690	3,897
Yavapai	49,602	91,527	35,590	71,330
Yuma	32,210	36,534	24,605	25,165
Totals	**1,672,143**	**1,661,686**	**1,161,167**	**1,252,401**

Arizona Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,672,143; Trump, R, 1,661,686; Jorgensen, LB, 51,465.

2016: Trump, R, 1,252,401; Clinton, D, 1,161,167; Johnson, LB, 106,327; Stein, Green, 34,345; McMullin, Ind., 17,449; Castle, Const., 1,058.

2012: Romney, R, 1,233,654; Obama, D, 1,025,232; Johnson, LB, 32,100; Stein, Green, 7,816.

2008: McCain, R, 1,230,111; Obama, D, 1,034,707; Barr, LB, 12,555; Nader, New Prog., 11,301; McKinney, Green, 3,406.

2004: Bush, R, 1,104,294; Kerry, D, 893,524; Badnarik, LB, 11,856.

2000: Bush, R, 781,652; Gore, D, 685,341; Nader, Green, 45,645; Buchanan, RF, 12,373; Smith, LB, 5,775; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,120.

1996: Clinton, D, 653,288; Dole, R, 622,073; Perot, RF, 112,072; Browne, LB, 14,358.

1992: Bush, R, 572,086; Clinton, D, 543,050; Perot, Ind., 353,741; Gritz, Populist/America First, 8,141; Marrou, LB, 6,759; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,267.

1988: Bush, R, 702,541; Dukakis, D, 454,029; Paul, LB, 13,351; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,662.

1984: Reagan, R, 681,416; Mondale, D, 333,854; Bergland, LB, 10,585.

1980: Reagan, R, 529,688; Carter, D, 246,843; Anderson, Ind., 76,952; Clark, LB, 18,784; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,100; Commoner, Citizens, 551; Hall, Comm., 25; Griswold, Workers World, 2.

1976: Ford, R, 418,642; Carter, D, 295,602; McCarthy, Ind., 19,229; MacBride, LB, 7,647; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 928; Anderson, Amer., 564; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 85.

1972: Nixon, R, 402,812; McGovern, D, 198,540; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 30,945; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 21,208.

1968: Nixon, R, 266,721; Humphrey, D, 170,514; Wallace, 3rd party, 46,573; McCarthy, New Party,

2,751; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 217; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 85; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 75.

1964: Goldwater, R, 242,535; Johnson, D, 237,753; Hass, Soc. Labor, 482.

1960: Nixon, R, 221,241; Kennedy, D, 176,781; Hass, Soc. Labor, 469.

Arkansas

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Arkansas	1,818	4,304	1,939	3,826
Ashley	2,125	5,548	2,408	5,338
Baxter	4,635	15,836	4,169	14,682
Benton	42,249	73,965	28,005	60,871
Boone	3,064	13,652	2,926	12,235
Bradley	1,214	2,335	1,317	2,164
Calhoun	479	1,636	639	1,556
Carroll	4,023	7,424	3,342	6,786
Chicot	2,260	1,752	2,350	1,716
Clark	3,438	4,616	3,620	4,404
Clay	962	4,086	1,199	3,781
Cleburne	1,988	10,328	2,101	9,458
Cleveland	651	2,867	723	2,462
Columbia	2,814	5,500	3,140	5,456
Conway	2,615	5,694	2,656	4,849
Craighead	11,921	25,558	10,538	22,892
Crawford	4,959	18,607	4,488	16,686
Crittenden	8,514	7,333	8,410	6,964

Cross	1,772	4,946	1,999	4,584
Dallas	963	1,573	1,165	1,509
Desha	2,016	1,921	2,228	1,919
Drew	2,426	4,349	2,365	3,968
Faulkner	18,347	34,421	14,629	29,346
Franklin	1,300	5,677	1,376	5,039
Fulton	1,035	3,961	1,067	3,471
Garland	14,045	29,069	12,311	26,087
Grant	1,268	6,794	1,373	5,725
Greene	3,058	12,670	3,071	10,720
Hempstead	2,138	4,470	2,377	4,401
Hot Spring	3,082	9,202	3,149	8,172
Howard	1,340	3,367	1,351	3,157
Independence	2,806	11,250	2,881	9,936
Izard	1,021	4,631	1,113	4,042
Jackson	1,365	3,593	1,583	3,267
Jefferson	14,981	9,521	15,772	9,250
Johnson	2,283	6,938	2,427	6,091
Lafayette	839	1,757	1,032	1,758
Lawrence	1,080	4,569	1,263	4,064
Lee	1,423	1,286	1,735	1,229
Lincoln	1,032	2,729	1,252	2,455
Little River	1,226	3,715	1,397	3,605
Logan	1,544	6,441	1,715	5,746
Lonoke	6,686	22,884	5,664	19,958
Madison	1,563	5,658	1,588	4,928
Marion	1,531	5,783	1,434	5,336
Miller	4,245	11,920	4,273	11,294
Mississippi	4,558	7,296	5,670	7,061

Monroe	1,147	1,545	1,312	1,489
Montgomery	731	3,046	748	2,643
Nevada	1,076	2,133	1,157	2,000
Newton	709	3,192	699	2,875
Ouachita	3,995	5,294	4,321	5,351
Perry	1,012	3,479	1,049	3,008
Phillips	3,623	2,417	4,310	2,446
Pike	644	3,519	685	3,150
Poinsett	1,424	5,918	1,880	5,502
Polk	1,246	7,035	1,212	6,618
Pope	5,772	18,081	5,000	16,256
Prairie	654	2,786	814	2,505
Pulaski	101,947	63,687	89,574	61,257
Randolph	1,215	5,355	1,425	4,509
St. Francis	3,604	3,242	4,031	3,195
Saline	16,060	39,556	13,256	35,863
Scott	483	2,962	602	2,731
Searcy	588	3,365	601	2,955
Sebastian	14,487	31,198	12,300	29,127
Sevier	1,116	3,884	1,075	3,282
Sharp	1,398	5,938	1,472	5,407
Stone	1,180	4,616	1,203	4,113
Union	5,584	10,478	5,855	10,456
Van Buren	1,593	6,034	1,549	5,382
Washington	43,824	47,504	33,366	41,476
White	5,978	24,182	5,170	21,077
Woodruff	856	1,543	1,118	1,347
Yell	1,284	5,226	1,480	4,608
Totals	**423,932**	**760,647**	**380,494**	**684,872**

Arkansas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 760,647; Biden, D, 423,932; Jorgensen, LB, 13,133; West, Ind., 4,099; Hawkins, Green, 2,980; Collins, Ind., 2,812; Pierce, Ind., 2,141; Blankenship, Const., 2,108; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 1,713; Gammon, Ind., 1,475; Myers, other, 1,372; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,336; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,321.

2016: Trump, R, 684,872; Clinton, D, 380,494; Johnson, LB, 29,949; McMullin, Better For America, 13,176; Stein, Green, 9,473; Hedges, Ind., 4,709; Castle, Const., 4,613; Kahn, Ind., 3,390.

2012: Romney, R, 647,744; Obama, D, 394,409; Johnson, LB, 16,276; Stein, Green, 9,305; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 1,734.

2008: McCain, R, 638,017; Obama, D, 422,310; Nader, Ind., 12,882; Barr, LB, 4,776; Baldwin, Const., 4,023; McKinney, Green, 3,470; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,139.

2004: Bush, R, 572,898; Kerry, D, 469,953; Nader, Populist, 6,171; Badnarik, LB, 2,352; Peroutka, Const., 2,083; Cobb, Green, 1,488.

2000: Bush, R, 472,940; Gore, D, 422,768; Nader, Green, 13,421; Buchanan, RF, 7,358; Browne, LB, 2,781; Phillips, Const., 1,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,098.

1996: Clinton, D, 475,171; Dole, R, 325,416; Perot, RF, 69,884; Nader, Ind., 3,649; Browne, Ind., 3,076; Phillips, Ind., 2,065; Forbes, Ind., 932; Collins, Ind., 823; Masters, Ind., 749; Moorehead, Ind., 747;

Hagelin, Ind., 729; Hollis, Ind., 538; Dodge, Ind., 483.

1992: Clinton, D, 505,823; Bush, R, 337,324; Perot, Ind., 99,132; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,437; Marrou, LB, 1,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,022.

1988: Bush, R, 466,578; Dukakis, D, 349,237; Duke, Populist, 5,146; Paul, LB, 3,297.

1984: Reagan, R, 534,774; Mondale, D, 338,646; Bergland, LB, 2,220.

1980: Reagan, R, 403,164; Carter, D, 398,041; Anderson, Ind., 22,468; Clark, LB, 8,970; Commoner, Citizens, 2,345; Bubar, Statesman, 1,350; Hall, Comm., 1,244.

1976: Carter, D, 498,604; Ford, R, 267,903; McCarthy, Ind., 639; Anderson, Amer. Ind., 389.

1972: Nixon, R, 445,751; McGovern, D, 198,899; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 3,016.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 235,627; Nixon, R, 189,062; Humphrey, D, 184,901.

1964: Johnson, D, 314,197; Goldwater, R, 243,264; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 2,965.

1960: Kennedy, D, 215,049; Nixon, R, 184,508; Faubus, Natl. States' Rights, 28,952.

California

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alameda	617,659	136,309	514,842	95,922
Alpine	476	244	334	217
Amador	8,153	13,585	6,004	10,485
Butte	50,426	48,730	41,567	45,144
Calaveras	10,046	16,518	7,944	13,511
Colusa	3,239	4,559	2,661	3,551
Contra Costa	416,386	152,877	319,287	115,956
Del Norte	4,677	6,461	3,485	5,134
El Dorado	51,621	61,838	36,404	49,247
Fresno	193,025	164,464	141,341	124,049
Glenn	3,995	7,063	3,065	5,788
Humboldt	44,768	21,770	33,200	18,373
Imperial	34,678	20,847	32,667	12,704
Inyo	4,634	4,620	3,155	4,248
Kern	133,366	164,484	98,689	129,584
Kings	18,699	24,072	13,617	18,093
Lake	14,941	13,123	11,496	10,599
Lassen	2,799	8,970	2,224	7,574
Los Angeles	3,028,885	1,145,530	2,464,364	769,743
Madera	23,168	29,378	17,029	23,357
Marin	128,288	24,612	108,707	21,771
Mariposa	4,088	5,950	3,122	5,185
Mendocino	28,782	13,267	22,079	10,888

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Merced	48,991	39,397	37,317	28,725
Modoc	1,150	3,109	877	2,696
Mono	4,013	2,513	2,773	2,111
Monterey	113,953	46,299	89,088	34,895
Napa	49,817	20,676	39,199	17,411
Nevada	36,359	26,779	26,053	23,365
Orange	814,009	676,498	609,961	507,148
Placer	106,869	122,488	73,509	95,138
Plumas	4,561	6,445	3,459	5,420
Riverside	528,340	449,144	373,695	333,243
Sacramento	440,808	259,405	326,023	189,789
San Benito	17,628	10,590	12,521	7,841
San Bernardino	455,859	366,257	340,833	271,240
San Diego	964,650	600,094	735,476	477,766
San Francisco	378,156	56,417	345,084	37,688
San Joaquin	161,137	121,098	121,124	88,936
San Luis Obispo	88,310	67,436	67,107	56,164
San Mateo	291,496	75,584	237,882	57,929
Santa Barbara	129,963	65,736	107,142	56,365
Santa Clara	617,967	214,612	511,684	144,826
Santa Cruz	114,246	26,937	95,249	22,438
Shasta	30,000	60,789	22,301	51,778
Sierra	730	1,142	601	1,048
Siskiyou	9,593	13,290	7,234	11,341

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Solano	131,639	69,306	102,360	51,920
Sonoma	199,938	61,825	160,435	51,408
Stanislaus	105,841	104,145	81,647	78,494
Sutter	17,367	24,375	13,076	18,176
Tehama	8,911	19,141	6,809	15,494
Trinity	2,851	3,188	2,214	2,812
Tulare	66,105	77,579	47,585	58,299
Tuolumne	11,978	17,689	9,123	14,551
Ventura	251,388	162,207	194,402	132,323
Yolo	67,598	27,292	54,752	20,739
Yuba	11,230	17,676	7,910	13,170
Totals	**11,110,250**	**6,006,429**	**8,753,792**	**4,483,814**

California Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 11,110,250; Trump, R, 6,006,429; Jorgensen, LB, 187,895; Hawkins, Green, 81,029; De La Fuente, Amer. Ind., 60,160; La Riva, Peace/Freedom, 51,037.

2016: Clinton, D, 8,753,792; Trump, R, 4,483,814; Johnson, LB, 478,500; Stein, Green, 278,658; Sanders, Ind., 79,341; La Riva, Peace/Freedom, 66,101; McMullin, Ind., 39,596.

2012: Obama, D, 7,854,285; Romney, R, 4,839,958; Johnson, LB, 143,221; Stein, Green, 85,638; Barr, Peace/Freedom, 53,824; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 38,372.

2008: Obama, D, 8,274,473; McCain, R, 5,011,781; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 108,381; Barr, LB, 67,582;

Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 40,673; McKinney, Green, 38,774.

2004: Kerry, D, 6,745,485; Bush, R, 5,509,826; Badnarik, LB, 50,165; Cobb, Green, 40,771; Peltier, Peace/Freedom, 27,607; Peroutka, Amer. Ind., 26,645.

2000: Gore, D, 5,861,203; Bush, R, 4,567,429; Nader, Green, 418,707; Browne, LB, 45,520; Buchanan, RF, 44,987; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 17,042; Hagelin, Natural Law, 10,934.

1996: Clinton, D, 5,119,835; Dole, R, 3,828,380; Perot, RF, 697,847; Nader, Green, 237,016; Browne, LB, 73,600; Feinland, Peace/Freedom, 25,332; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 21,202; Hagelin, Natural Law, 15,403.

1992: Clinton, D, 5,121,325; Bush, R, 3,630,575; Perot, Ind., 2,296,006; Marrou, LB, 48,139; Daniels, Ind., 18,597; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 12,711.

1988: Bush, R, 5,054,917; Dukakis, D, 4,702,233; Paul, LB, 70,105; Fulani, Ind., 31,181.

1984: Reagan, R, 5,305,410; Mondale, D, 3,815,947; Bergland, LB, 48,400.

1980: Reagan, R, 4,524,858; Carter, D, 3,083,661; Anderson, Ind., 739,833; Clark, LB, 148,434; Commoner, Ind., 61,063; Smith, Peace/Freedom, 18,116; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 9,856.

1976: Ford, R, 3,882,244; Carter, D, 3,742,284; McCarthy, write-in, 58,412; MacBride, LB, 56,388; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 51,098; Wright, People’s, 41,731; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,259; Hall, Comm., 12,766; write-in, 4,935.

1972: Nixon, R, 4,602,096; McGovern, D, 3,475,847; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 232,554; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 55,167; Hospers, LB, 980; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 574;

Hall, Comm., 373; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 197; Munn, Prohib., 53; Green, Universal, 21.

1968: Nixon, R, 3,467,664; Humphrey, D, 3,244,318; Wallace, 3rd party, 487,270; Peace/Freedom, 27,707; McCarthy, Alternative, 20,721; Gregory, write-in, 3,230; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 341; Mitchell, Comm., 260; Munn, Prohib., 59; Soeters, Defense, 17.

1964: Johnson, D, 4,171,877; Goldwater, R, 2,879,108; Hass, Soc. Labor, 489; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 378; Munn, Prohib., 305; Hensley, Universal, 19.

1960: Nixon, R, 3,259,722; Kennedy, D, 3,224,099; Decker, Prohib., 21,706; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,051.

Colorado

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	134,202	95,657	96,558	80,082
Alamosa	3,759	3,813	3,189	3,046
Arapahoe	213,607	127,323	159,885	117,053
Archuleta	3,738	5,189	2,500	4,264
Baca	317	1,867	283	1,753
Bent	732	1,503	590	1,188
Boulder	159,089	42,501	132,334	41,396
Broomfield	29,077	16,295	19,731	14,367
Chaffee	7,160	6,222	4,888	5,391
Cheyenne	131	993	132	925
Clear Creek	3,604	2,754	2,729	2,575
Conejos	1,959	2,286	1,771	1,914
Costilla	1,311	741	1,125	588

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Crowley	437	1,271	339	1,079
Custer	1,112	2,474	797	2,061
Delta	5,887	13,081	4,087	11,655
Denver	313,293	71,618	244,551	62,690
Dolores	341	1,089	242	944
Douglas	104,653	121,270	68,657	102,573
Eagle	18,588	9,892	14,099	8,990
El Paso	161,941	202,828	108,010	179,228
Elbert	4,490	14,027	3,134	11,705
Fremont	7,369	17,517	5,297	15,122
Garfield	15,427	14,717	11,271	13,132
Gilpin	2,223	1,833	1,634	1,566
Grand	4,710	4,883	3,358	4,494
Gunnison	7,132	3,735	5,128	3,289
Hinsdale	255	353	197	339
Huerfano	2,076	2,203	1,633	1,883
Jackson	175	681	171	629
Jefferson	218,396	148,417	160,776	138,177
Kiowa	98	795	91	728
Kit Carson	662	3,144	536	2,967
La Plata	20,548	14,233	15,525	12,587
Lake	2,303	1,497	1,616	1,270
Larimer	126,120	91,489	93,113	83,430
Las Animas	3,497	4,284	2,650	3,710
Lincoln	470	2,135	409	1,892
Logan	2,218	8,087	1,851	7,282
Mesa	31,536	56,894	21,729	49,779

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Mineral	317	427	237	344
Moffat	1,203	5,670	874	5,305
Montezuma	5,836	9,306	3,973	7,853
Montrose	7,687	16,770	5,466	14,382
Morgan	3,876	9,593	3,151	8,145
Otero	3,605	5,756	2,943	4,928
Ouray	2,365	1,577	1,697	1,351
Park	4,903	6,991	3,421	6,135
Phillips	486	1,958	436	1,791
Pitkin	8,989	2,780	7,333	2,550
Prowers	1,458	4,008	1,186	3,531
Pueblo	43,772	42,252	35,875	36,265
Rio Blanco	561	3,061	436	2,791
Rio Grande	2,495	3,660	2,001	3,085
Routt	10,582	5,925	7,600	5,230
Saguache	1,884	1,413	1,417	1,147
San Juan	342	202	265	215
San Miguel	3,924	1,136	2,975	1,033
Sedgwick	301	1,121	267	1,015
Summit	12,631	5,322	9,557	5,100
Teller	5,278	11,241	3,603	9,745
Washington	369	2,595	296	2,299
Weld	66,060	96,145	46,519	76,651
Yuma	785	4,107	726	3,850
Totals	**1,804,352**	**1,364,607**	**1,338,870**	**1,202,484**

Colorado Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,804,352; Trump, R, 1,364,607; Jorgensen, LB, 52,460; Hawkins, Green, 8,986; West, unaff., 8,089; Blankenship, Amer. Const., 5,061; Hammons, Unity, 2,730; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 2,515; Charles, unaff., 2,011; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,035; Kopitke, Ind. Amer., 762; De La Fuente, Alliance, 636; McHugh, unaff., 614; Pierce, unaff., 572; Collins, Prohib., 568; Jacob-Fambro, unaff., 495; Hunter, Progressive, 379; Huber, Approval Voting, 355; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 354; Kishore, Soc. Equal., 196; Scott, unaff., 175.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,338,870; Trump, R, 1,202,484; Johnson, LB, 144,121; Stein, Green, 38,437; McMullin, unaff., 28,917; Castle, Const., 11,699; Keniston, Veterans, 5,028; Smith, unaff., 1,819; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,255; Kopitke, Independent Amer., 1,096; Maldonado, Ind., 872; Maturen, Amer. Solidarity, 862; Silva, Nutrition, 751; Scott, unaff., 749; Hoefling, America's Party, 710; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 531; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 452; Kotlikoff, Ind., 392; Lyttle, Nonviolent/Pacifist, 382; Atwood, Approval Voting, 337; Soltysik, Soc. USA, 271; Hedges, Prohib., 185.

2012: Obama, D, 1,323,102; Romney, R, 1,185,243; Johnson, LB, 35,545; Stein, Green, 7,508; Goode, Const., 6,234; Barr, Peace/Freedom, 5,059; Reed, unaff., 2,589; Anderson, Justice, 1,260; Tittle, We the People, 792; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 679; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 317; Alexander, Soc. USA, 308; Miller, A3P, 266; Stevens, Objectivist, 235; Harris, Soc. Workers, 192; White, Soc. Equality, 189.

2008: Obama, D, 1,288,633; McCain, R, 1,073,629; Nader, unaff., 13,352; Barr, LB, 10,898; Baldwin,

Const., 6,233; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 3,051; McKinney, Green, 2,822; McEnulty, unaff., 829; Jay, Boston Tea, 598; Allen, HeartQuake ’08, 348; Stevens, Objectivist, 336; Moore, Soc. USA, 226; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 158; Harris, Soc. Workers, 154; Lyttle, U.S. Pacifist, 110; Amondson, Prohib., 85.

2004: Bush, R, 1,101,255; Kerry, D, 1,001,732; Nader, RF, 12,718; Badnarik, LB, 7,664; Peroutka, Amer. Const., 2,562; Cobb, Green, 1,591; Andress, Ind., 804; Amondson, Concerns of People, 378; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 329; Harris, Soc. Workers, 241; Brown, Soc., 216; Dodge, Prohib., 140.

2000: Bush, R, 883,748; Gore, D, 738,227; Nader, Green, 91,434; Browne, LB, 12,799; Buchanan, RF, 10,465; Hagelin, RF, 2,240; Phillips, Amer. Const., 1,319; McReynolds, Soc., 712; Harris, Soc. Workers, 216; Dodge, Prohib., 208.

1996: Dole, R, 691,848; Clinton, D, 671,152; Perot, RF, 99,629; Nader, Green, 25,070; Browne, LB, 12,392; Phillips, Amer. Const., 2,813; Collins, Ind., 2,809; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,547; Hollis, Soc., 669; Moorehead, Workers World, 599; Templin, Amer., 557; Dodge, Prohib., 375; Harris, Soc. Workers, 244.

1992: Clinton, D, 629,681; Bush, R, 562,850; Perot, Ind., 366,010; Marrou, LB, 8,669; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,608.

1988: Bush, R, 728,177; Dukakis, D, 621,453; Paul, LB, 15,482; Dodge, Prohib., 4,604.

1984: Reagan, R, 821,817; Mondale, D, 454,975; Bergland, LB, 11,257.

1980: Reagan, R, 652,264; Carter, D, 367,973; Anderson, Ind., 130,633; Clark, LB, 25,744;

Commoner, Citizens, 5,614; Bubar, Statesman, 1,180; Pulley, Soc., 520; Hall, Comm., 487.

1976: Ford, R, 584,367; Carter, D, 460,353; McCarthy, Ind., 26,107; MacBride, LB, 5,330; Bubar, Prohib., 2,882.

1972: Nixon, R, 597,189; McGovern, D, 329,980; Schmitz, Amer., 17,269; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,361; Spock, People's, 2,403; Hospers, LB, 1,111; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 555; Munn, Prohib., 467; Hall, Comm., 432.

1968: Nixon, R, 409,345; Humphrey, D, 335,174; Wallace, 3rd party, 60,813; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 3,016; Gregory, New Party, 1,393; Munn, Prohib., 275; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 235.

1964: Johnson, D, 476,024; Goldwater, R, 296,767; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,537; Munn, Prohib., 1,356; Hass, Soc. Labor, 302.

1960: Nixon, R, 402,242; Kennedy, D, 330,629; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,803; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 572.

Connecticut

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Fairfield	297,505	169,039	243,852	160,077
Hartford	283,368	159,024	240,403	148,173
Litchfield	50,164	55,601	39,775	53,051
Middlesex	56,848	40,665	45,357	38,867
New Haven	242,630	169,893	205,609	159,048
New London	79,459	57,110	62,278	54,058

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Tolland	44,151	34,838	38,506	34,194
Windham	26,706	29,141	21,792	25,747
Totals	**1,080,831**	**714,717**	**897,572**	**673,215**

Connecticut Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,080,831; Trump, R, 714,717; Jorgensen, LB, 20,230; Hawkins, Green, 7,538.

2016: Clinton, D, 897,572; Trump, R, 673,215; Johnson, LB, 48,676; Stein, Green, 22,841; McMullin, Ind., 2,108.

2012: Obama, D, 905,083; Romney, R, 634,892; Johnson, LB, 12,580; Anderson, Ind., 5,487.

2008: Obama, D, 997,772; McCain, R, 629,428; Nader, Ind., 19,162.

2004: Kerry, D, 857,488; Bush, R, 693,826; Nader, petitioning cand., 12,969; Cobb, Green, 9,564; Badnarik, LB, 3,367; Peroutka, Concerned Citizens, 1,543.

2000: Gore, D, 816,015; Bush, R, 561,094; Nader, Green, 64,452; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 9,695; Buchanan, RF, 4,731; Browne, LB, 3,484.

1996: Clinton, D, 735,740; Dole, R, 483,109; Perot, RF, 139,523; Nader, Green, 24,321; Browne, LB, 5,788; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 2,425; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,703.

1992: Clinton, D, 682,318; Bush, R, 578,313; Perot, Ind., 348,771; Marrou, LB, 5,391; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,363.

1988: Bush, R, 750,241; Dukakis, D, 676,584; Paul, LB, 14,071; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,491.
1984: Reagan, R, 890,877; Mondale, D, 569,597.
1980: Reagan, R, 677,210; Carter, D, 541,732; Anderson, Ind., 171,807; Clark, LB, 8,570; Commoner, Citizens, 6,130; scattered, 836.
1976: Ford, R, 719,261; Carter, D, 647,895; Maddox, George Wallace Party, 7,101; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,789.
1972: Nixon, R, 810,763; McGovern, D, 555,498; Schmitz, Amer., 17,239; scattered, 777.
1968: Humphrey, D, 621,561; Nixon, R, 556,721; Wallace, 3rd party, 76,650; scattered, 1,300.
1964: Johnson, D, 826,269; Goldwater, R, 390,996; scattered, 1,313.
1960: Kennedy, D, 657,055; Nixon, R, 565,813.

Delaware

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Kent	44,552	41,009	33,351	36,991
New Castle	195,034	88,364	162,919	85,525
Sussex	56,682	71,230	39,333	62,611
Totals	**296,268**	**200,603**	**235,603**	**185,127**

Delaware Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 296,268; Trump, R, 200,603; Jorgensen, LB, 5,000; Hawkins, Green, 2,139.
2016: Clinton, D, 235,603; Trump, R, 185,127; Johnson, LB, 14,757; Stein, Green, 6,103; McMullin, Ind., 706.

2012: Obama, D, 242,584; Romney, R, 165,484; Johnson, LB, 3,882; Stein, Green, 1,940.
2008: Obama, D, 255,459; McCain, R, 152,374; Nader, Ind. (DE), 2,401; Barr, LB, 1,109; Baldwin, Const., 626; McKinney, Green, 385; Calero, Soc. Workers, 58.
2004: Kerry, D, 200,152; Bush, R, 171,660; Nader, Ind., 2,153; Badnarik, LB, 586; Peroutka, Const., 289; Cobb, Green, 250; Brown, Natural Law, 100.
2000: Gore, D, 180,068; Bush, R, 137,288; Nader, Green, 8,307; Buchanan, RF, 777; Browne, LB, 774; Phillips, Const., 208; Hagelin, Natural Law, 107.
1996: Clinton, D, 140,355; Dole, R, 99,062; Perot, RF, 28,719; Browne, LB, 2,052; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 348; Hagelin, Natural Law, 274.
1992: Clinton, D, 126,054; Bush, R, 102,313; Perot, Ind., 59,213; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,105.
1988: Bush, R, 139,639; Dukakis, D, 108,647; Paul, LB, 1,162; Fulani, New Alliance, 443.
1984: Reagan, R, 152,190; Mondale, D, 101,656; Bergland, LB, 268.
1980: Reagan, R, 111,252; Carter, D, 105,754; Anderson, Ind., 16,288; Clark, LB, 1,974; Greaves, Amer., 400.
1976: Carter, D, 122,596; Ford, R, 109,831; McCarthy, nonpartisan, 2,437; Anderson, Amer., 645; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 136; Bubar, Prohib., 103; Levin, Soc. Labor, 86.
1972: Nixon, R, 140,357; McGovern, D, 92,283; Schmitz, Amer., 2,638; Munn, Prohib., 238.
1968: Nixon, R, 96,714; Humphrey, D, 89,194; Wallace, 3rd party, 28,459.
1964: Johnson, D, 122,704; Goldwater, R, 78,078; Munn, Prohib., 425; Hass, Soc. Labor, 113.

1960: Kennedy, D, 99,590; Nixon, R, 96,373; Faubus, States' Rights, 354; Decker, Prohib., 284; Hass, Soc. Labor, 82.

District of Columbia

	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Totals	**317,323**	**18,586**	**282,830**	**12,723**

District of Columbia Vote Since 1964

2020: Biden, D, 317,323; Trump, R, 18,586; Jorgensen, LB, 2,036; Hawkins, Green, 1,726; La Riva, Ind., 855; Pierce, Ind., 693.

2016: Clinton, D, 282,830; Trump, R, 12,723; Johnson, LB, 4,906; Stein, Green, 4,258.

2012: Obama, D, 267,070; Romney, R, 21,381; Stein, DC Statehood Green, 2,458; Johnson, LB, 2,083.

2008: Obama, D, 245,800; McCain, R, 17,367; Nader, Ind., 958; McKinney, Green, 590.

2004: Kerry, D, 202,970; Bush, R, 21,256; Nader, Ind., 1,485; Cobb, DC Statehood Green, 737; Badnarik, LB, 502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 130.

2000: Gore, D, 171,923; Bush, R, 18,073; Nader, Green, 10,576; Browne, LB, 669; Harris, Soc. Workers, 114.

1996: Clinton, D, 158,220; Dole, R, 17,339; Nader, Green, 4,780; Perot, RF, 3,611; Browne, LB, 588; Hagelin, Natural Law, 283; Harris, Soc. Workers, 257.

1992: Clinton, D, 192,619; Bush, R, 20,698; Perot, Ind., 9,681; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,459; Daniels, Ind.,

1,186.

1988: Dukakis, D, 159,407; Bush, R, 27,590; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,901; Paul, LB, 554.

1984: Mondale, D, 180,408; Reagan, R, 29,009; Bergland, LB, 279.

1980: Carter, D, 130,231; Reagan, R, 23,313; Anderson, Ind., 16,131; Commoner, Citizens, 1,826; Clark, LB, 1,104; Hall, Comm., 369; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 173; Griswold, Workers World, 52; write-in, 690.

1976: Carter, D, 137,818; Ford, R, 27,873; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 545; MacBride, LB, 274; Hall, Comm., 219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 157.

1972: McGovern, D, 127,627; Nixon, R, 35,226; Reed, Soc. Workers, 316; Hall, Comm., 252.

1968: Humphrey, D, 139, 566; Nixon, R, 31,012.

1964: Johnson, D, 169,796; Goldwater, R, 28,801.

Florida

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alachua	89,704	50,972	75,820	46,834
Baker	2,037	11,911	2,112	10,294
Bay	25,614	66,097	21,797	62,194
Bradford	3,160	10,334	2,924	8,913
Brevard	148,549	207,883	119,679	181,848
Broward	618,752	333,409	553,320	260,951
Calhoun	1,209	5,274	1,241	4,655
Charlotte	42,273	73,243	33,445	60,218
Citrus	27,092	65,352	22,789	54,456

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Clay	38,317	84,480	27,822	74,963
Collier	77,621	128,950	61,085	105,423
Columbia	8,914	23,836	7,601	20,368
DeSoto	4,259	8,313	3,781	6,778
Dixie	1,365	6,759	1,270	5,822
Duval	252,556	233,762	205,704	211,672
Escambia	70,929	96,674	57,461	88,808
Flagler	28,161	43,043	22,026	33,850
Franklin	2,120	4,675	1,744	4,125
Gadsden	16,153	7,465	15,020	6,728
Gilchrist	1,700	7,895	1,458	6,740
Glades	1,385	3,782	1,271	2,996
Gulf	1,985	6,113	1,720	5,329
Hamilton	1,963	3,815	1,904	3,443
Hardee	2,298	6,122	2,149	5,242
Hendry	4,929	7,906	4,615	6,195
Hernando	37,519	70,412	31,795	58,970
Highlands	16,938	34,873	14,937	29,565
Hillsborough	376,367	327,398	307,896	266,870
Holmes	924	8,080	853	7,483
Indian River	37,844	58,872	29,043	48,620
Jackson	6,766	15,488	6,397	14,257
Jefferson	3,897	4,479	3,541	3,930
Lafayette	510	3,128	518	2,809
Lake	83,505	125,859	62,838	102,188
Lee	157,695	233,247	124,908	191,551
Leon	103,517	57,453	92,068	53,821

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Levy	6,205	16,749	5,101	13,775
Liberty	694	2,846	651	2,543
Madison	3,747	5,576	3,526	4,851
Manatee	90,166	124,987	71,224	101,944
Marion	74,858	127,826	62,041	107,833
Martin	36,893	61,168	30,185	53,204
Miami-Dade	617,864	532,833	624,146	333,999
Monroe	21,881	25,693	18,971	21,904
Nassau	15,564	42,566	10,869	34,266
Okaloosa	34,248	79,798	23,780	71,893
Okeechobee	4,390	11,470	3,959	9,356
Orange	395,014	245,398	329,894	195,216
Osceola	97,297	73,480	85,458	50,301
Palm Beach	433,572	334,711	374,673	272,402
Pasco	119,073	179,621	90,142	142,101
Pinellas	277,450	276,209	233,701	239,201
Polk	145,049	194,586	117,433	157,430
Putnam	10,527	25,514	10,094	22,138
St. Johns	63,850	110,946	43,099	88,684
St. Lucie	84,137	86,831	68,881	70,289
Santa Rosa	27,612	77,385	18,464	65,339
Sarasota	120,110	148,370	97,870	124,438
Seminole	132,528	125,241	105,914	109,443
Sumter	29,341	62,761	22,638	52,730
Suwannee	4,485	16,410	3,964	14,287
Taylor	2,299	7,751	2,152	6,930
Union	1,053	5,133	1,014	4,568

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Volusia	130,575	173,821	109,091	143,007
Wakulla	5,351	12,874	4,348	10,512
Walton	10,338	32,947	6,876	25,756
Washington	2,347	9,876	2,264	8,637
Totals	**5,297,045**	**5,668,731**	**4,504,975**	**4,617,886**

Florida Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 5,668,731; Biden, D, 5,297,045; Jorgensen, LB, 70,324; Hawkins, Green, 14,721; De La Fuente, RF, 5,966; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 5,712; Blankenship, Const., 3,902.

2016: Trump, R, 4,617,886; Clinton, D, 4,504,975; Johnson, LB, 207,043; Stein, Green, 64,399; Castle, Const., 16,475; De La Fuente, RF, 9,108.

2012: Obama, D, 4,237,756; Romney, R, 4,163,447; Johnson, LB, 44,726; Stein, Green, 8,947; Barr, Peace/Freedom, 8,154; Stevens, Objectivist, 3,856; Goode, Const., 2,607; Anderson, Justice, 1,754; Hoefling, Amer. Ind., 946; Barnett, RF, 820; Alexander, Soc., 799; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 322.

2008: Obama, D, 4,282,074; McCain, R, 4,045,624; Nader, Ecology (FL), 28,124; Barr, LB, 17,218; Baldwin, Const., 7,915; McKinney, Green, 2,887; Keyes, Amer. Ind., 2,550; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,516; Jay, Boston Tea, 795; Harris, Soc. Workers, 533; Stevens, Objectivist, 419; Moore, Soc. USA, 405; Amondson, Prohib., 293.

2004: Bush, R, 3,964,522; Kerry, D, 3,583,544; Nader, RF, 32,971; Badnarik, LB, 11,996; Peroutka, Const.,

6,626; Cobb, Green, 3,917; Brown, Soc., 3,502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,732.

2000: Bush, R, 2,912,790; Gore, D, 2,912,253; Nader, Green, 97,488; Buchanan, RF, 17,484; Browne, LB, 16,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,281; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,804; Phillips, Const., 1,371; McReynolds, Soc., 622; Harris, Soc. Workers, 562.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,545,968; Dole, R, 2,243,324; Perot, RF, 483,776; Browne, LB, 23,312.

1992: Bush, R, 2,171,781; Clinton, D, 2,071,651; Perot, Ind., 1,052,481; Marrou, LB, 15,068.

1988: Bush, R, 2,616,597; Dukakis, D, 1,655,851; Paul, LB, 19,796, Fulani, New Alliance, 6,655.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,728,775; Mondale, D, 1,448,344.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,046,951; Carter, D, 1,419,475; Anderson, Ind., 189,692; Clark, LB, 30,524; write-in, 285.

1976: Carter, D, 1,636,000; Ford, R, 1,469,531; McCarthy, Ind., 23,643; Anderson, Amer., 21,325.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,857,759; McGovern, D, 718,117; scattered, 7,407.

1968: Nixon, R, 886,804; Humphrey, D, 676,794; Wallace, 3rd party, 624,207.

1964: Johnson, D, 948,540; Goldwater, R, 905,941.

1960: Nixon, R, 795,476; Kennedy, D, 748,700.

Georgia

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Appling	1,784	6,570	1,434	5,494

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Atkinson	825	2,300	697	1,878
Bacon	625	4,017	608	3,364
Baker	652	897	650	775
Baldwin	9,140	8,903	7,970	7,697
Banks	932	7,795	684	6,134
Barrow	10,453	26,804	6,580	21,108
Bartow	12,091	37,672	8,212	29,911
Ben Hill	2,393	4,111	2,101	3,739
Berrien	1,269	6,419	1,047	5,422
Bibb	43,408	26,559	36,787	24,043
Bleckley	1,312	4,329	1,101	3,719
Brantley	700	6,993	619	5,567
Brooks	2,791	4,261	2,528	3,701
Bryan	6,738	14,240	4,014	10,529
Bulloch	11,248	18,387	9,261	15,097
Burke	5,208	5,400	4,731	4,491
Butts	3,274	8,406	2,566	6,717
Calhoun	1,263	923	1,179	830
Camden	7,967	15,249	5,930	12,310
Candler	1,269	3,133	1,026	2,664
Carroll	16,236	37,476	12,464	30,029
Catoosa	6,932	25,167	4,771	20,876
Charlton	1,105	3,419	1,004	2,951
Chatham	78,247	53,232	62,290	45,688
Chattahoochee	667	880	594	751
Chattooga	1,854	8,064	1,613	6,462
Cherokee	42,779	99,585	25,231	80,649

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Clarke	36,055	14,450	29,603	12,717
Clay	791	637	697	566
Clayton	95,466	15,811	78,220	12,645
Clinch	744	2,105	686	1,727
Cobb	221,847	165,436	160,121	152,912
Coffee	4,511	10,578	4,094	9,588
Colquitt	4,190	11,777	3,463	9,898
Columbia	29,232	50,013	18,887	43,085
Cook	2,059	4,900	1,753	4,176
Coweta	24,210	51,501	16,583	42,533
Crawford	1,615	4,428	1,421	3,635
Crisp	2,982	4,985	2,837	4,549
Dade	1,261	6,066	965	5,051
Dawson	2,486	13,398	1,448	9,900
Decatur	4,782	6,755	4,124	6,020
DeKalb	308,162	58,377	251,370	51,468
Dodge	2,172	5,843	1,839	5,021
Dooly	1,911	2,159	1,872	1,951
Dougherty	24,568	10,441	23,311	10,232
Douglas	42,814	25,454	31,005	24,817
Early	2,450	2,710	2,168	2,552
Echols	167	1,256	156	1,007
Effingham	7,718	23,361	4,853	17,874
Elbert	2,879	6,226	2,539	5,292
Emanuel	2,886	6,553	2,435	5,335
Evans	1,324	2,888	1,130	2,404
Fannin	2,570	12,169	1,923	9,632

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Fayette	33,062	37,956	23,284	35,048
Floyd	11,917	28,906	9,159	24,114
Forsyth	42,208	85,123	23,462	69,851
Franklin	1,593	9,069	1,243	7,054
Fulton	380,212	137,247	297,051	117,783
Gilmer	2,932	13,429	1,965	10,477
Glascock	155	1,402	138	1,235
Glynn	15,882	25,617	11,775	21,512
Gordon	4,384	19,405	3,181	15,191
Grady	3,619	7,034	3,013	6,053
Greene	4,087	7,066	3,199	5,490
Gwinnett	241,994	166,400	166,153	146,989
Habersham	3,562	16,637	2,483	13,190
Hall	25,033	64,183	16,180	51,733
Hancock	2,976	1,154	2,701	843
Haralson	1,791	12,330	1,475	9,585
Harris	5,457	14,319	4,086	11,936
Hart	3,157	9,465	2,585	7,286
Heard	824	4,519	743	3,370
Henry	73,443	48,259	50,057	45,724
Houston	32,239	41,540	22,553	35,430
Irwin	1,008	3,134	891	2,716
Jackson	7,642	29,502	4,491	21,784
Jasper	1,761	5,822	1,544	4,360
Jeff Davis	1,028	4,695	901	4,104
Jefferson	4,058	3,537	3,821	3,063
Jenkins	1,266	2,161	1,123	1,895

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Johnson	1,222	2,850	1,136	2,519
Jones	4,882	9,940	3,961	8,305
Lamar	2,620	6,331	2,270	5,190
Lanier	1,019	2,509	806	1,984
Laurens	8,074	14,493	6,752	12,411
Lee	4,558	12,007	3,170	10,646
Liberty	13,104	7,959	9,556	6,134
Lincoln	1,432	3,173	1,273	2,759
Long	2,035	3,527	1,360	2,626
Lowndes	20,116	25,692	15,064	21,635
Lumpkin	3,126	12,163	2,220	9,619
Macon	2,858	1,783	2,705	1,540
Madison	3,411	11,326	2,425	9,201
Marion	1,312	2,275	1,213	1,921
McDuffie	4,168	6,169	3,699	5,432
McIntosh	2,612	4,016	2,303	3,487
Meriwether	4,287	6,524	3,804	5,222
Miller	748	2,066	623	1,891
Mitchell	3,993	4,935	3,493	4,279
Monroe	4,385	11,057	3,571	8,832
Montgomery	980	2,960	847	2,670
Morgan	3,353	8,231	2,663	6,559
Murray	2,301	12,944	1,800	10,341
Muscogee	49,446	30,107	39,851	26,976
Newton	29,789	23,869	21,943	20,913
Oconee	8,162	16,595	5,581	13,425
Oglethorpe	2,439	5,592	1,831	4,625

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Paulding	29,695	54,517	18,025	44,662
Peach	5,922	6,506	5,100	5,413
Pickens	2,824	14,110	1,979	11,651
Pierce	1,100	7,898	903	6,302
Pike	1,505	9,127	1,240	7,278
Polk	3,657	13,587	2,867	11,014
Pulaski	1,230	2,815	1,104	2,437
Putnam	3,448	8,291	2,758	6,544
Quitman	497	604	461	575
Rabun	1,984	7,474	1,444	6,287
Randolph	1,671	1,390	1,598	1,271
Richmond	59,119	26,780	48,814	24,461
Rockdale	31,237	13,014	23,255	13,478
Schley	462	1,800	401	1,472
Screven	2,661	3,915	2,300	3,305
Seminole	1,256	2,613	1,189	2,345
Spalding	11,828	18,104	9,357	15,646
Stephens	2,386	9,367	1,837	7,686
Stewart	1,182	801	1,222	805
Sumter	6,314	5,733	5,520	5,276
Talbot	2,114	1,392	2,002	1,196
Taliaferro	561	360	545	349
Tattnall	2,062	6,054	1,681	5,096
Taylor	1,388	2,420	1,296	2,064
Telfair	1,488	2,825	1,313	2,450
Terrell	2,376	2,004	2,267	1,874
Thomas	8,708	12,969	7,142	11,228

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Tift	5,318	10,784	4,347	9,584
Toombs	2,938	7,873	2,338	6,615
Towns	1,550	6,384	1,210	5,383
Treutlen	952	2,101	862	1,809
Troup	11,577	18,142	9,713	15,750
Turner	1,409	2,349	1,246	2,095
Twiggs	2,044	2,370	1,971	2,035
Union	2,800	12,650	1,963	9,852
Upson	4,203	8,606	3,475	7,292
Walker	5,770	23,173	4,215	18,950
Walton	12,683	37,839	8,292	31,125
Ware	4,169	9,903	3,440	8,513
Warren	1,468	1,166	1,314	991
Washington	4,743	4,668	4,200	4,149
Wayne	2,688	9,987	2,041	8,153
Webster	640	748	473	630
Wheeler	689	1,583	646	1,421
White	2,411	12,222	1,674	9,761
Whitfield	10,680	25,644	7,937	21,537
Wilcox	861	2,402	852	2,096
Wilkes	2,160	2,823	1,848	2,572
Wilkinson	2,074	2,665	1,894	2,333
Worth	2,395	6,830	2,020	6,152
Totals	**2,473,633**	**2,461,854**	**1,877,963**	**2,089,104**

Georgia Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,473,633; Trump, R, 2,461,854; Jorgensen, LB, 62,229.
2016: Trump, R, 2,089,104; Clinton, D, 1,877,963 Johnson, LB, 125,306; McMullin, Ind., 13,017; Stein, Ind., 7,674; Castle, Ind., 1,110.
2012: Romney, R, 2,078,688; Obama, D, 1,773,827; Johnson, LB, 45,324.
2008: McCain, R, 2,048,759; Obama, D, 1,844,123; Barr, LB, 28,731.
2004: Bush, R, 1,914,254; Kerry, D, 1,366,149; Badnarik, LB, 18,387.
2000: Bush, R, 1,419,720; Gore, D, 1,116,230; Browne, LB, 36,332; Buchanan, Ind., 10,926.
1996: Dole, R, 1,080,843; Clinton, D, 1,053,849; Perot, RF, 146,337; Browne, LB, 17,870.
1992: Clinton, D, 1,008,966; Bush, R, 995,252; Perot, Ind., 309,657; Marrou, LB, 7,110.
1988: Bush, R, 1,081,331; Dukakis, D, 714,792; Paul, LB, 8,435; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,099.
1984: Reagan, R, 1,068,722; Mondale, D, 706,628.
1980: Carter, D, 890,955; Reagan, R, 654,168; Anderson, Ind., 36,055; Clark, LB, 15,627.
1976: Carter, D, 979,409; Ford, R, 483,743; write-in, 4,306.
1972: Nixon, R, 881,496; McGovern, D, 289,529; Schmitz, Amer., 812; scattered, 2,935.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 535,550; Nixon, R, 380,111; Humphrey, D, 334,440; write-in, 162.
1964: Goldwater, R, 616,600; Johnson, D, 522,557.
1960: Kennedy, D, 458,638; Nixon, R, 274,472; write-in, 239.

Hawaii

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Hawaii	58,731	26,897	41,259	17,501
Honolulu	238,869	136,259	175,696	90,326
Kauai	21,225	11,582	16,456	7,574
Maui	47,305	22,126	33,480	13,446
Totals	**366,130**	**196,864**	**266,891**	**128,847**

Hawaii Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 366,130; Trump, R, 196,864; Jorgensen, LB, 5,539; Hawkins, Green, 3,822; Pierce, Amer. Shop., 1,183; Blankenship, Const., 931.

2016: Clinton, D, 266,891; Trump, R, 128,847; Johnson, LB, 15,594; Stein, Green, 12,737; Castle, Const., 4,508.

2012: Obama, D, 306,658; Romney, R, 121,015; Johnson, LB, 3,840; Stein, Green, 3,184.

2008: Obama, D, 325,871; McCain, R, 120,566; Nader, Ind. (HI), 3,825; Barr, LB, 1,314; Baldwin, Const., 1,013; McKinney, Green, 979.

2004: Kerry, D, 231,708; Bush, R, 194,191; Cobb, Green, 1,737; Badnarik, LB, 1,377.

2000: Gore, D, 205,286; Bush, R, 137,845; Nader, Green, 21,623; Browne, LB, 1,477; Buchanan, RF, 1,071; Phillips, Const., 343; Hagelin, Natural Law, 306.

1996: Clinton, D, 205,012; Dole, R, 113,943; Perot, RF, 27,358; Nader, Green, 10,386; Browne, LB, 2,493; Hagelin, Natural Law, 570; Phillips, Taxpayers, 358.

1992: Clinton, D, 179,310; Bush, R, 136,822; Perot, Ind., 53,003; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,452; Marrou, LB, 1,119.

1988: Dukakis, D, 192,364; Bush, R, 158,625; Paul, LB, 1,999; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,003.
1984: Reagan, R, 184,934; Mondale, D, 147,098; Bergland, LB, 2,167.
1980: Carter, D, 135,879; Reagan, R, 130,112; Anderson, Ind., 32,021; Clark, LB, 3,269; Commoner, Citizens, 1,548; Hall, Comm., 458.
1976: Carter, D, 147,375; Ford, R, 140,003; MacBride, LB, 3,923.
1972: Nixon, R, 168,865; McGovern, D, 101,409.
1968: Humphrey, D, 141,324; Nixon, R, 91,425; Wallace, 3rd party, 3,469.
1964: Johnson, D, 163,249; Goldwater, R, 44,022.
1960: Kennedy, D, 92,410; Nixon, R, 92,295.

Idaho

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Ada	120,539	130,699	75,677	93,752
Adams	591	1,941	415	1,556
Bannock	14,682	23,331	10,342	17,180
Bear Lake	350	2,914	255	2,203
Benewah	977	3,878	770	3,103
Bingham	4,124	15,295	2,924	10,907
Blaine	8,919	4,032	6,416	3,340
Boise	1,204	3,485	777	2,673
Bonner	8,310	18,369	5,819	13,343
Bonneville	14,254	37,805	8,930	26,699
Boundary	1,220	4,937	933	3,789

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Butte	188	1,202	160	914
Camas	149	507	110	410
Canyon	25,881	61,759	16,883	47,222
Caribou	431	2,906	271	2,275
Cassia	1,464	7,907	1,036	5,949
Clark	41	264	44	203
Clearwater	877	3,453	704	2,852
Custer	603	2,089	427	1,777
Elmore	2,601	7,246	1,814	5,816
Franklin	657	5,845	385	3,901
Fremont	998	5,548	651	4,090
Gem	1,803	7,951	1,229	5,980
Gooding	1,256	4,659	930	3,743
Idaho	1,561	7,826	1,196	6,441
Jefferson	1,661	12,099	976	8,436
Jerome	1,893	5,734	1,329	4,644
Kootenai	24,312	62,837	16,264	44,449
Latah	10,236	9,472	8,093	7,265
Lemhi	1,032	3,592	733	3,011
Lewis	349	1,489	270	1,202
Lincoln	414	1,469	360	1,184
Madison	2,666	13,559	1,201	8,941
Minidoka	1,550	6,265	1,167	4,887
Nez Perce	6,686	13,738	4,828	10,699
Oneida	249	2,148	184	1,531
Owyhee	816	3,819	591	3,052
Payette	2,161	8,862	1,507	6,489

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Power	865	2,116	699	1,666
Shoshone	1,693	4,216	1,384	3,297
Teton	3,318	2,858	2,159	2,167
Twin Falls	9,391	25,897	6,233	19,828
Valley	2,976	3,947	1,913	2,906
Washington	1,073	4,154	776	3,283
Totals	**287,021**	**554,119**	**189,765**	**409,055**

Idaho Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 554,119; Biden, D, 287,021; Jorgensen, LB, 16,404; West, Ind., 3,632; Pierce, Ind., 2,808; Blankenship, Const., 1,886; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,491.

2016: Trump, R, 409,055; Clinton, D, 189,765; McMullin, Ind., 46,476; Johnson, LB, 28,331; Stein, Ind., 8,496; Castle, Ind., 4,403; Copeland, Const., 2,356; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,373.

2012: Romney, R, 420,911; Obama, D, 212,787; Johnson, LB, 9,453; Stein, Ind., 4,402; Anderson, Ind., 2,499; Goode, Const., 2,222.

2008: McCain, R, 403,012; Obama, D, 236,440; Nader, Ind., 7,175; Baldwin, Const., 4,747; Barr, LB, 3,658.

2004: Bush, R, 409,235; Kerry, D, 181,098; Badnarik, LB, 3,844; Peroutka, Const., 3,084.

2000: Bush, R, 336,937; Gore, D, 138,637; Buchanan, RF, 7,615; Browne, LB, 3,488; Phillips, Const., 1,469; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,177.

1996: Dole, R, 256,595; Clinton, D, 165,443; Perot, RF, 62,518; Browne, LB, 3,325; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers,

2,230; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,600.

1992: Bush, R, 202,645; Clinton, D, 137,013; Perot, Ind., 130,395; Gritz, Populist/America First, 10,281; Marrou, LB, 1,167.

1988: Bush, R, 253,881; Dukakis, D, 147,272; Paul, LB, 5,313; Fulani, Ind., 2,502.

1984: Reagan, R, 297,523; Mondale, D, 108,510; Bergland, LB, 2,823.

1980: Reagan, R, 290,699; Carter, D, 110,192; Anderson, Ind., 27,058; Clark, LB, 8,425; Rarick, Amer., 1,057.

1976: Ford, R, 204,151; Carter, D, 126,549; Maddox, Amer., 5,935; MacBride, LB, 3,558; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 739.

1972: Nixon, R, 199,384; McGovern, D, 80,826; Schmitz, Amer., 28,869; Spock, People's, 903.

1968: Nixon, R, 165,369; Humphrey, D, 89,273; Wallace, 3rd party, 36,541.

1964: Johnson, D, 148,920; Goldwater, R, 143,557.

1960: Nixon, R, 161,597; Kennedy, D, 138,853.

Illinois

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	8,633	24,220	7,676	22,790
Alexander	1,114	1,486	1,262	1,496
Bond	2,288	5,625	2,068	4,888
Boone	10,542	13,883	8,986	12,282
Brown	486	1,931	476	1,796
Bureau	6,669	10,411	6,029	9,281

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Calhoun	677	2,046	739	1,721
Carroll	2,748	5,105	2,447	4434
Cass	1,615	3,625	1,621	3,216
Champaign	57,067	35,285	50,137	33,368
Christian	4,335	11,563	3,992	10,543
Clark	1,993	6,226	1,877	5,622
Clay	1,129	5,629	1,020	5,021
Clinton	4,493	14,304	3,945	12,412
Coles	8,067	14,037	7,309	13,003
Cook	1,725,973	558,269	1,611,946	453,287
Crawford	2,202	7,043	1,992	6,277
Cumberland	1,142	4,601	1,031	4,206
DeKalb	24,643	21,905	20,466	19,091
DeWitt	2,191	5,632	1,910	5,077
Douglas	2,335	6,227	1,949	5,698
DuPage	281,222	193,611	228,622	166,415
Edgar	1,887	6,193	1,793	5,645
Edwards	488	2,833	434	2,778
Effingham	3,716	15,006	3,083	13,635
Fayette	1,826	8,055	1,819	7,372
Ford	1,754	5,048	1,414	4,480
Franklin	4,760	13,622	4,727	13,116
Fulton	6,503	9,867	6,133	8,492
Gallatin	622	2,019	657	1,942
Greene	1,349	4,770	1,205	4,145
Grundy	9,626	16,523	8,065	13,454
Hamilton	824	3,432	802	3,206

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Hancock	2,315	6,906	2,139	6,430
Hardin	449	1,691	420	1,653
Henderson	1,187	2,394	1,155	2,155
Henry	9,797	15,300	8,871	13,985
Iroquois	2,908	10,877	2,504	9,750
Jackson	11,181	10,890	11,634	10,843
Jasper	1,007	4,494	924	3,975
Jefferson	4,608	12,476	4,425	11,695
Jersey	2,961	8,712	2,679	7,748
Jo Daviess	5,109	7,166	4,462	6,121
Johnson	1,281	5,059	1,142	4,649
Kane	130,166	96,775	103,665	82,734
Kankakee	20,271	28,532	18,971	25,129
Kendall	33,168	29,492	24,884	24,961
Knox	10,703	12,009	10,083	10,737
Lake	204,032	123,594	171,095	109,767
LaSalle	22,442	30,113	19,543	26,689
Lawrence	1,419	4,886	1,290	4,521
Lee	6,407	9,630	5,528	8,612
Livingston	4,615	12,208	4,023	10,208
Logan	3,840	9,136	3,313	8,181
Macon	19,847	28,589	18,343	26,866
Macoupin	7,365	16,153	6,689	14,322
Madison	57,836	76,031	50,587	70,490
Marion	4,524	12,678	4,369	11,859
Marshall	2,005	4,197	1,789	3,785
Mason	1,985	4,654	2,014	4,058

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Massac	1,725	4,997	1,558	4,846
McDonough	4,992	7,027	5,288	6,795
McHenry	78,154	82,260	60,803	71,612
McLean	43,933	40,502	36,196	37,237
Menard	2,022	4,764	1,817	4,231
Mercer	3,280	5,418	3,071	4,807
Monroe	6,569	14,142	5,535	12,629
Montgomery	3,905	9,544	3,504	8,630
Morgan	5,076	9,950	4,696	9,076
Moultrie	1,662	4,964	1,481	4,455
Ogle	9,428	16,248	8,050	14,352
Peoria	43,578	38,252	38,060	35,633
Perry	2,612	7,313	2,462	6,855
Piatt	3,329	6,248	2,645	5,634
Pike	1,484	6,332	1,413	5,754
Pope	433	1,722	375	1,678
Pulaski	891	1,699	962	1,675
Putnam	1,338	1,993	1,147	1,767
Randolph	3,592	11,076	3,439	10,023
Richland	1,830	6,089	1,584	5,739
Rock Island	36,691	28,603	32,298	26,998
St. Clair	68,325	57,150	60,756	53,857
Saline	2,789	8,103	2,572	8,276
Sangamon	48,917	53,485	40,907	49,944
Schuyler	1,068	2,773	1,075	2,524
Scott	572	2,114	535	1,966
Shelby	2,504	9,426	2,288	8,229

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Stark	815	2,004	751	1,778
Stephenson	9,055	12,521	7,768	11,083
Tazewell	24,819	42,513	20,685	38,707
Union	2,579	6,161	2,402	5,790
Vermilion	10,323	20,725	10,039	19,087
Wabash	1,253	4,237	1,151	4,047
Warren	3,090	4,676	2,987	4,275
Washington	1,641	6,115	1,448	5,571
Wayne	1,187	7,176	1,048	6,967
White	1,517	5,791	1,412	5,640
Whiteside	12,253	14,527	11,035	12,615
Will	183,915	155,116	151,927	132,720
Williamson	10,206	22,801	8,581	21,570
Winnebago	64,056	60,861	55,713	55,624
Woodford	6,160	14,799	5,092	13,207
Totals	**3,471,915**	**2,446,891**	**3,090,729**	**2,146,015**

Illinois Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 3,471,915; Trump, R, 2,446,891; Jorgensen, LB, 66,544; Hawkins, Green, 30,494; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 9,548; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 8,046.

2016: Clinton, D, 3,090,729; Trump, R, 2,146,015; Johnson, LB, 209,596; Stein, Green, 76,802; McMullin, Ind., 11,655; Castle, Const., 1,138.

2012: Obama, D, 3,019,512; Romney, R, 2,135,216; Johnson, LB, 56,229; Stein, Green, 30,222.

2008: Obama, D, 3,419,348; McCain, R, 2,031,179; Nader, Ind., 30,948; Barr, LB, 19,642; McKinney, Green, 11,838; Baldwin, Const., 8,256; Polachek, New Party, 1,149.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,891,550; Bush, R, 2,345,946; Badnarik, LB, 32,442.

2000: Gore, D, 2,589,026; Bush, R, 2,019,421; Nader, Green, 103,759; Buchanan, Ind., 16,106; Browne, LB, 11,623; Hagelin, RF, 2,127.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,341,744; Dole, R, 1,587,021; Perot, RF, 346,408; Browne, LB, 22,548; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,606; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,606.

1992: Clinton, D, 2,453,350; Bush, R, 1,734,096; Perot, Ind., 840,515; Marrou, LB, 9,218; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,267; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,577; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,751; Warren, Soc. Workers, 1,361.

1988: Bush, R, 2,310,939; Dukakis, D, 2,215,940; Paul, LB, 14,944; Fulani, Solidarity, 10,276.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,707,103; Mondale, D, 2,086,499; Bergland, LB, 10,086.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,358,049; Carter, D, 1,981,413; Anderson, Ind., 346,754; Clark, LB, 38,939; Commoner, Citizens, 10,692; Hall, Comm., 9,711; Griswold, Workers World, 2,257; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,302; write-in, 604.

1976: Ford, R, 2,364,269; Carter, D, 2,271,295; McCarthy, Ind., 55,939; Hall, Comm., 9,250; MacBride, LB, 8,057; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,615; Levin, Soc. Labor, 2,422; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,018; write-in, 1,968.

1972: Nixon, R. 2,788,179; McGovern, D, 1,913,472; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 12,344; Hall, Comm., 4,541; Schmitz, Amer., 2,471; others, 2,229.

1968: Nixon, R, 2,174,774; Humphrey, D, 2,039,814; Wallace, 3rd party, 390,958; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 13,878; write-in, 325.
1964: Johnson, D, 2,796,833; Goldwater, R, 1,905,946; write-in, 62.
1960: Kennedy, D, 2,377,846; Nixon, R, 2,368,988; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,560; write-in, 15.

Indiana

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	3,236	10,686	2,805	9,648
Allen	73,189	92,083	55,382	83,930
Bartholomew	12,934	22,410	9,841	20,640
Benton	1,009	3,007	860	2,579
Blackford	1,376	3,841	1,243	3,350
Boone	15,244	22,351	10,181	19,654
Brown	3,036	5,777	2,518	5,016
Carroll	2,224	7,086	1,892	6,273
Cass	4,304	10,552	3,759	9,701
Clark	23,093	33,668	18,808	30,035
Clay	2,552	9,499	2,306	8,531
Clinton	3,361	9,334	2,819	8,531
Crawford	1,355	3,483	1,323	3,015
Daviess	2,169	9,576	1,800	8,545
Dearborn	5,446	19,528	4,883	18,113
Decatur	2,439	9,575	2,121	8,490
DeKalb	4,966	14,237	3,942	12,054
Delaware	20,474	26,827	18,153	24,263

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Dubois	6,292	15,033	5,389	13,365
Elkhart	26,108	46,972	20,740	41,867
Fayette	2,237	7,755	2,252	6,839
Floyd	17,511	23,400	13,945	21,432
Fountain	1,629	6,154	1,476	5,662
Franklin	2,137	9,691	1,969	8,669
Fulton	2,280	6,694	1,960	6,010
Gibson	4,023	11,817	3,721	11,081
Grant	8,015	18,543	7,010	17,008
Greene	3,389	11,103	2,929	10,277
Hamilton	88,390	101,587	57,263	87,404
Hancock	12,895	28,996	8,904	25,074
Harrison	5,343	14,565	4,783	12,943
Hendricks	32,604	53,802	22,600	48,337
Henry	5,544	15,043	5,124	13,895
Howard	13,303	26,449	11,215	23,675
Huntington	4,255	13,147	3,506	11,649
Jackson	4,302	14,555	3,843	12,859
Jasper	3,798	11,383	3,329	9,382
Jay	1,926	6,361	1,889	5,697
Jefferson	4,731	9,663	4,326	8,546
Jennings	2,523	9,490	2,364	8,224
Johnson	24,736	51,219	17,318	45,456
Knox	4,067	11,655	3,772	11,077
Kosciusko	8,364	26,499	6,313	23,935
LaGrange	2,355	8,110	2,080	7,025
Lake	124,870	91,760	116,935	75,625

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
LaPorte	22,427	25,997	19,798	22,687
Lawrence	4,961	15,601	4,210	14,035
Madison	19,524	31,215	18,595	32,376
Marion	247,772	134,175	212,899	130,360
Marshall	5,712	13,844	4,798	12,288
Martin	1,011	4,029	881	3,697
Miami	3,235	10,925	2,766	9,975
Monroe	39,861	22,071	34,216	20,592
Montgomery	4,213	12,659	3,362	11,059
Morgan	7,781	27,512	6,040	23,674
Newton	1,509	4,942	1,404	4,077
Noble	4,660	14,195	3,904	12,198
Ohio	668	2,054	686	2,118
Orange	2,224	6,432	2,048	5,803
Owen	2,420	7,286	1,946	6,153
Parke	1,503	5,400	1,441	4,863
Perry	3,203	5,345	3,062	4,556
Pike	1,415	4,692	1,297	4,398
Porter	39,746	45,008	33,676	38,832
Posey	3,811	9,206	3,521	8,404
Pulaski	1,463	4,246	1,327	3,854
Putnam	3,946	12,278	3,356	10,637
Randolph	2,513	8,312	2,446	7,517
Ripley	2,774	11,261	2,471	9,806
Rush	1,754	6,035	1,525	5,292
St. Joseph	59,896	53,164	52,252	52,021
Scott	2,701	7,331	2,642	6,074

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Shelby	5,023	14,568	4,247	12,718
Spencer	3,213	7,357	2,861	6,572
Starke	2,650	7,466	2,489	6,367
Steuben	4,513	11,327	3,744	10,133
Sullivan	2,153	6,691	2,113	6,138
Switzerland	964	3,133	930	2,558
Tippecanoe	35,017	34,581	27,282	30,768
Tipton	1,834	6,110	1,587	5,589
Union	736	2,688	715	2,445
Vanderburgh	34,415	41,844	28,530	40,496
Vermillion	2,145	5,184	2,081	4,513
Vigo	18,123	24,545	15,931	21,937
Wabash	3,494	10,762	3,018	9,821
Warren	974	3,401	839	2,898
Warrick	11,923	21,326	9,086	19,113
Washington	2,784	9,114	2,636	8,209
Wayne	9,524	17,567	8,322	16,028
Wells	2,928	10,855	2,586	10,005
White	3,032	7,957	2,590	6,893
Whitley	4,234	12,862	3,379	11,358
Totals	**1,242,416**	**1,729,519**	**1,033,126**	**1,557,286**

Indiana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,729,519; Biden, D, 1,242,416; Jorgensen, LB, 59,232.

2016: Trump, R, 1,557,286; Clinton, D, 1,033,126; Johnson, LB, 133,993; Stein, Green, 7,841; Castle,

Const., 1,937.

2012: Romney, R, 1,420,543; Obama, D, 1,152,887; Johnson, LB, 50,111.

2008: Obama, D, 1,374,039; McCain, R, 1,345,648; Barr, LB, 29,257.

2004: Bush, R, 1,479,438; Kerry, D, 969,011; Badnarik, LB, 18,058.

2000: Bush, R, 1,245,836; Gore, D, 901,980; Buchanan, Ind., 16,959; Browne, LB, 15,530.

1996: Dole, R, 1,006,693; Clinton, D, 887,424; Perot, RF, 224,299; Browne, LB, 15,632.

1992: Bush, R, 989,375; Clinton, D, 848,420; Perot, Ind., 455,934; Marrou, LB, 7,936; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,583.

1988: Bush, R, 1,297,763; Dukakis, D, 860,643; Fulani, New Alliance, 10,215.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,377,230; Mondale, D, 841,481; Bergland, LB, 6,741.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,255,656; Carter, D, 844,197; Anderson, Ind., 111,639; Clark, LB, 19,627; Commoner, Citizens, 4,852; Greaves, Amer., 4,750; Hall, Comm., 702; DeBerry, Soc., 610.

1976: Ford, R, 1,185,958; Carter, D, 1,014,714; Anderson, Amer., 14,048; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 5,695; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,947.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,405,154; McGovern, D, 708,568; Reed, Soc. Workers, 5,575; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 4,544; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,688.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,067,885; Humphrey, D, 806,659; Wallace, 3rd party, 243,108; Munn, Prohib., 4,616; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,293; Gregory, write-in, 36.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,170,848; Goldwater, R, 911,118; Munn, Prohib., 8,266; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,374.

1960: Nixon, R, 1,175,120; Kennedy, D, 952,358; Decker, Prohib., 6,746; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,136.

Iowa

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adair	1,198	2,917	1,133	2,461
Adams	590	1,530	565	1,395
Allamakee	2,576	4,735	2,421	4,093
Appanoose	1,891	4,512	1,814	4,033
Audubon	1,071	2,295	1,080	2,136
Benton	5,160	9,188	4,678	8,232
Black Hawk	35,647	29,640	32,233	27,476
Boone	6,303	8,695	5,541	7,484
Bremer	5,958	8,294	5,356	7,208
Buchanan	4,169	6,420	3,970	5,510
Buena Vista	2,961	5,056	2,856	4,903
Butler	2,424	5,542	2,157	4,921
Calhoun	1,470	3,689	1,398	3,468
Carroll	3,454	7,737	3,309	6,638
Cass	2,201	4,969	1,951	4,761
Cedar	4,337	6,161	3,599	5,295
Cerro Gordo	10,941	12,442	9,862	11,621
Cherokee	1,936	4,495	1,679	4,192
Chickasaw	2,233	4,308	2,266	3,742
Clarke	1,466	3,144	1,465	2,713
Clay	2,662	6,137	2,249	5,877
Clayton	3,340	6,106	3,237	5,317
Clinton	10,812	13,361	10,095	11,276
Crawford	2,220	4,854	1,991	4,617

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Dallas	26,879	27,987	15,701	19,339
Davis	1,013	3,032	977	2,723
Decatur	1,120	2,615	1,201	2,296
Delaware	3,157	6,666	2,957	5,694
Des Moines	8,893	10,592	8,212	9,529
Dickinson	3,661	7,438	3,056	6,753
Dubuque	25,657	27,214	22,850	23,460
Emmet	1,520	3,265	1,357	3,124
Fayette	3,835	6,145	3,689	5,620
Floyd	3,172	4,732	3,179	4,375
Franklin	1,626	3,422	1,493	3,163
Fremont	1,080	2,711	963	2,407
Greene	1,769	3,223	1,691	2,820
Grundy	2,206	4,929	1,856	4,527
Guthrie	1,985	4,272	1,732	3,628
Hamilton	2,843	4,956	2,726	4,463
Hancock	1,683	4,390	1,587	3,977
Hardin	2,976	5,850	2,787	5,254
Harrison	2,440	5,569	2,131	4,902
Henry	3,275	6,507	2,904	5,779
Howard	1,772	3,127	1,677	2,611
Humboldt	1,442	3,819	1,252	3,568
Ida	917	2,880	792	2,655
Iowa	3,547	6,009	3,084	5,205
Jackson	4,029	6,940	3,837	5,824
Jasper	7,737	12,084	7,109	10,560

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Jefferson	4,319	4,443	3,710	3,748
Johnson	59,177	22,925	50,200	21,044
Jones	4,213	6,572	3,787	5,720
Keokuk	1,414	3,797	1,342	3,390
Kossuth	2,696	6,275	2,543	5,653
Lee	6,541	9,773	6,215	8,803
Linn	70,874	53,364	58,935	48,390
Louisa	1,726	3,500	1,648	3,069
Lucas	1,284	3,287	1,239	2,877
Lyon	1,067	5,707	920	5,192
Madison	3,134	6,507	2,678	5,360
Mahaska	2,894	8,297	2,619	7,432
Marion	6,178	12,663	5,482	10,962
Marshall	8,176	9,571	7,652	9,146
Mills	2,508	5,585	2,090	5,067
Mitchell	2,053	3,677	1,888	3,190
Monona	1,407	3,248	1,247	3,120
Monroe	1,078	2,975	1,056	2,638
Montgomery	1,583	3,659	1,314	3,436
Muscatine	9,372	10,823	8,368	9,584
O’Brien	1,569	5,861	1,315	5,752
Osceola	601	2,690	552	2,531
Page	2,086	5,319	1,807	4,893
Palo Alto	1,519	3,370	1,398	3,081
Plymouth	3,494	10,492	2,885	9,680
Pocahontas	933	2,826	963	2,702

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Polk	146,250	106,800	119,804	93,492
Pottawattamie	18,575	26,247	15,355	24,447
Poweshiek	4,306	5,657	4,304	4,946
Ringgold	709	1,968	753	1,824
Sac	1,389	4,061	1,270	3,703
Scott	46,926	43,683	40,440	39,149
Shelby	1,959	4,697	1,662	4,362
Sioux	3,019	15,680	2,300	14,785
Story	29,175	20,340	25,709	19,458
Tama	3,577	5,303	3,196	4,971
Taylor	746	2,463	758	2,111
Union	2,061	4,010	1,922	3,525
Van Buren	875	2,859	845	2,527
Wapello	5,821	9,516	5,594	8,715
Warren	12,574	17,782	10,411	14,814
Washington	4,561	6,971	3,943	6,173
Wayne	727	2,338	719	2,069
Webster	6,613	10,938	6,305	10,056
Winnebago	2,135	3,707	1,931	3,447
Winneshiek	5,617	6,235	5,254	5,344
Woodbury	18,704	25,736	16,210	24,727
Worth	1,596	2,738	1,530	2,453
Wright	1,996	4,136	1,896	3,800
Totals	**759,061**	**897,672**	**653,669**	**800,983**

Iowa Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 897,672; Biden, D, 759,061; Jorgensen, LB, 19,637; West, no party, 3,210; Hawkins, Green, 3,075; Blankenship, Const., 1,707; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,082; King, other, 546; Pierce, no party, 544.

2016: Trump, R, 800,983; Clinton, D, 653,669; Johnson, LB, 59,186; McMullin, petitioning cand., 12,366; Stein, Green, 11,479; Castle, Const., 5,335; Kahn, New Independent, 2,247; Vacek, Legal Marijuana, 2,246; De La Fuente, petitioning cand., 451; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 323.

2012: Obama, D, 822,544; Romney, R, 730,617; Johnson, LB, 12,926; Stein, Green, 3,769; Goode, Const., 3,038; Litzel, Ind., 1,027; Harris, Soc. Workers, 445; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 372.

2008: Obama, D, 828,940; McCain, R, 682,379; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 8,014; Barr, LB, 4,590; Baldwin, Const., 4,445; McKinney, Green, 1,423; Harris, Soc. Workers, 292; Moore, Soc. USA, 182; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 121.

2004: Bush, R, 751,957; Kerry, D, 741,898; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,973; Badnarik, LB, 2,992; Peroutka, Const., 1,304; Cobb, Green, 1,141; Harris, Soc. Workers, 373; Van Auken, petitioning cand., 176.

2000: Gore, D, 638,517; Bush, R, 634,373; Nader, Green, 29,374; Buchanan, RF, 5,731; Browne, LB, 3,209; Hagelin, Ind., 2,281; Phillips, Const., 613; Harris, Soc. Workers, 190; McReynolds, Soc., 107.

1996: Clinton, D, 620,258; Dole, R, 492,644; Perot, RF, 105,159; Nader, Green, 6,550; Hagelin, Natural

Law, 3,349; Browne, LB, 2,315; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,229; Harris, Soc. Workers, 331.

1992: Clinton, D, 586,353; Bush, R, 504,891; Perot, Ind., 253,468; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,079; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,177; Marrou, LB, 1,076.

1988: Dukakis, D, 670,557; Bush, R, 545,355; LaRouche, Ind., 3,526; Paul, LB, 2,494.

1984: Reagan, R, 703,088; Mondale, D, 605,620; Bergland, LB, 1,844.

1980: Reagan, R, 676,026; Carter, D, 508,672; Anderson, Ind., 115,633; Clark, LB, 13,123; Commoner, Citizens, 2,273; McReynolds, Soc., 534; Hall, Comm., 298; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 244; Greaves, Amer., 189; Bubar, Statesman, 150; scattered, 519.

1976: Ford, R, 632,863; Carter, D, 619,931; McCarthy, Ind., 20,051; Anderson, Amer., 3,040; MacBride, LB, 1,452.

1972: Nixon, R, 706,207; McGovern, D, 496,206; Schmitz, Amer., 22,056; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 488; Hall, Comm., 272; Green, Universal, 199; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 195; scattered, 321.

1968: Nixon, R, 619,106; Humphrey, D, 476,699; Wallace, 3rd party, 66,422; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 3,377; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,332; Munn, Prohib., 362; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 241.

1964: Johnson, D, 733,030; Goldwater, R, 449,148; Munn, Prohib., 1,902; Hass, Soc. Labor, 182; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 159.

1960: Nixon, R, 722,381; Kennedy, D, 550,565; Hass, Soc. Labor, 230; write-in, 634.

Kansas

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Allen	1,570	4,218	1,433	3,651
Anderson	782	2,929	672	2,435
Atchison	2,359	4,906	1,989	4,049
Barber	291	2,014	286	1,850
Barton	2,340	8,608	1,839	7,888
Bourbon	1,541	5,023	1,336	4,424
Brown	1,104	3,262	863	2,906
Butler	9,181	22,634	6,573	19,073
Chase	345	1,123	316	969
Chautauqua	212	1,402	197	1,236
Cherokee	2,194	6,766	2,005	6,182
Cheyenne	224	1,183	181	1,173
Clark	143	904	120	825
Clay	894	3,177	677	2,891
Cloud	920	3,242	761	2,919
Coffey	964	3,489	727	3,050
Comanche	126	762	102	715
Cowley	4,273	9,656	3,551	8,270
Crawford	6,179	10,045	5,199	8,624
Decatur	218	1,260	178	1,210
Dickinson	2,060	7,126	1,609	6,029
Doniphan	686	2,976	587	2,606
Douglas	40,785	17,286	31,195	14,688
Edwards	271	1,141	212	1,037

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Elk	195	1,140	160	1,048
Ellis	3,737	9,758	2,742	8,466
Ellsworth	648	2,148	521	1,969
Finney	4,325	7,236	3,195	6,350
Ford	2,947	5,803	2,149	5,114
Franklin	3,690	8,479	2,892	7,185
Geary	3,983	5,323	2,722	4,274
Gove	166	1,291	149	1,140
Graham	228	1,080	188	1,025
Grant	518	1,936	441	1,804
Gray	341	1,911	263	1,698
Greeley	78	549	83	534
Greenwood	569	2,444	485	2,160
Hamilton	141	698	121	705
Harper	461	2,168	393	1,996
Harvey	6,747	10,182	5,068	8,668
Haskell	268	1,122	245	1,040
Hodgeman	154	875	124	855
Jackson	1,881	4,517	1,512	3,939
Jefferson	3,194	6,334	2,518	5,213
Jewell	212	1,387	180	1,223
Johnson	184,259	155,631	129,852	137,490
Kearny	267	1,164	174	1,075
Kingman	752	3,130	599	2,530
Kiowa	156	980	114	900
Labette	2,655	5,735	2,291	5,335

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Lane	115	762	106	718
Leavenworth	13,886	21,610	10,209	17,638
Lincoln	266	1,283	215	1,179
Linn	896	4,048	736	3,484
Logan	186	1,249	149	1,132
Lyon	6,055	7,550	4,649	6,552
Marion	1,516	4,465	1,204	4,003
Marshall	1,259	3,729	1,072	3,307
McPherson	4,134	9,964	3,226	8,549
Meade	263	1,523	210	1,415
Miami	5,247	12,308	3,991	10,003
Mitchell	558	2,504	477	2,308
Montgomery	3,228	9,931	2,637	8,679
Morris	729	2,124	601	1,820
Morton	150	1,034	147	995
Nemaha	927	4,664	725	4,124
Neosho	1,796	4,970	1,501	4,431
Ness	149	1,339	162	1,228
Norton	364	2,007	281	1,840
Osage	2,136	5,705	1,753	4,826
Osborne	281	1,629	233	1,460
Ottawa	506	2,610	424	2,283
Pawnee	643	2,045	579	1,904
Phillips	318	2,418	300	2,233
Pottawatomie	3,313	9,452	2,225	7,612
Pratt	933	3,108	771	2,838

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Rawlins	214	1,261	163	1,220
Reno	8,886	18,443	6,837	15,513
Republic	424	2,182	375	2,024
Rice	965	3,262	695	2,837
Riley	12,765	11,610	9,341	10,107
Rooks	339	2,325	275	2,031
Rush	295	1,350	233	1,197
Russell	600	2,790	461	2,574
Saline	8,214	15,722	6,317	13,828
Scott	299	2,014	236	1,865
Sedgwick	95,870	122,416	69,627	104,353
Seward	1,833	3,372	1,628	3,159
Shawnee	43,015	40,443	33,926	35,934
Sheridan	147	1,282	127	1,197
Sherman	396	2,269	347	2,089
Smith	336	1,763	297	1,661
Stafford	357	1,645	304	1,490
Stanton	148	614	115	492
Stevens	237	1,760	220	1,599
Sumner	2,591	8,105	2,076	6,984
Thomas	625	3,130	473	2,908
Trego	242	1,363	198	1,227
Wabaunsee	964	2,845	776	2,372
Wallace	44	770	46	721
Washington	475	2,363	387	2,194
Wichita	149	808	140	769

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Wilson	723	3,153	594	2,788
Woodson	294	1,228	273	1,082
Wyandotte	36,788	18,934	30,146	15,806
Totals	**570,323**	**771,406**	**427,005**	**671,018**

Kansas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 771,406; Biden, D, 570,323; Jorgensen, LB, 30,574.

2016: Trump, R, 671,018; Clinton, D, 427,005; Johnson, LB, 55,406; Stein, Ind., 23,506; McMullin, Ind., 6,520.

2012: Romney, R, 692,634; Obama, D, 440,726; Johnson, LB, 20,456; Baldwin, RF, 5,017.

2008: McCain, R, 699,655; Obama, D, 514,765; Nader, Ind., 10,527; Barr, LB, 6,706; Baldwin, RF, 4,148.

2004: Bush, R, 736,456; Kerry, D, 434,993; Nader, RF, 9,348; Badnarik, LB, 4,013; Peroutka, Ind., 2,899.

2000: Bush, R, 622,332; Gore, D, 399,276; Nader, Ind., 36,086; Buchanan, RF, 7,370; Browne, LB, 4,525; Hagelin, Ind., 1,373; Phillips, Const., 1,254.

1996: Dole, R, 583,245; Clinton, D, 387,659; Perot, RF, 92,639; Browne, LB, 4,557; Phillips, Ind., 3,519; Hagelin, Ind., 1,655.

1992: Bush, R, 449,951; Clinton, D, 390,434; Perot, Ind., 312,358; Marrou, LB, 4,314.

1988: Bush, R, 554,049; Dukakis, D, 422,636; Paul, Ind., 12,553; Fulani, Ind., 3,806.

1984: Reagan, R, 674,646; Mondale, D, 332,471; Bergland, LB, 3,585.
1980: Reagan, R, 566,812; Carter, D, 326,150; Anderson, Ind., 68,231; Clark, LB, 14,470; Shelton, Amer., 1,555; Hall, Comm., 967; Bubar, Statesman, 821; Rarick, Conservative, 789.
1976: Ford, R, 502,752; Carter, D, 430,421; McCarthy, Ind., 13,185; Anderson, Amer., 4,724; MacBride, LB, 3,242; Maddox, Conservative, 2,118; Bubar, Prohib., 1,403.
1972: Nixon, R, 619,812; McGovern, D, 270,287; Schmitz, Conservative, 21,808; Munn, Prohib., 4,188.
1968: Nixon, R, 478,674; Humphrey, D, 302,996; Wallace, 3rd party, 88,921; Munn, Prohib., 2,192.
1964: Johnson, D, 464,028; Goldwater, R, 386,579; Munn, Prohib., 5,393; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,901.
1960: Nixon, R, 561,474; Kennedy, D, 363,213; Decker, Prohib., 4,138.

Kentucky

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	1,392	7,276	1,323	6,637
Allen	1,642	7,587	1,349	6,466
Anderson	3,348	9,661	2,634	8,242
Ballard	825	3,356	816	3,161
Barren	5,127	14,654	4,275	13,483
Bath	1,573	3,986	1,361	3,082
Bell	1,789	8,140	1,720	7,764

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Boone	20,901	44,814	15,026	39,082
Bourbon	3,296	6,190	2,791	5,569
Boyd	7,083	14,295	6,021	13,591
Boyle	5,298	8,872	4,281	8,040
Bracken	800	3,398	705	2,711
Breathitt	1,301	4,265	1,537	3,991
Breckinridge	2,350	7,701	1,960	6,484
Bullitt	10,552	30,708	8,255	26,210
Butler	1,079	4,960	947	4,428
Caldwell	1,433	4,906	1,260	4,507
Calloway	5,797	11,352	4,749	10,367
Campbell	19,374	28,482	14,658	25,050
Carlisle	463	2,159	432	2,094
Carroll	1,116	2,954	1,106	2,588
Carter	2,642	8,775	2,276	7,587
Casey	918	6,179	767	5,482
Christian	8,296	15,080	7,188	14,108
Clark	6,004	11,811	4,706	10,710
Clay	831	6,677	752	5,861
Clinton	603	4,280	547	3,809
Crittenden	731	3,451	617	3,290
Cumberland	508	2,769	459	2,502
Daviess	17,286	31,025	14,163	28,907
Edmonson	1,227	4,828	979	4,135
Elliott	712	2,246	740	2,000
Estill	1,355	5,100	1,108	4,236

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Fayette	90,600	58,860	69,778	56,894
Fleming	1,474	5,534	1,348	4,722
Floyd	3,884	12,250	4,015	11,993
Franklin	12,652	12,900	10,717	11,819
Fulton	794	1,606	774	1,549
Gallatin	822	2,955	749	2,443
Garrard	1,830	6,754	1,453	5,904
Grant	2,205	8,725	1,910	7,268
Graves	3,560	13,206	3,308	12,671
Grayson	2,400	9,453	1,959	8,219
Green	920	4,838	832	4,372
Greenup	4,873	13,064	4,146	11,546
Hancock	1,351	3,145	1,244	2,788
Hardin	18,101	29,832	13,944	26,971
Harlan	1,494	9,367	1,372	9,129
Harrison	2,400	6,334	2,031	5,435
Hart	1,908	6,345	1,730	5,320
Henderson	7,639	12,730	6,707	12,159
Henry	2,142	5,843	1,828	4,944
Hickman	458	1,714	449	1,657
Hopkins	5,439	15,757	4,310	15,277
Jackson	605	5,453	482	4,889
Jefferson	228,358	150,646	190,836	143,768
Jessamine	8,567	17,096	6,144	15,474
Johnson	1,608	8,450	1,250	8,043
Kenton	32,271	48,129	24,214	42,958

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Knott	1,412	4,780	1,245	4,357
Knox	2,114	11,012	1,761	9,885
Larue	1,504	5,685	1,278	4,799
Laurel	4,475	23,237	3,440	20,592
Lawrence	1,238	5,633	1,045	4,816
Lee	481	2,273	444	2,151
Leslie	446	4,321	400	4,015
Letcher	1,799	7,226	1,542	7,293
Lewis	823	4,986	785	4,363
Lincoln	2,254	8,489	1,865	7,338
Livingston	939	4,010	887	3,570
Logan	3,094	9,067	2,755	7,778
Lyon	1,092	3,100	1,045	2,789
Madison	15,581	27,356	11,793	23,431
Magoffin	1,214	4,174	1,172	3,824
Marion	2,722	6,113	2,679	5,122
Marshall	4,071	13,297	3,672	12,322
Martin	403	3,496	363	3,503
Mason	2,362	5,477	1,970	4,944
McCracken	11,195	21,820	9,134	20,774
McCreary	725	5,664	664	5,012
McLean	1,074	3,633	988	3,381
Meade	3,632	10,185	3,026	8,660
Menifee	750	2,311	700	2,010
Mercer	3,033	8,506	2,395	7,740
Metcalfe	975	3,959	976	3,491

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Monroe	657	4,628	601	4,278
Montgomery	3,630	8,993	3,158	7,856
Morgan	1,175	4,301	1,006	3,628
Muhlenberg	3,545	10,497	3,272	9,393
Nelson	7,188	15,703	6,434	13,431
Nicholas	955	2,408	787	1,957
Ohio	2,404	8,582	2,080	7,942
Oldham	14,505	22,654	10,268	20,469
Owen	1,098	4,292	1,062	3,745
Owsley	216	1,671	256	1,474
Pendleton	1,322	5,515	1,164	4,604
Perry	2,356	8,129	2,136	8,158
Pike	4,866	20,284	4,280	19,747
Powell	1,367	4,041	1,272	3,513
Pulaski	5,666	25,442	4,208	22,902
Robertson	253	884	222	759
Rockcastle	1,134	6,577	915	5,609
Rowan	3,880	5,994	3,295	5,174
Russell	1,331	7,519	1,093	6,863
Scott	10,567	17,767	7,715	15,052
Shelby	8,077	15,055	6,276	13,196
Simpson	2,681	5,888	2,144	5,077
Spencer	2,530	8,737	1,921	7,196
Taylor	2,963	9,376	2,553	8,320
Todd	1,205	4,062	1,042	3,612
Trigg	1,791	5,487	1,587	4,931

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Trimble	1,012	3,227	879	2,771
Union	1,529	4,965	1,331	4,701
Warren	22,479	31,791	16,966	28,673
Washington	1,644	4,482	1,420	4,013
Wayne	1,700	7,430	1,431	6,371
Webster	1,412	4,506	1,240	4,397
Whitley	2,552	12,567	2,067	11,312
Wolfe	839	2,097	753	1,804
Woodford	6,530	8,362	4,958	7,697
Totals	**772,474**	**1,326,646**	**628,854**	**1,202,971**

Kentucky Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,326,646; Biden, D, 772,474; Jorgensen, LB, 26,234; West, Ind., 6,483; Pierce, Ind., 3,599.

2016: Trump, R, 1,202,971; Clinton, D, 628,854; Johnson, LB, 53,752; McMullin, Ind., 22,780; Stein, Green, 13,913; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,128.

2012: Romney, R, 1,087,190; Obama, D, 679,370; Johnson, LB, 17,063; Terry, Ind., 6,872; Stein, Green, 6,337.

2008: McCain, R, 1,048,462; Obama, D, 751,985; Nader, Ind., 15,378; Barr, LB, 5,989; Baldwin, Const., 4,694.

2004: Bush, R, 1,069,439; Kerry, D, 712,733; Nader, Ind., 8,856; Badnarik, LB, 2,619; Peroutka, Const., 2,213.

2000: Bush, R, 872,520; Gore, D, 638,923; Nader, Green, 23,118; Buchanan, RF, 4,152; Browne, LB, 2,885; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,513; Phillips, Const., 915.
1996: Clinton, D, 636,614; Dole, R, 623,283; Perot, RF, 120,396; Browne, LB, 4,009; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,204; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,493.
1992: Clinton, D, 665,104; Bush, R, 617,178; Perot, Ind., 203,944; Marrou, LB, 4,513.
1988: Bush, R, 734,281; Dukakis, D, 580,368; Duke, Populist, 4,494; Paul, LB, 2,118.
1984: Reagan, R, 815,345; Mondale, D, 536,756.
1980: Reagan, R, 635,274; Carter, D, 616,417; Anderson, Ind., 31,127; Clark, LB, 5,531; McCormack, Respect for Life, 4,233; Commoner, Citizens, 1,304; Pulley, Soc., 393; Hall, Comm., 348.
1976: Carter, D, 615,717; Ford, R, 531,852; Anderson, Amer., 8,308; McCarthy, Ind., 6,837; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,328; MacBride, LB, 814.
1972: Nixon, R, 676,446; McGovern, D, 371,159; Schmitz, Amer., 17,627; Spock, People's, 1,118; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 685; Hall, Comm., 464.
1968: Nixon, R, 462,411; Humphrey, D, 397,547; Wallace, 3rd party, 193,098; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 2,843.
1964: Johnson, D, 669,659; Goldwater, R, 372,977; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 3,469.
1960: Nixon, R, 602,607; Kennedy, D, 521,855.

Louisiana

2020	**2016**

Parish	2020 Biden (D)	2020 Trump (R)	2016 Clinton (D)	2016 Trump (R)
Parish	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Acadia	5,443	22,596	5,638	21,162
Allen	2,108	7,574	2,106	6,867
Ascension	20,399	40,687	16,476	36,143
Assumption	3,833	7,271	3,931	6,714
Avoyelles	4,979	12,028	5,035	11,165
Beauregard	2,542	13,575	2,393	12,238
Bienville	3,067	3,891	3,129	3,756
Bossier	15,662	38,074	12,641	35,474
Caddo	55,110	48,021	53,483	49,006
Calcasieu	25,982	55,066	26,296	54,191
Caldwell	745	3,976	788	3,822
Cameron	324	3,671	323	3,256
Catahoula	1,269	3,541	1,322	3,479
Claiborne	2,731	3,770	2,717	3,585
Concordia	3,177	5,550	3,272	5,477
DeSoto	5,457	9,112	5,165	8,068
East Baton Rouge	115,577	88,420	102,828	84,660
East Carroll	1,900	1,080	1,838	1,059
East Feliciana	4,280	6,064	4,235	5,569
Evangeline	4,158	11,053	4,208	10,360
Franklin	2,658	6,970	2,506	6,514
Grant	1,157	8,117	1,181	7,408
Iberia	11,027	21,251	10,698	20,903
Iberville	8,514	7,893	8,324	7,320
Jackson	2,143	5,394	2,139	5,169

	2020		2016	
Parish	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Jefferson	84,477	105,949	73,670	100,398
Jefferson Davis	3,208	11,423	3,080	10,775
Lafayette	39,685	72,519	32,726	68,195
Lafourche	8,672	36,024	8,423	31,959
LaSalle	638	6,378	605	5,836
Lincoln	7,559	11,311	7,107	10,761
Livingston	9,249	54,877	6,950	48,824
Madison	2,654	1,930	2,744	1,927
Morehouse	4,946	6,510	5,155	6,502
Natchitoches	6,896	9,358	7,144	8,968
Orleans	147,854	26,664	133,996	24,292
Ouachita	25,913	42,255	24,428	41,734
Plaquemines	3,414	7,412	3,347	6,900
Pointe Coupee	4,683	7,503	4,764	6,789
Rapides	19,475	38,347	18,322	36,816
Red River	1,644	2,413	1,938	2,391
Richland	3,225	6,607	3,157	6,287
Sabine	1,731	8,776	1,703	7,879
St. Bernard	6,151	11,179	4,960	10,237
St. Charles	9,800	18,233	8,559	16,621
St. Helena	3,346	2,714	3,353	2,497
St. James	6,510	5,954	6,418	5,456
St. John the Baptist	13,582	7,538	12,661	7,569
St. Landry	17,372	23,171	17,209	21,971

	2020		2016	
Parish	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
St. Martin	8,439	18,203	8,266	16,873
St. Mary	8,055	14,811	8,050	14,359
St. Tammany	37,746	99,666	27,717	90,915
Tangipahoa	18,887	37,806	16,878	33,959
Tensas	1,329	1,197	1,332	1,182
Terrebonne	11,198	34,339	10,665	31,902
Union	2,654	8,407	2,691	7,972
Vermilion	5,009	21,930	4,857	20,063
Vernon	2,898	14,107	2,665	13,471
Washington	5,970	13,307	5,692	12,556
Webster	6,172	11,830	6,260	11,542
West Baton Rouge	6,200	7,684	5,383	6,927
West Carroll	710	4,317	715	3,970
West Feliciana	2,298	3,863	2,248	3,390
Winn	1,543	4,619	1,644	4,608
Totals	**856,034**	**1,255,776**	**780,154**	**1,178,638**

Louisiana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,255,776; Biden, D, 856,034; Jorgensen, LB, 21,645; West, Birthday Party, 4,897; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 2,497; Simmons, Bec. One Nation, 1,626; Boddie, C.U.P., 1,125; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 987; Blankenship, Const., 860; Pierce, Freedom/Prosperity, 749; Hoefling,

Life/Liberty/Const., 668; Hammons, Unity, 662; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 536.

2016: Trump, R, 1,178,638; Clinton, D, 780,154; Johnson, LB, 37,978; Stein, Green, 14,031; McMullin, Courage/Char./Serv., 8,547; Castle, Const., 3,129; Keniston, Veterans, 1,881; Hoefling, Life/Fam./Const., 1,581; Kotlikoff, It's Our Children, 1,048; Jacob, Loyal/Trust., 749; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 480; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 446; White, Soc./Eq./Anti-War, 370.

2012: Romney, R, 1,152,262; Obama, D, 809,141; Johnson, LB, 18,157; Stein, Green, 6,978; Goode, Const., 2,508; Tittle, We the People, 1,767; Anderson, Justice, 1,368; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 622; Fellure, Prohib., 518; Harris, Soc. Workers, 389; White, Soc. Equality, 355.

2008: McCain, R, 1,148,275; Obama, D, 782,989; Paul, LA Taxpayers, 9,368; McKinney, Green, 9,187; Nader, Ind., 6,997; Baldwin, Const., 2,581; Harris, Soc. Workers, 735; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 354; Amondson, Prohib., 275.

2004: Bush, R, 1,102,169; Kerry, D, 820,299; Nader, Better Life, 7,032; Peroutka, Const., 5,203; Badnarik, LB, 2,781; Brown, Protect Working Families, 1,795; Amondson, Prohib., 1,566; Cobb, Green, 1,276; Harris, Soc. Workers, 985.

2000: Bush, R, 927,871; Gore, D, 792,344; Nader, Green, 20,473; Buchanan, RF, 14,356; Phillips, Const., 5,483; Browne, LB, 2,951; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,103; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,075.

1996: Clinton, D, 927,837; Dole, R, 712,586; Perot, RF, 123,293; Browne, LB, 7,499; Nader, Liberty,

Ecology, Community, 4,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,366; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,981; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,678.

1992: Clinton, D, 815,971; Bush, R, 733,386; Perot, Ind., 211,478; Gritz, Populist/America First, 18,545; Marrou, LB, 3,155; Daniels, Ind., 1,663; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,552; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,434; LaRouche, Ind., 1,136.

1988: Bush, R, 883,702; Dukakis, D, 717,460; Duke, Populist, 18,612; Paul, LB, 4,115.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,037,299; Mondale, D, 651,586; Bergland, LB, 1,876.

1980: Reagan, R, 792,853; Carter, D, 708,453; Anderson, Ind., 26,345; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 10,333; Clark, LB, 8,240; Commoner, Citizens, 1,584; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 783.

1976: Carter, D, 661,365; Ford, R, 587,446; Maddox, Amer., 10,058; Hall, Comm., 7,417; McCarthy, Ind., 6,588; MacBride, LB, 3,325.

1972: Nixon, R, 686,852; McGovern, D, 298,142; Schmitz, Amer., 52,099; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 14,398.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 530,300; Humphrey, D, 309,615; Nixon, R, 257,535.

1964: Goldwater, R, 509,225; Johnson, D, 387,068.

1960: Kennedy, D, 407,339; Nixon, R, 230,890; States' Rights (unpledged), 169,572.

Maine

2020	2016

County	2020 Biden (D)	2020 Trump (R)	2016 Clinton (D)	2016 Trump (R)
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Androscoggin	27,617	29,268	23,009	28,227
Aroostook	13,956	21,080	13,386	19,419
Cumberland	128,759	59,584	102,981	57,709
Franklin	8,069	8,754	7,016	7,918
Hancock	19,369	14,982	16,117	13,705
Kennebec	34,902	34,721	29,302	31,675
Knox	15,110	9,982	12,443	9,148
Lincoln	12,684	10,256	10,241	9,727
Oxford	14,755	17,698	12,172	16,210
Penobscot	37,713	44,825	32,838	41,622
Piscataquis	3,517	6,153	3,098	5,406
Sagadahoc	13,528	9,755	10,664	9,304
Somerset	10,199	16,644	9,092	15,001
Waldo	12,345	11,196	10,440	10,378
Washington	6,761	10,194	6,075	9,093
York	71,189	54,817	55,844	50,403
Outside U.S.	4,599	838	3,017	648
Totals	**435,072**	**360,737**	**357,735**	**335,593**

Maine Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 435,072; Trump, R, 360,737; Jorgensen, LB, 14,152; Hawkins, Green, 8,230; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,183.

2016: Clinton, D, 357,735; Trump, R, 335,593; Johnson, LB, 38,105; Stein, Green, 14,251; McMullin, Ind., 1,887; Castle, Const., 333.

2012: Obama, D, 401,306; Romney, R, 292,276; Johnson, LB, 9,352; Stein, Green, 8,119.
2008: Obama, D, 421,923; McCain, R, 295,273; Nader, Ind., 10,636; McKinney, Green, 2,900.
2004: Kerry, D, 396,842; Bush, R, 330,201; Nader, Better Life, 8,069; Cobb, Green, 2,936; Badnarik, LB, 1,965; Peroutka, Const., 735.
2000: Gore, D, 319,951; Bush, R, 286,616; Nader, Green, 37,127; Buchanan, RF, 4,443; Browne, LB, 3,074; Phillips, Const., 579.
1996: Clinton, D, 312,788; Dole, R, 186,378; Perot, RF, 85,970; Nader, Green, 15,279; Browne, LB, 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,517; Hagelin, Natural Law, 825.
1992: Clinton, D, 263,420; Perot, Ind., 206,820; Bush, R, 206,504; Marrou, LB, 1,681.
1988: Bush, R, 307,131; Dukakis, D, 243,569; Paul, LB, 2,700; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,405.
1984: Reagan, R, 336,500; Mondale, D, 214,515.
1980: Reagan, R, 238,522; Carter, D, 220,974; Anderson, Ind., 53,327; Clark, LB, 5,119; Commoner, Citizens, 4,394; Hall, Comm., 591; write-in, 84.
1976: Ford, R, 236,320; Carter, D, 232,279; McCarthy, Ind., 10,874; Bubar, Prohib., 3,495.
1972: Nixon, R, 256,458; McGovern, D, 160,584; scattered, 229.
1968: Humphrey, D, 217,312; Nixon, R, 169,254; Wallace, 3rd party, 6,370.
1964: Johnson, D, 262,264; Goldwater, R, 118,701.
1960: Nixon, R, 240,608; Kennedy, D, 181,159.

Maryland

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Allegany	9,158	20,886	7,875	21,270
Anne Arundel	172,823	127,821	128,419	122,403
Baltimore	258,409	146,202	218,412	149,477
Calvert	22,587	25,346	18,225	26,176
Caroline	5,095	10,283	4,009	9,368
Carroll	36,456	60,218	26,567	58,215
Cecil	16,809	29,439	13,650	28,868
Charles	62,171	25,579	49,341	25,614
Dorchester	6,857	8,764	6,245	8,413
Frederick	77,675	63,682	56,522	59,522
Garrett	3,281	12,002	2,567	10,776
Harford	63,095	80,930	47,077	77,860
Howard	129,433	48,390	102,597	47,484
Kent	5,329	5,195	4,575	4,876
Montgomery	419,569	101,222	357,837	92,704
Prince George’s	379,208	37,090	344,049	32,811
Queen Anne’s	10,709	18,741	7,973	16,993
St. Mary’s	23,138	30,826	17,534	28,663
Somerset	4,241	5,739	4,196	5,341
Talbot	11,062	10,946	8,653	10,724
Washington	26,044	40,224	21,129	40,998
Wicomico	22,054	22,944	18,050	22,198
Worcester	12,560	18,571	9,753	17,210
Baltimore	207,260	25,374	202,673	25,205

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Totals	1,985,023	976,414	1,677,928	943,169

Maryland Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,985,023; Trump, R, 976,414; Jorgensen, LB, 33,488; Hawkins, Green, 15,799; Segal, Bread/Roses, 5,884.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,677,928; Trump, R, 943,169; Johnson, LB, 79,605; Stein, Green, 35,945; McMullin, Ind., 9,630; Castle, Const., 566; Maturen, Ind., 504.

2012: Obama, D, 1,677,844; Romney, R, 971,869; Johnson, LB, 30,195; Stein, Green, 17,110.

2008: Obama, D, 1,629,467; McCain, R, 959,862; Nader, MD Ind., 14,713; Barr, LB, 9,842; McKinney, Green, 4,747; Baldwin, RF, 3,760.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,334,493; Bush, R, 1,024,703; Nader, Populist, 11,854; Badnarik, LB, 6,094; Cobb, Green, 3,632; Peroutka, Const., 3,421.

2000: Gore, D, 1,144,008; Bush, R, 813,827; Nader, Green, 53,768; Browne, LB, 5,310; Buchanan, RF, 4,248; Phillips, Const., 918.

1996: Clinton, D, 966,207; Dole, R, 681,530; Perot, RF, 115,812; Browne, LB, 8,765; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,402; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,517.

1992: Clinton, D, 988,571; Bush, R, 707,094; Perot, Ind., 281,414; Marrou, LB, 4,715; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,786.

1988: Bush, R, 876,167; Dukakis, D, 826,304; Paul, LB, 6,748; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,115.

1984: Reagan, R, 879,918; Mondale, D, 787,935; Bergland, LB, 5,721.
1980: Carter, D, 726,161; Reagan, R, 680,606; Anderson, Ind., 119,537; Clark, LB, 14,192.
1976: Carter, D, 759,612; Ford, R, 672,661.
1972: Nixon, R, 829,305; McGovern, D, 505,781; Schmitz, Amer., 18,726.
1968: Humphrey, D, 538,310; Nixon, R, 517,995; Wallace, 3rd party, 178,734.
1964: Johnson, D, 730,912; Goldwater, R, 385,495; write-in, 50.
1960: Kennedy, D, 565,800; Nixon, R, 489,538.

Massachusetts

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Barnstable	91,994	55,311	72,430	54,099
Berkshire	51,705	18,064	43,714	16,839
Bristol	153,377	119,872	129,540	105,443
Dukes	9,914	2,631	8,400	2,477
Essex	267,198	144,837	222,310	136,316
Franklin	30,030	11,201	24,478	10,364
Hampden	125,948	87,318	112,590	78,685
Hampshire	63,362	22,281	55,367	21,790
Middlesex	617,196	226,956	520,360	219,793
Nantucket	5,241	1,914	4,146	1,892
Norfolk	273,312	125,294	221,819	119,723
Plymouth	173,630	121,227	135,513	115,369
Suffolk	270,522	58,613	245,751	50,421

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Worcester	248,773	171,683	198,778	157,682
Totals	**2,382,202**	**1,167,202**	**1,995,196**	**1,090,893**

Massachusetts Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,382,202; Trump, R, 1,167,202; Jorgensen, LB, 47,013; Hawkins, Green, 18,658.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,995,196; Trump, R, 1,090,893; Johnson, LB, 138,018; Stein, Green, 47,661; McMullin, Ind., 2,719.

2012: Obama, D, 1,921,290; Romney, R, 1,188,314; Johnson, LB, 30,920; Stein, Green, 20,691.

2008: Obama, D, 1,904,097; McCain, R, 1,108,854; Nader, Ind., 28,841; Barr, LB, 13,189; McKinney, Green, 6,550; Baldwin, RF, 4,971.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,803,800; Bush, R, 1,071,109; Badnarik, LB, 15,022; Cobb, Green, 10,623.

2000: Gore, D, 1,616,487; Bush, R, 878,502; Nader, Green, 173,564; Browne, LB, 16,366; Buchanan, RF, 11,149; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,884.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,571,509; Dole, R, 718,058; Perot, RF, 227,206; Browne, LB, 20,424; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,183; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,276.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,318,639; Bush, R, 805,039; Perot, Ind., 630,731; Marrou, LB, 9,021; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,172; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,218; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,812; LaRouche, Ind., 1,027.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,401,415; Bush, R, 1,194,635; Paul, LB, 24,251; Fulani, New Alliance, 9,561.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,310,936; Mondale, D, 1,239,606.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,057,631; Carter, D, 1,053,802; Anderson, Ind., 382,539; Clark, LB, 22,038; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,735; Commoner, Citizens, 2,056; McReynolds, Soc., 62; Bubar, Statesman, 34; Griswold, Workers World, 19; scattered, 2,382.

1976: Carter, D, 1,429,475; Ford, R, 1,030,276; McCarthy, Ind., 65,637; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 8,138; Anderson, Amer., 7,555; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,922; MacBride, LB, 135.

1972: McGovern, D, 1,332,540; Nixon, R, 1,112,078; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 10,600; Schmitz, Amer., 2,877; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 129; Spock, People's, 101; Hall, Comm., 46; Hospers, LB, 43; scattered, 342.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,469,218; Nixon, R, 766,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 87,088; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,180; Munn, Prohib., 2,369; scattered, 53; blank, 25,394.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,786,422; Goldwater, R, 549,727; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,755; Munn, Prohib., 3,735; scattered, 159; blank, 48,104.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,487,174; Nixon, R, 976,750; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,892; Decker, Prohib., 1,633; others, 31; blank and void, 26,024.

Michigan

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Alcona	2,142	4,848	1,732	4,201
Alger	2,053	3,014	1,663	2,585
Allegan	24,449	41,392	18,050	34,183

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Alpena	6,000	10,686	4,877	9,090
Antrim	5,960	9,748	4,448	8,469
Arenac	2,774	5,928	2,384	4,950
Baraga	1,478	2,512	1,156	2,158
Barry	11,797	23,471	9,114	19,202
Bay	26,151	33,125	21,642	28,328
Benzie	5,480	6,601	4,108	5,539
Berrien	37,438	43,519	29,495	38,647
Branch	6,159	14,064	5,061	11,786
Calhoun	28,877	36,221	24,157	31,494
Cass	9,130	16,699	7,270	14,243
Charlevoix	6,939	9,841	5,137	8,674
Cheboygan	5,437	10,186	4,302	8,683
Chippewa	6,648	10,681	5,379	9,122
Clare	5,199	10,861	4,249	8,505
Clinton	21,968	25,098	16,492	21,636
Crawford	2,672	5,087	2,110	4,354
Delta	7,606	13,207	6,436	11,121
Dickinson	4,744	9,617	3,923	8,580
Eaton	31,299	31,798	24,938	27,609
Emmet	9,662	12,135	6,972	10,616
Genesee	119,390	98,714	102,751	84,175
Gladwin	4,524	9,893	3,794	8,124
Gogebic	3,570	4,600	2,925	4,018
Grand Traverse	28,683	30,502	20,965	27,413
Gratiot	6,693	12,102	5,666	9,880

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Hillsdale	5,883	17,037	4,799	14,095
Houghton	7,750	10,378	6,018	8,475
Huron	5,490	12,731	4,579	10,692
Ingham	94,212	47,639	79,110	43,868
Ionia	10,901	20,657	8,352	16,635
Iosco	5,373	9,759	4,345	8,345
Iron	2,493	4,216	2,004	3,675
Isabella	14,072	14,815	11,404	12,338
Jackson	31,995	47,372	25,795	39,793
Kalamazoo	83,686	56,823	67,148	51,034
Kalkaska	3,002	7,436	2,280	6,116
Kent	187,915	165,741	138,683	148,180
Keweenaw	672	862	527	814
Lake	2,288	3,946	1,939	3,159
Lapeer	16,367	35,482	12,734	30,037
Leelanau	8,795	7,916	6,774	7,239
Lenawee	20,918	31,541	16,750	26,430
Livingston	48,220	76,982	34,384	65,680
Luce	842	2,109	681	1,756
Mackinac	2,632	4,304	2,085	3,744
Macomb	223,952	263,863	176,317	224,665
Manistee	6,107	8,321	4,979	6,915
Marquette	20,465	16,286	16,042	14,646
Mason	6,802	10,207	5,281	8,505
Mecosta	7,375	13,267	5,827	10,305
Menominee	4,316	8,117	3,539	6,702

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Midland	20,493	27,675	15,635	23,846
Missaukee	1,967	6,648	1,565	5,386
Monroe	32,975	52,710	26,863	43,261
Montcalm	9,703	21,815	7,874	16,907
Montmorency	1,628	4,171	1,287	3,498
Muskegon	45,643	45,133	37,304	36,127
Newaygo	7,873	18,857	6,212	15,173
Oakland	434,148	325,971	343,070	289,203
Oceana	4,944	8,892	3,973	7,228
Ogemaw	3,475	8,253	3,030	6,827
Ontonagon	1,391	2,358	1,176	2,066
Osceola	3,214	8,928	2,705	7,336
Oscoda	1,342	3,466	1,044	2,843
Otsego	4,743	9,779	3,556	8,266
Ottawa	64,705	100,913	44,973	88,467
Presque Isle	2,911	5,342	2,400	4,488
Roscommon	5,166	9,670	4,287	8,141
Saginaw	51,088	50,785	44,396	45,469
St. Clair	31,363	59,185	24,553	49,051
St. Joseph	9,262	18,127	7,526	14,884
Sanilac	5,966	16,194	4,873	13,446
Schoolcraft	1,589	3,090	1,369	2,556
Shiawassee	15,347	23,149	12,546	19,230
Tuscola	8,712	20,297	7,429	17,102
Van Buren	16,803	21,591	13,258	17,890
Washtenaw	157,136	56,241	128,483	50,631

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Wayne	597,170	264,553	519,444	228,993
Wexford	5,838	12,102	4,436	10,000
Totals	**2,804,040**	**2,649,852**	**2,268,839**	**2,279,543**

Michigan Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,804,040; Trump, R, 2,649,852; Jorgensen, LB, 60,381; Hawkins, Green, 13,718; Blankenship, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,235; De La Fuente, Natural Law, 2,986.

2016: Trump, R, 2,279,543; Clinton, D, 2,268,839; Johnson, LB, 172,136; Stein, Green, 51,463; Castle, U.S. Taxpayers, 16,139; McMullin, Ind., 8,177; Soltysik, Natural Law, 2,209.

2012: Obama, D, 2,564,569; Romney, R, 2,115,256; Stein, Green, 21,897; Goode, U.S. Taxpayers, 16,119; Johnson, Ind., 7,774, Anderson, Natural Law, 5,147.

2008: Obama, D, 2,872,579; McCain, R, 2,048,639; Nader, Natural Law, 33,085; Barr, LB, 23,716; Baldwin, U.S. Taxpayers, 14,685; McKinney, Green, 8,892.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,479,183; Bush, R, 2,313,746; Nader, Ind., 24,035; Badnarik, LB, 10,552; Cobb, Green, 5,325; Peroutka, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,980; Brown, Natural Law, 1,431.

2000: Gore, D, 2,170,418; Bush, R, 1,953,139; Nader, Green, 84,165; Browne, LB, 16,711; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,791; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,426.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,989,653; Dole, R, 1,481,212; Perot, RF, 336,670; Browne, LB, 27,670; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,254; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,153; White, Soc. Equality, 1,554.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,871,182; Bush, R, 1,554,940; Perot, Ind., 824,813; Marrou, LB, 10,175; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,263; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,954.

1988: Bush, R, 1,965,486; Dukakis, D, 1,675,783; Paul, LB, 18,336; Fulani, Ind., 2,513.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,251,571; Mondale, D, 1,529,638; Bergland, LB, 10,055.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,915,225; Carter, D, 1,661,532; Anderson, Ind., 275,223; Clark, LB, 41,597; Commoner, Citizens, 11,930; Hall, Comm., 3,262; Griswold, Workers World, 30; Greaves, Amer., 21; Bubar, Statesman, 9.

1976: Ford, R, 1,893,742; Carter, D, 1,696,714; McCarthy, Ind., 47,905; MacBride, LB, 5,406; Wright, People's, 3,504; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,804; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,366; Levin, Soc. Labor, 1,148; scattered, 2,160.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,961,721; McGovern, D, 1,459,435; Schmitz, Amer., 63,321; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 2,437; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 1,603; Hall, Comm., 1,210.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,593,082; Nixon, R, 1,370,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 331,968; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,099; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,762; Cleaver, New Politics, 4,585; Munn, Prohib., 60; scattered, 29.

1964: Johnson, D, 2,136,615; Goldwater, R, 1,060,152; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,817; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,704; Prohib. (no candidate listed), 699; scattered, 145.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,687,269; Nixon, R, 1,620,428; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,347; Decker, Prohib., 2,029; Daly, Tax Cut, 1,767; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,718; Ind. Amer. (unpledged), 539.

Minnesota

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Aitkin	3,607	6,258	3,134	5,516
Anoka	100,893	104,902	75,500	93,339
Becker	6,589	12,438	5,208	10,880
Beltrami	11,426	12,188	8,688	10,783
Benton	7,280	14,382	5,640	12,872
Big Stone	1,053	1,863	921	1,608
Blue Earth	18,330	16,731	14,428	15,667
Brown	4,753	9,552	3,763	8,708
Carlton	10,098	9,791	8,460	8,160
Carver	30,774	34,009	21,508	29,056
Cass	6,342	11,620	4,949	9,982
Chippewa	2,226	4,250	1,978	3,764
Chisago	11,806	21,916	9,278	18,441
Clay	16,357	15,043	12,971	13,543
Clearwater	1,260	3,372	1,100	2,925
Cook	2,496	1,203	1,912	1,156
Cottonwood	1,834	4,165	1,678	3,679
Crow Wing	13,726	25,676	10,982	22,287
Dakota	146,155	109,638	110,483	99,583
Dodge	4,079	7,783	3,102	6,527

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Douglas	7,868	15,799	6,227	13,966
Faribault	2,531	5,191	2,153	4,659
Fillmore	4,551	7,301	3,872	6,271
Freeborn	6,889	9,578	6,041	8,808
Goodhue	11,806	16,052	9,446	14,041
Grant	1,300	2,269	1,105	2,063
Hennepin	532,623	205,973	429,288	191,770
Houston	4,853	6,334	4,145	5,616
Hubbard	4,462	8,202	3,423	7,261
Isanti	7,138	16,491	5,657	13,635
Itasca	10,786	15,239	9,015	12,920
Jackson	1,745	3,948	1,492	3,609
Kanabec	2,774	6,278	2,327	5,230
Kandiyohi	8,440	14,437	7,266	12,785
Kittson	1,006	1,546	823	1,349
Koochiching	2,659	4,131	2,306	3,569
Lac Qui Parle	1,446	2,528	1,305	2,293
Lake	3,647	3,393	3,077	2,932
Lake of the Woods	671	1,704	553	1,540
Le Sueur	5,672	10,775	4,623	9,182
Lincoln	937	2,121	860	1,931
Lyon	4,634	7,979	3,825	7,256
Mahnomen	1,112	1,142	930	991
Marshall	1,295	3,721	1,225	3,208
Martin	3,305	7,480	2,733	7,062

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
McLeod	6,413	13,986	4,978	12,155
Meeker	3,867	9,359	3,191	8,104
Mille Lacs	4,404	9,952	3,710	8,340
Morrison	4,367	14,821	3,637	12,925
Mower	8,899	10,025	7,437	8,823
Murray	1,449	3,363	1,295	2,974
Nicollet	9,622	9,018	7,886	8,437
Nobles	2,933	5,600	2,733	5,299
Norman	1,404	1,953	1,264	1,699
Olmsted	49,491	39,692	36,268	35,668
Otter Tail	11,958	23,800	9,340	20,939
Pennington	2,568	4,532	2,147	4,000
Pine	5,419	10,256	4,580	8,191
Pipestone	1,306	3,553	1,127	3,338
Polk	5,439	9,865	4,712	8,979
Pope	2,477	4,417	2,106	3,793
Ramsey	211,620	77,376	177,738	70,894
Red Lake	691	1,454	540	1,141
Redwood	2,355	5,771	1,887	5,137
Renville	2,496	5,467	2,117	4,890
Rice	17,402	17,464	14,437	15,429
Rock	1,556	3,583	1,373	3,091
Roseau	2,188	6,065	1,856	5,451
St. Louis	67,704	49,017	57,771	44,630
Scott	40,040	45,872	28,502	39,948
Sherburne	18,065	36,222	13,293	31,053

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Sibley	2,417	5,864	1,954	5,193
Stearns	31,879	50,959	25,576	47,617
Steele	7,917	12,656	6,241	11,198
Stevens	1,922	3,044	2,116	2,799
Swift	1,784	3,316	1,686	2,963
Todd	3,286	9,753	2,783	8,485
Traverse	661	1,172	630	1,049
Wabasha	4,696	8,153	3,866	6,989
Wadena	2,023	5,520	1,684	4,837
Waseca	3,496	6,624	2,838	5,967
Washington	89,165	73,764	67,086	64,428
Watonwan	1,987	3,103	1,814	2,768
Wilkin	1,026	2,328	893	2,129
Winona	13,333	13,227	11,366	12,122
Wright	28,430	51,973	20,334	43,274
Yellow Medicine	1,688	3,734	1,524	3,382
Totals	**1,717,077**	**1,484,065**	**1,367,716**	**1,322,951**

Minnesota Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,717,077; Trump, R, 1,484,065; Jorgensen, LB, 34,976; Hawkins, Green, 10,033; West, Ind., 7,940; Pierce, Ind., 5,651; De La Fuente, Alliance, 5,611; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,210; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 643.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,367,716; Trump, R, 1,322,951; Johnson, LB, 112,972; McMullin, Ind., 53,076; Stein,

Green, 36,985; Vacek, Legal Marijuana, 11,291; Castle, Const., 9,456; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 1,672; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,431.

2012: Obama, D, 1,546,167; Romney, R, 1,320,225; Johnson, LB, 35,098; Stein, Green, 13,023; Goode, Const., 3,722; Carlson, Grassroots, 3,149; Anderson, Justice, 1,996; Morstad, Constitutional, 1,092; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,051; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 397.

2008: Obama, D, 1,573,354; McCain, R, 1,275,409; Nader, Ind., 30,152; Barr, LB, 9,174; Baldwin, Const., 6,787; McKinney, Green, 5,174; Calero, Soc. Workers, 790.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,445,014; Bush, R, 1,346,695; Nader, Better Life, 18,683; Badnarik, LB, 4,639; Cobb, Green, 4,408; Peroutka, Const., 3,074; Harens, other, 2,387; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 539; Calero, Soc. Workers, 416.

2000: Gore, D, 1,168,266; Bush, R, 1,109,659; Nader, Green, 126,696; Buchanan, RF MN, 22,166; Browne, LB, 5,282; Phillips, Const., 3,272; Hagelin, RF, 2,294; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,022.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,120,438; Dole, R, 766,476; Perot, RF, 257,704; Nader, Green, 24,908; Browne, LB, 8,271; Peron, Grass Roots, 4,898; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,416; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,808; Birrenbach, Ind. Grass Roots, 787; Harris, Soc. Workers, 684; White, Soc. Equality, 347.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,020,997; Bush, R, 747,841; Perot, Ind., 562,506; Marrou, LB, 3,373; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,363; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,406.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,109,471; Bush, R, 962,337; McCarthy, MN Prog., 5,403; Paul, LB, 5,109.

1984: Mondale, D, 1,036,364; Reagan, R, 1,032,603; Bergland, LB, 2,996.

1980: Carter, D, 954,173; Reagan, R, 873,268; Anderson, Ind., 174,997; Clark, LB, 31,593; Commoner, Citizens, 8,406; Hall, Comm., 1,117; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 711; Griswold, Workers World, 698; McReynolds, Soc., 536; write-in, 281.

1976: Carter, D, 1,070,440; Ford, R, 819,395; McCarthy, Ind., 35,490; Anderson, Amer., 13,592; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,149; MacBride, LB, 3,529; Hall, Comm., 1,092.

1972: Nixon, R, 898,269; McGovern, D, 802,346; Schmitz, Amer., 31,407; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,261; Spock, People's, 2,805; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 940; Hall, Comm., 662; scattered, 962.

1968: Humphrey, D, 857,738; Nixon, R, 658,643; Wallace, 3rd party, 68,931; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 935; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 808; McCarthy, write-in, 585; Mitchell, Comm., 415; Blomen, Industrial Govt., 285; scattered, 2,613.

1964: Johnson, D, 991,117; Goldwater, R, 559,624; Hass, Industrial Govt., 2,544; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,177.

1960: Kennedy, D, 779,933; Nixon, R, 757,915; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,077; Hass, Industrial Govt., 962.

Mississippi

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adams	7,917	5,696	7,757	5,874
Alcorn	2,782	12,818	2,684	11,819
Amite	2,620	4,503	2,697	4,289
Attala	3,542	5,178	3,242	4,897
Benton	1,679	2,570	1,719	2,251
Bolivar	8,904	4,671	9,046	4,590
Calhoun	1,902	4,625	1,910	4,390
Carroll	1,729	3,924	1,680	3,799
Chickasaw	3,810	4,175	3,649	4,127
Choctaw	1,185	3,001	1,218	2,788
Claiborne	3,772	603	3,708	540
Clarke	2,838	5,417	2,585	5,137
Clay	5,844	4,181	5,722	4,150
Coahoma	6,020	2,375	6,378	2,426
Copiah	6,470	6,250	6,741	6,103
Covington	3,416	5,854	3,276	5,435
DeSoto	28,265	46,462	20,591	43,089
Forrest	13,755	17,290	11,716	15,461
Franklin	1,480	2,923	1,502	2,721
George	1,218	9,713	1,027	8,696
Greene	966	4,794	974	4,335
Grenada	4,734	6,081	4,424	5,970
Hancock	4,504	16,132	3,344	13,811

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Harrison	27,728	46,822	21,169	40,354
Hinds	73,550	25,141	67,594	25,275
Holmes	6,588	1,369	6,689	1,309
Humphreys	3,016	1,118	3,071	1,151
Issaquena	355	308	395	298
Itawamba	1,249	9,438	1,117	8,470
Jackson	17,375	36,295	14,657	33,629
Jasper	4,341	4,302	4,368	4,038
Jefferson	3,327	531	3,337	490
Jefferson Davis	3,599	2,534	3,720	2,466
Jones	8,517	21,226	7,791	20,133
Kemper	2,887	1,787	2,827	1,778
Lafayette	10,070	12,949	7,969	10,872
Lamar	7,340	20,704	5,190	18,751
Lauderdale	12,960	17,967	11,269	17,741
Lawrence	2,260	4,285	2,195	4,091
Leake	3,897	5,228	3,584	4,782
Lee	12,189	24,207	10,029	22,220
Leflore	7,648	3,129	7,787	3,212
Lincoln	5,040	11,596	4,458	10,550
Lowndes	13,087	13,800	11,819	13,271
Madison	24,440	31,091	20,343	28,265
Marion	3,787	8,273	3,677	7,836
Marshall	8,057	7,566	8,023	6,587
Monroe	5,874	11,177	5,524	10,167

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Montgomery	2,121	2,917	2,115	2,818
Neshoba	3,260	8,320	2,715	7,679
Newton	3,075	6,997	2,756	6,548
Noxubee	4,040	1,240	4,347	1,200
Oktibbeha	10,299	9,004	8,859	8,576
Panola	7,403	8,060	7,431	7,449
Pearl River	4,148	19,595	3,604	17,782
Perry	1,362	4,500	1,220	4,135
Pike	8,646	8,479	8,043	8,009
Pontotoc	2,614	11,550	2,386	10,336
Prentiss	2,153	8,370	2,067	7,648
Quitman	2,150	1,026	2,312	1,001
Rankin	18,847	50,895	14,110	47,178
Scott	4,330	6,285	4,268	6,122
Sharkey	1,465	688	1,479	692
Simpson	4,037	7,635	3,874	7,393
Smith	1,791	6,458	1,617	5,928
Stone	1,802	5,964	1,573	5,306
Sunflower	6,781	2,799	6,725	2,794
Tallahatchie	3,105	2,488	3,337	2,462
Tate	4,183	8,707	3,926	7,495
Tippah	1,937	8,054	1,842	7,240
Tishomingo	1,059	7,933	999	7,166
Tunica	2,580	926	2,667	853
Union	2,160	10,373	2,012	9,235
Walthall	2,835	4,220	2,790	4,056

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Warren	10,442	10,365	9,284	9,767
Washington	12,503	5,300	11,380	5,244
Wayne	3,624	6,307	3,524	5,990
Webster	1,043	4,291	1,019	3,976
Wilkinson	2,749	1,324	2,857	1,318
Winston	4,040	5,112	3,850	4,910
Yalobusha	2,785	3,671	2,582	3,376
Yazoo	5,496	4,832	5,369	4,598
Totals	**539,398**	**756,764**	**485,131**	**700,714**

Mississippi Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 756,764; Biden, D, 539,398; Jorgensen, LB, 8,026; West, Ind., 3,657; Hawkins, Green, 1,498; Collins, Ind., 1,317; Blankenship, Amer. Const., 1,279; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 1,161; Pierce, Ind., 659.

2016: Trump, R, 700,714; Clinton, D, 485,131; Johnson, LB, 14,435; Castle, Const., 3,987; Stein, Green, 3,731; Hedges, Prohib., 715; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 644.

2012: Romney, R, 710,746; Obama, D, 562,949; Johnson, LB, 6,676; Goode, Const., 2,609; Stein, Green, 1,588; Washer, RF, 1,016.

2008: McCain, R, 724,597; Obama, D, 554,662; Nader, Ind., 4,011; Baldwin, Const., 2,551; Barr, LB, 2,529; McKinney, Green, 1,034; Weill, RF, 481.

2004: Bush, R, 684,981; Kerry, D, 458,094; Nader, RF, 3,177; Badnarik, LB, 1,793; Peroutka, Const.,

1,759; Harris, Ind., 1,268; Cobb, Green, 1,073.

2000: Bush, R, 572,844; Gore, D, 404,614; Nader, Ind., 8,122; Phillips, Const., 3,267; Buchanan, RF, 2,265; Browne, LB, 2,009; Harris, Ind., 613; Hagelin, Natural Law, 450.

1996: Dole, R, 439,838; Clinton, D, 394,022; Perot, RF, 52,222; Browne, LB, 2,809; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,314; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,447; Collins, Ind., 1,205.

1992: Bush, R, 487,793; Clinton, D, 400,258; Perot, Ind., 85,626; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,625; Marrou, LB, 2,154; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,652; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,140.

1988: Bush, R, 557,890; Dukakis, D, 363,921; Duke, Ind., 4,232; Paul, LB, 3,329.

1984: Reagan, R, 582,377; Mondale, D, 352,192; Bergland, LB, 2,336.

1980: Reagan, R, 441,089; Carter, D, 429,281; Anderson, Ind., 12,036; Clark, LB, 5,465; Griswold, Workers World, 2,402; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,347.

1976: Carter, D, 381,309; Ford, R, 366,846; Anderson, Amer., 6,678; McCarthy, Ind., 4,074; Maddox, Ind., 4,049; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,805; MacBride, LB, 2,609.

1972: Nixon, R, 505,125; McGovern, D, 126,782; Schmitz, Amer., 11,598; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,458.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 415,349; Humphrey, D, 150,644; Nixon, R, 88,516.

1964: Goldwater, R, 356,528; Johnson, D, 52,618.

1960: D. (electors unpledged), 116,248; Kennedy, D, 108,362; Nixon, R, 73,561. Mississippi’s victorious

slate of 8 unpledged Dem. electors cast their votes for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA).

Missouri

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adair	3,710	6,413	3,500	6,030
Andrew	2,351	7,255	2,045	6,665
Atchison	564	2,199	541	2,060
Audrain	2,704	7,732	2,570	6,981
Barry	2,948	12,425	2,710	11,428
Barton	844	5,168	795	4,959
Bates	1,672	6,597	1,618	6,001
Benton	2,180	8,109	2,025	7,213
Bollinger	750	5,167	705	4,827
Boone	50,064	38,646	41,125	36,200
Buchanan	13,445	22,450	12,013	21,320
Butler	3,301	14,602	3,036	13,650
Caldwell	897	3,725	838	3,232
Callaway	5,870	14,815	4,989	13,057
Camden	5,652	18,850	4,768	16,944
Cape Girardeau	10,760	28,907	8,492	27,017
Carroll	786	3,706	745	3,480
Carter	418	2,451	436	2,324
Cass	19,052	37,197	14,846	33,098
Cedar	1,145	5,788	1,011	5,021
Chariton	916	3,111	888	2,950

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Christian	11,131	34,920	8,508	30,946
Clark	678	2,672	724	2,458
Clay	59,400	64,605	45,304	57,476
Clinton	2,896	7,799	2,572	7,067
Cole	12,694	26,086	10,913	24,616
Cooper	2,249	6,272	1,932	5,624
Crawford	2,113	8,725	1,824	7,724
Dade	656	3,414	637	3,184
Dallas	1,380	6,619	1,272	5,895
Daviess	746	3,102	730	2,767
DeKalb	930	3,828	824	3,540
Dent	1,056	5,987	978	5,600
Douglas	1,016	5,898	984	5,486
Dunklin	2,200	8,135	2,360	8,026
Franklin	14,569	38,058	12,341	35,430
Gasconade	1,601	6,222	1,520	5,670
Gentry	613	2,581	605	2,304
Greene	55,068	83,630	42,728	78,035
Grundy	799	3,585	780	3,462
Harrison	597	3,198	574	2,965
Henry	2,619	8,027	2,357	7,075
Hickory	1,056	3,966	1,016	3,542
Holt	338	1,976	347	1,926
Howard	1,413	3,553	1,283	3,277
Howell	3,218	15,181	2,881	13,893
Iron	945	3,596	933	3,173

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Jackson	92,182	100,142	71,237	91,557
Jasper	13,549	37,728	10,572	35,070
Jefferson	37,523	77,046	31,568	69,036
Johnson	6,974	15,489	5,930	13,719
Knox	340	1,486	379	1,416
Laclede	2,780	13,762	2,553	12,881
Lafayette	4,472	12,273	4,053	10,988
Lawrence	3,214	14,426	2,901	13,089
Lewis	984	3,553	934	3,344
Lincoln	6,607	21,848	5,575	18,159
Linn	1,275	4,363	1,240	4,088
Livingston	1,410	5,267	1,265	4,879
Macon	1,662	6,076	1,548	5,798
Madison	1,019	4,584	1,005	4,102
Maries	814	3,892	794	3,561
Marion	3,202	9,915	2,994	9,419
McDonald	1,439	7,465	1,329	6,599
Mercer	222	1,541	216	1,486
Miller	2,038	10,176	1,750	9,285
Mississippi	1,178	3,537	1,458	3,600
Moniteau	1,308	5,744	1,237	5,347
Monroe	936	3,477	853	3,159
Montgomery	1,208	4,465	1,119	4,127
Morgan	1,924	7,442	1,768	6,760
New Madrid	1,748	5,447	1,933	5,270
Newton	5,818	22,120	4,990	20,553

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Nodaway	2,853	6,865	2,529	6,380
Oregon	823	3,847	865	3,671
Osage	1,037	6,425	998	5,856
Ozark	752	4,064	724	3,639
Pemiscot	1,560	4,120	1,947	3,964
Perry	1,664	7,657	1,520	6,908
Pettis	4,783	13,854	4,324	12,810
Phelps	5,637	13,480	4,766	12,709
Pike	1,717	5,863	1,806	5,274
Platte	27,179	28,917	20,057	25,933
Polk	2,885	11,850	2,631	10,438
Pulaski	3,740	10,329	2,922	9,876
Putnam	361	1,984	353	1,936
Ralls	1,205	4,396	1,138	3,969
Randolph	2,485	8,018	2,283	7,529
Ray	3,109	8,345	3,090	7,104
Reynolds	529	2,733	540	2,406
Ripley	833	4,839	830	4,522
St. Charles	89,530	128,389	68,626	121,650
St. Clair	988	3,932	936	3,501
St. Francois	7,044	20,511	6,250	17,468
St. Louis Co.	328,151	199,493	286,704	202,434
Ste. Genevieve	2,713	6,630	2,542	5,496
Saline	2,904	6,451	2,789	5,977
Schuyler	373	1,606	354	1,505

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Scotland	388	1,560	365	1,525
Scott	3,753	13,769	3,575	13,168
Shannon	706	3,165	776	2,966
Shelby	592	2,700	606	2,524
Stoddard	1,819	11,484	1,876	11,079
Stone	3,506	14,800	2,887	13,158
Sullivan	478	1,974	526	1,884
Taney	5,339	20,508	4,373	18,276
Texas	1,716	9,478	1,728	8,875
Vernon	1,903	7,155	1,707	6,533
Warren	4,769	13,222	3,915	11,111
Washington	1,804	8,047	1,926	7,048
Wayne	845	4,987	948	4,658
Webster	3,573	14,880	3,177	12,840
Worth	215	877	195	808
Wright	1,168	7,453	1,170	6,707
City				
Kansas City	107,660	26,393	97,735	24,654
St. Louis	110,089	21,474	104,235	20,832
Totals	**1,253,014**	**1,718,736**	**1,071,068**	**1,594,511**

Missouri Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,718,736; Biden, D, 1,253,014; Jorgensen, LB, 41,205; Hawkins, Green, 8,283; Blankenship, Const., 3,919.

2016: Trump, R, 1,594,511; Clinton, D, 1,071,068; Johnson, LB, 97,359; Stein, Green, 25,419; Castle, Const., 13,092; McMullin, Ind., 7,071.
2012: Romney, R, 1,482,440; Obama, D, 1,223,796; Johnson, LB, 43,151; Goode, Const., 7,936.
2008: McCain, R, 1,445,814; Obama, D, 1,441,911; Nader, Ind., 17,813; Barr, LB, 11,386; Baldwin, Const., 8,201.
2004: Bush, R, 1,455,713; Kerry, D, 1,259,171; Badnarik, LB, 9,831; Peroutka, Const., 5,355.
2000: Bush, R, 1,189,924; Gore, D, 1,111,138; Nader, Green, 38,515; Buchanan, RF, 9,818; Browne, LB, 7,436; Phillips, Const., 1,957; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,104.
1996: Clinton, D, 1,025,935; Dole, R, 890,016; Perot, RF, 217,188; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 11,521; Browne, LB, 10,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,287.
1992: Clinton, D, 1,053,873; Bush, R, 811,159; Perot, Ind., 518,741; Marrou, LB, 7,497.
1988: Bush, R, 1,084,953; Dukakis, D, 1,001,619; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,656; Paul, write-in, 434.
1984: Reagan, R, 1,274,188; Mondale, D, 848,583.
1980: Reagan, R, 1,074,181; Carter, D, 931,182; Anderson, Ind., 77,920; Clark, LB, 14,422; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,515; Commoner, Citizens, 573; write-in, 31.
1976: Carter, D, 999,163; Ford, R, 928,808; McCarthy, Ind., 24,329.
1972: Nixon, R, 1,154,058; McGovern, D, 698,531.
1968: Nixon, R, 811,932; Humphrey, D, 791,444; Wallace, 3rd party, 206,126.
1964: Johnson, D, 1,164,344; Goldwater, R, 653,535.

1960: Kennedy, D, 972,201; Nixon, R, 962,221.

Montana

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Beaverhead	1,608	3,923	1,143	3,353
Big Horn	2,491	2,207	2,094	1,853
Blaine	1,589	1,469	1,202	1,268
Broadwater	835	3,173	573	2,348
Carbon	2,421	4,468	1,828	3,748
Carter	74	775	70	678
Cascade	15,456	23,315	12,175	19,632
Chouteau	991	1,891	732	1,679
Custer	1,514	4,205	1,176	3,657
Daniels	195	799	168	730
Dawson	962	3,758	787	3,320
Deer Lodge	2,562	2,186	2,058	1,763
Fallon	172	1,375	154	1,279
Fergus	1,496	4,869	1,202	4,269
Flathead	20,274	38,321	13,293	30,240
Gallatin	37,044	31,696	24,246	23,802
Garfield	41	764	34	653
Glacier	3,610	1,884	3,121	1,620
Golden Valley	78	414	71	365
Granite	638	1,419	472	1,192
Hill	2,981	3,957	2,371	3,478
Jefferson	2,625	5,345	1,998	4,177

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Judith Basin	275	1,040	235	872
Lake	6,916	9,322	4,776	7,530
Lewis and Clark	19,743	21,409	14,478	16,895
Liberty	249	821	206	698
Lincoln	2,835	8,672	2,041	6,729
Madison	1,771	4,191	1,180	3,297
McCone	155	956	154	862
Meagher	258	833	193	729
Mineral	686	1,828	519	1,330
Missoula	43,357	26,347	31,543	22,250
Musselshell	413	2,423	332	1,967
Park	5,280	6,025	3,595	4,980
Petroleum	39	298	30	278
Phillips	416	1,936	318	1,723
Pondera	903	2,031	738	1,799
Powder River	154	970	127	884
Powell	752	2,355	551	2,029
Prairie	126	603	100	556
Ravalli	8,763	19,114	6,223	14,810
Richland	875	4,800	671	3,908
Roosevelt	1,910	1,996	1,560	1,797
Rosebud	1,199	2,486	987	2,253
Sanders	1,820	5,660	1,218	4,286
Sheridan	574	1,403	477	1,241

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Silver Bow	10,392	7,745	8,619	6,376
Stillwater	1,156	4,462	908	3,661
Sweet Grass	549	1,840	402	1,595
Teton	1,007	2,608	808	2,170
Toole	467	1,596	402	1,497
Treasure	78	373	59	351
Valley	1,030	3,135	886	2,698
Wheatland	225	823	179	702
Wibaux	77	516	55	463
Yellowstone	30,679	50,772	22,171	40,920
Totals	**244,786**	**343,602**	**177,709**	**279,240**

Montana Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 343,602; Biden, D, 244,786; Jorgensen, LB, 15,252.

2016: Trump, R, 279,240; Clinton, D, 177,709; Johnson, LB, 28,037; Stein, Green, 7,970; McMullin, Ind., 2,297; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,570.

2012: Romney, R, 267,928; Obama, D, 201,839; Johnson, LB, 14,165.

2008: McCain, R, 242,763; Obama, D, 231,667; Paul, Const., 10,638; Nader, Ind., 3,686; Barr, LB, 1,355.

2004: Bush, R, 266,063; Kerry, D, 173,710; Nader, Ind., 6,168; Peroutka, Const., 1,764; Badnarik, LB, 1,733; Cobb, Green, 996.

2000: Bush, R, 240,178; Gore, D, 137,126; Nader, Green, 24,437; Buchanan, RF, 5,697; Browne, LB,

1,718; Phillips, Const., 1,155; Hagelin, Natural Law, 675.

1996: Dole, R, 179,652; Clinton, D, 167,922; Perot, RF, 55,229; Browne, LB, 2,526; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,754.

1992: Clinton, D, 154,507; Bush, R, 144,207; Perot, Ind., 107,225; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,658.

1988: Bush, R, 190,412; Dukakis, D, 168,936; Paul, LB, 5,047; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,279.

1984: Reagan, R, 232,450; Mondale, D, 146,742; Bergland, LB, 5,185.

1980: Reagan, R, 206,814; Carter, D, 118,032; Anderson, Ind., 29,281; Clark, LB, 9,825.

1976: Ford, R, 173,703; Carter, D, 149,259; Anderson, Amer., 5,772.

1972: Nixon, R, 183,976; McGovern, D, 120,197; Schmitz, Amer., 13,430.

1968: Nixon, R, 138,835; Humphrey, D, 114,117; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,015; Munn, Prohib., 510; Caton, New RF, 470; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 457.

1964: Johnson, D, 164,246; Goldwater, R, 113,032; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 519; Munn, Prohib., 499; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 332.

1960: Nixon, R, 141,841; Kennedy, D, 134,891; Decker, Prohib., 456; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 391.

Nebraska

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Adams	4,213	10,085	3,302	9,287
Antelope	452	3,093	383	2,732
Arthur	21	260	17	244
Banner	43	362	19	357
Blaine	35	280	30	276
Boone	499	2,653	414	2,299
Box Butte	1,051	4,002	965	3,617
Boyd	135	1,010	128	983
Brown	191	1,470	153	1,385
Buffalo	6,350	16,640	4,763	14,569
Burt	1,063	2,580	930	2,367
Butler	873	3,542	691	3,079
Cass	4,737	10,121	3,484	8,452
Cedar	725	4,174	571	3,532
Chase	226	1,740	171	1,648
Cherry	373	2,844	317	2,623
Cheyenne	855	3,813	711	3,665
Clay	632	2,848	477	2,422
Colfax	1,025	2,636	859	2,171
Cuming	870	3,507	719	3,122
Custer	786	5,090	641	4,695
Dakota	2,744	3,926	2,314	3,616
Dawes	1,082	2,931	801	2,632
Dawson	2,497	6,524	2,136	5,984
Deuel	141	871	120	809
Dixon	651	2,335	556	2,041

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Dodge	5,544	10,984	4,544	9,933
Douglas	150,350	119,159	113,798	108,077
Dundy	105	883	89	823
Fillmore	693	2,359	613	2,130
Franklin	276	1,437	250	1,347
Frontier	189	1,229	161	1,110
Furnas	399	2,163	304	1,921
Gage	3,385	7,445	2,935	6,380
Garden	161	1,016	153	869
Garfield	133	933	121	821
Gosper	215	893	166	794
Grant	20	375	20	367
Greeley	229	1,016	210	912
Hall	7,681	16,189	6,282	14,408
Hamilton	1,118	4,309	878	3,783
Harlan	282	1,615	254	1,496
Hayes	34	494	30	472
Hitchcock	175	1,264	161	1,232
Holt	686	4,769	531	4,354
Hooker	59	376	40	355
Howard	648	2,786	544	2,284
Jefferson	1,016	2,616	837	2,399
Johnson	647	1,518	563	1,355
Kearney	701	2,822	550	2,531
Keith	763	3,544	571	3,235
Keya Paha	49	476	40	460

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Kimball	268	1,563	230	1,330
Knox	905	3,721	720	3,188
Lancaster	82,293	70,092	61,898	61,588
Lincoln	3,692	13,071	2,913	12,164
Logan	38	407	32	400
Loup	75	370	48	323
Madison	3,478	11,940	2,711	10,628
McPherson	17	275	14	257
Merrick	743	3,419	602	2,926
Morrill	386	2,113	284	1,802
Nance	359	1,437	281	1,261
Nemaha	921	2,428	785	2,116
Nuckolls	409	1,857	353	1,726
Otoe	2,490	5,649	2,025	4,860
Pawnee	322	1,071	279	974
Perkins	199	1,321	161	1,217
Phelps	752	4,157	572	3,849
Pierce	480	3,462	382	3,052
Platte	3,260	12,186	2,646	10,965
Polk	530	2,291	413	2,028
Red Willow	811	4,525	645	4,258
Richardson	996	3,073	818	2,769
Rock	84	744	70	687
Saline	1,986	3,631	1,733	3,004
Sarpy	41,206	51,979	28,033	45,143
Saunders	3,331	9,108	2,523	7,555

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Scotts Bluff	4,196	10,952	3,207	10,076
Seward	2,438	6,490	1,875	5,454
Sheridan	340	2,292	287	2,211
Sherman	343	1,322	340	1,150
Sioux	72	642	81	616
Stanton	532	2,561	417	2,187
Thayer	624	2,308	499	2,051
Thomas	45	377	30	344
Thurston	1,122	1,180	919	1,043
Valley	412	1,901	339	1,780
Washington	3,554	8,583	2,623	7,424
Wayne	1,022	3,055	835	2,693
Webster	335	1,511	306	1,330
Wheeler	59	438	62	377
York	1,630	5,337	1,186	4,700
Totals	**374,583**	**556,846**	**284,494**	**495,961**

Nebraska Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 556,846; Biden, D, 374,583; Jorgensen, LB, 20,283.

2016: Trump, R, 495,961; Clinton, D, 284,494; Johnson, LB, 38,946; Stein, petitioning cand., 8,775.

2012: Romney, R, 475,064; Obama, D, 302,081; Johnson, LB, 11,109; Terry, petitioning cand., 2,408.

2008: McCain, R, 452,979; Obama, D, 333,319; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,406; Baldwin, Nebraska, 2,972; Barr, LB, 2,740; McKinney, Green, 1,028.

2004: Bush, R, 512,814; Kerry, D, 254,328; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,698; Badnarik, LB, 2,041; Peroutka, Nebraska, 1,314; Cobb, Green, 978; Calero, petitioning cand., 82.
2000: Bush, R, 433,862; Gore, D, 231,780; Nader, Green, 24,540; Buchanan, Ind., 3,646; Browne, LB, 2,245; Hagelin, Natural Law, 478; Phillips, Ind., 468.
1996: Dole, R, 363,467; Clinton, D, 236,761; Perot, RF, 71,278; Browne, LB, 2,792; Phillips, Ind., 1,928; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,189.
1992: Bush, R, 343,678; Clinton, D, 216,864; Perot, Ind., 174,104; Marrou, LB, 1,340.
1988: Bush, R, 397,956; Dukakis, D, 259,235; Paul, LB, 2,534; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,740.
1984: Reagan, R, 459,135; Mondale, D, 187,475; Bergland, LB, 2,075.
1980: Reagan, R, 419,214; Carter, D, 166,424; Anderson, Ind., 44,854; Clark, LB, 9,041.
1976: Ford, R, 359,219; Carter, D, 233,287; McCarthy, Ind., 9,383; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 3,378; MacBride, LB, 1,476.
1972: Nixon, R, 406,298; McGovern, D, 169,991; scattered, 817.
1968: Nixon, R, 321,163; Humphrey, D, 170,784; Wallace, 3rd party, 44,904.
1964: Johnson, D, 307,307; Goldwater, R, 276,847.
1960: Nixon, R, 380,553; Kennedy, D, 232,542.

Nevada

2020	**2016**

County	2020 Biden (D)	2020 Trump (R)	2016 Clinton (D)	2016 Trump (R)
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Churchill	3,051	9,372	2,210	7,830
Clark	521,852	430,930	402,227	320,057
Douglas	11,571	21,630	8,454	17,415
Elko	4,557	16,741	3,401	13,551
Esmeralda	74	400	65	329
Eureka	105	895	74	723
Humboldt	1,689	5,877	1,386	4,521
Lander	496	2,198	403	1,828
Lincoln	330	2,067	285	1,671
Lyon	8,473	20,914	6,146	16,005
Mineral	829	1,423	637	1,179
Nye	7,288	17,528	5,094	13,324
Pershing	547	1,731	430	1,403
Storey	902	1,908	752	1,616
Washoe	128,128	116,760	97,379	94,758
White Pine	859	3,403	707	2,723
City				
Carson City	12,735	16,113	9,610	13,125
Totals	**703,486**	**669,890**	**539,260**	**512,058**

Nevada Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 703,486; Trump, R, 669,890; Jorgensen, LB, 14,783; None of These Candidates, 14,079; Blankenship, Ind. Amer., 3,138.

2016: Clinton, D, 539,260; Trump, R, 512,058; Johnson, LB, 37,384; None of These Candidates,

28,863; Castle, Ind. Amer., 5,268; De La Fuente, unaff., 2,552.

2012: Obama, D, 531,373; Romney, R, 463,567; Johnson, LB, 10,968; None of These Candidates, 5,770; Goode, Ind. Amer., 3,240.

2008: Obama, D, 533,736; McCain, R, 412,827; None of These Candidates, 6,267; Nader, Ind., 6,150; Barr, LB, 4,263; Baldwin, Const., 3,194; McKinney, Green, 1,411.

2004: Bush, R, 418,690; Kerry, D, 397,190; Nader, Ind., 4,838; None of These Candidates, 3,688; Badnarik, LB, 3,176; Peroutka, Ind. Amer., 1,152; Cobb, Green, 853.

2000: Bush, R, 301,575; Gore, D, 279,978; Nader, Green, 15,008; Buchanan, Citizens First, 4,747; None of These Candidates, 3,315; Browne, LB, 3,311; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 621; Hagelin, Natural Law, 415.

1996: Clinton, D, 203,974; Dole, R, 199,244; Perot, RF, 43,986; None of These Candidates, 5,608; Nader, Green, 4,730; Browne, LB, 4,460; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 1,732; Hagelin, Natural Law, 545.

1992: Clinton, D, 189,148; Bush, R, 175,828; Perot, Ind., 132,580; Gritz, Populist/America First, 2,892; Marrou, LB, 1,835.

1988: Bush, R, 206,040; Dukakis, D, 132,738; Paul, LB, 3,520; Fulani, New Alliance, 835.

1984: Reagan, R, 188,770; Mondale, D, 91,655; Bergland, LB, 2,292.

1980: Reagan, R, 155,017; Carter, D, 66,666; Anderson, Ind., 17,651; Clark, LB, 4,358.

1976: Ford, R, 101,273; Carter, D, 92,479; MacBride, LB, 1,519; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,497; scattered, 5,108.
1972: Nixon, R, 115,750; McGovern, D, 66,016.
1968: Nixon, R, 73,188; Humphrey, D, 60,598; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,432.
1964: Johnson, D, 79,339; Goldwater, R, 56,094.
1960: Kennedy, D, 54,880; Nixon, R, 52,387.

New Hampshire

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Belknap	16,894	20,899	13,517	19,315
Carroll	16,649	16,150	12,987	14,635
Cheshire	25,522	17,898	22,064	16,876
Coos	7,640	8,617	6,563	7,952
Grafton	33,180	19,905	28,510	19,010
Hillsborough	122,344	104,625	99,589	100,013
Merrimack	48,533	39,711	40,198	37,674
Rockingham	100,064	95,858	79,994	90,447
Strafford	41,721	30,489	34,894	29,072
Sullivan	12,390	11,508	10,210	10,796
Totals	**424,937**	**365,660**	**348,526**	**345,790**

New Hampshire Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 424,937; Trump, R, 365,660; Jorgensen, LB, 13,236.

2016: Clinton, D, 348,526; Trump, R, 345,790; Johnson, LB, 30,777; Stein, Green, 6,496; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 678.

2012: Obama, D, 369,561; Romney, R, 329,918; Johnson, LB, 8,212; Goode, Const., 708.

2008: Obama, D, 384,826; McCain, R, 316,534; Nader, Ind., 3,503; Barr, LB, 2,217; Phillies, LB, 531.

2004: Kerry, D, 340,511; Bush, R, 331,237; Nader, Ind., 4,479.

2000: Bush, R, 273,559; Gore, D, 266,348; Nader, Green, 22,198; Browne, LB, 2,757; Buchanan, Independence, 2,615; Phillips, Const., 328.

1996: Clinton, D, 246,166; Dole, R, 196,486; Perot, RF, 48,387; Browne, LB, 4,214; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,344.

1992: Clinton, D, 209,040; Bush, R, 202,484; Perot, Ind., 121,337; Marrou, LB, 3,548.

1988: Bush, R, 281,537; Dukakis, D, 163,696; Paul, LB, 4,502; Fulani, New Alliance, 790.

1984: Reagan, R, 267,051; Mondale, D, 120,377; Bergland, LB, 735.

1980: Reagan, R, 221,705; Carter, D, 108,864; Anderson, Ind., 49,693; Clark, LB, 2,067; Commoner, Citizens, 1,325; Hall, Comm., 129; Griswold, Workers World, 76; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 72; scattered, 68.

1976: Ford, R, 185,935; Carter, D, 147,645; McCarthy, Ind., 4,095; MacBride, LB, 936; Reagan, write-in, 388; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 186; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 161; Levin, Soc. Labor, 66; scattered, 215.

1972: Nixon, R, 213,724; McGovern, D, 116,435; Schmitz, Amer., 3,386; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 368; scattered, 142.
1968: Nixon, R, 154,903; Humphrey, D, 130,589; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,173; New Party, 421; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 104.
1964: Johnson, D, 182,065; Goldwater, R, 104,029.
1960: Nixon, R, 157,989; Kennedy, D, 137,772.

New Jersey

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Atlantic	73,808	64,438	60,924	52,690
Bergen	285,967	204,417	231,211	175,529
Burlington	154,595	103,345	121,725	89,272
Camden	175,065	86,207	146,717	72,631
Cape May	23,941	33,158	18,750	28,446
Cumberland	32,742	28,952	27,771	24,453
Essex	266,820	75,475	240,837	63,176
Gloucester	86,702	83,340	66,870	67,544
Hudson	181,452	65,698	163,917	49,043
Hunterdon	39,457	43,153	28,898	38,712
Mercer	122,532	51,641	104,775	46,193
Middlesex	226,250	143,467	193,044	122,953
Monmouth	181,291	191,808	137,181	166,723
Morris	153,881	141,134	115,249	126,071
Ocean	119,456	217,740	87,150	179,079
Passaic	129,097	92,009	116,759	72,902

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Salem	14,479	18,827	11,904	16,381
Somerset	111,173	71,996	85,689	65,505
Sussex	34,481	51,698	24,212	46,658
Union	170,245	80,002	147,414	68,114
Warren	24,901	34,769	17,281	29,858
Totals	**2,608,335**	**1,883,274**	**2,148,278**	**1,601,933**

New Jersey Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,608,335; Trump, R, 1,883,274; Jorgensen, LB, 31,677; Hawkins, Green, 14,202; Hammons, Unity, 3,255; Blankenship, Const., 2,954; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 2,928; De La Fuente, Alliance, 2,728.

2016: Clinton, D, 2,148,278; Trump, R, 1,601,933; Johnson, LB, 72,477; Stein, Green, 37,772; Castle, Const., 6,161; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 2,156; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 1,838; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,749; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,682.

2012: Obama, D, 2,125,101; Romney, R, 1,477,568; Johnson, LB, 21,045; Stein, Green, 9,888; Goode, Const., 2,064; Anderson, Justice, 1,724; Boss, Ind., 1,007; Harris, Soc. Workers, 710; Miller, A3P, 664; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 521.

2008: Obama, D, 2,215,422; McCain, R, 1,613,207; Nader, Ind., 21,298; Barr, Ind., 8,441; Baldwin, Ind., 3,956; McKinney, Ind., 3,636; Moore, Ind., 699; Boss, Ind., 639; Calero, Ind., 523; La Riva, Ind., 416.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,911,430; Bush, R, 1,670,003; Nader, Ind., 19,418; Badnarik, Ind., 4,514; Peroutka, Ind., 2,750; Cobb, Ind., 1,807; Brown, Ind., 664; Van Auken, Ind., 575; Calero, Ind., 530.

2000: Gore, D, 1,788,850; Bush, R, 1,284,173; Nader, Ind., 94,554; Buchanan, Ind., 6,989; Browne, Ind., 6,312; Hagelin, Ind., 2,215; McReynolds, Ind., 1,880; Phillips, Ind., 1,409; Harris, Ind., 844.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,652,361; Dole, R, 1,103,099; Perot, RF, 262,134; Nader, Green, 32,465; Browne, LB, 14,763; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,887; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,440; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,837; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,337; White, Soc. Equality, 537.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,436,206; Bush, R, 1,356,865; Perot, Ind., 521,829; Marrou, LB, 6,822; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,513; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,670; LaRouche, Ind., 2,095; Warren, Soc. Workers, 2,011; Daniels, Ind., 1,996; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,867; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,353.

1988: Bush, R, 1,740,604; Dukakis, D, 1,317,541; Lewin, Peace/Freedom, 9,953; Paul, LB, 8,421.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,933,630; Mondale, D, 1,261,323; Bergland, LB, 6,416.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,546,557; Carter, D, 1,147,364; Anderson, Ind., 234,632; Clark, LB, 20,652; Commoner, Citizens, 8,203; McCormack, Right to Life, 3,927; Lynen, Middle Class, 3,694; Hall, Comm., 2,555; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,198; McReynolds, Soc., 1,973; Gahres, Down With Lawyers, 1,718; Griswold, Workers World, 1,288; Wendelken, Ind., 923.

1976: Ford, R, 1,509,688; Carter, D, 1,444,653; McCarthy, Ind., 32,717; MacBride, LB, 9,449; Maddox, Amer., 7,716; Levin, Soc. Labor, 3,686; Hall, Comm., 1,662; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,650; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,184; Wright, People's, 1,044; Bubar, Prohib., 554; Zeidler, Soc., 469.

1972: Nixon, R, 1,845,502; McGovern, D, 1,102,211; Schmitz, Amer., 34,378; Spock, People's, 5,355; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,544; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,233; Mahalchik, America First, 1,743; Hall, Comm., 1,263.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,325,467; Humphrey, D, 1,264,206; Wallace, 3rd party, 262,187; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 8,667; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 8,084; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,784.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,867,671; Goldwater, R, 963,843; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 8,181; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,075.

1960: Kennedy, D, 1,385,415; Nixon, R, 1,363,324; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 11,402; Lee, Conservative, 8,708; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,262.

New Mexico

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Bernalillo	193,757	116,135	143,417	94,698
Catron	595	1,698	427	1,464
Chaves	6,381	15,656	5,534	12,872
Cibola	4,745	3,975	3,741	3,195

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Colfax	2,611	3,271	2,129	2,585
Curry	4,307	10,444	3,121	9,035
De Baca	231	656	193	620
Doña Ana	47,957	32,802	37,947	25,374
Eddy	5,424	17,454	5,033	13,147
Grant	7,590	6,553	6,276	5,288
Guadalupe	1,234	917	970	595
Harding	179	319	156	311
Hidalgo	823	1,120	784	910
Lea	4,061	16,531	3,930	12,495
Lincoln	3,194	6,942	2,331	5,896
Los Alamos	7,554	4,278	5,562	3,359
Luna	3,563	4,408	3,195	3,478
McKinley	18,029	7,801	13,576	5,104
Mora	1,745	903	1,536	665
Otero	8,485	14,521	6,124	11,887
Quay	1,170	2,634	1,017	2,212
Rio Arriba	10,990	5,408	9,592	3,599
Roosevelt	1,802	4,634	1,454	3,884
San Juan	18,083	32,874	12,865	27,946
San Miguel	7,888	3,421	7,285	2,313
Sandoval	40,588	34,174	27,707	25,905
Santa Fe	62,530	18,329	50,793	14,332
Sierra	2,265	3,542	1,612	3,010
Socorro	3,722	3,255	3,313	2,616
Taos	13,121	3,715	10,668	2,727

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Torrance	2,344	4,772	1,785	3,714
Union	383	1,388	320	1,216
Valencia	14,263	17,364	10,841	13,215
Totals	**501,614**	**401,894**	**385,234**	**319,667**

New Mexico Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 501,614; Trump, R, 401,894; Jorgensen, LB, 12,585; Hawkins, Green, 4,426; Tittle, Const., 1,806; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,640.

2016: Clinton, D, 385,234; Trump, R, 319,667; Johnson, LB, 74,541; Stein, Green, 9,879; McMullin, Better for Amer., 5,825; Castle, Const., 1,514; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,184; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 475.

2012: Obama, D, 415,335; Romney, R, 335,788; Johnson, LB, 27,788; Stein, Green, 2,691; Anderson, Ind., 1,174; Goode, Const., 982.

2008: Obama, D, 472,422; McCain, R, 346,832; Nader, Ind., 5,327; Barr, LB, 2,428; Baldwin, Const., 1,597; McKinney, Green, 1,552.

2004: Bush, R, 376,930; Kerry, D, 370,942; Nader, Ind., 4,053; Badnarik, LB, 2,382; Cobb, Green, 1,226; Peroutka, Const., 771.

2000: Gore, D, 286,783; Bush, R, 286,417; Nader, Green, 21,251; Browne, LB, 2,058; Buchanan, RF, 1,392; Hagelin, Natural Law, 361; Phillips, Const., 343.

1996: Clinton, D, 273,495; Dole, R, 232,751; Perot, RF, 32,257; Nader, Green, 13,218; Browne, LB, 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 713; Hagelin, Natural Law, 644.
1992: Clinton, D, 261,617; Bush, R, 212,824; Perot, Ind., 91,895; Marrou, LB, 1,615.
1988: Bush, R, 270,341; Dukakis, D, 244,497; Paul, LB, 3,268; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,237.
1984: Reagan, R, 307,101; Mondale, D, 201,769; Bergland, LB, 4,459.
1980: Reagan, R, 250,779; Carter, D, 167,826; Anderson, Ind., 29,459; Clark, LB, 4,365; Commoner, Citizens, 2,202; Bubar, Statesman, 1,281; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 325.
1976: Ford, R, 211,419; Carter, D, 201,148; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,462; MacBride, LB, 1,110; Zeidler, Soc., 240; Bubar, Prohib., 211.
1972: Nixon, R, 235,606; McGovern, D, 141,084; Schmitz, Amer., 8,767; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 474.
1968: Nixon, R, 169,692; Humphrey, D, 130,081; Wallace, 3rd party, 25,737; Chavez, 1,519; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 252.
1964: Johnson, D, 194,017; Goldwater, R, 131,838; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,217; Munn, Prohib., 543.
1960: Kennedy, D, 156,027; Nixon, R, 153,733; Decker, Prohib., 777; Hass, Soc. Labor, 570.

New York

2020	2016

County	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Albany	99,474	51,081	83,071	47,808
Allegany	6,048	14,135	4,882	12,525
Bronx[1]	355,374	67,740	353,646	37,797
Broome	47,010	43,800	39,212	40,943
Cattaraugus	11,879	22,155	9,497	19,692
Cayuga	16,149	19,512	13,522	17,384
Chautauqua	23,087	34,853	19,091	31,594
Chemung	16,636	21,922	13,757	20,097
Chenango	8,290	13,482	6,775	11,921
Clinton	18,364	16,514	15,059	14,449
Columbia	20,386	14,464	15,284	13,756
Cortland	10,369	10,789	8,771	9,900
Delaware	9,143	13,387	6,627	11,942
Dutchess	81,443	66,872	62,261	61,797
Erie	267,174	197,527	215,456	188,303
Essex	9,947	8,976	7,762	7,958
Franklin	9,253	9,668	7,297	8,221
Fulton	7,931	15,378	6,496	13,462
Genesee	9,625	18,876	7,650	16,915
Greene	10,346	14,271	7,405	13,073
Hamilton	1,178	2,225	949	2,064
Herkimer	9,937	18,870	8,083	16,699
Jefferson	17,307	25,629	13,809	21,763

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Kings (Brooklyn)[1]	703,310	202,772	640,553	141,044
Lewis	3,824	8,894	3,146	7,400
Livingston	12,477	18,182	10,697	17,290
Madison	14,807	18,408	11,667	15,936
Monroe	225,746	145,661	188,592	136,582
Montgomery	7,977	12,745	6,595	11,301
Nassau	396,504	326,716	332,154	292,025
New York (Manhattan)[1]	603,040	85,185	579,013	64,930
Niagara	46,029	56,068	35,559	51,961
Oneida	41,567	57,180	33,743	51,437
Onondaga	138,894	90,619	112,337	83,649
Ontario	29,025	29,039	22,233	26,029
Orange	84,684	84,996	68,278	76,645
Orleans	5,587	12,126	4,470	10,936
Oswego	21,143	32,138	17,095	27,688
Otsego	12,975	14,382	10,451	13,308
Putnam	24,953	29,283	19,366	27,024
Queens[1]	569,038	212,665	517,220	149,341
Rensselaer	40,969	36,500	32,717	33,726
Richmond (Staten Island)[1]	90,997	123,320	74,143	101,437
Rockland	75,802	73,186	69,342	60,911

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
St. Lawrence	19,361	24,608	16,488	19,942
Saratoga	68,471	61,305	50,913	54,575
Schenectady	42,465	30,741	33,747	28,953
Schoharie	5,345	9,903	4,240	8,831
Schuyler	3,903	5,621	3,091	5,050
Seneca	6,914	8,329	5,697	7,236
Steuben	15,790	29,474	12,526	26,831
Suffolk	368,000	375,821	303,951	350,570
Sullivan	15,489	18,665	12,568	15,931
Tioga	9,634	14,791	7,526	13,260
Tompkins	33,619	11,096	28,890	10,371
Ulster	57,970	37,590	44,597	35,239
Warren	17,642	17,699	13,091	15,751
Washington	11,565	15,941	9,098	13,610
Wayne	17,456	26,204	13,473	23,380
Westchester	312,371	144,713	272,926	131,238
Wyoming	5,073	13,898	3,904	12,442
Yates	4,219	6,208	3,659	5,660
Totals	**5,230,985**	**3,244,798**	**4,556,118**	**2,819,533**

(1) Borough of New York City.

New York Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 5,230,985; Trump, R, 3,244,798; Jorgensen, LB, 60,234; Hawkins, Green, 32,753;

Pierce, Ind., 22,587.

2016: Clinton, D, 4,556,118; Trump, R, 2,819,533; Johnson, LB, 176,598; Stein, Green, 107,935; McMullin, Ind., 10,397.

2012: Obama, D, 4,485,741; Romney, R, 2,490,431; Johnson, LB, 47,256; Stein, Green, 39,982; Goode, Const., 6,274; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 2,050.

2008: Obama, D, 4,804,945; McCain, R, 2,752,771; Nader, Populist, 41,249; Barr, LB, 19,596; McKinney, Green, 12,801; Calero, Soc. Workers, 3,615; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,639.

2004: Kerry, D, 4,314,280; Bush, R, 2,962,567; Nader, Ind., 99,873; Badnarik, LB, 11,607; Calero, Soc. Workers, 2,405.

2000: Gore, D, 4,112,965; Bush, R, 2,405,570; Nader, Green, 244,360; Buchanan, RF, 31,554; Hagelin, Independence, 24,369; Browne, LB, 7,664; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,790; Phillips, Const., 1,503.

1996: Clinton, D, 3,756,177; Dole, R, 1,933,492; Perot, RF, 503,458; Nader, Green, 75,956; Phillips, Right to Life, 23,580; Browne, LB, 12,220; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,011; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,473; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,762.

1992: Clinton, D, 3,444,450; Bush, R, 2,346,649; Perot, Ind., 1,090,721; Warren, Soc. Workers, 15,472; Marrou, LB, 13,451; Fulani, New Alliance, 11,318; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,420.

1988: Dukakis, D, 3,347,882; Bush, R, 3,081,871; Marra, Right to Life, 20,497; Fulani, New Alliance, 15,845.

1984: Reagan, R, 3,664,763; Mondale, D, 3,119,609; Bergland, LB, 11,949.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,893,831; Carter, D, 2,728,372; Anderson, Liberal, 467,801; Clark, LB, 52,648; McCormack, Right to Life, 24,159; Commoner, Citizens, 23,186; Hall, Comm., 7,414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,068; Griswold, Workers World, 1,416; scattered, 1,064.

1976: Carter, D, 3,389,558; Ford, R, 3,100,791; MacBride, LB, 12,197; Hall, Comm., 10,270; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 6,996; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 5,413; blank, void, and scattered, 143,037.

1972: Nixon, R, 3,824,642; McGovern, D, 2,767,956 and Liberal, 183,128 (total, 2,951,084); Reed, Soc. Workers, 7,797; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,530; Hall, Comm., 5,641; blank, void, and scattered, 161,641.

1968: Humphrey, D, 3,378,470; Nixon, R, 3,007,932; Wallace, 3rd party, 358,864; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 24,517; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 11,851; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 8,432; blank, void, and scattered, 171,624.

1964: Johnson, D, 4,913,156; Goldwater, R, 2,243,559; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,085; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,215; scattered, 188; blank and void, 151,383.

1960: Kennedy, D, 3,423,909 and Liberal, 406,176 (total, 3,830,085); Nixon, R, 3,446,419; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 14,319; scattered, 256; blank and void, 88,896.

North Carolina

2020	2016

County	2020		2016	
	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Alamance	38,825	46,056	29,833	38,815
Alexander	4,145	15,888	3,767	13,893
Alleghany	1,486	4,527	1,306	3,814
Anson	5,789	5,321	5,859	4,506
Ashe	4,164	11,451	3,500	9,412
Avery	2,191	7,172	1,689	6,298
Beaufort	9,633	16,437	8,764	14,543
Bertie	5,939	3,817	5,778	3,456
Bladen	7,326	9,676	7,058	8,550
Brunswick	33,310	55,850	23,282	42,720
Buncombe	96,515	62,412	75,452	55,716
Burke	13,118	31,019	11,251	26,238
Cabarrus	52,162	63,237	35,521	53,819
Caldwell	10,245	32,119	8,425	26,621
Camden	1,537	4,312	1,274	3,546
Carteret	12,093	30,028	9,939	26,569
Caswell	4,860	7,089	4,792	6,026
Catawba	25,689	56,588	21,216	48,324
Chatham	26,787	21,186	21,065	17,105
Cherokee	3,583	12,628	2,860	10,844
Chowan	3,247	4,471	2,992	4,014
Clay	1,699	5,112	1,367	4,437
Cleveland	16,955	33,798	14,964	28,479
Columbus	9,446	16,832	9,063	14,272
Craven	21,148	31,032	17,630	27,731

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Cumberland	84,469	60,032	71,605	51,265
Currituck	4,195	11,657	2,913	9,163
Dare	9,936	13,938	7,222	11,460
Davidson	22,636	64,658	18,109	54,317
Davie	6,713	18,228	5,270	15,602
Duplin	8,767	13,793	8,283	12,217
Durham	144,688	32,459	121,250	28,350
Edgecombe	16,089	9,206	16,224	8,261
Forsyth	113,033	85,064	94,464	75,975
Franklin	15,879	20,901	12,874	16,368
Gaston	40,959	73,033	31,177	61,798
Gates	2,546	3,367	2,385	2,874
Graham	905	3,710	768	3,283
Granville	14,565	16,647	12,909	13,591
Greene	3,832	4,874	3,605	4,374
Guilford	173,086	107,294	149,248	98,062
Halifax	15,545	10,080	15,748	9,031
Harnett	22,093	35,177	16,737	27,614
Haywood	13,144	22,834	10,473	18,929
Henderson	27,211	40,032	19,827	35,809
Hertford	7,097	3,479	6,910	3,099
Hoke	11,804	9,453	9,726	7,760
Hyde	1,046	1,418	965	1,288
Iredell	33,888	67,010	24,734	54,754
Jackson	9,591	11,356	7,713	9,870

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Johnston	41,257	68,353	28,362	54,372
Jones	2,197	3,280	2,065	2,974
Lee	12,143	16,469	10,469	13,712
Lenoir	13,605	14,590	12,634	13,613
Lincoln	13,274	36,341	9,897	28,806
Macon	6,230	14,211	4,876	12,127
Madison	4,901	7,979	3,926	6,783
Martin	5,911	6,532	5,846	5,897
McDowell	5,832	16,883	4,667	14,568
Mecklenburg	378,107	179,211	294,562	155,518
Mitchell	1,867	7,090	1,596	6,282
Montgomery	4,327	8,411	4,150	7,130
Moore	20,779	36,764	16,329	30,490
Nash	25,947	25,827	23,235	23,319
New Hanover	66,138	63,331	50,979	55,344
Northampton	6,069	3,989	6,144	3,582
Onslow	24,266	46,078	17,514	37,122
Orange	63,594	20,176	59,923	18,557
Pamlico	2,713	4,849	2,448	4,258
Pasquotank	9,832	9,770	8,615	8,180
Pender	11,723	21,956	9,354	17,639
Perquimans	2,492	4,903	2,319	4,177
Person	8,465	13,184	7,833	11,185
Pitt	47,252	38,982	41,824	35,691

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Polk	4,518	7,689	3,735	6,768
Randolph	15,618	56,894	13,194	49,430
Richmond	8,754	11,830	8,501	10,383
Robeson	19,020	27,806	19,016	20,762
Rockingham	15,992	31,301	14,228	26,830
Rowan	23,114	49,297	19,400	42,810
Rutherford	9,135	24,891	7,512	21,871
Sampson	10,966	17,411	10,547	14,838
Scotland	7,186	7,473	7,319	6,256
Stanly	8,129	25,458	7,094	21,964
Stokes	5,286	20,142	4,665	17,116
Surry	8,721	27,538	7,488	23,671
Swain	2,780	4,161	2,196	3,565
Transylvania	8,444	11,636	6,558	10,520
Tyrrell	758	1,044	720	975
Union	48,725	80,382	34,337	66,707
Vance	12,431	8,391	12,229	7,332
Wake	393,336	226,197	302,736	196,082
Warren	6,400	3,752	6,413	3,214
Washington	3,396	2,781	3,510	2,564
Watauga	17,122	14,451	14,138	13,697
Wayne	24,215	30,709	21,770	27,540
Wilkes	7,511	27,592	6,638	23,752
Wilson	20,754	19,581	19,663	17,531
Yadkin	3,763	15,933	3,160	13,880

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Yancey	3,688	7,516	3,196	6,385
Totals	**2,684,292**	**2,758,773**	**2,189,316**	**2,362,631**

North Carolina Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 2,758,773; Biden, D, 2,684,292; Jorgensen, LB, 48,678; Hawkins, Green, 12,195; Blankenship, Const., 7,549.

2016: Trump, R, 2,362,631; Clinton, D, 2,189,316; Johnson, LB, 130,126; Stein, Ind., 12,105.

2012: Romney, R, 2,270,395; Obama, D, 2,178,391; Johnson, LB, 44,515.

2008: Obama, D, 2,142,651; McCain, R, 2,128,474; Barr, LB, 25,722.

2004: Bush, R, 1,961,166; Kerry, D, 1,525,849; Badnarik, LB, 11,731.

2000: Bush, R, 1,631,163; Gore, D, 1,257,692; Browne, LB, 13,891; Buchanan, RF, 8,874.

1996: Dole, R, 1,225,938; Clinton, D, 1,107,849; Perot, RF, 168,059; Browne, LB, 8,740; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,771.

1992: Bush, R, 1,134,661; Clinton, D, 1,114,042; Perot, Ind., 357,864; Marrou, LB, 5,171.

1988: Bush, R, 1,237,258; Dukakis, D, 890,167; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,682; Paul, write-in, 1,263.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,346,481; Mondale, D, 824,287; Bergland, LB, 3,794.

1980: Reagan, R, 915,018; Carter, D, 875,635; Anderson, Ind., 52,800; Clark, LB, 9,677; Commoner, Citizens, 2,287; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 416.
1976: Carter, D, 927,365; Ford, R, 741,960; Anderson, Amer., 5,607; MacBride, LB, 2,219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 755.
1972: Nixon, R, 1,054,889; McGovern, D, 438,705; Schmitz, Amer., 25,018.
1968: Nixon, R, 627,192; Wallace, 3rd party, 496,188; Humphrey, D, 464,113.
1964: Johnson, D, 800,139; Goldwater, R, 624,844.
1960: Kennedy, D, 713,136; Nixon, R, 655,420.

North Dakota

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	258	981	216	909
Barnes	1,820	3,568	1,597	3,160
Benson	822	1,094	842	929
Billings	72	541	59	495
Bottineau	821	2,575	736	2,494
Bowman	228	1,395	227	1,446
Burke	137	994	119	895
Burleigh	14,348	34,744	10,881	32,532
Cass	40,311	42,619	31,361	39,816
Cavalier	474	1,499	476	1,357
Dickey	608	1,742	554	1,667
Divide	265	904	245	867
Dunn	342	1,951	358	1,771
Eddy	383	854	355	791
Emmons	237	1,738	215	1,677
Foster	373	1,362	347	1,241
Golden Valley	137	871	99	796
Grand Forks	12,880	16,987	10,851	16,340
Grant	207	1,145	185	1,108
Griggs	308	907	298	847
Hettinger	196	1,091	168	1,050
Kidder	221	1,215	179	1,111
LaMoure	527	1,645	502	1,481
Logan	128	930	114	888
McHenry	564	2,364	490	2,050

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
McIntosh	261	1,153	235	1,100
McKenzie	814	4,482	698	3,670
McLean	1,230	4,198	1,081	3,860
Mercer	704	3,856	621	3,759
Morton	3,872	12,243	3,080	11,336
Mountrail	1,256	2,824	1,220	2,582
Nelson	586	1,141	536	1,025
Oliver	129	918	119	830
Pembina	786	2,460	681	2,208
Pierce	497	1,585	431	1,437
Ramsey	1,639	3,577	1,505	3,217
Ransom	945	1,418	838	1,210
Renville	220	1,065	201	993
Richland	2,510	5,072	2,064	4,767
Rolette	2,482	1,257	2,099	1,217
Sargent	738	1,266	694	1,088
Sheridan	104	688	95	650
Sioux	804	258	758	260
Slope	44	380	43	362
Stark	2,499	12,110	1,753	9,755
Steele	392	652	361	538
Stutsman	2,676	6,994	2,498	6,718
Towner	317	830	305	733
Traill	1,493	2,522	1,241	2,265
Walsh	1,333	3,324	1,167	2,995
Ward	7,293	19,974	5,806	18,636
Wells	442	1,893	419	1,796
Williams	2,169	11,739	1,735	10,069

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Totals	**114,902**	**235,595**	**93,758**	**216,794**

North Dakota Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 235,595; Biden, D, 114,902; Jorgensen, LB, 9,393.

2016: Trump, R, 216,794; Clinton, D, 93,758; Johnson, LB, 21,434; Stein, Green, 3,780; Castle, Const., 1,833; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 364.

2012: Romney, R, 188,163; Obama, D, 124,827; Johnson, LB, 5,231; Stein, Green, 1,361; Goode, Const., 1,185.

2008: McCain, R, 168,601; Obama, D, 141,278; Nader, Ind., 4,189; Barr, LB, 1,354; Baldwin, Const., 1,199.

2004: Bush, R, 196,651; Kerry, D, 111,052; Nader, Ind., 3,756; Badnarik, LB, 851; Peroutka, Const., 514.

2000: Bush, R, 174,852; Gore, D, 95,284; Nader, Ind., 9,486; Buchanan, RF, 7,288; Browne, Ind., 660; Phillips, Const., 373; Hagelin, Ind., 313.

1996: Dole, R, 125,050; Clinton, D, 106,905; Perot, RF, 32,515; Browne, LB, 847; Phillips, Ind., 745; Hagelin, Natural Law, 349.

1992: Bush, R, 136,244; Clinton, D, 99,168; Perot, Ind., 71,084.

1988: Bush, R, 166,559; Dukakis, D, 127,739; Paul, LB, 1,315; LaRouche, Natl. Econ. Recovery, 905.

1984: Reagan, R, 200,336; Mondale, D, 104,429; Bergland, LB, 703.

1980: Reagan, R, 193,695; Carter, D, 79,189; Anderson, Ind., 23,640; Clark, LB, 3,743; Commoner, LB, 429; McLain, Natl. People’s League, 296; Greaves, Amer.,

235; Hall, Comm., 93; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 89; McReynolds, Soc., 82; Bubar, Statesman, 54.

1976: Ford, R, 153,470; Carter, D, 136,078; Anderson, Amer., 3,698; McCarthy, Ind., 2,952; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 269; MacBride, LB, 256; scattered, 371.

1972: Nixon, R, 174,109; McGovern, D, 100,384; Schmitz, Amer., 5,646; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 288; Hall, Comm., 87.

1968: Nixon, R, 138,669; Humphrey, D, 94,769; Wallace, 3rd party, 14,244; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 128; Munn, Prohib., 38; Troxell, Ind., 34.

1964: Johnson, D, 149,784; Goldwater, R, 108,207; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 224; Munn, Prohib., 174.

1960: Nixon, R, 154,310; Kennedy, D, 123,963; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 158.

Ohio

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	2,156	9,870	2,326	8,659
Allen	14,149	33,116	13,294	30,487
Ashland	6,541	19,407	5,740	17,493
Ashtabula	16,497	26,890	15,577	23,318
Athens	14,772	10,862	16,370	11,354
Auglaize	4,651	20,798	3,980	18,658
Belmont	9,138	23,560	8,785	21,108
Brown	4,380	16,480	4,353	14,573
Butler	69,613	114,392	58,642	106,976
Carroll	3,251	10,745	3,154	9,254
Champaign	5,062	14,589	4,594	12,631

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Clark	24,076	39,032	23,328	35,205
Clermont	34,092	74,570	26,715	67,518
Clinton	4,697	15,488	4,066	13,838
Columbiana	13,359	35,726	12,432	31,676
Coshocton	4,125	12,325	4,013	10,785
Crawford	4,916	15,436	4,625	13,611
Cuyahoga	416,176	202,699	398,271	184,211
Darke	4,731	22,004	4,470	20,012
Defiance	5,981	13,038	5,368	11,688
Delaware	57,735	66,356	40,872	57,568
Erie	17,493	22,160	16,057	19,648
Fairfield	31,224	50,797	24,881	44,314
Fayette	2,975	9,473	2,739	7,995
Franklin	409,144	211,237	351,198	199,331
Fulton	6,664	15,731	6,069	13,709
Gallia	2,990	10,645	2,628	9,822
Geauga	21,201	34,143	17,569	30,227
Greene	34,798	52,072	28,943	48,540
Guernsey	4,577	13,407	4,359	11,445
Hamilton	246,266	177,886	215,719	173,665
Hancock	11,757	26,310	9,609	24,183
Hardin	3,062	9,949	2,920	8,717
Harrison	1,768	5,792	1,688	5,098
Henry	4,062	10,479	3,756	9,301
Highland	3,799	15,678	3,773	14,020
Hocking	3,880	9,737	3,775	8,497
Holmes	1,994	10,796	1,788	8,720
Huron	7,759	18,956	7,192	16,226

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Jackson	3,311	11,309	3,226	9,949
Jefferson	10,018	22,828	9,675	21,117
Knox	8,589	22,340	8,171	19,131
Lake	55,514	73,278	46,397	64,255
Lawrence	7,489	20,306	6,974	18,689
Licking	33,055	59,514	27,376	51,241
Logan	5,055	17,964	4,647	15,957
Lorain	75,667	79,520	66,949	66,818
Lucas	115,411	81,763	110,833	75,698
Madison	5,698	13,835	4,779	11,631
Mahoning	57,641	59,903	57,381	53,616
Marion	8,269	19,023	7,928	16,961
Medina	39,800	64,598	32,182	54,810
Meigs	2,492	8,316	2,260	7,309
Mercer	4,030	19,452	3,384	17,506
Miami	15,663	41,371	13,120	37,079
Monroe	1,605	5,463	1,662	4,868
Montgomery	135,064	129,034	122,016	123,909
Morgan	1,725	5,041	1,736	4,431
Morrow	4,048	14,077	3,761	11,948
Muskingum	11,971	27,867	11,123	24,056
Noble	1,170	5,135	1,221	4,549
Ottawa	9,008	14,628	8,285	12,653
Paulding	2,213	7,086	2,093	6,500
Perry	4,098	12,357	4,138	10,228
Pickaway	7,304	20,593	6,529	17,076
Pike	3,110	9,157	3,539	7,902
Portage	35,661	45,990	32,397	39,971

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Preble	4,493	17,022	4,325	15,446
Putnam	3,195	16,412	2,922	14,961
Richland	17,640	41,472	16,085	36,590
Ross	10,557	22,278	10,356	18,652
Sandusky	10,596	18,896	9,929	16,316
Scioto	9,080	22,609	9,132	20,550
Seneca	8,266	17,086	7,404	14,825
Shelby	4,465	20,422	4,243	18,590
Stark	75,904	111,097	68,146	98,388
Summit	151,668	124,833	134,256	112,026
Trumbull	44,519	55,194	43,014	49,024
Tuscarawas	12,889	30,458	12,188	26,918
Union	11,141	21,669	7,718	18,096
Van Wert	3,067	11,650	2,697	10,469
Vinton	1,331	4,632	1,351	3,883
Warren	46,069	87,988	33,730	77,643
Washington	9,243	22,307	8,026	20,514
Wayne	16,660	36,759	15,031	32,270
Williams	4,842	13,452	4,358	11,939
Wood	30,617	35,757	27,318	32,498
Wyandot	2,733	8,462	2,515	7,468
Totals	**2,679,165**	**3,154,834**	**2,394,164**	**2,841,005**

Ohio Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 3,154,834; Biden, D, 2,679,165; Jorgensen, LB, 67,569; Hawkins, Ind., 18,812.

2016: Trump, R, 2,841,005; Clinton, D, 2,394,164; Johnson, LB, 174,498; Stein, Green, 46,271; Duncan,

Ind., 24,235; McMullin, Ind., 12,574; Castle, Const., 1,887.

2012: Obama, D, 2,827,709; Romney, R, 2,661,437; Johnson, LB, 49,493; Stein, Green, 18,573; Duncan, Ind., 12,502; Goode, Const., 8,152; Alexander, Soc., 2,944.

2008: Obama, D, 2,940,044; McCain, R, 2,677,820; Nader, Ind., 42,337; Barr, LB, 19,917; Baldwin, Const., 12,565; McKinney, Green, 8,518; Duncan, Ind., 3,905; Moore, Soc., 2,735.

2004: Bush, R, 2,859,768; Kerry, D, 2,741,167; Badnarik, nonpartisan, 14,676; Peroutka, nonpartisan, 939.

2000: Bush, R, 2,351,209; Gore, D, 2,186,190; Nader, Ind., 117,857; Buchanan, Ind., 26,724; Browne, LB, 13,475; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,169; Phillips, Ind., 3,823.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,148,222; Dole, R, 1,859,883; Perot, RF, 483,207; Browne, Ind., 12,851; Moorehead, Ind., 10,813; Hagelin, Natural Law, 9,120; Phillips, Ind., 7,361.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,984,942; Bush, R, 1,894,310; Perot, Ind., 1,036,426; Marrou, LB, 7,252; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,413; Gritz, Populist/America First, 4,699; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,437; LaRouche, Ind., 2,446.

1988: Bush, R, 2,416,549; Dukakis, D, 1,939,629; Fulani, Ind., 12,017; Paul, Ind., 11,926.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,678,559; Mondale, D, 1,825,440; Bergland, LB, 5,886.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,206,545; Carter, D, 1,752,414; Anderson, Ind., 254,472; Clark, LB, 49,033; Commoner, Citizens, 8,564; Hall, Comm., 4,729; Congress, Ind.,

4,029; Griswold, Workers World, 3,790; Bubar, Statesman, 27.

1976: Carter, D, 2,011,621; Ford, R, 2,000,505; McCarthy, Ind., 58,258; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 15,529; MacBride, LB, 8,961; Hall, Comm., 7,817; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,717; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,335; scattered, 130.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,441,827; McGovern, D, 1,558,889; Schmitz, Amer., 80,067; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 7,107; Hall, Comm., 6,437; Wallace, Ind., 460.

1968: Nixon, R, 1,791,014; Humphrey, D, 1,700,586; Wallace, 3rd party, 467,495; Gregory, 372; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 120; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 69; Mitchell, Comm., 23; Munn, Prohib., 19.

1964: Johnson, D, 2,498,331; Goldwater, R, 1,470,865.

1960: Nixon, R, 2,217,611; Kennedy, D, 1,944,248.

Oklahoma

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adair	1,387	5,585	1,382	4,787
Alfalfa	232	1,978	216	1,933
Atoka	765	4,557	795	4,084
Beaver	190	1,968	176	1,993
Beckham	1,048	6,767	960	6,308
Blaine	688	3,136	711	2,884
Bryan	3,323	12,344	2,804	10,478
Caddo	2,670	7,013	2,420	6,482
Canadian	16,742	43,550	11,674	39,986
Carter	4,470	14,699	4,002	13,752

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Cherokee	6,027	11,223	5,456	9,994
Choctaw	1,082	4,698	1,067	4,206
Cimarron	70	970	71	963
Cleveland	49,827	66,677	38,829	62,538
Coal	374	2,091	411	1,898
Comanche	13,747	20,905	11,463	19,183
Cotton	393	2,117	424	2,054
Craig	1,217	4,686	1,252	4,283
Creek	6,577	23,294	5,841	21,575
Custer	2,369	8,060	2,104	7,826
Delaware	3,472	13,557	3,311	11,826
Dewey	214	2,124	222	1,965
Ellis	162	1,688	155	1,611
Garfield	4,919	16,970	4,397	16,009
Garvin	1,865	8,878	1,855	8,253
Grady	4,144	18,538	3,882	17,316
Grant	280	1,916	288	1,827
Greer	328	1,605	323	1,482
Harmon	177	747	225	715
Harper	136	1,327	134	1,318
Haskell	783	4,165	882	3,701
Hughes	919	3,875	961	3,388
Jackson	1,646	6,392	1,473	5,969
Jefferson	319	2,026	365	1,910
Johnston	738	3,441	786	3,093
Kay	4,040	12,834	3,738	12,172
Kingfisher	854	5,521	786	5,156
Kiowa	699	2,673	767	2,596

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Latimer	762	3,437	797	3,100
Le Flore	3,299	15,213	3,250	13,362
Lincoln	2,609	12,013	2,430	10,854
Logan	5,455	15,608	4,248	13,633
Love	711	3,305	735	2,922
Major	320	3,084	310	2,948
Marshall	1,100	4,891	1,096	4,206
Mayes	3,581	12,749	3,423	11,555
McClain	3,582	15,295	2,894	13,169
McCurtain	1,858	9,485	1,802	8,656
McIntosh	2,031	6,172	2,123	5,505
Murray	1,156	4,612	1,087	4,175
Muskogee	8,027	16,526	7,977	15,043
Noble	1,003	3,821	901	3,715
Nowata	712	3,610	742	3,321
Okfuskee	896	3,058	943	2,800
Oklahoma	141,724	145,050	112,813	141,569
Okmulgee	4,357	9,668	4,385	8,944
Osage	6,002	14,121	5,597	12,577
Ottawa	2,686	8,545	2,584	7,631
Pawnee	1,363	5,267	1,344	4,729
Payne	10,904	17,813	8,788	16,651
Pittsburg	3,768	13,851	3,711	12,753
Pontotoc	4,117	10,805	3,637	10,431
Pottawatomie	7,275	20,240	6,015	17,848
Pushmataha	668	4,016	748	3,581
Roger Mills	168	1,629	151	1,547
Rogers	9,589	34,031	7,902	30,913

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Seminole	2,150	6,011	2,071	5,613
Sequoyah	3,035	12,113	3,061	10,888
Stephens	3,154	15,560	3,086	14,182
Texas	894	4,505	858	4,621
Tillman	597	2,076	657	1,944
Tulsa	108,996	150,574	87,847	144,258
Wagoner	8,464	26,165	6,723	23,005
Washington	5,790	17,076	5,048	15,825
Washita	598	4,086	588	3,854
Woods	591	2,993	522	2,947
Woodward	1,005	6,611	873	6,347
Totals	**503,890**	**1,020,280**	**420,375**	**949,136**

Oklahoma Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,020,280; Biden, D, 503,890; Jorgensen, LB, 24,731; West, Ind., 5,597; Simmons, Ind., 3,654; Pierce, Ind., 2,547.

2016: Trump, R, 949,136; Clinton, D, 420,375; Johnson, LB, 83,481.

2012: Romney, R, 891,325; Obama, D, 443,547.

2008: McCain, R, 960,165; Obama, D, 502,496.

2004: Bush, R, 959,792; Kerry, D, 503,966.

2000: Bush, R, 744,337; Gore, D, 474,276; Buchanan, RF, 9,014; Browne, LB, 6,602.

1996: Dole, R, 582,315; Clinton, D, 488,105; Perot, RF, 130,788; Browne, LB, 5,505.

1992: Bush, R, 592,929; Clinton, D, 473,066; Perot, Ind., 319,878; Marrou, LB, 4,486.

1988: Bush, R, 678,367; Dukakis, D, 483,423; Paul, LB, 6,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,985.
1984: Reagan, R, 861,530; Mondale, D, 385,080; Bergland, LB, 9,066.
1980: Reagan, R, 695,570; Carter, D, 402,026; Anderson, Ind., 38,284; Clark, LB, 13,828.
1976: Ford, R, 545,708; Carter, D, 532,442; McCarthy, Ind., 14,101.
1972: Nixon, R, 759,025; McGovern, D, 247,147; Schmitz, Amer., 23,728.
1968: Nixon, R, 449,697; Humphrey, D, 301,658; Wallace, 3rd party, 191,731.
1964: Johnson, D, 519,834; Goldwater, R, 412,665.
1960: Nixon, R, 533,039; Kennedy, D, 370,111.

Oregon

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Baker	2,346	7,352	1,797	6,218
Benton	35,827	14,878	29,193	13,445
Clackamas	139,043	110,509	102,095	88,392
Clatsop	12,916	10,218	9,252	8,138
Columbia	13,835	17,150	10,167	13,217
Coos	14,243	21,829	10,448	17,865
Crook	3,801	11,287	2,637	8,511
Curry	6,058	8,484	4,300	7,212
Deschutes	65,962	55,646	42,444	45,692
Douglas	19,160	43,298	14,096	34,582
Gilliam	324	834	239	671
Grant	929	3,545	739	3,210
Harney	894	3,475	683	2,912

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Hood River	8,764	3,955	6,510	3,272
Jackson	59,478	63,869	44,447	53,870
Jefferson	4,393	7,189	2,980	5,483
Josephine	18,451	31,751	13,453	26,923
Klamath	10,388	25,308	7,210	20,435
Lake	792	3,470	639	3,022
Lane	134,366	80,336	102,753	67,141
Lincoln	17,385	12,460	12,501	10,039
Linn	26,512	43,486	17,995	33,488
Malheur	3,260	8,187	2,246	7,194
Marion	80,872	79,002	57,788	63,377
Morrow	1,371	3,586	1,017	2,721
Multnomah	367,249	82,995	292,561	67,954
Polk	22,917	23,732	16,420	18,940
Sherman	260	921	202	732
Tillamook	8,066	8,354	5,768	6,538
Umatilla	10,707	21,270	7,673	17,059
Union	4,254	10,298	3,249	8,431
Wallowa	1,625	3,404	1,116	2,848
Wasco	6,604	7,035	4,781	5,833
Washington	209,940	99,073	153,251	83,197
Wheeler	217	711	155	591
Yamhill	27,174	29,551	19,301	23,250
Totals	**1,340,383**	**958,448**	**1,002,106**	**782,403**

Oregon Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,340,383; Trump, R, 958,448; Jorgensen, LB, 41,582; Hawkins, Pacific Green, 11,831; Hunter, Progressive, 4,988.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,002,106; Trump, R, 782,403; Johnson, LB, 94,231; Stein, Pacific Green, 50,002.
2012: Obama, D, 970,488; Romney, R, 754,175; Johnson, LB, 24,089; Stein, Pacific Green, 19,427; Christensen, Const., 4,432; Anderson, OR Prog., 3,384.
2008: Obama, D, 1,037,291; McCain, R, 738,475; Nader, Peace Party of OR, 18,614; Baldwin, Const., 7,693; Barr, LB, 7,635; McKinney, Pacific Green, 4,543.
2004: Kerry, D, 943,163; Bush, R, 866,831; Badnarik, LB, 7,260; Cobb, Pacific Green, 5,315; Peroutka, Const., 5,257.
2000: Gore, D, 720,342; Bush, R, 713,577; Nader, Green, 77,357; Browne, LB, 7,447; Buchanan, Ind., 7,063; Hagelin, RF, 2,574; Phillips, Const., 2,189.
1996: Clinton, D, 649,641; Dole, R, 538,152; Perot, RF, 121,221; Nader, Pacific, 49,415; Browne, LB, 8,903; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,379; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,798; Hollis, Soc., 1,922.
1992: Clinton, D, 621,314; Bush, R, 475,757; Perot, Ind., 354,091; Marrou, LB, 4,277; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,030.
1988: Dukakis, D, 616,206; Bush, R, 560,126; Paul, LB, 14,811; Fulani, Ind., 6,487.
1984: Reagan, R, 658,700; Mondale, D, 536,479.
1980: Reagan, R, 571,044; Carter, D, 456,890; Anderson, Ind., 112,389; Clark, LB, 25,838; Commoner, Citizens, 13,642; scattered, 1,713.
1976: Ford, R, 492,120; Carter, D, 490,407; McCarthy, Ind., 40,207; write-in, 7,142.
1972: Nixon, R, 486,686; McGovern, D, 392,760; Schmitz, Amer., 46,211; write-in, 2,289.
1968: Nixon, R, 408,433; Humphrey, D, 358,866; Wallace, 3rd party, 49,683; write-ins: McCarthy, 1,496;

N. Rockefeller, 69; others, 1,075.

1964: Johnson, D, 501,017; Goldwater, R, 282,779; write-in, 2,509.

1960: Nixon, R, 408,060; Kennedy, D, 367,402.

Pennsylvania

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	18,207	37,523	14,219	31,423
Allegheny	429,065	282,324	367,617	259,480
Armstrong	8,457	27,489	7,178	23,484
Beaver	38,122	54,759	32,531	48,167
Bedford	4,367	23,025	3,645	19,552
Berks	92,895	109,736	78,437	96,626
Blair	17,636	45,306	13,958	39,135
Bradford	8,046	21,600	6,369	18,141
Bucks	204,712	187,367	167,060	164,361
Butler	37,508	74,359	28,584	64,428
Cambria	21,730	48,085	18,867	42,258
Cameron	634	1,771	531	1,589
Carbon	11,212	21,984	8,936	18,743
Centre	40,055	36,372	37,088	35,274
Chester	182,372	128,565	141,682	116,114
Clarion	4,678	14,578	4,273	12,576
Clearfield	9,673	29,203	8,200	24,932
Clinton	5,502	11,902	4,744	10,022
Columbia	10,532	20,098	8,934	18,004
Crawford	12,924	28,559	10,971	24,987
Cumberland	62,245	77,212	47,085	69,076

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Dauphin	78,983	66,408	64,706	60,863
Delaware	206,423	118,532	177,402	110,667
Elk	4,522	12,140	3,853	10,025
Erie	68,286	66,869	58,112	60,069
Fayette	20,444	41,227	17,946	34,590
Forest	728	1,882	626	1,683
Franklin	22,422	57,245	17,465	49,768
Fulton	1,085	6,824	912	5,694
Greene	4,911	12,579	4,482	10,849
Huntingdon	5,445	17,061	4,539	14,494
Indiana	12,634	28,089	11,528	24,888
Jefferson	4,527	17,960	3,650	15,192
Juniata	2,253	9,649	1,821	8,273
Lackawanna	61,991	52,334	51,983	48,384
Lancaster	115,847	160,209	91,093	137,914
Lawrence	15,978	29,597	14,009	25,428
Lebanon	23,932	46,731	18,953	40,525
Lehigh	98,288	84,259	81,324	73,690
Luzerne	64,873	86,929	52,451	78,688
Lycoming	16,971	41,462	13,020	35,627
McKean	5,098	14,083	4,025	11,635
Mercer	21,067	36,143	18,733	31,544
Mifflin	4,603	16,670	3,877	14,094
Monroe	44,060	38,726	33,918	33,386
Montgomery	319,511	185,460	256,082	162,731
Montour	3,771	5,844	2,857	5,288
Northampton	85,087	83,854	66,272	71,736
Northumberland	12,677	28,952	9,788	25,427

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Perry	5,950	18,293	4,632	15,616
Philadelphia	603,790	132,740	584,025	108,748
Pike	13,019	19,213	9,256	16,056
Potter	1,726	7,239	1,302	6,251
Schuylkill	20,727	48,871	16,770	44,001
Snyder	4,910	13,983	4,002	11,725
Somerset	8,654	31,466	7,376	27,379
Sullivan	921	2,619	750	2,291
Susquehanna	6,236	15,207	5,123	12,891
Tioga	4,955	15,742	3,901	13,614
Union	7,475	12,356	6,180	10,622
Venango	7,585	18,569	6,309	16,021
Warren	6,066	14,237	5,145	12,477
Washington	45,088	72,080	36,322	61,386
Wayne	9,191	18,637	7,008	16,244
Westmoreland	72,129	130,218	59,669	116,522
Wyoming	4,704	9,936	3,811	8,837
York	88,114	146,733	68,524	128,528
Totals	**3,458,229**	**3,377,674**	**2,926,441**	**2,970,733**

Pennsylvania Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 3,458,229; Trump, R, 3,377,674; Jorgensen, LB, 79,380.

2016: Trump, R, 2,970,733; Clinton, D, 2,926,441; Johnson, LB, 146,715; Stein, Green, 49,941; Castle, Const., 21,572.

2012: Obama, D, 2,990,274; Romney, R, 2,680,434; Johnson, LB, 49,991; Stein, Green, 21,341.

2008: Obama, D, 3,276,363; McCain, R, 2,655,885; Nader, Ind., 42,977; Barr, LB, 19,912.

2004: Kerry, D, 2,938,095; Bush, R, 2,793,847; Badnarik, LB, 21,185; Cobb, Green, 6,319; Peroutka, Const., 6,318.

2000: Gore, D, 2,485,967; Bush, R, 2,281,127; Nader, Green, 103,392; Buchanan, RF, 16,023; Phillips, Const., 14,428; Browne, LB, 11,248.

1996: Clinton, D, 2,215,819; Dole, R, 1,801,169; Perot, RF, 430,984; Browne, LB, 28,000; Phillips, Const., 19,552; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,783.

1992: Clinton, D, 2,239,164; Bush, R, 1,791,841; Perot, Ind., 902,667; Marrou, LB, 21,477; Fulani, New Alliance, 4,661.

1988: Bush, R, 2,300,087; Dukakis, D, 2,194,944; McCarthy, Consumer, 19,158; Paul, LB, 12,051.

1984: Reagan, R, 2,584,323; Mondale, D, 2,228,131; Bergland, LB, 6,982.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,261,872; Carter, D, 1,937,540; Anderson, Ind., 292,921; Clark, LB, 33,263; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 20,291; Commoner, Consumer, 10,430; Hall, Comm., 5,184.

1976: Carter, D, 2,328,677; Ford, R, 2,205,604; McCarthy, Ind., 50,584; Maddox, Const., 25,344; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,009; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,744; Hall, Comm., 1,891; others, 2,934.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,714,521; McGovern, D, 1,796,951; Schmitz, Amer., 70,593; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 4,639; Hall, Comm., 2,686; others, 2,715.

1968: Humphrey, D, 2,259,405; Nixon, R, 2,090,017; Wallace, 3rd party, 378,582; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 7,821; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,977; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,862; others, 2,264.

1964: Johnson, D, 3,130,954; Goldwater, R, 1,673,657; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 10,456; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,092; scattered, 2,531.

1960: Kennedy, D, 2,556,282; Nixon, R, 2,439,956; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,185; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,678; scattered, 440.

Rhode Island

	2020		2016	
City	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Barrington	7,713	2,889	6,153	2,898
Bristol	6,813	4,595	5,771	4,080
Burrillville	3,434	4,906	2,558	4,139
Coventry	9,123	10,461	7,032	9,199
Cranston	23,039	17,313	18,763	15,934
Cumberland	10,869	8,418	8,655	7,444
East Greenwich	5,218	3,227	4,019	3,122
East Providence	14,735	7,930	11,904	7,134
Johnston	6,838	8,222	5,652	7,563
Lincoln	6,633	5,779	5,279	5,410
Middletown	5,529	2,885	4,248	2,745
Narragansett	5,333	3,551	4,214	3,292
Newport	7,866	2,662	6,287	2,644
North Kingstown	10,534	6,633	7,793	6,147
North Providence	9,438	7,129	7,760	6,936
Pawtucket	18,053	7,257	15,574	6,221

	2020		2016	
City	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Portsmouth	6,649	3,995	4,945	3,922
Providence	45,941	10,186	45,053	7,682
Smithfield	5,566	5,744	4,402	5,254
South Kingstown	11,254	5,003	8,677	4,627
Tiverton	5,123	4,017	4,034	3,797
Warwick	25,845	19,578	20,038	18,338
West Warwick	7,234	6,493	5,540	5,724
Westerly	7,153	5,463	5,291	5,031
Woonsocket	7,289	6,265	6,346	5,442
Other	34,264	29,321	26,537	25,818
Totals	**307,486**	**199,922**	**252,525**	**180,543**

Rhode Island Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 307,486; Trump, R, 199,922; Jorgensen, LB, 5,053; De La Fuente, Alliance, 923; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 847; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 767.

2016: Clinton, D, 252,525; Trump, R, 180,543; Johnson, LB, 14,746; Stein, Green, 6,220; De La Fuente, Amer. Delta, 671.

2012: Obama, D, 279,677; Romney, R, 157,204; Johnson, LB, 4,388; Stein, Green, 2,421; Goode, Const., 430; Anderson, Justice, 416; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 132.

2008: Obama, D, 296,571; McCain, R, 165,391; Nader, Ind., 4,829; Barr, LB, 1,382; McKinney, Green, 797; Baldwin, Const., 675; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 122.

2004: Kerry, D, 259,765; Bush, R, 169,046; Nader, RF, 4,651; Cobb, Green, 1,333; Badnarik, LB, 907; Peroutka, Const., 339; Parker, Workers World, 253.
2000: Gore, D, 249,508; Bush, R, 130,555; Nader, Ind., 25,052; Buchanan, RF, 2,273; Browne, Ind., 742; Hagelin, Ind., 271; Moorehead, Ind., 199; Phillips, Ind., 97; McReynolds, Ind., 52; Harris, Ind., 34.
1996: Clinton, D, 233,050; Dole, R, 104,683; Perot, RF, 43,723; Nader, Green, 6,040; Browne, LB, 1,109; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,021; Hagelin, Natural Law, 435; Moorehead, Workers World, 186.
1992: Clinton, D, 213,299; Bush, R, 131,601; Perot, Ind., 105,045; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,878.
1988: Dukakis, D, 225,123; Bush, R, 177,761; Paul, LB, 825; Fulani, New Alliance, 280.
1984: Reagan, R, 212,080; Mondale, D, 197,106; Bergland, LB, 277.
1980: Carter, D, 198,342; Reagan, R, 154,793; Anderson, Ind., 59,819; Clark, LB, 2,458; Hall, Comm., 218; McReynolds, Soc., 170; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 90; Griswold, Workers World, 77.
1976: Carter, D, 227,636; Ford, R, 181,249; MacBride, LB, 715; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 462; Hall, Comm., 334; Levin, Soc. Labor, 188.
1972: Nixon, R, 220,383; McGovern, D, 194,645; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 729.
1968: Humphrey, D, 246,518; Nixon, R, 122,359; Wallace, 3rd party, 15,678; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 383.
1964: Johnson, D, 315,463; Goldwater, R, 74,615.
1960: Kennedy, D, 258,032; Nixon, R, 147,502.

South Carolina

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Abbeville	4,101	8,215	3,741	6,763
Aiken	32,275	51,589	25,455	46,025
Allendale	2,718	835	2,735	789
Anderson	27,169	67,565	21,097	56,232
Bamberg	4,010	2,417	3,898	2,204
Barnwell	4,720	5,492	4,400	4,889
Beaufort	43,419	53,194	32,138	42,922
Berkeley	45,223	57,397	30,705	44,587
Calhoun	3,905	4,305	3,573	3,787
Charleston	121,485	93,297	89,299	75,443
Cherokee	6,983	18,043	6,092	15,167
Chester	6,941	8,660	6,579	7,265
Chesterfield	7,431	11,297	6,858	9,312
Clarendon	8,250	8,361	7,732	7,386
Colleton	8,602	10,440	7,627	9,091
Darlington	15,220	16,832	13,888	14,989
Dillon	6,436	6,582	5,834	5,637
Dorchester	33,824	41,913	24,055	34,987
Edgefield	4,953	8,184	4,491	6,842
Fairfield	7,382	4,625	6,945	4,027
Florence	31,153	32,615	26,710	29,573
Georgetown	15,822	20,487	13,310	17,389
Greenville	103,030	150,021	74,483	127,832
Greenwood	12,145	19,431	10,711	16,961
Hampton	5,323	3,906	5,170	3,488
Horry	59,180	118,821	39,410	89,288
Jasper	7,185	7,078	5,956	5,187
Kershaw	12,699	20,471	10,330	17,542

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Lancaster	18,937	30,312	13,812	23,719
Laurens	10,159	20,004	8,889	16,816
Lee	5,329	3,008	5,199	2,803
Lexington	49,301	92,817	35,230	80,026
Marion	8,872	5,711	8,569	5,444
Marlboro	6,290	5,044	5,954	4,267
McCormick	2,687	2,958	2,479	2,652
Newberry	6,958	11,443	6,217	10,017
Oconee	10,414	29,698	7,998	24,178
Orangeburg	27,295	13,603	26,318	11,931
Pickens	13,645	42,907	10,354	36,236
Richland	132,570	58,313	108,000	52,469
Saluda	2,963	6,210	2,813	5,526
Spartanburg	52,926	93,560	39,997	76,277
Sumter	27,379	21,000	24,047	18,745
Union	4,935	8,183	4,729	7,061
Williamsburg	10,289	5,532	9,953	4,864
York	59,008	82,727	41,593	66,754
Totals	**1,091,541**	**1,385,103**	**855,373**	**1,155,389**

South Carolina Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,385,103; Biden, D, 1,091,541; Jorgensen, LB, 27,916; Hawkins, Green, 6,907; De La Fuente, Alliance, 1,862.

2016: Trump, R, 1,155,389; Clinton, D, 855,373; Johnson, LB, 49,204; McMullin, Ind., 21,016; Stein, Green, 13,034; Castle, Const., 5,765; Skewes, American, 3,246.

2012: Romney, R, 1,071,645; Obama, D, 865,941; Johnson, LB, 16,321; Stein, Green, 5,446; Goode, Const., 4,765.

2008: McCain, R, 1,034,896; Obama, D, 862,449; Barr, LB, 7,283; Baldwin, Const., 6,827; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,053; McKinney, Green, 4,461.

2004: Bush, R, 937,974; Kerry, D, 661,699; Nader, Ind., 5,520; Peroutka, Const., 5,317; Badnarik, LB, 3,608; Brown, United Citizens, 2,124; Cobb, Green, 1,488.

2000: Bush, R, 786,892; Gore, D, 566,039; Nader, United Citizens, 20,279; Browne, LB, 4,898; Buchanan, RF, 3,309; Phillips, Const., 1,682; Hagelin, Natural Law, 943.

1996: Dole, R, 573,458; Clinton, D, 506,283; Perot, RF/Patriot, 64,386; Browne, LB, 4,271; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,043; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,248.

1992: Bush, R, 577,507; Clinton, D, 479,514; Perot, Ind., 138,872; Marrou, LB, 2,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,680; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,235.

1988: Bush, R, 606,443; Dukakis, D, 370,554; Paul, LB, 4,935; Fulani, United Citizens, 4,077.

1984: Reagan, R, 615,539; Mondale, D, 344,459; Bergland, LB, 4,359.

1980: Reagan, R, 439,277; Carter, D, 428,220; Anderson, Ind., 13,868; Clark, LB, 4,807; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 2,086.

1976: Carter, D, 450,807; Ford, R, 346,149; Anderson, Amer., 2,996; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,950; write-in, 681.

1972: Nixon, R, 477,044; McGovern, D, 184,559, and United Citizens, 2,265 (total, 186,824); Schmitz, Amer., 10,075; write-in, 17.

1968: Nixon, R, 254,062; Wallace, 3rd party, 215,430; Humphrey, D, 197,486.

1964: Goldwater, R, 309,048; Johnson, D, 215,700; write-ins: Wallace, 5; Nixon, 1; Powell, 1; Thurmond, 1.
1960: Kennedy, D, 198,129; Nixon, R, 188,558; write-in, 1.

South Dakota

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Aurora	317	1,052	340	974
Beadle	2,107	4,808	1,912	4,455
Bennett	466	694	412	666
Bon Homme	721	2,235	704	2,105
Brookings	6,110	8,000	4,879	6,748
Brown	6,538	10,580	5,452	9,613
Brule	673	1,750	571	1,565
Buffalo	352	183	296	171
Butte	939	3,731	696	3,357
Campbell	117	747	105	704
Charles Mix	1,177	2,552	935	2,382
Clark	437	1,373	398	1,139
Clay	3,083	2,456	2,608	2,109
Codington	3,837	8,958	3,174	7,764
Corson	622	647	535	588
Custer	1,522	3,852	1,121	3,293
Davison	2,648	5,613	2,355	5,157
Day	1,052	1,869	974	1,627
Deuel	609	1,699	570	1,366
Dewey	1,131	790	888	723
Douglas	216	1,468	214	1,338
Edmunds	417	1,538	380	1,433

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Fall River	1,053	2,878	821	2,511
Faulk	198	964	204	858
Grant	1,056	2,618	971	2,382
Gregory	455	1,771	391	1,600
Haakon	105	1,026	77	936
Hamlin	647	2,372	555	2,051
Hand	373	1,433	334	1,391
Hanson	557	1,793	424	1,497
Harding	49	748	38	695
Hughes	2,953	5,522	2,450	5,174
Hutchinson	762	2,944	692	2,517
Hyde	136	564	125	543
Jackson	359	738	323	722
Jerauld	270	721	264	648
Jones	90	498	69	450
Kingsbury	819	1,904	703	1,680
Lake	2,068	3,681	2,314	4,038
Lawrence	4,537	8,753	3,356	7,411
Lincoln	11,981	19,617	8,076	15,499
Lyman	525	1,042	369	977
Marshall	858	1,287	754	1,056
McCook	769	2,068	623	1,794
McPherson	222	1,075	192	892
Meade	3,285	9,875	2,223	8,441
Mellette	298	449	238	402
Miner	320	787	281	706
Minnehaha	40,482	49,249	30,610	42,043
Moody	1,179	1,951	1,043	1,731

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Oglala Lakota	2,829	297	2,510	241
Pennington	20,606	35,063	14,074	29,804
Perkins	239	1,401	188	1,333
Potter	227	1,139	215	1,071
Roberts	1,828	2,404	1,540	2,144
Sanborn	257	905	241	819
Spink	998	2,104	919	1,854
Stanley	421	1,203	329	1,148
Sully	185	726	137	679
Todd	1,963	532	1,505	487
Tripp	495	2,161	462	2,069
Turner	1,139	3,290	961	2,937
Union	2,725	5,944	2,227	5,290
Walworth	565	1,966	457	1,896
Yankton	4,016	6,581	3,301	5,659
Ziebach	481	404	353	368
Totals	**150,471**	**261,043**	**117,458**	**227,721**

South Dakota Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 261,043; Biden, D, 150,471; Jorgensen, LB, 11,095.

2016: Trump, R, 227,721; Clinton, D, 117,458; Johnson, LB, 20,850; Castle, Const., 4,064.

2012: Romney, R, 210,610; Obama, D, 145,039; Johnson, LB, 5,795; Goode, Const., 2,371.

2008: McCain, R, 203,054; Obama, D, 170,924; Nader, Ind., 4,267; Baldwin, Const., 1,895; Barr, Ind., 1,835.

2004: Bush, R, 232,584; Kerry, D, 149,244; Nader, Ind., 4,320; Peroutka, Const., 1,103; Badnarik, LB, 964.
2000: Bush, R, 190,700; Gore, D, 118,804; Buchanan, RF, 3,322; Phillips, Ind., 1,781; Browne, LB, 1,662.
1996: Dole, R, 150,543; Clinton, D, 139,333; Perot, RF, 31,250; Browne, LB, 1,472; Phillips, Taxpayers, 912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 316.
1992: Bush, R, 136,718; Clinton, D, 124,888; Perot, Ind., 73,295.
1988: Bush, R, 165,415; Dukakis, D, 145,560; Paul, LB, 1,060; Fulani, New Alliance, 730.
1984: Reagan, R, 200,267; Mondale, D, 116,113.
1980: Reagan, R, 198,343; Carter, D, 103,855; Anderson, Ind., 21,431; Clark, LB, 3,824; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 250.
1976: Ford, R, 151,505; Carter, D, 147,068; MacBride, LB, 1,619; Hall, Comm., 318; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 168.
1972: Nixon, R, 166,476; McGovern, D, 139,945; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 994.
1968: Nixon, R, 149,841; Humphrey, D, 118,023; Wallace, 3rd party, 13,400.
1964: Johnson, D, 163,010; Goldwater, R, 130,108.
1960: Nixon, R, 178,417; Kennedy, D, 128,070.

Tennessee

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Anderson	11,741	23,184	9,013	19,212
Bedford	4,453	14,354	3,395	11,486
Benton	1,529	5,668	1,474	4,716

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Bledsoe	971	4,725	897	3,622
Blount	17,932	47,369	12,100	37,443
Bradley	9,851	35,204	7,070	29,768
Campbell	2,441	12,331	2,248	9,870
Cannon	1,261	5,190	1,127	4,007
Carroll	2,559	9,205	2,327	7,756
Carter	4,529	19,584	3,453	16,898
Cheatham	5,514	14,438	3,878	11,297
Chester	1,412	5,952	1,243	5,081
Claiborne	2,202	10,604	1,832	8,602
Clay	735	2,733	707	2,141
Cocke	2,533	12,162	1,981	9,791
Coffee	5,705	17,883	4,743	14,417
Crockett	1,382	4,673	1,303	3,982
Cumberland	6,728	25,168	5,202	20,413
Davidson	199,703	100,218	148,864	84,550
Decatur	904	4,229	894	3,588
DeKalb	1,750	6,672	1,569	5,171
Dickson	6,106	17,643	4,722	13,233
Dyer	3,158	11,768	2,816	10,180
Fayette	7,027	15,690	5,874	13,055
Fentress	1,214	7,441	1,100	6,038
Franklin	4,864	13,987	4,374	11,532
Gibson	5,771	16,259	5,258	13,786
Giles	3,298	9,784	2,917	7,970
Grainger	1,467	8,565	1,154	6,626
Greene	5,199	22,259	4,216	18,562
Grundy	988	4,802	999	3,636

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Hamblen	5,500	18,811	4,075	15,857
Hamilton	75,522	92,108	55,316	78,733
Hancock	362	2,372	322	1,843
Hardeman	4,180	5,760	4,185	4,919
Hardin	1,775	9,559	1,622	8,012
Hawkins	4,083	20,405	3,507	16,648
Haywood	4,012	3,343	3,711	3,013
Henderson	2,092	9,797	1,800	8,138
Henry	3,548	11,239	3,063	9,508
Hickman	2,130	7,577	1,824	5,695
Houston	871	2,718	866	2,182
Humphreys	2,017	6,120	1,967	4,930
Jackson	1,135	4,118	1,129	3,236
Jefferson	4,654	18,651	3,494	14,776
Johnson	1,246	6,468	988	5,410
Knox	91,422	124,540	62,878	105,767
Lake	526	1,492	577	1,357
Lauderdale	3,193	5,674	3,056	4,884
Lawrence	3,195	15,334	2,821	12,420
Lewis	1,072	4,474	890	3,585
Lincoln	2,919	12,281	2,554	10,398
Loudon	6,948	21,713	4,919	17,610
Macon	1,307	8,096	1,072	6,263
Madison	18,390	23,943	15,448	21,335
Marion	3,177	9,911	2,832	7,696
Marshall	3,605	11,043	2,852	8,184
Maury	14,418	31,464	10,038	23,799
McMinn	4,361	18,198	3,510	14,691

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
McNairy	1,943	9,093	1,848	7,841
Meigs	1,008	4,467	856	3,342
Monroe	3,764	16,783	3,186	13,374
Montgomery	32,472	42,187	21,699	32,341
Moore	573	2,888	496	2,325
Morgan	1,167	6,930	1,054	5,441
Obion	2,589	10,790	2,426	9,526
Overton	2,033	7,918	1,945	6,059
Perry	615	2,775	597	2,167
Pickett	525	2,381	536	2,021
Polk	1,492	6,792	1,252	5,097
Putnam	9,185	23,759	6,851	19,002
Rhea	2,369	11,050	1,942	8,660
Roane	6,043	19,230	4,837	15,880
Robertson	8,692	24,536	6,637	19,410
Rutherford	59,341	81,480	36,706	64,515
Scott	986	8,004	934	6,044
Sequatchie	1,298	5,855	1,053	4,441
Sevier	8,721	33,783	6,297	28,629
Shelby	246,105	129,815	208,992	116,344
Smith	1,802	7,136	1,689	5,494
Stewart	1,232	4,950	1,222	3,864
Sullivan	17,272	55,860	12,578	46,979
Sumner	27,680	63,454	18,161	50,129
Tipton	6,837	20,070	5,785	16,910
Trousdale	1,012	2,936	946	2,103
Unicoi	1,615	6,599	1,262	5,671
Union	1,249	6,803	1,012	5,053

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Van Buren	544	2,342	539	1,820
Warren	3,924	11,850	3,535	9,540
Washington	18,638	40,444	13,024	34,252
Wayne	820	5,795	717	5,036
Weakley	3,020	10,396	2,772	9,008
White	2,143	9,606	1,845	7,671
Williamson	50,161	86,469	31,013	68,212
Wilson	22,254	50,296	14,385	39,406
Totals	**1,143,711**	**1,852,475**	**870,695**	**1,522,925**

Tennessee Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 1,852,475; Biden, D, 1,143,711; Jorgensen, LB, 29,877; West, Ind., 10,279; Blankenship, Ind., 5,365; Hawkins, Ind., 4,545; Kennedy, Ind., 2,576; La Riva, Ind., 2,301; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,860.

2016: Trump, R, 1,522,925; Clinton, D, 870,695; Johnson, Ind., 70,397; Stein, Green, 15,993; McMullin, Ind., 11,991; Smith, Ind., 7,276; De La Fuente, Ind., 4,075; Kennedy, Ind., 2,877; Castle, Ind., 1,584.

2012: Romney, R, 1,462,330; Obama, D, 960,709; Johnson, Ind., 18,623; Stein, Green, 6,515; Goode, Const., 6,022; Anderson, Ind., 2,639, Miller, Ind., 1,739.

2008: McCain, R, 1,479,178; Obama, D, 1,087,437; Nader, Ind., 11,560; Barr, Ind., 8,547; Baldwin, Ind., 8,191; McKinney, Ind., 2,499; Moore, Ind., 1,326; Jay, Ind., 1,011.

2004: Bush, R, 1,384,375; Kerry, D, 1,036,477; Nader, Ind., 8,992; Badnarik, Ind., 4,866; Peroutka, Ind., 2,570.

2000: Bush, R, 1,061,949; Gore, D, 981,720; Nader, Green, 19,781; Browne, LB, 4,284; Buchanan, RF, 4,250; Brown, Ind., 1,606; Phillips, Ind., 1,015; Hagelin, RF, 613; Venson, Ind., 535.

1996: Clinton, D, 909,146; Dole, R, 863,530; Perot, RF, 105,918; Nader, Ind., 6,427; Browne, Ind., 5,020; Phillips, Ind., 1,818; Collins, Ind., 688; Hagelin, Ind., 636; Michael, Ind., 408; Dodge, Ind., 324.

1992: Clinton, D, 933,521; Bush, R, 841,300; Perot, Ind., 199,968; Marrou, LB, 1,847.

1988: Bush, R, 947,233; Dukakis, D, 679,794; Paul, Ind., 2,041; Duke, Ind., 1,807.

1984: Reagan, R, 990,212; Mondale, D, 711,714; Bergland, LB, 3,072.

1980: Reagan, R, 787,761; Carter, D, 783,051; Anderson, Ind., 35,991; Clark, LB, 7,116; Commoner, Citizens, 1,112; Bubar, Statesman, 521; McReynolds, Soc., 519; Hall, Comm., 503; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 490; Griswold, Workers World, 400; write-in, 152.

1976: Carter, D, 825,879; Ford, R, 633,969; Anderson, Amer., 5,769; McCarthy, Ind., 5,004; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,303; MacBride, LB, 1,375; Hall, Comm., 547; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 512; Bubar, Prohib., 442; Miller, Ind., 316; write-in, 230.

1972: Nixon, R, 813,147; McGovern, D, 357,293; Schmitz, Amer., 30,373; write-in, 369.

1968: Nixon, R, 472,592; Wallace, 3rd party, 424,792; Humphrey, D, 351,233.

1964: Johnson, D, 635,047; Goldwater, R, 508,965; write-in, 34.

1960: Nixon, R, 556,577; Kennedy, D, 481,453; Faubus, States’ Rights, 11,304; Decker, Prohib., 2,458.

Texas

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Anderson	3,955	15,110	3,369	13,201
Andrews	850	4,943	836	3,927
Angelina	9,143	25,076	7,538	21,668
Aransas	2,916	9,239	2,465	7,740
Archer	446	4,300	394	3,786
Armstrong	75	1,035	70	924
Atascosa	5,876	12,039	4,651	8,618
Austin	2,951	11,447	2,320	9,637
Bailey	409	1,434	397	1,344
Bandera	2,505	10,057	1,726	8,163
Bastrop	15,474	20,516	10,569	16,328
Baylor	183	1,494	191	1,267
Bee	3,288	6,006	3,444	4,744
Bell	57,014	67,893	37,801	51,998
Bexar	448,452	308,618	319,550	240,333
Blanco	1,911	5,443	1,244	4,212
Borden	16	397	31	330
Bosque	1,561	7,469	1,278	6,339
Bowie	10,747	27,116	8,838	24,924
Brazoria	62,228	90,433	43,200	72,791
Brazos	35,349	47,530	23,121	38,738
Brewster	2,258	2,461	1,873	2,077
Briscoe	78	639	91	625
Brooks	1,470	998	1,937	613

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Brown	2,107	13,698	1,621	12,017
Burleson	1,788	6,743	1,491	5,316
Burnet	5,639	18,767	3,797	14,638
Caldwell	6,672	8,031	4,795	6,691
Calhoun	2,148	5,641	2,118	4,638
Callahan	734	6,012	569	4,865
Cameron	64,063	49,032	59,402	29,472
Camp	1,394	3,626	1,260	3,201
Carson	297	2,779	249	2,620
Cass	2,795	11,033	2,391	9,726
Castro	466	1,602	526	1,414
Chambers	3,997	17,353	2,948	13,339
Cherokee	4,210	15,101	3,469	12,919
Childress	310	1,943	253	1,802
Clay	614	5,069	536	4,377
Cochran	177	809	190	679
Coke	178	1,586	140	1,265
Coleman	451	3,641	388	3,177
Collin	230,945	252,318	140,624	201,014
Collingsworth	155	1,048	145	983
Colorado	2,420	7,472	1,987	6,325
Comal	24,826	62,740	14,238	45,136
Comanche	853	5,177	789	4,333
Concho	197	1,058	148	885
Cooke	3,210	15,596	2,352	13,181
Coryell	7,565	15,438	5,064	12,225
Cottle	113	540	92	506

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Crane	241	1,247	299	1,049
Crockett	344	1,220	372	980
Crosby	527	1,396	468	1,181
Culberson	438	415	454	280
Dallam	197	1,389	222	1,261
Dallas	598,576	307,076	461,080	262,945
Dawson	808	2,951	835	2,636
Deaf Smith	1,264	3,294	1,185	2,911
Delta	403	2,162	400	1,836
Denton	188,695	222,480	110,890	170,603
DeWitt	1,494	6,567	1,163	5,519
Dickens	130	853	128	755
Dimmit	2,264	1,384	2,173	974
Donley	198	1,438	191	1,225
Duval	2,575	2,443	2,783	1,316
Eastland	983	7,237	776	6,011
Ector	11,367	32,697	10,249	25,020
Edwards	168	893	303	746
El Paso	27,565	56,717	147,843	55,512
Ellis	178,126	84,331	16,253	44,941
Erath	2,916	13,684	2,160	11,210
Falls	1,899	4,177	1,684	3,441
Fannin	2,655	12,171	2,132	9,548
Fayette	2,661	10,171	2,144	8,743
Fisher	352	1,448	403	1,265
Floyd	438	1,584	435	1,474

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Foard	99	445	113	383
Fort Bend	195,552	157,718	134,686	117,291
Franklin	804	4,161	665	3,585
Freestone	1,635	6,991	1,471	6,026
Frio	2,422	2,823	2,444	1,856
Gaines	576	5,355	597	3,907
Galveston	58,842	93,911	43,658	73,757
Garza	231	1,413	230	1,225
Gillespie	3,176	12,514	2,288	10,446
Glasscock	39	611	34	553
Goliad	877	3,085	973	2,620
Gonzales	1,948	5,627	1,571	4,587
Gray	829	6,840	701	6,500
Grayson	14,506	44,163	10,301	35,325
Gregg	14,796	32,493	11,677	28,764
Grimes	2,833	9,432	2,194	7,065
Guadalupe	28,805	47,553	18,391	36,632
Hale	2,279	7,177	2,101	6,366
Hall	168	995	164	893
Hamilton	641	3,616	479	3,060
Hansford	166	1,849	171	1,730
Hardeman	241	1,330	249	1,207
Hardin	3,474	23,858	2,780	19,606
Harris	918,193	700,630	707,914	545,955
Harrison	7,908	21,466	7,151	18,749
Hartley	195	1,868	173	1,730

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Haskell	353	1,840	314	1,403
Hays	59,524	47,680	33,224	33,826
Hemphill	206	1,486	181	1,462
Henderson	7,060	28,911	5,669	23,650
Hidalgo	128,199	90,527	118,809	48,642
Hill	2,860	11,926	2,547	10,108
Hockley	1,482	6,536	1,260	5,809
Hood	5,648	26,496	4,008	21,382
Hopkins	3,046	12,719	2,510	10,707
Houston	2,314	7,060	1,978	6,205
Howard	2,069	8,054	1,770	6,637
Hudspeth	371	779	324	503
Hunt	8,906	29,163	6,396	23,910
Hutchinson	965	7,681	854	7,042
Irion	120	759	90	660
Jack	331	3,418	314	2,973
Jackson	1,033	5,231	904	4,266
Jasper	2,954	12,542	2,590	10,609
Jeff Davis	501	784	422	695
Jefferson	46,073	47,570	42,443	42,862
Jim Hogg	1,197	833	1,635	430
Jim Wells	6,119	7,453	6,694	5,420
Johnson	16,464	54,628	10,988	44,382
Jones	999	5,660	936	4,819
Karnes	1,234	3,968	1,145	2,965
Kaufman	18,405	37,624	10,278	29,587

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Kendall	6,020	20,083	3,643	15,700
Kenedy	65	127	99	84
Kent	47	411	59	360
Kerr	6,524	20,879	4,681	17,727
Kimble	284	1,987	206	1,697
King	8	151	5	149
Kinney	446	1,144	458	936
Kleberg	5,314	5,504	4,716	4,367
Knox	265	1,180	247	1,078
La Salle	1,052	1,335	1,129	872
Lamar	4,458	16,760	3,583	14,561
Lamb	840	3,521	771	3,111
Lampasas	2,144	8,086	1,483	6,385
Lavaca	1,333	8,804	1,170	7,347
Lee	1,750	6,255	1,372	4,997
Leon	1,072	7,523	909	6,391
Liberty	5,785	23,302	4,862	18,892
Limestone	2,213	6,789	1,778	5,796
Lipscomb	131	1,205	135	1,159
Live Oak	819	4,199	742	3,464
Llano	2,465	10,079	1,825	8,299
Loving	4	60	4	58
Lubbock	40,017	78,861	28,023	65,651
Lynn	428	1,853	403	1,546
Madison	1,088	4,169	881	3,351
Marion	1,339	3,470	1,165	2,983

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Martin	288	1,857	266	1,455
Mason	457	1,991	354	1,656
Matagorda	3,733	9,845	3,500	8,366
Maverick	8,332	6,881	10,397	2,816
McCulloch	490	2,904	482	2,552
McLennan	36,688	59,543	27,063	48,260
McMullen	53	460	40	454
Medina	6,773	15,642	4,634	12,085
Menard	197	823	154	682
Midland	12,329	45,624	10,025	36,973
Milam	2,496	7,984	2,051	6,364
Mills	271	2,217	243	1,951
Mitchell	397	2,170	354	1,780
Montague	1,097	8,615	885	7,526
Montgomery	74,377	193,382	45,835	150,314
Moore	1,062	4,359	1,098	3,977
Morris	1,669	3,872	1,425	3,446
Motley	46	604	40	566
Nacogdoches	9,000	17,378	6,846	14,771
Navarro	5,101	13,800	4,002	11,994
Newton	1,173	4,882	1,156	4,288
Nolan	1,162	4,131	1,029	3,552
Nueces	60,925	64,617	49,198	50,766
Ochiltree	302	2,812	274	2,628
Oldham	81	917	78	850
Orange	6,357	29,186	5,735	25,513

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Palo Pinto	2,178	10,179	1,708	8,284
Panola	2,057	9,326	1,835	8,445
Parker	13,017	62,045	8,344	46,473
Parmer	488	2,135	485	1,915
Pecos	1,382	3,215	1,554	2,468
Polk	5,387	18,573	4,187	15,176
Potter	9,921	22,820	7,657	19,630
Presidio	1,463	721	1,458	652
Rains	842	5,155	628	3,968
Randall	12,802	50,796	8,367	43,462
Reagan	172	942	167	709
Real	320	1,643	262	1,382
Red River	1,246	4,517	1,149	3,926
Reeves	1,395	2,254	1,659	1,417
Refugio	1,108	2,210	1,034	1,830
Roberts	17	529	20	524
Robertson	2,374	5,646	2,203	4,668
Rockwall	16,412	36,726	9,655	28,451
Runnels	552	3,807	453	3,250
Rusk	4,629	16,534	3,935	14,675
Sabine	669	4,784	614	3,998
San Augustine	980	3,007	910	2,622
San Jacinto	2,337	10,161	2,038	8,059
San Patricio	8,988	16,516	7,871	13,030
San Saba	287	2,308	293	2,025
Schleicher	211	940	208	821

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Scurry	818	4,983	733	4,410
Shackelford	130	1,484	103	1,378
Shelby	2,068	7,975	1,758	7,179
Sherman	91	886	96	807
Smith	29,615	69,080	22,300	58,930
Somervell	768	4,105	541	3,206
Starr	9,123	8,247	9,289	2,224
Stephens	397	3,385	348	3,034
Sterling	51	584	70	549
Stonewall	116	615	135	555
Sutton	322	1,222	313	1,075
Swisher	478	1,845	462	1,671
Tarrant	411,567	409,741	288,392	345,921
Taylor	14,588	39,547	10,085	33,250
Terrell	119	334	140	288
Terry	757	2,812	753	2,459
Throckmorton	82	806	84	715
Titus	2,856	7,570	2,597	6,511
Tom Green	12,239	32,313	9,173	27,494
Travis	435,860	161,337	308,260	127,209
Trinity	1,323	5,579	1,154	4,737
Tyler	1,403	8,194	1,248	6,624
Upshur	2,877	15,809	2,380	13,209
Upton	170	1,178	286	1,007
Uvalde	4,073	6,174	3,867	4,835
Val Verde	6,771	8,284	6,964	5,890

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Van Zandt	3,516	22,270	2,799	18,473
Victoria	10,380	23,358	8,866	21,275
Walker	7,884	15,375	6,091	12,884
Waller	8,191	14,260	5,748	10,531
Ward	764	3,241	783	2,547
Washington	4,261	12,959	3,382	10,945
Webb	41,820	25,898	42,307	12,947
Wharton	4,694	11,926	4,238	10,149
Wheeler	168	2,159	194	2,087
Wichita	13,161	32,069	8,770	27,631
Wilbarger	956	3,524	809	3,166
Willacy	3,108	2,441	3,422	1,547
Williamson	143,795	139,729	84,468	104,175
Wilson	6,350	18,463	4,790	13,998
Winkler	358	1,753	420	1,403
Wise	4,973	27,032	3,412	20,670
Wood	3,509	19,049	2,630	15,700
Yoakum	420	2,174	426	1,797
Young	1,034	7,110	876	6,601
Zapata	1,826	2,033	2,063	1,029
Zavala	2,864	1,490	2,636	694
Totals	**5,259,126**	**5,890,347**	**3,877,868**	**4,685,047**

Texas Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 5,890,347; Biden, D, 5,259,126; Jorgensen, LB, 126,243; Hawkins, Green, 33,396.

2016: Trump, R, 4,685,047; Clinton, D, 3,877,868; Johnson, LB, 283,492; Stein, Green, 71,558; McMullin, Ind., 42,366.

2012: Romney, R, 4,569,843; Obama, D, 3,308,124; Johnson, LB, 88,580; Stein, Green, 24,657.

2008: McCain, R, 4,479,328; Obama, D, 3,528,633 Barr, LB, 56,116.

2004: Bush, R, 4,526,917; Kerry, D, 2,832,704; Badnarik, LB, 38,787.

2000: Bush, R, 3,799,639; Gore, D, 2,433,746; Nader, Green, 137,994; Browne, LB, 23,160; Buchanan, Ind., 12,394.

1996: Dole, R, 2,736,167; Clinton, D, 2,459,683; Perot, RF, 378,537; Browne, LB, 20,256; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,472; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,422.

1992: Bush, R, 2,496,071; Clinton, D, 2,281,815; Perot, Ind., 1,354,781; Marrou, LB, 19,699.

1988: Bush, R, 3,036,829; Dukakis, D, 2,352,748; Paul, LB, 30,355; Fulani, New Alliance, 7,208.

1984: Reagan, R, 3,433,428; Mondale, D, 1,949,276.

1980: Reagan, R, 2,510,705; Carter, D, 1,881,147; Anderson, Ind., 111,613; Clark, LB, 37,643; write-in, 528.

1976: Carter, D, 2,082,319; Ford, R, 1,953,300; McCarthy, Ind., 20,118; Anderson, Amer., 11,442; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,723; write-in, 2,982.

1972: Nixon, R, 2,298,896; McGovern, D, 1,154,289; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 8,664; Schmitz, Amer., 6,039; others, 3,393.

1968: Humphrey, D, 1,266,804; Nixon, R, 1,227,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 584,269; write-in, 489.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,663,185; Goldwater, R, 958,566; Lightburn, Const., 5,060.
1960: Kennedy, D, 1,167,932; Nixon, R, 1,121,699; Sullivan, Const., 18,169; Decker, Prohib., 3,870; write-in, 15.

Utah

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Beaver	357	2,695	264	1,838
Box Elder	4,473	21,548	2,282	12,230
Cache	16,650	38,032	8,563	21,139
Carbon	2,392	6,693	1,717	5,275
Daggett	111	496	77	331
Davis	57,411	104,135	28,776	62,219
Duchesne	843	7,513	500	5,508
Emery	572	4,207	380	3,425
Garfield	514	2,158	358	1,606
Grand	2,806	2,248	1,960	1,975
Iron	4,892	18,989	2,450	11,561
Juab	645	5,087	442	2,827
Kane	1,083	2,998	741	2,265
Millard	624	5,404	431	3,860
Morgan	1,086	5,181	577	3,188
Piute	86	773	47	626
Rich	180	1,157	104	797
Salt Lake	289,906	230,174	175,863	138,043
San Juan	3,113	3,535	2,042	2,645

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Sanpete	1,794	10,459	1,061	6,673
Sevier	1,084	9,052	695	6,740
Summit	15,244	10,252	10,503	7,333
Tooele	8,943	21,014	4,573	11,169
Uintah	1,663	13,261	995	9,810
Utah	76,033	192,812	28,522	102,182
Wasatch	6,187	10,795	3,063	6,115
Washington	20,530	67,294	10,288	42,650
Wayne	365	1,229	271	966
Weber	40,695	65,949	23,131	40,235
Totals	**560,282**	**865,140**	**310,676**	**515,231**

Utah Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 865,140; Biden, D, 560,282; Jorgensen, LB, 38,447; West, unaff., 7,213; Blankenship, Const., 5,551; Hawkins, Green, 5,053; Pierce, unaff., 2,623; McHugh, unaff., 2,229; La Riva, unaff., 1,139.

2016: Trump, R, 515,231; Clinton, D, 310,676; McMullin, unaff., 243,690; Johnson, LB, 39,608; Stein, Green, 9,438; Castle, Const., 8,032; Giordani, Ind. Ameri., 2,752; De La Fuente, unaff., 883; Moorehead, unaff., 544; Kennedy, unaff., 521.

2012: Romney, R, 740,600; Obama, D, 251,813; Johnson, LB, 12,572; Anderson, Justice, 5,335; Stein, Green, 3,817; Goode, Const., 2,871; La Riva, unaff., 393.

2008: McCain, R, 596,030; Obama, D, 327,670; Baldwin, Const., 12,012; Nader, unaff., 8,416; Barr, LB, 6,966; McKinney, unaff., 982; La Riva, unaff., 262.

2004: Bush, R, 663,742; Kerry, D, 241,199; Nader, Ind., 11,305; Peroutka, Const., 6,841; Badnarik, LB, 3,375; Jay, Personal Choice, 946; Harris, Soc. Workers, 393.

2000: Bush, R, 515,096; Gore, D, 203,053; Nader, Green, 35,850; Buchanan, RF, 9,319; Browne, LB, 3,616; Phillips, Ind. American, 2,709; Hagelin, Natural Law, 763; Harris, Soc. Workers, 186; Youngkeit, Ind., 161.

1996: Dole, R, 361,911; Clinton, D, 221,633; Perot, RF, 66,461; Nader, Green, 4,615; Browne, LB, 4,129; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,601; Templin, Ind. American, 1,290; Crane, Ind., 1,101; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,085; Moorehead, Workers World, 298; Harris, Soc. Workers, 235; Dodge, Prohib., 111.

1992: Bush, R, 322,632; Perot, Ind., 203,400; Clinton, D, 183,429; Gritz, Populist/America First, 28,602; Marrou, LB, 1,900; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,319; LaRouche, Ind., 1,089.

1988: Bush, R, 428,442; Dukakis, D, 207,352; Paul, LB, 7,473; Dennis, Amer., 2,158.

1984: Reagan, R, 469,105; Mondale, D, 155,369; Bergland, LB, 2,447.

1980: Reagan, R, 439,687; Carter, D, 124,266; Anderson, Ind., 30,284; Clark, LB, 7,226; Commoner, Citizens, 1,009; Greaves, Amer., 965; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 522; Hall, Comm., 139; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 124.

1976: Ford, R, 337,908; Carter, D, 182,110; Anderson, Amer., 13,304; McCarthy, Ind., 3,907; MacBride, LB, 2,438; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,162; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 268; Hall, Comm., 121.
1972: Nixon, R, 323,643; McGovern, D, 126,284; Schmitz, Amer., 28,549.
1968: Nixon, R, 238,728; Humphrey, D, 156,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 26,906; Peace/Freedom, 180; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 89.
1964: Johnson, D, 219,628; Goldwater, R, 181,785.
1960: Nixon, R, 205,361; Kennedy, D, 169,248; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 100.

Vermont

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Addison	14,967	6,292	11,219	5,297
Bennington	12,705	7,114	9,539	5,925
Caledonia	9,011	6,551	6,445	5,534
Chittenden	74,961	21,017	54,814	18,601
Essex	1,405	1,773	1,019	1,506
Franklin	13,611	11,274	9,351	8,752
Grand Isle	2,905	1,810	2,094	1,487
Lamoille	10,240	4,163	7,241	3,570
Orange	10,304	6,187	7,541	5,007
Orleans	7,147	6,512	5,185	5,159
Rutland	18,230	14,672	13,635	12,479
Washington	25,191	8,928	18,594	7,993
Windham	18,767	6,440	14,340	5,454

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Windsor	23,376	9,971	17,556	8,605
Totals	**242,820**	**112,704**	**178,573**	**95,369**

Vermont Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 242,820; Trump, R, 112,704; Jorgensen, LB, 3,608; Hawkins, Green, 1,310; West, Ind., 1,269; Paige, Ind., 1,175; LaFontaine, Ind., 856; Duncan, Ind., 213; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 209; Blankenship, Const., 208; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 195; La Riva, Liberty Union, 166; Swing, other, 141; Collins, Prohib., 137; McCormic, other, 126; Pierce, unaff., 100; Segal, Bread/Roses, 65; Huber, Approval Voting, 54; Kopitke, Ind., 53; De La Fuente, Alliance, 48; Scalf, Ind., 29.

2016: Clinton, D, 178,573; Trump, R, 95,369; Sanders, write-in, 18,218; Johnson, LB, 10,078; Stein, Green, 6,758; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,063; La Riva, Liberty Union, 327.

2012: Obama, D, 199,239; Romney, R, 92,698; Johnson, LB, 3,487; Anderson, Justice, 1,128; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 695.

2008: Obama, D, 219,262; McCain, R, 98,974; Nader, Ind., 3,339; Barr, LB, 1,067; Baldwin, Const., 500; Calero, Soc. Workers, 150; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 149; Moore, Liberty Union, 141.

2004: Kerry, D, 184,067; Bush, R, 121,180; Nader, Ind., 4,494; Badnarik, LB, 1,102; Parker, Liberty Union, 265; Calero, Soc. Workers, 244.

2000: Gore, D, 149,022; Bush, R, 119,775; Nader, Green, 20,374; Buchanan, RF, 2,192; Lane, Grass Roots, 1,044; Browne, LB, 784; Hagelin, Natural Law, 219; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 161; Phillips, Const., 153; Harris, Soc. Workers, 70.

1996: Clinton, D, 137,894; Dole, R, 80,352; Perot, RF, 31,024; Nader, Green, 5,585; Browne, LB, 1,183; Hagelin, Natural Law, 498; Peron, Grass Roots, 480; Phillips, Taxpayers, 382; Hollis, Liberty Union, 292; Harris, Soc. Workers, 199.

1992: Clinton, D, 133,590; Bush, R, 88,122; Perot, Ind., 65,985.

1988: Bush, R, 124,331; Dukakis, D, 115,775; Paul, LB, 1,000; LaRouche, Ind., 275.

1984: Reagan, R, 135,865; Mondale, D, 95,730; Bergland, LB, 1,002.

1980: Reagan, R, 94,598; Carter, D, 81,891; Anderson, Ind., 31,760; Commoner, Citizens, 2,316; Clark, LB, 1,900; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 136; Hall, Comm., 118; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 75; scattered, 413.

1976: Ford, R, 100,387; Carter, D, 77,798 and Ind. Vermonters, 991 (total, 79,789); McCarthy, Ind., 4,001; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 430; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 196; scattered, 99.

1972: Nixon, R, 117,149; McGovern, D, 68,174; Spock, Liberty Union, 1,010; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 296; scattered, 318.

1968: Nixon, R, 85,142; Humphrey, D, 70,255; Wallace, 3rd party, 5,104; Gregory, New Party, 579; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 295.

1964: Johnson, D, 107,674; Goldwater, R, 54,868.

1960: Nixon, R, 98,131; Kennedy, D, 69,186.

Virginia

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Accomack	7,578	9,172	6,740	8,583
Albemarle	42,466	20,804	33,345	19,259
Alleghany	2,243	5,859	2,166	4,874
Amelia	2,411	5,390	2,128	4,708
Amherst	5,672	11,041	5,057	9,719
Appomattox	2,418	6,702	2,023	5,715
Arlington	105,344	22,318	92,016	20,186
Augusta	10,840	30,714	8,177	26,163
Bath	646	1,834	603	1,548
Bedford	12,176	35,600	9,768	30,659
Bland	532	2,903	453	2,573
Botetourt	5,700	15,099	4,494	13,375
Brunswick	4,552	3,357	4,481	3,046
Buchanan	1,587	8,311	1,721	7,296
Buckingham	3,471	4,544	3,128	3,950
Campbell	8,070	21,245	6,664	19,551
Caroline	7,657	8,336	6,432	7,147
Carroll	2,842	12,659	2,559	10,663
Charles City	2,624	1,761	2,496	1,476
Charlotte	2,317	3,815	2,155	3,479
Chesterfield	106,935	93,326	81,074	85,045
Clarke	3,920	5,192	3,051	4,661
Craig	587	2,536	541	2,140

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Culpeper	10,617	16,012	7,759	13,349
Cumberland	2,227	3,019	2,036	2,697
Dickenson	1,503	5,748	1,335	4,932
Dinwiddie	6,224	8,695	5,765	7,447
Essex	3,038	3,075	2,542	2,657
Fairfax	419,943	168,401	355,133	157,710
Fauquier	17,565	25,106	12,971	22,127
Floyd	3,004	6,225	2,300	5,293
Fluvanna	7,414	8,155	5,760	7,025
Franklin	8,381	20,895	7,257	18,569
Frederick	17,207	30,558	11,932	26,083
Giles	2,156	6,876	1,950	5,910
Gloucester	6,964	14,875	5,404	13,096
Goochland	6,685	9,966	4,889	8,384
Grayson	1,535	6,529	1,407	5,592
Greene	4,163	6,866	2,924	5,945
Greensville	2,627	1,914	2,558	1,737
Halifax	7,666	10,418	6,897	9,704
Hanover	25,307	44,318	19,382	39,630
Henrico	116,572	63,440	93,935	59,857
Henry	9,127	16,725	8,198	15,208
Highland	417	1,092	371	958
Isle of Wight	9,399	13,707	7,881	12,204
James City	25,553	23,153	19,105	21,306
King and Queen	1,590	2,450	1,468	2,099
King George	5,404	8,446	4,007	7,341

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
King William	3,260	7,320	2,760	5,975
Lancaster	3,368	3,697	2,869	3,523
Lee	1,489	8,365	1,627	7,543
Loudoun	138,372	82,088	100,795	69,949
Louisa	8,269	13,294	6,212	10,528
Lunenburg	2,418	3,537	2,227	3,204
Madison	2,698	5,300	2,203	4,419
Mathews	1,825	3,901	1,563	3,517
Mecklenburg	6,803	9,266	6,285	8,288
Middlesex	2,491	4,196	2,108	3,670
Montgomery	23,218	20,629	20,021	19,459
Nelson	4,327	4,812	3,689	4,154
New Kent	4,621	9,631	3,546	8,118
Northampton	3,667	2,955	3,255	2,686
Northumberland	3,252	4,485	2,852	4,302
Nottoway	2,971	4,027	2,829	3,712
Orange	7,995	12,426	5,957	10,521
Page	3,007	9,345	2,514	7,831
Patrick	1,954	7,485	1,768	6,454
Pittsylvania	10,115	23,751	9,199	21,554
Powhatan	5,320	14,055	4,060	11,885
Prince Edward	4,973	4,434	4,591	4,101
Prince George	7,103	10,103	6,419	9,157
Prince William	142,863	81,222	113,144	71,721
Pulaski	4,925	12,127	4,172	10,322
Rappahannock	2,096	2,812	1,747	2,539
Richmond	1,513	2,547	1,347	2,213

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Roanoke	21,801	34,268	17,200	31,408
Rockbridge	4,086	8,088	3,508	6,680
Rockingham	12,644	30,349	9,366	25,990
Russell	2,373	10,879	2,330	9,521
Scott	1,692	9,063	1,581	8,247
Shenandoah	6,836	16,463	5,273	14,094
Smyth	3,008	10,963	2,665	9,750
Southampton	3,969	5,730	3,595	5,035
Spotsylvania	34,307	39,411	24,207	34,623
Stafford	40,245	37,636	27,908	33,868
Surry	2,397	2,025	2,272	1,819
Sussex	2,827	2,219	2,879	2,055
Tazewell	3,205	16,731	2,895	15,168
Warren	6,603	14,069	5,169	11,773
Washington	6,617	21,679	5,553	19,320
Westmoreland	4,501	5,318	3,836	4,448
Wise	3,110	13,366	2,701	12,086
Wythe	3,143	11,733	2,770	10,046
York	17,683	20,241	12,999	18,837

	2020		2016	
City	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Alexandria	66,240	14,544	57,242	13,285
Bristol	2,313	5,347	1,835	4,892
Buena Vista	825	1,863	693	1,430
Charlottesville	20,696	3,094	17,901	2,960

	2020		2016	
City	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Chesapeake	66,377	58,180	52,627	54,047
Colonial Heights	2,972	6,007	2,367	5,681
Covington	964	1,580	914	1,349
Danville	11,710	7,428	11,059	7,303
Emporia	1,612	754	1,530	789
Fairfax	9,174	4,007	7,367	3,702
Falls Church	7,146	1,490	5,819	1,324
Franklin	2,525	1,487	2,519	1,421
Fredericksburg	8,517	4,037	6,707	3,744
Galax	777	1,838	681	1,603
Hampton	46,220	18,430	41,312	17,902
Harrisonburg	11,022	5,591	10,212	6,262
Hopewell	5,430	4,020	4,724	3,885
Lexington	1,791	906	1,514	766
Lynchburg	18,048	17,097	14,792	17,982
Manassas	10,356	6,256	8,423	5,953
Manassas Park	3,992	1,979	3,204	1,733
Martinsville	3,766	2,165	3,533	2,149
Newport News	53,099	26,377	45,618	25,468
Norfolk	64,440	23,443	57,023	21,552
Norton	464	1,109	383	1,021
Petersburg	12,389	1,584	12,021	1,451
Poquoson	2,054	5,605	1,601	5,092
Portsmouth	30,948	12,755	28,497	12,795
Radford	3,358	2,786	2,925	2,638
Richmond	92,175	16,603	81,259	15,581

	2020		2016	
City	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Roanoke	26,773	15,607	22,286	14,789
Salem	5,148	7,683	4,202	7,226
Staunton	6,981	5,695	5,333	5,133
Suffolk	28,676	20,082	23,280	18,006
Virginia Beach	117,393	105,087	91,032	98,224
Waynesboro	4,961	5,507	3,764	4,801
Williamsburg	4,790	1,963	5,206	1,925
Winchester	6,610	5,221	5,164	4,790
Totals	**2,413,568**	**1,962,430**	**1,981,473**	**1,769,443**

Virginia Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,413,568; Trump, R, 1,962,430; Jorgensen, LB, 64,761.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,981,473; Trump, R, 1,769,443; Johnson, LB, 118,274; McMullin, Ind., 54,054; Stein, Green, 27,638.

2012: Obama, D, 1,971,820; Romney, R, 1,822,522; Johnson, LB, 31,216; Goode, Const., 13,058; Stein, Green, 8,627.

2008: Obama, D, 1,959,532; McCain, R, 1,725,005; Nader, Ind., 11,483; Barr, LB, 11,067; Baldwin, Ind. Green, 7,474; McKinney, Green, 2,344.

2004: Bush, R, 1,716,959; Kerry, D, 1,454,742; Badnarik, LB, 11,032; Peroutka, Const., 10,161.

2000: Bush, R, 1,437,490; Gore, D, 1,217,290; Nader, Green, 59,398; Browne, LB, 15,198; Buchanan, RF, 5,455; Phillips, Const., 1,809.

1996: Dole, R, 1,138,350; Clinton, D, 1,091,060; Perot, RF, 159,861; Phillips, Taxpayers, 13,687; Browne, LB, 9,174; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,510.
1992: Bush, R, 1,150,517; Clinton, D, 1,038,650; Perot, Ind., 348,639; LaRouche, Ind., 11,937; Marrou, LB, 5,730; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,192.
1988: Bush, R, 1,309,162; Dukakis, D, 859,799; Fulani, Ind., 14,312; Paul, LB, 8,336.
1984: Reagan, R, 1,337,078; Mondale, D, 796,250.
1980: Reagan, R, 989,609; Carter, D, 752,174; Anderson, Ind., 95,418; Commoner, Citizens, 14,024; Clark, LB, 12,821; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,986.
1976: Ford, R, 836,554; Carter, D, 813,896; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,802; Anderson, Amer., 16,686; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 7,508; MacBride, LB, 4,648.
1972: Nixon, R, 988,493; McGovern, D, 438,887; Schmitz, Amer., 19,721; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 9,918.
1968: Nixon, R, 590,319; Humphrey, D, 442,387; Wallace, 3rd party, 320,272*; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,671; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 1,680; Munn, Prohib., 601. *10,561 votes for Wallace were omitted in the count.
1964: Johnson, D, 558,038; Goldwater, R, 481,334; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,895.
1960: Nixon, R, 404,521; Kennedy, D, 362,327; Coiner, Conservative, 4,204; Hass, Soc. Labor, 397.

Washington

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	1,814	3,907	1,299	3,083
Asotin	4,250	7,319	3,134	5,741
Benton	38,706	60,365	26,360	47,194
Chelan	19,349	22,746	13,032	18,114
Clallam	24,721	23,062	17,677	18,794
Clark	140,324	126,303	92,757	92,441
Columbia	668	1,754	526	1,497
Cowlitz	23,938	34,424	17,908	24,185
Douglas	7,811	12,955	4,918	9,603
Ferry	1,486	2,771	1,098	2,202
Franklin	13,340	18,039	8,886	13,206
Garfield	366	1,069	279	851
Grant	11,819	24,764	7,810	18,518
Grays Harbor	17,354	19,877	12,020	14,067
Island	29,213	22,746	20,960	18,465
Jefferson	17,204	6,931	12,656	6,037
King	907,310	269,167	718,322	216,339
Kitsap	90,277	61,563	63,156	49,018
Kittitas	11,421	14,105	7,489	10,100
Klickitat	5,959	7,237	4,194	5,789
Lewis	14,520	29,391	9,654	21,992
Lincoln	1,713	5,150	1,244	4,108
Mason	17,269	18,710	11,993	13,677
Okanogan	8,900	11,840	6,298	9,610
Pacific	6,794	6,953	4,620	5,360

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Pend Oreille	2,593	5,728	1,934	4,373
Pierce	249,506	197,730	172,538	146,824
San Juan	9,725	3,057	7,172	2,688
Skagit	38,252	32,762	26,690	24,736
Skamania	3,192	3,885	2,232	2,928
Snohomish	256,728	166,428	185,227	128,255
Spokane	135,765	148,576	93,767	113,435
Stevens	7,839	19,808	5,767	15,161
Thurston	96,608	65,277	68,798	48,624
Wahkiakum	1,165	1,741	832	1,344
Walla Walla	13,690	16,400	9,694	13,651
Whatcom	83,660	50,489	60,340	40,599
Whitman	11,184	9,067	8,146	7,403
Yakima	43,179	50,555	31,291	41,735
Totals	**2,369,612**	**1,584,651**	**1,742,718**	**1,221,747**

Washington Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 2,369,612; Trump, R, 1,584,651; Jorgensen, LB, 80,500; Hawkins, Green, 18,289; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 4,840; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 2,487.

2016: Clinton, D, 1,742,718; Trump, R, 1,221,747; Johnson, LB, 160,879; Stein, Green, 58,417; Castle, Const., 17,623; Kennedy, Soc. Workers, 4,307; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 3,523.

2012: Obama, D, 1,755,396; Romney, R, 1,290,670; Johnson, LB, 42,202; Stein, Green, 20,928; Goode,

Const., 8,851; Anderson, Justice, 4,946; Lindsay, Socialism/Liberation, 1,318; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,205.

2008: Obama, D, 1,750,848; McCain, R, 1,229,216; Nader, Ind., 29,489; Barr, LB, 12,728; Baldwin, Const., 9,432; McKinney, Green, 3,819; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 705; Harris, Soc. Workers, 641.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,510,201; Bush, R, 1,304,894; Nader, Ind., 23,283; Badnarik, LB, 11,955; Peroutka, Const., 3,922; Cobb, Green, 2,974; Parker, Workers World, 1,077; Harris, Soc. Workers, 547; Van Auken, Soc. Equality, 231.

2000: Gore, D, 1,247,652; Bush, R, 1,108,864; Nader, Green, 103,002; Browne, LB, 13,135; Buchanan, Freedom, 7,171; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,927; Phillips, Const., 1,989; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,729; McReynolds, Soc., 660; Harris, Soc. Workers, 304.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,123,323; Dole, R, 840,712; Perot, RF, 201,003; Nader, Ind., 60,322; Browne, LB, 12,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,076; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,578; Collins, Ind., 2,374; Moorehead, Workers World, 2,189; Harris, Soc. Workers, 738.

1992: Clinton, D, 993,037; Bush, R, 731,234; Perot, Ind., 541,780; Marrou, LB, 7,533; Gritz, Populist/America First, 4,854; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,456; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,354; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,776; Daniels, Ind., 1,171.

1988: Dukakis, D, 933,516; Bush, R, 903,835; Paul, LB, 17,240; LaRouche, Ind., 4,412.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,051,670; Mondale, D, 798,352; Bergland, LB, 8,844.

1980: Reagan, R, 865,244; Carter, D, 650,193; Anderson, Ind., 185,073; Clark, LB, 29,213; Commoner, Citizens, 9,403; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,137; McReynolds, Soc., 956; Hall, Comm., 834; Griswold, Workers World, 341.

1976: Ford, R, 777,732; Carter, D, 717,323; McCarthy, Ind., 36,986; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,585; Anderson, Amer., 5,046; MacBride, LB, 5,042; Wright, People's, 1,124; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 905; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 903; Hall, Comm., 817; Levin, Soc. Labor, 713; Zeidler, Soc., 358.

1972: Nixon, R, 837,135; McGovern, D, 568,334; Schmitz, Amer., 58,906; Spock, Ind., 2,644; Hospers, LB, 1,537; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,102; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 623; Hall, Comm., 566.

1968: Humphrey, D, 616,037; Nixon, R, 588,510; Wallace, 3rd party, 96,990; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,609; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 488; Mitchell, Free Ballot, 377; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 270.

1964: Johnson, D, 779,699; Goldwater, R, 470,366; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,772; DeBerry, Freedom Soc., 537.

1960: Nixon, R, 629,273; Kennedy, D, 599,298; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,895; Curtis, Const., 1,401; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 705.

West Virginia

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Barbour	1,457	5,116	1,222	4,527
Berkeley	17,186	33,279	12,321	28,244

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Boone	2,041	6,816	1,790	6,504
Braxton	1,457	4,120	1,321	3,537
Brooke	2,947	7,545	2,568	6,625
Cabell	14,994	21,721	11,447	19,850
Calhoun	568	2,364	456	2,035
Clay	641	2,679	568	2,300
Doddridge	435	2,619	362	2,358
Fayette	5,063	11,580	4,290	10,357
Gilmer	599	2,012	545	1,896
Grant	607	4,871	512	4,346
Greenbrier	4,655	10,925	3,765	9,556
Hampshire	1,939	8,033	1,580	6,692
Hancock	3,790	9,806	3,262	8,909
Hardy	1,381	4,859	1,155	4,274
Harrison	9,215	20,683	7,694	18,750
Jackson	3,207	10,093	2,663	9,020
Jefferson	12,127	15,033	9,518	13,204
Kanawha	34,344	46,398	28,263	43,850
Lewis	1,538	5,782	1,347	5,274
Lincoln	1,711	6,012	1,459	5,307
Logan	2,333	10,534	2,092	9,897
Marion	8,901	16,300	6,964	14,668
Marshall	3,455	10,435	2,918	9,666
Mason	2,526	8,491	2,081	7,654
McDowell	1,333	5,148	1,438	4,629
Mercer	5,556	19,237	4,704	17,404

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Mineral	2,660	10,040	2,050	9,070
Mingo	1,397	8,544	1,370	7,911
Monongalia	20,282	20,803	14,699	18,432
Monroe	1,345	5,068	1,111	4,443
Morgan	1,998	6,537	1,573	5,732
Nicholas	2,226	8,279	1,840	7,251
Ohio	7,223	12,354	5,493	11,139
Pendleton	820	2,782	729	2,398
Pleasants	699	2,742	621	2,358
Pocahontas	1,047	2,895	928	2,496
Preston	3,163	11,190	2,470	9,538
Putnam	7,878	20,034	5,884	17,788
Raleigh	7,982	24,673	6,443	22,048
Randolph	3,362	8,673	2,735	7,629
Ritchie	586	3,649	496	3,405
Roane	1,455	4,213	1,222	3,781
Summers	1,448	4,074	1,190	3,455
Taylor	1,796	5,477	1,491	4,733
Tucker	938	2,841	751	2,565
Tyler	631	3,226	507	2,996
Upshur	2,256	7,771	1,766	7,005
Wayne	4,088	12,585	3,357	11,152
Webster	610	2,759	556	2,302
Wetzel	1,539	4,993	1,359	4,519
Wirt	466	2,134	386	1,911
Wood	10,926	27,202	8,400	25,434
Wyoming	1,157	7,353	1,062	6,547

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Totals	**235,984**	**545,382**	**188,794**	**489,371**

West Virginia Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 545,382; Biden, D, 235,984; Jorgensen, LB, 10,687; Hawkins, Mountain, 2,599.

2016: Trump, R, 489,371; Clinton, D, 188,794; Johnson, LB, 23,004; Stein, Mountain, 8,075; Castle, Const., 3,807.

2012: Romney, R, 417,655; Obama, D, 238,269; Johnson, LB, 6,302; Stein, Mountain, 4,406; Terry, NPA, 3,806.

2008: McCain, R, 397,466; Obama, D, 303,857; Nader, unaff., 7,219; Baldwin, Const., 2,465; McKinney, Mountain, 2,355.

2004: Bush, R, 423,778; Kerry, D, 326,541; Nader, Ind., 4,063; Badnarik, LB, 1,405.

2000: Bush, R, 336,475; Gore, D, 295,497; Nader, Green, 10,680; Buchanan, RF, 3,169; Browne, LB, 1,912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 367.

1996: Clinton, D, 327,812; Dole, R, 233,946; Perot, RF, 71,639; Browne, LB, 3,062.

1992: Clinton, D, 331,001; Bush, R, 241,974; Perot, Ind., 108,829; Marrou, LB, 1,873.

1988: Dukakis, D, 341,016; Bush, R, 310,065; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,230.

1984: Reagan, R, 405,483; Mondale, D, 328,125.

1980: Carter, D, 367,462; Reagan, R, 334,206; Anderson, Ind., 31,691; Clark, LB, 4,356.

1976: Carter, D, 435,864; Ford, R, 314,726.

1972: Nixon, R, 484,964; McGovern, D, 277,435.
1968: Humphrey, D, 374,091; Nixon, R, 307,555; Wallace, 3rd party, 72,560.
1964: Johnson, D, 538,087; Goldwater, R, 253,953.
1960: Kennedy, D, 441,786; Nixon, R, 395,995.

Wisconsin

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Adams	4,329	7,362	3,745	5,966
Ashland	4,801	3,841	4,226	3,303
Barron	9,194	15,803	7,889	13,614
Bayfield	6,147	4,617	4,953	4,124
Brown	65,511	75,871	53,382	67,210
Buffalo	2,860	4,834	2,525	4,048
Burnett	3,569	6,462	2,949	5,410
Calumet	12,116	18,156	9,642	15,367
Chippewa	13,983	21,317	11,887	17,916
Clark	4,524	10,002	4,221	8,652
Columbia	16,410	16,927	13,528	14,163
Crawford	3,953	4,620	3,419	3,836
Dane	260,121	78,794	217,697	71,275
Dodge	16,356	31,355	13,968	26,635
Door	10,044	9,752	8,014	8,580
Douglas	13,218	10,923	11,357	9,661
Dunn	9,897	13,173	9,034	11,486
Eau Claire	31,620	25,341	27,340	23,331
Florence	781	2,133	665	1,898

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Fond du Lac	20,588	35,754	17,387	31,022
Forest	1,721	3,285	1,579	2,787
Grant	10,998	14,142	10,051	12,350
Green	10,851	10,169	9,122	8,693
Green Lake	3,344	7,168	2,693	6,216
Iowa	7,828	5,909	6,669	4,809
Iron	1,533	2,438	1,275	2,081
Jackson	4,256	5,791	3,818	4,906
Jefferson	19,904	27,208	16,569	23,417
Juneau	4,746	8,749	4,073	7,130
Kenosha	42,193	44,972	35,799	36,037
Kewaunee	3,976	7,927	3,627	6,618
La Crosse	37,846	28,684	32,406	26,378
Lafayette	3,647	4,821	3,288	3,977
Langlade	3,704	7,330	3,250	6,478
Lincoln	6,261	10,017	5,371	8,401
Manitowoc	16,818	27,218	14,538	23,244
Marathon	30,808	44,624	26,481	39,014
Marinette	7,366	15,304	6,409	13,122
Marquette	3,239	5,719	2,808	4,709
Menominee	1,303	278	1,002	267
Milwaukee	317,527	134,482	288,822	126,069
Monroe	8,433	13,775	7,052	11,356
Oconto	6,715	16,226	5,940	13,345
Oneida	10,105	13,671	8,109	12,132
Outagamie	47,667	58,385	38,068	49,879

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Ozaukee	26,517	33,912	20,170	30,464
Pepin	1,489	2,584	1,344	2,206
Pierce	9,796	12,815	8,399	11,272
Polk	9,370	16,611	7,565	13,810
Portage	20,428	19,299	18,529	17,305
Price	3,032	5,394	2,667	4,559
Racine	50,159	54,479	42,641	46,681
Richland	3,995	4,871	3,569	4,013
Rock	46,658	37,138	39,339	31,493
Rusk	2,517	5,257	2,171	4,564
St. Croix	23,190	32,199	17,482	26,222
Sauk	18,108	17,493	14,690	14,799
Sawyer	4,498	5,909	3,503	5,185
Shawano	7,131	15,173	6,068	12,769
Sheboygan	27,101	37,609	23,000	32,514
Taylor	2,693	7,657	2,393	6,579
Trempealeau	6,285	8,833	5,636	7,366
Vernon	7,457	8,218	6,371	7,004
Vilas	5,903	9,261	4,770	8,166
Walworth	22,789	33,851	18,710	28,863
Washburn	3,867	6,334	3,282	5,436
Washington	26,650	60,237	20,852	51,740
Waukesha	103,906	159,649	79,224	142,543
Waupaca	9,703	18,952	8,451	16,209
Waushara	4,388	9,016	3,791	7,667
Winnebago	44,060	47,796	37,047	43,445

	2020		2016	
County	**Biden (D)**	**Trump (R)**	**Clinton (D)**	**Trump (R)**
Wood	16,365	24,308	14,225	21,498
Totals	**1,630,866**	**1,610,184**	**1,382,536**	**1,405,284**

Wisconsin Vote Since 1960

2020: Biden, D, 1,630,866; Trump, R, 1,610,184; Jorgensen, LB, 38,491; Carroll, Amer. Solidarity, 5,259; Blankenship, Const., 5,146.

2016: Trump, R, 1,405,284; Clinton, D, 1,382,536; Johnson, LB, 106,674; Stein, WI Green, 31,072; Castle, Const., 12,162; McMullin, Ind., 11,855; Moorehead, Ind., 1,770; De La Fuente, Ind., 1,502.

2012: Obama, D, 1,620,985; Romney, R, 1,407,966; Johnson, LB, 20,439; Stein, Green, 7,665; White, Soc. Equality, 553; La Riva, Socialism/Liberation, 526.

2008: Obama, D, 1,677,211; McCain, R, 1,262,393; Nader, Ind., 17,605; Barr, LB, 8,858; Baldwin, Ind., 5,072; McKinney, Green, 4,216; Wamboldt, Ind., 764; Moore, Ind., 540; La Riva, Ind., 237.

2004: Kerry, D, 1,489,504; Bush, R, 1,478,120; Nader, Ind., 16,390; Badnarik, LB, 6,464; Cobb, Green, 2,661; Brown, Ind., 471; Harris, Ind., 411.

2000: Gore, D, 1,242,987; Bush, R, 1,237,279; Nader, Green, 94,070; Buchanan, RF, 11,446; Browne, LB, 6,640; Phillips, Const., 2,042; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,063; Hagelin, RF, 878; Harris, Soc. Workers, 306.

1996: Clinton, D, 1,071,971; Dole, R, 845,029; Perot, RF, 227,339; Nader, Green, 28,723; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,811; Browne, LB, 7,929; Hagelin,

Natural Law, 1,379; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,333; Hollis, Soc., 848; Harris, Soc. Workers, 483.

1992: Clinton, D, 1,041,066; Bush, R, 930,855; Perot, Ind., 544,479; Marrou, LB, 2,877; Gritz, Populist/America First, 2,311; Daniels, Ind., 1,883; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,772; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,070.

1988: Dukakis, D, 1,126,794; Bush, R, 1,047,499; Paul, LB, 5,157; Duke, Populist, 3,056.

1984: Reagan, R, 1,198,584; Mondale, D, 995,740; Bergland, LB, 4,883.

1980: Reagan, R, 1,088,845; Carter, D, 981,584; Anderson, Ind., 160,657; Clark, LB, 29,135; Commoner, Citizens, 7,767; Rarick, Const., 1,519; McReynolds, Soc., 808; Hall, Comm., 772; Griswold, Workers World, 414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 383; scattered, 1,337.

1976: Carter, D, 1,040,232; Ford, R, 1,004,987; McCarthy, Ind., 34,943; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,552; Zeidler, Soc., 4,298; MacBride, LB, 3,814; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,691; Wright, People’s, 943; Hall, Comm., 749; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 738; Levin, Soc. Labor, 389; scattered, 2,839.

1972: Nixon, R, 989,430; McGovern, D, 810,174; Schmitz, Amer., 47,525; Spock, Ind., 2,701; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 998; Hall, Comm., 663; Reed, Ind., 506; scattered, 893.

1968: Nixon, R, 809,997; Humphrey, D, 748,804; Wallace, 3rd party, 127,835; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,338; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,222; scattered, 2,342.

1964: Johnson, D, 1,050,424; Goldwater, R, 638,495; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,692; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,204.

1960: Nixon, R, 895,175; Kennedy, D, 830,805; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,792; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,310.

Wyoming

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Albany	9,092	8,579	6,890	7,602
Big Horn	788	4,806	604	4,067
Campbell	1,935	16,975	1,324	15,778
Carbon	1,427	5,014	1,279	4,409
Converse	861	5,917	668	5,520
Crook	378	3,651	273	3,348
Fremont	5,519	12,007	4,200	11,167
Goshen	1,203	4,878	924	4,418
Hot Springs	482	1,999	400	1,939
Johnson	897	3,881	638	3,477
Laramie	15,217	27,891	11,573	24,847
Lincoln	1,509	8,643	1,105	6,779
Natrona	8,530	25,271	6,577	23,552
Niobrara	155	1,118	115	1,116
Park	3,410	12,813	2,535	11,115
Platte	890	3,898	719	3,437
Sheridan	4,043	11,843	2,927	10,266
Sublette	882	3,957	644	3,409
Sweetwater	3,823	12,229	3,231	12,154

	2020		2016	
County	Biden (D)	Trump (R)	Clinton (D)	Trump (R)
Teton	9,848	4,341	7,314	3,921
Uinta	1,591	7,496	1,202	6,154
Washakie	651	3,245	532	2,911
Weston	360	3,107	299	3,033
Totals	**73,491**	**193,559**	**55,973**	**174,419**

Wyoming Vote Since 1960

2020: Trump, R, 193,559; Biden, D, 73,491; Jorgensen, LB, 5,768; Pierce, Ind., 2,208.

2016: Trump, R, 174,419; Clinton, D, 55,973; Johnson, LB, 13,287; Stein, Ind., 2,515; Castle, Const., 2,042; De La Fuente, Ind., 709.

2012: Romney, R, 170,962; Obama, D, 69,286; Johnson, LB, 5,326; Goode, Const., 1,452.

2008: McCain, R, 164,958; Obama, D, 82,868; Nader, Ind., 2,525; Barr, LB, 1,594; Baldwin, Ind., 1,192.

2004: Bush, R, 167,629; Kerry, D, 70,776; Nader, Ind., 2,741; Badnarik, LB, 1,171; Peroutka, Ind., 631.

2000: Bush, R, 147,947; Gore, D, 60,481; Buchanan, RF, 2,724; Browne, LB, 1,443; Phillips, Ind., 720; Hagelin, Natural Law, 411.

1996: Dole, R, 105,388; Clinton, D, 77,934; Perot, RF, 25,928; Browne, LB, 1,739; Hagelin, Natural Law, 582.

1992: Bush, R, 79,347; Clinton, D, 68,160; Perot, Ind., 51,263.

1988: Bush, R, 106,867; Dukakis, D, 67,113; Paul, LB, 2,026; Fulani, New Alliance, 545.

1984: Reagan, R, 133,241; Mondale, D, 53,370; Bergland, LB, 2,357.
1980: Reagan, R, 110,700; Carter, D, 49,427; Anderson, Ind., 12,072; Clark, LB, 4,514.
1976: Ford, R, 92,717; Carter, D, 62,239; McCarthy, Ind., 624; Reagan, Ind., 307; Anderson, Amer., 290; MacBride, LB, 89; Brown, Ind., 47; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 30.
1972: Nixon, R, 100,464; McGovern, D, 44,358; Schmitz, Amer., 748.
1968: Nixon, R, 70,927; Humphrey, D, 45,173; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,105.
1964: Johnson, D, 80,718; Goldwater, R, 61,998.
1960: Nixon, R, 77,451; Kennedy, D, 63,331.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President
Vice President
Executive Office of the President
Council of Economic Advisers
Council on Environmental Quality
National Security Council
Office of Administration
Office of Management and Budget
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Office of the Vice President
White House Office

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS
Senate/House of Representatives
Architect of the Capitol
Congressional Budget Office
Government Accountability Office
Government Publishing Office
Library of Congress
U.S. Botanic Garden

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Supreme Court of the United States
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Federal Judicial Center
Territorial Courts
Courts of Appeals
Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims
District Courts
Court of Federal Claims
Court of International Trade
Sentencing Commission
Tax Court

Biden Administration

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20500;
www.whitehouse.gov

As of Sept. 2022. Mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.

Terms of office of the president and vice president: Jan. 20, 2021, to Jan. 20, 2025.

White House Staff

Assistants to the President:

Chief of Staff: Ron Klain
Deputy Chiefs of Staff: Jennifer Dillon, Bruce Reed
Senior Advisers: Michael Donilon, Anita Dunn, Mitchell Landrieu, Julie Rodriguez, Neera Tanden
Counselor to the President: Steven J. Ricchetti
White House Counsel: Stuart Delery
National Security Adviser: Jacob J. Sullivan

Principal Deputy National Security Adviser: Jonathan Finer
Deputy National Security Adviser: Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall
Director of Communications: Katherine Bedingfield
Press Secretary: Karine Jean-Pierre
Director of Legislative Affairs: Louisa Terrell
Director of Management and Administration: Anne Filipic
Director of Oval Office Operations: AnnMarie Tomasini
Director of Presidential Personnel: Gautam Raghavan
Director of Public Engagement: Keisha Lance Bottoms
Coordinator of COVID-19 Response: Ashish Jha
Chief of Staff to the First Lady: Vacant
Senior Adviser to the First Lady: Anthony Bernal

Deputy Assistants to the President:
Director of Digital Strategy: Robert Flaherty
Director of Policy and Projects for the First Lady: Mala Adiga
Director of Political Strategy and Outreach: Emma Ruiz
Director of Scheduling and Advance: Ryan Montoya
Director of Speechwriting: Vinay Reddy
Director of White House Military Office: Maju Varghese

Executive Offices

Council of Economic Advisers: Cecilia Elena Rouse, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/cea/
Council on Environmental Quality: Brenda Mallory, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/
Domestic Policy Council: Susan Rice, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/dpc/
Gender Policy Council: Jennifer Klein and Julissa Reynoso, co-chairs; www.whitehouse.gov/gpc
National Economic Council: Brian C. Deese, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/nec/
Office of Domestic Climate Policy: Gina McCarthy, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/odcp/
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: Julie Chavez Rodriguez, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/iga/
Office of Management and Budget: Shalanda Young, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/omb/
Office of National Drug Control Policy: Rahul Gupta, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/
Office of Public Engagement: Cedric L. Richmond, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ope/
Office of Science and Technology Policy: Alondra Nelson, acting, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/
Office of the National Cyber Director: John Christopher Inglis, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/oncd
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative: Katherine Tai, amb.; www.ustr.gov
Office of the Director of National Intelligence (not formally an executive office): Avril Haines, dir.; www.dni.gov

The Cabinet

The heads of major executive departments of the federal government constitute the Cabinet. This institution, not provided for in the U.S. Constitution, developed as an advisory body out of the desire of presidents to consult on policy matters. Aside from its advisory role, the Cabinet as a body has no formal function and wields no executive authority. Individual members exercise authority as heads of their departments, reporting to the president. The Cabinet meets at times set by the president. In addition, the Cabinet commonly includes other officials designated by the president as being of Cabinet rank.

The officials so designated by Pres. Joe Biden include the Vice President, White House Chief of Staff, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Director of National Intelligence, and U.S. Trade Representative, as well as the heads of the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisers,

Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Small Business Administration.

Cabinet Department Heads

Secretary of State: Antony Blinken
Secretary of the Treasury: Janet Yellen
Secretary of Defense: Lloyd Austin
Attorney General (Dept. of Justice head): Merrick Garland
Secretary of the Interior: Deb Haaland
Secretary of Agriculture: Tom Vilsack
Secretary of Commerce: Gina Raimondo
Secretary of Labor: Marty Walsh
Secretary of Health and Human Services: Xavier Becerra
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Marcia Fudge
Secretary of Transportation: Pete Buttigieg
Secretary of Energy: Jennifer Granholm
Secretary of Education: Miguel Cardona
Secretary of Veterans Affairs: Denis McDonough
Secretary of Homeland Security: Alejandro Mayorkas

Other Cabinet Rank Officials

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator: Michael Regan
Director of National Intelligence: Avril Haines
U.S. Trade Representative: Katherine Tai

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations: Linda Thomas-Greenfield
Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers: Cecilia Rouse
Small Business Administration Administrator: Isabel Casillas Guzman
Director of the Office of Management and Budget: Shalanda Young
White House Chief of Staff: Ron Klain

Cabinet-Level Departments

Department mailing address applies to subordinate bureaus/agencies unless otherwise noted. Mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.

Department of State

2201 C St. NW, 20520; www.state.gov

The Dept. of Foreign Affairs was created by act of Congress on July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Dept. of State on Sept. 15, 1789. Conducts U.S. foreign policy. The Foreign Service protects American citizens and interests through embassies in some 180 countries. Maintains contact with foreign governments, negotiates agreements and treaties, and supports U.S. foreign trade.

Promotes democracy, international security, human rights—including issues related to AIDS, human trafficking, war crimes, and migration—and arms and narcotics control. Represents the nation in international organizations. Issues passports to U.S. citizens and visas to foreigners. **Budget:** $28.0 bil (2019); $32.9 bil (2020); $35.8 bil (2021); $35.1 bil (2022 est.); $34.8 bil (2023 est.). Budget for other intl. programs: $23.6 bil (2019); $21.7 bil (2020); $20.0 bil (2021); $24.6 bil (2022 est.); $27.4 bil (2023 est.).

Secretaries of State

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	VA	1789
	Edmund J. Randolph	VA	1794
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
Adams, J.	Timothy Pickering	PA	1797
	John Marshall	VA	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	VA	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	MD	1809
	James Monroe	VA	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	MA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Henry Clay	KY	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	NY	1829

	Edward Livingston	LA	1831
	Louis McLane	DE	1833
	John Forsyth	GA	1834
Van Buren	John Forsyth	GA	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
Tyler	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1843
	John C. Calhoun	SC	1844
Polk	John C. Calhoun	SC	1845
	James Buchanan	PA	1845
Taylor	James Buchanan	PA	1849
	John M. Clayton	DE	1849
Fillmore	John M. Clayton	DE	1850
	Daniel Webster	MA	1850
	Edward Everett	MA	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	NY	1853
Buchanan	William L. Marcy	NY	1857
	Lewis Cass	MI	1857
	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1860
Lincoln	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1861
	William H. Seward	NY	1861
Johnson, A.	William H. Seward	NY	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	IL	1869
	Hamilton Fish	NY	1869
Hayes	Hamilton Fish	NY	1877
	William M. Evarts	NY	1877
Garfield	William M. Evarts	NY	1881
	James G. Blaine	ME	1881

Arthur	James G. Blaine	ME	1881
	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1881
Cleveland	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1885
	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1885
Harrison, B.	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1889
	James G. Blaine	ME	1889
	John W. Foster	IN	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1893
	Richard Olney	MA	1895
McKinley	Richard Olney	MA	1897
	John Sherman	OH	1897
	William R. Day	OH	1898
	John M. Hay	DC	1898
Roosevelt, T.	John M. Hay	DC	1901
	Elihu Root	NY	1905
	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
Taft	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1909
Wilson	Philander C. Knox	PA	1913
	William J. Bryan	NE	1913
	Robert Lansing	NY	1915
	Bainbridge Colby	NY	1920
Harding	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1921
Coolidge	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1923
	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1925
Hoover	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1929
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Cordell Hull	TN	1933
	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1944

Truman	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1945
	James F. Byrnes	SC	1945
	George C. Marshall	PA	1947
	Dean G. Acheson	CT	1949
Eisenhower	John Foster Dulles	NY	1953
	Christian A. Herter	MA	1959
Kennedy	D. Dean Rusk	GA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	D. Dean Rusk	GA	1963
Nixon	William P. Rogers	NY	1969
	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1973
Ford	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1974
Carter	Cyrus R. Vance	NY	1977
	Edmund S. Muskie	ME	1980
Reagan	Alexander M. Haig Jr.	CT	1981
	George P. Shultz	CA	1982
Bush, G. H. W.	James A. Baker III	TX	1989
	Lawrence S. Eagleburger	MI	1992
Clinton	Warren M. Christopher	CA	1993
	Madeleine K. Albright	DC	1997
Bush, G. W.	Colin L. Powell	NY	2001
	Condoleezza Rice	AL	2005
Obama	Hillary Rodham Clinton	NY	2009
	John Kerry	MA	2013
Trump	Rex W. Tillerson	TX	2017
	Mike Pompeo	KS	2018
Biden	Antony Blinken	NY	2021

Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20220;
www.treasury.gov

Organized by act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789. Responsible for the fiscal affairs of the U.S. Serves as the government's financial agent; collects, borrows, and disburses funds for the federal government. Monitors the nation's financial infrastructure and economic development; recommends domestic and international financial, monetary, economic, trade, and tax policies. Manufactures currency and coins. Carries out monetary and tax law enforcement activities, sanctions, embargoes, and fights illicit finance—counterfeiting, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, terrorist financing. **Budget** (including interest on the public debt): $689.5 bil (2019); $1.15 tril (2020); $1.63 tril (2021); $942.3 bil (2022 est.); $704.0 bil (2023 est.).

- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (1310 G St. NW, Box 12, 20005); www.ttb.gov
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (14th and C Sts. SW, 20228); www.moneyfactory.gov
- Bureau of the Fiscal Service (401 14th St. SW, 20227); www.fiscal.treasury.gov
- Internal Revenue Service (1111 Constitution Ave. NW, 20224); www.irs.gov
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (400 7th St. SW, 20219); www.occ.gov
- U.S. Mint (801 9th St. NW, 20220); www.usmint.gov

Secretaries of the Treasury

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	NY	1789
	Oliver Wolcott Jr.	CT	1795
Adams, J.	Oliver Wolcott Jr.	CT	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
	Albert Gallatin	PA	1801
Madison	Albert Gallatin	PA	1809
	George W. Campbell	TN	1814
	Alexander J. Dallas	PA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1816
Monroe	William H. Crawford	GA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush	PA	1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	PA	1829
	Louis McLane	DE	1831
	William J. Duane	PA	1833
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1833
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1834
Van Buren	Levi Woodbury	NH	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
Tyler	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
	Walter Forward	PA	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1843
	George M. Bibb	KY	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	MS	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	PA	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	OH	1850

Pierce	James Guthrie	KY	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	GA	1857
	Phillip F. Thomas	MD	1860
	John A. Dix	NY	1861
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	OH	1861
	William P. Fessenden	ME	1864
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Johnson, A.	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	MA	1869
	William A. Richardson	MA	1873
	Benjamin H. Bristow	KY	1874
	Lot M. Morrill	ME	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	OH	1877
Garfield	William Windom	MN	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	NY	1881
	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1884
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	NY	1885
	Charles S. Fairchild	NY	1887
Harrison, B.	William Windom	MN	1889
	Charles Foster	OH	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	KY	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1901
	Leslie M. Shaw	IA	1902
	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	IL	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	NY	1913
	Carter Glass	VA	1918

	David F. Houston	MO	1920
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1921
Coolidge	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1923
Hoover	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1929
	Ogden L. Mills	NY	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	William H. Woodin	NY	1933
	Henry Morgenthau Jr.	NY	1934
Truman	Fred M. Vinson	KY	1945
	John W. Snyder	MO	1946
Eisenhower	George M. Humphrey	OH	1953
	Robert B. Anderson	CT	1957
Kennedy	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1963
	Henry H. Fowler	VA	1965
	Joseph W. Barr	IN	1968
Nixon	David M. Kennedy	IL	1969
	John B. Connally	TX	1971
	George P. Shultz	IL	1972
	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Ford	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Carter	W. Michael Blumenthal	MI	1977
	G. William Miller	RI	1979
Reagan	Donald T. Regan	NY	1981
	James A. Baker III	TX	1985
	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1989
Clinton	Lloyd M. Bentsen	TX	1993
	Robert E. Rubin	NY	1995

	Lawrence H. Summers	CT	1999
Bush, G. W.	Paul H. O'Neill	MO	2001
	John W. Snow	OH	2003
	Henry M. Paulson Jr.	FL	2006
Obama	Timothy F. Geithner	NY	2009
	Jack Lew	NY	2013
Trump	Steven T. Mnuchin	NY	2017
Biden	Janet Yellin	NY	2021

Department of Defense

1400 Defense Pentagon, 20301; www.defense.gov

The Dept. of Defense, originally designated the National Military Establishment, was created on Sept. 18, 1947. Directs and controls the armed forces and assists the president in protecting the nation's security. Military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are each separately organized under its own secretary but all function under the command of the secretary of defense. They conduct military operations as unified commands. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the president. Undersecretaries supervise acquisition, technology, and logistics; intelligence; personnel and readiness; and policy. **Budget** for military programs: $654.0 bil (2019); $690.4 bil (2020); $717.6 bil (2021 est.); $741.0 bil (2022 est.); $767.6 bil (2023 est.). **Budget** for civil programs: $67.4 bil (2019); $72.9 bil (2020); $66.0 bil (2021); $70.8 bil (2022 est.); $79.5 bil (2023 est.).

- Def. Advanced Research Projects Agency (675 N. Randolph St., Arlington, VA 22203); www.darpa.mil

- Def. Intelligence Agency (200 MacDill Blvd., 20340); www.dia.mil
- Def. Security Cooperation Agency (2800 Defense Pentagon, 20301); www.dsca.mil
- Missile Def. Agency (5700 18th St., Bldg. 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060); www.mda.mil
- Natl. Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (7500 GEOINT Dr., MS N73-OCCAE, Springfield, VA 22150); www.nga.mil
- Natl. Security Agency (9800 Savage Rd., Ste. 6272, Ft. Meade, MD 20755); www.nsa.gov

Secretaries of Defense

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Truman	James V. Forrestal	NY	1947
	Louis A. Johnson	WV	1949
	George C. Marshall	PA	1950
	Robert A. Lovett	NY	1951
Eisenhower	Charles E. Wilson	MI	1953
	Neil H. McElroy	OH	1957
	Thomas S. Gates Jr.	PA	1959
Kennedy	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1963
	Clark M. Clifford	MD	1968
Nixon	Melvin R. Laird	WI	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1973
Ford	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1974

	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	1975
Carter	Harold Brown	CA	1977
Reagan	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1981
	Frank C. Carlucci	PA	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard B. Cheney	WY	1989
Clinton	Les Aspin	WI	1993
	William J. Perry	CA	1994
	William S. Cohen	ME	1997
Bush, G. W.	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	2001
	Robert M. Gates	TX	2006
Obama	Robert M. Gates	TX	2009
	Leon E. Panetta	CA	2011
	Chuck Hagel	NE	2013
	Ashton Carter	PA	2015
Trump	James Mattis	WA	2017
	Mark T. Esper	PA	2019
Biden	Lloyd Austin	GA	2021

Secretaries of War

The War Dept. (which included jurisdiction over the Navy until 1798) was created by act of Congress on Aug. 7, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Henry Knox	MA	1789
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
	James McHenry	MD	1796
Adams, J.	James McHenry	MD	1797

	Samuel Dexter	MA	1800
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	MA	1801
Madison	William Eustis	MA	1809
	John Armstrong	NY	1813
	James Monroe	VA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1815
Monroe	John C. Calhoun	SC	1817
Adams, J. Q.	James Barbour	VA	1825
	Peter B. Porter	NY	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	TN	1829
	Lewis Cass	MI	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	SC	1837
Harrison, W. H.	John Bell	TN	1841
Tyler	John Bell	TN	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1841
	James M. Porter	PA	1843
	William Wilkins	PA	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	NY	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	GA	1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	LA	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	MS	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	VA	1857
	Joseph Holt	KY	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	PA	1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1862
Johnson, A.	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1865
	John M. Schofield	IL	1868

Grant	John A. Rawlins	IL	1869
	William T. Sherman	OH	1869
	William W. Belknap	IA	1869
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
	James D. Cameron	PA	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	IA	1877
	Alexander Ramsey	MN	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Arthur	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
Harrison, B.	Redfield Proctor	VT	1889
	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	NY	1893
McKinley	Russell A. Alger	MI	1897
	Elihu Root	NY	1899
Roosevelt, T.	Elihu Root	NY	1901
	William H. Taft	OH	1904
	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
Harding	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
Coolidge	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
Hoover	James W. Good	IL	1929
	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	George H. Dern	UT	1933
	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937

	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
Truman	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
	Kenneth C. Royall[1]	NC	1947

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The War Dept. became the Dept. of the Army with the creation of the Defense Dept. in 1947, though the Army secretary maintained Cabinet-level status until 1949.

Secretaries of the Navy

The Navy Dept. was created by act of Congress on Apr. 30, 1798. The Marine Corps is part of this department.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Adams, J.	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1798
Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1801
	Robert Smith	MD	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	SC	1809
	William Jones	PA	1813
	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1814
Monroe	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1817
	Smith Thompson	NY	1818
	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1823
Adams, J. Q.	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1825
Jackson	John Branch	NC	1829
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1831
	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1834
Van Buren	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1837

	James K. Paulding	NY	1838
Harrison, W. H.	George E. Badger	NC	1841
Tyler	George E. Badger	NC	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1841
	David Henshaw	MA	1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	VA	1844
	John Y. Mason	VA	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	MA	1845
	John Y. Mason	VA	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	VA	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	NC	1850
	John P. Kennedy	MD	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	NC	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	CT	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	CT	1861
Johnson, A.	Gideon Welles	CT	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie	PA	1869
	George M. Robeson	NJ	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	IN	1877
	Nathan Goff Jr.	WV	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	LA	1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	NH	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	NY	1885
Harrison, B.	Benjamin F. Tracy	NY	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	AL	1893
McKinley	John D. Long	MA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	John D. Long	MA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1902
	Paul Morton	IL	1904

	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1905
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1906
	Truman H. Newberry	MI	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	MA	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	NC	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	MI	1921
Coolidge	Edwin Denby	MI	1923
	Curtis D. Wilbur	CA	1924
Hoover	Charles Francis Adams	MA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Claude A. Swanson	VA	1933
	Charles Edison	NJ	1940
	Frank Knox	IL	1940
	James V. Forrestal	NY	1944
Truman	James V. Forrestal[1]	NY	1945

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The Navy Dept. became a branch of the Dept. of Defense when the latter was created in 1947, though the Navy secretary maintained Cabinet-level status until 1949.

Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20530; www.justice.gov

The Office of Attorney General was established by act of Congress on Sept. 24, 1789. It officially reached Cabinet rank in Mar. 1792, when the first attorney general, Edmund Randolph, attended his initial Cabinet meeting. The Dept. of Justice, headed by the attorney general, was created June 22, 1870. Provides for the enforcement of federal laws and investigation of violations; furnishes legal counsel in cases involving the federal government and

interprets laws relating to the activities of other federal departments; supervises federal penal institutions. The attorney general and Office of Legal Counsel render legal advice, upon request, to the president and department heads. The solicitor general conducts all suits brought before the U.S. Supreme Court in which the federal government is concerned. The Civil Division represents the U.S. government in many civil or criminal matters. The 93 U.S. attorneys (for 94 federal districts) are the principal litigators in the U.S. and its territories. **Budget:** $35.1 bil (2019); $39.6 bil (2020); $39.3 bil (2021); $44.2 bil (2022 est.); $43.5 bil (2023 est.).

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (99 New York Ave. NE, 20226); www.atf.gov
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (8701 Morrissette Dr., Springfield, VA 22152); www.dea.gov
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (5107 Leesburg Pike, Ste. 1902, Falls Church, VA 22041); www.usdoj.gov/eoir
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20535); www.fbi.gov
- Federal Bureau of Prisons (320 First St. NW, 20534); www.bop.gov
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (441 G St. NW, Ste. 6330, 20579); www.justice.gov/fcsc
- INTERPOL Washington (U.S. Natl. Central Bureau) (20530); www.justice.gov/interpol-washington
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (935 N St. NE, 20530); www.cops.usdoj.gov

- Office of Justice Programs (810 Seventh St. NW, 20531); www.ojp.gov
- Office on Violence Against Women (145 N St. NE, Ste. 10W-121, 20530); www.justice.gov/ovw
- U.S. Marshals Service (20530); www.usmarshals.gov
- U.S. Parole Commission (90 K St. NE, 20530); www.justice.gov/uspc

Attorneys General

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Edmund J. Randolph	VA	1789
	William Bradford	PA	1794
	Charles Lee	VA	1795
Adams, J.	Charles Lee	VA	1797
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	MA	1801
	John Breckenridge	KY	1805
	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
Madison	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
	William Pinkney	MD	1811
	Richard Rush	PA	1814
Monroe	Richard Rush	PA	1817
	William Wirt	VA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	William Wirt	VA	1825
Jackson	John M. Berrien	GA	1829
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1833
Van Buren	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
	Felix Grundy	TN	1838

	Henry D. Gilpin	PA	1840
Harrison, W. H.	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
	Hugh S. Legaré	SC	1841
	John Nelson	MD	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	VA	1845
	Nathan Clifford	ME	1846
	Isaac Toucey	CT	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	MD	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	KY	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	MA	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1857
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	MO	1861
	James Speed	KY	1864
Johnson, A.	James Speed	KY	1865
	Henry Stanbery	OH	1866
	William M. Evarts	NY	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	MA	1869
	Amos T. Akerman	GA	1870
	George H. Williams	OR	1871
	Edwards Pierrepont	NY	1875
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	MA	1877
Garfield	I. Wayne MacVeagh	PA	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	PA	1882
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	AR	1885
Harrison, B.	William H. H. Miller	IN	1889

Cleveland	Richard Olney	MA	1893
	Judson Harmon	OH	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	CA	1897
	John W. Griggs	NJ	1898
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
Roosevelt, T.	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1906
Taft	George W. Wickersham	NY	1909
Wilson	James C. McReynolds	TN	1913
	Thomas W. Gregory	TX	1914
	A. Mitchell Palmer	PA	1919
Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1921
Coolidge	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1923
	Harlan F. Stone	NY	1924
	John G. Sargent	VT	1925
Hoover	William D. Mitchell	MN	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Homer S. Cummings	CT	1933
	Frank Murphy	MI	1939
	Robert H. Jackson	NY	1940
	Francis Biddle	PA	1941
Truman	Thomas C. Clark	TX	1945
	J. Howard McGrath	RI	1949
	James P. McGranery	PA	1952
Eisenhower	Herbert Brownell Jr.	NY	1953
	William P. Rogers	MD	1957
Kennedy	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1963

	Nicholas Katzenbach	IL	1964
	W. Ramsey Clark	TX	1967
Nixon	John N. Mitchell	NY	1969
	Richard G. Kleindienst	AZ	1972
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
Ford	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
	Edward H. Levi	IL	1975
Carter	Griffin B. Bell	GA	1977
	Benjamin R. Civiletti	MD	1979
Reagan	William French Smith	CA	1981
	Edwin Meese III	CA	1985
	Richard L. Thornburgh	PA	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard L. Thornburgh	PA	1989
	William P. Barr	NY	1991
Clinton	Janet Reno	FL	1993
Bush, G. W.	John Ashcroft	MO	2001
	Alberto R. Gonzales	TX	2005
	Michael B. Mukasey	NY	2007
Obama	Eric H. Holder Jr.	DC	2009
	Loretta E. Lynch	NY	2015
Trump	Jeff Sessions	AL	2017
	William P. Barr	NY	2019
Biden	Merrick Garland	IL	2021

Department of the Interior

1849 C St. NW, 20240; www.doi.gov

Created by act of Congress on Mar. 3, 1849. Custodian of natural resources. Has the responsibility

of protecting and conserving the country's land, water, minerals, fish, and wildlife; of promoting the wise use of all these natural resources; of maintaining national parks and recreation areas; and of preserving historic places. It also provides for the welfare of American Indian reservation communities and of inhabitants of island territories under U.S. administration. **Budget:** $13.9 bil (2019); $16.4 bil (2020); $15.8 bil (2021); $19.9 bil (2022 est.); $22.9 bil (2023 est.).

- Bureau of Indian Affairs; www.bia.gov
- Bureau of Indian Education; www.bie.edu
- Bureau of Land Management; www.blm.gov
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; www.boem.gov
- Bureau of Reclamation; www.usbr.gov
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; www.bsee.gov
- National Park Service; www.nps.gov
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; www.osmre.gov
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; www.fws.gov
- U.S. Geological Survey (12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 20192); www.usgs.gov

Secretaries of the Interior

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	OH	1849
Fillmore	Thomas M. T. McKennan	PA	1850

	Alex H. H. Stuart	VA	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	MI	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	MS	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	IN	1861
	John P. Usher	IN	1863
Johnson, A.	John P. Usher	IN	1865
	James Harlan	IA	1865
	Orville H. Browning	IL	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	OH	1869
	Columbus Delano	OH	1870
	Zachariah Chandler	MI	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	MO	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	IA	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	CO	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	MS	1885
	William F. Vilas	WI	1888
Harrison, B.	John W. Noble	MO	1889
Cleveland	M. Hoke Smith	GA	1893
	David R. Francis	MO	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	NY	1897
	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1898
Roosevelt, T.	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1901
	James R. Garfield	OH	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	WA	1909
	Walter L. Fisher	IL	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	CA	1913
	John B. Payne	IL	1920
Harding	Albert B. Fall	NM	1921
	Hubert Work	CO	1923

Coolidge	Hubert Work	CO	1923
	Roy O. West	IL	1929
Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	CA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1933
Truman	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1945
	Julius A. Krug	WI	1946
	Oscar L. Chapman	CO	1949
Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	OR	1953
	Fred A. Seaton	NE	1956
Kennedy	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1963
Nixon	Walter J. Hickel	AK	1969
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
Ford	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
	Stanley K. Hathaway	WY	1975
	Thomas S. Kleppe	ND	1975
Carter	Cecil D. Andrus	ID	1977
Reagan	James G. Watt	CO	1981
	William P. Clark	CA	1983
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Manuel Lujan	NM	1989
Clinton	Bruce Babbitt	AZ	1993
Bush, G. W.	Gale Norton	CO	2001
	Dirk Kempthorne	ID	2006
Obama	Kenneth L. Salazar	CO	2009
	Sally Jewell	WA	2013
Trump	Ryan Zinke	MT	2017
	David Bernhardt	CO	2019

Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250; www.usda.gov

Created by act of Congress on May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its commissioner was renamed secretary of agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet. Provides leadership on food, agriculture, and natural resources; supports scientific research and education for agriculture, nutrition, and food safety. Develops nutrition assistance programs, promotes healthy eating, supplies food stamps, grades and inspects the commercial supply of food. Responsible for the health of the land through sustainable management and conservation, manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; safeguards against invasive pests and diseases; ensures the health and care of animals and plants. Oversees assistance and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers and programs to improve the rural economy and quality of life. Facilitates domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. **Budget:** $150.1 bil (2019); $184.2 bil (2020); $235.2 bil (2021); $260.7 bil (2022 est.); $207.8 bil (2023 est.).

- Agricultural Research Service; www.ars.usda.gov
- Economic Research Service; www.ers.usda.gov
- Food and Nutrition Service (1320 Braddock Pl., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.fns.usda.gov
- Food Safety and Inspection Service; www.fsis.usda.gov

- Foreign Agricultural Service; www.fas.usda.gov
- Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service; www.nass.usda.gov
- Natural Resources Conservation Service; www.nrcs.usda.gov
- U.S. Forest Service; www.fs.usda.gov

Secretaries of Agriculture

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	MO	1889
Harrison, B.	Jeremiah M. Rusk	WI	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	NE	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	IA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	James Wilson	IA	1901
Taft	James Wilson	IA	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	MO	1913
	Edwin T. Meredith	IA	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1921
Coolidge	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1923
	Howard M. Gore	WV	1924
	William M. Jardine	KS	1925
Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	MO	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1933
	Claude R. Wickard	IN	1940
Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	NM	1945
	Charles F. Brannan	CO	1948
Eisenhower	Ezra Taft Benson	UT	1953
Kennedy	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1961

Johnson, L. B.	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1963
Nixon	Clifford M. Hardin	IN	1969
	Earl L. Butz	IN	1971
Ford	Earl L. Butz	IN	1974
	John A. Knebel	VA	1976
Carter	Bob Bergland	MN	1977
Reagan	John R. Block	IL	1981
	Richard E. Lyng	CA	1986
Bush, G. H. W.	Clayton K. Yeutter	NE	1989
	Edward Madigan	IL	1991
Clinton	Mike Espy	MS	1993
	Dan Glickman	KS	1995
Bush, G. W.	Ann M. Veneman	CA	2001
	Mike Johanns	NE	2005
	Ed Schafer	ND	2008
Obama	Tom Vilsack	IA	2009
Trump	Sonny Perdue	GA	2017
Biden	Tom Vilsack	IA	2021

Department of Commerce

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230;
www.commerce.gov

The Dept. of Commerce was formed by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, when it divided the Dept. of Commerce and Labor into two departments. Fosters, serves, and promotes the nation’s economic development and technological advancement; supports the comprehension and use of the environment and its oceanic life; assists states, communities, and

individuals with economic progress; promotes trade abroad and ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system. Issues trademarks and patents, maintains measurement standards, and manages the federal telecommunications spectrum. Collects, analyzes, and distributes statistics regarding the nation and the economy through the Bureaus of the Census and of Economic Analysis. NOAA explores, monitors, and conserves oceans and coasts, tracks weather and other environmental data. **Budget:** $11.3 bil (2019); $15.9 bil (2020); $13.1 bil (2021); $16.6 bil (2022 est.); $16.8 bil (2023 est.).

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (4600 Silver Hill Rd., Suitland, MD 20746); www.bea.gov
- Minority Business Development Agency; www.mbda.gov
- Natl. Institute of Standards and Technology (100 Bureau Dr., Gaithersburg, MD 20899); www.nist.gov
- Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.; www.noaa.gov
- Natl. Technical Information Service (5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312); www.ntis.gov
- Natl. Telecommunications and Information Admin.; www.ntia.doc.gov
- U.S. Census Bureau (4600 Silver Hill Rd., 20233); www.census.gov
- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (600 Dulany St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.uspto.gov

Secretaries of Commerce

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn

			in
Wilson	William C. Redfield	NY	1913
	Joshua W. Alexander	MO	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1921
Coolidge	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1923
	William F. Whiting	MA	1928
Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	IL	1929
	Roy D. Chapin	MI	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	Daniel C. Roper	SC	1933
	Harry L. Hopkins	NY	1939
	Jesse H. Jones	TX	1940
	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
Truman	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
	W. Averell Harriman	NY	1947
	Charles W. Sawyer	OH	1948
Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks	MA	1953
	Lewis L. Strauss	NY	1958
	Frederick H. Mueller	MI	1959
Kennedy	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1963
	John T. Connor	NJ	1965
	Alex B. Trowbridge	NJ	1967
	Cyrus R. Smith	NY	1968
Nixon	Maurice H. Stans	MN	1969
	Peter G. Peterson	IL	1972
	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1973
Ford	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1974
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1975
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1975

Carter	Juanita M. Kreps	NC	1977
	Philip M. Klutznick	IL	1979
Reagan	Malcolm Baldrige	CT	1981
	C. William Verity Jr.	OH	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Robert A. Mosbacher	TX	1989
	Barbara H. Franklin	PA	1992
Clinton	Ronald H. Brown	DC	1993
	Mickey Kantor	CA	1996
	William M. Daley	IL	1997
	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2000
Bush, G. W.	Donald L. Evans	TX	2001
	Carlos M. Gutierrez	MI	2005
Obama	Gary F. Locke	WA	2009
	John Bryson	CA	2011
	Penny Pritzker	IL	2013
Trump	Wilbur L. Ross Jr.	NJ	2017
Biden	Gina Raimondo	RI	2021

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Dept. of Commerce and Labor was created by Congress on Feb. 14, 1903.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Roosevelt, T.	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1903
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1904
	Oscar S. Straus	NY	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	MO	1909

Department of Labor

200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210; www.dol.gov

The Dept. of Labor was formed by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, when it divided the Dept. of Commerce and Labor into two departments. Administers federal labor laws to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the U.S.; to improve working conditions; and to advance opportunities for profitable employment. Administers standards for wages and overtime pay, safety and health conditions, workers' compensation. Tracks changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. Regulates pension and welfare benefit plans, the hiring and employment of migrant and seasonal workers, and requirements pertaining to the mining, construction, and transportation industries. Monitors labor unions and their funds. **Budget:** $35.8 bil (2019); $35.8 bil (2019); $477.5 bil (2020); $404.8 bil (2021); $145.7 bil (2022 est.); $81.4 bil (2023 est.).

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, 20212); www.bls.gov
- Employment and Training Admin.; www.doleta.gov
- Mine Safety and Health Admin. (201 12th St. S, Ste. 401, Arlington, VA 22202); www.msha.gov
- Occupational Safety and Health Admin.; www.osha.gov
- Wage and Hour Div.; www.dol.gov/whd

Secretaries of Labor

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in

Wilson	William B. Wilson	PA	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	PA	1921
Coolidge	James J. Davis	PA	1923
Hoover	James J. Davis	PA	1929
	William N. Doak	VA	1930
Roosevelt, F. D.	Frances Perkins	NY	1933
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	WA	1945
	Maurice J. Tobin	MA	1949
Eisenhower	Martin P. Durkin	IL	1953
	James P. Mitchell	NJ	1953
Kennedy	Arthur J. Goldberg	IL	1961
	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1962
Johnson, L. B.	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1963
Nixon	George P. Shultz	IL	1969
	James D. Hodgson	CA	1970
	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1973
Ford	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1974
	John T. Dunlop	CA	1975
	W. J. Usery Jr.	GA	1976
Carter	F. Ray Marshall	TX	1977
Reagan	Raymond J. Donovan	NJ	1981
	William E. Brock	TN	1985
	Ann D. McLaughlin	DC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Elizabeth H. Dole	NC	1989
	Lynn Martin	IL	1991
Clinton	Robert B. Reich	MA	1993
	Alexis M. Herman	AL	1997
Bush, G. W.	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2001
Obama	Hilda L. Solis	CA	2009

	Thomas E. Perez	MD	2013
Trump	R. Alexander Acosta	FL	2017
	Eugene Scalia	DC	2019
Biden	Marty Walsh	MA	2021

Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th St. SW, 20410; www.hud.gov

Created by act of Congress on Sept. 9, 1965. Responsible for housing needs and the improvement and development of urban areas. Supports affordable housing, provides grants for community development and redevelopment. Enforces fair and safe housing standards. Provides funds to assist homeless individuals and families with emergency and transitional shelters. The Federal Housing Administration provides mortgage insurance on loans made by approved lenders. **Budget:** $29.2 bil (2019); $33.2 bil (2020); $35.1 bil (2021); $33.4 bil (2022 est.); $66.5 bil (2023 est.).

- Fannie Mae (Federal Natl. Mortgage Association) (1100 15th St. NW, 20005); www.fanniemae.com
- Federal Housing Admin.; www.hud.gov/federal_housing_administration
- Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) (8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.freddiemac.com
- Ginnie Mae (Government Natl. Mortgage Association) (425 3rd St. SW, Ste. 500, 20024); www.ginniemae.gov

Note: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs).

Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Robert C. Weaver	WA	1966
	Robert C. Wood	MA	1969
Nixon	George W. Romney	MI	1969
	James T. Lynn	OH	1973
Ford	James T. Lynn	OH	1974
	Carla Anderson Hills	CA	1975
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1977
	Moon Landrieu	LA	1979
Reagan	Samuel R. Pierce Jr.	NY	1981
Bush, G. H. W.	Jack F. Kemp	NY	1989
Clinton	Henry G. Cisneros	TX	1993
	Andrew M. Cuomo	NY	1997
Bush, G. W.	Mel Martinez	FL	2001
	Alphonso Jackson	TX	2004
	Steve Preston	VA	2008
Obama	Shaun L. S. Donovan	NY	2009
	Julián Castro	TX	2014
Trump	Ben Carson	MD	2017
Biden	Marcia Fudge	OH	2021

Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590;
www.transportation.gov

Created by act of Congress on Oct. 15, 1966. Promotes and develops rapid, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation in the U.S.; monitors and administers assistance to transportation industries; negotiates and implements international transportation agreements. Manages airspace, commercial space transportation, and the movement of hazardous materials. Resolves railroad rate and service disputes and reviews proposed railroad mergers. Analyzes and shares research and statistics to develop and improve transportation. Develops and enforces regulations on the nation's pipeline transportation system. The Maritime Administration maintains a fleet of cargo ships in reserve for war or national emergencies and commissions officers of the Merchant Marine. Operates the U.S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway between Montréal and Lake Erie. **Budget:** $80.7 bil (2019); $100.3 bil (2020); $104.9 bil (2021); $123.8 bil (2022 est.); $128.2 bil (2023 est.).

- Federal Aviation Admin. (800 Independence Ave. SW, 20591); www.faa.gov
- Federal Highway Admin.; www.fhwa.dot.gov
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin.; www.fmcsa.dot.gov
- Federal Railroad Admin. www.fra.dot.gov
- Federal Transit Admin. www.transit.dot.gov
- Maritime Admin.; www.maritime.dot.gov
- Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.; www.nhtsa.gov

- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Admin.; www.phmsa.dot.gov
- St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; www.seaway.dot.gov

Secretaries of Transportation

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Alan S. Boyd	FL	1966
Nixon	John A. Volpe	MA	1969
	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1973
Ford	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1974
	William T. Coleman Jr.	PA	1975
Carter	Brock Adams	WA	1977
	Neil E. Goldschmidt	OR	1979
Reagan	Andrew L. Lewis Jr.	PA	1981
	Elizabeth H. Dole	NC	1983
	James H. Burnley	NC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Samuel K. Skinner	IL	1989
	Andrew H. Card Jr.	MA	1992
Clinton	Federico F. Peña	CO	1993
	Rodney E. Slater	AR	1997
Bush, G. W.	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2001
	Mary E. Peters	AZ	2006
Obama	Raymond L. LaHood	IL	2009
	Anthony Foxx	NC	2013
Trump	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2017
Biden	Pete Buttigieg	IN	2021

Department of Energy

1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585; www.energy.gov

Created by federal law on Aug. 4, 1977. Secures the nation's energy and promotes scientific and technological innovation. Oversees the national energy supply and electric grid. Investigates and promotes clean and reliable energy. Manages and cleans up nuclear and other radioactive material, including nuclear weapons. The Office of Scientific and Technical Information supports much of America's scientific research through program offices, education initiatives, national laboratories, and technology centers. Four power marketing administrations sell power from federal hydroelectric projects across the West and Southeast. **Budget:** $28.9 bil (2019); $32.0 bil (2020); $33.7 bil (2021); $38.3 bil (2022 est.); $51.0 bil (2023 est.).

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (independent regulatory agency) (888 1st St. NE, 20426); www.ferc.gov
- Natl. Nuclear Security Admin.; www.energy.gov/nnsa/national-nuclear-security-administration
- Science Office; www.energy.gov/science/office-science
- U.S. Energy Information Admin.; www.eia.gov

Secretaries of Energy

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1977

	Charles W. Duncan Jr.	WY	1979
Reagan	James B. Edwards	SC	1981
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1982
	John S. Herrington	CA	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	James D. Watkins	CA	1989
Clinton	Hazel R. O'Leary	MN	1993
	Federico F. Peña	CO	1997
	Bill Richardson	NM	1998
Bush, G. W.	Spencer Abraham	MI	2001
	Samuel W. Bodman	MA	2005
Obama	Steven Chu	CA	2009
	Ernest Moniz	MA	2013
Trump	Rick Perry	TX	2017
	Dan Brouillette	TX	2019
Biden	Jennifer Granholm	MI	2021

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Ave. SW, 20201; www.hhs.gov

The Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, Congress approved creation of a separate Dept. of Education. The existing department was renamed the Dept. of Health and Human Services. Administers a wide range of programs in the fields of health care and social services that affect nearly all Americans. Medicare and Medicaid provide health care insurance for one in four Americans. The HRSA improves health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable; oversees

organ, tissue, and blood cell donations. The FDA assures the safety of food, drugs, cosmetics, biological products, and medical devices. The CDC monitors and safeguards against disease outbreaks. The NIH supports research projects nationwide and 27 health institutes and centers. The surgeon general is the nation's chief health educator and leads the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. **Budget:** $1.21 tril (2019); $1.50 tril (2020); $1.47 tril (2021); $1.63 tril (2022 est.); $1.65 tril (2023 est.).

- Admin. for Children and Families (330 C St. SW, 20201); www.acf.hhs.gov
- Admin. for Community Living (330 C St. SW, 20201); www.acl.gov
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.ahrq.gov
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333); www.cdc.gov
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244); www.cms.gov
- Food and Drug Admin. (10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993); www.fda.gov
- Health Resources and Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.hrsa.gov
- Indian Health Service (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.ihs.gov
- Natl. Institutes of Health (9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892); www.nih.gov
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.samhsa.gov

Secretaries of Health and Human Services

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979
Reagan	Richard S. Schweiker	PA	1981
	Margaret M. Heckler	MA	1983
Reagan	Otis R. Bowen	IN	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Louis W. Sullivan	GA	1989
Clinton	Donna E. Shalala	WI	1993
Bush, G. W.	Tommy Thompson	WI	2001
	Michael O. Leavitt	UT	2005
Obama	Kathleen Sebelius	KS	2009
	Sylvia Mathews Burwell	WV	2014
Trump	Thomas E. Price	GA	2017
	Alex Azar	IN	2018
Biden	Xavier Becerra	CA	2021

Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	TX	1953
	Marion B. Folsom	NY	1955
	Arthur S. Flemming	OH	1958
Kennedy	Abraham A. Ribicoff	CT	1961
	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1962
Johnson, L. B.	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1963

	John W. Gardner	NY	1965
	Wilbur J. Cohen	MI	1968
Nixon	Robert H. Finch	CA	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1970
	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1973
Ford	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1974
	Forrest D. Mathews	AL	1975
Carter	Joseph A. Califano Jr.	DC	1977
	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979

Department of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW, 20202; www.ed.gov

The Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, Congress approved creation of a separate Dept. of Education. Works with state agencies and local systems to ensure equal access to all levels of education and seeks to improve the quality of that education through federal support, research programs, and information sharing. Oversees a variety of financial aid distributed through competition, need-based requests, or a set formula. Sets policy goals and initiatives. Conducts research and gathers educational information to disseminate to educators and the general public. **Budget:** $104.4 bil (2019); $204.4 bil (2020); $260.4 bil (2021); $222.9 bil (2022 est.); $185.6 bil (2023 est.).

Secretaries of Education

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn

			in
Carter	Shirley Hufstedler	CA	1979
Reagan	Terrel H. Bell	UT	1981
	William J. Bennett	NY	1985
	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1989
	Lamar Alexander	TN	1991
Clinton	Richard W. Riley	SC	1993
Bush, G. W.	Roderick R. Paige	TX	2001
	Margaret Spellings	TX	2005
Obama	Arne Duncan	IL	2009
	John King	NY	2016
Trump	Betsy DeVos	MI	2017
Biden	Miguel Cardona	CT	2021

Department of Veterans Affairs

810 Vermont Ave. NW, 20420; www.va.gov

Pres. Ronald Reagan signed a bill in 1988 granting Cabinet-level status to the Veterans Administration. The agency became the Dept. of Veterans Affairs on Mar. 15, 1989. Supports veterans and their families with nationwide programs for health care, financial assistance, and burial benefits. Compensates for disabilities incurred during wartime. Provides pensions for veterans with low incomes, education assistance, loan guaranty, and life insurance. Manages America's largest medical education and health professions training program, which includes hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, veterans centers, rehabilitation treatment, readjustment counseling,

and home-care programs. Also funds medical research pertaining to veterans issues. Manages 143 national cemeteries; provides headstones and markers. **Budget:** $199.6 bil (2019); $218.4 bil (2020); $233.8 bil (2021); $273.7 bil (2022 est.); $295.0 bil (2023 est.).

Secretaries of Veterans Affairs

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. H. W.	Edward J. Derwinski	IL	1989
Clinton	Jesse Brown	IL	1993
	Togo D. West Jr.	NC	1998
Bush, G. W.	Anthony J. Principi	CA	2001
	R. James Nicholson	CO	2005
	James B. Peake	MO	2007
Obama	Eric K. Shinseki	VA	2009
	Robert A. McDonald	OH	2014
Trump	David J. Shulkin	PA	2017
	Robert Wilkie	NC	2018
Biden	Denis McDonough	MD	2021

Department of Homeland Security

245 Murray Ln. SW, 20258; www.dhs.gov

Created by act of Congress on Nov. 25, 2002. Provides a unified core for the national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the U.S., its borders, infrastructure, and major events. Provides funding, intelligence, and training for law enforcement and disaster relief. Leads and

coordinates response teams to natural and manmade emergencies. Identifies threats, administers the Natl. Terrorism Advisory System. **Budget:** $56.3 bil (2019); $92.0 bil (2020); $91.1 bil (2021); $89.5 bil (2022 est.); $83.2 bil (2023 est.).

- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (245 Murray Ln., 20528); www.cisa.gov
- Fed. Emergency Management Agency (500 C St. SW, 20472); www.fema.gov
- Transportation Security Admin.; www.tsa.gov
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, MS 2260, 20529); www.uscis.gov
- U.S. Coast Guard (2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, 20593); www.uscg.mil
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20229); www.cbp.gov
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (500 12th St. SW, 20536); www.ice.gov
- U.S. Secret Service (245 Murray Ln. SW - Bldg. T-5, 20223); www.secretservice.gov

Secretaries of Homeland Security

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. W.	Thomas Ridge	PA	2003
	Michael Chertoff	NJ	2005
Obama	Janet A. Napolitano	AZ	2009
	Jeh Johnson	NY	2014
Trump	John F. Kelly	MA	2017

	Kirstjen M. Nielsen	FL	2017
Biden	Alejandro Mayorkas	CA	2021

Other Notable U.S. Government Agencies

Source: *The U.S. Government Manual*; National Archives and Records Administration; World Almanac research
All addresses are for Washington, DC, unless otherwise noted; as of Aug. 2022.

Administrative Conference of the U.S.: Andrew Fois, chair (1120 20th St. NW, Ste. 706S, 20036); www.acus.gov

African Development Foundation: Travis Adkins, pres. and CEO (1400 I St. NW, 20005); www.usadf.gov

AmeriCorps (fmr. Corp. for Natl. and Community Service): Michael D. Smith, CEO (250 E St. SW, 20525); www.americorps.gov

Amtrak: Stephen J. Gardner, CEO (1 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 20001); www.amtrak.com

Central Intelligence Agency: William J. Burns, dir. (20505); www.cia.gov

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: Rostin Behnam, chair (1155 21st St. NW, 20581); www.cftc.gov

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau: Rohit Chopra, dir. (1700 G St. NW, 20552); www.consumerfinance.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission: Alexander Hoehn-Saric chair (4330 East-West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814); www.cpsc.gov

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board: Joyce L. Connery, chair (625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. 700, 20004); www.dnfsb.gov

Election Assistance Commission: Thomas Hicks, chair (633 3rd Street NW, Ste. 200, 20001); www.eac.gov

Environmental Protection Agency: Michael S. Regan, admin. (Cabinet rank) (1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20460); www.epa.gov

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Charlotte A. Burrows, chair (131 M St. NE, 20507); www.eeoc.gov

Export-Import Bank of the U.S.: Reta Jo Lewis, chair (811 Vermont Ave. NW, 20571); www.exim.gov

Farm Credit Admin.: Glen R. Smith, chair and CEO (1501 Farm Credit Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.fca.gov

Federal Communications Commission: Jessica Rosenworcel, chair (45 L St. NE, 20554); www.fcc.gov

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.: Martin J. Gruenberg, acting chair (550 17th St. NW, 20429); www.fdic.gov

Federal Election Commission: Allen Dickerson, chair (1050 1st St. NE, 20463); www.fec.gov

Federal Housing Finance Agency: Sandra L. Thompson, dir. (400 7th St. SW, 20219); www.fhfa.gov

Federal Labor Relations Authority: Ernest DuBester, chair (1400 K St. NW, 20424); www.flra.gov
Federal Maritime Commission: Daniel B. Maffei, chair (800 N. Capitol St. NW, 20573); www.fmc.gov
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Gregory Goldstein, acting dir. (250 E St. SW, 20427); www.fmcs.gov
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission: Arthur R. Traynor III, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 520N, 20004); www.fmshrc.gov
Federal Reserve System: Jerome H. Powell, chair (20th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, 20551); www.federalreserve.gov
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: Mike Gerber, chair (77 K St. NE, Ste. 1000, 20002); www.frtib.gov
Federal Trade Commission: Lina Khan, chair (600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20580); www.ftc.gov
General Services Admin.: Robin Carnahan, admin. (1800 F St. NW, 20405); www.gsa.gov
Institute of Museum and Library Services: Crosby Kemper III, dir. (955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW, Ste. 4000, 20024); www.imls.gov
Inter-American Foundation: Eddy Arriola, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 1200N, 20004); www.iaf.gov
Merit Systems Protection Board: Cathy A. Harris, acting chair (1615 M St. NW, 5th Fl., 20419); www.mspb.gov
Natl. Aeronautics and Space Admin.: Bill Nelson, admin. (300 E St. SW, Ste. 5R30, 20546); www.nasa.gov

Natl. Archives and Records Admin.: Debra Steidel Wall, acting archivist (8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740); www.archives.gov
Natl. Capital Planning Commission: Elizabeth A. “Beth” White, chair (401 9th St. NW, Ste. 500N, 20004); www.ncpc.gov
Natl. Council on Disability: Andrés Gallegos, chair (1331 F St. NW, Ste. 850, 20004); www.ncd.gov
Natl. Credit Union Admin.: Todd M. Harper, chair (1775 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.ncua.gov
Natl. Endowment for the Arts: Maria Rosario Jackson, chair (400 7th St. SW, 20506); www.arts.gov
Natl. Endowment for the Humanities: Shelly C. Lowe, chair (400 7th St. SW, 20506); www.neh.gov
Natl. Indian Gaming Commission: E. Sequoyah Simermeyer, chair (1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 1621, 20240); www.nigc.gov
Natl. Labor Relations Board: Lauren McFerran, chair (1015 Half St. SE, 20570); www.nlrb.gov
Natl. Mediation Board: Gerald W. Fauth III, chair (1301 K St. NW, Ste. 250E, 20005); www.nmb.gov
Natl. Science Foundation: Sethuraman Panchanathan, dir. (2415 Eisenhower Ave., Arlington, VA 22314); www.nsf.gov
Natl. Transportation Safety Board: Jennifer L. Homendy, chair (490 L’Enfant Plaza SW, 20594); www.ntsb.gov
Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Christopher T. Hanson, chair (20555); www.nrc.gov
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board: Jean M. Bahr, chair (2300 Clarendon Blvd., Ste. 1300, Arlington,

VA 22201); www.nwtrb.gov
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission: Cynthia L. Attwood, chair (1120 20th St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.oshrc.gov
Office of the Dir. of Natl. Intelligence: Avril Haines, dir. (Cabinet rank) (20511); www.dni.gov
Office of Government Ethics: Emory A. Rounds III, dir. (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 500, 20005); www.oge.gov
Office of Personnel Management: Kiran Ahuja, dir. (1900 E St. NW, 20415); www.opm.gov
Office of Special Counsel: Henry Kerner, spec. counsel (1730 M St. NW, Ste. 218, 20036); www.osc.gov
Peace Corps: Carol Spahn, acting dir. (1275 1st St. NE, 20526); www.peacecorps.gov
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.: Gordon Hartogensis, dir. (1200 K St. NW, 20005); www.pbgc.gov
Postal Regulatory Commission: Michael M. Kubayanda, chair (901 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 200, 20268); www.prc.gov
Railroad Retirement Board: Erhard R. Chorlé, chair (844 N. Rush St., Chicago, IL 60611); www.rrb.gov
Securities and Exchange Commission: Gary Gensler, chair (100 F St. NE, 20549); www.sec.gov
Selective Service System: Joel C. Spangenberg, acting dir. (Natl. Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209); www.sss.gov
Small Business Admin.: Isabella Casillas Guzman, admin. (Cabinet rank) (409 3rd St. SW, 20416); www.sba.gov

Social Security Admin.: Kilolo Kijakazi, acting comm. (1100 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235); www.ssa.gov

Tennessee Valley Authority: William Kilbride, chair (400 W. Summit Hill Dr., Knoxville, TN 37902); www.tva.gov

U.S. Agency for Global Media (fmr. Broadcasting Board of Governors): Kelu Chao, acting CEO (330 Independence Ave. SW, 20037); www.usagm.gov

U.S. Agency for Intl. Development: Samantha Power, admin. (Ronald Reagan Bldg., 20523); www.usaid.gov

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: Norma V. Cantú, chair (1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 1150, 20425); www.usccr.gov

U.S. Intl. Development Finance Corp. (fmr. Overseas Private Investment Corp.): Scott A. Nathan, CEO (1100 New York Ave. NW, 20527); www.dfc.gov

U.S. Intl. Trade Commission: Jason E. Kearns, chair (500 E St. SW, 20436); www.usitc.gov

U.S. Postal Service: Louis DeJoy, postmaster general and CEO (475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20260); www.usps.com

U.S. Trade and Development Agency: Enoh T. Ebong, dir. (1101 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1100, Arlington, VA 22209); www.ustda.gov

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CONGRESS

Floor Leaders in the U.S. Senate, 1920-2022

MAJORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Charles Curtis[1]	Rep.	KS	1925-1929
James E. Watson	Rep.	IN	1929-1933
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1933-1937
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1937-1947
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1947-1949
Scott W. Lucas	Dem.	IL	1949-1951
Ernest W. McFarland	Dem.	AZ	1951-1953
Robert A. Taft	Rep.	OH	1953
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1953-1955
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
Mike Mansfield	Dem.	MT	1961-1977
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1977-1981
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1981-1985
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1985-1987
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1987-1989

MAJORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
George J. Mitchell	Dem.	ME	1989-1995
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1995-1996
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	1996-2001[3]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2001-2003[3]
William Frist	Rep.	TN	2003-2007[4]
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2007-2015
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2015-2021
Charles E. Schumer	Dem.	NY	2021-

MINORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Oscar W. Underwood[2]	Dem.	AL	1920-1923
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1923-1933
Charles L. McNary	Rep.	OR	1933-1944
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1944-1947
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1947-1949
Kenneth S. Wherry	Rep.	NE	1949-1951
Henry Styles Bridges	Rep.	NH	1952-1953
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1953-1955

MINORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1955-1959
Everett M. Dirksen	Rep.	IL	1959-1969
Hugh D. Scott	Rep.	PA	1969-1977
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1977-1981
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1981-1987
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1987-1995
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	1995-2001[3]
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	2001-2002[3,4]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2003-2005
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2005-2007
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2007-2015
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2015-2017
Charles E. Schumer	Dem.	NY	2017-2021
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2021-

MINORITY LEADERS

Name	Party	State	Tenure

Note: The offices of party (majority and minority) leaders in the Senate did not evolve until the 20th century. (1) First Republican to be formally designated floor leader. Henry Cabot Lodge (MA) served as unofficial party leader prior to Curtis's election. (2) First Democrat to be designated floor leader. (3) Democrats held the majority Jan. 3, 2001, until Dick Cheney (R) was installed as vice pres., Jan. 20. Republicans subsequently lost the majority when Jim Jeffords (VT) switched his affiliation from Republican to Independent, June 6, 2001. (4) Trent Lott resigned from Republican leadership Dec. 20, 2002. William Frist was elected Republican leader Dec. 23, 2002, and began service Jan. 7, 2003, as majority leader.

Speakers of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1789-2022

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1789-1791
Jonathan Trumbull	Federalist	CT	1791-1793
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1793-1795
Jonathan Dayton	Federalist	NJ	1795-1799
Theodore Sedgwick	Federalist	MA	1799-1801
Nathaniel Macon	Dem.-Rep.	NC	1801-1807
Joseph B. Varnum	Dem.-Rep.	MA	1807-1811
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1811-1814
Langdon	Dem.-Rep.	SC	1814-1815

Cheves			
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1815-1820
John W. Taylor	Dem.-Rep.	NY	1820-1821
Philip P. Barbour	Dem.-Rep.	VA	1821-1823
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1823-1825
John W. Taylor	Dem.	NY	1825-1827
Andrew Stevenson	Dem.	VA	1827-1834
John Bell	Dem.	TN	1834-1835
James K. Polk	Dem.	TN	1835-1839
Robert M. T. Hunter	Dem.	VA	1839-1841
John White	Whig	KY	1841-1843
John W. Jones	Dem.	VA	1843-1845
John W. Davis	Dem.	IN	1845-1847
Robert C. Winthrop	Whig	MA	1847-1849
Howell Cobb	Dem.	GA	1849-1851
Linn Boyd	Dem.	KY	1851-1855
Nathaniel P. Banks	American	MA	1856-1857
James L. Orr	Dem.	SC	1857-1859
William Pennington	Rep.	NJ	1860-1861
Galusha A. Grow	Rep.	PA	1861-1863
Schuyler Colfax	Rep.	IN	1863-1869
Theodore M. Pomeroy	Rep.	NY	1869
James G. Blaine	Rep.	ME	1869-1875
Michael C. Kerr	Dem.	IN	1875-1876
Samuel J. Randall	Dem.	PA	1876-1881

J. Warren Keifer	Rep.	OH	1881-1883
John G. Carlisle	Dem.	KY	1883-1889
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1889-1891
Charles F. Crisp	Dem.	GA	1891-1895
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1895-1899
David B. Henderson	Rep.	IA	1899-1903
Joseph G. Cannon	Rep.	IL	1903-1911
Champ Clark	Dem.	MO	1911-1919
Frederick H. Gillett	Rep.	MA	1919-1925
Nicholas Longworth	Rep.	OH	1925-1931
John N. Garner	Dem.	TX	1931-1933
Henry T. Rainey	Dem.	IL	1933-1934
Joseph W. Byrns	Dem.	TN	1935-1936
William B. Bankhead	Dem.	AL	1936-1940
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1940-1947
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1947-1949
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1949-1953
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1953-1955
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
John W. McCormack	Dem.	MA	1962-1971
Carl B. Albert	Dem.	OK	1971-1977
Thomas P. O’Neill Jr.	Dem.	MA	1977-1987
James C. Wright	Dem.	TX	1987-1989

Jr.			
Thomas S. Foley	Dem.	WA	1989-1995
Newt Gingrich	Rep.	GA	1995-1999
J. Dennis Hastert	Rep.	IL	1999-2007
Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2007-2011
John Boehner	Rep.	OH	2011-2015
Paul Ryan	Rep.	WI	2015-2019
Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2019-

Political Divisions of Congress, 1901-2022

Source: Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

All figures reflect post-election party breakdown except where noted; **boldface** denotes party in majority after election.

		SENATE				
Congress	**Years**	**Total members**	**Dem.**	**Rep.**	**Other parties**	**Vacant**
57th	1901-1903	90	29	**56**	3	2
58th	1903-1905	90	32	**58**		
59th	1905-1907	90	32	**58**		
60th	1907-1909	92	29	**61**		2
61st	1909-1911	92	32	**59**		1

		SENATE				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
62nd	1911-1913	92	42	**49**		1
63rd	1913-1915	96	**51**	44	1	
64th	1915-1917	96	**56**	39	1	
65th	1917-1919	96	**53**	42	1	
66th	1919-1921	96	47	**48**	1	
67th	1921-1923	96	37	**59**		
68th	1923-1925	96	43	**51**	2	
69th	1925-1927	96	40	**54**	1	1
70th	1927-1929	96	47	**48**	1	
71st	1929-1931	96	39	**56**	1	
72nd	1931-1933	96	47	**48**	1	
73rd	1933-1935	96	**59**	36	1	
74th	1935-1937	96	**69**	25	2	
75th	1937-1939	96	**75**	17	4	
76th	1939-1941	96	**69**	23	4	

		SENATE				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
77th	1941-1943	96	**66**	28	2	
78th	1943-1945	96	**57**	38	1	
79th	1945-1947	96	**57**	38	1	
80th	1947-1949	96	45	**51**		
81st	1949-1951	96	**54**	42		
82nd	1951-1953	96	**48**	47	1	
83rd	1953-1955	96	46	**48**	2	
84th	1955-1957	96	**48**	47	1	
85th	1957-1959	96	**49**	47		
86th	1959-1961	98	**64**	34		
87th	1961-1963	100	**64**	36		
88th	1963-1965	100	**67**	33		
89th	1965-1967	100	**68**	32		
90th	1967-1969	100	**64**	36		
91st	1969-1971	100	**58**	42		

		SENATE				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
92nd	1971-1973	100	**54**	44	2	
93rd	1973-1975	100	**56**	42	2	
94th	1975-1977	100	**61**	37	2	
95th	1977-1979	100	**61**	38	1	
96th	1979-1981	100	**58**	41	1	
97th	1981-1983	100	46	**53**	1	
98th	1983-1985	100	46	**54**		
99th	1985-1987	100	47	**53**		
100th	1987-1989	100	**55**	45		
101st	1989-1991	100	**55**	45		
102nd	1991-1993	100	**56**	44		
103rd	1993-1995	100	**57**	43		
104th	1995-1997	100	48	**52**		
105th	1997-1999	100	45	**55**		
106th	1999-2001	100	45	**55**		

		SENATE				
Congress	**Years**	**Total members**	**Dem.**	**Rep.**	**Other parties**	**Vacant**
107th	2001–2003	100	50	**50**[4]		
108th	2003–2005	100	48	**51**	1	
109th	2005–2007	100	44	**55**	1	
110th	2007–2009	100	49	49	2[5]	
111th	2009–2011	100	**55**	41	2[5]	2
112th	2011–2013	100	**51**	47	2[5]	
113th	2013–2015	100	**53**	45	2[5]	
114th	2015–2017	100	44	**54**	2[5]	
115th	2017–2019	100	46	**52**	2[5]	
116th	2019–2021	100	45	**53**	2[5]	
117th	2021–	100	48	**50**	2[5]	

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	**Years**	**Total members**	**Dem.**	**Rep.**	**Other parties**	**Vacant**
57th	1901–1903	357	153	**198**	5	1
58th	1903–1905	386	178	**207**		1

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
59th	1905-1907	386	136	**250**		
60th	1907-1909	386	164	**222**		
61st	1909-1911	391	172	**219**		
62nd	1911-1913	391	**228**	162	1	
63rd	1913-1915	435	**290**	127	18	
64th	1915-1917	435	**231**	193	8	3
65th	1917-1919	435	210[1]	216	9	
66th	1919-1921	435	191	**237**	7	
67th	1921-1923	435	132	**300**	1	2
68th	1923-1925	435	207	**225**	3	
69th	1925-1927	435	183	**247**	5	
70th	1927-1929	435	195	**237**	3	
71st	1929-1931	435	163	**267**	1	4
72nd	1931-1933	435	216[2]	**218**	1	
73rd	1933-1935	435	**313**	117	5	

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
74th	1935-1937	435	**322**	103	10	
75th	1937-1939	435	**333**	89	13	
76th	1939-1941	435	**262**	169	4	
77th	1941-1943	435	**267**	162	6	
78th	1943-1945	435	**222**	209	4	
79th	1945-1947	435	**243**	190	2	
80th	1947-1949	435	188	**246**	1	
81st	1949-1951	435	**263**	171	1	
82nd	1951-1953	435	**234**	199	2	
83rd	1953-1955	435	213	**221**	1	
84th	1955-1957	435	**232**	203		
85th	1957-1959	435	**234**	201		
86th	1959-1961	436[3]	**283**	153		
87th	1961-1963	437[3]	**262**	175		
88th	1963-1965	435	**258**	176		1

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
89th	1965-1967	435	**295**	140		
90th	1967-1969	435	**248**	187		
91st	1969-1971	435	**243**	192		
92nd	1971-1973	435	**255**	180		
93rd	1973-1975	435	**242**	192	1	
94th	1975-1977	435	**291**	144		
95th	1977-1979	435	**292**	143		
96th	1979-1981	435	**277**	158		
97th	1981-1983	435	**242**	192	1	
98th	1983-1985	435	**269**	166		
99th	1985-1987	435	**253**	182		
100th	1987-1989	435	**258**	177		
101st	1989-1991	435	**260**	175		
102nd	1991-1993	435	**267**	167	1	
103rd	1993-1995	435	**258**	176	1	

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
104th	1995-1997	435	204	**230**	1	
105th	1997-1999	435	207	**226**	2	
106th	1999-2001	435	211	**223**	1	
107th	2001-2003	435	212	**221**	2	
108th	2003-2005	435	204	**229**	1	1
109th	2005-2007	435	202	**232**	1	
110th	2007-2009	435	**233**	202		
111th	2009-2011	435	**256**	178		1
112th	2011-2013	435	193	**242**		
113th	2013-2015	435	200	**234**		1
114th	2015-2017	435	188	**247**		
115th	2017-	435	194	**241**		
116th	2019-2021	435	**235**	199		1
117th	2021-	435	**222**	212		1

		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant

(1) Democrats organized the House with help of other parties. (2) Democrats organized the House because of Republican deaths. (3) Number of House seats was increased temporarily when proclamations were issued declaring Alaska (Jan. 3, 1959) and Hawaii (Aug. 21, 1959) new states. (4) While the Senate was split 50-50, control was held by whichever party had an incumbent vice president. Republican Sen. Jim Jeffords (VT) changed his party designation to Independent on June 6, 2001, switching control of the Senate to Democrats. (5) Both Independent senators chose to caucus with the Democrats.

Congressional Bills Vetoed, 1789-2022

Source: Virtual Reference Desk, U.S. Senate; as of Sept. 1, 2022

The president has 10 days (excluding Sundays) to consider a bill or joint resolution passed by Congress. The president can sign it into law or exercise a veto. Only a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and the House can override a regular veto. (A pocket veto cannot be overridden as it takes effect when Congress is adjourned.)

President	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden
Washington	2	—	2	—
J. Adams	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	—	—

Madison	5	2	7	—
Monroe	1	—	1	—
J. Q. Adams	—	—	—	—
Jackson	5	7	12	—
Van Buren	—	1	1	—
W. H. Harrison	—	—	—	—
Tyler	6	4	10	1
Polk	2	1	3	—
Taylor	—	—	—	—
Fillmore	—	—	—	—
Pierce	9	—	9	5
Buchanan	4	3	7	—
Lincoln	2	5	7	—
A. Johnson	21	8	29	15
Grant	45	48	93	4
Hayes	12	1	13	1
Garfield	—	—	—	—
Arthur	4	8	12	1
Cleveland[1]	304	110	414	2
B. Harrison	19	25	44	1
Cleveland[2]	42	128	170	5
McKinley	6	36	42	—
T. Roosevelt	42	40	82	1
Taft	30	9	39	1
Wilson	33	11	44	6
Harding	5	1	6	—
Coolidge	20	30	50	4
Hoover	21	16	37	3
F. D. Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
Truman	180	70	250	12

Eisenhower	73	108	181	2
Kennedy	12	9	21	—
L. Johnson	16	14	30	—
Nixon	26	17	43	7
Ford	48	18	66	12
Carter	13	18	31	2
Reagan	39	39	78	9
G. H. W. Bush[3]	29	15	44	1
Clinton[4]	36	1	37	2
G. W. Bush	12	—	12	4
Obama	12	—	12	1
Trump	10	—	10	1
Biden	—	—	—	—
Total[3,4]	**1,518**	**1,066**	**2,584**	**112**

— = 0. (1) First term only. (2) Second term only. (3) Excluded from the figures are two bills that Pres. George H. W. Bush claimed were pocket vetoed but which Congress considered to be enacted because the president had failed to return them during a Congressional recess. (4) Does not include line-item vetoes, which were ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court on June 25, 1998.

Congressional Firsts and Milestones

House of Representatives

First House meeting: Mar. 4, 1789, at Federal Hall in New York, NY. A quorum of 30 representatives was not reached until Apr. 1, 1789.

First House meeting in its current Capitol Building chamber: Dec. 16, 1857.

First former president to serve as representative: John Quincy Adams (MA, 1831-48); president, 1825-29.

First woman representative: Jeannette Rankin (R, MT, 1917-19, 1941-43).

First woman House speaker: Nancy Pelosi (D, CA), on Jan. 4, 2007.

First Black representative: Joseph Rainey (R, SC, 1870-79).

First Black woman representative: Shirley Chisholm (D, NY, 1969-83).

First American Indian women representatives: Deb Haaland (Laguna Pueblo) (D, NM, 2019-21) and Sharice Davids (Ho-Chunk) (D, KS, 2019-).

First Asian-Pacific American representative: India-born Dalip Saund (D, CA, 1957-63).

First elected Hispanic-American representative: Romualdo Pacheco (R, CA, 1877-83); Pacheco was born in California when it was Mexican territory.

First Jewish representative: Lewis Charles Levin (PA, 1845-51).

First Muslim representative: Keith Ellison (D, MN, 2007-19).

First Muslim women representatives: Ilhan Omar (D, MN, 2019-) and Rashida Tlaib (D, MI, 2019-). Omar was also the first Somali-American member of Congress and the first member to wear a hijab, or headscarf.

First representative to give birth in office: Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D, CA, 1973-79), on Nov. 23, 1973.

Longest-serving representative: John Dingell Jr. (D, MI, 1955-2015), with more than 59 years of service.

Longest-serving House speaker: Sam Rayburn (D, TX, 1913-61), speaker for 17 years, 2 months, 2 days (non-consecutive).

Oldest representative: Ralph Hall (D-R, TX, 1981-2015); retired at age 91.

Youngest representative: William Charles Cole Claiborne (TN), who was elected at 22 years of age and began service Nov. 23, 1797.

First live-TV broadcast of House proceedings: Mar. 19, 1979, by public television and C-SPAN. Al Gore Jr. (D, TN) was the first representative to give a speech before cameras that day.

First declaration of war made by the House: June 4, 1812, against Great Britain and Ireland.

Senate

First Senate meeting: Mar. 4, 1789, at Federal Hall in New York, NY. A quorum of senators (12) was not reached until Apr. 6, 1789.

First Senate meeting in its current chamber in the Capitol Building: Jan. 4, 1859.

First woman senator: Rebecca Felton (D, GA, 1922). Appointed to a seat left vacant by a death, 87-year-old Felton served only 24 hours after being sworn in Nov. 21. (Felton was also the oldest freshman senator and the last senator to have been a slave owner.)

First elected woman senator: Hattie Caraway (D, AR, 1931-45). Appointed in 1931 to fill the vacancy left by the death of her husband, Thaddeus H. Caraway, she was elected in 1932.

First Black senator: Hiram R. Revels (R, MS, 1870-71).

First Black woman senator: Carol Moseley-Braun (D, IL, 1993-99).

First American Indian senators: Charles Curtis (Kaw) (R, KS, 1907-13, 1915-29) and Robert Owen (Cherokee) (D, OK, 1907-25).

First Hispanic American senator: Mexico-born Octaviano Larrazolo (R, NM, 1928-29).

First Asian American senator: Hiram L. Fong (R, HI, 1959-77).

First Jewish senator: David Levy Yulee (D, FL, 1845-51, 1855-61).

First senator to give birth in office: Tammy Duckworth (D, IL, 2017-), on Apr. 9, 2018.

Longest-serving senator: Robert C. Byrd (D, WV, 1959-2010) died while in office, having served 51 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

Oldest senator: Strom Thurmond (R, SC), who turned 100 years of age on Dec. 5, 2002, one month before he retired from office.

Youngest senator: John H. Eaton (TN), who was 28 years, 5 months old when he was sworn in Nov. 16, 1818.

Longest speech by a senator (since 1900): 24 hours, 18 minutes, by Strom Thurmond (D, SC) in his filibuster against the 1957 Civil Rights Act, Aug. 28-29, 1957.

Number of Senate impeachment trials: 20, resulting in 8 acquittals, 8 convictions, 3 dismissals, and 1 resignation with no further action.

First regular live-TV broadcast from the Senate chamber: June 2, 1986, by the C-SPAN network.

Number of senators who have received the Nobel Peace Prize: 5 (Elihu Root, Frank Kellogg, Cordell Hull, Al Gore, Barack Obama). Root is the only one of the five to receive the award while serving as senator.

Number of senators who have changed party affiliation during their Senate service (since 1890): 21.

Congressional Activity, 1947-2022

Source: *Congressional Record,* U.S. Govt. Publishing Office; Library of Congress

Congress in recent years has been widely perceived as being less productive than in previous sessions. The data below shows the number of public laws and measures passed in every session of Congress since 1947.

Congress (years)	Public laws passed	Measures passed
80th (1947-48)	906	4,132
81st (1949-50)	921	5,764
82nd (1951-52)	594	4,593
83rd (1953-54)	781	5,201
84th (1955-56)	1,028	5,713
85th (1957-58)	936	5,126
86th (1959-60)	800	4,165
87th (1961-62)	885	4,769
88th (1963-64)	666	3,425
89th (1965-66)	810	4,116
90th (1967-68)	640	3,390
91st (1969-70)	695	3,318
92nd (1971-72)	607	2,840
93rd (1973-74)	649	3,088
94th (1975-76)	588	3,176
95th (1977-78)	633	3,211
96th (1979-80)	613	2,960
97th (1981-82)	473	2,267

98th (1983-84)	623	2,670
99th (1985-86)	664	2,698
100th (1987-88)	713	2,932
101st (1989-90)	650	2,691
102nd (1991-92)	590	2,615
103rd (1993-94)	465	2,054
104th (1995-96)	333	1,834
105th (1997-98)	394	2,077
106th (1999-2000)	580	2,779
107th (2001-02)	377	2,163
108th (2003-04)	498	2,674
109th (2005-06)	482	2,684
110th (2007-08)	460	3,336
111th (2009-10)	383	2,939
112th (2011-12)	283	1,744
113th (2013-14)	297	1,788
114th (2015-16)	328	2,110
115th (2017-18)	338	2,563
116th (2019-20)	284	2,207
117th (2021-22)*	221	1,576

* = Incomplete session; as of July 31, 2022. **Note:** Public laws are bills or joint resolutions that have been enacted. Measures passed refers to bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, or simple resolutions approved by the House or Senate.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises the chief justice of the U.S. and eight associate justices, all appointed for life by the president with advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. Names of chief justices are in **boldface**. Terms of service begin with the year each justice took the judicial oath. Years served is a total of complete years served by a past justice. 2022 salaries: chief justice, $286,700; associate justices, $274,200. The U.S. Supreme Court Building is at 1 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20543.

Website: www.supremecourt.gov

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
John Jay, NY	1789-1795	5	1745	1829
John Rutledge, SC[1]	1790-1791	1	1739	1800
William Cushing, MA	1790-1810*	20	1732	1810

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
James Wilson, PA	1789-1798	8	1742	1798
John Blair, VA	1790-1795*	5	1732	1800
James Iredell, NC	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, MD	1792-1793	<1	1732	1819
William Paterson, NJ	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, SC[2,3]	1795	<1	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, MD	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, CT	1796-1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, VA	1799-1829*	30	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, NC	1800-1804	3	1755	1810
John Marshall, VA	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, SC	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Henry B. Livingston, NY	1807-1823	16	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, KY	1807-1826	18	1765	1826

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
Gabriel Duvall, MD	1811-1835	23	1752	1844
Joseph Story, MA	1812-1845*	33	1779	1845
Smith Thompson, NY	1823-1843	20	1768	1843
Robert Trimble, KY	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, OH	1830-1861*	31	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, PA	1830-1844	14	1780	1844
James M. Wayne, GA	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, MD	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, VA	1836-1841	4	1783	1841
John Catron, TN	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, AL	1838-1852*	14	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, VA	1842-1860*	18	1784	1860
Samuel Nelson, NY	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, NH	1845-1851	5	1789	1851

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
Robert C. Grier, PA	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis, MA	1851-1857	5	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, AL	1853-1861*	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, ME	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, OH	1862-1881	18	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, IA	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, IL	1862-1877	14	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, CA	1863-1897	33	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, OH	1864-1873	8	1808	1873
William Strong, PA	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, NJ	1870-1892	21	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, NY	1873-1882	9	1810	1886
Morrison R. Waite, OH	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, KY	1877-1911	33	1833	1911

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
William B. Woods, GA	1881-1887	6	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, OH	1881-1889	7	1824	1889
Horace Gray, MA	1882-1902	20	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, NY	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, MS	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, IL	1888-1910	21	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, KS	1890-1910	20	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, MI	1891-1906	15	1836	1913
George Shiras Jr., PA	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
Howell E. Jackson, TN	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, LA[1]	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Rufus W. Peckham, NY	1896-1909	13	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, CA	1898-1925	26	1843	1926
Oliver W. Holmes, MA	1902-1932	29	1841	1935

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
William R. Day, OH	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
William H. Moody, MA	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton, TN	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, NY[1]	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
Willis Van Devanter, WY	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Joseph R. Lamar, GA	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
Edward D. White, LA[2]	1910-1921	10	1845	1921
Mahlon Pitney, NJ	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
James C. McReynolds, TN	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
Louis D. Brandeis, MA	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
John H. Clarke, OH	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
William H. Taft, CT	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
George Sutherland, UT	1922-1938	15	1862	1942
Pierce Butler, MN	1923-1939	16	1866	1939

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
Edward T. Sanford, TN	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Harlan F. Stone, NY[1]	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Charles E. Hughes, NY[2]	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Owen J. Roberts, PA	1930-1945	15	1875	1955
Benjamin N. Cardozo, NY	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Hugo L. Black, AL	1937-1971	34	1886	1971
Stanley F. Reed, KY	1938-1957	19	1884	1980
Felix Frankfurter, MA	1939-1962	23	1882	1965
William O. Douglas, CT	1939-1975	36[4]	1898	1980
Frank Murphy, MI	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Harlan F. Stone, NY[2]	1941-1946	4	1872	1946
James F. Byrnes, SC	1941-1942	1	1879	1972
Robert H. Jackson, NY	1941-1954	13	1892	1954
Wiley B. Rutledge, IA	1943-1949	6	1894	1949

Name, appointed from	Term	Service Yrs.	Born	Died
Harold H. Burton, OH	1945-1958	13	1888	1964
Fred M. Vinson, KY	1946-1953	7	1890	1953
Tom C. Clark, TX	1949-1967	17	1899	1977
Sherman Minton, IN	1949-1956	7	1890	1965
Earl Warren, CA	1953-1969	15	1891	1974
John Marshall Harlan, NY	1955-1971	16	1899	1971
William J. Brennan Jr., NJ	1956-1990	33	1906	1997
Charles E. Whittaker, MO	1957-1962	5	1901	1973
Potter Stewart, OH	1958-1981	22	1915	1985
Byron R. White, CO	1962-1993	31	1917	2002
Arthur J. Goldberg, IL	1962-1965	2	1908	1990
Abe Fortas, TN	1965-1969	3	1910	1982
Thurgood Marshall, NY	1967-1991	24	1908	1993
Warren E. Burger, VA	1969-1986	17	1907	1995

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
Harry A. Blackmun, MN	1970-1994	24	1908	1999
Lewis F. Powell Jr., VA	1972-1987	15	1907	1998
William H. Rehnquist, AZ[1]	1972-1986	14	1924	2005
John Paul Stevens, IL	1975-2010	34	1920	2019
Sandra Day O’Connor, AZ	1981-2006	24	1930	
William H. Rehnquist, VA[2]	1986-2005	18	1924	2005
Antonin Scalia, VA	1986-2016	29	1936	2016
Anthony M. Kennedy, CA	1988-2018	30	1936	
David H. Souter, NH	1990-2009	18	1939	
Clarence Thomas, GA	1991-		1948	
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NY	1993-2020	27	1933	2020
Stephen G. Breyer, MA	1994-2022	28	1938	
John G. Roberts Jr., MD	2005-		1955	
Samuel A. Alito Jr., NJ	2006-		1950	

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
Sonia Sotomayor, NY	2009-		1954	
Elena Kagan, MA	2010-		1960	
Neil M. Gorsuch, CO	2017-		1967	
Brett Kavanaugh, MD	2018-		1965	
Amy Coney Barrett, IN	2020-		1972	
Ketanji Brown Jackson, DC	2022-		1970	

* = Because of inadequate government record keeping, date of oath is estimated. (1) Later, chief justice, as listed. (2) Formerly associate justice. (3) Named acting chief justice; confirmation rejected by the Senate. (4) Longest term of service.

Supreme Court History and Notable Firsts

The U.S. Supreme Court first convened Feb. 1, 1790, in New York, NY. Acting on the authority of Congress as outlined in the Judiciary Act of 1789, the court consisted of Chief Justice John Jay and five associate justices who held sessions for a few weeks in Feb. and Aug. The justices also served twice a year in each

of the nation’s then-13 judicial districts, a requirement known as riding circuit. The number of Justices on the Court changed six times before settling at a total of nine in 1869. Through the 2021-22 term, 115 justices have served on the Court; Ketanji Brown Jackson was sworn in after the end of the term, as the 116th justice.

The Court’s first major legal decision, *Chisholm v. Georgia* (1793), ruled that federal courts held jurisdiction over disputes between individual states and citizens of other states. (The 11th Amendment, which the states ratified in 1795, removed that jurisdiction.) The Court over time has expanded its impact on the nation’s affairs. Since 1803 it has declared unconstitutional more than 180 acts of Congress and over 1,000 state, territorial, and municipal laws and statutes. The Court usually hears oral arguments in about 70-80 cases per term. The Court announced in Mar. 2020 that its building would be closed indefinitely to the general public because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In May 2020 the Court

began holding oral arguments by telephone and offering a livestream audio broadcast of the session, both for the first time ever. Oral arguments in person resumed Oct. 4, 2021.

Of 164 nominations to the Court (including chief justice nominations), the Senate has voted to reject just 12, most recently Robert Bork in 1987. George W. Bush-nominee Harriet Miers withdrew her nomination before the Senate considered it, in 2005. The Senate did not hold hearings on Obama nominee Merrick Garland in 2016, citing the impending presidential election.

Justices may be removed from the Court by impeachment. In 1804, the House of Representatives, in the control of Jeffersonian Republicans, impeached Samuel Chase, a Federalist; he was acquitted by the Senate in 1805.

First fully vested justice: James Wilson, who took the Constitutional Oath of the Court Oct. 5, 1789
First Catholic justice: Roger B.Taney (1836-64)
First Jewish justice: Louis D. Brandeis (1916-39)

Only person to serve as both U.S. president and chief justice: William Howard Taft (pres., 1909-13; chief justice, 1921-30)
First justice to take an oath at the White House: Frank Murphy, Jan. 18, 1940
First Black justice: Thurgood Marshall (1967-91)
First woman justice: Sandra Day O'Connor (1981-2006)
First Hispanic justice: Sonia Sotomayor (2009-)
First Black woman justice: Ketanji Brown Jackson (2022-)

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions by Issue and Leadership Era, 1946-2021

Source: Supreme Court Database, supremecourtdatabase.org

Decisions through the end of the 2020-21 term. Figures are the number of cases decided in each issue category (number of 5-4 decisions in parentheses). The Court begins its term the first Monday in Oct. and typically recesses in late June.

	Number of decisions under Chief Justice —				
Issue	**Vinson (1946-53)**	**Warren (1953-69)**	**Burger (1969-86)**	**Rehnquist (1986-2005)**	**Roberts (2005-)**
Attorneys[1]	(0)	12 (1)	37 (5)	31 (7)	21 (3)

Issue	Number of decisions under Chief Justice — Vinson (1946-53)	Warren (1953-69)	Burger (1969-86)	Rehnquist (1986-2005)	Roberts (2005-)
Civil rights	4 (7)	316 (30)	555 (79)	326 (68)	202 (39)
Criminal procedure	23 (29)	462 (72)	627 (110)	509 (139)	335 (71)
Due process	7 (6)	40 (5)	144 (19)	86 (23)	37 (9)
Economic activity	24 (38)	493 (53)	452 (52)	347 (40)	259 (28)
Federal taxation	9 (2)	118 (6)	75 (7)	56 (3)	16 (3)
Federalism	3 (1)	94 (3)	107 (6)	124 (26)	53 (9)
First amendment	4 (8)	206 (47)	236 (57)	140 (37)	62 (16)
Interstate relations	2 (2)	14 (0)	40 (0)	23 (1)	12 (2)
Judicial power	35 (18)	299 (21)	366 (35)	286 (28)	160 (29)
Miscellaneous[2]	(0)	1 (0)	4 (0)	10 (0)	12 (3)
Privacy	(0)	2 (0)	48 (10)	42 (7)	22 (3)
Private action[3]	(0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (1)
Unions	1 (4)	131 (8)	109 (24)	55 (11)	26 (9)
Total	**89 (115)**	**2,188 (246)**	**2,800 (404)**	**2,035 (390)**	**1,225 (225)**

Issue	Number of decisions under Chief Justice — Vinson (1946-53)	Warren (1953-69)	Burger (1969-86)	Rehnquist (1986-2005)	Roberts (2005-)

Note: Decision types include orally argued judgments, per curiams, and opinions; per curiams without oral arguments; equally divided votes; and decrees. (1) Includes cases on commercial fees, attorneys' fees, admission to state or federal bar, attorney discipline, and disbarment. (2) Includes cases that could not be classified. (3) Includes cases on civil procedures, commercial transactions, contracts, evidence, personal and real property, torts, and wills and trusts.

Selected Landmark Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court

1803: ***Marbury v. Madison***. The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Court thus established its power to review acts of Congress and to declare invalid those it found to be in conflict with the Constitution.

1819: ***Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward***. The Court ruled that a state could not arbitrarily alter the terms of a college's contract. The Court later used a similar principle to limit the states' ability to interfere with business contracts.

1819: ***McCulloch v. Maryland***. The Court ruled that Congress had the authority to charter a national bank, under the Constitution's granting of power to

enact all laws “necessary and proper” to responsibilities of government.

1824: *Gibbons v. Ogden*. The Court ruled that New York state had overstepped its authority in granting a monopoly to two steamboat operators. According to the ruling, Congress’s power to regulate interstate commerce included transportation.

1857: *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. The Court declared unconstitutional the already-repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820 because it deprived a person of “property”—an enslaved person—without due process of law. The Court also ruled that enslaved individuals were not citizens of any state nor of the U.S. The latter part of the decision was overturned by ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868.

1880: *Strauder v. West Virginia*. The Court struck down a state law mandating that jurors must be white, ruling it a violation of the right to equal protection under the 14th Amendment.

1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The Court ruled that a state law requiring federal railroad trains to provide “equal but separate” facilities for Black and white passengers neither infringed upon federal authority to regulate interstate commerce nor violated the 13th and 14th Amendments. What became known as the “separate but equal” doctrine remained in effect until the 1954 ***Brown v. Board of Education*** decision.

1904: *Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between two railroad lines was

a combination in restraint of trade, violating the 1890 federal Sherman Antitrust Act.

1908: ***Muller v. Oregon***. The Court upheld a state law limiting the working hours of women. (Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the state, in what is known as the "Brandeis brief," cited evidence from social workers, physicians, and factory inspectors that long work hours were harmful to women.)

1911: ***Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey v. U.S.*** The Court ruled that the Standard Oil Trust must be dissolved because of its unreasonable restraint of trade.

1919: ***Schenck v. U.S.*** The Court sustained the Espionage Act of 1917, maintaining that freedom of speech and press could be constrained if "the words used… create a clear and present danger."

1925: ***Gitlow v. New York***. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment free-speech guarantee applied to the states as well as to the federal government. The decision was the first of a number of rulings holding that the 14th Amendment extended the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state action.

1926: ***Myers v. U.S.*** The Court held that the president has the power to remove appointed executive-branch officials, without congressional approval. In ***Seila Law v. CFPB*** (2020) the Court further found that Congress could not make the head of a federal agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, immune by law from being fired by a president.

1935: ***Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.*** The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its authority to

delegate legislative powers and to regulate interstate commerce when it enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act (1933), which afforded the U.S. president too much discretionary power.

1944: ***Korematsu v. U.S***. The Court upheld the constitutionality of an order barring all persons of Japanese ancestry, including U.S. citizens, from much of the West Coast, forcing them into internment camps, ruling that the need to prevent espionage outweighed the petitioner's civil rights. The ruling, never officially overturned, followed ***Hirabayashi v. U.S.*** (1943), in which the Court upheld the imposition of curfews on minority populations perceived to be a potential wartime threat.

1951: ***Dennis v. U.S.*** The Court upheld convictions under the Smith Act of 1940 for invoking Communist theory advocating the forcible overthrow of the government. In ***Yates v. U.S.*** (1957), the Court moderated this ruling by allowing such advocacy in the abstract, if not connected to action to achieve the goal.

1952: ***Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer***. The Court ruled that the president had exceeded his wartime power in ordering the seizure of private steel mills during a nationwide steelworkers' strike.

1954: ***Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka***. The Court ruled that separate public schools for Black and white students were inherently unequal, so state-sanctioned segregation in public schools violated the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment. The Court decided ***Bolling v. Sharpe*** the same year,

ruling that the congressionally mandated segregated public school system in the District of Columbia violated the 5th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty. In **Brown II** (1955), the Court ordered the integration of schools with "all deliberate speed." The Brown rulings also led to abolition of state-sponsored segregation in other public facilities.

1957: *Roth v. U.S.*; *Alberts v. California*. The Court ruled obscene material—defined as appealing primarily to "prurient interest" in the view of "the average person, applying contemporary community standards"—was not protected by 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and press, being "utterly without redeeming social importance." This definition was modified in later decisions, including ***Miller v. California*** (1973).

1958: *Cooper v. Aaron*. The Court held that Arkansas could not nullify ***Brown v. Board of Education*** (1954) through the passage of legislation or constitutional amendments barring integration. The opinion of the Court affirmed its reading of the Constitution as the "supreme law of the land."

1961: *Mapp v. Ohio*. The Court ruled that evidence obtained in violation of the 4th Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure must be excluded from use in state as well as federal trials.

1962: *Baker v. Carr*. The Court held that constitutional challenges to the unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts.

1962: ***Engel v. Vitale***. The Court held that government bodies could not encourage the recitation of a state-composed prayer in public schools, even if nondenominational, because that would be an unconstitutional attempt to establish religion.

1963: ***Gideon v. Wainwright***. The Court ruled that indigent defendants, even in state cases, have a right to legal counsel as guaranteed by the 6th Amendment.

1964: ***New York Times Co. v. Sullivan***. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment protected the press from libel suits for defamatory reports about public officials unless an injured party could prove "malice," with "reckless disregard" for truth.

1964: ***Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S***. The Court upheld Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning racial discrimination in motels/hotels engaged in interstate commerce (by accommodating travelers from other states). The Court in ***Katzenbach v. McClung*** (1964) held that Title II also applied to many restaurants and businesses.

1965: ***Griswold v. Connecticut***. The Court ruled that a state unconstitutionally interfered with privacy in a marriage when it prohibited the use of contraceptives.

1966: ***Miranda v. Arizona***. The Court ruled that, under the guarantee of due process, suspects in custody, before being questioned, must be informed that they have the right to remain silent, that anything they say may be used against them, and that they have the right to counsel.

1967: *Loving v. Virginia.* The Court unanimously struck down all state laws banning interracial marriage.

1968: *Terry v. Ohio*. The Court ruled that a "stop and frisk" performed without a warrant or probable cause was not a violation of 4th Amendment rights, provided that the officer had a reasonable suspicion that the subject was armed and dangerous, or had committed or was about to commit a crime.

1969: *Brandenburg v. Ohio.* The Court held that government cannot restrict inflammatory speech unless it is "directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action AND is likely to incite or produce such action." The so-called Brandenburg test refined the "clear and present danger" test outlined in ***Schenck v. U.S.*** (1927).

1969: *Tinker v. Des Moines Community School District.* The majority held that students' wearing of armbands in a symbolic political statement did not disrupt school operations and thus was protected under the 1st Amendment.

1973: ***Roe v. Wade.*** The Court ruled that the fetus was not a "person" with constitutional rights and that a right to privacy inherent in the 14th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty protected a woman's decision to have an abortion. Some regulation of abortion procedures was allowed in the second trimester and some restriction of abortion in the third. In ***Planned Parenthood v. Casey*** (1992) the Court affirmed the basic right to abortion prior to fetal viability; it allowed states to

impose regulations only if they did not impose an "undue burden" on access.

1974: *U.S. v. Nixon*. The Court ruled that neither the separation of powers nor the need to preserve the confidentiality of presidential communications could alone justify an absolute executive privilege of immunity from judicial demands for evidence to be used in a criminal trial.

1976: *Gregg v. Georgia*; *Proffitt v. Florida*; *Jurek v. Texas*. The Court held that death, as a punishment for persons convicted of first-degree murder, was not in and of itself cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. But the Court ruled that the sentencing judge and jury must consider the character of the offender and the circumstances.

1978: *Regents of the Univ. of Calif. v. Bakke*. The Court ruled that an admissions program for a state medical school that set specific quotas for minorities violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids the exclusion of anyone from a federally funded program based on race. But the Court ruled that race could be considered as one of a complex of factors.

1985: *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* The Court ruled that searches on school grounds do not necessarily violate students' 4th Amendment rights because they may be outweighed by schools' need to maintain learning environments.

1986: *Batson v. Kentucky*. The Court ruled that a peremptory challenge cannot be used in a criminal case to exclude a juror solely because of race.

1986: *Bowers v. Hardwick*. The Court refused to extend any right of privacy to homosexual activity, upholding a Georgia antisodomy law that in effect made it a crime. But in ***Lawrence v. Texas*** (2003), the Court struck down all state antisodomy laws as violating the 14th Amendment's due process clause. In ***Romer v. Evans*** (1996), the Court struck down a Colorado constitutional provision that barred homosexuals from recognition as a protected class.

1989: *Texas v. Johnson*. The Court held the actions of a political activist who burned an American flag were expressive and thus protected by the 1st Amendment. The ruling invalidated laws in 48 states barring flag desecration.

1990: *Cruzan v. Missouri*. The Court ruled that while a person had the right to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment, a state could require evidence that a comatose patient would not have wanted to live before withholding treatment. In two 1997 rulings, ***Washington v. Glucksberg*** and ***Vacco v. Quill***, the Court ruled that states could ban doctor-assisted suicide.

1995: *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*. The Court ruled that neither states nor Congress could limit terms of members of Congress because the Constitution reserves to the people the right to choose federal lawmakers.

1995: *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*. The Court held that federal programs that classify people by race, unless "narrowly tailored" to further a "compelling governmental interest," are subject to strict scrutiny.

1997: *Clinton v. Jones.* Rejecting an appeal by Pres. Clinton in a sexual harassment suit, the Court ruled that a sitting president did not have temporary immunity from a lawsuit for actions outside the realm of official duties.

1997: *City of Boerne v. Flores*. The Court overturned the portion of a 1993 law banning enforcement of state laws that "substantially burden" religious practice unless there is a "compelling governmental interest" to do so. The Court held that the act was an unwarranted intrusion by Congress on states' prerogatives and an infringement of the judiciary's role.

1997: *Reno v. ACLU*. Citing the right to free expression, the Court overturned a provision making it a crime to display or distribute "obscene or indecent" or "patently offensive" material on the Internet. The Court ruled, however, in ***NEA v. Finley*** (1998) that "general standards of decency" may be used as a criterion in federal arts funding.

1998: *Clinton v. City of New York*. The Court struck down the Line-Item Veto Act (1996), holding that it gave presidents "unilateral power to change the text of duly enacted statutes."

1998: *Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*; *Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*. The Court issued new guidelines for workplace sexual harassment suits, holding employers responsible for misconduct by supervisory employees. And in ***Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc***. the same year, the Court ruled that the law against

discrimination based on sex applies even if the harasser and harassed are the same sex.

1999: *Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives*. Upholding a challenge to plans for the 2000 census, the Court prohibited statistical sampling, favored by Democrats, in apportioning seats in the U.S. House.

1999: *Alden v. Maine*; *Florida Prepaid v. College Savings Bank*; *College Savings Bank v. Florida Prepaid*. In a series of rulings, the Court applied the principle of sovereign immunity to shield states in large part from being sued under federal law.

2000: *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*. The Court ruled that the Boy Scouts could dismiss a troop leader after learning he was gay, holding that the right to freedom of association outweighed a New Jersey antidiscrimination statute.

2000: *Bush v. Gore*. The Court ruled that manual recounts in Florida of ballots cast in the 2000 presidential election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling let the official results stand, making George W. Bush the winner.

2001: *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*. The justices found that a private religious organization could not be denied equal access to a public school facility for after-school meetings because that would violate free speech rights.

2002: *Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority*. The Court ruled

that the 11th Amendment gave states immunity from private lawsuits involving federal agencies.

2002: *Atkins v. Virginia*. The Court ruled that executing a person with intellectual disabilities violated the 8th Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment.

2002: *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*. The Court ruled that publicly funded tuition vouchers could be used at religious schools without violating the separation of church and state.

2003: *Grutter v. Bollinger*; *Gratz v. Bollinger*. The Court upheld the use of race as a factor in the Univ. of Michigan Law School's admissions policies because of the school's interest in a diverse student body. But the Court ruled against a strict point system based on racial and ethnic backgrounds as used in the university's undergraduate admissions process.

2004: *Tennessee v. Lane*. The Court ruled that disabled individuals could sue states under the Americans With Disabilities Act (1990) for failing to provide adequate access to state courthouses, despite states' usual immunity from private lawsuits in federal court under the 11th Amendment.

2004: *Locke v. Davey*. The justices decided that a scholarship program provided by the state of Washington did not violate the right to free exercise of religion in denying aid to students preparing for the clergy.

2004: *Ashcroft v. ACLU*. The Court struck down federal legislation passed in 1998 to restrict online

access to pornography by minors, as violating the right of free speech.

2005: ***Roper v. Simmons***. The Court barred execution for crimes committed before age 18, as violating the 8th Amendment ban on "cruel and unusual" punishment.

2005: ***Kelo v. City of New London***. The Court ruled that local governments could force property owners to sell their land in order to facilitate private development projects deemed to be economically beneficial to the community.

2006: ***Garcetti v. Ceballos***. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment guarantee of free speech did not protect statements made by public employees in the course of their official duties.

2006: ***Hamdan v. Rumsfeld***. The Court ruled that Pres. George W. Bush's system for trying terrorism detainees at the U.S. military base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, was unauthorized under federal law and the international Geneva Conventions. The Court furthermore ruled in ***Boumediene v. Bush*** (2008) that detainees had a right to challenge their detention in federal court by applying for a writ of habeas corpus.

2007: ***Gonzales v. Carhart***; ***Gonzales v. Planned Parenthood Federation of America***. The Court upheld a 2003 federal law prohibiting the abortion procedure known as intact dilation and extraction, or "partial-birth" abortion.

2007: ***Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1***; ***Meredith v. Jefferson County Board of Education***. The Court

ruled that two school districts could not, to encourage diversity, use “racial classifications in making school assignments.”

2008: ***Crawford v. Marion County Election Board***. The Court upheld the constitutionality of an Indiana law requiring in-person voters to present valid government photo identification.

2008: ***District of Columbia v. Heller***. The Court overturned DC’s handgun ban, ruling that the 2nd Amendment protected an individual’s right to own guns for personal use.

2010: ***Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission***. The Court ruled that a federal law barring corporations from using general funds to finance campaign advertisements was unconstitutional. The decision cast doubt on many laws restricting political spending by corporations and unions.

2011: ***Snyder v. Phelps***. The justices found that an antigay church whose members protested at the funeral of a Marine could not be held liable for intrusion or emotional distress because the protests were protected by the 1st Amendment.

2012: ***U.S. v. Jones***. The Court ruled that attaching a GPS tracking device to a suspect’s car and monitoring its movements requires a search warrant, as the 4th Amendment prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure applies.

2012: ***Miller v. Alabama***. The Court ruled that mandatory life sentences of juveniles without the possibility of parole constitute cruel and unusual punishment, barred by the 8th Amendment. The

decision extended ***Graham v. Florida*** (2010), which barred life sentences for juveniles for nonhomicide crimes. But in ***Jones v. Mississippi*** (2021) the Court ruled that juvenile offenders need not be deemed permanently incorrigible before they can be so sentenced.

2012: ***Natl. Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius***. The Court ruled Congress acted within its powers of taxation in enacting the individual-mandate provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA). But the Court ruled unconstitutional the provision of the act's Medicaid expansion that threatened non-compliant states with loss of funding.

2013: ***Shelby County v. Holder***. The justices struck down a key provision of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, meant to prevent discriminatory voting regulations, because it relied on outdated information to identify jurisdictions for additional scrutiny.

2013: ***U.S. v. Windsor***. The Court struck down the central provision of the 1996 federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), which prohibited federal recognition of same-sex marriages. A separate decision the same year, in ***Hollingsworth v. Perry***, had the effect of legalizing same-sex marriage in California.

2014: ***Riley v. California*****;** ***U.S. v. Wurie***. The Court decided that police generally could not search the mobile telephones of arrested individuals without a search warrant.

2014: ***Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores*****;** ***Conestoga Wood Specialties Corp. v. Burwell***.

The justices ruled that some closely held corporations could claim an exemption on religious grounds from a 2010 ACA mandate requiring many businesses to provide health insurance that covers contraception.

2015: *Obergefell v. Hodges*. The Court ruled that state bans on same-sex marriage violated couples' rights under the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment.

2016: *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*. The justices ruled that a Texas law that included stringent regulations on abortion providers did not pass the "undue burden" standard the Court established in 1992's ***Planned Parenthood v. Casey***.

2018: *Janus v. American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).* The Court struck down rules compelling public employees who opted not to join a union to pay fees in support of its collective-bargaining efforts.

2019: *Rucho v. Common Cause; Lamone v. Benisek.* The Court found that federal courts have no constitutional basis for intervening to block partisan gerrymandering.

2020: *Chiafalo v. Washington.* The Court ruled that a state could require presidential electors to vote for the candidate who won the most popular votes in the state.

2020: *Bostock v. Clayton County.* The Court found that gay and transgender employees were protected from workplace discrimination under 1964 civil rights legislation barring discrimination based on sex.

2021: *Edwards v. Vannoy.* The Court ruled that when it issues new rules for criminal procedure that benefit defendants they do not apply retroactively to past final convictions.

2021: *Americans for Prosperity v. Bonta.* The Court found that California violated free speech rights of donors in requiring tax-exempt charities to file federal forms with state regulators that identify major contributors.

2021: *Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid.* The Court struck down a California regulation giving union organizers a right to visit workers on farms, as a violation of property rights.

2021: *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee.* The Court ruled that Arizona could enforce measures that restrict collection of mail-in ballots by third parties and disallow votes cast in the wrong precinct, rejecting claims of substantial disproportionate burden on minorities in violation of the 1965 federal Voting Rights Act.

See Year in Review: Notable Supreme Court Decisions for major 2021-22 decisions in detail.

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STATES AND OTHER AREAS OF THE U.S.

Sources: Population: Decennial Censuses and Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; population as of July 1, 2021, unless otherwise noted. Pop. density is for land area only. **Racial distribution** categories, as of July 1, 2021, are abbreviated; their full forms are white, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, two or more races. Categories do not add up to 100% due to rounding. **Hispanic** or Latino persons, as of July 1, 2021, may be of any race. **Area:** Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. **Acres forested:** U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; source year may vary. **Chief airports:** Federal Aviation Admin., U.S. Dept. of Transportation. Chief airports had 500,000+ boardings in 2021; not all

states had airports meeting this threshold. All **Economy** data as of 2021 unless otherwise noted. **Chief manuf. goods:** Manufacturing and Construction Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. **Chief crops:** Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. **Farm income:** Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; 2020 cash receipts. **Nonfuel minerals:** Office of Mineral Information, U.S. Dept. of Interior; estimated 2021 data. Some states exclude small amounts to avoid disclosing proprietary data. **Commercial fishing:** Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; 2020 value. **Gross state product** and **Per cap. pers. income:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; as of Dec. 2021. **Sales tax:** Federation of Tax Administrators; as of Jan. 1, 2022. **Gasoline tax:** American Petroleum Institute; as of Jan. 1, 2022; incl. state excise tax, federal excise tax (18.4 cents per gallon), and other state fees. **Employment distrib.** and

Unemployment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; distribution is for non-farm jobs as of Apr. 2022; annual unemployment rate for 2021. **Min. wage/hr.:** U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of July 1, 2022. If a state has no minimum wage, or the state minimum wage is lower than the federal minimum wage, the federal rate of $7.25 applies. Small businesses may have lower minimum wages. Some municipalities may have different minimum wages. **New private housing:** Manufacturing and Construction Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Figures are building permits issued and est. value of the construction, as of 2021. **Broadband internet:** Industry Analysis and Tech. Division, Fed. Communications Commission; Natl. Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Broadband connections have minimum speeds of at least 3 megabits per second (Mbps) downstream and 200 kilobits per second (kbps) upstream as of June 2019; figure given is broadband as a percentage

of total internet connections. **Commercial banks** and **Savings institutions:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., as of June 30, 2021; FDIC-insured institutions only. **Lottery:** North American Assn. of State and Provincial Lotteries, FY 2021. Data may be unaudited and in some cases were gathered by third party; profit is amount of total funds transferred to public beneficiaries, after prizes to players/retailers and administrative costs. **Fed. civ. employees:** Office of Personnel Mgmt., U.S. Dept. of Labor; as of Dec. 2021. **Education:** Natl. Ctr. for Education Statistics; high school graduation rates as of 2018-19 school year; number of colleges/univ. as of 2019-20. Data for 4-yr. private institutions does not include for-profit colleges/universities. **Energy:** Energy Information Admin., U.S. Dept. of Energy; average per capita monthly electricity consumption and cost for residential customers in 2020. **Tourism:** U.S. Travel Assn.; tourist spending in 2019-21. Other information from sources in individual states. NA = Not available; AFB

= Air Force base; JRB = joint reserve base; NAS = naval air station.

Famous persons lists may include non-natives associated with the state as well as persons born there. **Websites** are subject to change and are not endorsed by *The World Almanac*.

Alabama (AL)
Heart of Dixie (unofficial)

People. Population: 5,039,877; rank: 24. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 5.4%. **Pop. density:** 100 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.9% white; 26.8% Black; 1.6% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.8%.

Geography. Total area: 52,420 sq mi; rank: 30. **Land area:** 50,645 sq mi; rank: 28. **Acres forested:** 23.1 mil. **Location:** East South Central state extending N-S from Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico; E of the Mississippi R. **Climate:** long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rain. **Topography:** coastal

plains, including Prairie Black Belt, give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation 2,413 ft. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Chief airport:** Birmingham.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, electronics, apparel, primary metals, lumber and wood products, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires, oil and gas exploration. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, petroleum, automotive tires, aerospace, aluminum, auto body and parts. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, hay, peanuts, corn, soybeans. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.27 bil. Livestock: $3.43 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.9 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $66.6 mil. **Chief port:** Mobile. **Gross state product:** $247.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 49.71 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.9% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 13.0% mfg.; 11.7% ed./health; 12.3% prof./bus. serv.;

9.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 4.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $48,608. **New private housing:** 22,100 units/$4.8 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.6%. **Commercial banks:** 135; deposits: $140.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $452.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 39,127; **avg. salary:** $91,759. **Notable fed. facilities:** Redstone Arsenal; Ft. Rucker; Marshall Space Flight Ctr., Huntsville; Anniston Army Depot; Maxwell AFB and Gunter Annex; Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 19.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,145 kWh, $143.95.

State data. Motto: Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere (We dare defend our rights). **Flower:** Camellia. **Bird:** Northern flicker (yellowhammer is local nickname). **Tree:** Southern longleaf pine. **Song:** “

Alabama.” **Entered union:** Dec. 14, 1819; rank: 22nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $11.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –27%; change, 2019-21: –1%. **Attractions:** First White House of the Confederacy, Civil Rights Memorial, Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Legacy Museum, National Memorial for Peace and Justice, in Montgomery; Ivy Green (Helen Keller birthplace), Tuscumbia; Barber Vintage Motorsports Museum, Civil Rights Institute, Vulcan Park and Museum (world’s largest cast iron statue), in Birmingham; G. W. Carver Interpretive Museum, Tuskegee; W. C. Handy Home, Museum, and Library, Frank Lloyd Wright’s Rosenbaum House, in Florence; U.S. Space & Rocket Ctr., Huntsville; Moundville Archaeological Park; USS, *Alabama* Memorial Park, Mobile; Gulf State Park, Gulf Shores. **Information:** Alabama Tourism Dept., 401 Adams Ave., P.O. Box 4927, Montgomery, AL 36104; 1-800-ALABAMA, (334) 242-4169; alabama.travel

History. Alabama was inhabited by the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Choctaw peoples when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement at Ft. Louis, 1702, and founded Mobile, 1711. France later gave up the entire region to England under the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Spanish forces took control of the Mobile Bay area, 1780, and it remained under Spanish control until seized by U.S. troops, 1813. Most of present-day Alabama was held by the Creeks until Gen. Andrew Jackson broke their power, 1814. When Alabama became a state, 1819, enslaved Black people made up about one-third of the population. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced most remaining Creeks west. The state seceded, 1861, and the Confederate states were organized Feb. 4, at Montgomery, the first capital. The state was readmitted, 1868. Birmingham, founded 1871, became a center for iron- and steelmaking. The Montgomery bus boycott, 1955, sparked by Rosa Parks,

helped launch the civil rights movement. Other confrontations occurred at Birmingham, 1963, and Selma, 1965. The leading political figure from the 1960s through the ’80s, four-term Gov. George Wallace, started as a segregationist but later won with Black support. Growth in the auto industry boosted the economy as the 21st cent. began. A string of tornadoes in 2011 killed at least 248. Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham, filed the then-most expensive municipal bankruptcy in 2011. Gov. Robert Bentley pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges connected with a sex scandal and resigned, 2017. Roy Moore, a former state chief justice, was upset by Doug Jones (D) in a special election for the U.S. Senate in 2017 after several women alleged Moore had a history of sexual misconduct. A tornado in Lee County killed 23 people Mar. 3, 2019. The state in May 2019 passed a law outlawing abortion in nearly all cases, which went into effect after *Roe v. Wade* was overturned in June 2022.

Famous Alabamians. Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Charles Barkley, Hugo L. Black, Paul “Bear” Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, Courteney Cox, William Christopher “W. C.” Handy, Polly Holliday, Bo Jackson, Helen Keller, Coretta Scott King, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, Willie Mays, Jim Nabors, Jesse Owens, Terrell Owens, Rosa Parks, Condoleezza Rice, Lionel Richie, Robin Roberts, Octavia Spencer, Channing Tatum, George C. Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

Website. www.alabama.gov

Alaska (AK)
The Last Frontier (unofficial)

People. Population: 732,673; rank: 48. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.2%. **Pop. density:** 1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 64.5% white; 3.6% Black; 6.6% Asian; 15.7% Amer. Ind.; 1.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 7.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.5%.

Geography. Total area: 665,384 sq mi; rank: 1. **Land area:** 570,641 sq mi; rank: 1. **Acres forested:** 12.1 mil. **Location:** NW corner of North America, bordered on E by Canada. **Climate:** SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far N extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights throughout. **Topography:** includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Denali, formerly Mt. McKinley, 20,310 ft, is the highest point in N. America. **Capital:** Juneau. **Chief airport:** Anchorage.

Economy. Chief industries: petroleum, tourism, fishing, mining, forestry, transportation, aerospace. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, seafood. **Chief crops:** greenhouse products, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, carrots. **Farm income:** Crops: $30.11 mil. Livestock: $8.49 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.9 bil; gold, lead, sand and gravel (construction), silver, zinc. **Commercial fishing:** $1.5 bil. **Chief ports:** Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez. **Gross state**

product: $55.0 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 33.53 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 25.3% govt.; 19.7% trade/trans./util.; 3.5% mfg.; 16.4% ed./health; 8.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 3.6% finance; 8.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.34. **Per cap. pers. income:** $67,138. **New private housing:** 1,552 units/$413.3 mil. **Broadband internet:** 94.9%. **Commercial banks:** 6; deposits: $16.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $504.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 10,749; **avg. salary:** $89,175. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson; Ft. Wainwright; Eielson AFB; Ft. Greely.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 2.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 552 kWh, $124.66.

State data. Motto: North to the future. **Flower:** Forget-me-not. **Bird:** Willow ptarmigan. **Tree:** Sitka spruce. **Song:** "Alaska's Flag." **Entered union:** Jan. 3, 1959; rank: 49th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.2 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –41%; change, 2019-21: –4%. **Attractions:** Portage Glacier, in Chugach Natl. Forest; Mendenhall Glacier, in Tongass Natl. Forest; Totem Heritage Ctr., Ketchikan; Glacier Bay Natl. Park and Preserve; Denali (formerly Mt. McKinley, N. America's highest peak), in Denali Natl. Park and Preserve; Mt. Roberts Tramway, Juneau; Alaska Maritime Natl. Wildlife Refuge; St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska Raptor Ctr., in Sitka; White Pass & Yukon Route railroad, Skagway; Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve; Univ. of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks. **Information:** Alaska Travel Industry Association, 610 E. 5th Ave., Ste. 200, Anchorage, AK 99501; 1-800-327-9372; www.travelalaska.com

History. Early inhabitants included the Tlingit-Haida and Athabascan peoples.

Ancestors of the Aleut and Inuit (Eskimo) probably arrived from Siberia between 10,000 and 6,000 years ago. Vitus Bering, a Dane sailing for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Russians, pursuing the fur trade, established a permanent settlement on Kodiak Island, 1784. Sec. of State William H. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for $7.2 mil in 1867, a deal some called “Seward’s Folly.” Discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Canada’s Yukon Territory, 1896, triggered an Alaskan gold rush. Alaska became a territory, 1912, and a state, 1959. A huge oil find at Prudhoe Bay, 1968, led to construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1974-77. The *Exxon Valdez* supertanker ran aground, 1989, spilling about 11 mil gallons of crude oil; the cleanup cost more than $2.2 bil. Congress included a measure permitting oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the tax bill passed in Dec. 2017, ending a four-decade battle. A magnitude 7.0 earthquake centered near

Anchorage struck Nov. 30, 2018, causing at least $75 mil in damage.

Famous Alaskans. Tom Bodett, Susan Butcher, Ernest Gruening, Jewel (Kilcher), Tony Knowles, Sydney Laurence, Sarah Palin, Libby Riddles, Curt Schilling, Jefferson “Soapy” Smith.

Website. www.alaska.gov

Arizona (AZ)
Grand Canyon State

People. Population: 7,276,316; rank: 14. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 13.8%. **Pop. density:** 64 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 82.0% white; 5.4% Black; 3.8% Asian; 5.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.3% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 32.3%.

Geography. Total area: 113,990 sq mi; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,594 sq mi; rank: 6. **Acres forested:** 18.5 mil. **Location:** southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:**

Colorado Plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands run NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix. **Chief airports:** Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, construction, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, semiconductors, navigational instruments, cement, plastics, structural metals, dairy, printing, furniture. **Chief crops:** cotton, grapes, apples, lettuce, hay, potatoes, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.29 bil. Livestock: $1.57 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $10.0 bil; cement (portland), copper, molybdenum mineral concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $411.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.6%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.8% govt.; 19.7% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 14.8% prof./bus. serv.; 10.9% leisure/hosp.; 8.0% finance; 6.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.9%. **Min.**

wage/hr.: $12.80. **Per cap. pers. income:** $54,301. **New private housing:** 65,334 units/$15.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.2%. **Commercial banks:** 59; deposits: $198.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 5; deposits: $5.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.4 bil; profit: $287.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 31,862; **avg. salary:** $82,139. **Notable fed. facilities:** Luke AFB; Davis-Monthan AFB; Ft. Huachuca; Yuma Proving Ground.

Education. High school grad. rate: 77.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 20; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,114 kWh, $136.70.

State data. Motto: Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Pal overde. **Song:** “Arizona.” **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1912; rank: 48th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $23.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –39%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Grand Canyon; Painted Desert, in Grand Canyon

and Petrified Forest Natl. Parks; Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area; Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument; Meteor Crater, near Winslow; London Bridge, Lake Havasu City; Biosphere 2, Oracle; Navajo Natl. Monument; Tombstone historic mining town; Tempe Town Lake. **Information:** Arizona Office of Tourism, 100 N. 7th Ave., Ste. 400, Phoenix, AZ 85007; 1-866-275-5816; www.visitarizona.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted large game in the area at least 12,000 years ago. Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hohokam civilizations lived there c. 300 BCE-1300 CE; Navajo and Apache came c. 15th cent. Marcos de Niza, a Spanish Franciscan, and Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved Black man, explored, 1539; explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited, 1540. Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, taught Indians, 1692-1711, and left missions. Tubac, a Spanish fort, became the first European settlement, 1752. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U.S. took over, 1848, after the

Mexican War. The area below the Gila R. came from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, 1853. Arizona became a territory, 1863. Apache wars ended with Geronimo's surrender, 1886. Arizona became a state, 1912, and grew rapidly after 1960 with a fourfold rise in population over the next four decades. Barry Goldwater was a leading conservative voice in the U.S. Senate (1953-65, 1969-87). The border with Mexico is a major gateway for illegal immigration to the U.S. In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down most provisions of a 2010 state immigration law that allowed police to make warrantless arrests of those reasonably suspected of having immigrated illegally. A statewide teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding. Gov. Doug Ducey (R) in Apr. 2021 declared a state of emergency in six border counties with increasing migrant numbers and deployed 250 National Guard troops.

Famous Arizonans. Bruce Babbitt, Cochise, Alice Cooper, Geronimo, Gabrielle

Giffords, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, Carl Hayden, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Hull Jacobs, Bil Keane, Percival Lowell, John McCain, John J. Rhodes, Linda Ronstadt, Emma Stone, Morris K. Udall, Stewart L. Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Website. www.az.gov

Arkansas (AR)
Natural State, Razorback State

People. Population: 3,025,891; rank: 33. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.8%. **Pop. density:** 58 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.6% white; 15.7% Black; 1.8% Asian; 1.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.4% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.3%.

Geography. Total area: 53,179 sq mi; rank: 29. **Land area:** 52,035 sq mi; rank: 27. **Acres forested:** 18.9 mil. **Location:** West South Central state. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands,

which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock. **Chief airports:** Little Rock, Bentonville.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, forestry. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, paper and paperboard, plastics, preserved fruits and vegetables, aerospace, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, soybeans, cotton, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, pecans, blueberries, grapes. **Farm income:** Crops: $4.00 bil. Livestock: $4.24 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.0 bil; bromine, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Helena. **Gross state product:** $144.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 43.20 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.2% govt.; 20.3% trade/trans./util.; 12.4% mfg.; 15.0% ed./health; 11.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 0.9% info.; 5.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.0%. **Min.**

wage/hr.: $11.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $51,148. **New private housing:** 14,198 units/$2.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.1%. **Commercial banks:** 111; deposits: $90.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $226.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $631.9 mil; profit: $106.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 13,227; **avg. salary:** $78,240. **Notable fed. facilities:** Little Rock AFB; Pine Bluff Arsenal; Natl. Ctr. for Toxicological Research, Jefferson.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 22; **4-yr. private:** 14.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,060 kWh, $110.33.

State data. Motto: Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** “Arkansas.” **Entered union:** June 15, 1836; rank: 25th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.0 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –25%; change, 2019-21: –4%. **Attractions:** Eureka

Springs; Ozark Folk Ctr. State Park, Mountain View; Blanchard Springs Caverns, in Ozark Natl. Forest; Crater of Diamonds State Park, Murfreesboro; Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Scott; Buffalo Natl. River; Hot Springs Natl. Park; Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park; William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, Little Rock Central High School Natl. Historic Site, in Little Rock; Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, Bentonville. **Information:** Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism, 1 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201; 1-800-NATURAL; www.arkansas.com

History. Quapaw, Caddo, Osage, Cherokee, and Choctaw peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. The first European explorers were Hernando de Soto, 1541; Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, 1673; and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1682. French fur trader Henri de Tonty founded the first settlement, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762, the area was ceded by France to Spain, then given

back, 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. It was made a territory, 1819, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1836. Arkansas seceded in 1861, after the Civil War began; it was readmitted, 1868. Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops, 1957, to keep Gov. Orval Faubus from blocking racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. Walmart, now the world's leading retailer, opened its first store in Rogers, 1962. Elected five times as governor, Bill Clinton later served two terms as president (1993-2001). His presidential library opened, 2004, in Little Rock. After 12 years without an execution, the state put to death four inmates in eight days in 2017. The state's legislature in Apr. 2021 overrode Gov. Asa Hutchinson's (R) veto of a bill prohibiting doctors from providing gender-affirming care to transgender youth, making it the first state to ban such medical treatment; a federal judge temporarily blocked the ban from going into effect.

Famous Arkansans. Daisy Bates, Dee Brown, Paul "Bear" Bryant, Glen Campbell,

Hattie Wyatt Caraway, Johnny Cash, Wesley Clark, Bill Clinton, Jay Hanna “Dizzy” Dean, Orval Faubus, James William Fulbright, Al Green, John Grisham, Levon Helm, John H. Johnson, Douglas MacArthur, John Little McClellan, James S. McDonnell, Scottie Pippen, Dick Powell, Brooks Robinson, Winthrop Rockefeller, Mary Steenburgen, Edward Durell Stone, Billy Bob Thornton, Sam Walton, Archibald Yell.

Website. www.arkansas.gov

California (CA)
Golden State

People. Population: 39,538,223; rank: 1. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 6.1%. **Pop. density:** 254 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 34.7% white; 5.4% Black; 15.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.35% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 39.4%.

Geography. Total area: 163,695 sq mi; rank: 3. **Land area:** 155,779 sq mi; rank: 3. **Acres forested:** 31.6 mil.

Location: western coast of U.S. **Climate:** moderate temperatures and rainfall along the coast; extremes in the interior. **Topography:** long mountainous coastline; central valley; Sierra Nevada on the E; desert basins in southern interior; rugged mountains in N. **Capital:** Sacramento. **Chief airports:** Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland, Santa Ana, Ontario, Burbank, Palm Springs, Long Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, tourism, apparel, electronics, telecommunications, entertainment. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, aerospace, precision instruments, semiconductors, telecom and broadcasting equip., pharmaceutical, wineries, plastics, medical equip., preserved fruits and vegetables, printing, dairy, cut and sew apparel, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** grapes, nursery products, almonds, lettuce, hay, strawberries, floriculture, tomatoes, cotton, oranges, pistachios, walnuts, broccoli, carrots, rice, peaches, lemons. **Farm income:** Crops: $37.60 bil.

Livestock: $12.34 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $4.7 bil; boron minerals, cement (portland), gold, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $148.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Port Hueneme, Richmond, Oakland, San Francisco, Stockton. **Gross state product:** $3.1 tril. **Sales tax:** 7.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 81.45 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.0% govt.; 18.1% trade/trans./util.; 7.7% mfg.; 17.1% ed./health; 16.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 5.5% constr./mining/log.; 3.3% info.; 2.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 10.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $71,480. **New private housing:** 106,075 units/$25.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.3%. **Commercial banks:** 174; deposits: $1.8 tril. **Savings institutions:** 16; deposits: $21.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $6.6 bil; profit: $1.5 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 146,755; **avg. salary:** $95,033. **Notable**

fed. facilities: USMC Camp Pendleton; Naval Base Coronado; Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Ctr., 29 Palms; Marine Corps Air Station Miramar; Travis AFB; Naval Research Lab, Monterey; Lawrence Livermore Natl. Lab; Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab; NASA Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena; Edwards AFB (NASA Dryden Flight Research Ctr., AF Test Ctr.); San Francisco Mint.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 49; **2-yr. public:** 102; **4-yr. private:** 145.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 572 kWh, $116.94.

State data. Motto: Eureka (I have found it). **Flower:** California poppy. **Bird:** California valley quail. **Tree:** California redwood. **Song:** “I Love You, California.” **Entered union:** Sept. 9, 1850; rank: 31st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $159.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –55%; change, 2019-21: –33%. **Attractions:** *Queen Mary*, Aquarium of the Pacific, in Long Beach; Palomar Observatory, Palomar Mountain; Disneyland Resort, Anaheim;

Getty Center, Universal Studios Hollywood, Griffith Observatory, in Los Angeles; Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl, Pasadena; The California Museum, California State Railroad Museum, in Sacramento; San Diego Zoo, USS *Midway* Museum, in San Diego; Yosemite Valley; Lassen Volcanic, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon Natl. Parks; Mojave and Sonoran Deserts; Death Valley; Golden Gate Park, Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco; Napa Valley wine region; Monterey Bay Aquarium, Monterey Peninsula; Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest (oldest known living trees on Earth), in Inyo Natl. Forest; Redwood Natl. and State Parks; Muir Woods Natl. Monument, Mill Valley. **Information:** California Office of Tourism, 555 Capitol Mall, Ste. 465, Sacramento, CA 95814; 1-877-225-4367; www.visitcalifornia.com

History. Early inhabitants included more than 100 different Native American tribes with multiple dialects. The first European explorers were Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, 1542, and Sir Francis Drake,

1579. The first settlement was the Spanish Alta California mission at San Diego, 1769, first in a string founded by Franciscan Father Junípero Serra. California became a province of independent Mexico, 1821. U.S. traders and settlers arrived in the 19th cent. and staged the Bear Flag revolt, 1846, in protest against Mexican rule; later that year U.S. forces occupied California. At the end of the Mexican War, Mexico ceded the territory to the U.S., 1848; that same year gold was discovered, and the famed gold rush began. California became a state, 1850. An economic downturn in the 1870s spurred riots against Chinese immigrants, who had come as laborers in the boom years. An earthquake and related fires devastated San Francisco, 1906. During World War II, Japanese Americans, many of them U.S. citizens, were held in detention camps, 1942-45. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor, became state governor (1967-75) and U.S. president (1981-89). A budget crisis, 2003, resulted in the recall of Gov. Gray Davis and the election of

another actor, Arnold Schwarzenegger. A 6-year-old drought mostly ended in 2017. Wildfires caused 54 deaths in 2017 and destroyed thousands of homes and other structures. The 2018 fire season was the deadliest—at least 85 killed in Nov. 2018 Camp fire alone—and most destructive (1.7 mil acres burned) in state history. Gov. Gavin Newsom (D) in 2019 issued a moratorium on the death penalty. San Francisco in 2019 became the first major U.S. city to ban use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement and government. More than 4.2 mil acres burned during the 2020 fire season, the most on record and twice the previous high, set two years earlier; the year's more than 9,900 blazes caused 33 confirmed fatalities. Newsom easily survived a recall attempt in Sept. 2021. Beginning June 1, 2022, some 6 mil residents in parts of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties faced unprecedented water restrictions due to continuing drought conditions.

Famous Californians. Tom Brady, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Jerry Brown, Luther Burbank, Julia Child, Ted Danson, Cameron Diaz, Leonardo DiCaprio, Joe DiMaggio, Landon Donovan, Clint Eastwood, Dianne Feinstein, John C. Fremont, Tom Hanks, Kamala Harris, William Randolph Hearst, Helen Hunt, Steve Jobs, Jimmie Johnson, Angelina Jolie, Jack Kemp, Jason Kidd, Brie Larson, Lisa Leslie, Monica Lewinsky, Jack London, George Lucas, Phil Mickelson, Marilyn Monroe, John Muir, Richard M. Nixon, Gwyneth Paltrow, George S. Patton Jr., Gregory Peck, Nancy Pelosi, Ronald Reagan, Sally K. Ride, William Saroyan, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Junípero Serra, O. J. Simpson, Kevin Spacey, Leland Stanford, Gwen Stefani, John Steinbeck, Shirley Temple, Earl Warren, Serena Williams, Ted Williams, Venus Williams, Tiger Woods.

Website. www.ca.gov

Colorado (CO)
Centennial State

People. Population: 5,773,714; rank: 21. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.8%. **Pop. density:** 56 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.1% white; 3.8% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.16% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 21.9%.

Geography. Total area: 104,094 sq mi; rank: 8. **Land area:** 103,642 sq mi; rank: 8. **Acres forested:** 22.9 mil. **Location:** W central U.S. **Climate:** low relative humidity, abundant sun, wide daily/seasonal temperature ranges; alpine conditions in the high mountains. **Topography:** eastern dry high plains; hilly to mountainous central plateau; western Rocky Mts. of high ranges with broad valleys, deep, narrow canyons. **Capital:** Denver. **Chief airports:** Denver.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, government, tourism, agriculture, aerospace, electronics equip. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, beer, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, medical equip., precision instruments, printing,

semiconductors. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, potatoes, wheat, onions, dry edible beans, sunflowers, sugar beets, barley, proso millet, cabbage, peaches, lettuce, apples, cantaloupes. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.41 bil. Livestock: $5.01 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.6 bil; cement (portland), gold, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $390.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 2.9%. **Gasoline tax:** 40.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.6% govt.; 17.9% trade/trans./util.; 5.4% mfg.; 12.9% ed./health; 16.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 7.0% constr./mining/log.; 2.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.32. **Per cap. pers. income:** $63,522. **New private housing:** 40,469 units/$10.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.4%. **Commercial banks:** 116; deposits: $167.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 13; deposits: $5.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $658.8 mil; profit: $142.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 37,608; **avg. salary:** $95,123. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Air Force Academy; Peterson AFB; Denver Mint; Ft. Carson; Natl. Renewable Energy Lab, Golden; Transportation Tech. Ctr., Pueblo; NORAD and USNORTHCOM Alt. Command Ctr., Cheyenne Mtn. Complex; Denver Fed. Ctr.; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research, Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology, NOAA Earth System Research Lab, Boulder; Natl. Wildlife Research Ctr., Fort Collins.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 21; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 711 kWh, $87.88.

State data. Motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing without Providence). **Flower:** Rocky Mountain columbine. **Bird:** Lark bunting. **Tree:** Colorado blue spruce. **Songs:** “Where the Columbines Grow”; “Rocky Mountain High.” **Entered union:** Aug. 1, 1876; rank: 38th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –36%; change,

2019-21: –14%. **Attractions:** Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver Botanic Gardens, Denver Zoo; Red Rocks Park and Amphitheatre, Morrison; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research, Boulder; Rocky Mountain, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, and Mesa Verde (Anasazi cliff dwellings) Natl. Parks; Aspen, Breckenridge, Steamboat, and Vail ski resorts; Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs; Great Sand Dunes Natl. Park and Preserve; Dinosaur and Colorado Natl. Monuments; Pikes Peak and Mount Evans; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest; historic mining towns of Central City, Silverton, Cripple Creek; Bent's Old Fort Natl. Historic Site, near La Junta; Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park; Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad Museum, Durango; Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, Antonito; gambling in Black Hawk, Central City, Cripple Creek and on tribal land in Ignacio and Towaoc. **Information:** Colorado Tourism Office, 1600 Broadway, Ste. 2500, Denver, CO 80202; 1-800-265-6723; www.colorado.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted big game in the area at least 11,000 years ago. Anasazi cliff dwellers flourished around Mesa Verde until about 1300 CE; other Native Americans were the Ute, Pueblo, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. The region was claimed by Spain but passed to France, 1800. The U.S. acquired eastern Colorado in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lt. Zebulon M. Pike explored the area, 1806, sighting the peak that bears his name. After the Mexican War, 1846-48, U.S. immigrants settled in the east, former Mexicans in the south. Gold was discovered in 1858, causing a population boom. Congress created Colorado Territory, 1861. Conflict between newcomers and displaced Native Americans led to the Sand Creek Massacre, 1864, in which U.S. soldiers and settlers killed some 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho. U.S. Army troops forced the removal to reservations (mostly in present-day Oklahoma) of most Native Americans in the state, 1867. The 1870s brought statehood, 1876, and rich silver

finds that turned Leadville into a boomtown. Federal military and civilian employment in Colorado surged in the 1940s and ’50s; since then, tourism and technology have fueled the economy. The state’s Hispanic population grew from 5.8% in 1980 to 21.9% in 2020. Colorado became the first state in the U.S. to legalize selling recreational marijuana in 2014. The most destructive wildfire in state history ignited Dec. 30, 2021, about 20 mi. southwest of Denver.

Famous Coloradans. Tim Allen, Chauncey Billups, Frederick Bonfils, Molly Brown, William N. Byers, M. Scott Carpenter, Lon Chaney, Jack Dempsey, Mamie Eisenhower, Douglas Fairbanks, Barney Ford, Neil Gorsuch, Roy Halladay, Ouray, Trey Parker, “Baby Doe” Tabor, Lowell Thomas, Byron R. White, Paul Whiteman.

Website. www.colorado.gov

Connecticut (CT)
Constitution State, Nutmeg State

People. Population: 3,605,597; rank: 29. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 745 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.8% white; 12.7% Black; 5.1% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.7%.

Geography. Total area: 5,543 sq mi; rank: 48. **Land area:** 4,842 sq mi; rank: 48. **Acres forested:** 1.8 mil. **Location:** New England state in NE corner of U.S. **Climate:** moderate; winters avg. slightly below freezing; warm, humid summers. **Topography:** western upland, the Berkshires, in the NW, highest elevations; narrow central lowland N-S; hilly eastern upland drained by rivers. **Capital:** Hartford. **Chief airport:** Windsor Locks.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, retail trade, government, services, finances, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, chemicals, fabricated metals, precision instruments, toiletries, medical equip., printing, plastics. **Chief crops:** nursery stock, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sweet

corn, apples, tobacco, hay. **Farm income:** Crops: $405.32 mil. Livestock: $167.45 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $183 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $20.3 mil. **Chief ports:** New Haven, Bridgeport, New London. **Gross state product:** $296.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.35%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.9% govt.; 17.7% trade/trans./util.; 9.7% mfg.; 20.4% ed./health; 13.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 7.2% finance; 3.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $14.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $82,082. **New private housing:** 4,651 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.4%. **Commercial banks:** 30; deposits: $153.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 25; deposits: $25.0 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.5 bil; profit: $420.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,137; **avg. salary:** $96,460. **Notable**

fed. facilities: U.S. Coast Guard Academy; Naval Sub Base New London.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 10; **2-yr. public:** 12; **4-yr. private:** 17.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 711 kWh, $161.55.

State data. Motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He who transplanted still sustains). **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** “Yankee Doodle.” **Fifth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –45%; change, 2019-21: –22%. **Attractions:** Mark Twain House and Museum, Hartford; Yale Univ. Art Gallery, Peabody Museum of Natural History, in New Haven; Mystic Seaport, Mystic Aquarium; Barnum Museum, Bridgeport; Gillette Castle State Park, East Haddam; USS *Nautilus* (1st nuclear-powered submarine) at Submarine Force Library and Museum, Groton; Mashantucket Pequot Museum and

Research Ctr.; Foxwoods Resort Casino, Ledyard; Mohegan Sun, Uncasville; Lake Compounce (est. 1846; oldest continuously operating amusement park in U.S.), Bristol; Philip Johnson Glass House, New Canaan. **Information:** Connecticut Office of Tourism, 450 Columbus Blvd., Ste. 5, Hartford, CT 06103; 1-888-CTVISIT, (860) 256-2800; www.ctvisit.com

History. At the time of European contact, inhabitants of the area were Algonquian peoples, including the Mohegan and Pequot. Dutch explorer Adriaen Block was the first European visitor, 1614. By 1634, English settlers from Plymouth had started colonies along the Connecticut R.; in 1637 they defeated the Pequots. The Colony of Connecticut was chartered by England, 1662; New Haven colony was added, 1665. A Patriot stronghold in the American Revolution, the state actively supported the antislavery movement and the Union cause in the Civil War. The state economy prospered in the 20th cent. from insurance- and

defense-related industries. *Nautilus*, the first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, 1954. Connecticut Sen. Joseph Lieberman was the Democratic nominee for vice president in 2000. American Indian casinos, starting with Foxwoods in 1992, were an economic boon to the state, but tourism revenues declined sharply with the recession that began in late 2007. Twenty children and six staff members were killed in a mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Dec. 14, 2012.

Famous "Nutmeggers." Ethan Allen, P. T. Barnum, Michael Bolton, Glenn Close, Samuel Colt, Ann Coulter, Jonathan Edwards, Nathan Hale, Katharine Hepburn, Isaac Hull, Norman Lear, Seth MacFarlane, John Mayer, Robert Mitchum, J. P. Morgan, Ralph Nader, Israel Putnam, Wallace Stevens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Noah Webster, Eli Whitney.

Website. www.ct.gov

Delaware (DE)
First State, Diamond State

People. Population: 1,003,384; rank: 45. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 11.7%. **Pop. density:** 515 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.4% white; 23.6% Black; 4.2% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.1%.

Geography. Total area: 2,489 sq mi; rank: 49. **Land area:** 1,949 sq mi; rank: 49. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** Delmarva Peninsula on the Atlantic coastal plain. **Climate:** moderate. **Topography:** Piedmont Plateau to the N, sloping to a near sea-level plain. **Capital:** Dover.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, agriculture, finance, poultry, shellfish, tourism, auto assembly, food processing, transportation equip. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, poultry processing, soap and cleaning compounds, precision instruments, basic chemicals, plastics. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, potatoes, barley, hay, watermelons, lima beans, green peas, pumpkins, mushrooms, cabbage. **Farm**

income: Crops: $328.58 mil. Livestock: $753.89 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $22 mil; magnesium compounds, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $10.1 mil. **Chief port:** Wilmington. **Gross state product:** $80.7 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 41.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.8% govt.; 18.1% trade/trans./util.; 5.7% mfg.; 16.8% ed./health; 14.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 10.3% finance; 5.3% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $59,002. **New private housing:** 8,500 units/$1.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.2%. **Commercial banks:** 37; deposits: $471.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $7.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $682.6 mil; profit: $218.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 3,250; **avg. salary:** $85,228. **Notable fed. facilities:** Dover AFB; Bombay Hook Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Education. High school grad. rate: 89.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 3; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 932 kWh, $117.09.

State data. Motto: Liberty and independence. **Flower:** Peach blossom. **Bird:** Blue hen chicken. **Tree:** American holly. **Song:** “Our Delaware.” **First** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –36%; change, 2019-21: 1%. **Attractions:** Fort Christina (site of founding of colony of New Sweden), Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church (erected 1698, oldest church in U.S. still standing as built and in use), Hagley Museum and Library, Nemours Mansion and Gardens, in Wilmington; Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, near Wilmington; New Castle Historic District; John Dickinson “Penman of the Revolution” Plantation, First State Heritage Park, Dover Intl. Speedway, in Dover; Rehoboth Beach. **Information:** Delaware Tourism Office, 99

Kings Hwy., Dover, DE 19901; 1-866-2VISITDE; www.visitdelaware.com

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) people lived in the region at the time of European contact. Henry Hudson located the Delaware R., 1609. In 1610, English explorer Samuel Argall entered Delaware Bay and named the area after Virginia's governor, Lord De La Warr. Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish settlers were followed by the British, who took control in 1664. After 1682, Delaware became part of Pennsylvania, and in 1704 it was granted its own assembly. It adopted a constitution as the state of Delaware, 1776, and was the first state to ratify the federal Constitution, 1787. Although it remained in the Union during the Civil War, Delaware retained slavery until the 13th Amendment abolished it in 1865. The DuPont company, founded as a gunpowder mill in 1802, became an industrial giant in the 20th cent. making nylon, Teflon, and other synthetics. Pro-business laws drew many out-of-state firms to incorporate in Delaware. In 2000,

Ruth Ann Minner was elected Delaware's first woman governor. Joe Biden, the state's former U.S. senator, served as U.S. vice president, 2009-17, and began serving as president in Jan. 2021.

Famous Delawareans. Thomas F. Bayard, Joe Biden, Henry Seidel Canby, E. I. du Pont, John P. Marquand, Aubrey Plaza, Howard Pyle, Caesar Rodney, Susan Stroman.

Website. www.delaware.gov

Florida (FL)
Sunshine State

People. Population: 21,538,187; rank: 3. **Pop. change** (2010-20): 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 402 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.5% white; 14.5% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 26.5%.

Geography. Total area: 65,758 sq mi; rank: 22. **Land area:** 53,625 sq mi; rank: 26. **Acres forested:** 17.0 mil. **Location:** peninsula jutting southward 500 mi

between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** subtropical N of Bradenton-Lake Okeechobee-Vero Beach line; tropical S of line. **Topography:** land is flat or rolling; highest point is 345 ft in the NW. **Capital:** Tallahassee. **Chief airports:** Orlando, Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa, Fort Myers, West Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Sarasota, Sanford, Pensacola, Clearwater, Valparaiso, Panama City, Punta Gorda, Key West.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services, international trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, medical equip., cement, broadcasting equip., beverages, phosphatic fertilizer, preserved fruits and vegetables, structural metal, printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, oranges, sugarcane, tomatoes, green peppers, grapefruit, strawberries, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, cucumbers, tangerines. **Farm income:** Crops: $5.95 bil. Livestock: $1.46 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.4 bil; cement (masonry and portland), phosphate rock,

sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $212.4 mil. **Chief ports:** Pensacola, Tampa, Port Manatee, Miami, Port Everglades, Jacksonville, Canaveral. **Gross state product:** $1.2 tril. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 61.95 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 11.9% govt.; 20.6% trade/trans./util.; 4.4% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 16.4% prof./bus. serv.; 13.3% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 6.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $60,761. **New private housing:** 213,494 units/$49.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.8%. **Commercial banks:** 177; deposits: $769.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 14; deposits: $38.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $9.1 bil; profit: $2.2 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 85,852; **avg. salary:** $86,954. **Notable fed. facilities:** John F. Kennedy Space Ctr.; Eglin AFB; MacDill AFB; Hurlburt Field;

Pensacola NAS; Jacksonville NAS; Mayport Naval Sta.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 42; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 57.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,142 kWh, $128.64.

State data. Motto: In God we trust. **Flower:** Orange blossom. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Sabal palmetto palm. **Song:** “Old Folks at Home.” **Entered union:** Mar. 3, 1845; rank: 27th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $112.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –39%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Miami Beach; Castillo de San Marcos Natl. Monument, St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum, Lightner Museum, in St. Augustine (oldest permanent European settlement in U.S.); Walt Disney World Resort, SeaWorld Orlando, Universal Studios, Discovery Cove, in Orlando; Kennedy Space Ctr., U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame; Everglades Natl. Park; Ringling Museum of Art, Ringling Circus Museum, in Sarasota; Cypress Gardens at Legoland Florida, Winter

Haven; Busch Gardens, Big Cat Rescue, in Tampa; Florida Caverns State Park, Marianna; Key West. **Information:** Visit Florida, 2540 W. Executive Center Cir., Ste. 200, Tallahassee, FL 32301; 1-888-7FLA-USA; www.visitflorida.com

History. Florida has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years. Timucua, Apalachee, and Calusa peoples were living in the region when the earliest Europeans came; later the Seminole migrated from Georgia to Florida, becoming dominant there in the early 18th cent. The first European to see Florida was Spain's Ponce de León, 1513. France established a colony, Ft. Caroline, on the St. Johns R., 1564. Spain settled St. Augustine, 1565, and Spanish troops massacred most of the French. Britain's Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine, 1586. In 1763, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, which held the area 20 years before returning it to Spain. Florida was ceded to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819. The Seminole War, 1835-42, resulted in the removal of most Native Americans to Indian Territory.

Florida joined the Union in 1845, seceded in 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. In the late 19th cent., hotel and railroad builder Henry M. Flagler laid the foundations of the tourism industry. The state experienced phenomenal population growth in the 20th cent., especially after 1950. The first U.S. astronaut was launched into space from Cape Canaveral, 1961. Walt Disney World opened near Orlando, 1971. Hurricane Andrew slammed Florida, 1992, causing at least $25 bil in property damage. A dispute over Florida's presidential vote in 2000 was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. Four hurricanes hit the state in 2004, causing more than $40 bil in damages. In June 2016, a gunman carried out the then-deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history when he killed 49 people at a gay nightclub in Orlando. The CDC in 2016 issued its first-ever travel warning for part of the continental U.S. amid reports of the Zika virus in a Miami neighborhood. A Feb. 2018 mass shooting at a Parkland high school killed 17 and galvanized a wave of

youth-led activism against gun violence. In June 2021, the sudden collapse of a section of a 12-story beachfront condo in the Miami suburb of Surfside killed nearly 100 people. On Mar. 28, 2022, Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) signed a bill that bans classroom instruction related to sexual orientation/gender identity in early grades; in response to Disney's criticism of the law, DeSantis revoked the company's special tax privileges and self-governing status in the state.

Famous Floridians. Edna Buchanan, Jeb Bush, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Henry Morrison Flagler, Carl Hiaasen, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Deacon Jones, MacKinlay Kantor, Osceola, Claude Pepper, Tom Petty, Henry B. Plant, A. Philip Randolph, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Janet Reno, Marco Rubio, Deion Sanders, Emmitt Smith, Joseph W. Stilwell, Amar'e Stoudemire, Charles P. Summerall.

Website. www.myflorida.com

Georgia (GA)

Empire State of the South, Peach State

People. Population: 10,799,566; rank: 8. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 11.5%. **Pop. density:** 188 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 59.4% white; 33.0% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%.

Geography. Total area: 59,425 sq mi; rank: 24. **Land area:** 57,513 sq mi; rank: 21. **Acres forested:** 24.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state. **Climate:** maritime tropical air masses dominate in summer; polar air masses in winter; E central area drier. **Topography:** most southerly of the Blue Ridge Mts. cover NE and N central; central Piedmont extends to the fall line of rivers; coastal plain levels to the coast flatlands. **Capital:** Atlanta. **Chief airports:** Atlanta, Savannah.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** carpet and rugs, animal slaughtering and processing, motor

vehicles and parts, plastics, aircrafts, paper, chemicals, food. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, peanuts, pecans, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, watermelons, tobacco, squash, blueberries, hay, cabbage, soybeans, peaches, snap beans, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.35 bil. Livestock: $4.41 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.0 bil; cement (portland), clay (kaolin and montmorillonite), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $21.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Savannah, Brunswick. **Gross state product:** $683.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 55.95 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.2% govt.; 21.1% trade/trans./util.; 8.6% mfg.; 13.1% ed./health; 16.4% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.5% constr./mining/log.; 2.9% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,289. **New private housing:** 67,223 units/$14.4 bil.

Broadband internet: 97.6%. **Commercial banks:** 186; deposits: $333.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 12; deposits: $3.0 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.9 bil; profit: $1.5 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 76,058; **avg. salary:** $85,926. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Benning; Ft. Stewart; Fed. Law Enforcement Training Ctr. HQ, Brunswick; Robins AFB; Ft. Gordon; Naval Sub Base Kings Bay; Moody AFB; Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta; Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 27; **2-yr. public:** 23; **4-yr. private:** 33.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,081 kWh, $129.92.

State data. Motto: Wisdom, justice, and moderation. **Flower:** Cherokee rose. **Bird:** Brown thrasher. **Tree:** Southern live oak. **Song:** “Georgia on My Mind.” **Fourth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $34.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –31%; change,

2019-21: –14%. **Attractions:** Georgia State Capitol, Stone Mountain, Centennial Olympic Park, Six Flags Over Georgia, Martin Luther King Jr. Natl. Historical Park, Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Georgia Aquarium (largest in Western Hemisphere), College Football Hall of Fame, in Atlanta; Kennesaw Mountain Natl. Battlefield Park; Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park; Chattahoochee-Oconee Natl. Forest; Dahlonega, site of earliest U.S. gold rush; Brasstown Bald (highest mtn. in state); Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House Historic Site, Warm Springs; Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain; Andersonville Natl. Historic Site; Okefenokee Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Jekyll, St. Simons, and Cumberland barrier islands; Savannah Historic District. **Information:** Dept. of Economic Development, 75 Fifth St., NW, Ste. 1200, Atlanta, GA 30308; 1-800-VISITGA; www.exploregeorgia.org

History. Creek and Cherokee peoples were living in the region when Spaniards

founded Santa Catalina mission, 1566, on Saint Catherines Island. Gen. James Oglethorpe established a colony at Savannah, 1733, for the poor and religiously persecuted. Oglethorpe defeated a Spanish army from Florida at Bloody Marsh, 1742. Georgia was a battleground in the American Revolution, with the British finally evacuating Savannah in 1782. When Georgia entered the Union, 1788, its plantation economy relied on enslaving Black workers for rice and cotton growing. The Cherokee were removed to Indian Territory, 1838-39, and thousands died on the long march, known as the Trail of Tears. By 1860 the enslaved population exceeded 462,000 (nearly 44% of the total population). Georgia seceded from the Union, 1861, and was invaded by Union forces, 1864, under Gen. William T. Sherman, who took Atlanta, Sept. 2, and proceeded on his famous “march to the sea,” ending in Savannah in Dec. Georgia was readmitted, 1870. Born 1929 in Atlanta, Martin Luther King Jr. made the city his base during the civil rights

struggles of the 1960s. Atlanta became the leading city of the “New South,” world headquarters of Coca-Cola and CNN, and host of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. With the state offering significant tax breaks and other economic incentives, film and TV production was a $2.9-bil industry in 2019. Amid groundless claims of voter fraud in the 2020 election, Georgia became the first state to enact new voter restrictions. Three white men were convicted in Nov. 2021 of murdering 25-year-old Black jogger Ahmaud Arbery near Brunswick, in Feb. 2020.

Famous Georgians. Kim Basinger, Griffin Bell, James Brown, Erskine Caldwell, Jimmy Carter, Ray Charles, Ty Cobb, James Dickey, Walt Frazier, John C. Fremont, Newt Gingrich, Nancy Grace, Joel Chandler Harris, “Doc” Holliday, Larry Holmes, Holly Hunter, Alan Jackson, Martin Luther King Jr., Gladys Knight, Sidney Lanier, Little Richard, Juliette Gordon Low, Margaret Mitchell, Jessye Norman, Sam Nunn, Flannery O’Connor, Otis Redding, Burt Reynolds, Julia Roberts, Jackie Robinson,

Ryan Seacrest, Clarence Thomas, Travis Tritt, Ted Turner, Carl Vinson, Alice Walker, Herschel Walker, Joanne Woodward, Trisha Yearwood, Andrew Young.

Website. www.georgia.gov

Hawai'i (HI)
Aloha State

People. Population: 1,441,553; rank: 40. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 6.0%. **Pop. density:** 224 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 25.3% white; 2.2% Black; 36.8% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 10.5% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 25.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.1%.

Geography. Total area: 10,932 sq mi; rank: 43. **Land area:** 6,423 sq mi; rank: 47. **Acres forested:** 1.5 mil. **Location:** Pacific archipelago of about 132 islands 2,100 mi SW of U.S. mainland. **Climate:** subtropical, with wide variations in rainfall; Mt. Waialeale, on Kaua'i, wettest spot in U.S. (annual avg. rainfall 422 in., 1912-2015). **Topography:** islands are tops of a chain of submerged volcanic mountains;

Mauna Loa, Kilauea are active volcanoes. **Capital:** Honolulu. **Chief airports:** Honolulu, Kahului, Kailua Kona, Lihue.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, defense, sugar, pineapples. **Chief manuf. goods:** concrete, printing, baked goods, sugar, preserved fruits and vegetables, apparel. **Chief crops:** flowers and nursery, pineapples, seed crops, sugarcane, macadamia nuts, coffee, algae, papayas, tomatoes, bananas, basil, ginger. **Farm income:** Crops: $379.20 mil. Livestock: $153.36 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $134 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $83.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Honolulu, Hilo, Barbers Point, Kahului. **Gross state product:** $90.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 70.09 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 20.2% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 2.0% mfg.; 14.1% ed./health; 11.4% prof./bus. serv.; 18.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 5.9% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.10. **Per cap. pers.**

income: $60,389. **New private housing:** 3,459 units/$1.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.8%. **Commercial banks:** 10; deposits: $47.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $9.6 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 23,643; **avg. salary:** $85,280. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam; Schofield Barracks; Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay; Tripler Army Med. Ctr.; Ft. Shafter; Wheeler Army Airfield; Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg., Honolulu.

Education. High school grad. rate: 85.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 6; **4-yr. private:** 4.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 537 kWh, $162.66.

State data. Motto: Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness). **Flower:** Yellow hibiscus. **Bird:** Nene (Hawaiian goose). **Tree:** Kukui (candlenut). **Song:** “Hawai’i Pono’i” (Hawai’i’s Own). **Entered union:** Aug. 21, 1959; rank: 50th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.0 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –62%; change, 2019-21: –26%. **Attractions:** Oahu Isl.: Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Waikiki Beach, Diamond Head, in Honolulu; USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor; Polynesian Cultural Ctr., Laie; Hanauma Bay; Nu'uanu Pali. Kaua'i Isl.: Waimea Canyon. Maui Isl.: Haleakala Natl. Park. Hawai'i Isl.: Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park, Wailoa and Wailuku River State Parks. **Information:** Hawaii Visitors and Conventions Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; 1-800-GOHAWAII; www.gohawaii.com

History. Polynesians from islands 2,000 mi to the S settled the Hawaiian Islands, probably 300-600 CE. The first European visitor was British captain James Cook, 1778. King Kamehameha I united the islands by 1810. Christian missionaries arrived, 1819, bringing Western culture. Under the reign, 1825-54, of King Kamehameha III, a constitution, legislature, and public school system were instituted. Sugar production began, 1835,

and it became the dominant industry. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, 1893, and a republic was established, 1894, headed by Sanford B. Dole, born in Hawaii to American missionaries. Annexation by the U.S. came in 1898. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, brought the U.S. into World War II. Hawai'i attained statehood, 1959. Hurricane Iniki pounded Kaua'i, 1992, causing about $1 bil in damage. In 2006, Pres. George W. Bush designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Natl. Monument, a marine area of 140,000 sq mi. The Kilauea volcano on Hawaii's Big Island started to erupt, May 2018, forcing a series of evacuations.

Famous Islanders. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Tia Carrere, Alexander Cartwright, St. Damien de Veuster, Don Ho, Daniel K. Inouye, Duke Kahanamoku, King Kamehameha, Nicole Kidman, Brook Mahealani Lee, Jason Scott Lee, Queen Liliuokalani, Bruno Mars, Bette Midler, Barack Obama, Ellison S. Onizuka, Michelle Wie.

Website. portal.ehawaii.gov

Idaho (ID)
Gem State

People. Population: 1,900,923; rank: 38. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 21.3%. **Pop. density:** 23 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 92.8% white; 0.9% Black; 1.6% Asian; 1.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.3%.

Geography. Total area: 83,569 sq mi; rank: 14. **Land area:** 82,643 sq mi; rank: 11. **Acres forested:** 21.7 mil. **Location:** northwestern Mountain state bordering British Columbia, Canada. **Climate:** tempered by Pacific westerly winds; drier, colder, continental climate in SE; altitude an important factor. **Topography:** Snake R. plains in the S; central region of mountains, canyons, gorges (Hells Canyon, 7,900 ft, deepest in N. America); subalpine northern region. **Capital:** Boise. **Chief airport:** Boise.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, lumber, mining, electronics. **Chief manuf. goods:** computers and electronics, preserved fruits and vegetables, cheese, lumber. **Chief crops:** potatoes, wheat, hay, sugar beets, barley, greenhouse and nursery, onions, dry beans, corn, mint, apples, hops, peaches, lentils, peas, cherries, plums and prunes, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.36 bil. Livestock: $4.75 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $722 mil; lead, phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), silver, stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Lewiston. **Gross state product:** $94.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 51.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.0% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 8.8% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 13.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.5% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 8.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $51,379. **New private housing:** 21,732 units/$4.9 bil.

Broadband internet: 97.0%. **Commercial banks:** 29; deposits: $39.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $986.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $372.0 mil; profit: $72.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,690; **avg. salary:** $77,883. **Notable fed. facilities:** Idaho Natl. Lab, Idaho Falls; Mountain Home AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 5; **2-yr. public:** 3; **4-yr. private:** 6.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 955 kWh, $95.04.

State data. Motto: Esto Perpetua (It is perpetual). **Flower:** Syringa. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** “Here We Have Idaho.” **Entered union:** July 3, 1890; rank: 43rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.7 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –25%; change, 2019-21: 3%. **Attractions:** Hells Canyon (deepest river gorge in N. America); World Ctr. for Birds of Prey, Boise Art Museum, in Boise; Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument and Preserve; Sun Valley;

Shoshone Falls, near Twin Falls; Lava Hot Springs; Lake Coeur d'Alene; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area; Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area; Nez Perce Natl. Historical Park. **Information:** Idaho Dept. of Commerce-Tourism Development, 700 W. State St., P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720; 1-800-VISITID; www.visitidaho.org

History. Paleo-Indian hunters roamed the land over 13,000 years ago; later inhabitants included Shoshone, Northern Paiute, Bannock, and Nez Percé peoples. The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Expedition took place 1804-06. Next came fur traders, 1809-34, and missionaries, 1830s-50s. Mormons made their first permanent settlement at Franklin, 1860. Idaho's gold rush began the same year and brought thousands of permanent settlers. A series of Indian wars followed, including a campaign by Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé that ended with his surrender in Montana, 1877. Idaho became a territory, 1863, and a state, 1890. In the 20th cent., it emerged as a leader in potato, lumber, and silver

output. The Sun Valley ski resort opened in 1936, boosting tourism. Startup of Lewiston's river port, 1975, opened Idaho to oceangoing trade. Fueled by technology job growth, the state's population jumped 21.2% in 2000-10, and 21.3% from 2010-21. In Mar. 2020, Idaho became the first state to ban transgender girls and women from sports participation at public schools and colleges/universities.

Famous Idahoans. William Borah, Frank Church, Lou Dobbs, Fred Dubois, W. Mark Felt, Chief Joseph, Harmon Killebrew, Aaron Paul, Ezra Pound, Marilynne Robinson, Sacagawea, Picabo Street, Lana Turner.

Website. www.idaho.gov

Illinois (IL)
Prairie State

People. Population: 12,671,469; rank: 6. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –1.2%. **Pop. density:** 228 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 76.3% white; 14.7% Black; 6.1% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 18.0%.

Geography. Total area: 57,914 sq mi; rank: 25. **Land area:** 55,519 sq mi; rank: 24. **Acres forested:** 4.9 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; western, southern, and eastern boundaries formed by Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers, respectively. **Climate:** temperate; typically cold, snowy winters, hot summers. **Topography:** prairie and fertile plains throughout; open hills in the southern region. **Capital:** Springfield. **Chief airports:** Chicago (2).

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, travel, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, construction, health care, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, plastics, chemicals, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, greenhouse and nursery, apples, peaches, sorghum. **Farm income:** Crops: $13.61 bil. Livestock: $2.51 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:**

$992 mil; cement (portland), magnesium compounds, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Chicago. **Gross state product:** $938.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 78.00 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.5% govt.; 20.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.5% mfg.; 15.4% ed./health; 16.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 6.8% finance; 3.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $67,095. **New private housing:** 19,658 units/$4.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.5%. **Commercial banks:** 401; deposits: $649.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 50; deposits: $10.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.4 bil; profit: $776.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 41,626; **avg. salary:** $93,309. **Notable fed. facilities:** Great Lakes Naval Station; Fermi Natl. Accelerator Lab, Batavia; Argonne Natl. Lab, Lemont; Scott AFB; Rock Island Arsenal.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 48; **4-yr. private:** 78.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 721 kWh, $93.98.

State data. Motto: State sovereignty, national union. **Flower:** Native violet. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** “Illinois.” **Entered union:** Dec. 3, 1818; rank: 21st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $45.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –49%; change, 2019-21: –42%. **Attractions:** Art Institute of Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, Shedd Aquarium, Millennium Park, Navy Pier, in Chicago; Illinois State Museum, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, in Springfield; Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville; Starved Rock State Park; Crab Orchard Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Forts Kaskaskia, de Chartres, Massac; Shawnee Natl. Forest; Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown. **Information:** Illinois Office of Tourism, 100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 3-400,

Chicago, IL 60601; 1-800-226-6632; www.enjoyillinois.com

History. The region has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years; seminomadic Algonquian peoples, including the Peoria, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Tamaroa, lived there at the time of European contact. Fur traders were the first Europeans in Illinois, followed shortly by Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette, 1673, and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1680, who built a fort near present-day Peoria. French priests established the first permanent settlements at Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, 1699, and Kaskaskia, 1703. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763, and in 1778, American Gen. George Rogers Clark took Kaskaskia from the British without a shot. Illinois became a separate territory, 1809, and a state, 1818. Defeat of Native American tribes in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and canal, rail, and road construction brought rapid change. Mormon settlers at Nauvoo, 1839, met with hostility, and a Carthage mob killed Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his

brother, 1844. The Great Chicago Fire, 1871, destroyed the city's downtown. Illinois became a center for the labor movement, leading to bitter conflicts such as the Haymarket riot, 1886, and Pullman strike, 1894. Social reformer Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1889, to aid immigrants and the poor. The expansion of manufacturing, 1900-70, drew African Americans from the South in the Great Migration. Chicago police violently suppressed antiwar protests at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Barack Obama, elected in 2004 to serve in the U.S. Senate, became the 44th U.S. president in 2009. Political corruption and criminality have plagued the state; since 1960, five former governors have been charged with criminal offenses. A U.S. Justice Dept. investigation of the Chicago Police Dept., launched after a 2014 video of a white officer fatally shooting a Black teen sparked protests, found in 2017 that officers used excessive force too often and without repercussions. The officer was found guilty of 2nd-degree murder and

sentenced in Jan. 2019 to 6.75 years in prison. A Chicago public school teachers' strike shut down schools for 11 days in Oct. 2019. On July 4, 2022, a rooftop shooter in the Chicago suburb of Highland Park killed seven people at a parade.

Famous Illinoisans. Jane Addams, Saul Bellow, John Belushi, Jack Benny, Ray Bradbury, Gwendolyn Brooks, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini, Al Capone, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Clarence Darrow, John Deere, Stephen A. Douglas, Katherine Dunham, Wyatt Earp, Roger Ebert, James T. Farrell, Marshall Field, Harrison Ford, Betty Friedan, Benny Goodman, Ulysses S. Grant, Dennis Hastert, Hugh Hefner, Ernest Hemingway, Charlton Heston, Jennifer Hudson, Henry J. Hyde, Abraham Lincoln, Vachel Lindsay, David Mamet, Edgar Lee Masters, Oscar Mayer, Cyrus McCormick, Eliot Ness, Bob Newhart, Michelle Obama, Ronald Reagan, Shonda Rhimes, Donald Rumsfeld, Carl Sandburg, Shel Silverstein, Adlai E. Stevenson, James Watson, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip K. Wrigley.

Website. www.illinois.gov

Indiana (IN)
Hoosier State

People. Population: 6,805,985; rank: 17. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 5.0%. **Pop. density:** 190 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 84.2% white; 10.2% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.7%.

Geography. Total area: 36,420 sq mi; rank: 38. **Land area:** 35,826 sq mi; rank: 38. **Acres forested:** 4.8 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; Lake Michigan on N border. **Climate:** four distinct seasons with temperate climate. **Topography:** hilly southern region; fertile rolling plains of central region; flat, heavily glaciated N; dunes along Lake Michigan shore. **Capital:** Indianapolis. **Chief airport:** Indianapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, agriculture, government, wholesale and retail trade,

transportation, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel mills, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $7.12 bil. Livestock: $3.65 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.2 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Chief ports:** Burns Harbor-Portage, Mt. Vernon, Jeffersonville. **Gross state product:** $420.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 68.19 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.5% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 17.0% mfg.; 14.7% ed./health; 11.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,153. **New private housing:** 29,860 units/$7.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.1%. **Commercial banks:** 110; deposits:

$173.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 23; deposits: $6.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.7 bil; profit: $375.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 23,631; **avg. salary:** $82,091. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., Crane Div.; Grissom Air Reserve Base.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 15; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 41.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 938 kWh, $120.34.

State data. Motto: Crossroads of America. **Flower:** Peony. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** “On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away.” **Entered union:** Dec. 11, 1816; rank: 19th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –35%; change, 2019-21: –13%. **Attractions:** Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial, Lincoln City; George Rogers Clark Natl. Historical Park, Vincennes; Tippecanoe Battlefield Museum and Park, Battle Ground; Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site, Indianapolis Motor Speedway and Hall of

Fame Museum, Indianapolis Museum of Art, in Indianapolis; Indiana Dunes Natl. Park, Chesterton; Studebaker Natl. Museum, in South Bend; Hoosier Natl. Forest. **Information:** Indiana Destination Development Corp., 1 North Capital, Ste. 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 1-800-677-9800; www.visitindiana.com

History. When the Europeans arrived, Miami, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Wea, and Shawnee peoples inhabited the region. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, visited the present South Bend area, 1679 and 1681. The first French fort was built near present-day Lafayette, 1717. A French trading post was established, 1731-32, at Vincennes. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763. During the American Revolution, American Gen. George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, 1778, and defeated British forces, 1779. Indiana became a territory, 1800, and a state, 1816. The Miami were beaten, 1794, at Fallen Timbers, and Gen. William H. Harrison defeated Tecumseh's Indian confederation, 1811, at Tippecanoe.

Manufacturing grew rapidly after the Civil War. U.S. Steel founded Gary, 1906. An automotive test track was the site of the first Indianapolis 500 race, 1911. The auto industry remains key to the state economy; in 2008, Honda opened a $550-mil plant near Greensburg. Heavy rain in June 2008 flooded southwest and central Indiana. Some rights groups and businesses criticized the state's 2015 Religious Freedom Restoration Act as discriminatory to LGBT individuals. Mike Pence, the state's governor, 2013-17, served as U.S. vice president, 2017-21. A former employee in Apr. 2021 fatally shot eight workers at a FedEx facility in Indianapolis.

Famous "Hoosiers." Larry Bird, Ambrose Burnside, Meg Cabot, Hoagy Carmichael, Jim Davis, James Dean, Eugene V. Debs, John Dillinger, Theodore Dreiser, Paul Dresser, Jeff Gordon, Benjamin Harrison, Gil Hodges, Michael Jackson, David Letterman, Carole Lombard, Marjorie Main, John Mellencamp, Jane Pauley, Cole Porter, Gene Stratton

Porter, Ernie Pyle, Dan Quayle, James Whitcomb Riley, Oscar Robertson, Red Skelton, Tony Stewart, Booth Tarkington, Kurt Vonnegut, Lew Wallace, Ryan White, Wendell L. Willkie, Wilbur Wright.

Website. www.in.gov

Iowa (IA)
Hawkeye State

People. Population: 3,193,079; rank: 31. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 4.8%. **Pop. density:** 57 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 90.1% white; 4.3% Black; 2.8% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.7%.

Geography. Total area: 56,273 sq mi; rank: 26. **Land area:** 55,857 sq mi; rank: 23. **Acres forested:** 2.9 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bordered by Mississippi R. on the E, Missouri R. on the W. **Climate:** humid, continental. **Topography:** watershed from NW to SE; soil especially rich and land level in the N central counties. **Capital:** Des Moines.

Chief airports: Des Moines, Cedar Rapids.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, communications, construction, finance, insurance, trade, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, vegetable oils, animal slaughtering and processing, laundry equip., plastics, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, greenhouse and nursery, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $13.84 bil. Livestock: $12.58 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $959 mil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $219.8 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.7% govt.; 19.9% trade/trans./util.; 14.3% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 9.0% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.9% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,973. **New private**

housing: 13,686 units/$3.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.3%. **Commercial banks:** 288; deposits: $108.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 7; deposits: $5.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $452.6 mil; profit: $101.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,904; **avg. salary:** $81,265. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ames Lab; Natl. Animal Disease Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 3; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 34.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 865 kWh, $107.78.

State data. Motto: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain. **Flower:** Wild rose. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Oak. **Song:** “The Song of Iowa.” **Entered union:** Dec. 28, 1846; rank: 29th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $9.8 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –29%; change, 2019-21: –12%. **Attractions:** Des Moines Art Ctr., Iowa State Fairgrounds, Iowa State Capitol, in Des Moines; Natl. Czech &

Slovak Museum & Library, Cedar Rapids; Herbert Hoover Natl. Historic Site, Presidential Library and Museum, in West Branch; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument, Marquette; Amana Colonies (former communal society); Figge Art Museum, Davenport; Living History Farms, Urbandale; Adventureland, Altoona; Boone & Scenic Valley Railroad and Museum; riverboat cruises and casino gambling, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Iowa Great Lakes, Okoboji; American Gothic House, Eldon; *Field of Dreams* movie site, Dyersville; Natl. Mississippi River Museum & Aquarium, Dubuque. **Information:** Iowa Tourism Office, Iowa Economic Development Authority, 1963 Bell Ave., Ste. 200, Des Moines, IA 50309; 1-800-345-IOWA; www.traveliowa.com

History. Early inhabitants were Mound Builders who dwelt on Iowa's fertile plains. Later, Iowa and Yankton Sioux lived in the area. The first Europeans, Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, gave France its claim to the area, 1673. In 1762, France ceded the region to Spain, but

Napoleon took it back, 1800. It became part of the U.S. through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Native American Sauk and Fox tribes moved into the area but relinquished their land in defeat after the 1832 uprising led by Sauk chieftain Black Hawk. Iowa became a territory in 1838 and a free state in 1846, strongly supporting the Union. Fertile land lured farmers from eastern states, 1850-1900, and the population rose rapidly. Growth slowed in the 20th cent., as farming became mechanized. Severe flooding in eastern Iowa in June 2008 caused billions of dollars in damages and forced the evacuation of thousands of residents. The Iowa caucuses have been the first statewide electoral event in the presidential nomination process since 1972. A wind and thunderstorm complex known as a “derecho” severely affected Iowa in Aug. 2020, with regional damage estimates exceeding $11 bil.

Famous Iowans. Tom Arnold, Johnny Carson, William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody, Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, Michael

Emerson, Bob Feller, George Gallup, Susan Glaspell, James Norman Hall, Herbert Hoover, Shawn Johnson, Ashton Kutcher, Ann Landers, Cloris Leachman, Glenn Miller, Lillian Russell, Billy Sunday, James A. Van Allen, Abigail Van Buren, Carl Van Vechten, Henry Wallace, Kurt Warner, John Wayne, Meredith Willson, Elijah Wood, Grant Wood.

Website. www.iowa.gov

Kansas (KS)
Sunflower State

People. Population: 2,934,582; rank: 35. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.9%. **Pop. density:** 36 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 86.0% white; 6.2% Black; 3.2% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.7%.

Geography. Total area: 82,278 sq mi; rank: 15. **Land area:** 81,759 sq mi; rank: 13. **Acres forested:** 2.5 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with Missouri R. on E. **Climate:** temperate but continental,

with great extremes between summer and winter. **Topography:** hilly Osage Plains in the E; central region level prairie and hills; high plains in the W. **Capital:** Topeka. **Chief airport:** Wichita.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, aerospace, petroleum, plastics, machinery, navigational instruments, printing. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, sorghum, sunflowers, cotton, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $8.02 bil. Livestock: $9.58 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.2 bil; cement (portland), helium (Grade-A), salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Kansas City. **Gross state product:** $192.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 42.43 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.2% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 11.8% mfg.; 14.1% ed./health; 12.3% prof./bus. serv.; 8.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.3% finance; 5.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.3% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.2%. **Min.**

wage/hr.: $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $59,324. **New private housing:** 9,538 units/$2.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.8%. **Commercial banks:** 258; deposits: $89.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 12; deposits: $7.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $326.0 mil; profit: $73.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,596; **avg. salary:** $78,673. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Riley; Leavenworth Fed. Penitentiary, Dwight D. Eisenhower VA Medical Ctr., Leavenworth; McConnell AFB; Colmery-O'Neil VA Medical Ctr., Topeka.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.2%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 25; **4-yr. private:** 24.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 883 kWh, $113.52.

State data. Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the stars through difficulties). **Flower:** Native sunflower. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Home on the Range." **Entered union:** Jan. 29, 1861; rank: 34th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –26%; change, 2019-21: –14%. **Attractions:** Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum, Abilene; Natl. Agricultural Ctr. and Hall of Fame, Bonner Springs; Boot Hill Museum, Dodge City; Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita; Ft. Scott and Ft. Larned Natl. Historic Sites; Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Ctr., Hutchinson; U.S. Cavalry Museum, Ft. Riley; Tallgrass Prairie Natl. Preserve, Strong City; Kansas Speedway, Kansas City. **Information:** Kansas Dept. of Commerce, Travel and Tourism Div., 1000 SW Jackson St., Ste. 100, Topeka, KS 66612; (785) 296-2009; www.travelks.com

History. Wichita, Pawnee, Kansa, and Osage peoples lived in the area when Spain's Francisco de Coronado explored it in 1541. These Native Americans—hunters who also farmed—were joined on the Plains by the nomadic Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa about 1800. France claimed the region, 1682, ceded its claim to Spain, 1762, then regained control, 1800, before selling it to the U.S. in the

Louisiana Purchase, 1803. After 1830, thousands of Native Americans were removed from more eastern states to Kansas. Organized as a territory, 1854, the area witnessed violent clashes between pro- and antislavery settlers and became known as “Bleeding Kansas.” It entered the Union as a free state, 1861. After the Civil War, rail construction and huge cattle drives from Texas turned Abilene and Dodge City into cowboy capitals. Russian Mennonite immigrants brought a new strain of winter wheat, 1874, transforming Kansas agriculture. Carry Nation launched her anti-saloon crusade in the 1890s. Part of the Dust Bowl, the state experienced drought and depression in the 1930s. Topeka was the focus of the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, 1954, that led to desegregation of U.S. public schools. Bob Dole represented Kansas in the U.S. Senate (1969-96) but failed in several efforts to win higher office.

Famous Kansans. Kirstie Alley, Roscoe “Fatty” Arbuckle, Ed Asner, John Brown, Walter P. Chrysler, Glenn Cunningham,

John Steuart Curry, Robert Joseph “Bob” Dole, Amelia Earhart, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Melissa Etheridge, Ron Evans, Georgia Neese Clark Gray, Maurice Greene, James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok, Cyrus K. Holliday, Dennis Hopper, William Inge, Don Johnson, Walter Johnson, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Buster Keaton, Emmett Kelly, Alfred M. “Alf” Landon, Hattie McDaniel, Oscar Micheaux, Carry Nation, Charlie Parker, Gordon Parks, Jim Ryun, Barry Sanders, Vivian Vance, William Allen White, Jess Willard.

Website. www.kansas.gov

Kentucky (KY)
Bluegrass State

People. Population: 4,509,394; rank: 26. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.9%. **Pop. density:** 114 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 87.1% white; 8.6% Black; 1.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 40,408 sq mi; rank: 37. **Land area:** 39,486 sq mi; rank: 37. **Acres forested:** 12.4 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bordered on N by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; on E by West Virginia and Virginia; on S by Tennessee; on W by Missouri. **Climate:** moderate, with plentiful rainfall. **Topography:** mountainous in E; rounded hills of the Knobs region in the N; Bluegrass region in heart of state; wooded rocky hillsides of the Pennyroyal Plateau; Western Coal Field; the fertile Jackson Purchase region in the SW. **Capital:** Frankfort. **Chief airports:** Hebron (Cincinnati metro area), Louisville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, finance, insurance and real estate, retail trade, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, aluminum, basic chemicals, plastics, iron and steel, rubber, printing. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.46 bil. Livestock: $2.78 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $586 mil; cement

(portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief ports:** Louisville, Hickman-Fulton County. **Gross state product:** $234.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 44.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.6% govt.; 21.7% trade/trans./util.; 12.5% mfg.; 14.7% ed./health; 11.7% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 4.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.2% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $50,699. **New private housing:** 14,841 units/$2.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.8%. **Commercial banks:** 151; deposits: $109.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $1.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.5 bil; profit: $355.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 21,418; **avg. salary:** $76,271. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Bullion Depository, Ft. Knox; Ft. Campbell; Fed. Medical Ctr., Lexington; Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 25.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,073 kWh, $116.62.

State data. Motto: United we stand, divided we fall. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** “My Old Kentucky Home.” **Entered union:** June 1, 1792; rank: 15th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $11.2 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –27%; change, 2019-21: –17%. **Attractions:** Churchill Downs (Kentucky Derby), Louisville Slugger Museum and Factory, in Louisville; Land Between the Lakes Natl. Recreation Area (Kentucky and Barkley Lakes); Mammoth Cave Natl. Park (world’s longest known cave system); Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Natl. Historical Park, Hodgenville; My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park, Middlesboro; Creation Museum, Petersburg; Kentucky Horse Park, Lexington; Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg; Natl. Corvette Museum,

Bowling Green. **Information:** Kentucky Dept. of Tourism, 500 Mero St., 5th Fl., Frankfort, KY 40601; 1-800-225-8747; www.kentuckytourism.com

History. Paleo-Indians first arrived about 14,000 years ago. Much later, Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and Cherokee peoples used the area mostly for hunting. Explored by Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist, 1750-51, Kentucky was the first area W of the Alleghenies settled by American pioneers. The first permanent settlement was Harrodsburg, 1774. Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and founded Ft. Boonesborough, 1775. Clashes with Native Americans were frequent, 1774-94. Virginia dropped its claims to the region, and Kentucky became a state, 1792. Tobacco growing, horse breeding, coal mining, and bourbon whiskey making were major industries in the 19th cent. A slave state, Kentucky tried to stay neutral in the Civil War, but then opted for the Union; many Kentuckians sided with the Confederacy.

The U.S. gold depository at Ft. Knox opened, 1937. Prior to the 2008 economic downturn, auto manufacturing had grown in recent decades. A statewide teacher walkout in Mar.-Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding. Tornadoes killed 77 people in western Kentucky Dec. 10-11, 2021, including 17 in Bowling Green and 9 at a candle factory in Mayfield.

Famous Kentuckians. Muhammad Ali, Alben W. Barkley, Ned Beatty, Louis D. Brandeis, John C. Breckinridge, Kit Carson, Albert B. “Happy” Chandler, Henry Clay, George Clooney, Rosemary Clooney, Jefferson Davis, D. W. Griffith, “Casey” Jones, Jennifer Lawrence, Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Carry Nation, Colonel Harland Sanders, Diane Sawyer, Chris Stapleton, Jesse Stuart, Zachary Taylor, Hunter S. Thompson, Robert Penn Warren, Whitney M. Young Jr.

Website. www.kentucky.gov

Louisiana (LA)

Pelican State

People. Population: 4,624,047; rank: 25. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 107 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.4% white; 33.0% Black; 1.9% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.6%.

Geography. Total area: 52,378 sq mi; rank: 31. **Land area:** 43,204 sq mi; rank: 33. **Acres forested:** 15.0 mil. **Location:** West South Central state on the Gulf Coast. **Climate:** subtropical, affected by continental weather patterns. **Topography:** lowlands of marshes and Mississippi R. floodplain; Red R. Valley lowlands; upland hills in the Florida Parishes; avg. elevation, 100 ft. **Capital:** Baton Rouge. **Chief airport:** New Orleans (Kenner).

Economy. Chief industries: wholesale and retail trade, tourism, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication, public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, mining. **Chief**

manuf. goods: petroleum, chemicals, plastics material and resin, pesticides and fertilizers, cleaning prods., paper and paperboard, ships, structural metals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, corn, sweet potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.23 bil. Livestock: $932.07 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $661 mil; clay (common clay), salt, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $263.0 mil. **Chief ports:** New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Port of S. Louisiana (La Place), Shreveport, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Alexandria. **Gross state product:** $255.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.45%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.41 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.2% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 7.0% mfg.; 16.7% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 11.1% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 8.7% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $54,435. **New private housing:** 19,147 units/$4.1 bil. **Broadband internet:**

96.9%. **Commercial banks:** 107; deposits: $133.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 17; deposits: $4.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $624.9 mil; profit: $207.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 18,642; **avg. salary:** $82,253. **Notable federal facilities:** Ft. Polk (Joint Readiness Training Ctr.); Barksdale AFB; Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Michoud Assembly Facility, USDA Southern Regional Research Ctr., New Orleans NAS JRB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 14; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,201 kWh, $116.07.

State data. Motto: Union, justice, and confidence. **Flower:** Magnolia blossom. **Bird:** Eastern brown pelican. **Tree:** Bald cypress. **Song:** “Give Me Louisiana.” **Entered union:** Apr. 30, 1812; rank: 18th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –35%; change, 2019-21: –17%. **Attractions:** Mardi Gras,

French Quarter, Bourbon Street, in New Orleans; Jean Lafitte Natl. Historical Park and Preserve; Longfellow-Evangeline State Historic Site, St. Martinville; Kent Plantation House, Alexandria; Oak Alley Plantation, Vacherie; Whitney Plantation, Wallace; Hodges Gardens State Park, Florien; USS *Kidd* Veterans Memorial, Baton Rouge. **Information:** Louisiana Office of Tourism, P.O. Box 94291, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9291; (225) 342-8100; www.louisianatravel.com

History. Caddo, Tunica, Choctaw, Chitimacha, and Chawash peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish explorers in the early 16th cent. reached the mouth of the Mississippi. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, 1682, claimed the region for France. Early French and Spanish settlers were the ancestors of Louisiana Creoles. Cajuns descended from the Acadians, French settlers expelled by the British from Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1755. France ceded the Louisiana region to Spain, 1762, took it back, 1800, and sold it to the U.S.,

1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. Admitted as a state in 1812, Louisiana witnessed the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Cotton and sugar plantations relied on the enslaved labor of Black workers, who made up close to 47% of the population in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. Louisiana seceded, 1861, and was readmitted, 1868. Jazz was born in New Orleans in the early 20th cent. As governor (1928-32), Huey Long pushed populist programs. Many tropical storms and floods have battered Louisiana, including Hurricane Katrina and subsequent flooding, 2005, which devastated New Orleans. The offshore oil and gas industry developed after World War II. An oil rig explosion off the state's Gulf coast spilled millions of barrels of oil, damaging coastal wetlands and many of the state's marine-dependent industries in 2010. Rain caused severe flooding in and around Baton Rouge and Lafayette in 2016. In May 2017, New Orleans removed several monuments honoring the Confederacy and a racially motivated

Reconstruction-era attack. Category 4 hurricane Laura severely impacted Lake Charles in Aug. 2020, causing the deaths of at least 27. In Aug. 2021, Category 4 hurricane Ida devastated the barrier island town of Grand Isle and was blamed for the deaths of at least 28.

Famous Louisianans. Louis Armstrong, Pierre Beaure- gard, Judah P. Benjamin, Braxton Bragg, Kate Chopin, Harry Connick Jr., Ellen DeGeneres, Fats Domino, George “Buddy” Guy, Lillian Hellman, Grace King, Jerry Lee Lewis, Bob Livingston, Huey Long, Eli Manning, Peyton Manning, Wynton Marsalis, Tim McGraw, Leonidas K. Polk, Anne Rice, Bill Russell, Henry Miller Shreve, Britney Spears, Madam C. J. Walker (Sarah Breedlove), Edward Douglass White Jr.

Website. www.louisiana.gov

Maine (ME)
Pine Tree State

People. Population: 1,372,247; rank: 42. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.3%. **Pop.**

density: 44 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 94.2% white; 1.8% Black; 1.4% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 2.0%.

Geography. Total area: 35,380 sq mi; rank: 39. **Land area:** 30,843 sq mi; rank: 39. **Acres forested:** 17.5 mil. **Location:** New England state at northeastern tip of U.S. **Climate:** southern interior and coast influenced by air masses from the S and W; northern clime harsher, avg. over 100 in. snow in winter. **Topography:** Appalachian Mts. extend through state; western borders have rugged terrain; long sand beaches on southern coast; northern coast mainly rocky promontories, peninsulas, fjords. **Capital:** Augusta. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, services, trade, government, finance, insurance, real estate, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** paper, ships and boats, cardboard, frozen/canned fruits and vegetables, plastics, baked goods. **Chief**

crops: potatoes, greenhouse and nursery, wild blueberries, apples, hay, maple syrup. **Farm income:** Crops: $399.62 mil. Livestock: $294.48 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $127 mil; cement (portland), peat, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $520.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Searsport, Portland, Eastport. **Gross state product:** $76.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.41 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.0% govt.; 18.4% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 20.4% ed./health; 11.7% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 5.3% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $57,159. **New private housing:** 6,530 units/$1.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.8%. **Commercial banks:** 11; deposits: $24.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 18; deposits: $17.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $390.7 mil; profit: $71.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 11,468; **avg. salary:** $78,220. **Notable fed. facilities:** Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 570 kWh, $95.77.

State data. Motto: Dirigo (I direct). **Flower:** White pine cone and tassel. **Bird:** Black-capped chickadee. **Tree:** Eastern white pine. **Song:** “State of Maine Song.” **Entered union:** Mar. 15, 1820; rank: 23rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –41%; change, 2019-21: –2%. **Attractions:** Acadia Natl. Park, Bar Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island; Old Orchard Beach; Old Port historic waterfront, Victoria Mansion, Portland; Portland Head Light, Cape Elizabeth; Maine Maritime Museum, Bath; Baxter State Park; L.L. Bean flagship store and outlet shopping, Freeport. **Information:** Maine Office of Tourism, 59 State House

Station, Augusta, ME 04330; 1-888-624-6345; www.visitmaine.com

History. Paleo-Indians arrived about 11,500 years ago. Maine was inhabited by Algonquian peoples including the Abnaki, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy at the time of European contact. French settled, 1604, at the St. Croix R., the English, c. 1607, on the Kennebec; both settlements failed. A royal charter, 1691, made Maine part of Massachusetts. Maine broke off, 1819, and became a separate state, 1820. Drawing on vast forest resources, the pulp and paper industry developed after the Civil War. Bath Iron Works began building U.S. Navy vessels and other ships in the 1890s. Mail-order and retail giant L.L. Bean was founded, 1912. Women have fared well in state politics: Margaret Chase Smith became the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress (House, 1940-49; Senate, 1949-73), and Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins represented Maine in the Senate since the mid-1990s (Snowe retired in Jan. 2013).

Famous "Down Easters." Leon Leonwood (L. L.) Bean, James G. Blaine, Patrick Dempsey, Hannibal Hamlin, Sarah Orne Jewett, Anna Kendrick, Stephen King, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Sir Hiram and Hudson Maxim, Edna St. Vincent Millay, George J. Mitchell, Edmund Muskie, Judd Nelson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Joan Benoit Samuelson, Liv Tyler, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ben Ames Williams.

Website. www.maine.gov

Maryland (MD)
Old Line State, Free State

People. Population: 6,165,129; rank: 19. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 6.8%. **Pop. density:** 635 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.8% white; 31.4% Black; 6.9% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.1%.

Geography. Total area: 12,406 sq mi; rank: 42. **Land area:** 9,707 sq mi; rank: 42. **Acres forested:** 2.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state stretching from the

ocean to the Allegheny Mts. **Climate:** continental in the W; humid subtropical in the E. **Topography:** coastal plain on Eastern Shore separated by Chesapeake Bay from coastal plain, Piedmont Plateau, and the Blue Ridge. **Capital:** Annapolis. **Chief airport:** Glen Burnie (Baltimore/Washington).

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, biotechnology and information technology, services, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, pharmaceutical and medicine, broadcasting equip., plastics, printing, milk and ice cream. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, barley, potatoes, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.01 bil. Livestock: $1.06 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $461 mil; cement (masonry and portland), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $68.5 mil. **Chief port:** Baltimore. **Gross state product:** $438.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.50 cents/gal.

Employment distrib.: 19.3% govt.; 17.5% trade/trans./util.; 4.1% mfg.; 16.4% ed./health; 17.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 6.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.3% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $69,266. **New private housing:** 18,496 units/$4.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.0%. **Commercial banks:** 66; deposits: $196.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 14; deposits: $4.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $4.4 bil; profit: $1.3 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 135,387; **avg. salary:** $118,032. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Naval Academy; Beltsville Agriculture Res. Ctr.; Ft. Meade; Aberdeen Proving Ground; Joint Base Andrews; Naval Air Sys. Command; Goddard Space Flight Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology, Gaithersburg; Food & Drug Admin., Natl. Marine Fisheries Serv., Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., Silver Spring; Bureau of the Census, Suitland; Natl. Inst. of Health,

Walter Reed Natl. Military Med. Ctr., Bethesda.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 20.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 957 kWh, $124.50.

State data. Motto: Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine (Manly deeds, womanly words). **Flower:** Black-eyed Susan. **Bird:** Baltimore oriole. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** “Maryland, My Maryland” **repealed in 2021 over pro-Confederacy lyrics. Seventh** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Apr. 28, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $19.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –37%; change, 2019-21: –25%. **Attractions:** Ocean City; Ft. McHenry (the defense of which inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”), Pimlico Race Course (Preakness Stakes), Edgar Allan Poe House and Museum, Oriole Park at Camden Yards, Natl. Aquarium, Inner Harbor, in Baltimore; Antietam Natl. Battlefield, Sharpsburg; South Mountain State

Battlefield, Middletown; U.S. Naval Academy, Maryland State House (oldest in continuous legislative use in U.S.), in Annapolis; Natl. Cryptologic Museum, Ft. Meade. **Information:** Maryland Office of Tourism Development, 401 E. Pratt St., 14th Fl., Baltimore, MD 21202; 1-877-209-5883; www.visitmaryland.org

History. Europeans encountered Algonquian-speaking Nanticoke and Piscataway and Iroquois-speaking Susquehannock when they first visited the area. Italian navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano reached the Chesapeake region in the early 16th cent. English Capt. John Smith explored and mapped the area, 1608. William Claiborne set up a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, 1631. King Charles I granted land to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1632; Calvert's brother Leonard, with about 200 settlers, founded St. Mary's, 1634. During the Revolutionary War, Baltimore (1776-77) and Annapolis (1783-84) served as temporary capitals of the U.S. When a British fleet tried to take Ft. McHenry in

the War of 1812, Marylander Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner,” 1814. Born into slavery at Tuckahoe in 1818, Frederick Douglass became a leading abolitionist. Although a slaveholding state, Maryland stayed in the Union during the Civil War and was the site of the battle of Antietam, 1862. Gov. Spiro Agnew, elected U.S. vice pres., 1968 and 1972, pleaded no contest to tax evasion and resigned, 1973. Israeli and Egyptian leaders reached a historic peace accord at the Camp David presidential retreat, 1978. A major effort is under way to clean up pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The death of a young Black man in police custody touched off sometimes violent protests in Baltimore in 2015. Six law enforcement officers were charged in his death; after three were acquitted, charges against the others were dropped. According to a 2016 Justice Dept. report, Baltimore’s police dept. regularly violated the constitutional rights of Black residents. A gunman in June 2018 fatally shot five employees at the office of

Annapolis's *Capital Gazette*. Baltimore Mayor Catherine Pugh resigned, May 2019, amid a "self-dealing" corruption scandal.

Famous Marylanders. John Astin, Benjamin Banneker, Tom Clancy, Frederick Douglass, Matthew Henson, Francis Scott Key, Thurgood Marshall, H. L. Mencken, Kweisi Mfume, Ogden Nash, Charles Willson Peale, Michael Phelps, William Pinkney, Edgar Allan Poe, Cal Ripken Jr., Babe Ruth, Upton Sinclair, Roger B. Taney, Harriet Tubman, John Waters, Montel Williams.

Website. www.maryland.gov

Massachusetts (MA)
Bay State, Old Colony

People. Population: 6,984,723; rank: 15. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 6.7%. **Pop. density:** 895 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 79.8% white; 9.3% Black; 7.5% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.8%.

Geography. Total area: 10,554 sq mi; rank: 44. **Land area:** 7,800 sq mi; rank: 45. **Acres forested:** 3.0 mil. **Location:** New England state on Atlantic seaboard. **Climate:** temperate, with colder, drier clime in western region. **Topography:** jagged indented coast from Rhode Island around Cape Cod; flat land yields to stony upland pastures near central region and gentle hilly country in W; except in W, land is rocky, sandy, and not fertile. **Capital:** Boston. **Chief airport:** Boston.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** electronics and instruments, pharmaceuticals, telecom and broadcasting equip., plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, cranberries, tomatoes, sweet corn, apples, hay, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $361.34 mil. Livestock: $101.99 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $209 mil; clay (common clay), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $557.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Boston, Fall

River. **Gross state product:** $636.5 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 44.94 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.3% govt.; 15.5% trade/trans./util.; 6.6% mfg.; 22.5% ed./health; 17.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 4.7% constr./mining/log.; 2.7% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $14.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $82,475. **New private housing:** 19,853 units/$4.9 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.1%. **Commercial banks:** 41; deposits: $482.1 bil. **Savings institutions:** 95; deposits: $97.3 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.8 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 24,699; **avg. salary:** $97,055. **Notable fed. facilities:** Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Fed. Bldg., J.W. McCormack Bldg., JFK Fed. Bldg., Boston; Hanscom AFB; Army Natick Soldier Systems Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 73.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 602 kWh, $132.18.

State data. Motto: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty). **Flower:** Mayflower. **Bird:** Black-capped chickadee. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** “All Hail to Massachusetts.” **Sixth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Feb. 6, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $26.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –53%; change, 2019-21: –41%. **Attractions:** Provincetown art colony; Cape Cod; Plymouth Rock, Plimoth Plantation, Mayflower II, in Plymouth; Freedom Trail, Museum of Fine Arts, New England Aquarium, Faneuil Hall, Boston Harbor Isls. Natl. Recreation Area, Boston Public Garden, in Boston; Tanglewood, Hancock Shaker Village, Berkshire Scenic Railway Museum, Norman Rockwell Museum, in the Berkshires region; Peabody Essex Museum, House of the Seven Gables, in Salem; Old Sturbridge Village; Historic Deerfield; Walden Pond, Louisa May

Alcott's Orchard House, in Concord; Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield. **Information:** Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism, 136 Blackstone St., 5th Fl., Boston, MA 02109; 1-800-227-MASS; www.visitma.com

History. Early inhabitants were Algonquian peoples: Nau- set, Wampanoag, Massachuset, Pennacook, Nipmuc, and Pocumtuc. Pilgrims settled in Plymouth, 1620, giving thanks for their survival with a Thanksgiving feast alongside Wampanoag living there, 1621. About 20,000 new settlers arrived, 1630-40. Colonist-Native American relations deteriorated, leading to King Philip's War, 1675-76, which the colonists won. Witch trials at Salem, 1692, led to the execution of 20 people. Demonstrations against British restrictions set off the Boston Massacre, 1770, and the Boston Tea Party, 1773. The first bloodshed of American Revolution was at Lexington, 1775. After statehood, Massachusetts prospered from shipbuilding, seafaring, and the making of

textiles, shoes, and metal goods, while artists, writers, and social reformers flourished. The controversial Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1920-27, ended with the execution of two Italian immigrants on murder and robbery charges. After World War II, old industries declined, knowledge-intensive enterprises thrived, and the Kennedys became a dominant political family. The state's highest court ruled, 2003, that same-sex couples could legally marry. Two bombs exploded Apr. 15, 2013, near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three and injuring more than 250. The surviving of two brothers believed to have planted the bombs was convicted on multiple charges in Apr. 2015 and sentenced to death. U.S. Supreme Court in Mar. 2022 upheld the death sentence.

Famous "Bay Staters." John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Susan B. Anthony, Crispus Attucks, Clara Barton, Michael Bloomberg, George H. W. Bush, Steve Carell, John Cheever, E. E.

Cummings, Bette Davis, Emily Dickinson, Charles Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett Hale, John Hancock, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Winslow Homer, Elias Howe, John F. Kennedy, Jack Kerouac, John Kerry, Emeril Lagasse, Jack Lemmon, James Russell Lowell, Cotton Mather, Maria Mitchell, Samuel F. B. Morse, Conan O'Brien, Paul Revere, Norman Rockwell, Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), Henry David Thoreau, Barbara Walters, James Abbott McNeil Whistler, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Website. www.mass.gov

Michigan (MI)
Great Lakes State, Wolverine State

People. Population: 10,050,811; rank: 10. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 178 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 79.0% white; 14.1% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.6%.

Geography. Total area: 96,714 sq mi; rank: 11. **Land area:** 56,539 sq mi; rank: 22. **Acres forested:** 20.2 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bordering four of the Great Lakes, divided into an Upper and Lower Peninsula by the Straits of Mackinac, which link Lakes Michigan and Huron. **Climate:** well-defined seasons tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** low rolling hills give way to northern tableland of hilly belts in Lower Peninsula; Upper Peninsula is level in the E with swampy areas; western region is higher and more rugged. **Capital:** Lansing. **Chief airports:** Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, tourism, agriculture, forestry/lumber. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, plastics, metalworking machinery, non-wood office furniture, fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, corn, wheat, sugar beets, apples, blueberries, potatoes, dry beans, cherries, hay, cucumbers, tomatoes, grapes. **Farm**

income: Crops: $4.35 bil. Livestock: $3.25 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.0 bil; cement (portland), iron ore, nickel sulfide concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $8.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Detroit, Escanaba, Calcite, Port Inland, Muskegon, Port Huron. **Gross state product:** $568.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 63.57 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.9% govt.; 18.4% trade/trans./util.; 13.9% mfg.; 15.2% ed./health; 15.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 4.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.3% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.87. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,551. **New private housing:** 21,732 units/$5.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.2%. **Commercial banks:** 103; deposits: $293.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $18.7 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.0 bil; profit: $1.4 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 26,370; **avg. salary:** $92,202. **Notable**

fed. facilities: Army TACOM Life Cycle Mgmt., Detroit Arsenal; DLA Logistics Info. Service; Selfridge Air Natl. Guard Base; Hart-Dole-Inouye Fed. Ctr., Battle Creek.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 22; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 39.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 676 kWh, $109.86.

State data. Motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** “Michigan, My Michigan.” **Entered union:** Jan. 26, 1837; rank: 26th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –28%; change, 2019-21: –14%. **Attractions:** Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn; Frederik Meijer Gardens and Sculpture Park, Grand Rapids; Tahquamenon Falls (of Longfellow’s poem *Song of Hiawatha*); De Zwaan windmill, Tulip Time Festival, in Holland; Soo Locks (bet. Lakes Superior and Huron), Sault Ste. Marie; Air Zoo,

Portage; Mackinac Island; Belle Isle Park, Detroit Institute of Arts, Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History, Motown Historical Museum, in Detroit. **Information:** Michigan Economic Development Corp., 300 N. Washington Sq., Lansing, MI 48913; 1-888-784-7328; www.michigan.org

History. Hunting and fishing peoples lived in the region as early as 11,000 years ago. Ojibwa, Ottawa, Miami, Potawatomi, and Huron inhabited the area at the time of European contact. French fur traders and missionaries arrived in the 17th cent. and established a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, 1668. British took over, 1763, and crushed a Native American uprising led by Ottawa chieftain Pontiac. The area was ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris, 1783, but the British remained until 1796. Michigan was organized as a territory, 1805. The British seized Ft. Mackinac and Detroit, 1812, but the U.S. regained control, 1814. The opening of the Erie Canal, 1825, and new land laws and Native American cessions

led the way for a flood of settlers. Strongly antislavery, Michigan became a state, 1837, and supplied 90,000 soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War. Henry Ford launched the Model T car, 1908; the United Auto Workers union was founded, 1935. Motown music flourished in Detroit in the 1960s, but riots in 1967 dealt the city a heavy blow. As the auto industry faltered, Michigan lost more than 20% of its automotive-related jobs in 2002-07. In 2009, the federal government loaned billions of dollars to GM and Chrysler to keep them solvent. Detroit formally emerged from a 17-month bankruptcy process—the largest in U.S. municipal history—in Dec. 2014. In Aug. 2020, the state announced a $600 mil settlement with children/families affected by the lead-contamination crisis that began in 2014 in Flint’s municipal water supply system. Michigan State Univ. in May 2018 agreed to pay $500 mil to settle sexual abuse lawsuits related to claims against former MSU doctor Larry Nassar. In Oct. 2020, authorities foiled an alleged right-wing

domestic terror plot to kidnap Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D). In Jan. 2022, the Univ. of Michigan agreed to pay $490 mil to settle claims from more than 1,000 people, mostly men, of sexual assault by former Univ. of Michigan sports doctor Robert Anderson.

Famous Michiganders. Ralph Bunche, Paul de Kruif, Thomas Edison, Eminem (Marshall Mathers), Edna Ferber, Gerald R. Ford, Henry Ford, Aretha Franklin, Edgar Guest, Lee Iacocca, Magic Johnson, Casey Kasem, Will Kellogg, Ring Lardner, Elmore Leonard, Charles Lindbergh, Joe Louis, Madonna, Malcolm X, Terry McMillan, Michael Moore, Larry Page, Pontiac, Gilda Radner, Mitt Romney, Diana Ross, Tom Selleck, Sinbad (David Adkins), John Smoltz, Lily Tomlin, Serena Williams.

Website. www.michigan.gov

Minnesota (MN)
North Star State, Gopher State

People. Population: 5,707,390; rank: 22. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 7.6%. **Pop.**

density: 72 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 83.0% white; 7.4% Black; 5.4% Asian; 1.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.8%.

Geography. Total area: 86,936 sq mi; rank: 12. **Land area:** 79,627 sq mi; rank: 14. **Acres forested:** 17.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the E by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, on the N by Canada, on the W by the Dakotas, and on the S by Iowa. **Climate:** northern part of state lies in the moist Great Lakes storm belt; the western border lies at the edge of the semiarid Great Plains. **Topography:** central hill and lake region covers approx. half the state; to the NE, rocky ridges and deep lakes; to the NW, flat plain; to the S, rolling plains and deep river valleys. **Capital:** St. Paul. **Chief airport:** Minneapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, forest prods., mining, manufacturing, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum and asphalt, computers and electronics, milk and cheese, printing,

animal slaughtering, paper and paper prods., medical equip. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, greenhouse and nursery, dry edible beans, green peas, sunflowers. **Farm income:** Crops: $9.31 bil. Livestock: $7.34 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $4.0 bil; iron ore, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $0.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Duluth, St. Paul. **Gross state product:** $412.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.875%. **Gasoline tax:** 49.00 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.2% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 11.2% mfg.; 19.0% ed./health; 13.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 4.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.33. **Per cap. pers. income:** $65,486. **New private housing:** 33,652 units/$7.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.7%. **Commercial banks:** 305; deposits:

$269.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 14; deposits: $13.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $803.6 mil; profit: $188.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,633; **avg. salary:** $88,415. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg.; Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Reserve Station.

Education. High school grad. rate: 83.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 12; **2-yr. public:** 32; **4-yr. private:** 32.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 775 kWh, $102.11.

State data. Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The star of the north). **Flower:** Pink and white lady's-slipper. **Bird:** Common loon. **Tree:** Red pine. **Song:** "Hail! Minnesota." **Entered union:** May 11, 1858; rank: 32nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –47%; change, 2019-21: –33%. **Attractions:** Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, Minnehaha Falls (in Longfellow's poem *Song of Hiawatha*), Guthrie Theater, in

Minneapolis; Mall of America, Bloomington; Ordway Ctr. for the Performing Arts, Science Museum of Minnesota, in St. Paul; Voyageurs Natl. Park; Mayo Clinic, Rochester; North Shore (Lake Superior); Lake Minnetonka; Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness; Superior Natl. Forest; Aerial Lift Bridge, Duluth. **Information:** Explore Minnesota Tourism, Metro Square, 121 7th Pl. E., Ste. 360, St. Paul, MN 55101; 1-888-VISITMN; www.exploreminnesota.com

History. Inhabited for at least 10,000 years, the region was home to Dakota Sioux when Europeans arrived. French fur traders Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, explored in the mid-17th cent. In 1679, Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, claimed the entire region for France. Ojibwa arrived in the 18th cent. and warred with the Sioux for over 100 years. Britain took the area east of the Mississippi, 1763. The U.S. took over that portion after the American Revolution and gained the western area, 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S.

built Ft. St. Anthony (now Ft. Snelling), 1819, and bought Native American lands, 1837, spurring an influx of settlers from the east. Minnesota became a territory, 1849, and a state, 1858. The Sioux staged a bloody uprising, the Battle of Wood Lake, 1862, and were driven from the state. Railroad construction after the Civil War spurred the growth of the grain, timber, and iron mining industries. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1959, aided the port of Duluth. Elected as a reformer, former pro wrestler Jesse Ventura served as governor, 1999-2003. Sen. Paul Wellstone (D) died when his campaign plane crashed, 2002. The I-35W Mississippi River Bridge in Minneapolis collapsed in 2007, killing 13. After George Floyd, a Black man, was killed in Minneapolis police custody May 25, 2020, several days of protests/riots damaged about 1,500 businesses in the Twin Cities. The protest movement spread to hundreds of cities, calling for an end to police brutality and other forms of systemic racism. In June 2021, former Minneapolis

police officer Derek Chauvin was sentenced to 22.5 yrs in prison after his conviction on murder and manslaughter charges for his role in Floyd's death; in July 2022, he received a concurrent 21-year federal sentence. Three other officers involved were convicted in Feb. 2022 on lesser federal charges.

Famous Minnesotans. Andrews Sisters, Warren E. Burger, Ethan and Joel Coen, Bob Dylan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Al Franken, Judy Garland, Cass Gilbert, Hubert H. Humphrey, Garrison Keillor, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Jessica Lange, Sinclair Lewis, Paul Manship, E. G. Marshall, William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Eugene McCarthy, Walter F. Mondale, Prince (Prince Rogers Nelson), Charles M. Schulz, Ann Sothern, Harold Stassen, Thorstein Veblen, Jesse Ventura, Lindsey Vonn, Paul Wellstone.

Website. www.mn.gov

Mississippi (MS)
Magnolia State

People. Population: 2,949,965; rank: 34. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –0.6%. **Pop. density:** 63 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.8% white; 38.0% Black; 1.1% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 3.5%.

Geography. Total area: 48,432 sq mi; rank: 32. **Land area:** 46,923 sq mi; rank: 31. **Acres forested:** 19.2 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bordered on the W by the Mississippi R., on the S by the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** semitropical, with abundant rainfall and long growing season. **Topography:** low, fertile delta between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers; loess bluffs stretch around delta border; sandy gulf coastal terraces followed by piney woods and prairie; rugged, high sandy hills in extreme NE followed by Prairie Black Belt, Pontotoc Ridge, and flatwoods into the N central highlands. **Capital:** Jackson.

Economy. Chief industries: warehousing and distribution, services, manufacturing, government, wholesale

and retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, upholstered furniture, poultry processing, motor vehicle parts, plastics, ships and boats, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, soybeans, rice, hay, corn, sweet potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.42 bil. Livestock: $2.44 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $200 mil; clay (bentonite and montmorillonite), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $52.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Pascagoula, Vicksburg, Gulfport, Biloxi, Greenville. **Gross state product:** $125.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.19 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 20.4% govt.; 20.6% trade/trans./util.; 13.0% mfg.; 12.2% ed./health; 9.8% prof./bus. serv.; 11.5% leisure/hosp.; 3.8% finance; 4.6% constr./mining/log.; 0.8% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $45,438. **New private housing:** 7,988 units/$1.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 95.3%. **Commercial banks:** 87; deposits: $71.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4;

deposits: $423.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $510.6 mil; profit: $139.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 18,196; **avg. salary:** $78,121. **Notable fed. facilities:** Keesler AFB; Meridian NAS; Columbus AFB; NASA Stennis Space Ctr.; Army Corps of Eng. Waterways Experiment Sta., Vicksburg; Naval Constr. Battalion Ctr., Gulfport.

Education. High school grad. rate: 85.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 15; **4-yr. private:** 9.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,146 kWh, $128.08.

State data. Motto: Virtute et Armis (By valor and arms). **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Magnolia. **Song:** “Go, Mississippi!” **Entered union:** Dec. 10, 1817; rank: 20th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $7.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –22%; change, 2019-21: 1%. **Attractions:** Vicksburg Natl. Military Park and Cemetery; Natchez Trace Parkway; antebellum home tours in Natchez and other cities; Tupelo Natl.

Battlefield, Elvis Presley Birthplace, in Tupelo; Smith Robertson Museum and Cultural Ctr., Mynelle Gardens, Eudora Welty House, in Jackson; Mardi Gras parades on Gulf Coast; Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library), Biloxi; Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore; Delta Blues Museum, Clarksdale. **Information:** Mississippi Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 849, Jackson, MS 39205; 1-866-SEE-MISS; www.visitmississippi.org

History. Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez peoples were living in the region at the time of European contact. The Spaniard Hernando de Soto explored the area, 1540-41. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, claimed the entire Mississippi R. Valley for France, 1682. The first settlement was the French Ft. Maurepas, 1699, on Biloxi Bay. The region was ceded to Britain, 1763, and claimed by Spain, 1779-98, then became a U.S. territory, 1798, and a state, 1817. Slavery spread along with cotton plantations dependent on forced Black labor. By 1860, 55% of the population was enslaved. Mississippi

seceded, 1861. In the Civil War, Union forces captured Vicksburg, 1863, and caused extensive damage elsewhere. Mississippi reentered the Union, 1870. For the next 100 years, resistance to desegregation and violence against the Black population made the state a battleground for the civil rights movement. Hurricanes Camille, 1969, and Katrina, 2005, caused substantial damage to the Gulf Coast. Since the early 1990s, casino gambling has boosted the economy, but the state's poverty rate remained the highest in the nation. Legislation retiring the state flag, which featured a Confederate battle flag emblem, was signed into law June 30, 2020. In its consideration of a Mississippi law banning abortion after 15 weeks, the U.S. Supreme Court on June 24, 2022, more broadly overturned the landmark 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade* that established a constitutional right to an abortion. Floods shut down water treatment plants in Jackson, Aug. 2022, causing a major crisis.

Famous Mississippians. Margaret Walker Alexander, Dana Andrews, Jimmy Buffett, Bo Diddley, Medgar Evers, William Faulkner, Brett Favre, Shelby Foote, Morgan Freeman, John Grisham, Fannie Lou Hamer, Jim Henson, Faith Hill, John Lee Hooker, Robert Johnson, James Earl Jones, B. B. King, L. Q. C. Lamar, Trent Lott, Gerald McRaney, Willie Morris, Walter Payton, Elvis Presley, Leontyne Price, Charley Pride, LeAnn Rimes, Robin Roberts, Muddy Waters, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Oprah Winfrey, Johnny Winter, Richard Wright, Tammy Wynette.

Website. www.ms.gov

Missouri (MO)
Show Me State

People. Population: 6,168,187; rank: 18. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.0%. **Pop. density:** 90 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 82.6% white; 11.8% Black; 2.2% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.7%.

Geography. Total area: 69,707 sq mi; rank: 21. **Land area:** 68,742 sq mi; rank: 18. **Acres forested:** 15.4 mil. **Location:** West North Central state near the geographic center of the conterminous U.S.; bordered on the E by Mississippi R., on the NW by Missouri R. **Climate:** continental, susceptible to cold Canadian air; moist, warm Gulf air; and drier SW air. **Topography:** rolling hills, open, fertile plains, and well-watered prairie N of the Missouri R.; S of the river, land is rough and hilly with deep, narrow valleys; alluvial plain in the SE; low elevation in the W. **Capital:** Jefferson City. **Chief airports:** St. Louis, Kansas City.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, plastics, soap, animal slaughtering and processing, printing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, hay, cotton and cottonseed, wheat, rice, sorghum.

Farm income: Crops: $5.78 bil. Livestock: $3.98 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.3 bil; cement (portland), lead, lime, sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $360.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.225%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.32 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.9% govt.; 18.9% trade/trans./util.; 9.3% mfg.; 16.6% ed./health; 13.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 6.1% finance; 4.9% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.15. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,159. **New private housing:** 21,372 units/$4.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.0%. **Commercial banks:** 280; deposits: $227.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $2.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.8 bil; profit: $397.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 36,922; **avg. salary:** $77,074. **Notable fed. facilities:** Federal Reserve banks; Ft. Leonard Wood; Jefferson Barracks Natl. Cemetery; Natl. Personnel Records Ctr., St. Louis; Whiteman AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 89.7%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 14; **4-yr. private:** 53.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,028 kWh, $115.35.

State data. Motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law). **Flower:** Hawthorn. **Bird:** Eastern bluebird. **Tree:** Flowering dogwood. **Song:** “Missouri Waltz.” **Entered union:** Aug. 10, 1821; rank: 24th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –41%; change, 2019-21: –18%. **Attractions:** Silver Dollar City, Branson; Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum, Hannibal; Pony Express Natl. Museum, St. Joseph; Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, Independence; Gateway Arch Natl. Park, Ulysses S. Grant Natl. Historic Site, St. Louis Zoo, in St. Louis; Worlds of Fun amusement park, Kansas City; Lake of the Ozarks; Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways; Natl. Churchill Museum, Fulton; State Capitol, Jefferson City; Wilson’s Creek Natl. Battlefield;

George Washington Carver Natl. Monument, Diamond; Bass Pro Shops Outdoor World, Springfield. **Information:** Missouri Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 1055, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 1-800-519-2100; www.visitmo.com

History. In the 17th cent., when French explorers arrived, Algonquian-speaking Sauk, Fox, and Illinois as well as Siouan-speaking Osage, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansa peoples were living in the region; few remained by the 1830s. French hunters and lead miners made the first settlement, c. 1735, at Ste. Genevieve. The territory was ceded to Spain by the French, 1762, then returned to France, 1800, and acquired by the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Powerful earthquakes rocked New Madrid, 1811-12. Missouri became a territory, 1812, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1821. St. Louis became the gateway for pioneers heading west. Though Missouri stayed with the Union, pro- and antislavery forces battled there during the Civil War. In the late 19th cent. railroad building and the

cattle trade made Kansas City a boomtown. The most notable Missourian of the 20th cent., Harry S. Truman, was U.S. president, 1945-53. The state, a political bellwether, voted for the winner in every presidential election from 1960 to 2004. In May 2011, a tornado in Joplin killed about 162. The police-shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson in Aug. 2014 touched off major protests that spread nationwide and revived debate over the relationship between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve. With the state legislature considering impeachment, Gov. Eric Greitens resigned his office June 1, 2018, four months after he was indicted on felony charges related to an extramarital affair. More than 200 flood incidents occurred in Mar. 2019; additional flooding affected NE that June and NW in July.

Famous Missourians. Maya Angelou, Robert Altman, John Ashcroft, Burt Bacharach, Josephine Baker, Scott Bakula, Thomas Hart Benton, Yogi Berra, Chuck Berry, George Caleb Bingham, Daniel

Boone, Omar Bradley, William S. Burroughs, Kate Capshaw, Dale Carnegie, George Washington Carver, Bob Costas, Walter Cronkite, Sheryl Crow, Walt Disney, T. S. Eliot, Richard “Dick” Gephardt, John Goodman, Betty Grable, Jon Hamm, Edwin Hubble, Jesse James, Rush Limbaugh, Marianne Moore, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. C. Penney, John J. Pershing, Brad Pitt, Joseph Pulitzer, Ginger Rogers, Bess Truman, Harry S. Truman, Kathleen Turner, Tina Turner, Mark Twain, Dick Van Dyke, Tennessee Williams, Lanford Wilson, Shelley Winters, Jane Wyman.

Website. www.mo.gov

Montana (MT)
Treasure State

People. Population: 1,104,271; rank: 43. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 11.6%. **Pop. density:** 8 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 88.7% white; 0.6% Black; 1.0% Asian; 6.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 147,040 sq mi; rank: 4. **Land area:** 145,546 sq mi; rank: 4. **Acres forested:** 25.8 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bounded on the E by the Dakotas, on the S by Wyoming, on the SSW by Idaho, on the N by Canada. **Climate:** colder, continental with low humidity. **Topography:** Rocky Mts. in western third of state; eastern two-thirds gently rolling northern Great Plains. **Capital:** Helena. **Chief airport:** Bozeman.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, timber, mining, tourism, oil and gas. **Chief manuf. goods:** sawmills, softwood veneer and plywood, petroleum. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, hay, sugar beets, potatoes, dry beans, flaxseed, cherries, corn, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.18 bil. Livestock: $1.52 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.0 bil; copper, molybdenum mineral concentrates, palladium, platinum, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product:** $59.3 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 51.65 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.3% govt.;

19.7% trade/trans./util.; 4.5% mfg.; 16.1% ed./health; 9.5% prof./bus. serv.; 13.6% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 8.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.20. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,672. **New private housing:** 7,272 units/$1.4 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.2%. **Commercial banks:** 48; deposits: $34.2 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $96.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $77.6 mil; profit: $13.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 9,270; **avg. salary:** $76,322. **Notable fed. facilities:** Malmstrom AFB and missile silos; Ft. Peck, Hungry Horse, Libby, Yellowtail, and other dams.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 10; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 858 kWh, $96.49.

State data. Motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and silver). **Flower:** Bitterroot. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Ponderosa

pine. **Song:** “Montana.” **Entered union:** Nov. 8, 1889; rank: 41st.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –26%; change, 2019-21: 8%. **Attractions:** Glacier and Yellowstone Natl. Parks; Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman; Museum of the Plains Indian, Blackfeet Reservation, in Browning; Custer Natl. Cemetery at Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, Whitehall; Lewis and Clark Natl. Historic Trail Interpretive Ctr., Great Falls. **Information:** Montana Office of Tourism, Dept. of Commerce, 301 S. Park Ave., P.O. Box 200533, Helena, MT 59620; 1-800-VISITMT; www.visitmt.com

History. Paleo-Indian hunters reached the area over 12,000 years ago. Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Salish (Flatheads), Kootenai, and Kalispel peoples lived in the region before Europeans arrived. French explorers visited the region, 1742. The U.S. acquired the area partly through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, partly through the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-06. Fur traders

and missionaries established posts in the early 19th cent. Gold was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, 1862, and Montana Territory was established, 1864. Indian uprisings reached their peak with the defeat of Gen. George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876. Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé tribe surrendered in Montana, 1877, after being driven from their lands in Oregon. Mining activity and the coming of the Northern Pacific Railway, 1883, brought population growth. Montana became a state, 1889. Copper wealth from the Butte pits resulted in the turn of the century “War of Copper Kings” as feuding factions contended for “the richest hill on earth.” During the first half of the 20th cent., the Anaconda Copper firm wielded enormous political influence. Jeannette Rankin, a suffragist and pacifist, was the first woman elected to Congress, 1916. Mike Mansfield served 34 years in Congress and was Senate Democratic leader, 1961-77. An 18-year hunt for notorious “Unabomber” Theodore Kaczynski ended with his arrest, 1996, at

his cabin near Lincoln. Ryan Zinke became the first Montanan in the president's cabinet since statehood when he served as interior secretary, 2017-18.

Famous Montanans. Dana Carvey, Gary Cooper, Marcus Daly, Chet Huntley, Phil Jackson, Will James, Myrna Loy, David Lynch, Mike Mansfield, Brent Musburger, Jeannette Rankin, Charles M. Russell, Lester Thurow.

Website. www.mt.gov

Nebraska (NE)
Cornhusker State

People. Population: 1,963,692; rank: 37. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 7.5%. **Pop. density:** 26 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 87.7% white; 5.3% Black; 2.8% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.0%.

Geography. Total area: 77,348 sq mi; rank: 16. **Land area:** 76,824 sq mi; rank: 15. **Acres forested:** 1.4 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with the Missouri

R. for a border on NE and E. **Climate:** continental semiarid. **Topography:** till plains of the central lowland in the eastern third rises to the Great Plains and hill country of the N central and NW. **Capital:** Lincoln. **Chief airport:** Omaha.

Economy. **Chief industries:** agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, grain and oilseed, farm machinery, medical equip., motor vehicle parts, printing, structural metals. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay, wheat, dry beans, oats, potatoes, sugar beets. **Farm income:** Crops: $10.35 bil. Livestock: $10.90 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $220 mil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $150.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 44.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.7% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 9.8% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 11.8% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 5.7% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.5% other

serv. **Unemployment:** 2.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $62,095. **New private housing:** 10,723 units/$2.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.7%. **Commercial banks:** 171; deposits: $78.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $635.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $205.3 mil; profit: $48.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 9,696; **avg. salary:** $82,626. **Notable fed. facilities:** Offutt AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 9; **4-yr. private:** 15.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,013 kWh, $109.39.

State data. Motto: Equality before the law. **Flower:** Giant goldenrod. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** “Beautiful Nebraska.” **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1867; rank: 37th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $5.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –40%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Univ. of Nebraska State Museum at Morrill Hall,

Nebraska State Capitol, in Lincoln; Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer, Grand Island; Boys Town; Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo and Aquarium, Joslyn Art Museum, The Durham Museum, in Omaha; Ashfall Fossil Beds State Hist. Park, near Royal; Strategic Air and Space Museum, Ashland; Arbor Lodge State Historical Park, Nebraska City; Buffalo Bill Ranch State Historical Park, North Platte; Pioneer Village, Minden; Oregon Trail landmarks, incl. at Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument and Chimney Rock Natl. Historic Site; Great Platte River Road Archway, Museum of Nebraska Art, in Kearney. **Information:** Nebraska Tourism Commission, 301 Centennial Mall S., P.O. Box 98907, Lincoln, NE 68509-8907; 1-888-444-1867; www.visitnebraska.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Pawnee, Ponca, Omaha, and Oto peoples lived in the region. Spanish and French explorers and fur traders visited the area prior to its acquisition in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed through, 1804-06.

The first permanent settlement was Bellevue, near Omaha, 1823. The 1834 Indian Intercourse Act declared Nebraska Indian country and excluded white settlement, but conflicts with settlers eventually forced Native Americans to move to reservations. Nebraska became a territory, 1854, and a state, 1867. Many Civil War veterans settled under free land terms of the 1862 Homestead Act; as agriculture grew, struggles followed between homesteaders and ranchers. Since the mid-1930s, Nebraska has been the only state with a unicameral legislature. A leader in agribusiness, Nebraska has also become a major telemarketing center. Investor Warren Buffett, one of the world's wealthiest men, said in 2006 he would give most of his then-$44-bil fortune to charity. Historic flooding from a so-called "bomb cyclone" Mar. 13-15, 2019, caused nearly $1.4 bil in damage.

Famous Nebraskans. Grover Cleveland Alexander, Fred Astaire, Marlon Brando, Charles W. Bryan, William

Jennings Bryan, Warren Buffett, Johnny Carson, Willa Cather, Dick Cavett, Dick Cheney, Loren Eiseley, Father Edward J. Flanagan, Henry Fonda, Bob Gibson, Rollin Kirby, Harold Lloyd, Malcolm X, J. Sterling Morton, John G. Neihardt, Nick Nolte, George W. Norris, Tom Osborne, Roscoe Pound, Red Cloud, Mari Sandoz, Robert Taylor, Darryl F. Zanuck.

Website. www.nebraska.gov

Nevada (NV)
Sagebrush State, Battle Born State, Silver State

People. Population: 3,143,991; rank: 32. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 16.4%. **Pop. density:** 29 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.8% white; 10.6% Black; 9.1% Asian; 1.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.9% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.9%.

Geography. Total area: 110,572 sq mi; rank: 7. **Land area:** 109,781 sq mi; rank: 7. **Acres forested:** 10.6 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bordered on N

by Oregon and Idaho, on E by Utah, on SE by Arizona, and on SW and W by California. **Climate:** semiarid and arid. **Topography:** rugged N-S mountain ranges; highest elevation, Boundary Peak, 13,146 ft; southern area is within the Mojave Desert; lowest elevation, Colorado R., at southern tip of state, 479 ft. **Capital:** Carson City. **Chief airports:** Las Vegas, Reno.

Economy. Chief industries: gaming, tourism, mining, manufacturing, government, retailing, warehousing, trucking. **Chief manuf. goods:** gaming machines, cement and concrete, plastics, printing, architectural and structural metals, electricity instruments. **Chief crops:** hay, onions, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, garlic, mint, barley. **Farm income:** Crops: $193.74 mil. Livestock: $474.85 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $9.4 bil; copper, gold, lime, silver, stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $193.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.85%. **Gasoline tax:** 68.88 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 11.4% govt.; 19.9% trade/trans./util.; 4.5% mfg.; 10.6%

ed./health; 14.3% prof./bus. serv.; 22.6% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 8.0% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 2.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 7.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $58,233. **New private housing:** 23,406 units/$5.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.9%. **Commercial banks:** 41; deposits: $112.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $12.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 12,347; **avg. salary:** $83,915. **Notable fed. facilities:** Nevada Natl. Security Site; Hawthorne Army Depot; Creech AFB; Nellis AFB; Fallon NAS; Natl. Wild Horse & Burro Ctr. at Palomino Valley.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 4.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 973 kWh, $110.36.

State data. Motto: All for our country. **Flower:** Sagebrush. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Trees:** Single-leaf piñon and bristlecone pine. **Song:** “Home Means

Nevada." **Entered union:** Oct. 31, 1864; rank: 36th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $45.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –51%; change, 2019-21: –21%. **Attractions:** Legalized gambling, incl. at Lake Tahoe, Reno, Las Vegas, Laughlin, and Elko; Hoover Dam, Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area, near Boulder City; Great Basin Natl. Park; Valley of Fire State Park; Red Rock Canyon Natl. Conservation Area; Las Vegas Strip, Fremont St., Natl. Atomic Testing Museum, Pinball Hall of Fame, Las Vegas Motor Speedway, in Las Vegas; Natl. Automobile Museum, Reno. **Information:** Travel Nevada, 401 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 89701; 1-800-NEVADA-8; www.travelnevada.com

History. Shoshone, Paiute, Bannock, and Washoe peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. Nevada was first explored by Spaniards, 1776. In the 1820s, fur traders Peter Skene Ogden, a Canadian, and Jedediah Smith separately explored the area. It was acquired by the U.S., 1848, at the end of the Mexican War.

A trading post at Mormon Station, now Genoa, was established, 1850. Discovery of the Comstock Lode, rich in gold and silver, 1859, spurred a population boom. Nevada became a territory, 1861, and a state, 1864. Hoover Dam was built, 1931-36. With gambling legal since 1931, a surge in resort casino construction after World War II turned Las Vegas into one of the nation's most popular tourist destinations. An influx of both native and foreign-born Hispanics and Asians, attracted by the thriving service and construction industries, helped make Nevada the fastest-growing state in the U.S. in 1990-2005. The 2007-09 recession had an equally powerful effect, with high unemployment and foreclosures. In the deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history, a gunman killed 58 when he fired indiscriminately from his 32nd floor Las Vegas hotel suite on an outdoor country music festival in Oct. 2017.

Famous Nevadans. Andre Agassi, Kurt Busch, Kyle Busch, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, George W. G. Ferris, Sarah

Winnemucca Hopkins, Paul Laxalt, Dat So La Lee, John William Mackay, Anne Henrietta Martin, Pat McCarran, Key Pittman, William Morris Stewart.

Website. www.nv.gov

New Hampshire (NH)
Granite State

People. Population: 1,388,992; rank: 41. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 5.5%. **Pop. density:** 155 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 92.8% white; 1.9% Black; 3.1% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.4%.

Geography. Total area: 9,349 sq mi; rank: 46. **Land area:** 8,953 sq mi; rank: 44. **Acres forested:** 4.7 mil. **Location:** New England state bounded on S by Massachusetts, on W by Vermont, on N by Canada, on E by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** highly varied, due to its nearness to high mountains and ocean. **Topography:** low, rolling coast followed

by countless hills and mountains rising out of a central plateau. **Capital:** Concord.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, trade, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, circuit boards, electrical equip., fabricated metal, machinery, medical equip., plastics. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, apples, sweet corn, hay, Christmas trees, berries, maple syrup. **Farm income:** Crops: $98.30 mil. Livestock: $100.60 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $95 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing:** $29.6 mil. **Chief port:** Portsmouth. **Gross state product:** $98.2 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 42.23 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 12.9% govt.; 20.5% trade/trans./util.; 10.1% mfg.; 18.1% ed./health; 13.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.8% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $72,003. **New private**

housing: 4,892 units/$1.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.6%. **Commercial banks:** 19; deposits: $38.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 24; deposits: $10.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $534.1 mil; profit: $144.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 4,394; **avg. salary:** $96,665. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army Cold Regions Res. and Engineering Lab, Hanover.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 6; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 10.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 630 kWh, $120.01.

State data. Motto: Live free or die. **Flower:** Purple lilac. **Bird:** Purple finch. **Tree:** White birch. **Song:** “Old New Hampshire.” **Ninth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 21, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –39%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Mt. Washington Cog Railway, Mt. Washington (highest peak in Northeast); Lake Winnipesaukee; Crawford, Franconia,

Pinkham Notches (mountain passes), Flume Gorge, Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, in White Mountains region; Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth; Canterbury Shaker Village; Saint-Gaudens Natl. Historical Park, Cornish; Mt. Monadnock; Santa's Village, Jefferson. **Information:** Dept. of Business and Econ. Affairs, Division of Travel & Tourism Development, 100 N. Main St., Ste. 100, Concord, NH 03301; 1-800-FUN-IN-NH; www.visitnh.gov

History. The area has been inhabited for about 10,000 years. Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Pennacook, lived in the region when the Europeans arrived. The first explorers to visit the area were England's Martin Pring, 1603, and France's Samuel de Champlain, 1605. The first settlement was Odiorne's Point (now port of Rye), 1623. Before the American Revolution, New Hampshire residents raided a British fort at Portsmouth, 1774, and drove the royal governor out, 1775. New Hampshire became the first colony to adopt its own

constitution, 1776. After statehood, 1788, New Hampshire became a textile manufacturing center. The mill towns declined in the first half of the 20th cent., but tourism and technology industries, lured by low taxes, have revived the economy since the 1960s. A state law requires it to hold the first primary of the presidential campaign season.

Famous New Hampshirites. Dan Brown, Salmon P. Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, Mary Baker Eddy, Daniel Chester French, Robert Frost, Horace Greeley, Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, John Irving, Seth Meyers, Bode Miller, Franklin Pierce, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adam Sandler, Alan B. Shepard Jr., Sarah Silverman, David H. Souter, Daniel Webster.

Website. www.nh.gov

New Jersey (NJ)
Garden State

People. Population: 9,267,130; rank: 11. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 5.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,260 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 71.1% white; 15.3% Black; 10.3% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 21.5%.

Geography. Total area: 8,723 sq mi; rank: 47. **Land area:** 7,354 sq mi; rank: 46. **Acres forested:** 2.0 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bounded on N and E by New York and Atlantic Ocean, on S and W by Delaware and Pennsylvania. **Climate:** moderate, with marked difference between NW and SE extremities. **Topography:** Appalachian Valley in NW also has highest elevation, High Pt., 1,803 ft; Appalachian Highlands, flat-topped NE-SW mountain ranges; Piedmont Plateau, low plains broken by high ridges (Palisades) rising 400-500 ft; Coastal Plain, covering three-fifths of state

in SE, rises from sea level to gentle slopes. **Capital:** Trenton. **Chief airport:** Newark.

Economy. **Chief industries:** pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, biotechnology, printing and publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, chemicals, plastics, printing, navigational instruments, medical equip., paper prods. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, blueberries, peaches, corn, hay, tomatoes, bell peppers, cranberries, soybeans, apples. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.15 bil. Livestock: $121.02 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $396 mil; sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $185.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Newark-Elizabeth, Camden. **Gross state product:** $672.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.625%. **Gasoline tax:** 69.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.2% govt.; 21.3% trade/trans./util.; 5.9% mfg.; 17.2% ed./health; 17.0% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.2% finance; 3.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 3.9% other

serv. **Unemployment:** 6.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $74,805. **New private housing:** 37,094 units/$5.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.1%. **Commercial banks:** 78; deposits: $397.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 38; deposits: $46.4 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.7 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 20,842; **avg. salary:** $102,557. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst; Picatinny Arsenal; FAA William J. Hughes Technical Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.6%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 40.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 683 kWh, $109.54.

State data. Motto: Liberty and prosperity. **Flower:** Purple violet. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Red oak. **Third** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $26.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –37%; change,

2019-21: –26%. **Attractions:** 130 mi of beaches, boardwalks on the Jersey Shore at Atlantic City (with gambling), Seaside Heights, Ocean City, Wildwood; Grover Cleveland Birthplace, Caldwell; Cape May Historic District; Thomas Edison Natl. Historical Park, West Orange; Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson; Liberty State Park, Liberty Science Ctr., in Jersey City; Pine Barrens wilderness; Princeton Univ., Princeton Battlefield State Park, in Princeton; Morristown Natl. Historical Park; Adventure Aquarium, Battleship *New Jersey*, Walt Whitman House, in Camden. **Information:** Dept. of State, Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 460, Trenton, NJ 08625; 1-800-VISITNJ; www.visitnj.org

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) peoples lived in the region and had mostly peaceful relations with European colonists, who arrived after the explorers Giovanni da Verrazzano, 1524, and Henry Hudson, 1609. The first permanent European settlement was Dutch, at Bergen (now Jersey City), 1660. When the British took New Netherland, 1664, the area between

the Delaware and Hudson Rivers was given to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. During the American Revolution, New Jersey was the scene of many major battles, including Trenton, 1776; Princeton, 1777; and Monmouth, 1778. New Jersey was the third state to ratify the Constitution, 1787, and the first to approve the Bill of Rights, 1789. In a duel at Weehawken, 1804, Vice Pres. Aaron Burr fatally shot former Treasury Sec. Alexander Hamilton. Canal and railroad building stimulated the growth of cities and industries in the 19th cent. The 20th-cent. arrival of large numbers of African Americans, Italians, Irish, European Jews, Puerto Ricans, South Asians, and other groups made New Jersey one of the most diverse states in the U.S. Construction of resort casinos in Atlantic City from the late 1970s revitalized tourism. Gov. James McGreevey resigned, 2004, after acknowledging an extramarital affair with a man identified as his former homeland security adviser. An estimated 37 people in New Jersey were killed when Hurricane

Sandy (by then downgraded to a tropical storm) made landfall in 2012. Two members of Gov. Chris Christie's administration were convicted in 2016 on federal charges related to allegations that officials had created traffic jams to punish a political opponent. In early Sept. 2021, flash floods from post-tropical storm Ida killed 27 people.

Famous New Jerseyans. Buzz Aldrin, Jason Alexander, Samuel Alito, Count Basie, Judy Blume, Jon Bon Jovi, Bill Bradley, Aaron Burr, Grover Cleveland, Stephen Crane, Danny DeVito, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, James Gandolfini, Allen Ginsberg, Alexander Hamilton, Ed Harris, Whitney Houston, Joyce Kilmer, Jack Nicholson, Shaquille O'Neal, Thomas Paine, Bill Parcells, Dorothy Parker, Joe Pesci, Molly Pitcher, Paul Robeson, Philip Roth, Antonin Scalia, Wally Schirra, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Frank Sinatra, Bruce Springsteen, Martha Stewart, Meryl Streep, Dave Thomas, John Travolta, Walt Whitman, William Carlos Williams, Woodrow Wilson.

Website. www.nj.gov

New Mexico (NM)
Land of Enchantment

People. Population: 2,115,877; rank: 36. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 17 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.3% white; 2.7% Black; 1.9% Asian; 11.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 50.1%.

Geography. Total area: 121,590 sq mi; rank: 5. **Land area:** 121,298 sq mi; rank: 5. **Acres forested:** 24.6 mil. **Location:** southwestern state bounded by Colorado on the N; Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico on the E and S; Arizona on the W. **Climate:** dry, with temperatures rising or falling 5°F with every 1,000 ft elevation. **Topography:** eastern third, Great Plains; central third, Rocky Mts. (85% of the state is over 4,000-ft elevation); western third, high plateau. **Capital:** Santa Fe. **Chief airport:** Albuquerque.

Economy. **Chief industries:** government, services, trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** semiconductors, medical equip., navigational/measuring/medical/control instruments, aircraft, chemicals, jewelry. **Chief crops:** hay, pecans, corn, greenhouse and nursery, chiles, onions, cotton, wheat, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $631.71 mil. Livestock: $2.37 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.3 bil; cement (portland), copper, potash, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $108.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.125%. **Gasoline tax:** 37.28 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.5% govt.; 16.4% trade/trans./util.; 3.5% mfg.; 16.7% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 11.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.0% finance; 8.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $49,320. **New private housing:** 7,753 units/$1.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 96.3%. **Commercial banks:** 50; deposits: $41.3

bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $1.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $154.9 mil; profit: $46.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 21,575; **avg. salary:** $83,131. **Notable fed. facilities:** Kirtland, Cannon, Holloman AF Bases; Los Alamos Natl. Lab; White Sands Missile Range; Natl. Solar Observatory, Sunspot; Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory (Very Large Array), Socorro; Sandia Natl. Labs, Albuquerque.

Education. High school grad. rate: 75.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 3.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 670 kWh, $86.66.

State data. Motto: Crescit Eundo (It grows as it goes). **Flower:** Yucca. **Bird:** Roadrunner. **Tree:** Piñon. **Songs:** “O, Fair New Mexico”; “Asi Es Nuevo Mexico.” **Entered union:** Jan. 6, 1912; rank: 47th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $8.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –22%; change, 2019-21: –11%. **Attractions:** Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park (with Lechuguilla Cave,

among world's longest caves); Petroglyph Natl. Monument, Sandia Peak Tramway, in Albuquerque; New Mexico History Museum, Museum of Intl. Folk Art, in Santa Fe (oldest U.S. capital); White Sands Natl. Monument (world's largest gypsum dune field); Chaco Culture Natl. Historical Park; Acoma Pueblo, or Sky City, built atop a 367-ft mesa; Taos Art Colony, Taos Ski Valley; Elephant Butte Lake State Park; Shiprock volcanic remnant; Intl. UFO Museum and Research Ctr., Roswell. **Information:** New Mexico Tourism Dept., 491 Old Santa Fe Trl., Santa Fe, NM 87501; (505) 795-0343; www.newmexico.org

History. Inhabited for more than 10,000 years, the region was home to Sandia, Clovis, Folsom, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures, followed by the Pueblo people, Anasazi descendants; later, nomadic Navajo and Apache came. Spanish Franciscan Marcos de Niza and Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved Black man, explored the area, 1539, seeking gold; Coronado followed, 1540. First settlements were near San Juan

Pueblo, 1598, and at Santa Fe, 1610. Settlers alternately traded and fought with the Apache, Comanche, and Navajo. Trade on the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri started, 1821. After the Mexican War began, 1846, Gen. Stephen Kearny took Santa Fe without firing a shot, and declared New Mexico part of the U.S. All Hispanic New Mexicans and Pueblo became U.S. citizens by terms of the 1848 treaty ending the war. New Mexico became a territory, 1850, but did not attain statehood until 1912. Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa raided Columbus, 1916, and U.S. troops were sent to the area. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded at a test site near Alamogordo, 1945. An underground nuclear waste depository opened near Carlsbad, 1999. Spaceport America, a state-owned commercial spaceport, hosted Virgin Galactic's first space launches with people aboard in 2021. In Oct. 2021, a fatal shooting of a cinematographer by actor Alec Baldwin on a movie set near Santa Fe drew scrutiny to gun safety practices in the film industry.

The combined Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak forest fire burned nearly 350,000 acres by July 2022, becoming the state's largest forest fire.

Famous New Mexicans. Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, Jeff Bezos, William Bonney (Billy the Kid), Kit Carson, Bob Foster, Neil Patrick Harris, Tony Hillerman, Peter Hurd, Jean Baptiste Lamy, Nancy Lopez, Demi Lovato, Bill Mauldin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Bill Richardson, Kim Stanley, Al Unser, Bobby Unser.

Website. www.nm.gov

New York (NY)
Empire State

People. Population: 19,835,913; rank: 4. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 421 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.1% white; 17.6% Black; 9.3% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.5%.

Geography. Total area: 54,555 sq mi; rank: 27. **Land area:** 47,126 sq mi; rank:

30. **Acres forested:** 18.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bordered by the New England states, Atlantic Ocean on E; New Jersey and Pennsylvania on S; Lakes Ontario and Erie on W; Canada on N. **Climate:** variable; the SE region moderated by the ocean. **Topography:** highest and most rugged mountains in the NE Adirondack upland; St. Lawrence-Champlain lowlands extend from Lake Ontario NE along the Canadian border; Hudson-Mohawk lowland follows rivers N and W, 10-30 mi wide; Atlantic coastal plain in the SE; Appalachian Highlands, covering half the state westward from the Hudson Valley, include the Catskill Mts., Finger Lakes; plateau of Erie-Ontario lowlands. **Capital:** Albany. **Chief airports:** New York (2), Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Islip, White Plains.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, electronics, automotive parts, toiletries, printing,

plastics, apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, apples, corn, hay, cabbage, onions, soybeans, potatoes, snap beans, grapes, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, wheat, cucumbers, green peas. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.10 bil. Livestock: $3.26 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.6 bil; cement (portland), salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), zinc. **Commercial fishing:** $34.2 mil. **Chief ports:** New York, Buffalo, Albany. **Gross state product:** $1.9 tril. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 66.62 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.7% govt.; 15.5% trade/trans./util.; 4.4% mfg.; 22.6% ed./health; 14.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 7.5% finance; 4.0% constr./mining/log.; 3.1% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.20. **Per cap. pers. income:** $76,415. **New private housing:** 40,135 units/$7.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 99.1%. **Commercial banks:** 152; deposits: $2.3 tril. **Savings institutions:** 42; deposits:

$76.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $8.6 bil; profit: $3.6 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 50,893; **avg. salary:** $90,500. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Drum; West Point Military Academy; Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point; NY Fed. Reserve; U.S. Army Watervliet Arsenal; Brookhaven Natl. Lab; U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.8%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 43; **2-yr. public:** 36; **4-yr. private:** 173.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 602 kWh, $110.47.

State data. Motto: Excelsior (Ever upward). **Flower:** Rose. **Bird:** Eastern bluebird. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "I Love New York." **Eleventh** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, July 26, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $89.6 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –54%; change, 2019-21: –50%. **Attractions:** New York City; Adirondack and Catskill Mountains; Watkins Glen State Park; Thousand Islands

region; Niagara Falls; Saratoga Race Course, Saratoga Springs; Philipsburg Manor, Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, in Sleepy Hollow; Washington Irving's Sunnyside, Tarrytown; Corning Museum of Glass; Fenimore Art Museum, Natl. Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, in Cooperstown; Ft. Ticonderoga; New York State Capitol, Albany; LEGOLAND New York Resort, Goshen; Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt Natl. Historic Site, Hyde Park; Long Island beaches; Sagamore Hill (Theodore Roosevelt's "Summer White House"), Oyster Bay. **Information:** Empire State Development, Travel Information Center, 30 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12245; 1-800-CALLNYS; www.iloveny.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Algonquians including the Mahican, Wappinger, and Lenni Lenape inhabited the region, as did the Iroquoian Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, who established the League of the Five Nations. Italian Giovanni da Verrazzano entered New York harbor,

1524. In 1609, England’s Henry Hudson visited the river later named for him, and France’s Samuel de Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name. The first permanent settlement was Dutch, near present-day Albany, 1624. New Amsterdam was settled, 1626, at the southern tip of Manhattan island. A British fleet seized New Netherland, 1664. Key battles of the American Revolution included Saratoga, 1777. In the 19th cent., New York City emerged as one of the world’s great metropolitan areas, a center for trade, finance, and arts, and a haven for millions of immigrants. Completion of the Erie Canal, 1825, established the state as a gateway to the West. The first women’s rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, 1848. Although the state backed the Union in the Civil War, an 1863 military draft triggered three days of riots in New York City. Industry declined in the 20th cent., and California and Texas passed New York in population. Attica was the scene of a bloody prison revolt, 1971. Two jet aircraft hijacked by

terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001, destroyed the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and killed thousands. An estimated 65 people in New York state were killed when Hurricane Sandy (by then downgraded to a tropical storm) made landfall in Oct. 2012. Citing concerns over health risks, Gov. Andrew Cuomo in 2014 announced a statewide ban on hydraulic fracturing (or “fracking”). New York City became an early U.S. epicenter of the coronavirus pandemic beginning in Mar. 2020. Cuomo, accused by multiple women of sexual misconduct, resigned in Aug. 2021. A high-rise apartment fire in the Bronx killed 17 in Jan. 2022. Amazon warehouse workers in Staten Island voted in late Mar. 2022 in favor of unionizing. A white supremacist May 14 fatally shot 10 Black people and injured three others at a Buffalo supermarket; he was charged with domestic terrorism.

Famous New Yorkers. Woody Allen, Susan B. Anthony, James Baldwin, Lucille Ball, Ann Bancroft, L. Frank Baum, Milton Berle, Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Boxer,

Mel Brooks, Benjamin Cardozo, De Witt Clinton, James Fenimore Cooper, Peter Cooper, Aaron Copland, Francis Ford Coppola, Tom Cruise, Robert De Niro, George Eastman, Jimmy Fallon, Millard Fillmore, Lou Gehrig, George and Ira Gershwin, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Rudolph Giuliani, Jackie Gleason, Stephen Jay Gould, Julia Ward Howe, Charles Evans Hughes, Washington Irving, Henry and William James, John Jay, Edward Koch, Fiorello LaGuardia, Herman Melville, Arthur Miller, Lin-Manuel Miranda, J. Pierpont Morgan Jr., Eddie Murphy, Joyce Carol Oates, Carroll O'Connor, Rosie O'Donnell, Eugene O'Neill, Jerry Orbach, George Pataki, Colin Powell, Nancy Reagan, John Roberts, John D. Rockefeller, Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Rodgers, Ray Romano, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, J. D. Salinger, Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, Jerry Seinfeld, Al Sharpton, Paul Simon, Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Barbra Streisand, Donald Trump, William (Boss) Tweed, Martin Van Buren, Luther

Vandross, Gore Vidal, Denzel Washington, Edith Wharton, Walt Whitman, Mark Zuckerberg.

Website. www.ny.gov

North Carolina (NC)
Tar Heel State, Old North State

People. Population: 10,551,162; rank: 9. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 10.7%. **Pop. density:** 217 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 70.1% white; 22.3% Black; 3.4% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%.

Geography. Total area: 53,819 sq mi; rank: 28. **Land area:** 48,618 sq mi; rank: 29. **Acres forested:** 18.7 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on N by Virginia, on S by South Carolina, on SW by Georgia, on W by Tennessee, and on E by Atlantic. **Climate:** subtropical in SE, medium-continental in mountain region; tempered by the Gulf Stream and mountains in W. **Topography:** coastal plain and tidewater in two-fifths of state,

extending to the fall line of the rivers; Piedmont Plateau in another two-fifths has gentle to rugged hills; southern Appalachian Mts. contain the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mts. **Capital:** Raleigh. **Chief airports:** Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, Greensboro.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, plastics, animal slaughtering and processing, household furniture, fabric and apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, Christmas trees, sweet potatoes, wheat, peanuts, blueberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, hay, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.48 bil. Livestock: $6.61 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.5 bil; clay (common clay), phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $78.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Morehead City, Wilmington. **Gross state product:** $655.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.75%.

Gasoline tax: 57.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.7% govt.; 18.9% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 13.6% ed./health; 15.1% prof./bus. serv.; 10.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.0% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,043. **New private housing:** 94,874 units/$20.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.8%. **Commercial banks:** 71; deposits: $502.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 16; deposits: $2.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $3.8 bil; profit: $937.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 46,712; **avg. salary:** $83,834. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Bragg; Camp Lejeune Marine Base, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point; NOAA Natl. Centers for Environmental Information, Asheville; Natl. Inst. of Environmental Health Sciences, EPA Research and Dev. Labs, all in Research Triangle Park.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr.**

public: 58; **4-yr. private:** 48.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,041 kWh, $118.44.

State data. Motto: Esse Quam Videri (To be rather than to seem). **Flower:** Dogwood. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** “The Old North State.” **Twelfth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Nov. 21, 1789.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.2 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –32%; change, 2019-21: –15%. **Attractions:** Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout Natl. Seashores; Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park; Guilford Courthouse Natl. Military Park; Moore’s Creek Natl. Battlefield (1776 victory ended British rule in colony); Bennett Place (site of largest troop surrender of Civil War), Durham; Ft. Raleigh Natl. Historic Site, North Carolina Aquarium, on Roanoke Island; Wright Brothers Natl. Mem., Kill Devil Hills; USS *North Carolina*, Wilmington; North Carolina Zoo, Asheboro; North Carolina Symphony, Marbles Kids Museum, North Carolina Museum of Art, North Carolina Museum of

Natural Sciences, in Raleigh; Carl Sandburg Home, Flat Rock; Biltmore House and Gardens, North Carolina Arboretum, in Asheville; U.S. Natl. Whitewater Ctr., Discovery Place, in Charlotte; Fort Macon State Park, Atlantic Beach. **Information:** North Carolina Dept. of Commerce, Tourism Div., 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, NC 27601-1058; 1-800-VISIT-NC, (919) 814-4600; www.visitnc.com

History. Algonquian, Siouan, and Iroquoian peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony, 1584-87; the “Lost Colony” on Roanoke Island, 1587, seemingly disappeared. Permanent settlers came from Virginia in the mid-17th cent. The province’s congress was the first to vote for independence, 1776. In the Revolutionary War, Gen. Charles Cornwallis’s forces were defeated at Kings Mountain, 1780, and forced out after Guilford Courthouse, 1781. The state ratified the Constitution, 1789, only after Congress passed the Bill of Rights. North

Carolina, where one-third of the population was enslaved, seceded from the Union, 1861, and provided more troops to the Confederacy than any other state; it was readmitted, 1868. The Wright brothers made the first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, 1903. Sit-ins at segregated Greensboro lunch counters, 1960, drew national attention to the civil rights movement. Long reliant on tobacco, textiles, and wood products, North Carolina has prospered since the 1960s from advanced technologies in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and banking in Charlotte. The hurricane-prone state was hit hard by Hazel, 1954, Fran, 1996, and Floyd, 1999. The state drew immediate backlash in 2016 after passing a “bathroom bill” requiring people to use public facilities that correspond with the sex assigned on their birth certificate; a revised bill was passed in 2017. The state’s election board Feb. 21, 2019, ordered the 9th U.S. Congressional District to redo its 2018 general election, citing

ballot fraud allegedly committed by GOP nominee Mark Harris's campaign.

Famous North Carolinians. David Brinkley, Shirley Caesar, John Coltrane, Stephen Curry, Rick Dees, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Dale Earnhardt Sr., John Edwards, Ava Gardner, Richard Jordan Gatling, Billy Graham, Andy Griffith, O. Henry, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Michael Jordan, William Rufus King, Charles Kuralt, Meadowlark Lemon, Dolley Madison, Thelonious Monk, Edward R. Murrow, Richard Petty, James K. Polk, Charlie Rose, Carl Sandburg, Enos Slaughter, Dean Smith, James Taylor, Thomas Wolfe.

Website. www.nc.gov

North Dakota (ND)
Peace Garden State

People. Population: 774,948; rank: 47. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 15.2%. **Pop. density:** 11 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 86.7% white; 3.5% Black; 1.7% Asian; 5.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.1%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.4%.

Geography. Total area: 70,698 sq mi; rank: 19. **Land area:** 69,001 sq mi; rank: 17. **Acres forested:** 0.8 mil. **Location:** West North Central state situated exactly in the middle of North America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Minnesota, on the S by South Dakota, on the W by Montana. **Climate:** continental, with a wide range of temperatures and moderate rainfall. **Topography:** Central Lowland in the E comprises the flat Red R. Valley and the Rolling Drift Prairie; Missouri Plateau of the Great Plains on the W. **Capital:** Bismarck.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, telecommunications, energy, food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, wood prods., motor vehicles and parts, furniture, processed foods. **Chief crops:** wheat, soybeans, corn, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, sunflowers, canola, potatoes, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, lentils, oats. **Farm income:**

Crops: $6.25 bil. Livestock: $1.12 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $65 mil; clay (common clay), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $63.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 41.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 19.9% govt.; 21.4% trade/trans./util.; 6.3% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 8.0% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.8% finance; 9.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.3% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $65,544. **New private housing:** 3,600 units/$865.6 mil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%. **Commercial banks:** 76; deposits: $35.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $2.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $30.4 mil; profit: $7.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 5,479; **avg. salary:** $76,255. **Notable fed. facilities:** Minot AFB; Grand Forks AFB; Northern Prairie Wildlife Res. Ctr., Jamestown; Garrison Dam Natl. Fish

Hatchery; Grand Forks Human Nutrition Res. Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 88.3%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 5; **4-yr. private:** 5.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,085 kWh, $113.26.

State data. Motto: Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. **Flower:** Wild prairie rose. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** “North Dakota Hymn.” **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 39th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –32%; change, 2019-21: –21%. **Attractions:** North Dakota Heritage Ctr., North Dakota State Capitol, in Bismarck; Bonanzaville, West Fargo; Ft. Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site; Intl. Peace Garden, Dunseith; Elkhorn Ranch site, in Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park; Ft. Abraham Lincoln State Park and Museum, Mandan; Dakota Dinosaur Museum, Dickinson; Knife River Indian Villages Natl. Historic Site; Scandinavian Heritage Park, Minden. **Information:**

North Dakota Tourism Division, Century Center, 1600 E. Century Ave., Ste. 2, P.O. Box 2057, Bismarck, ND 58502-2057; 1-800-435-5663; www.ndtourism.com

History. Paleo-Indian peoples hunted in the area at least 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, the Ojibwa, Yanktonai and Teton Sioux, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa peoples lived in the region. Pierre de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, was the first French fur trader in the area, 1738, followed by the English at the end of the 18th cent. Lewis and Clark built Ft. Mandan, near present-day Washburn, 1804-05, and wintered there. The first permanent settlement was at Pembina, 1812. Missouri River steamboats reached the area, 1832. Dakota Territory was organized, 1861. The first railroad arrived, 1872. The “bonanza farm” craze of the 1870s-80s led to statehood, 1889. The Nonpartisan League, a farmers’ group favoring state ownership of industries, helped elect Lynn Frazier as governor, 1916, but he and others were ousted in a recall vote, 1921. The predominantly

agricultural state has one of the nation's lowest unemployment rates, mostly due to increased oil production since late 2008 in the state's Bakken Formation. Construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline drew international attention and vigorous protests in 2016-17, in particular from the Standing Rock Sioux tribe.

Famous North Dakotans. Maxwell Anderson, Angie Dickinson, Josh Duhamel, John Bernard Flannagan, Phil Jackson, Louis L'Amour, Peggy Lee, Roger Maris, Eric Sevareid, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Lawrence Welk.

Website. www.nd.gov

Ohio (OH)
Buckeye State

People. Population: 11,780,017; rank: 7. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 288 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.2% white; 13.2% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 44,826 sq mi; rank: 34. **Land area:** 40,861 sq mi; rank: 35. **Acres forested:** 7.8 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E and S by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky; on the W by Indiana. **Climate:** temperate but variable; weather subject to much precipitation. **Topography:** generally rolling plain; Allegheny Plateau in E; Lake Erie Plains extend southward; central plains in the W. **Capital:** Columbus. **Chief airports:** Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, petroleum, plastics and rubber, iron and steel, aircraft, machinery, fabricated metal, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $5.30 bil. Livestock: $3.42 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.4 bil; cement (portland), lime, salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed).

Commercial fishing (2018): $3.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Cincinnati, Toledo, Conneaut, Cleveland, Ashtabula. **Gross state product:** $736.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.75%. **Gasoline tax:** 56.91 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 14.0% govt.; 19.1% trade/trans./util.; 12.5% mfg.; 16.4% ed./health; 13.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.2% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.30. **Per cap. pers. income:** $56,483. **New private housing:** 30,418 units/$7.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.1%. **Commercial banks:** 163; deposits: $455.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 46; deposits: $23.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.5 bil; profit: $1.4 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 51,035; **avg. salary:** $90,848. **Notable fed. facilities:** Wright-Patterson AFB; Defense Supply Ctr., Columbus; NASA Glenn Research Ctr., Cleveland; Joint Systems Manufacturing Ctr., Lima.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 40; **2-yr. public:** 20; **4-yr. private:** 65.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 873 kWh, $107.30.

State data. Motto: With God, all things are possible. **Flower:** Scarlet carnation. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** Ohio buckeye. **Song:** “Beautiful Ohio.” **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1803; rank: 17th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $23.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –25%; change, 2019-21: –20%. **Attractions:** Hopewell Culture Natl. Historical Park, Chillicothe; Cuyahoga Valley Natl. Park; Armstrong Air and Space Museum, Wapakoneta; Natl. Museum of the U.S. Air Force, near Dayton; Pro Football Hall of Fame, First Ladies Natl. Historic Site, in Canton; Kings Island amusement park, Mason; Lake Erie Islands, Cedar Point amusement park, in Sandusky; birthplaces, homes of, and memorials to presidents W. H. Harrison, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, and Harding; Amish Country, particularly in Holmes County;

German Village historic neighborhood, Franklin Park Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, in Columbus; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, West Side Market, Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, in Cleveland; Cincinnati Museum Center at Union Terminal; Toledo Zoo. **Information:** TourismOhio, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216-1001; 1-800-BUCKEYE; www.ohio.org

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the area about 11,000 years ago; the Adena and Hopewell cultures followed. Wyandot, Delaware, Miami, and Shawnee peoples sparsely occupied the area when the first Europeans arrived. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, visited the region, 1669. France claimed it, 1682, but ceded it to Britain, 1763. After the American Revolution, Ohio became part of the Northwest Territory, 1787. The first permanent settlement was at Marietta, 1788. Cincinnati was also founded, 1788; Cleveland, 1796. Indian warfare abated with the Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Ohio became a state, 1803. In the War of 1812,

Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie and William Henry Harrison's invasion of Canada, 1813, ended British incursions. Columbus, founded 1812, became the state capital, 1816. Before the Civil War, some Ohioans aided the Underground Railroad. Agricultural for much of the 19th cent., the state became an industrial powerhouse in the 20th cent. but struggled to replace well-paying manufacturing jobs that began disappearing even before the 2007-09 recession. Cleveland hosted the Republican Natl. Convention in July 2016; no Republican has ever won the presidency without winning Ohio's electoral votes. A mass shooting in Aug. 2019 killed 10 in a Dayton nightlife district.

Famous Ohioans. Berenice Abbott, Sherwood Anderson, Neil Armstrong, George Bellows, Halle Berry, Ambrose Bierce, Erma Bombeck, Drew Carey, Hart Crane, George Custer, Clarence Darrow, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Thomas Edison, Clark Gable, John Glenn, Zane Grey, Bob

Hope, William Dean Howells, LeBron James, John Legend, Maya Lin, Toni Morrison, Paul Newman, Jack Nicklaus, Annie Oakley, Jesse Owens, Jack Paar, Pontiac, Eddie Rickenbacker, John D. Rockefeller Sr. and Jr., Roy Rogers, Pete Rose, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Gen. William Sherman, Steven Spielberg, Gloria Steinem, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert A. Taft, William H. Taft, Tecumseh, James Thurber, Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Website. www.ohio.gov

Oklahoma (OK)
Sooner State

People. Population: 3,986,639; rank: 28. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 6.3%. **Pop. density:** 58 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 73.2% white; 7.8% Black; 2.5% Asian; 9.7% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 6.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.7%.

Geography. Total area: 69,899 sq mi; rank: 20. **Land area:** 68,595 sq mi; rank: 19. **Acres forested:** 11.7 mil. **Location:**

West South Central state bounded on the N by Colorado and Kansas, on the E by Missouri and Arkansas, on the S and W by Texas and New Mexico. **Climate:** temperate; southern humid belt merging with colder northern continental; humid eastern and dry western zones. **Topography:** high plains predominate in the W, hills and small mountains in the E; the E central region is dominated by the Arkansas R. Basin, and the S by the Red R. Plains. **Capital:** Oklahoma City. **Chief airports:** Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, mineral and energy exploration and production, agriculture, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering and processing, petroleum, plastics and rubber, fabricated metals, machinery, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief crops:** wheat, greenhouse and nursery, hay, cotton, corn, soybeans, pecans, sorghum, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.56 bil. Livestock: $4.66 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $916 mil; cement (portland), iodine, sand and gravel

(construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Catoosa. **Gross state product:** $206.8 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.1% govt.; 19.1% trade/trans./util.; 7.8% mfg.; 13.9% ed./health; 11.8% prof./bus. serv.; 10.3% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 6.4% constr./mining/log.; 1.0% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $53,156. **New private housing:** 14,733 units/$3.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.8%. **Commercial banks:** 207; deposits: $114.5 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $14.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $346.8 mil; profit: $81.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 40,035; **avg. salary:** $77,237. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tinker AFB; FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Ctr., Oklahoma City; Ft. Sill; Altus AFB; McAlester Army Ammunition Plant; Vance AFB; Natl. Severe Storms Lab, Norman.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 13; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,078 kWh, $109.07.

State data. Motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor conquers all things). **Flower:** Oklahoma rose. **Bird:** Scissor-tailed flycatcher. **Tree:** Redbud. **Song:** “Oklahoma!” **Entered union:** Nov. 16, 1907; rank: 46th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $9.2 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –36%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Cherokee Heritage Ctr., Tahlequah; Oklahoma City Natl. Memorial and Museum, Natl. Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, White Water Bay and Frontier City amusement parks, Museum of Osteology, Bricktown neighborhood, in Oklahoma City; Will Rogers Memorial Museum and Birthplace Ranch, Claremore and Oologah; Gathering Place, Philbrook Museum of Art, Gilcrease Museum, in Tulsa; Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; Woolaroc Museum and Wildlife Preserve, Price Tower Arts Center,

in Bartlesville; Sequoyah's Cabin, Sallisaw; Sam Noble Museum of Natural History, Norman. **Information:** Oklahoma Tourism Dept., Travel Promotion Division, 123 Robert S. Kerr Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73102-6406; 1-800-652-6552; www.travelok.com

History. Few Native Americans inhabited the region when Spanish explorer Coronado arrived, 1541; in the 16th and 17th cent., French traders visited. Part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, Oklahoma was known as Indian Country and, from 1834, Indian Territory. It became home to the "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole—after the forced removal of Indians from the eastern U.S., 1828-46. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage, and other Plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west, land was opened for homesteading by "runs" and lottery. The first run was in 1889; the most famous run, 1893, was to the Cherokee Outlet. Oklahoma became a state, 1907. In the early 20th cent., oil

finds brought wealth to the Tulsa area; Tulsa's Greenwood section, then known as the "Negro Wall Street," was looted and destroyed by a white mob, 1921. Depression and drought drove many "Okies" from the Dust Bowl to California in the 1930s. A truck bomb in Oklahoma City, 1995, destroyed a federal office building, killing 168 people; an anti-government extremist was executed for the crime, 2001. A tornado in Moore killed 23 people May 20, 2013; the widest tornado on record touched down in El Reno May 31, 2013, killing 10 people. Since 2010, Oklahoma has experienced thousands of earthquakes (more than 1,400 greater than 3 magnitude in 2015-16 alone) believed to be connected with the use of disposal wells for wastewater from oil and gas operations. A teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding. Flooding caused major damage in 10 eastern counties, May 2019.

Famous Oklahomans. Troy Aikman, Carl Albert, Gene Autry, Johnny Bench,

William Boyd (Hopalong Cassidy), Garth Brooks, Lon Chaney, Gordon Cooper, Ralph Ellison, John Hope Franklin, James Garner, Vince Gill, Woody Guthrie, Paul Harvey, Ron Howard, Patrick J. Hurley, Ben Johnson, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Louis L'Amour, Shannon Lucid, Wilma Mankiller, Mickey Mantle, Reba McEntire, Wiley Post, Tony Randall, Oral Roberts, Will Rogers, Barry Switzer, Maria Tallchief, Jim Thorpe, Carrie Underwood, J. C. Watts Jr.

Website. www.oklahoma.gov

Oregon (OR)
Beaver State

People. Population: 4,246,155; rank: 27. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 10.8%. **Pop. density:** 44 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 86.2% white; 2.3% Black; 5.0% Asian; 1.9% Amer. Ind.; 0.5% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.0%.

Geography. Total area: 98,379 sq mi; rank: 9. **Land area:** 95,988 sq mi; rank: 10. **Acres forested:** 29.7 mil. **Location:**

Pacific state bounded on N by Washington, on E by Idaho, on S by Nevada and California, on W by the Pacific. **Climate:** mild and humid on coast; continental dryness and extreme temperatures in the interior. **Topography:** Coast Range of rugged mountains; fertile Willamette R. Valley to E and S; Cascade Mt. Range of volcanic peaks E of the valley; plateau E of Cascades, remaining two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Salem. **Chief airports:** Portland, Eugene.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, services, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** wood prods., frozen produce, printing, computers and electronics, transportation equip., industrial machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, grass seed, hay, wheat, potatoes, Christmas trees, onions, pears, hazelnuts, corn, grapes, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, peppermint, snap beans, apples, hops. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.54 bil. Livestock: $1.51 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $595 mil; cement

(portland), diatomite, perlite (crude), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $154.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Portland, Coos Bay. **Gross state product:** $266.9 bil. **Sales tax:** none. **Gasoline tax:** 57.23 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.2% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 10.0% mfg.; 15.8% ed./health; 13.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 6.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.9% info.; 3.0% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $13.50. **Per cap. pers. income:** $60,676. **New private housing:** 21,916 units/$5.1 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.7%. **Commercial banks:** 37; deposits: $111.6 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $1.1 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.3 bil; profit: $654.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 18,670; **avg. salary:** $86,380. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.

Education. High school grad. rate: 80.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 9; **2-yr. public:** 17; **4-yr. private:** 23.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 916 kWh, $102.32.

State data. Motto: She flies with her own wings. **Flower:** Oregon grape. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Douglas fir. **Song:** “Oregon, My Oregon.” **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1859; rank: 33rd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $14.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –42%; change, 2019-21: –15%. **Attractions:** John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument; Multnomah Falls, Columbia River Gorge; Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood Natl. Forest; Crater Lake Natl. Park; Oregon Dunes Natl. Rec. Area; Ft. Clatsop (Lewis and Clark Natl. Historical Park), Astoria Column, in Astoria; Oregon Caves Natl. Monument and Preserve; Intl. Rose Test Garden, Lan Su Chinese Garden, Pittock Mansion, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, in Portland; Oregon Shakespeare Festival, Ashland; High Desert Museum, Bend; “Spruce Goose” (largest aircraft ever built), Evergreen Aviation and Space Museum, McMinnville; Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon Coast

Aquarium, in Newport. **Information:** Travel Oregon, 530 Center St. NE, Ste. 200, Salem, OR 97301; 1-800-547-7842; www.traveloregon.com

History. More than 100 Native American tribes inhabited the area at the time of European contact, including the Chinook, Yakima, Cayuse, Modoc, and Nez Percé. Capt. Robert Gray sighted and sailed into the Columbia R., 1792. Lewis and Clark, traveling overland, wintered at its mouth, 1805-06. Fur traders sent by John Jacob Astor established the Astoria trading post in the Columbia River region, 1811. Settlers arrived in the Willamette Valley, 1834. In 1843, the first large wave of settlers arrived via the Oregon Trail. Oregon became a territory, 1848, and a state, 1859. Early in the 20th cent., the "Oregon System"—political reforms that included initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and woman suffrage—was adopted. Originally dominated by forest products, the economy diversified after World War II, with technology firms clustering in the "Silicon Forest" area

around Portland. Oregonians were the first in the U.S. to pass measures allowing physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill patients, 1994, and establishing an all-mail voting system, 1998. Gov. John Kitzhaber resigned in 2015, amidst an ethics scandal. A 41-day armed occupation of Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge ended in Feb. 2016. In July 2020, federal Dept. of Homeland Security agents reportedly detained anti-racism protesters in Portland. Oregon voters in Nov. 2020 voted to legalize possession of small amounts of “hard” drugs such as cocaine and heroin, making it the first state to do so.

Famous Oregonians. Ernest Bloch, Bill Bowerman, Ty Burrell, Beverly Cleary, Matt Groening, Ernest Haycox, Chief Joseph, Ken Kesey, Phil Knight, Ursula K. Le Guin, Edwin Markham, Tom McCall, John McLoughlin, Joaquin Miller, Bob Packwood, Linus Pauling, Steve Prefontaine, John “Jack” Reed, Alberto Salazar, Mary Decker Slaney, William Simon U’Ren.

Website. www.oregon.gov

Pennsylvania (PA)
Keystone State

People. Population: 12,964,056; rank: 5. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 290 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.0% white; 12.2% Black; 3.9% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.4%.

Geography. Total area: 46,054 sq mi; rank: 33. **Land area:** 44,743 sq mi; rank: 32. **Acres forested:** 16.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bordered on the E by the Delaware R., on the S by the Mason-Dixon Line, on the W by West Virginia and Ohio, on the N/NE by Lake Erie and New York. **Climate:** continental with wide fluctuations in seasonal temperatures. **Topography:** Allegheny Mts. run SW-NE, with Piedmont and Coast Plain in the SE triangle; Allegheny Front a diagonal spine across the state's center; N and W rugged plateau falls to Lake Erie Lowland. **Capital:** Harrisburg. **Chief airports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, advanced manufacturing, health care, travel and tourism, depository institutions, biotechnology, printing and publishing, research and consulting, trucking and warehousing, transportation by air, engineering and management, legal services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, plastics, iron and steel, printing, paper and paperboard, confectionery and snacks, animal slaughtering and processing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, mushrooms, corn, hay, soybeans, apples, tomatoes, wheat, grapes, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tobacco. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.63 bil. Livestock: $4.00 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.0 bil; cement (masonry and portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $0.3 mil. **Chief ports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh. **Gross state product:** $839.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 77.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 11.6% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 9.5% mfg.; 21.2%

ed./health; 13.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $64,054. **New private housing:** 47,894 units/$9.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.8%. **Commercial banks:** 125; deposits: $523.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 51; deposits: $40.0 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $5.4 bil; profit: $1.3 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 62,570; **avg. salary:** $84,348. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army War College, Carlisle Barracks; Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP), Mechanicsburg; Philadelphia Mint, Defense Supply Ctr., Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., all in Phila.; DLA Distribution Ctr. Susquehanna, New Cumberland, Mechanicsburg; Tobyhanna Army Depot; Letterkenny Army Depot.

Education. High school grad. rate: 86.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 45; **2-yr. public:** 18; **4-yr. private:** 104.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 846 kWh, $114.90.

State data. Motto: Virtue, liberty, and independence. **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** Ruffed grouse. **Tree:** Eastern hemlock. **Song:** “Pennsylvania.” **Second** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 12, 1787.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $30.3 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –37%; change, 2019-21: –25%. **Attractions:** Liberty Bell Ctr. at Independence Natl. Historical Park, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Museum of Art, in Philadelphia; Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park, King of Prussia; Gettysburg Natl. Military Park; Pennsylvania Dutch Country, Lancaster County; Hersheypark, Hershey; Duquesne Incline, Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh, Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts, in Pittsburgh; Pocono Mountains; Pine Creek Gorge (Pennsylvania Grand Canyon), Allegheny Natl. Forest; Fallingwater (house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright), Mill Run; Johnstown Flood Natl. Memorial; Steamtown Natl. Historic Site, Scranton;

U.S. Brig *Niagara*, Erie Maritime Museum, Presque Isle State Park, in Erie; Oil Region Natl. Heritage Area; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square. **Information:** Pennsylvania Tourism Office, Dept. of Community and Economic Development, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 4th Fl., 400 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0225; 1-800-VISITPA; www.visitpa.com

History. When Europeans came, Algonquian-speaking Lenni Lenape (Delaware) and Shawnee and the Iroquoian Susquehannocks, Erie, and Seneca occupied the region. Swedish explorers made the first permanent settlement, 1643, on Tinicum Island. The Dutch seized the settlement, 1655, but lost it to the British, 1664. The region was given by Charles II to William Penn, 1681. Philadelphia ("brotherly love") was the capital of the colonies during most of the American Revolution and of the U.S., 1790-1800; the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and Constitution, 1787, were signed here. Philadelphia was taken by the British, 1777. George

Washington’s troops encamped at Valley Forge in the bitter winter of 1777-78. Slavery was abolished, 1780. Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, marked a turning point in the Civil War. A dam collapse at Johnstown, 1889, killed at least 2,200 people. From the late 19th to the mid-20th cent., Pittsburgh prospered from coal and steel; later, heavy industry declined, but the city revived as a hub of finance, health care, and research. The Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg had a near-meltdown, 1979. One of four hijacked planes on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed near Shanksville; the Flight 93 national memorial was officially dedicated on the site in 2011. A shooting at Pittsburgh’s Tree of Life synagogue, Oct. 2018, killed 11; the alleged shooter was arrested. In Oct. 2020, the police shooting of a Black man, Walter Wallace Jr., in Philadelphia, captured on video, triggered multiple days of protests.

Famous Pennsylvanians. Marian Anderson, Maxwell Anderson, George

Blanda, Kobe Bryant, James Buchanan, Andrew Carnegie, Rachel Carson, Wilt Chamberlain, Noam Chomsky, Perry Como, Bill Cosby, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Thomas Eakins, Tina Fey, Stephen Foster, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Martha Graham, Milton Hershey, Gene Kelly, Grace Kelly (Princess Grace of Monaco), Dan Marino, George C. Marshall, Chris Matthews, John J. McCloy, Margaret Mead, Andrew W. Mellon, Joe Montana, Stan Musial, Joe Namath, John O'Hara, Arnold Palmer, Robert E. Peary, Mike Piazza, Pink (Alecia Beth Moore), Mary Roberts Rinehart, Fred Rogers, Betsy Ross, Will Smith, Jimmy Stewart, Taylor Swift, Jim Thorpe, Johnny Unitas, John Updike, Honus Wagner, Andy Warhol, Benjamin West.

Website. www.pa.gov

Rhode Island (RI)
Little Rhody, Ocean State

People. Population: 1,095,610; rank: 44. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 4.1%. **Pop. density:** 1,060 per sq mi. **Racial**

distribution: 83.1% white; 8.8% Black; 3.7% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.1%.

Geography. Total area: 1,545 sq mi; rank: 50. **Land area:** 1,034 sq mi; rank: 50. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** New England state. **Climate:** invigorating and changeable. **Topography:** eastern lowlands of Narragansett Basin; western uplands of flat and rolling hills. **Capital:** Providence. **Chief airport:** Warwick.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** plastics, fabricated metals, electrical equip., jewelry. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, sweet corn, berries, potatoes, apples, hay. **Farm income:** Crops: $37.04 mil. Livestock: $22.20 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $66 mil; sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $78.4 mil. **Chief ports:** Providence, Davisville, Newport. **Gross state product:** $65.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 53.40 cents/gal.

Employment distrib.: 13.1% govt.; 15.5% trade/trans./util.; 8.1% mfg.; 21.7% ed./health; 14.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.9% finance; 4.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $61,942. **New private housing:** 1,392 units/$328.5 mil. **Broadband internet:** 99.2%. **Commercial banks:** 10; deposits: $37.0 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $4.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $751.9 mil; profit: $301.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 7,836; **avg. salary:** $98,940. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval War College, Naval Undersea Warfare Ctr., Newport; EPA Atlantic Ecology Div. Lab, Narragansett.

Education. High school grad. rate: 83.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 2; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 11.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 594 kWh, $130.75.

State data. Motto: Hope. **Flower:** Common blue violet. **Bird:** Rhode Island

red chicken. **Tree:** Red maple. **Song:** “Rhode Island.” **Thirteenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 29, 1790.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –31%; change, 2019-21: –9%. **Attractions:** Block Island; mansions (The Breakers, The Elms, others), Cliff Walk, Intl. Tennis Hall of Fame and Museum, Touro Synagogue (completed 1763, oldest in U.S.), in Newport; First Baptist Church in America, Rhode Island School of Design Museum of Art, WaterFire art installation, in Providence; Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket; Gilbert Stuart Birthplace and Museum, Saunderstown. **Information:** Rhode Island Tourism Division, 315 Iron Horse Way, Ste. 101, Providence, RI 02908; 1-800-556-2484; www.visitrhodeisland.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Narragansett, Niantic, Nipmuc, and Wampanoag peoples lived in the region. Italian Giovanni da Verrazzano visited the area, 1524. The first permanent

settlement was founded at Providence, 1636, by Roger Williams, who was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Anne Hutchinson, also exiled, settled Portsmouth, 1638. Quaker and Jewish immigrants seeking freedom of worship began arriving, 1650s-60s. The colonists broke the power of the Narragansett in the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the decisive battle in King Philip's War. The colony was the first to formally renounce all allegiance to King George III, May 4, 1776. Initially opposed to joining the Union, Rhode Island was the last of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, 1790. Trade, textiles, and metal goods dominated the economy in the 19th cent., and Newport became a fashionable resort after the Civil War. The U.S. Navy was the state's largest civilian employer, 1945-73, until the destroyer force was relocated from Newport. A nightclub fire in West Warwick killed 100 people in 2003.

Famous Rhode Islanders. Ambrose Burnside, George M. Cohan, Viola Davis, Nelson Eddy, Jabez Gorham, Nathanael

Greene, Elisabeth Hasselbeck, Christopher and Oliver La Farge, Cormac McCarthy, John McLaughlin, Matthew C. and Oliver Hazard Perry, Gilbert Stuart, Meredith Vieira.

Website. www.ri.gov

South Carolina (SC)
Palmetto State

People. Population: 5,190,705; rank: 23. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 12.2%. **Pop. density:** 173 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.6% white; 26.7% Black; 1.9% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.4%.

Geography. Total area: 32,020 sq mi; rank: 40. **Land area:** 30,061 sq mi; rank: 40. **Acres forested:** 12.8 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bordered by North Carolina on the N; Georgia on the SW and W; the Atlantic Ocean on the E, SE, and S. **Climate:** humid subtropical. **Topography:** Blue Ridge province in NW has highest peaks; piedmont lies between

the mountains and the fall line; coastal plain covers two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Columbia. **Chief airports:** Charleston, Myrtle Beach, Greer (Greenville).

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals and synthetics, motor vehicles and parts, plastics, paper and paper prods., turbines, rubber, textiles. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, peaches, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.07 bil. Livestock: $1.04 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $953 mil; cement (masonry and portland), gold, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $26.2 mil. **Chief ports:** Charleston, Georgetown. **Gross state product:** $270.1 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 45.15 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.9% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 11.6% mfg.; 11.5% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 11.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 4.9% constr./mining/log.; 1.3% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.0%. **Min.**

wage/hr.: none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $52,074. **New private housing:** 50,680 units/$11.7 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.2%. **Commercial banks:** 62; deposits: $116.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 13; deposits: $1.6 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.4 bil; profit: $609.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 22,766; **avg. salary:** $82,812. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Jackson; Joint Base Charleston; Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island; Shaw AFB; USMC Air Station Beaufort; Savannah River Site.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr. public:** 19; **4-yr. private:** 24.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,081 kWh, $138.16.

State data. Motto: Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I hope). **Flower:** Yellow jessamine. **Bird:** Carolina wren. **Tree:** Palmetto. **Song:** “Carolina.” **Eighth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 23, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $16.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –34%; change,

2019-21: 2%. **Attractions:** Historic Charleston, Waterfront Park, Charleston Museum (est. 1773, oldest in U.S.), Middleton Place, Magnolia Plantation and Gardens, Drayton Hall, in Charleston; Ft. Sumter Natl. Monument (where first shots of Civil War were fired), in Charleston Harbor; Cypress Gardens, Moncks Corner; Boone Hall Plantation and Gardens, Mt. Pleasant; Brookgreen Gardens, Murrells Inlet; Myrtle Beach; Hilton Head Island; Andrew Jackson State Park, Lancaster; South Carolina State Museum, Riverbanks Zoo, in Columbia. **Information:** SC Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201; (803) 734-1700; discoversouthcarolina.com

History. When Europeans arrived, Cherokee, Catawba, and Muskogean peoples lived in the area. Spanish and French came in the 16th cent. The first English colonists settled near the Ashley R., 1670, and moved to the site of present-day Charleston, 1680. The colonists seized the government, 1775, and the royal governor fled. The British

took Charleston, 1780, but were defeated at Kings Mountain that same year and at Cowpens, 1781. In the 1830s, South Carolinians, angered by federal protective tariffs, adopted the Nullification Doctrine, holding that a state can void an act of Congress. Plantation agriculture relied on the enslaved labor of Black workers to cultivate rice and cotton. Enslaved Black people made up 57% of the population in 1860, when South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Confederate troops fired on and forced the surrender of U.S. troops at Ft. Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, 1861, launching the Civil War. The state was readmitted to the Union, 1868. Strom Thurmond, who ran for president as a segregationist in 1948, later served 48 years in the U.S. Senate (1955-2003). Formerly dependent on textiles, the state has attracted new industries by courting foreign investment. The state removed the Confederate flag from its capitol grounds in July 2015 after an alleged white supremacist shot and killed nine Black parishioners at a

Charleston church the previous month; the shooter was sentenced to death in 2017.

Famous South Carolinians. Aziz Ansari, Charles F. Bolden Jr., Chadwick Boseman, James F. Byrnes, John C. Calhoun, Stephen Colbert, Marian Wright Edelman, Joe Frazier, DuBose Heyward, Ernest F. Hollings, Andrew Jackson, Jesse Jackson, “Shoeless” Joe Jackson, Jasper Johns, Andie MacDowell, Francis Marion, Ronald E. McNair, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Thomas Sumter, Strom Thurmond, John B. Watson.

Website. www.sc.gov

South Dakota (SD)
Coyote State, Mount Rushmore State

People. Population: 895,376; rank: 46. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 10.0%. **Pop. density:** 12 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 84.2% white; 2.5% Black; 1.7% Asian; 9.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.6%.

Geography. Total area: 77,116 sq mi; rank: 17. **Land area:** 75,811 sq mi; rank: 16. **Acres forested:** 1.9 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the N by North Dakota, on the E by Minnesota and Iowa, on the S by Nebraska, on the W by Wyoming and Montana. **Climate:** characterized by extremes of temperature, persistent winds, low precipitation and humidity. **Topography:** Prairie Plains in the E; rolling hills of the Great Plains in the W; the Black Hills, rising 3,500 ft, in the SW corner. **Capital:** Pierre. **Chief airport:** Sioux Falls.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, machinery, semiconductors, surgical appliances. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, sunflowers, sorghum, oats, barley. **Farm income:** Crops: $4.81 bil. Livestock: $3.97 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $495 mil; cement (portland), gold, lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Gross state product:** $61.2 bil. **Sales tax:**

4.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 48.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.1% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 17.2% ed./health; 7.8% prof./bus. serv.; 10.3% leisure/hosp.; 6.3% finance; 6.1% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $9.95. **Per cap. pers. income:** $64,720. **New private housing:** 7,917 units/$1.6 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%. **Commercial banks:** 75; deposits: $674.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 3; deposits: $480.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $373.8 mil; profit: $161.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 8,281; **avg. salary:** $74,315. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ellsworth AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 8; **2-yr. public:** 5; **4-yr. private:** 6.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,037 kWh, $121.77.

State data. Motto: Under God, the people rule. **Flower:** Pasqueflower. **Bird:** Chinese ring-necked pheasant. **Tree:**

Black Hills spruce. **Song:** “Hail, South Dakota.” **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 40th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $3.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –18%; change, 2019-21: 6%. **Attractions:** Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial, Keystone; Harney Peak (tallest E of Rockies); Custer State Park; Crazy Horse Memorial (mtn. carving in progress); Wind Cave Natl. Park, near Hot Springs; Black Hills Natl. Forest; Needles Hwy., part of Peter Norbeck Natl. Scenic Byway; Minuteman Missile Natl. Historic Site; Deadwood (1876 gold rush town); Jewel Cave Natl. Monument, near Custer; Badlands Natl. Park; Great Lakes of South Dakota; Great Plains Zoo and Delbridge Museum of Natural History, Sioux Falls; Corn Palace, Mitchell; Reptile Gardens, Chapel in the Hills, Bear Country USA, in Rapid City. **Information:** Dept. of Tourism, Dolly Reed Plaza, 711 E. Wells Ave., c/o 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501-5070; 1-800-SDAKOTA; www.travelsd.com

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the region at least 11,500 years ago. At the

time of first European contact, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Sioux lived in the area. The French Vérendrye brothers explored the region, 1742-43. The U.S. acquired the territory in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed through, 1804-06. In 1817 a trading post opened at what would become Ft. Pierre. Dakota Territory was established, 1861. Gold was discovered, 1874, in the Black Hills on Lakota Sioux land; the “Great Dakota Boom” began in 1879. South Dakota became a state, 1889. The massacre of more than 200 Native American men, women, and children at Wounded Knee, 1890, ended Sioux resistance. Armed supporters of the American Indian Movement, a Native American rights group, occupied the area, leading to a 70-day standoff, 1973. Major economic activities include agribusiness and, since the 1980s, credit card services. Republicans scored a key election victory, 2004, with the defeat of three-term U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle, a national Democratic leader. A Smithfield Foods pork processing

facility in Sioux Falls in Apr. 2020 became the site of the U.S.'s largest known single-source coronavirus cluster.

Famous South Dakotans. Sparky Anderson, Bob Barker, Black Elk, Tom Brokaw, Crazy Horse, Tom Daschle, Myron Floren, Mary Hart, Cheryl Ladd, Ernest O. Lawrence, George McGovern, Russell Means, Billy Mills, Allen H. Neuharth, Pat O'Brien, Sitting Bull.

Website. www.sd.gov

Tennessee (TN)
Volunteer State

People. Population: 6,975,218; rank: 16. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 9.9%. **Pop. density:** 169 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.2% white; 17.0% Black; 2.0% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.1%.

Geography. Total area: 42,144 sq mi; rank: 36. **Land area:** 41,235 sq mi; rank: 34. **Acres forested:** 13.8 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bounded on the N

by Kentucky and Virginia; on the E by North Carolina; on the S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; on the W by Arkansas and Missouri. **Climate:** humid continental to the N; humid subtropical to the S. **Topography:** rugged country in E; Great Smoky Mts. of the Unaka Range; low ridges of the Appalachian Valley; flat Cumberland Plateau; slightly rolling terrain and knobs of the Interior Low Plateau, the largest region; Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain to the W, laced with streams; Mississippi Alluvial Plain, a narrow strip of swamp and floodplain in extreme W. **Capital:** Nashville. **Chief airports:** Nashville, Memphis, Alcoa (Knoxville).

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services, tourism, finance, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles and parts, computers and electronics, food, chemicals, plastics, printing, appliances, aluminum. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, cotton, corn, tobacco, hay, tomatoes, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $2.41 bil. Livestock: $1.23 bil.

Nonfuel minerals: $1.6 bil; cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), zinc. **Chief ports:** Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga. **Gross state product:** $418.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 7.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 45.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.6% govt.; 20.8% trade/trans./util.; 11.2% mfg.; 13.9% ed./health; 14.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 4.6% constr./mining/log.; 1.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.3%. **Min. wage/hr.:** none. **Per cap. pers. income:** $54,873. **New private housing:** 57,484 units/$11.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.9%. **Commercial banks:** 168; deposits: $209.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $3.8 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.1 bil; profit: $499.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 27,728; **avg. salary:** $79,725. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville; Oak Ridge Natl. Lab;

Arnold Engineering Development Ctr.; Ft. Campbell; NSA Mid-South, Millington.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 10; **2-yr. public:** 13; **4-yr. private:** 42.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,168 kWh, $125.70.

State data. Motto: Agriculture and commerce. **Flower:** (cultivated) iris; (wildflower) passion flower, Tennessee coneflower. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Songs:** “My Homeland, Tennessee”; “When It’s Iris Time in Tennessee”; “My Tennessee”; “Tennessee Waltz”; “Rocky Top”; “Smoky Mountain Rain.” **Entered union:** June 1, 1796; rank: 16th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $24.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –32%; change, 2019-21: –8%. **Attractions:** Lookout Mountain, Tennessee Aquarium, Ruby Falls, in Chattanooga; Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park; Lost Sea (largest underground lake in U.S.), Sweetwater; Cherokee Natl. Forest; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park; James K. Polk

Ancestral Home, Columbia; American Museum of Science and Energy, Oak Ridge; The Hermitage (home of Pres. Andrew Jackson), Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, Ryman Auditorium, Belle Meade Plantation, Parthenon replica, Grand Ole Opry, in Nashville; Dollywood theme park, Pigeon Forge; Graceland (home of Elvis Presley), Sun Studio, in Memphis; Alex Haley Museum and Interpretive Ctr., Henning; Casey Jones Village, Jackson; Bristol Motor Speedway. **Information:** Dept. of Tourist Development, Wm. Snodgrass/Tennessee Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 13th Fl., Nashville, TN 37243; (615) 741-2159; www.tnvacation.com

History. Inhabited for at least 20,000 years, the region was home to Creek and Yuchi peoples when the first Europeans arrived; the Cherokee moved into the region in the early 18th cent. Spanish explorers visited the area, 1540. English traders crossed the Great Smoky Mtns. from the east, while France's Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet sailed down the

Mississippi on the west, 1673. The first permanent settlement was of Virginians on the Watauga R., 1769. After the American Revolution, in which Tennesseans fought in eastern campaigns, the region became a territory, 1790, and a state, 1796. Slavery was widespread in western Tennessee, where cotton was the main crop, but much less common in the east. The state seceded, 1861, and saw many Civil War engagements; some 187,000 Tennesseans fought for the Confederacy and 51,000 for the Union. Tennessee was readmitted in 1866, the only former Confederate state not to have a postwar military government. The famous Scopes trial, 1925, questioned the teaching of evolution in public schools. In the 1930s, the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal program, brought electric power to rural areas. Nashville became the capital of country music while Memphis fostered the blues and, with Elvis Presley in the 1950s, rock ‘n’ roll. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, 1968. Since the 1970s, auto plants have

become major employers, as has Federal Express. Al Gore Jr., U.S. vice pres. (1993-2001), lost his 2000 presidential bid partly because he failed to carry his home state of Tennessee. Record amounts of rainfall flooded Nashville in 2010. Wildfires killed 14 in East Tennessee in Nov. 2016. On Mar. 2-3, 2020, tornadoes in central TN killed at least 25 people. A man detonated a bomb in an RV in downtown Nashville, on Dec. 25, 2020, killing himself and damaging more than three dozen buildings. In Aug. 2021, flash flooding killed at least 22 people in Humphreys County.

Famous Tennesseans. Roy Acuff, Kenny Chesney, Davy Crockett, David Farragut, Ernie Ford, Aretha Franklin, Bill Frist, Al Gore Jr., Alex Haley, William C. Handy, Sam Houston, Cordell Hull, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Casey Jones, Estes Kefauver, Grace Moore, Dolly Parton, Minnie Pearl, James Polk, Elvis Presley, Wilma Rudolph, Dinah Shore, Bessie Smith, Fred Thompson, Justin Timberlake, Tina Turner, Hank Williams Jr., Alvin York.

Website. www.tn.gov

Texas (TX)
Lone Star State

People. Population: 29,527,941; rank: 2. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 17.4%. **Pop. density:** 113 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.9% white; 13.2% Black; 5.5% Asian; 1.1% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 40.2%.

Geography. Total area: 268,596 sq mi; rank: 2. **Land area:** 261,232 sq mi; rank: 2. **Acres forested:** 61.1 mil. **Location:** southwestern state bounded on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico; on the SW by Mexico, separated by the Rio Grande; surrounding states are Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico. **Climate:** extremely varied; driest region is the Trans-Pecos; wettest is the NE. **Topography:** Gulf Coast Plain in the S and SE; North Central Plains slope upward with some hills; the Great Plains extend over the Panhandle, are broken by low

mountains; the Trans-Pecos is the southern extension of the Rockies. **Capital:** Austin. **Chief airports:** Fort Worth, Houston (2), Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso, Midland.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, trade, oil and gas extraction, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals and resins, computers and electronics, animal slaughtering and processing, plastics, aerospace. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse and nursery, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, peanuts, onions, rice, pecans, grapefruit. **Farm income:** Crops: $6.05 bil. Livestock: $14.13 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $5.8 bil; cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $195.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Houston, Galveston, Brownsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, Texas City, Freeport. **Gross state product:** $2.0 tril. **Sales tax:** 6.25%. **Gasoline tax:** 38.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.1% govt.;

20.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.8% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 14.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 7.3% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $59,674. **New private housing:** 265,955 units/$52.3 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%. **Commercial banks:** 455; deposits: $1.1 tril. **Savings institutions:** 32; deposits: $476.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $8.1 bil; profit: $2.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 120,422; **avg. salary:** $85,346. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Hood; Ft. Bliss; Sheppard, Dyess, Goodfellow AF Bases; Joint Base San Antonio; NASA Johnson Space Ctr., Houston; Naval Air Training School, Corpus Christi NAS; Red River Army Depot; Western Currency Facility, Ft. Worth.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 53; **2-yr. public:** 56; **4-yr. private:** 67.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,132 kWh, $132.59.

State data. Motto: Friendship. **Flower:** Bluebonnet. **Bird:** Northern mockingbird. **Tree:** Pecan. **Song:** “Texas, Our Texas.” **Entered union:** Dec. 29, 1845; rank: 28th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $82.0 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –39%; change, 2019-21: –15%. **Attractions:** Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains Natl. Parks; Fort Davis Natl. Historic Site; Six Flags Over Texas, Arlington; SeaWorld San Antonio, Six Flags Fiesta Texas, The Alamo, San Antonio Missions Natl. Historical Park, San Antonio River Walk, in San Antonio; Natl. Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame, Kimbell Art Museum, Ft. Worth Zoo, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Ft. Worth; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park, Johnson City; LBJ Presidential Library and Museum, Bullock Texas State History Museum, Austin; George H. W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, College Station; Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Garden, Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey

Plaza, George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, in Dallas; USS *Lexington*, Texas State Aquarium, Padre Island Natl. Seashore, in Corpus Christi. **Information:** Office of the Governor, Econ. Dev. & Tourism, 1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701; 1-800-452-9292, (512) 463-2000; www.traveltexas.com

History. Humans have lived in the region for at least 12,000 years. Coahuiltecan, Karankawa, Caddo, Jumano, and Tonkawa peoples were in the area when the first Europeans came; later, Apache, Comanche, Cherokee, and Wichita arrived. Early Spanish explorers included Alonso Alvarez de Pineda, who sailed along the Texas coast, 1519; Cabeza de Vaca, shipwrecked near Galveston along with Estevanico, a Moroccan-born enslaved black man, 1528; and Coronado, who crossed the Panhandle, 1541. Spaniards made the first settlement at Ysleta, near El Paso, 1682. Americans moved into the land early in the 19th cent. Mexico, of which Texas was a part, won independence from Spain,

1821. Texans rebelled, 1836, losing to Mexican Gen. Santa Anna at the Alamo but winning decisively under Sam Houston at San Jacinto. With Houston as president, 1836-38 and 1841-44, the Republic of Texas functioned as a nation until admitted to the Union. With an enslaved population of 30%, Texas seceded, 1861; mostly unscathed by the Civil War, it was readmitted, 1870. In 1900 a powerful hurricane lashed Galveston, killing at least 8,000. Cotton and cattle were dominant until 1901, when the Spindletop gusher, near Beaumont, launched the petroleum and petrochemical industries. With wealth and population came political power, notably in the presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-69), George H. W. Bush (1989-93), and George W. Bush (2001-09). Hurricane Harvey brought historic rainfall and flooding to Houston and surrounding areas in Aug. 2017, displacing thousands. A shooter killed 26 at a Baptist church in Sutherland Springs in Nov. 2017. A shooter at a Santa Fe (TX) High School killed 10 in May 2018. Mass shootings in El

Paso, Aug. 2019, and Odessa, Sept. 2019, killed dozens. In Feb. 2021, severe winter weather killed 246 people in the state, mainly through hypothermia brought on by utility outages. In Jan. 2022, a UK national took four people hostage at a synagogue near Fort Worth. Gov. Greg Abbott (R) in Feb. 2022 directed state agencies to investigate gender-affirming medical care for transgender youth as child abuse. On May 24, 2022, a gunman killed 19 students and two teachers at an elementary school in Uvalde. An abandoned tractor trailer with 53 dead migrants was found in San Antonio on June 27, 2022.

Famous Texans. Lance Armstrong, Stephen F. Austin, Lloyd Bentsen, James Bowie, Drew Brees, Carol Burnett, George H. W. Bush, George W. Bush, Earl Campbell, Joan Crawford, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Morgan Fairchild, Farrah Fawcett, George Foreman, Sam Houston, Howard Hughes, Molly Ivins, Lyndon B. Johnson, Tommy Lee Jones, Janis Joplin, Barbara Jordan, Beyoncé Knowles, Mary

Martin, Matthew McConaughey, Chester Nimitz, Sandra Day O'Connor, H. Ross Perot, Katherine Anne Porter, Dan Rather, Sam Rayburn, Ann Richards, Michael Strahan, George Strait, Bob Wills, Babe Didrikson Zaharias.

Website. www.texas.gov

Utah (UT)
Beehive State

People. Population: 3,337,975; rank: 30. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 20.8%. **Pop. density:** 41 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 90.3% white; 1.5% Black; 2.7% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind.; 1.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.8%.

Geography. Total area: 84,897 sq mi; rank: 13. **Land area:** 82,170 sq mi; rank: 12. **Acres forested:** 17.9 mil. **Location:** middle Rocky Mountain state; its SE corner touches Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona and is the only spot in the U.S. where four states join. **Climate:** arid; ranges from warm desert in SW to alpine

in NE. **Topography:** high Colorado Plateau is cut by brilliantly colored canyons of the SE; broad, flat, desertlike Great Basin of the W; the Great Salt Lake and Bonneville Salt Flats to the NW; Middle Rockies in the NE run E-W; valleys and plateaus of the Wasatch Front. **Capital:** Salt Lake City. **Chief airport:** Salt Lake City.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing, government, transportation, utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, nonferrous metal, motor vehicles and parts, aerospace, sporting goods, fabricated metal, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** hay, greenhouse and nursery, wheat, cherries, onions, apples, barley, peaches, corn. **Farm income:** Crops: $539.35 mil. Livestock: $1.25 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $3.8 bil; copper, magnesium metal, molybdenum mineral concentrates, potash, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product:** $220.3 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.1%. **Gasoline tax:** 50.31 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 15.5% govt.;

19.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.0% mfg.; 13.6% ed./health; 13.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.8% finance; 8.4% constr./mining/log.; 2.7% info.; 2.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 2.7%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $55,392. **New private housing:** 39,058 units/$9.2 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%. **Commercial banks:** 55; deposits: $706.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $61.6 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 31,070; **avg. salary:** $75,960. **Notable fed. facilities:** Hill AFB; Tooele Army Depot; Army Dugway Proving Ground; NSA Utah Data Ctr.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.4%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 7; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 9.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 769 kWh, $80.24.

State data. Motto: Industry. **Flower:** Sego lily. **Bird:** (California) sea gull. **Tree:** Blue spruce. **Song:** “Utah, This Is the

Place.” **Entered union:** Jan. 4, 1896; rank: 45th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $10.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –29%; change, 2019-21: 0%. **Attractions:** Temple Square (site of Mormon Church headquarters), Salt Lake City; Great Salt Lake; Zion, Canyonlands, Bryce Canyon, Arches, and Capitol Reef Natl. Parks; Dinosaur, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, and Natural Bridges Natl. Monuments; Lake Powell; Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area; Utah Olympic Park, Sundance Film Festival, in Park City. **Information:** Utah Office of Tourism, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, 300 N. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84114; 1-800-200-1160; visit www.visitutah.com

History. Ute, Gosiute, Southern Paiute, and Navajo peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish Franciscans visited the area, 1776; American fur traders followed. Permanent settlement began with the arrival of the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, 1847, who created a prosperous economy. Organized in 1849, the State of Deseret asked

admission to the Union; instead, Congress established Utah Territory, 1850, and appointed Brigham Young governor. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met near Promontory Point, May 10, 1869, creating the first transcontinental railroad. Statehood was not achieved until 1896, after a long controversy over the Mormon practices of economic isolationism and polygamy (the church renounced the latter in 1890). The 20th cent. brought expansion in mining, defense-related industries, and, more recently, information technologies. More than two-thirds of Utahans are Mormons; the church has its world headquarters in Salt Lake City. Utah experienced 60% population growth, 1990-2010. Environmentalists and tribal groups said they would challenge a Trump administration decision in Dec. 2017 to drastically cut the land area covered by Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments. Pres. Biden ordered a review of the monuments' boundaries, Jan. 2021.

Famous Utahans. Maude Adams, Roseanne Barr, Ezra Taft Benson, John Moses Browning, Butch Cassidy, Marriner S. Eccles, Philo T. Farnsworth, David M. Kennedy, J. Willard Marriott, Merlin Olsen, the Osmonds, Ivy Baker Priest, George W. Romney, Wallace Stegner, Brigham Young, Loretta Young.

Website. www.utah.gov

Vermont (VT)
Green Mountain State

People. Population: 645,570; rank: 50. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.2%. **Pop. density:** 70 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 94.0% white; 1.5% Black; 2.0% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 2.2%.

Geography. Total area: 9,616 sq mi; rank: 45. **Land area:** 9,217 sq mi; rank: 43. **Acres forested:** 4.5 mil. **Location:** northern New England state. **Climate:** temperate, with considerable temperature extremes; heavy snowfall in mountains.

Topography: Green Mts. N-S backbone 20-36 mi wide; avg. altitude 1,000 ft. **Capital:** Montpelier.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government. **Chief manuf. goods:** dairy, plastics, printing, wood furniture, sporting goods, metalworking machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, hay, maple syrup, apples, berries, sweet corn. **Farm income:** Crops: $165.97 mil. Livestock: $562.12 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $112 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension), talc (crude). **Gross state product:** $36.2 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 50.54 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.4% govt.; 17.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.8% mfg.; 20.8% ed./health; 10.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 4.0% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.4%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $12.55. **Per cap. pers. income:** $59,704. **New private**

housing: 2,319 units/$499.7 mil. **Broadband internet:** 94.6%. **Commercial banks:** 16; deposits: $15.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 8; deposits: $3.2 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $161.5 mil; profit: $31.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 3,073; **avg. salary:** $88,629. **Notable fed. facilities:** Law Enforcement Support Ctr., Williston.

Education. High school grad. rate: 84.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 4; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 13.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 567 kWh, $110.79.

State data. Motto: Freedom and unity. **Flower:** Red clover. **Bird:** Hermit thrush. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** “These Green Mountains.” **Entered union:** Mar. 4, 1791; rank: 14th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $2.9 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –44%; change, 2019-21: –4%. **Attractions:** Shelburne Museum; Shelburne Farms; Vermont Marble Museum, Proctor; Bennington Battle Monument; Pres. Calvin Coolidge

Homestead, Plymouth; Ben & Jerry's Factory, Waterbury; Stowe, Killington, and Burke ski resorts: Hildene (Robert Todd Lincoln home), Manchester; Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Natl. Historical Park, Woodstock. **Information:** Vermont Dept. of Tourism and Marketing, Natl. Life Drive, Deane C. Davis Building, 6th Fl., Montpelier, VT 05620; 1-800-VERMONT, (802) 828-3237; www.vermontvacation.com

History. Inhabited for 10,000 years or more, the region attracted Abenaki and Mahican peoples before Europeans arrived. France's Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name, 1609. The first European settlement was on Isle la Motte in Lake Champlain, 1666. During the American Revolution, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured Ft. Ticonderoga (NY), 1775. Under a constitution that provided for public schools and abolished slavery, settlers declared a republic, 1777. Vermont joined the Union, 1791. Agriculture dominated in the 19th cent. Still mainly rural, the state

expanded tourism and manufacturing after World War II, and IBM became the largest private employer. Vermont was the first state to recognize same-sex civil unions (2000) and to enact equal same-sex marriage rights via legislation (2009). Legislation to legalize recreational marijuana went into effect in July 2018.

Famous Vermonters. Ethan Allen, Chester A. Arthur, Calvin Coolidge, Howard Dean, John Deere, George Dewey, John Dewey, Stephen A. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, James Fisk, James "Jim" Jeffords, Bernie Sanders, Jody Williams.

Website. www.vermont.gov

Virginia (VA)
Old Dominion

People. Population: 8,642,274; rank: 12. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 8.0%. **Pop. density:** 219 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.8% white; 20.0% Black; 7.2% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%.

Geography. Total area: 42,775 sq mi; rank: 35. **Land area:** 39,490 sq mi; rank: 36. **Acres forested:** 16.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the E and surrounded by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland. **Climate:** mild and equable. **Topography:** mountain and valley region in the W, including the Blue Ridge Mts.; rolling Piedmont Plateau; tidewater, or coastal plain, including the Eastern Shore. **Capital:** Richmond. **Chief airports:** Dulles (Washington), Arlington, Norfolk, Highland Springs (Richmond).

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, government, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** beverages and tobacco, transportation equip., animal slaughtering and processing, plastics, textiles, paper and paper prods., printing, pharmaceuticals, furniture, chemicals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, tomatoes, corn, tobacco, hay, cotton, apples, wheat, peanuts, potatoes. **Farm income:** Crops: $1.36 bil. Livestock:

$2.01 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $1.6 bil; cement (portland), kyanite, lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $214.4 mil. **Chief ports:** Norfolk Harbor, Newport News, Richmond, Hopewell. **Gross state product:** $591.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.3%. **Gasoline tax:** 52.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 18.0% govt.; 16.2% trade/trans./util.; 5.8% mfg.; 13.8% ed./health; 19.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 5.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 4.7% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $11.00. **Per cap. pers. income:** $65,408. **New private housing:** 39,388 units/$7.8 bil. **Broadband internet:** 98.0%. **Commercial banks:** 115; deposits: $347.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 6; deposits: $78.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $2.6 bil; profit: $774.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 138,781; **avg. salary:** $103,559. **Notable fed. facilities:** Pentagon; Norfolk Naval Sta., Shipyard, and other Hampton Roads

military bases; Ft. Belvoir; Joint Base Langley-Eustis; NASA Langley Res. Ctr.; CIA George Bush Ctr. for Intelligence, Langley; FBI Academy, Quantico USMC Base; Dahlgren Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr. and Lab; USDA Food and Nutrition Serv., Alexandria; U.S. Geological Survey Natl. Ctr., Reston.

Education. High school grad. rate: 87.5%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 17; **2-yr. public:** 24; **4-yr. private:** 38.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,095 kWh, $131.72.

State data. Motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus always to tyrants). **Flower:** American dogwood. **Bird:** Northern cardinal. **Tree:** American dogwood. **Song emeritus:** “Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.” **Tenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 25, 1788.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $29.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –40%; change, 2019-21: –24%. **Attractions:** Colonial Williamsburg, Busch Gardens Williamsburg, Jamestown Settlement, in Williamsburg; Yorktown Victory Ctr.; Wolf

Trap Natl. Park for the Performing Arts, near Vienna; Arlington Natl. Cemetery; George Washington's Mount Vernon; Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville; Stratford Hall (Robert E. Lee birthplace); Appomattox Court House Natl. Historical Park; Shenandoah Natl. Park; Blue Ridge Natl. Parkway; Virginia Beach; Kings Dominion amusement park, Doswell. **Information:** Virginia Tourism Corp., 901 E. Cary St., Ste. 900, Richmond, VA 23219; 1-800-VISITVA; www.virginia.org

History. Cherokee and Susquehanna peoples and the Algonquians of the Powhatan Confederacy were in the region when Europeans arrived. English settlers founded Jamestown, 1607. Four of the first five U.S. presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—came from Virginia. The conclusive battle of the American Revolution took place at Yorktown, 1781. The state profited from tobacco, cotton, and the slave trade; in 1860, nearly one-third of the population was enslaved. Virginia seceded from the

Union, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy. Western counties, loyal to the Union, split off to become West Virginia, 1863. The war ended with Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, 1865; Virginia was readmitted to the Union, 1870. In the 20th cent., expansion of federal civilian jobs and military facilities transformed the economy. State officials pledged "massive resistance" to racial integration in the mid-1950s. In 1989, L. Douglas Wilder became the first elected Black governor in U.S. history. On Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist hijackers crashed a jet into U.S. defense headquarters at the Pentagon, in Arlington. A driver who steered his car into a crowd of counterprotesters at a 2017 white nationalist rally in Charlottesville was convicted of murder in state court, 2018, and pleaded guilty to federal hate crimes charges in 2019. In 2019, Virginia's top three state officeholders faced calls to resign, over separate blackface and sexual assault scandals.

Famous Virginians. Arthur Ashe, Sandra Bullock, Richard E. Byrd, James B. Cabell, Henry Clay, Katie Couric, Gabby Douglas, Jubal Early, Jerry Falwell, William Henry Harrison, Patrick Henry, A. P. Hill, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, James Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, James Monroe, Sean Parker, George Pickett, Pocahontas, Edgar Allan Poe, John Randolph, Walter Reed, Rev. Pat Robertson, John Smith, J. E. B. Stuart, William Styron, Zachary Taylor, John Tyler, Maggie Walker, Booker T. Washington, George Washington, L. Douglas Wilder, Woodrow Wilson.

Website. www.virginia.gov

Washington (WA)
Evergreen State

People. Population: 7,738,692; rank: 13. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 15.1%. **Pop. density:** 116 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.5% white; 4.5% Black; 10.0% Asian; 2.0% Amer. Ind.; 0.8%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.7%.

Geography. Total area: 71,298 sq mi; rank: 18. **Land area:** 66,456 sq mi; rank: 20. **Acres forested:** 22.1 mil. **Location:** Pacific state bordered by Canada on the N, Idaho on the E, Oregon on the S, the Pacific Ocean on the W. **Climate:** mild, dominated by the Pacific Ocean and protected by the Cascades. **Topography:** Olympic Mts. on NW peninsula; open land along coast to Columbia R.; flat terrain of Puget Sound Lowland; high peaks of Cascade Mts. to the E; Columbia Basin in central portion; highlands to the NE; mountains to the SE. **Capital:** Olympia. **Chief airports:** Seattle, Spokane.

Economy. Chief industries: advanced technology, aerospace, biotechnology, intl. trade, forestry, tourism, recycling, agriculture and food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, petroleum, food, paper, milled lumber, plastics, structural metals, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** apples, potatoes, wheat, hay, cherries,

greenhouse and nursery, forest products, pears, grapes, onions, hops, sweet corn, Christmas trees, mint, raspberries. **Farm income:** Crops: $7.14 bil. Livestock: $2.73 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $732 mil; cement (portland), diatomite, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing:** $262.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso-Longview, Anacortes. **Gross state product:** $667.6 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.5%. **Gasoline tax:** 67.80 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 16.5% govt.; 18.9% trade/trans./util.; 7.5% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 13.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.8% constr./mining/log.; 4.8% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $14.49. **Per cap. pers. income:** $71,889. **New private housing:** 56,941 units/$12.5 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.9%. **Commercial banks:** 65; deposits: $216.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 10; deposits: $7.9 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $950.7 mil; profit: $229.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 54,359; **avg. salary:** $87,467. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.; Lewis-McChord Joint Base; Fairchild AFB; Hanford Site (fmr. nuclear weapons production facility); Naval Base Kitsap (Bremerton and Bangor); Whidbey Island NAS; Pacific Northwest Natl. Lab, Richland.

Education. High school grad. rate: 81.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 37; **2-yr. public:** 6; **4-yr. private:** 20.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 969 kWh, $95.72.

State data. Motto: Alki (By and by). **Flower:** Western rhododendron. **Bird:** Willow goldfinch. **Tree:** Western hemlock. **Song:** “Washington, My Home.” **Entered union:** Nov. 11, 1889; rank: 42nd.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $22.4 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –40%; change, 2019-21: –35%. **Attractions:** Seattle Center, Space Needle, EMP Museum, Museum of Flight, Pike Place Market, Underground Tour, in Seattle; Mount Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades Natl. Parks; Mount St. Helens Natl.

Volcanic Monument; Puget Sound; San Juan Islands; Grand Coulee Dam; Columbia R. Gorge Natl. Scenic Area; Riverfront Park, Spokane; Snoqualmie Falls. **Information:** State of Washington Tourism, P.O. Box 16612, Seattle, WA 98116; 1-800-544-1800; www.stateofwatourism.com

History. People of the Clovis culture lived in the region 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, Native Americans in the area included Nez Percé, Spokane, Yakima, Cayuse, Okanogan, Walla Walla, and Colville peoples in the interior, and Nooksak, Chinook, Nisqually, Clallam, Makah, Quinault, and Puyallup peoples along the coast. Spain's Bruno de Heceta sailed the coast, 1775. In 1792, British naval officer George Vancouver mapped the Puget Sound area, and American Capt. Robert Gray sailed up the Columbia R. Fur traders and missionaries arrived in the first half of the 19th cent. Final agreement on the border of Washington and Canada was made with Britain, 1846. Completion in 1883 of a

transcontinental rail link between Puget Sound and the eastern U.S. aided immigration, and Washington became a state in 1889. In the 20th cent., cheap hydroelectric power spurred growth in the aluminum and aircraft industries. Founded in 1975, Microsoft became a computer software giant. Mount St. Helens erupted, 1980. With Starbucks coffee and Amazon.com, Seattle became a national trendsetter in the 1990s. Violent street protests disrupted a World Trade Organization meeting there in 1999. Gary Locke, in office 1997-2005, was the first U.S. governor of Chinese ancestry. A mudslide in Mar. 2014 killed 43 people in a rural area north of Seattle.

Famous Washingtonians. Paul Allen, Glenn Beck, Raymond Carver, Kurt Cobain, Bing Crosby, William O. Douglas, Bill Gates, Jimi Hendrix, Henry M. Jackson, Gary Larson, Mary McCarthy, Robert Motherwell, Edward R. Murrow, Apolo Ohno, Chris Pratt, Theodore Roethke, Ann Rule, Hope Solo, Hilary Swank, Julia

Sweeney, Adam West, Marcus Whitman, Minoru Yamasaki.

Website. access.wa.gov

West Virginia (WV)
Mountain State

People. Population: 1,782,959; rank: 39. **Pop. change** (2010-21): –3.8%. **Pop. density:** 74 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 93.1% white; 3.7% Black; 0.9% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 1.9%.

Geography. Total area: 24,230 sq mi; rank: 41. **Land area:** 24,038 sq mi; rank: 41. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, Maryland; on the S, W, and NW by Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio; on the E by Maryland and Virginia. **Climate:** humid continental except for marine modification in the lower panhandle. **Topography:** hilly to mountainous; Allegheny Plateau in the W covers two-thirds of state; mountains

here are the highest in the state, over 4,000 ft. **Capital:** Charleston.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, mining, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals, aluminum, motor vehicle parts, lumber and plywood, primary and fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** hay, apples, corn, peaches, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Farm income:** Crops: $158.66 mil. Livestock: $476.14 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $360 mil; cement (masonry and portland), lime, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed). **Chief port:** Huntington. **Gross state product:** $87.4 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 54.10 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 21.2% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 6.6% mfg.; 18.0% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 7.2% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 5.0%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.75. **Per cap. pers. income:** $47,817. **New private housing:** 3,692 units/$778.0 mil. **Broadband internet:** 97.3%.

Commercial banks: 64; deposits: $42.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 4; deposits: $877.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $1.3 bil; profit: $559.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,082; **avg. salary:** $84,504. **Notable fed. facilities:** Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank; Bureau of the Fiscal Service Bldg.; Alderson Fed. Prison Camp; FBI Criminal Justice Information Services.

Education. High school grad. rate: 91.3%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 13; **2-yr. public:** 9; **4-yr. private:** 10.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 1,051 kWh, $124.09.

State data. Motto: Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers are always free). **Flower:** Big rhododendron. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Songs:** “The West Virginia Hills”; “This Is My West Virginia”; “West Virginia, My Home, Sweet Home.” **Entered union:** June 20, 1863; rank: 35th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.5 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –34%; change,

2019-21: –16%. **Attractions:** Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park, Appalachian Trail Conservancy and Visitor Ctr., in Harpers Ferry; Clay Center for the Arts and Sciences and Avampato Discovery Museum, Charleston; The Greenbrier resort, White Sulphur Springs; Berkeley Springs State Park; Seneca Rocks State Park; New River Gorge Natl. River; Beckley Exhibition Coal Mine; Monongahela Natl. Forest; Fenton Art Glass Company, Williamstown; Mountain State Forest Festival, Elkins; Mountain State Art & Craft Fair, Ripley; Green Bank Telescope (world's largest fully steerable radio telescope); Cass Scenic Railroad State Park. **Information:** West Virginia Tourism Office, Bldg. 3, Ste. 100, State Capitol Complex, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East, Charleston, WV 25305; 1-800-CALLWVA; wvtourism.com

History. Sparsely inhabited at the time of European contact, the area was primarily Native American hunting grounds. British explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam reached the New R.,

1671. Coal, discovered in 1742, was mined extensively by the mid-19th cent. White settlement led to conflicts with Native Americans, including a major battle in which settlers defeated an Indian confederacy at Point Pleasant, 1774. The region joined the Union as part of Virginia, 1788. Longstanding tensions between the E and W parts of the state came to a head in 1861, when Virginia seceded. Delegates of western counties, meeting at Wheeling, repudiated the act and created a new state, Kanawha, later renamed West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union in 1863. Poverty has been a problem for much of the state's subsequent history. It continued to rank low in per capita personal income, despite billions of dollars in federal contracts brought to the state by nine-term U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd, who passed away in 2010. Coal mining, though dangerous and challenged by environmental concerns, continues to be a major industry; nearly 30 miners were killed in a mine explosion in 2010. Flash flooding across the state killed at least 23

people in late June 2016. A statewide teacher walkout in Apr. 2018 demanded increased pay and school funding.

Famous West Virginians. George Brett, Pearl S. Buck, Robert C. Byrd, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Stonewall Jackson, Don Knotts, Michael Joseph Owens, Brad Paisley, Mary Lou Retton, Walter Reuther, Cyrus Vance, Jerry West, Charles “Chuck” Yeager.

Website. www.wv.gov

Wisconsin (WI)
Badger State

People. Population: 5,895,908; rank: 20. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 109 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 86.6% white; 6.8% Black; 3.2% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.5%.

Geography. Total area: 65,496 sq mi; rank: 23. **Land area:** 54,158 sq mi; rank: 25. **Acres forested:** 16.9 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N

by Lake Superior and Upper Michigan, on the E by Lake Michigan, on the S by Illinois, on the W by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. **Climate:** long, cold winters and short, warm summers tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** narrow Lake Superior Lowland plain met by Northern Highland, which slopes gently to the sandy crescent Central Plain; Western Upland in the SW; three broad parallel limestone ridges running N-S are separated by wide and shallow lowlands in the SE. **Capital:** Madison. **Chief airports:** Milwaukee, Madison.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, trade, government, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, dairy, animal slaughtering and processing, paper, printing, plastics, computers and electronics. **Chief crops:** corn, greenhouse and nursery, soybeans, potatoes, cranberries, hay, wheat, snap beans, apples, peas. **Farm income:** Crops: $3.62 bil. Livestock: $7.75 bil.

Nonfuel minerals: $997 mil; lime, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2018): $2.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Superior, Milwaukee, Green Bay. **Gross state product:** $365.9 bil. **Sales tax:** 5.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 51.30 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 13.9% govt.; 18.3% trade/trans./util.; 16.2% mfg.; 15.4% ed./health; 11.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 4.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.6% info.; 4.9% other serv. **Unemployment:** 3.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $58,564. **New private housing:** 25,444 units/$6.0 bil. **Broadband internet:** 97.3%. **Commercial banks:** 184; deposits: $191.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 26; deposits: $9.5 bil. **Lottery:** total sales: $894.5 mil; profit: $236.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 16,184; **avg. salary:** $82,326. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. McCoy; USDA Forest Products Lab, Madison.

Education. High school grad. rate: 90.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 16; **2-yr. public:** 16; **4-yr. private:** 33.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 694 kWh, $99.42.

State data. Motto: Forward. **Flower:** Wood violet. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** “On, Wisconsin!” **Entered union:** May 29, 1848; rank: 30th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $13.4 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –28%; change, 2019-21: –14%. **Attractions:** Wade House, Greenbush; Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien; Circus World Museum, Baraboo; Wisconsin Dells; Old World Wisconsin, Eagle; shoreline and state parks of Door County; Chequamegon-Nicolet Natl. Forest; House on the Rock, Taliesin, in Spring Green; Monona Terrace Community and Convention Ctr., Madison; Milwaukee Art Museum, Pabst Mansion, in Milwaukee. **Information:** Wisconsin Dept. of Tourism, 3319 West Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8690, Madison, WI 53708-8690; 1-800-432-TRIP; www.travelwisconsin.com

History. At the time of European contact, Ojibwa, Menominee, Winnebago, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi peoples inhabited the area. French explorer Jean Nicolet reached Green Bay, 1634; French missionaries and fur traders followed. The British took over, 1763. The U.S. won the land after the American Revolution but did not wield control until forts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, 1816. Native Americans rebelled against the seizure of tribal lands in the Black Hawk War, 1832, but were defeated and relocated to reservations. Wisconsin became a territory, 1836, and a state, 1848. Some 96,000 soldiers served the Union cause during the Civil War. Many immigrants arrived from Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia. Wisconsin agriculture focused on dairy; Milwaukee became a manufacturing center. As governor, 1901-06, Robert La Follette pushed Progressive reforms such as direct primary voting and consumer protection laws. The era of McCarthyism ended when anti-Communist crusader U.S. Sen. Joseph McCarthy of

Wisconsin was censured by the Senate, 1954. The state legislature passed controversial measures in 2011 to restrict collective bargaining by some 170,000 public-sector employees and in 2014 became the 25th state to pass a “right-to-work” law. The state offered Taiwan-based tech giant Foxconn a package of subsidies and tax incentives est. in 2017 at $3-$4.5 bil to build a new manufacturing hub in Racine County; the project had changed in scale and scope, and in the number of jobs Foxconn pledged to create, by 2019. A Kenosha police officer in Aug. 2020 shot Black man Jacob Blake, sparking multiple nights of unrest quelled by Natl. Guard troops; a pro-police 17-year-old, claiming self-defense, fatally shot two protesters. In Dec. 2021, a driver plowed into a Christmas parade in Waukesha, killing six people.

Famous Wisconsinites. Don Ameche, Carrie Chapman Catt, Willem Dafoe, Edna Ferber, Hamlin Garland, King Camp Gillette, Harry Houdini, Robert La Follette, (Vladzio Valentino) Liberace, Alfred Lunt,

Pat O'Brien, Georgia O'Keeffe, Danica Patrick, Les Paul, William H. Rehnquist, John Ringling, Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, Spencer Tracy, Orson Welles, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Website. www.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming (WY)
Equality State, Cowboy State

People. Population: 578,803; rank: 51. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 2.7%. **Pop. density:** 6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 92.4% white; 1.2% Black; 1.1% Asian; 2.8% Amer. Ind.; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.6%.

Geography. Total area: 97,813 sq mi; rank: 10. **Land area:** 97,093 sq mi; rank: 9. **Acres forested:** 10.6 mil. **Location:** Mountain state in the high western plateaus of the Great Plains. **Climate:** semidesert conditions throughout; true desert in the Bighorn and Great Divide Basins. **Topography:** eastern Great Plains

rise to the foothills of the Rocky Mts.; the Continental Divide crosses the state from the NW to the SE. **Capital:** Cheyenne.

Economy. Chief industries: mineral extraction, oil, natural gas, tourism and recreation, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, fabricated metal, beet sugar, lumber. **Chief crops:** hay, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, wheat, corn, greenhouse and nursery, oats. **Farm income:** Crops: $423.93 mil. Livestock: $1.10 bil. **Nonfuel minerals:** $2.8 bil; cement (portland), clay (bentonite), helium (Grade-A), sand and gravel (construction), soda ash. **Gross state product:** $41.6 bil. **Sales tax:** 4.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 42.40 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 24.1% govt.; 18.3% trade/trans./util.; 3.5% mfg.; 10.2% ed./health; 7.3% prof./bus. serv.; 12.4% leisure/hosp.; 3.9% finance; 13.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.1% info.; 5.8% other serv. **Unemployment:** 4.5%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per cap. pers. income:** $65,627. **New private housing:** 2,706 units/$1.1 bil.

Broadband internet: 96.4%. **Commercial banks:** 46; deposits: $21.4 bil. **Savings institutions:** 2; deposits: $628.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $31.7 mil; profit: $4.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 5,612; **avg. salary:** $74,313. **Notable fed. facilities:** Warren AFB.

Education. High school grad. rate: 82.1%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 1; **2-yr. public:** 7; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 869 kWh, $96.59.

State data. Motto: Equal rights. **Flower:** Indian paintbrush. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Plains cottonwood. **Song:** “Wyoming.” **Entered union:** July 10, 1890; rank: 44th.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $4.0 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –23%; change, 2019-21: –6%. **Attractions:** Yellowstone Natl. Park (est. 1872, first U.S. national park); Grand Teton Natl. Park; Natl. Elk Refuge, Jackson; Devils Tower Natl. Monument; Ft. Laramie Natl. Historic Site; Oregon Trail ruts, Guernsey; Buffalo Bill

Historical Ctr., Cody; Cheyenne Frontier Days. **Information:** Wyoming Office of Tourism, 5611 High Plains Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82007; 1-800-225-5996; www.travelwyoming.com

History. Inhabited for at least 12,000 years, the region supported Shoshone, Crow, Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux, and Arapaho peoples when Europeans arrived. France's Vérendrye brothers were the first Europeans to see the region, 1742-43. John Colter, an American, traversed the Yellowstone area, 1807-08. Trappers and fur traders followed in the 1820s. Forts Laramie and Bridger became important stops on trails to the West Coast. Population grew after the Union Pacific railroad crossed the state, 1867-68. Wyoming became a territory, 1868, and the first to extend full voting rights to women, 1869. Statehood was attained, 1890. Disputes between large landowners and small ranchers culminated in the Johnson County Cattle War, 1892; federal troops were called in to restore order. Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman

governor to take office in the U.S., 1925. Wyoming, the least populous state, has relied on the energy, tourism, and ranching industries in recent decades. Dick Cheney, Wyoming's representative in the U.S. House, 1979-89, served as U.S. vice pres. (2001-09). Cheney's daughter, three-term U.S. Rep. Liz Cheney, was stripped of her U.S. House leadership position in May 2021 after refusing to back former Pres. Trump's groundless assertions of election fraud.

Famous Wyomingites. James Bridger, Dick Cheney, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Curt Gowdy, Esther Hobart Morris, Nellie Tayloe Ross.

Website. www.wyo.gov

District of Columbia (DC)

People. Population: 670,050; rank: 49. **Pop. change** (2010-21): 11.4%. **Pop. density:** 10,984 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 45.9% white; 45.8% Black; 4.5% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind.; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 3.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.5%.

Geography. Total area: 68 sq mi; rank: 51. **Land area:** 61 sq mi; rank: 51. **Acres forested:** NA. **Location:** at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, flanked by Maryland on the N, E, and SE and by Virginia on the SW. **Climate:** hot humid summers, mild winters. **Topography:** low hills rise toward the N away from the Potomac R. and slope to the S; highest elevation, 409 ft; lowest on Potomac R., 1 ft.

Economy. Chief industries: government, legal, publishing, medical, service, tourism. **Farm income:** NA. **Gross state product:** $152.0 bil. **Sales tax:** 6.0%. **Gasoline tax:** 52.20 cents/gal. **Employment distrib.:** 31.0% govt.; 3.9% trade/trans./util.; 0.1% mfg.; 16.1% ed./health; 22.8% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 3.6% finance; 2.0% constr./mining/log.; 2.5% info.; 9.4% other serv. **Unemployment:** 6.6%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $16.10. **Per cap. pers. income:** $96,873. **New private housing:** 4,740 units/$625.8 mil. **Broadband internet:** 98.6%.

Commercial banks: 31; deposits: $67.8 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $50.0 mil. **Lottery:** total sales: $223.1 mil; profit: $48.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 145,241; **avg. salary:** $129,655.

Education. High school grad. rate: 68.9%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 2; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 12.

Energy. Electricity use/cost: 704 kWh, $88.89.

District data. Motto: Justitia omnibus (Justice for all). **Flower:** American beauty rose. **Bird:** Wood thrush. **Tree:** Scarlet oak.

Tourism. Tourist spending: $15.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –61%; change, 2019-21: –58%. **Attractions:** See Attractions in and Around Washington, DC, pp. 427-28. **Information:** Destination DC, 901 7th St. NW, 4th Fl., Washington, DC, 20001-3719; 1-800-422-8644; www.washington.org

History. The District of Columbia, coextensive with the city of Washington, is the seat of the U.S. federal government. It

lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac R., opposite Virginia. The Piscataway, an Algonquian-speaking people, were living in the region when Europeans arrived in the 17th cent. Proposals for a “federal town” for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783. Authorized by Congress, 1790, Pres. George Washington chose the Potomac site and persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government. Its area was originally 100 sq mi taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia’s portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846.

Pres. Washington chose Pierre Charles L’Enfant, a Frenchman, to plan the capital. Surveyor Andrew Ellicott finished the official map and design of the city, assisted by Benjamin Banneker, a Black architect and astronomer. Washington laid the cornerstone of the north wing of the Capitol building, 1793, and Pres. John Adams moved to the new national capital, 1800. The City of Washington was

incorporated, 1802. British troops invaded, 1814, setting fire to the Capitol, the President's House (as the White House was then called), and other buildings. Pres. Abraham Lincoln ended slavery in the district, 1862. Many African Americans arrived after the Civil War, but racial segregation remained legal until the mid-20th cent. After federal government expansion spurred population growth, 1930-50, an exodus to the suburbs shrank the city's population, 1950-2005.

The 23rd Amendment (1961) granted residents the right to vote for president and vice president. Congress, which has legislative authority over the District under the Constitution, approved legislation in 1970 giving the District one delegate to the House of Representatives, who could vote in committee but not on the floor. Voters approved, 1974, a congressionally drafted charter giving them the right to elect their own mayor and city council. The district won the right to levy taxes, but Congress retained power to veto council actions and approve the

city budget. Security measures were dramatically increased after terrorists attacked the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001. After a 34-year absence, major league baseball returned to the city in 2005. On Jan. 6, 2021, a mob of supporters of outgoing Pres. Donald Trump stormed the Capitol in an apparent attempt to disrupt the joint session of Congress's certification of Pres.-elect Joe Biden's victory. Five deaths resulted, including that of a Capitol police officer and a woman shot by police; as of Aug. 2022, more than 875 people had been charged in the insurrection.

Famous Washingtonians. Edward Albee, Michael Chabon, Frederick Douglass, John Foster Dulles, Kevin Durant, Edward Kennedy, Duke Ellington, Marvin Gaye, Katharine Graham, Goldie Hawn, Taraji P. Henson, J. Edgar Hoover, Bill Nye, Pete Sampras, John Philip Sousa.

Website. www.dc.gov

OUTLYING U.S. AREAS

American Samoa (AS)

People. Population (2022 est.): 45,443. **Pop. change** (2010-22): –18.2%. **Pop. density:** 598 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2010): 92.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 3.6% Asian; 1.2% other; 2 or more races, 2.7%. **Languages:** Samoan, English, Tongan.

Geography. Total area: 581 sq mi. **Land area:** 76 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 39,156. **Location:** most southerly of all lands under U.S. sovereignty, about 2,300 mi SW of Honolulu. It is an unincorporated territory consisting of seven islands: Samoan group: **Tutuila** (52.59 sq mi), **Aunu'u** (0.59 sq mi); Manu'a group: **Ta'u** (17.57 sq mi), **Olosega** (2.03 sq mi), **Ofu** (2.83 sq mi); and the atolls **Rose** (0.03 sq mi) and **Swains** (1.38 sq mi). **Climate:** marine tropical, avg. temp 82°F with little seasonal variation; avg. annual rainfall about 36 in. **Topography:** volcanic islands, rugged peaks, and limited coastal plains. About 70% of the land is bush and mountains. **Capital:** Pago Pago, on Tutuila. **Chief airport:** Pago Pago.

Economy. Chief industries: tuna fishing and processing, trade, services, tourism. **Chief crops:** giant taro, taro, yams, coconuts, breadfruits, bananas, papayas. **Livestock** (2008): 35,709 chickens, 16,904 hogs/pigs. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, trap rock. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $9.7 mil. **Unemployment** (2010): 9.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $5.38-$6.79. **Gross domestic product** (2020 est.): $709.0 mil. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 96.8%. **Commercial banks:** 1; deposits: $189.0 mil.

Fed. govt. Fed. civ. employees: 104; **avg. salary:** $70,813.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 169 mil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Samoa Muamua le Atua (In Samoa, God is first). **Flower:** Paogo (Ula-fala). **Plant:** Ava. **Song:** “Amerika Samoa.”

Tourism. Attractions: Natl. Park of American Samoa; Natl. Marine Sanctuary

of American Samoa; Jean P. Haydon Museum. **Information:** American Samoa Visitors Bureau, Ground Fl., Fagatogo Sq., Route 001, Fagatogo, AS 96799; (684) 633-9805; www.americansamoa.travel

History. A tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. in 1899 gave the U.S. sovereignty over the eastern islands of the Samoan group; these islands became American Samoa. Local chiefs ceded Tutuila and Aunu'u to the U.S. in 1900 and the Manu'a group and Rose Island in 1904; Swains Island was annexed in 1925. Samoa (Western), comprising the larger islands of the Samoan group, was a New Zealand mandate and UN Trusteeship until it became independent Jan. 1, 1962 (now called Samoa).

From 1900 to 1951, American Samoa was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy. Since 1951, it has been under the Interior Dept. On Jan. 3, 1978, the first popularly elected Samoan governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated. Previously, the governor was appointed by

the Sec. of the Interior. American Samoa has a bicameral legislature and elects a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Five of the seven islands are volcanoes. Scientists discovered a rapidly growing volcano, Vailulu'u, between Ta'u and Rose in 1975.

The tuna canning industry has been the backbone of the economy since the 1950s, but one of two canneries closed in 2009, and a third cannery closed in 2016 after opening the year before. An 8.1 magnitude earthquake in Sept. 2009 triggered a tsunami that severely damaged Tutuila.

American Samoans are of Polynesian origin. They are nationals of the U.S. As of 2010, 109,637 lived in the U.S., including 18,287 in Hawaii and 40,100 in California.

Website. www.americansamoa.gov

Guam (GU)

People. Population (2022 est.): 169,086. **Pop change** (2010-22): 6.1%.

Pop. density: 805 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distribution** (2010 est.): 37.3% Chamorro; 26.3% Filipino; 12.0% other Pac. Isl.; 7.1% white. **Languages:** English, Chamorro, Philippine/other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 571 sq mi. **Land area:** 210 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 69,703. **Location:** largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands in the West Pacific, 3,700 mi W of Hawaii. **Climate:** tropical, with temperatures from 70° to 90°F; rainy July to Nov., avg. annual rainfall about 80-100 in. **Topography:** coralline limestone plateau in the N; southern chain of low volcanic mountains slope gently to the W, more steeply to coastal cliffs on the E; general elevation, 500 ft; highest point, Mt. Lamlam, 1,332 ft. **Capital:** Hagåtña. **Chief airport:** Tamuning.

Economy. Chief industries: U.S. military, tourism, construction, shipping, concrete prods., printing and publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** textiles, foods. **Chief crops:** watermelons, cucumbers,

eggplant, long beans, bananas, corn. **Livestock** (2007): 533 chickens, 112 cattle, 635 hogs/pigs, 124 goats. **Nonfuel minerals** (2008): $3.8 mil; crushed stone. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $499,095. **Chief port:** Apra Harbor. **Gross domestic product** (2020 est.): $5.8 bil. **Employment distrib.** (Dec. 2021): 25.7% govt.; 24.3% serv.; 22.0% trade; 15.2% constr.; 5.9% pub. util./trans.; 3.8% insur./real estate/finance; 2.6% mfg.; 0.5% agric. **Unemployment** (Dec. 2021): 7.2%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $8.75. **Per capita income** (2016): $31,961. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 99.2%. **Commercial banks:** 4; deposits: $3.7 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $130.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 2,730; **avg. salary:** $72,509. **Notable fed. facilities:** Andersen AFB.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 1; **4-yr. private:** 1.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 1.7 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Where America's day begins. **Flower:** Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea). **Bird:** Ko'ko (Guam rail). **Tree:** Ifit (Intsia bijuga). **Song:** "Stand Ye Guamanians."

Tourism. Attractions: Ritidian Point, Guam Natl. Wildlife Refuge; War in the Pacific Natl. Historical Park; Chamorro Village; Two Lovers Point. **Information:** Guam Visitors Bureau, 401 Pale San Vitores Rd., Tumon, Guam 96913; (671) 646-5278; www.visitguam.com

History. Guam was probably settled by voyagers from the Indonesian-Philippine archipelago by 3rd cent. BCE. Pottery, rice cultivation, and megalithic technology show strong East Asian cultural influence. Centralized, village clan-based communities engaged in agriculture and offshore fishing. The estimated population by the early 16th cent. was 50,000-75,000. Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, sailing for Spain, arrived in the Marianas Mar. 6, 1521. They were colonized in 1668 by Spanish missionaries, who named them the Mariana Islands in

honor of Maria Anna, queen of Spain. When Spain ceded Guam to the U.S., it sold the other Marianas to Germany. Japan obtained a League of Nations mandate over the German islands in 1919; in Dec. 1941 it seized Guam, which was retaken by the U.S. in July-Aug. 1944.

Guam is a self-governing organized unincorporated U.S. territory. The Organic Act of 1950 provided for a governor, elected to a four-year term, and a 21-member unicameral legislature, elected biennially by the residents, who are American citizens. In 1970, the first governor was elected. In 1972, a U.S. law gave Guam one U.S. House delegate, who has a voice but no vote except in committees.

Guam's quest to change its status to a U.S. commonwealth began in the late 1970s. The Guam Commission on Self-Determination, created in 1984, developed a draft Commonwealth Act. In 1993, legislation proposing a change of status was submitted to the U.S. Congress. In 1994, the U.S. Congress

passed legislation transferring 3,200 acres of land on Guam from federal to local control. The Navy approved in 2015 a plan to move 5,000 Marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan, to Guam by 2021. North Korea in Aug. 2017 threatened to target Guam in the wake of new UN sanctions and increasingly heated rhetoric from Pres. Trump.

Website. www.guam.gov

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (MP)

People. Population (2022 est.): 51,475. **Pop. change** (2010-22): –4.5%. **Pop. density:** 283 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distribution** (2010 est.): 50.0% Asian; 34.9% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2.5% other; 2 or more races/ethnicities, 12.7%. **Languages:** Philippine languages, Chinese, Chamorro (official), English (official), other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 1,976 sq mi. **Land area:** 182 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 60,207. **Location:** between Guam and the

Tropic of Cancer, the 14 islands of the Northern Marianas form a 300-mi-long archipelago. Indigenous population is concentrated on the three largest of the six inhabited islands: **Saipan**, the seat of government and commerce, **Rota**, and **Tinian**. **Climate:** tropical, with avg. temperature around 82°F, moderated by NE trade winds; avg. annual rainfall 80-100 in. **Topography:** limestone southern islands with even terraces, coral reefs; volcanic northern isles. **Capital:** Saipan. **Chief airport:** Saipan.

Economy. Chief industries: banking, construction, fishing, mining, tourism, apparel manufacturing, retail. **Chief manuf. goods:** apparel, stone, clay and glass prods. **Chief crops:** bananas, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro, watermelons. **Livestock** (2007): 9,700 chickens, 1,395 cattle, 1,483 hogs/pigs. **Commercial fishing** (2010 est.): $608,971. **Chief port:** Saipan. **Gross domestic product** (2019 est.): $1.2 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 1.9% agriculture; 10.0% industry; 88.1% serv.

Unemployment (2016): 13.8%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Broadband internet** (Dec. 2013): 80.9%. **Commercial banks:** 3; deposits: $1.3 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $11.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 94; **avg. salary:** $63,738.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2009): 60,600 kWh.

Misc. data. Flower: Plumeria. **Bird:** Mariana fruit-dove. **Tree:** Flame tree. **Song:** “Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi” (In the Middle of the Sea).

Tourism. Attractions: House of Taga; American Memorial Park; Banzai Cliff. **Information:** Marianas Visitors Authority, P.O. Box 500861, Saipan, MP 96950; (670) 664-3200; www.mymarianas.com

History. The people of the Northern Marianas are predominantly of Chamorro cultural extraction, although Carolinians and immigrants from other areas of E. Asia and Micronesia have also settled in

the islands. English is among the several languages commonly spoken.

The German-controlled Northern Marianas were placed under Japanese control by a League of Nations mandate after World War I. The U.S. captured the islands during World War II. From July 18, 1947, the U.S. administered the Northern Marianas under a trusteeship agreement with the UN Security Council. In 1975, the residents voted to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been self-governing since 1978, when a constitution drafted and adopted by the people became effective and a popularly elected bicameral legislature (two-year term), with offices of governor (four-year term) and lieut. governor, was inaugurated. Pres. Ronald Reagan proclaimed the Northern Marianas a commonwealth, 1986, and the UN formally ended its trusteeship, 1990. In 2008, U.S. law gave the islands one delegate to the U.S. House of

Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Under the 1976 Commonwealth Covenant with the U.S., the islands are exempt from federal immigration and import laws, and minimum wage is lower than on the mainland. The garment-making industry, which has since boomed, has drawn accusations of sweatshop conditions from some critics. As mandated by legislation passed in 2007, the minimum wage finally reached the federal rate in Sept. 2018.

Website. governor.gov.mp

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (PR)
Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico

People. Population: 3,263,584 (about 5.8 mil additional Puerto Ricans reside in mainland U.S.). **Pop. change** (2010-21): –12.4%. **Pop. density:** 953 per sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.0% white; 11.3% Black; 0.2% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind.; <0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 9.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 98.7%.

Languages: Spanish and English are joint official languages.

Geography. Total area: 5,325 sq mi. **Land area:** 3,424 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 1.1 mil. **Location:** island between the Atlantic to the N and the Caribbean to the S; it is easternmost of the West Indies group called the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica are the larger islands. **Climate:** mild, with a mean temperature of 77°F. **Topography:** mountainous throughout three-fourths of its rectangular area, surrounded by a broken coastal plain; highest peak, Cerro de Punto, 4,390 ft. **Capital:** San Juan. **Chief airport:** San Juan.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, service, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, medical equip., electronics, apparel, food products. **Chief crops:** pumpkins, coffee, watermelons, plantains, yams, oranges, pineapples, sugarcane, bananas. **Livestock** (2012): 10.9 mil chickens, 257,285 cattle, 12,539 sheep, 48,262 hogs/pigs. **Nonfuel minerals** (2013):

$66.3 mil; crushed stone, lime, salt, cement (portland), clays (common), cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $3.8 mil. **Chief ports:** San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez. **Gross domestic product** (2020 est.): $105.4 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 21.4% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.0% mfg.; 13.0% ed./health; 15.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 3.5% constr./mining/log.; 1.7% info.; 2.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2021): 7.9%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $7.25. **Per capita income** (2020): $13,318. **Broadband internet:** 93.4%. **Commercial banks:** 5; deposits: $107.0 bil. **Lottery** (2009): total sales: $421.2 mil; profit: $146.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 12,551; **avg. salary:** $69,555. **Notable fed. facilities:** PR Natl. Guard Training Area at Camp Santiago; Ft. Buchanan; Intl. Inst. of Tropical Forestry, San Juan; Vieques Natl. Wildlife Refuge; USGS Caribbean Water Science Ctr., Guaynabo.

Education. High school grad. rate: 77.0%. **4-yr. public coll./univ.:** 14; **2-yr.**

public: 4; **4-yr. private:** 48.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 21.0 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Joannes Est Nomen Eius (John is his name). **Flower:** Maga. **Bird:** Reinita. **Tree:** Ceiba. **Anthem:** "La Borinqueña."

Tourism. Tourist spending: $6.1 bil (2019); change, 2019-20: –39%; change, 2019-21: 14%. **Tourism. Attractions:** Museo de Arte de Ponce; San Felipe del Morro and San Cristóbal forts, San Juan Natl. Historic Site, Walled City of Old San Juan, Casa Blanca in San Juan; Arecibo Observatory; Cordillera Central mtn. range; El Yunque Natl. Forest (only tropical rain forest in Natl. Forest system); Cathedral of San Juan Bautista; Porta Coeli (Doorway to Heaven) Church and Religious Art Museum, San Germán; Rio Camuy Cave Park, Camuy; Mosquito Bay. **Information:** The Puerto Rico Tourism Company, La Princesa Bldg. #2, Paseo La Princesa, Old San Juan, PR 00902; (800) 981-7575; www.prtourism.com

History. Puerto Rico (or Borinquen, after the original Arawak Indian name, Boriquen) was visited by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 19, 1493. In 1508, the Spanish arrived.

Sugarcane was introduced, 1515, and enslaved Black laborers three years later. Gold mining petered out, 1570. Spaniards fought off a series of British and Dutch attacks; slavery was abolished, 1873. Under the Treaty of Paris, Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. after the Spanish-American War, 1898. In 1952 the people voted in favor of commonwealth status.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a self-governing part of the U.S. with a primarily Hispanic culture. The island's citizens have virtually the same control over their internal affairs as do the 50 states of the U.S. However, they do not vote in national general elections, only in national primaries.

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

No federal income tax is collected from residents on income earned from local sources in Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, as part of the U.S. legal system, Puerto Rico is subject to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution; most federal laws apply as they do in the 50 states.

Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap," begun in the late 1940s, succeeded in changing the island from the "Poorhouse of the Caribbean" to an area with the highest per capita income in Latin America. This program encouraged manufacturing and development of the tourist trade by selective tax exemptions, low-interest loans, and other incentives. Despite the marked success of Puerto Rico's development efforts over an extended period of time, per capita income in Puerto Rico is low in comparison to that of the 50 states.

In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose to retain commonwealth status. In 2012, a half-million ballots were left blank, with 61.1% of those casting votes favoring statehood

over free association (33.3%) or independence (5.6%). In a June 2017 referendum, 97% favored statehood, but only 23% of eligible voters participated, rendering the result indecisive. Protests mounted in the late 1990s over the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island for live ammunition training; official military exercises there were terminated, 2003. Puerto Rico went into default for the first time in its history Aug. 2015 after it missed a bond payment. Pres. Barack Obama signed contentious debt-relief legislation in 2016. Hurricane Maria in Sept. 2017 caused some $90 bil in damages, including widespread devastation of infrastructure. A Harvard study published May 2018 in the *New England Journal of Medicine* estimated at least 4,645 deaths were linked with the hurricane and its aftermath, far greater than the government estimate of 64. A separate analysis, commissioned and accepted by the government, raised the official death toll to 2,975 in Aug. 2018. Gov. Ricardo Rosselló resigned effective

Aug. 2, 2019, following weeks of mass protests over corruption allegations and the public leak of offensive private chat messages. In Dec. 2020, the nearly 60-year-old Arecibo Observatory radio telescope, one of the world's largest, collapsed. On Mar. 15, 2022, the territory's govt. formally exited bankruptcy proceedings, capping the largest public debt restructuring in U.S. history, of more than $70 bil it was not able to pay back, initiated in 2017.

Cultural facilities and events. Festival Casals classical music concerts, mid-June; Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra at Music Conservatory; Botanical Garden and Museum of Anthropology, Art, and History at the Univ. of Puerto Rico; Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, at the Dominican Convent.

Famous Puerto Ricans. Julia de Burgos, Marta Casals Istomin, Pablo Casals, José Celso Barbosa, Orlando Cepeda, Roberto Clemente, José de Diego, José Feliciano, Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier, Luis A. Ferré, José Ferrer,

Commodore Diégo E. Hernández, Miguel Hernández Agosto, Rafael Hernández (El Jibarito), Rafael Hernández Colón, Raúl Juliá, René Marqués, Ricky Martin, Concha Meléndez, Rita Moreno, Luis Muñoz Marín, Luis Palés Matos, Joaquin Phoenix, Adm. Horacio Rivero.

Website. www.pr.gov (in Spanish)

Virgin Islands (VI)
St. John, St. Croix, St. Thomas

People. Population (2022 est.): 105,413. **Pop. change** (2010-22): –0.9%. **Pop. density:** 787 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2010): 76.0% Black; 15.6% white; 6.2% other race; 2 or more races, 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole.

Geography. Total area: 733 sq mi. **Land area:** 134 sq mi. **Acres forested:** 46,967. **Location:** 3 larger and 50 smaller islands and cays in the S and W of the V.I. group (British V.I. colony to the N and E), which is situated 70 mi E of Puerto Rico; W of Anegada Passage, a major channel

connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. **Climate:** subtropical; sun tempered by gentle trade winds; humidity is low; avg. temperature 78°F. **Topography:** St. Thomas is mainly a ridge of hills running E-W and has little tillable land; St. Croix rises abruptly in the N, slopes to flatlands and lagoons in the S; St. John has steep, lofty hills and valleys with little level tillable land. **Capital:** Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas. **Chief airport:** Charlotte Amalie.

Economy. Chief industries: retail, petroleum, tourism, prof. consulting. **Chief manuf. goods:** rum, stone, glass and clay products, electronics, textiles. **Chief crops:** cucumbers, coconuts, mangoes, tomatoes, bananas. **Livestock** (2007): 699 chickens, 776 cattle, 2,981 sheep, 1,125 hogs/pigs, 2,331 goats. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, limestone, trap rock. **Commercial fishing** (2011): $7.1 mil. **Chief port:** Charlotte Amalie. **Gross domestic product** (2020 est.): $4.2 bil. **Employment distrib.:** 30.8% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 2.3% mfg.; 6.2%

ed./health; 8.5% prof./bus. serv.; 17.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 6.8% constr./mining/log.; 1.4% info.; 2.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2020 est.): 10.1%. **Min. wage/hr.:** $10.50. **Per capita income** (2012): $19,982. **Broadband internet:** 99.8%. **Commercial banks:** 4; deposits: $3.9 bil. **Savings institutions:** 1; deposits: $332.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees: 401; **avg. salary:** $71,667.

Education. 4-yr. public coll./univ.: 1; **2-yr. public:** 0; **4-yr. private:** 0.

Energy. Total electricity production (2016 est.): 704.0 mil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: United in pride and hope. **Flower:** Yellow cedar. **Bird:** Bananaquit (yellow breast). **Song:** “Virgin Islands March.”

Tourism. Attractions: St. Croix Isl.: Salt River Bay Natl. Historic Park and Ecological Preserve, Christiansted Natl. Historic Site. St. John and Hassel Isls.: Virgin Islands Natl. Park. St. Thomas Isl.: Blackbeard’s Castle, Coral World Ocean Park, Magens Bay, 99 Steps.

Information: USVI Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 6400, St. Thomas, VI 00804; 1-800-372-USVI; www.visitusvi.com

History. The islands were visited by Columbus in 1493. Spanish forces, 1555, defeated the Caribes and claimed the territory; by 1596 the native population was annihilated. The first permanent settlement in the U.S. territory, 1672, was by the Danes; U.S. purchased the islands, 1917, for defense purposes.

The Virgin Islands has a republican form of government, headed by a governor and lieut. governor elected, since 1970, by popular vote for four-year terms. There is a 15-member unicameral legislature, elected by popular vote for a two-year term. Residents of the V.I. have been U.S. citizens since 1927. Since 1973 they have elected a U.S. House delegate, who has a voice but no vote except in committees. Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Sept. 2017 caused some $5.5 bil in damages, according to Gov. Kenneth Mapp.

Website. www.vi.gov

Other Islands

Navassa lies between Haiti and Jamaica, 100 mi S of Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in the Caribbean. It covers 1,147 acres and is uninhabited. Claimed 1857, a Coast Guard lighthouse was built 1917, now inoperative. Natl. Wildlife Refuge since 1999. Administered by the Dept. of Interior.

The three coral islands of **Wake Atoll**—**Wake**, **Wilkes**, and **Peale**—lie in the Pacific Ocean on a direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,300 mi W of Honolulu and 1,500 mi NE of Guam. The group is 4.5 mi long, 1.5 mi wide. Land area totals 2.5 sq mi. The U.S. annexed Wake Atoll Jan. 17, 1899. Japan occupied Wake 1941-45. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985. Wake is owned by the U.S. Air Force, administered by the Dept. of Interior, and used by the Army as a missile launch facility. The population consists of military personnel and contractors. Most infrastructure was damaged by super typhoon Ioke in 2006.

The following mostly uninhabited islands are part of the **Pacific/Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex**, which along with Wake Atoll are administered by the Dept. of Interior: **Midway Atoll**, acquired in 1867, has three main islands—Sand, Spit, and Eastern—1,250 mi WNW of Honolulu, with an area of about 1,500 acres. Naval activity ended in 1997. Has the world's largest albatross colony (Laysan and black-footed). **Johnston Atoll**, 800 mi WSW of Honolulu, is two natural and two artificial islands across 107 sq mi administered by the Navy. Johnston was a nuclear test site in 1958, 1962; the Army disposed of chemical weapons 1990-2000. Cleanup ended in 2005. **Kingman Reef** is a barren coral atoll 932 mi S of Hawaii, annexed 1922. **Palmyra Atoll** is about 54 islets over 753 sq mi, 1,052 mi S of Hawaii; annexed with Hawaii in 1898. Part privately owned by the Nature Conservancy. **Jarvis Island** covers 1,086 acres, 1,300 mi S of Honolulu near the equator. West of Jarvis are **Howland and**

Baker Islands, 36 mi apart and about 1,600 mi SW of Honolulu.

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100 MOST POPULOUS U.S. CITIES

Sources: Population: Decennial Census and Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Population is as of July 1, 2021; population rank is indicated within parentheses. **Pop. density** specifies the number of persons per square mile (sq mi) of land area. Unless otherwise noted, **all other figures** are estimates for 2016-20 by American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. **Racial distribution** categories are abbreviated; their full forms are white, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, some other race, two or more races. **Hispanic** or Latino persons may be of any race. **Language** is what is spoken at home. **Employment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor for 2021. **Per capita income:** in

2020 inflation-adjusted dollars. **Uninsured** is the percentage of people aged 19-64 without health insurance. **Educational attainment** is the percentage of persons age 25 and up who have graduated high school (HS) and who have a bachelor's degree or higher. **Avg. commute** is the time it takes for workers 16 years and over to travel from home to work. "Drive" includes only those who drive to work alone. Forms of transport used by less than 10% are omitted. **Avg. home:** National Association of Realtors®. Figures represent median 2021 sales price of existing single-family homes in the metropolitan area; data not available for all cities. **Avg. rent** is the median gross rent (rent asked plus est. avg. cost of utilities) per month. **Crime rates:** *Crime in the United States, 2020,* Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice. Rates are per 100,000 in population; data as of 2020 unless otherwise noted. Violent crimes include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault; property

crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft. **Mayor** (or other city leader) and **website:** World Almanac research as of mid-2022; subject to change. A nonpartisan mayor is one whose party affiliation was not indicated on the ballot.

Included here are the 100 most populous U.S. cities, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates released in May 2022. Most data are for the city proper; some, where noted, apply to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Inc. = incorporated; est. = established; NA = Not available.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Population: 562,599 (32). **Pop. density:** 3,004. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.4%. **Area:** 187.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 70.3% white; 3.1% Black; 3.0% Asian; 4.5% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 9.8% other; 2+ races, 9.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 49.2%. **Foreign born:** 9.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.9%. **Language:** 72.9% English only; 20.6% Spanish.

Employment: 263,970 employed; 6.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,103. **Below poverty:** 14.4%; 11.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.7%. **Educational attainment:**

90.9% HS; 36.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.0 min. 78.5% drive. **Housing units:** 247,926; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.3%. **Avg. home:** $292,500; change (2019-21): 30.0%. **Avg. rent:** $889. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,344; property: 5,012.

Mayor: Tim Keller, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1706 by the Spanish; inc. 1891.

Website: www.cabq.gov

Anaheim, California

Population: 345,940 (55). **Pop. density:** 6,881. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.3%. **Area:** 50.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.0% white; 2.7% Black; 17.3% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 10.6% other; 2+ races, 8.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 53.3%. **Foreign born:** 35.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.7%. **Language:** 40.3% English only; 42.1% Spanish.

Employment: 156,120 employed; 6.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,122. **Below poverty:** 12.0%; 10.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.6%. **Educational attainment:** 77.9% HS; 26.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.1 min. 77.8% drive, 11.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 108,561; 95.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.6%. **Avg. home:** $1,099,000; change (2019-21): 33.2%. **Avg. rent:** $1,743. **Crime rates:** violent: 353; property: 2,519.

Mayor: vacant

History: Founded 1857; inc. 1876. Home of Disneyland, the Anaheim Ducks, and the Los Angeles Angels.

Website: www.anaheim.net

Anchorage, Alaska

Population: 288,121 (73). **Pop. density:** 169. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.9%. **Area:** 1,706.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.2% white; 5.3% Black; 9.8% Asian; 7.5% Amer. Ind; 2.9% Pac. Isl.; 2.4% other; 2+ races, 11.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.4%. **Foreign born:** 10.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.0%. **Language:** 82.4% English only; 4.6% Spanish.

Employment: 141,539 employed; 5.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $41,127. **Below poverty:** 8.0%; 5.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.6%. **Educational attainment:** 94.0% HS; 36.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.6 min. 75.0% drive, 12.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 118,293; 90.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.2%. **Avg. rent:** $1,310. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,212; property: 3,447.

Mayor: Dave Bronson, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1914 as a railroad construction port; HQ of Alaska Defense Command, WWII. Severely damaged in earthquake, 1964.

Website: www.muni.org

Arlington, Texas

Population: 392,786 (50). **Pop. density:** 4,098. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.3%. **Area:** 95.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 56.1% white; 22.9% Black; 6.6% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 7.7% other; 2+ races, 6.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.2%.

Foreign born: 20.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.9%. **Language:** 65.8% English only; 22.2% Spanish.

Employment: 202,463 employed; 5.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $28,904. **Below poverty:** 11.6%; 11.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 24.8%. **Educational attainment:** 85.2% HS; 30.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.2 min. 80.9% drive, 10.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 146,438; 92.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.7%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,089.

Mayor: Jim Ross, nonpartisan

History: Anglo-Americans began to settle in 1840s; inc. 1884.

Website: www.arlingtontx.gov

Atlanta, Georgia

Population: 496,461 (38). **Pop. density:** 3,669. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.6%. **Area:** 135.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.4% white; 49.8% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.4% other; 2+ races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.9%. **Foreign born:** 8.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.5%. **Language:** 89.9% English only; 3.8% Spanish.

Employment: 255,353 employed; 5.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $50,032. **Below poverty:** 16.9%; 14.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.7%. **Educational attainment:** 91.7% HS; 53.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.5 min. 63.0% drive, 12.8% work from home. **Housing units:** 250,533; 85.9% occupied. **Home ownership:**

44.8%. **Avg. home:** $317,200; change (2019-21): 36.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,227.

Mayor: Andre Dickens, nonpartisan

History: Founded as Terminus, 1837; renamed Atlanta, 1845; inc. 1847. Played major role in Civil War; became state capital, 1868. Birthplace of civil rights movement; host to 1996 Olympic Games.

Website: www.atlantaga.gov

Aurora, Colorado

Population: 389,347 (51). **Pop. density:** 2,434. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 160.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.1% white; 16.7% Black; 6.8% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 9.7% other; 2+ races, 7.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.3%. **Foreign born:** 20.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.6%. **Language:** 67.2% English only; 20.5% Spanish.

Employment: 193,106 employed; 6.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,993. **Below poverty:** 9.0%; 7.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.2%. **Educational attainment:** 87.4% HS; 30.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.8 min. 74.1% drive, 10.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 139,091; 95.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.6%. **Avg. home:** $607,100; change (2019-21): 31.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,401. **Crime rates:** violent: 900; property: 3,391.

Mayor: Mike Coffman, nonpartisan

History: Founded as Fletcher, 1891; renamed Aurora, 1907; inc. 1928. Early growth stimulated by military bases; fast-growing trade, technology, and med. science center.

Website: www.auroragov.org

Austin, Texas

Population: 964,177 (11). **Pop. density:** 3,014. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.1%. **Area:** 319.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.4% white; 7.8% Black; 7.7% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 7.8% other; 2+ races, 6.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 33.3%. **Foreign born:** 18.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.4%. **Language:** 69.5% English only; 21.6% Spanish.

Employment: 586,824 employed; 3.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $44,829. **Below poverty:** 11.6%; 8.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.6%. **Educational attainment:** 90.3% HS; 53.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.6 min. 70.1% drive, 13.4% work from home. **Housing units:** 426,899; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.5%. **Avg. home:** $488,600; change (2019-21): 48.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,346. **Crime rates:** violent: 467; property: 3,631.

Mayor: Steve Adler, nonpartisan

History: First permanent Anglo-American settlement, 1830s; capital of Rep. of Texas, 1839; named after Stephen Austin.

Website: www.austintexas.gov

Bakersfield, California

Population: 407,615 (48). **Pop. density:** 2,721. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.0%. **Area:** 149.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.1% white; 7.4% Black; 7.3% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 14.4% other;

2+ races, 8.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 51.1%. **Foreign born:** 19.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.8%. **Language:** 58.6% English only; 33.6% Spanish.

Employment: 162,374 employed; 8.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $27,309. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 13.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.0%. **Educational attainment:** 81.4% HS; 22.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.4 min. 82.0% drive, 10.7% carpool. **Housing units:** 125,143; 94.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,124. **Crime rates:** violent: 517; property: 4,023.

Mayor: Karen Goh, nonpartisan

History: Named after Col. Thomas Baker, an early settler; inc. 1898.

Website: www.bakersfieldcity.us

Baltimore, Maryland

Population: 576,498 (30). **Pop. density:** 7,122. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.1%. **Area:** 80.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 29.7% white; 62.3% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.0% other; 2+ races, 3.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.4%. **Foreign born:** 8.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.4%. **Language:** 90.1% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 256,302 employed; 7.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,699. **Below poverty:** 18.0%; 15.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.0%. **Educational attainment:** 85.5% HS; 32.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.1 min. 59.2% drive, 16.1% public trans. **Housing units:**

293,936; 82.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.7%. **Avg. home:** $358,100; change (2019-21): 19.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,094. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 1,859; property: 4,311.

Mayor: Brandon M. Scott, Democrat

History: Founded by Maryland legislature, 1729; inc. 1797. British artillery barrage of Ft. McHenry (1814) inspired “Star-Spangled Banner.” Birthplace of America’s railroads, 1828; rebuilt after fire, 1904. Site of National Aquarium.

Website: www.baltimorecity.gov

Boise City, Idaho

Population: 237,446 (94). **Pop. density:** 2,825. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 84.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 88.0% white; 1.6% Black; 3.1% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 4.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.0%. **Foreign born:** 6.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.8%. **Language:** 90.0% English only; 4.5% Spanish.

Employment: 128,431 employed; 3.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $37,191. **Below poverty:** 11.5%; 6.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.9%. **Educational attainment:** 95.0% HS; 42.7% bachelor’s. **Avg. commute:** 18.8 min. 76.5% drive. **Housing units:** 99,452; 95.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.7%. **Avg. home:** $468,600; change (2019-21): 59.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,009. **Crime rates:** violent: 293; property: 1,640.

Mayor: Lauren McLean, nonpartisan

History: Gold discovered in area, 1862; proclaimed capital of Idaho Terr., 1864; inc. 1866; on Oregon Trail.

Website: www.cityofboise.org

Boston, Massachusetts

Population: 654,776 (24). **Pop. density:** 13,545. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –2.9%. **Area:** 48.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 52.1% white; 24.2% Black; 9.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 6.3% other; 2+ races, 7.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.5%. **Foreign born:** 28.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 85.9%. **Language:** 62.9% English only; 16.3% Spanish.

Employment: 370,085 employed; 5.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $46,845. **Below poverty:** 16.6%; 12.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 4.4%. **Educational attainment:** 87.9% HS; 51.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.7 min. 37.5% drive, 30.7% public trans., 14.6% walk. **Housing units:** 298,708; 91.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 35.3%. **Avg. home:** $642,200; change (2019-21): 30.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,685. **Crime rates:** violent: 624; property: 1,866.

Mayor: Michelle Wu, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1630 by John Winthrop; capital of Mass. Bay Colony; figured strongly in American Revolution; inc. 1822.

Website: www.boston.gov

Buffalo, New York

Population: 276,807 (78). **Pop. density:** 6,855. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.4%. **Area:** 40.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.1% white; 35.2% Black; 6.3% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 5.5% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.2%. **Foreign born:** 10.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.6%. **Language:** 81.4% English only; 8.0% Spanish.

Employment: 99,313 employed; 7.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $25,654. **Below poverty:** 24.2%; 22.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 6.2%. **Educational attainment:** 85.7% HS; 28.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.0 min. 67.9% drive, 10.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 131,044; 84.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.5%. **Avg. home:** $209,900; change (2019-21): 30.5%. **Avg. rent:** $801. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,018; property: 3,081.

Mayor: Byron W. Brown, Democrat

History: Settled 1780 by Seneca Indians; raided by British in War of 1812; inc. 1832. Served as western terminus for Erie Canal and a center for trade and manufacturing.

Website: www.buffalony.gov

Chandler, Arizona

Population: 279,458 (76). **Pop. density:** 4,268. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 65.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 71.4% white; 5.5% Black; 10.9% Asian; 1.8% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 3.7% other; 2+ races, 6.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.9%.

Foreign born: 15.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.1%. **Language:** 76.1% English only; 11.9% Spanish.

Employment: 146,631 employed; 3.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $42,580. **Below poverty:** 6.7%; 5.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.1%. **Educational attainment:** 93.8% HS; 44.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.9 min. 76.0% drive, 10.9% work from home. **Housing units:** 100,267; 93.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 64.9%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,381. **Crime rates:** violent: 206; property: 1,855.

Mayor: Kevin Hartke, nonpartisan

History: Formed 1912; population doubled in 1990s when marketed as "the high-tech oasis of the Silicon Desert."

Website: www.chandleraz.gov

Charlotte, North Carolina

Population: 879,709 (16). **Pop. density:** 2,845. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 309.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.7% white; 35.5% Black; 6.6% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.7% other; 2+ races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.6%. **Foreign born:** 17.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.0%. **Language:** 78.1% English only; 12.5% Spanish.

Employment: 468,072 employed; 5.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,834. **Below poverty:** 10.1%; 8.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 16.3%. **Educational attainment:** 89.4% HS; 44.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.6

min. 72.6% drive, 11.4% work from home. **Housing units:** 367,252; 92.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 52.8%. **Avg. home:** $354,100; change (2019-21): 36.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,185.

Mayor: Vi Alexander Lyles, Democrat

History: Scotch-Irish immigrants arrived, c. 1750; inc. 1768 and named after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. Site of first major U.S. gold discovery, 1799.

Website: charlottenc.gov

Chesapeake, Virginia

Population: 251,269 (89). **Pop. density:** 742. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.6%. **Area:** 338.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 59.7% white; 29.7% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.8% other; 2+ races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.5%. **Foreign born:** 6.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.6%. **Language:** 91.5% English only; 4.0% Spanish.

Employment: 115,125 employed; 3.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $37,420. **Below poverty:** 6.1%; 5.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.6%. **Educational attainment:** 93.2% HS; 34.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.3 min. 82.2% drive. **Housing units:** 91,707; 94.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 72.3%. **Avg. home:** $285,000; change (2019-21): 21.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,300. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 352; property: 1,949.

Mayor: Rick West, Republican

History: First English colonies on banks of Elizabeth River, 1620s; home to Dismal Swamp

Canal, first envisioned by George Washington in 1763. Battle of Great Bridge, Dec. 1775; inc. 1963.

Website: www.cityofchesapeake.net

Chicago, Illinois

Population: 2,696,555 (3). **Pop. density:** 11,841. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.6%. **Area:** 227.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 47.7% white; 29.2% Black; 6.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 10.5% other; 2+ races, 5.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.6%. **Foreign born:** 20.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.3%. **Language:** 64.5% English only; 23.7% Spanish.

Employment: 1,247,060 employed; 7.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,068. **Below poverty:** 15.4%; 13.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.1%. **Educational attainment:** 85.9% HS; 41.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 34.7 min. 48.1% drive, 26.2% public trans. **Housing units:** 1,217,686; 88.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.3%. **Avg. home:** $330,400; change (2019-21): 24.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,154.

Mayor: Lori E. Lightfoot, nonpartisan

History: First nonnative residence established by Point Du Sable, 1780s; Fort Dearborn built, 1803; significant white settlement began with completion of Erie Canal, 1825; inc. 1837. Boomed with arrival of railroads and canal to Mississippi R.; one-third of city destroyed by fire, 1871. Major Great Migration destination, 1910-30.

Website: www.chicago.gov

Chula Vista, California

Population: 277,220 (77). **Pop. density:** 5,585. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 49.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.6% white; 5.1% Black; 15.3% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 9.4% other; 2+ races, 11.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 60.3%. **Foreign born:** 30.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.3%. **Language:** 42.3% English only; 47.0% Spanish.

Employment: 112,786 employed; 7.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,521. **Below poverty:** 8.9%; 7.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.2%. **Educational attainment:** 83.8% HS; 29.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.8 min. 77.4% drive, 10.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 85,860; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.1%. **Avg. home:** $830,000; change (2019-21): 28.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,729. **Crime rates:** violent: 329; property: 1,171.

Mayor: Mary Casillas Salas, nonpartisan

History: Visited by Spanish, 1542; became part of Spanish land grant, 1795; claimed by U.S. in Mexican-American War, 1847; inc. 1911. WWII brought aircraft industry and growth.

Website: www.chulavistaca.gov

Cincinnati, Ohio

Population: 308,935 (65). **Pop. density:** 3,966. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.4%. **Area:** 77.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 50.3% white; 41.4% Black; 2.2% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.4% other; 2+ races, 4.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.2%.

Foreign born: 6.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.2%. **Language:** 91.3% English only; 3.2% Spanish.

Employment: 139,891 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,159. **Below poverty:** 20.9%; 18.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.3%. **Educational attainment:** 88.4% HS; 38.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.5 min. 70.6% drive. **Housing units:** 161,166; 86.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 38.9%. **Avg. home:** $243,400; change (2019-21): 31.1%. **Avg. rent:** $760. **Crime rates:** violent: 893; property: 3,683.

Mayor: Aftab Pureval, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1788; named after Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary War officers; chartered as town, 1802; inc. 1819.

Website: www.cincinnati-oh.gov

Cleveland, Ohio

Population: 367,991 (54). **Pop. density:** 4,734. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.1%. **Area:** 77.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 39.7% white; 47.6% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.9% other; 2+ races, 5.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.9%. **Foreign born:** 6.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.0%. **Language:** 85.4% English only; 9.1% Spanish.

Employment: 142,607 employed; 8.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $22,442. **Below poverty:** 27.9%; 26.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.3%. **Educational attainment:** 82.2% HS; 18.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.8 min. 68.8% drive, 10.1% carpool. **Housing units:**

211,212; 82.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.9%. **Avg. home:** $198,800; change (2019-21): 21.1%. **Avg. rent:** $735. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,657; property: 4,071.

Mayor: Justin M. Bibb, nonpartisan

History: Surveyed in 1796; inc. as village, 1814; inc. as city, 1836; annexed Ohio City 1854. Major Great Lakes port and early hub for steel, oil industries.

Website: www.clevelandohio.gov

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Population: 483,956 (40). **Pop. density:** 2,471. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.8%. **Area:** 195.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.3% white; 6.3% Black; 2.8% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 4.6% other; 2+ races, 7.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 18.0%. **Foreign born:** 7.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.5%. **Language:** 87.5% English only; 8.1% Spanish.

Employment: 229,758 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $35,506. **Below poverty:** 10.3%; 7.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.9%. **Educational attainment:** 94.0% HS; 39.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.3 min. 76.2% drive, 10.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 194,008; 95.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.2%. **Avg. home:** $432,900; change (2019-21): 35.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,196. **Crime rates:** violent: 597; property: 3,380.

Mayor: John Suthers, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1871 at the foot of Pikes Peak; inc. 1886.

Website: coloradosprings.gov

Columbus, Ohio

Population: 906,528 (14). **Pop. density:** 4,118. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.1%. **Area:** 220.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.4% white; 29.2% Black; 5.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.3%. **Foreign born:** 12.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.1%. **Language:** 84.0% English only; 4.3% Spanish.

Employment: 460,005 employed; 5.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,056. **Below poverty:** 16.4%; 14.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.6%. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 36.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.0 min. 77.7% drive. **Housing units:** 395,162; 91.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.9%. **Avg. home:** $274,100; change (2019-21): 26.5%. **Avg. rent:** $989. **Crime rates:** violent: 556; property: 3,130.

Mayor: Andrew J. Ginther, nonpartisan

History: Laid out as state capital, 1812; inc. 1834.

Website: www.columbus.gov

Corpus Christi, Texas

Population: 317,773 (60). **Pop. density:** 1,960. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.0%. **Area:** 162.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.7% white; 4.0% Black; 2.3% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 9.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 63.8%. **Foreign born:**

9.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.4%. **Language:** 65.5% English only; 32.1% Spanish.

Employment: 138,577 employed; 6.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $28,317. **Below poverty:** 13.7%; 12.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 25.8%. **Educational attainment:** 84.1% HS; 22.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.4 min. 82.4% drive, 10.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 132,965; 88.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 57.0%. **Avg. home:** $250,000; change (2019-21): 24.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,055. **Crime rates:** violent: 842; property: 3,266.

Mayor: Paulette M. Guajardo, nonpartisan

History: Anglo-Americans settled, 1838-39; inc. 1852. One of the largest U.S. ports.

Website: www.cctexas.com

Dallas, Texas

Population: 1,288,457 (9). **Pop. density:** 3,794. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.1%. **Area:** 339.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.7% white; 24.3% Black; 3.6% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 7.6% other; 2+ races, 6.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 41.5%. **Foreign born:** 23.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.2%. **Language:** 57.4% English only; 36.6% Spanish.

Employment: 656,970 employed; 5.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $35,487. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 14.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 29.9%. **Educational attainment:** 79.0% HS; 34.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.9 min. 74.3% drive, 11.2% carpool. **Housing units:**

581,987; 90.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 41.3%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,111.

Mayor: Eric Johnson, nonpartisan

History: First nonnatives settled, 1841; inc. 1871. Developed as financial and commercial hub; center of TX oil boom from 1930s.

Website: dallascityhall.com

Denver, Colorado

Population: 711,463 (19). **Pop. density:** 4,648. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.9%. **Area:** 153.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.2% white; 9.2% Black; 3.6% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 6.9% other; 2+ races, 7.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 29.5%. **Foreign born:** 14.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.1%. **Language:** 75.4% English only; 18.2% Spanish.

Employment: 402,123 employed; 5.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $45,636. **Below poverty:** 10.8%; 8.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 12.4%. **Educational attainment:** 89.1% HS; 50.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.7 min. 66.1% drive, 12.4% work from home. **Housing units:** 306,269; 94.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.4%. **Avg. home:** $607,100; change (2019-21): 31.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,397. **Crime rates:** violent: 858; property: 4,649.

Mayor: Michael B. Hancock, nonpartisan

History: Miners arrived, 1858; inc. 1861; became territorial capital, 1867. Growth spurred by gold and

silver boom; became financial, industrial, cultural center of Rocky Mtn. region.

Website: www.denvergov.org

Detroit, Michigan

Population: 632,464 (27). **Pop. density:** 4,559. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.9%. **Area:** 138.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 14.4% white; 77.1% Black; 1.9% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.8% other; 2+ races, 2.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.7%. **Foreign born:** 6.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.2%. **Language:** 88.7% English only; 6.4% Spanish.

Employment: 219,915 employed; 13.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $19,569. **Below poverty:** 28.6%; 27.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.8%. **Educational attainment:** 81.9% HS; 16.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.8 min. 68.8% drive, 12.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 358,145; 75.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.6%. **Avg. home:** $245,700; change (2019-21): 25.5%. **Avg. rent:** $850. **Crime rates:** violent: 2,179; property: 3,211.

Mayor: Mike Duggan, nonpartisan

History: Founded by French, 1701; controlled by British, 1760; acquired by U.S., 1796; inc. 1815; capital of state 1837-47. First automobile factory opened, 1899. Major Great Migration destination, 1910-30.

Website: detroitmi.gov

Durham, North Carolina

Population: 285,527 (74). **Pop. density:** 2,515. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 113.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 48.4% white; 37.5% Black; 5.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.3% other; 2+ races, 5.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 13.8%. **Foreign born:** 14.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.3%. **Language:** 80.9% English only; 12.0% Spanish.

Employment: 148,109 employed; 4.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $36,136. **Below poverty:** 12.3%; 9.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.9%. **Educational attainment:** 89.7% HS; 51.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.8 min. 74.8% drive. **Housing units:** 122,422; 93.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.6%. **Avg. home:** $397,900; change (2019-21): 34.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,098. **Crime rates:** violent: 859; property: 3,738.

Mayor: Elaine M. O'Neal, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1869. Trinity College moved to Durham, 1892, renamed Duke Univ.,1924.

Website: durhamnc.gov

El Paso, Texas

Population: 678,415 (22). **Pop. density:** 2,625. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.0%. **Area:** 258.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.6% white; 3.4% Black; 1.4% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 12.5% other; 2+ races, 12.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 81.5%. **Foreign born:** 23.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.9%. **Language:** 32.2% English only; 65.7% Spanish.

Employment: 284,661 employed; 5.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $23,450.

Below poverty: 16.3%; 16.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 28.1%. **Educational attainment:** 80.6% HS; 25.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.4 min. 80.2% drive, 10.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 252,526; 91.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.6%. **Avg. home:** $200,800; change (2019-21): 22.1%. **Avg. rent:** $857. **Crime rates:** violent: 316; property: 1,241.

Mayor: Oscar Leeser, nonpartisan

History: First nonnatives settled, 1598; inc. 1873; arrival of railroad, 1881, boosted population and industries.

Website: www.elpasotexas.gov

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Population: 265,974 (84). **Pop. density:** 2,401. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 110.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.0% white; 15.0% Black; 5.0% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.7% other; 2+ races, 5.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.1%. **Foreign born:** 8.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.5%. **Language:** 87.1% English only; 6.4% Spanish.

Employment: 122,948 employed; 4.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $27,593. **Below poverty:** 12.8%; 11.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.9%. **Educational attainment:** 89.0% HS; 28.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.3 min. 82.0% drive. **Housing units:** 118,465; 91.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.6%. **Avg. home:** $189,900; change (2019-21): 22.3%. **Avg. rent:** $777. **Crime rates:** violent: 413; property: 2,247.

Mayor: Tom Henry, Democrat

History: U.S. fort founded, 1794; inc. 1840 prior to Wabash-Erie Canal completion, 1843.

Website: www.cityoffortwayne.org

Fort Worth, Texas

Population: 935,508 (13). **Pop. density:** 2,684. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.4%. **Area:** 348.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.1% white; 18.5% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 9.9% other; 2+ races, 6.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 35.1%. **Foreign born:** 16.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.7%. **Language:** 67.7% English only; 25.6% Spanish.

Employment: 429,971 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,374. **Below poverty:** 11.4%; 10.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 24.3%. **Educational attainment:** 83.2% HS; 30.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.5 min. 79.1% drive, 11.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 336,468; 91.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 57.0%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,115.

Mayor: Mattie Parker, nonpartisan

History: Established as military post, 1849; inc. 1873; oil discovered, 1917.

Website: www.fortworthtexas.gov

Fremont, California

Population: 227,514 (97). **Pop. density:** 2,913. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.8%. **Area:** 78.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 22.2% white; 3.1% Black;

61.0% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 7.3% other; 2+ races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 12.8%. **Foreign born:** 49.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 77.5%. **Language:** 36.8% English only; 8.4% Spanish.

Employment: 108,021 employed; 4.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $55,950. **Below poverty:** 4.8%; 2.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 2.9%. **Educational attainment:** 92.6% HS; 58.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 35.5 min. 65.3% drive, 13.8% work from home. **Housing units:** 78,038; 95.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 61.4%. **Avg. home:** $1,320,000; change (2019-21): 33.6%. **Avg. rent:** $2,453. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 440; property: 3,008.

Mayor: Lily Mei, nonpartisan

History: Spanish mission founded, 1797; inc. 1956 as consolidation of five communities.

Website: www.fremont.gov

Fresno, California

Population: 544,510 (33). **Pop. density:** 4,710. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 115.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 55.3% white; 7.2% Black; 14.4% Asian; 1.2% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 12.6% other; 2+ races, 9.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 49.7%. **Foreign born:** 19.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.1%. **Language:** 56.5% English only; 29.9% Spanish.

Employment: 211,727 employed; 8.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $24,814. **Below poverty:** 19.7%; 19.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.2%. **Educational attainment:**

78.7% HS; 22.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.3 min. 77.7% drive, 12.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 180,020; 94.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.8%. **Avg. home:** $370,000; change (2019-21): 31.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,041. **Crime rates:** violent: 665; property: 3,077.

Mayor: Jerry Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Founded by railroad company, 1872; inc. 1885.

Website: www.fresno.gov

Garland, Texas

Population: 242,035 (93). **Pop. density:** 4,238. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.4%. **Area:** 57.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.3% white; 14.2% Black; 11.0% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 6.6% other; 2+ races, 9.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 44.3%. **Foreign born:** 30.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.9%. **Language:** 47.9% English only; 37.7% Spanish.

Employment: 118,842 employed; 5.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $26,244. **Below poverty:** 9.4%; 9.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 31.4%. **Educational attainment:** 77.1% HS; 23.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.7 min. 77.7% drive, 12.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 79,749; 95.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 63.2%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,182.

Mayor: Scott LeMay, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1850s; inc. 1891.

Website: www.garlandtx.gov

Gilbert, Arizona

Population: 273,136 (80). **Pop. density:** 3,982. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.5%. **Area:** 68.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.5% white; 4.0% Black; 5.5% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 2.6% other; 2+ races, 5.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.3%. **Foreign born:** 9.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.1%. **Language:** 86.3% English only; 6.7% Spanish.

Employment: 137,928 employed; 3.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,073. **Below poverty:** 5.2%; 3.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.1%. **Educational attainment:** 96.5% HS; 45.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.1 min. 75.6% drive, 12.3% work from home. **Housing units:** 84,437; 94.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 73.5%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,580. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 464; property: 2,217.

Mayor: Brigette Peterson, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1902; inc. 1920.

Website: www.gilbertaz.gov

Glendale, Arizona

Population: 249,630 (91). **Pop. density:** 3,859. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 64.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.7% white; 7.3% Black; 4.4% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 7.5% other; 2+ races, 9.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 39.0%. **Foreign born:** 16.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.5%. **Language:** 67.1% English only; 24.9% Spanish.

Employment: 120,263 employed; 5.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $26,395. **Below poverty:** 14.2%; 12.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 16.1%. **Educational attainment:** 83.8% HS; 21.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.6 min. 75.0% drive, 12.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 89,156; 93.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.8%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,051. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 464; property: 2,217.

Mayor: Jerry Weiers, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1892; inc. 1910.

Website: www.glendaleaz.com

Greensboro, North Carolina

Population: 298,263 (69). **Pop. density:** 2,290. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.2%. **Area:** 130.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 45.5% white; 42.4% Black; 5.4% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.8% other; 2+ races, 3.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.0%. **Foreign born:** 12.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.6%. **Language:** 85.1% English only; 5.9% Spanish.

Employment: 133,407 employed; 5.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,455. **Below poverty:** 16.0%; 13.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.2%. **Educational attainment:** 89.9% HS; 39.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.4 min. 79.5% drive. **Housing units:** 131,171; 90.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.4%. **Avg. home:** $228,600; change (2019-21): 29.7%. **Avg. rent:** $893. **Crime rates:** violent: 902; property: 3,611.

Mayor: Nancy Vaughan, nonpartisan

History: Est. c. 1740; site of Revolutionary War conflict, 1781, between namesake Gen. Nathanael Greene and Gen. Cornwallis; inc. 1807. Origin of civil rights sit-in movement.

Website: www.greensboro-nc.gov

Henderson, Nevada

Population: 322,178 (57). **Pop. density:** 3,028. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.0%. **Area:** 106.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.2% white; 6.0% Black; 8.7% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; 0.7% Pac. Isl.; 5.0% other; 2+ races, 6.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.3%. **Foreign born:** 13.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.7%. **Language:** 81.2% English only; 10.0% Spanish.

Employment: 149,274 employed; 6.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $40,796. **Below poverty:** 7.6%; 5.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.7%. **Educational attainment:** 93.5% HS; 34.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.9 min. 80.2% drive. **Housing units:** 131,804; 91.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 64.3%. **Avg. home:** $397,000; change (2019-21): 29.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,360. **Crime rates:** violent: 208; property: 1,426.

Mayor: Debra March, nonpartisan

History: Early growth spurred by WWII magnesium mining; inc. 1953.

Website: www.cityofhenderson.com

Honolulu, Hawaii

Population: 345,510 (56). **Pop. density:** 5,707. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.2%. **Area:** 60.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 16.9% white; 2.0% Black; 53.1% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 8.3% Pac. Isl.; 1.0% other; 2+ races, 18.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.2%. **Foreign born:** 27.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.1%. **Language:** 64.4% English only; 1.5% Spanish.

Employment: 427,780 employed; 5.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,235. **Below poverty:** 10.1%; 7.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 5.3%. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 37.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.2 min. 57.9% drive, 12.8% carpool, 10.5% public trans. **Housing units:** 152,576; 85.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.3%. **Avg. home:** $996,200; change (2019-21): 24.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,520. **Crime rates (2019 MSA):** violent: 271; property: 3,002.

Mayor: Rick Blangiardi, nonpartisan

History: Europeans entered harbor, 1794; declared capital of the Hawaii Kingdom by King Kamehameha III, 1850. Pearl Harbor naval base attacked by Japanese, Dec. 7, 1941.

Website: www.honolulu.gov

Houston, Texas

Population: 2,288,250 (4). **Pop. density:** 3,573. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.5%. **Area:** 640.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.5% white; 22.8% Black; 6.9% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 11.3% other; 2+ races, 7.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 44.5%.

Foreign born: 28.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 80.6%. **Language:** 51.6% English only; 38.2% Spanish.

Employment: 1,055,956 employed; 6.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $33,626. **Below poverty:** 16.2%; 16.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 30.4%. **Educational attainment:** 79.7% HS; 34.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.6 min. 75.9% drive, 10.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 982,694; 89.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 42.9%. **Avg. home:** $304,100; change (2019-21): 23.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,086. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,256; property: 4,179.

Mayor: Sylvester Turner, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1836; inc. 1837; capital of Rep. of Texas, 1837-39; developed rapidly after completion of channel to Gulf of Mexico, 1914. World center of oil, natural gas technology.

Website: www.houstontx.gov

Indianapolis, Indiana

Population: 882,039 (15). **Pop. density:** 2,439. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.6%. **Area:** 361.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 59.0% white; 29.0% Black; 3.7% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.9% other; 2+ races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.4%. **Foreign born:** 9.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.4%. **Language:** 86.1% English only; 8.1% Spanish.

Employment: 430,399 employed; 4.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $29,839. **Below poverty:** 14.4%; 12.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.1%. **Educational attainment:**

86.4% HS; 32.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.9 min. 79.8% drive. **Housing units:** 386,986; 88.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.0%. **Avg. home:** $260,500; change (2019-21): 30.2%. **Avg. rent:** $911.

Mayor: Joe Hogsett, Democrat

History: Founded 1821; became planned state capital, 1825.

Website: www.indy.gov

Irvine, California

Population: 309,031 (64). **Pop. density:** 4,710. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.9%. **Area:** 65.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 44.9% white; 1.5% Black; 43.6% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 2.5% other; 2+ races, 7.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.7%. **Foreign born:** 39.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.0%. **Language:** 49.7% English only; 6.3% Spanish.

Employment: 135,067 employed; 5.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $51,138. **Below poverty:** 14.1%; 7.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 5.6%. **Educational attainment:** 96.3% HS; 69.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.5 min. 71.1% drive, 12.8% work from home. **Housing units:** 104,553; 92.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 45.2%. **Avg. home:** $1,099,000; change (2019-21): 33.2%. **Avg. rent:** $2,425. **Crime rates:** violent: 51; property: 1,499.

Mayor: Farrah N. Khan, nonpartisan

History: Univ. of CA–Irvine campus announced, 1959; planned city developed around campus; inc.

1971.

Website: www.cityofirvine.org

Irving, Texas

Population: 254,198 (88). **Pop. density:** 3,795. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.0%. **Area:** 67.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 43.5% white; 13.9% Black; 20.5% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 14.5% other; 2+ races, 6.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 43.2%. **Foreign born:** 39.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 71.3%. **Language:** 40.9% English only; 37.3% Spanish.

Employment: 126,630 employed; 5.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,992. **Below poverty:** 9.5%; 8.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 25.3%. **Educational attainment:** 80.0% HS; 38.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.4 min. 77.6% drive, 11.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 92,873; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 37.7%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,192.

Mayor: Rick Stopfer, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1903; inc. 1914; remained small until 1950s.

Website: www.cityofirving.org

Jacksonville, Florida

Population: 954,614 (12). **Pop. density:** 1,277. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 747.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 56.3% white; 30.9% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.6% other; 2+ races, 5.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.4%.

Foreign born: 11.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.9%. **Language:** 84.7% English only; 7.2% Spanish.

Employment: 444,478 employed; 4.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,906. **Below poverty:** 13.0%; 11.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 16.6%. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 29.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.9 min. 78.7% drive. **Housing units:** 389,130; 89.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.4%. **Avg. home:** $325,000; change (2019-21): 44.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,089. **Crime rates:** violent: 698; property: 2,871.

Mayor: Lenny Curry, Republican

History: Settled as Cow Ford; renamed after Andrew Jackson, 1822; inc. 1832; scene of Civil War conflict, 1864.

Website: www.coj.net

Jersey City, New Jersey

Population: 283,927 (75). **Pop. density:** 19,257. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –2.7%. **Area:** 14.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 33.6% white; 23.1% Black; 26.1% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 9.8% other; 2+ races, 6.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 26.9%. **Foreign born:** 42.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 77.5%. **Language:** 47.4% English only; 21.6% Spanish.

Employment: 133,846 employed; 7.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $44,761. **Below poverty:** 13.8%; 12.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.5%. **Educational attainment:** 88.4% HS; 49.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 37.2 min. 30.2% drive, 45.3% public trans. **Housing**

units: 113,854; 91.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 29.6%. **Avg. home:** $535,800; change (2019-21): 38.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,485.

Mayor: Steven M. Fulop, nonpartisan

History: Chartered as town by British 1668; scene of Revolutionary War conflict, 1779. Important station on Underground Railroad.

Website: jerseycitynj.gov

Kansas City, Missouri

Population: 508,394 (37). **Pop. density:** 1,616. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.1%. **Area:** 314.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 60.3% white; 27.7% Black; 2.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 3.9% other; 2+ races, 4.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.6%. **Foreign born:** 8.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.7%. **Language:** 87.7% English only; 6.9% Spanish.

Employment: 245,119 employed; 5.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $33,215. **Below poverty:** 13.0%; 10.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.9%. **Educational attainment:** 90.7% HS; 35.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.0 min. 79.9% drive. **Housing units:** 233,432; 88.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.8%. **Avg. home:** $279,200; change (2019-21): 27.3%. **Avg. rent:** $979.

Mayor: Quinton Lucas, nonpartisan

History: Est. by 1838 at confluence of Missouri and Kansas Rivers; inc. 1850.

Website: www.kcmo.gov

Laredo, Texas

Population: 256,153 (87). **Pop. density:** 2,398. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 106.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 81.0% white; 0.5% Black; 0.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.0% other; 2+ races, 14.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 95.5%. **Foreign born:** 25.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.2%. **Language:** 9.6% English only; 89.7% Spanish.

Employment: 104,599 employed; 6.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $19,307. **Below poverty:** 19.4%; 21.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 41.1%. **Educational attainment:** 69.0% HS; 19.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.1 min. 80.7% drive, 11.2% carpool. **Housing units:** 78,996; 91.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.4%. **Avg. rent:** $858. **Crime rates:** violent: 324; property: 1,445.

Mayor: Pete Saenz, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish colonists, 1755; part of U.S. from 1848. Fast growth fueled by immigration; principal port of entry into Mexico.

Website: www.cityoflaredo.com

Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 646,790 (25). **Pop. density:** 4,560. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.5%. **Area:** 141.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 58.5% white; 12.1% Black; 6.7% Asian; 1.0% Amer. Ind; 0.9% Pac. Isl.; 12.6% other; 2+ races, 8.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 33.2%. **Foreign born:** 20.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.1%. **Language:** 67.3% English only; 24.6% Spanish.

Employment: 277,859 employed; 8.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,521. **Below poverty:** 13.0%; 11.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 17.2%. **Educational attainment:** 85.3% HS; 25.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.7 min. 76.7% drive, 10.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 259,521; 91.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.4%. **Avg. home:** $397,000; change (2019-21): 29.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,153. **Crime rates:** violent: 528; property: 2,211.

Mayor: Carolyn G. Goodman, nonpartisan

History: Occupied by Mormons 1855-57; bought by railroad 1903; city of Las Vegas inc. 1911; gambling legalized 1931.

Website: www.lasvegasnevada.gov

Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky

Population: 321,793 (59). **Pop. density:** 1,135. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.2%. **Area:** 283.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 73.7% white; 14.6% Black; 4.0% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.2%. **Foreign born:** 10.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.1%. **Language:** 86.5% English only; 6.2% Spanish.

Employment: 166,393 employed; 3.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $35,466. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 9.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.1%. **Educational attainment:** 91.9% HS; 45.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.8 min. 77.9% drive. **Housing units:** 142,813; 91.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.6%. **Avg. home:**

$224,200; change (2019-21): 24.6%. **Avg. rent:** $920. **Crime rates:** violent: 320; property: 2,872.

Mayor: Linda Gorton, nonpartisan

History: Site founded and named in 1775 after site of the Revolutionary War's opening battle at Lexington, MA; chartered 1782. Merged with Fayette County, 1974.

Website: www.lexingtonky.gov

Lincoln, Nebraska

Population: 292,657 (71). **Pop. density:** 2,996. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 97.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 84.0% white; 4.3% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.5% other; 2+ races, 4.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.8%. **Foreign born:** 9.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.4%. **Language:** 87.2% English only; 4.6% Spanish.

Employment: 157,225 employed; 2.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,345. **Below poverty:** 12.7%; 7.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.5%. **Educational attainment:** 92.9% HS; 39.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.9 min. 79.7% drive. **Housing units:** 122,048; 95.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.2%. **Avg. home:** $245,100; change (2019-21): 23.5%. **Avg. rent:** $871. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 383; property: 2,751.

Mayor: Leirion Gaylor Baird, nonpartisan

History: Originally called Lancaster; chosen state capital, 1867, renamed after Abraham Lincoln; inc. 1871.

Website: www.lincoln.ne.gov

Long Beach, California

Population: 456,062 (43). **Pop. density:** 8,993. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.9%. **Area:** 50.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 49.4% white; 12.6% Black; 12.8% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 17.2% other; 2+ races, 6.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 43.2%. **Foreign born:** 25.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.6%. **Language:** 54.4% English only; 33.9% Spanish.

Employment: 210,332 employed; 9.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $33,607. **Below poverty:** 14.2%; 11.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 11.9%. **Educational attainment:** 80.3% HS; 31.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.0 min. 73.1% drive. **Housing units:** 175,725; 94.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.2%. **Avg. home:** $801,300; change (2019-21): 31.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,391. **Crime rates:** violent: 506; property: 2,747.

Mayor: Robert Garcia, nonpartisan

History: Settled c. 1784 by Spanish; by 1884, developed as harbor; inc. 1888; oil discovered 1921.

Website: www.longbeach.gov

Los Angeles, California

Population: 3,849,297 (2). **Pop. density:** 8,199. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.0%. **Area:** 469.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 48.9% white; 8.8% Black; 11.8% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 22.7% other; 2+ races, 7.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 48.1%.

Foreign born: 36.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.4%. **Language:** 41.7% English only; 41.5% Spanish.

Employment: 1,868,783 employed; 8.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $37,143. **Below poverty:** 15.2%; 12.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 14.8%. **Educational attainment:** 78.3% HS; 35.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.9 min. 67.7% drive. **Housing units:** 1,513,791; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 37.0%. **Avg. home:** $801,300; change (2019-21): 31.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,523. **Crime rates:** violent: 722; property: 2,148.

Mayor: Eric Garcetti, nonpartisan

History: Est. by Mexicans near Spanish mission, 1781; ceded to U.S., 1848; inc. 1850; grew rapidly after coming of railroads, 1876 and 1885. Film and defense industries drove 20th-century growth.

Website: www.lacity.org

Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky

Population: 628,594 (28). **Pop. density:** 2,388. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.5%. **Area:** 263.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.3% white; 24.0% Black; 2.7% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.3% other; 2+ races, 3.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.1%. **Foreign born:** 8.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.6%. **Language:** 89.9% English only; 4.7% Spanish.

Employment: 375,210 employed; 4.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,187. **Below poverty:** 13.0%; 10.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.2%. **Educational attainment:** 89.7% HS; 30.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.0 min.

78.0% drive. **Housing units:** 278,837; 90.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 60.1%. **Avg. home:** $235,600; change (2019-21): 22.3%. **Avg. rent:** $878. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 687; property: 3,891.

Mayor: Greg Fischer, Democrat

History: Est. 1778; named for Louis XVI of France; inc. 1828; base for Union forces in Civil War.

Website: louisvilleky.gov

Lubbock, Texas

Population: 260,993 (85). **Pop. density:** 1,937. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.2%. **Area:** 134.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 76.3% white; 8.0% Black; 2.6% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 5.8% other; 2+ races, 6.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 36.2%. **Foreign born:** 7.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.5%. **Language:** 78.6% English only; 17.6% Spanish.

Employment: 129,184 employed; 4.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $28,662. **Below poverty:** 19.5%; 11.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 17.6%. **Educational attainment:** 87.4% HS; 33.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 16.0 min. 79.8% drive, 12.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 109,243; 90.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.8%. **Avg. rent:** $958. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,088; property: 4,108.

Mayor: Tray Payne, nonpartisan

History: Became county seat, 1891; inc. 1909.

Website: ci.lubbock.tx.us

Madison, Wisconsin

Population: 269,196 (81). **Pop. density:** 3,383. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.1%. **Area:** 79.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 77.5% white; 6.6% Black; 9.1% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.4% other; 2+ races, 5.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.2%. **Foreign born:** 11.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.8%. **Language:** 85.7% English only; 5.0% Spanish.

Employment: 157,435 employed; 2.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,595. **Below poverty:** 17.4%; 6.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 5.0%. **Educational attainment:** 95.9% HS; 58.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.8 min. 62.5% drive. **Housing units:** 116,810; 95.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.7%. **Avg. home:** $361,500; change (2019-21): 20.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,147. **Crime rates:** violent: 320; property: 2,779.

Mayor: Satya Rhodes-Conway, nonpartisan

History: Selected as site for state capital, named for James Madison, 1836; chartered 1856.

Website: www.cityofmadison.com

Memphis, Tennessee

Population: 628,127 (29). **Pop. density:** 2,130. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.5%. **Area:** 294.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 27.9% white; 64.4% Black; 1.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.5% other; 2+ races, 2.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.4%. **Foreign born:** 6.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.0%. **Language:** 90.6% English only; 6.4% Spanish.

Employment: 274,961 employed; 8.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $26,704. **Below poverty:** 19.6%; 19.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 19.4%. **Educational attainment:** 86.5% HS; 26.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.7 min. 81.6% drive, 10.4% carpool. **Housing units:** 299,599; 85.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.2%. **Avg. home:** $248,700; change (2019-21): 31.8%. **Avg. rent:** $915. **Crime rates:** violent: 2,352; property: 5,561.

Mayor: Jim Strickland, nonpartisan

History: French, Spanish, and U.S. forts by 1797; settled by 1819; inc. 1826; surrendered charter to state 1879 after yellow fever epidemics; rechartered as city 1893.

Website: www.memphistn.gov

Mesa, Arizona

Population: 509,475 (36). **Pop. density:** 3,671. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 138.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 78.3% white; 4.4% Black; 2.1% Asian; 2.5% Amer. Ind; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 6.1% other; 2+ races, 6.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 27.6%. **Foreign born:** 11.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.2%. **Language:** 78.9% English only; 17.4% Spanish.

Employment: 250,488 employed; 4.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,903. **Below poverty:** 11.1%; 10.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 16.0%. **Educational attainment:** 89.9% HS; 28.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.4 min. 73.3% drive, 12.2% carpool. **Housing units:**

214,831; 86.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.4%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,105. **Crime rates:** violent: 372; property: 1,846.

Mayor: John Giles, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Mormons from Utah and Idaho, 1878; inc. 1883.

Website: www.mesaaz.gov

Miami, Florida

Population: 439,890 (44). **Pop. density:** 12,221. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.5%. **Area:** 36.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.4% white; 16.0% Black; 1.3% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.4% other; 2+ races, 12.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 72.5%. **Foreign born:** 58.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 70.9%. **Language:** 22.4% English only; 70.2% Spanish.

Employment: 213,769 employed; 5.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,437. **Below poverty:** 19.8%; 17.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 26.9%. **Educational attainment:** 78.3% HS; 31.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 28.6 min. 67.9% drive. **Housing units:** 209,161; 86.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 30.4%. **Avg. home:** $480,000; change (2019-21): 33.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,242. **Crime rates:** violent: 556; property: 2,750.

Mayor: Francis Suarez, nonpartisan

History: Site of fort, 1836; inc. 1896. Modern city developed into financial and tourism center. Land speculation in 1920s added to city's growth.

Website: www.miamigov.com

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Population: 569,330 (31). **Pop. density:** 5,919. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.2%. **Area:** 96.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 42.0% white; 38.8% Black; 4.6% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 8.4% other; 2+ races, 5.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 19.4%. **Foreign born:** 10.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.7%. **Language:** 78.9% English only; 14.7% Spanish.

Employment: 258,689 employed; 6.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $24,167. **Below poverty:** 20.8%; 19.6% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.4%. **Educational attainment:** 84.4% HS; 24.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.4 min. 71.9% drive, 10.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 256,856; 89.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.7%. **Avg. home:** $319,000; change (2019-21): 18.9%. **Avg. rent:** $866. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,597; property: 2,729.

Mayor: Cavalier Johnson, nonpartisan

History: Indian trading post by 1674; inc. 1846. Famous beer industry.

Website: city.milwaukee.gov

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Population: 425,336 (46). **Pop. density:** 7,877. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.9%. **Area:** 54.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.9% white; 18.9% Black; 5.9% Asian; 1.4% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 5.0% other; 2+ races, 6.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.6%. **Foreign born:** 15.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.6%. **Language:** 78.4% English only; 7.4% Spanish.

Employment: 232,548 employed; 3.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $40,368. **Below poverty:** 16.9%; 11.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.9%. **Educational attainment:** 90.4% HS; 51.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.2 min. 59.0% drive, 11.8% public trans., 10.6% work from home. **Housing units:** 190,105; 94.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.4%. **Avg. home:** $354,800; change (2019-21): 22.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,078. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 926; property: 4,517.

Mayor: Jacob Frey, Democrat (DFL)

History: Visited by French missionary Louis Hennepin, 1680; included in area of military reservations, 1819; inc. 1867.

Website: www.minneapolismn.gov

Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee

Population: 678,851 (21). **Pop. density:** 1,427. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.5%. **Area:** 475.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.3% white; 27.3% Black; 3.6% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.8% other; 2+ races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.5%. **Foreign born:** 13.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.7%. **Language:** 82.5% English only; 8.8% Spanish.

Employment: 387,756 employed; 4.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $36,716. **Below poverty:** 12.3%; 10.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.1%. **Educational attainment:** 89.5% HS; 42.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.4 min. 75.3% drive. **Housing units:** 309,067; 90.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.0%. **Avg. home:**

$349,500; change (2019-21): 27.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,170. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,156; property: 4,073.

Mayor: John Cooper, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1779; first chartered, 1806; became permanent state capital 1843. Home of Grand Ole Opry.

Website: www.nashville.gov

New Orleans, Louisiana

Population: 376,971 (53). **Pop. density:** 2,224. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.6%. **Area:** 169.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 33.4% white; 59.2% Black; 2.9% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.8% other; 2+ races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 5.5%. **Foreign born:** 5.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.1%. **Language:** 91.4% English only; 3.9% Spanish.

Employment: 162,980 employed; 8.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,764. **Below poverty:** 20.4%; 17.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 12.6%. **Educational attainment:** 87.7% HS; 38.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.7 min. 66.5% drive. **Housing units:** 192,012; 80.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.8%. **Avg. home:** $268,100; change (2019-21): 20.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,025. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,324; property: 4,540.

Mayor: LaToya Cantrell, Democrat

History: Founded by French colonists, 1718; became major seaport on Mississippi R.; acquired by U.S. in Louisiana Purchase, 1803; inc. 1805. Hurricane Katrina, 2005, inflicted major damage and killed 1,450+.

Website: www.nola.gov

New York, New York

Population: 8,467,513 (1). **Pop. density:** 28,182. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –3.5%. **Area:** 300.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 41.3% white; 23.8% Black; 14.3% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 14.4% other; 2+ races, 5.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.9%. **Foreign born:** 36.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 84.6%. **Language:** 52.0% English only; 23.6% Spanish.

Employment: 3,645,307 employed; 9.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $41,625. **Below poverty:** 15.6%; 14.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.8%. **Educational attainment:** 82.8% HS; 39.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 41.4 min. 22.3% drive, 52.8% public trans. **Housing units:** 3,519,595; 90.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 32.8%. **Avg. home:** $535,800; change (2019-21): 38.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,489.

Mayor: Eric Adams, Democrat

History: Trading post est., 1624; British took control from Dutch, 1664, named city New York; U.S. capital, 1785-90. Under new charter, 1898, city expanded to include five boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, as well as Manhattan. Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks destroyed World Trade Center, killed more than 2,750.

Website: www.nyc.gov

Newark, New Jersey

Population: 307,220 (66). **Pop. density:** 12,724. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.0%. **Area:** 24.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 26.8% white; 49.5% Black; 1.8% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 14.8% other; 2+ races, 6.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 36.7%. **Foreign born:** 32.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 81.8%. **Language:** 50.5% English only; 32.4% Spanish.

Employment: 109,540 employed; 10.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $20,924. **Below poverty:** 22.8%; 23.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 23.2%. **Educational attainment:** 76.5% HS; 15.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 34.5 min. 53.9% drive, 23.7% public trans. **Housing units:** 114,410; 89.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 23.5%. **Avg. home:** $512,300; change (2019-21): 29.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,116.

Mayor: Ras J. Baraka, nonpartisan

History: Est. by Puritans, 1666; inc. as city, 1836. Major industry and shipping hub from mid-19th century.

Website: www.newarknj.gov

Norfolk, Virginia

Population: 235,089 (95). **Pop. density:** 4,413. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.1%. **Area:** 53.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.3% white; 40.6% Black; 3.7% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 5.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.4%. **Foreign born:** 7.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.5%. **Language:** 89.4% English only; 5.1% Spanish.

Employment: 101,694 employed; 5.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,706. **Below poverty:** 15.1%; 13.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.7%. **Educational attainment:** 88.1% HS; 30.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.4 min. 71.8% drive. **Housing units:** 98,142; 91.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 43.5%. **Avg. home:** $285,000; change (2019-21): 21.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,077. **Crime rates:** violent: 636; property: 2,718.

Mayor: Kenneth Cooper Alexander, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1682; burned by colonists to prevent capture by British during Revolutionary War. Inc. as city, 1845. Site of world's largest naval base; major commercial port.

Website: www.norfolk.gov

North Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 274,133 (79). **Pop. density:** 2,679. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 3.8%. **Area:** 102.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 48.0% white; 21.9% Black; 6.6% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.7% Pac. Isl.; 12.0% other; 2+ races, 10.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 41.4%. **Foreign born:** 21.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.7%. **Language:** 61.9% English only; 31.4% Spanish.

Employment: 104,186 employed; 9.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $24,082. **Below poverty:** 10.7%; 10.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 18.0%. **Educational attainment:** 81.6% HS; 17.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.6 min. 80.4% drive, 10.6% carpool. **Housing units:** 81,881; 93.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.8%.

Avg. home: $397,000; change (2019-21): 29.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,253. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 479; property: 2,047.

Mayor: John J. Lee, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1946.

Website: www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

Oakland, California

Population: 433,823 (45). **Pop. density:** 7,756. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.3%. **Area:** 55.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 34.4% white; 22.7% Black; 15.8% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind; 0.6% Pac. Isl.; 17.3% other; 2+ races, 8.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 27.0%. **Foreign born:** 26.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 86.3%. **Language:** 60.4% English only; 21.6% Spanish.

Employment: 191,477 employed; 7.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $46,407. **Below poverty:** 13.1%; 10.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.2%. **Educational attainment:** 84.3% HS; 46.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 32.9 min. 49.9% drive, 21.5% public trans., 10.8% work from home. **Housing units:** 171,749; 93.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 40.9%. **Avg. home:** $1,320,000; change (2019-21): 33.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,539. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,291; property: 5,166.

Mayor: Libby Schaaf, nonpartisan

History: Area settled by Spanish, 1820; inc. 1854.

Website: www.oaklandca.gov

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Population: 687,725 (20). **Pop. density:** 1,134. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.7%. **Area:** 606.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.9% white; 14.4% Black; 4.4% Asian; 2.9% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.3% other; 2+ races, 7.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 20.0%. **Foreign born:** 11.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.6%. **Language:** 79.5% English only; 15.3% Spanish.

Employment: 314,372 employed; 4.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,976. **Below poverty:** 13.0%; 11.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 21.1%. **Educational attainment:** 86.8% HS; 31.5% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.4 min. 81.4% drive, 10.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 276,084; 89.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.3%. **Avg. home:** $194,200; change (2019-21): 22.2%. **Avg. rent:** $884. **Crime rates:** violent: 726; property: 3,896.

Mayor: David Holt, nonpartisan

History: Settled during land rush, 1889; inc. 1890; became capital, 1910; oil discovered, 1928. Bomb in 1995 destroyed federal office bldg., killed 168 people.

Website: www.okc.gov

Omaha, Nebraska

Population: 487,300 (39). **Pop. density:** 3,419. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.8%. **Area:** 142.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.5% white; 12.1% Black; 4.0% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.9% other; 2+ races, 5.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 14.1%. **Foreign born:** 10.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.8%. **Language:** 83.4% English only; 10.5% Spanish.

Employment: 241,398 employed; 3.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $34,449. **Below poverty:** 10.8%; 8.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 14.2%. **Educational attainment:** 89.8% HS; 38.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 19.3 min. 79.2% drive. **Housing units:** 203,215; 93.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 59.0%. **Avg. home:** $242,000; change (2019-21): 20.6%. **Avg. rent:** $948. **Crime rates:** violent: 631; property: 3,174.

Mayor: Jean Stothert, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1854; inc. 1857. Large food-processing, telecommunications, information-processing center.

Website: www.cityofomaha.org

Orlando, Florida

Population: 309,154 (63). **Pop. density:** 2,789. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.5%. **Area:** 110.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 57.4% white; 24.2% Black; 4.7% Asian; 0.1% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 5.5% other; 2+ races, 8.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 32.7%. **Foreign born:** 23.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 86.8%. **Language:** 60.7% English only; 26.7% Spanish.

Employment: 155,399 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $34,033. **Below poverty:** 14.2%; 13.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 19.0%. **Educational attainment:** 90.7% HS; 39.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.8 min. 77.0% drive. **Housing units:** 136,180; 83.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 37.3%. **Avg. home:**

$356,900; change (2019-21): 29.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,253. **Crime rates:** violent: 860; property: 3,803.

Mayor: Buddy Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Ft. Gatlin built just south of present-day Orlando, 1838; name changed from Jernigan, 1856; inc. 1875. Walt Disney World opened, 1971.

Website: www.orlando.gov

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Population: 1,576,251 (6). **Pop. density:** 11,732. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.5%. **Area:** 134.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 39.3% white; 41.4% Black; 7.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 7.3% other; 2+ races, 4.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.1%. **Foreign born:** 14.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.1%. **Language:** 76.6% English only; 10.8% Spanish.

Employment: 655,154 employed; 9.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $29,644. **Below poverty:** 20.5%; 18.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.4%. **Educational attainment:** 85.7% HS; 31.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 33.4 min. 49.5% drive, 23.2% public trans. **Housing units:** 689,121; 89.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 52.8%. **Avg. home:** $305,000; change (2019-21): 23.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,084.

Mayor: Jim F. Kenney, Democrat

History: Named Philadelphia, 1682; chartered 1701. Continental Congresses convened 1774, 1775; Declaration of Independence signed, 1776; U.S. capital, 1790-1800.

Website: www.phila.gov

Phoenix, Arizona

Population: 1,624,569 (5). **Pop. density:** 3,135. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.8%. **Area:** 518.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 68.2% white; 7.1% Black; 3.9% Asian; 2.0% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 10.3% other; 2+ races, 8.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 42.6%. **Foreign born:** 19.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.9%. **Language:** 63.0% English only; 30.4% Spanish.

Employment: 821,741 employed; 4.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,427. **Below poverty:** 13.5%; 12.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 18.6%. **Educational attainment:** 82.9% HS; 29.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.2 min. 72.9% drive, 12.2% carpool. **Housing units:** 626,977; 92.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 55.6%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,100. **Crime rates:** violent: 798; property: 2,989.

Mayor: Kate Gallego, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1867; inc. 1881; became territorial capital, 1889.

Website: www.phoenix.gov

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Population: 300,431 (68). **Pop. density:** 5,425. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.8%. **Area:** 55.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 66.4% white; 23.0% Black; 5.8% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.0% other; 2+ races, 3.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 3.4%. **Foreign born:** 9.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.2%. **Language:** 88.7% English only; 2.3% Spanish.

Employment: 143,312 employed; 6.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $35,093. **Below poverty:** 18.5%; 12.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 6.8%. **Educational attainment:** 93.2% HS; 45.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.2 min. 53.6% drive, 16.9% public trans., 10.2% walk. **Housing units:** 159,339; 88.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.7%. **Avg. rent:** $984.

Mayor: Ed Gainey, Democrat

History: Settled around Ft. Pitt, 1758; inc. 1816; became an inland port; a center for iron production by Civil War.

Website: pittsburghpa.gov

Plano, Texas

Population: 288,253 (72). **Pop. density:** 4,021. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.6%. **Area:** 71.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.7% white; 8.6% Black; 21.8% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.7% other; 2+ races, 5.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.0%. **Foreign born:** 27.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 84.9%. **Language:** 64.7% English only; 11.4% Spanish.

Employment: 158,187 employed; 4.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $49,455. **Below poverty:** 6.1%; 4.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 14.4%. **Educational attainment:** 93.7% HS; 57.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.8 min. 76.9% drive, 12.6% work from home. **Housing units:** 113,254; 94.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.9%. **Avg. home:** $336,700; change (2019-21): 25.4%. **Avg. rent:** $1,447.

Mayor: John B. Muns, nonpartisan
History: Settled 1846; inc. 1873.
Website: www.plano.gov

Portland, Oregon

Population: 641,162 (26). **Pop. density:** 4,804. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.7%. **Area:** 133.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 75.3% white; 5.9% Black; 8.7% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.7% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 6.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.8%. **Foreign born:** 13.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.9%. **Language:** 81.1% English only; 6.4% Spanish.

Employment: 360,930 employed; 5.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $43,811. **Below poverty:** 12.6%; 7.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.2%. **Educational attainment:** 92.9% HS; 51.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.2 min. 55.7% drive, 11.4% public trans., 12.7% work from home. **Housing units:** 293,208; 94.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.1%. **Avg. home:** $536,400; change (2019-21): 31.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,325. **Crime rates:** violent: 523; property: 4,739.

Mayor: Ted Wheeler, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1843; developed as trading center, aided by California Gold Rush, 1849; city chartered, 1851.

Website: www.portland.gov

Raleigh, North Carolina

Population: 469,124 (41). **Pop. density:** 3,189. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 147.1 sq mi.

Racial distribution: 57.5% white; 28.9% Black; 4.8% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.2% other; 2+ races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.9%. **Foreign born:** 12.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.3%. **Language:** 82.7% English only; 9.1% Spanish.

Employment: 241,289 employed; 4.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $40,520. **Below poverty:** 10.6%; 7.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.2%. **Educational attainment:** 92.2% HS; 51.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.4 min. 75.3% drive, 12.1% work from home. **Housing units:** 206,328; 90.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.5%. **Avg. home:** $392,800; change (2019-21): 34.8%. **Avg. rent:** $1,175. **Crime rates:** violent: 392; property: 2,020.

Mayor: Mary-Ann Baldwin, nonpartisan

History: Named after Sir Walter Raleigh; chosen state capital, 1788; inc. 1795; occupied by Union Gen. Sherman, 1865.

Website: raleighnc.gov

Reno, Nevada

Population: 268,851 (82). **Pop. density:** 2,470. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 1.8%. **Area:** 108.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.2% white; 3.2% Black; 7.2% Asian; 1.1% Amer. Ind; 0.8% Pac. Isl.; 9.2% other; 2+ races, 6.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 24.0%. **Foreign born:** 16.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.5%. **Language:** 74.5% English only; 17.0% Spanish.

Employment: 131,514 employed; 4.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $36,358.

Below poverty: 12.1%; 7.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 12.9%. **Educational attainment:** 89.9% HS; 34.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.6 min. 73.0% drive, 11.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 112,516; 93.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.7%. **Avg. home:** $531,800; change (2019-21): 35.0%. **Avg. rent:** $1,107. **Crime rates:** violent: 563; property: 2,147.

Mayor: Hillary Schieve, nonpartisan

History: Originally named Lake's Crossing; name changed to Reno, after a Union Civil War general, 1868, with arrival of transcontinental railroad.

Website: www.reno.gov

Richmond, Virginia

Population: 226,604 (98). **Pop. density:** 3,781. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.0%. **Area:** 59.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 45.2% white; 46.1% Black; 2.1% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 2.3% other; 2+ races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.1%. **Foreign born:** 7.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 95.0%. **Language:** 90.3% English only; 5.8% Spanish.

Employment: 109,892 employed; 5.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $35,682. **Below poverty:** 18.3%; 14.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.0%. **Educational attainment:** 86.9% HS; 41.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.8 min. 70.2% drive. **Housing units:** 100,930; 90.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 43.7%. **Avg. home:** $342,800; change (2019-21): 23.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,070. **Crime rates:** violent: 349; property: 2,921.

Mayor: Levar M. Stoney, nonpartisan

History: First explored, 1607; became capital of Virginia, 1779; attacked by British, 1781; inc. as city, 1782; capital of Confederate States of America, 1861-65.

Website: www.rva.gov

Riverside, California

Population: 317,261 (61). **Pop. density:** 3,906. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.8%. **Area:** 81.2 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 52.8% white; 5.9% Black; 8.7% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 24.1% other; 2+ races, 7.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 53.6%. **Foreign born:** 22.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.1%. **Language:** 54.0% English only; 36.9% Spanish.

Employment: 145,820 employed; 6.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $27,144. **Below poverty:** 12.3%; 9.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 12.5%. **Educational attainment:** 81.6% HS; 24.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 32.0 min. 76.1% drive, 12.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 95,553; 94.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.9%. **Avg. home:** $510,000; change (2019-21): 34.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,466. **Crime rates:** violent: 446; property: 2,985.

Mayor: Patricia Lock Dawson, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1870; inc. 1883. Known for citrus industry; home of the parent navel orange tree.

Website: riversideca.gov

Sacramento, California

Population: 525,041 (35). **Pop. density:** 5,324. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 98.6 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 43.5% white; 13.5% Black; 19.3% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 1.7% Pac. Isl.; 11.6% other; 2+ races, 9.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 28.3%. **Foreign born:** 21.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 90.7%. **Language:** 63.9% English only; 16.7% Spanish.

Employment: 220,284 employed; 7.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $33,503. **Below poverty:** 14.3%; 11.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.1%. **Educational attainment:** 85.9% HS; 34.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 26.0 min. 71.9% drive, 10.1% carpool. **Housing units:** 197,948; 94.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.8%. **Avg. home:** $500,000; change (2019-21): 31.6%. **Avg. rent:** $1,328. **Crime rates:** violent: 683; property: 2,745.

Mayor: Darrell Steinberg, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1839; important trading center during Gold Rush; became state capital, 1854.

Website: www.cityofsacramento.org

St. Louis, Missouri

Population: 293,310 (70). **Pop. density:** 4,751. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –2.4%. **Area:** 61.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 46.4% white; 45.7% Black; 3.4% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.1% other; 2+ races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 4.1%. **Foreign born:** 6.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.1%. **Language:** 90.3% English only; 3.1% Spanish.

Employment: 140,948 employed; 6.4% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,930. **Below poverty:** 18.1%; 15.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 13.8%. **Educational attainment:** 88.7% HS; 37.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.9 min. 71.0% drive. **Housing units:** 176,955; 81.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.1%. **Avg. home:** $226,100; change (2019-21): 20.6%. **Avg. rent:** $840. **Crime rates:** violent: 2,016; property: 5,830.

Mayor: Tishaura O. Jones, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1764 as French fur trading post on Mississippi R., near confluence with Missouri R.; acquired by U.S., 1803; chartered as city, 1823.

Website: www.stlouis-mo.gov

St. Paul, Minnesota

Population: 307,193 (67). **Pop. density:** 5,911. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.2%. **Area:** 52.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 55.2% white; 15.5% Black; 19.1% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 6.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 9.0%. **Foreign born:** 19.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.4%. **Language:** 70.5% English only; 6.5% Spanish.

Employment: 148,495 employed; 4.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $32,779. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 13.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.2%. **Educational attainment:** 87.6% HS; 41.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.2 min. 64.9% drive, 10.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 121,887; 94.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.0%. **Avg. home:** $354,800; change (2019-21): 22.9%.

Avg. rent: $1,013. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 565; property: 3,612.

Mayor: Melvin Carter, nonpartisan

History: Est. c. 1840 as Pig's Eye Landing; became capital of Minnesota territory, 1849; chartered as St. Paul, 1854.

Website: www.stpaul.gov

St. Petersburg, Florida

Population: 258,201 (86). **Pop. density:** 4,173. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.2%. **Area:** 61.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.0% white; 21.3% Black; 3.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 1.3% other; 2+ races, 4.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.4%. **Foreign born:** 10.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.4%. **Language:** 87.6% English only; 5.5% Spanish.

Employment: 135,208 employed; 4.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $38,802. **Below poverty:** 10.6%; 6.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 14.8%. **Educational attainment:** 92.7% HS; 37.1% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.5 min. 75.8% drive. **Housing units:** 138,225; 81.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 62.4%. **Avg. home:** $330,000; change (2019-21): 34.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,168. **Crime rates:** violent: 662; property: 2,556.

Mayor: Kenneth "Ken" Welch, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1888; inc. 1903. Site of Salvador Dali Museum.

Website: www.stpete.org

San Antonio, Texas

Population: 1,451,853 (7). **Pop. density:** 2,913. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.9%. **Area:** 498.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 71.9% white; 6.8% Black; 3.0% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 7.4% other; 2+ races, 10.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 64.7%. **Foreign born:** 14.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.7%. **Language:** 58.2% English only; 37.9% Spanish.

Employment: 692,295 employed; 5.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $26,328. **Below poverty:** 14.9%; 13.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 23.7%. **Educational attainment:** 82.7% HS; 26.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.6 min. 76.3% drive, 11.7% carpool. **Housing units:** 555,138; 91.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 53.8%. **Avg. home:** $291,200; change (2019-21): 23.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,025. **Crime rates:** violent: 735; property: 3,627.

Mayor: Ron Nirenberg, nonpartisan

History: First Spanish mission est., 1718; Battle of the Alamo, 1836; city subsequently captured by Texans; inc. 1837.

Website: www.sanantonio.gov

San Bernardino, California

Population: 222,203 (100). **Pop. density:** 3,576. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.2%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 51.7% white; 13.2% Black; 4.1% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 21.9% other; 2+ races, 8.1%. **Hispanic pop.:** 66.2%. **Foreign born:** 22.0%. **U.S. citizens:** 86.6%. **Language:** 49.0% English only; 46.3% Spanish.

Employment: 79,158 employed; 9.8% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $19,322. **Below poverty:** 19.4%; 19.4% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.9%. **Educational attainment:** 70.1% HS; 11.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 29.0 min. 77.1% drive, 13.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 64,173; 93.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 48.6%. **Avg. home:** $510,000; change (2019-21): 34.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,109. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,402; property: 2,800.

Mayor: John Valdivia, nonpartisan

History: Named by Spanish Franciscan missionaries 1810; major Mormon settlement in the 1850s, later recalled to Utah; inc. 1854. Population grew in 1860s when gold was discovered nearby; later became a transportation hub.

Website: www.sbcity.org

San Diego, California

Population: 1,381,611 (8). **Pop. density:** 4,240. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.3%. **Area:** 325.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 62.0% white; 6.1% Black; 17.3% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 6.0% other; 2+ races, 7.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 30.1%. **Foreign born:** 25.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 88.6%. **Language:** 60.5% English only; 22.0% Spanish.

Employment: 655,961 employed; 6.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $43,090. **Below poverty:** 11.3%; 7.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.1%. **Educational attainment:** 88.8% HS; 46.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.5

min. 72.0% drive, 10.5% work from home. **Housing units:** 548,931; 93.2% occupied. **Home ownership:** 47.5%. **Avg. home:** $830,000; change (2019-21): 28.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,770. **Crime rates:** violent: 369; property: 1,692.

Mayor: Todd Gloria, nonpartisan

History: Claimed by Spanish, 1542; first mission est., 1769; scene of conflict during Mexican-American War, 1846; inc. 1850.

Website: www.sandiego.gov

San Francisco, California

Population: 815,201 (17). **Pop. density:** 17,376. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –6.3%. **Area:** 46.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 44.9% white; 5.1% Black; 34.3% Asian; 0.4% Amer. Ind; 0.4% Pac. Isl.; 7.7% other; 2+ races, 7.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.2%. **Foreign born:** 34.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.4%. **Language:** 57.4% English only; 10.6% Spanish.

Employment: 518,434 employed; 5.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $72,041. **Below poverty:** 10.2%; 5.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 4.6%. **Educational attainment:** 88.6% HS; 58.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 33.3 min. 30.5% drive, 31.6% public trans., 11.7% walk, 11.8% work from home. **Housing units:** 398,613; 90.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 38.0%. **Avg. home:** $1,320,000; change (2019-21): 33.6%. **Avg. rent:** $2,010. **Crime rates:** violent: 544; property: 4,394.

Mayor: London N. Breed, nonpartisan

History: Est. by 1776; claimed by U.S., 1846; became major city during Gold Rush, 1849; inc. 1850. Devastated by earthquake, 1906.

Website: sf.gov

San Jose, California

Population: 983,489 (10). **Pop. density:** 5,516. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –2.7%. **Area:** 178.3 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 37.5% white; 2.9% Black; 37.2% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 13.4% other; 2+ races, 7.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 31.0%. **Foreign born:** 40.5%. **U.S. citizens:** 82.5%. **Language:** 42.3% English only; 22.1% Spanish.

Employment: 508,414 employed; 5.3% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $49,207. **Below poverty:** 8.1%; 5.2% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.0%. **Educational attainment:** 85.0% HS; 44.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.8 min. 72.6% drive, 11.3% carpool. **Housing units:** 338,109; 95.9% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.6%. **Avg. home:** $1,640,000; change (2019-21): 29.6%. **Avg. rent:** $2,232. **Crime rates:** violent: 425; property: 2,316.

Mayor: Sam Liccardo, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish, 1777, between San Francisco and Monterey; state capital, 1849-51; inc. 1850.

Website: www.sanjoseca.gov

Santa Ana, California

Population: 309,441 (62). **Pop. density:** 11,303. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.1%. **Area:** 27.4 sq mi.

Racial distribution: 35.6% white; 1.0% Black; 12.1% Asian; 0.6% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 44.7% other; 2+ races, 5.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 76.0%. **Foreign born:** 42.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 75.3%. **Language:** 21.4% English only; 67.4% Spanish.

Employment: 142,659 employed; 6.2% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $22,868. **Below poverty:** 11.2%; 11.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 20.7%. **Educational attainment:** 61.3% HS; 16.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 25.7 min. 72.8% drive, 13.9% carpool. **Housing units:** 81,362; 97.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 46.2%. **Avg. home:** $1,099,000; change (2019-21): 33.2%. **Avg. rent:** $1,626. **Crime rates:** violent: 429; property: 2,079.

Mayor: Vicente Sarmiento, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish, 1769; inc. 1886.

Website: www.santa-ana.org

Santa Clarita, California

Population: 224,593 (99). **Pop. density:** 3,174. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –1.7%. **Area:** 70.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 66.4% white; 4.4% Black; 10.8% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 8.0% other; 2+ races, 9.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 34.0%. **Foreign born:** 20.1%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.5%. **Language:** 68.2% English only; 20.4% Spanish.

Employment: 102,719 employed; 7.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,897. **Below poverty:** 8.2%; 5.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.2%. **Educational attainment:** 91.2% HS; 37.4%

bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 36.8 min. 77.4% drive. **Housing units:** 70,976; 96.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 69.6%. **Avg. home:** $801,300; change (2019-21): 31.1%. **Avg. rent:** $2,003. **Crime rates (MSA):** violent: 473; property: 2,095.

Mayor: Laurene Weste, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1987.

Website: www.santa-clarita.com

Scottsdale, Arizona

Population: 242,753 (92). **Pop. density:** 1,319. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 184.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 86.6% white; 2.1% Black; 5.2% Asian; 0.8% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 1.6% other; 2+ races, 3.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 10.2%. **Foreign born:** 12.3%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.8%. **Language:** 87.2% English only; 5.5% Spanish.

Employment: 143,783 employed; 3.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $64,992. **Below poverty:** 6.3%; 4.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 7.5%. **Educational attainment:** 96.8% HS; 59.4% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.8 min. 72.0% drive, 17.5% work from home. **Housing units:** 139,189; 84.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 66.5%. **Avg. home:** $415,400; change (2019-21): 44.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,452. **Crime rates:** violent: 179; property: 1,880.

Mayor: David D. Ortega, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1888 by namesake Army Chaplain Winfield Scott; inc. 1951.

Website: www.scottsdaleaz.gov

Seattle, Washington

Population: 733,919 (18). **Pop. density:** 8,750. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.6%. **Area:** 83.9 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.8% white; 7.1% Black; 16.3% Asian; 0.5% Amer. Ind; 0.3% Pac. Isl.; 2.4% other; 2+ races, 7.6%. **Hispanic pop.:** 7.1%. **Foreign born:** 19.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 89.8%. **Language:** 78.2% English only; 4.1% Spanish.

Employment: 459,381 employed; 3.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $63,610. **Below poverty:** 10.3%; 5.1% of families. **Uninsured:** 5.6%. **Educational attainment:** 95.2% HS; 65.0% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 27.7 min. 43.4% drive, 20.5% public trans., 10.8% walk, 14.0% work from home. **Housing units:** 367,337; 93.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 44.9%. **Avg. home:** $698,600; change (2019-21): 33.1%. **Avg. rent:** $1,702. **Crime rates:** violent: 626; property: 4,873.

Mayor: Bruce Harrell, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1851; inc. 1869. Suffered severe fire, 1889; played prominent role in Alaska Gold Rush, 1897; growth followed opening of Panama Canal 1914. Center of aircraft industry during WWII.

Website: www.seattle.gov

Spokane, Washington

Population: 229,071 (96). **Pop. density:** 3,331. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.1%. **Area:** 68.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 83.7% white; 2.4% Black; 2.7% Asian; 1.6% Amer. Ind; 0.9% Pac. Isl.; 1.8% other; 2+ races, 6.8%. **Hispanic pop.:** 6.6%. **Foreign born:**

5.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 97.1%. **Language:** 91.9% English only; 2.6% Spanish.

Employment: 103,835 employed; 5.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $30,791. **Below poverty:** 15.5%; 9.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 8.1%. **Educational attainment:** 92.9% HS; 31.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.8 min. 73.2% drive, 11.0% carpool. **Housing units:** 99,705; 93.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 56.0%. **Avg. home:** $382,100; change (2019-21): 44.0%. **Avg. rent:** $905. **Crime rates:** violent: 600; property: 5,151.

Mayor: Nadine Woodward, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1872; inc. as village of Spokane Falls 1881; destroyed in fire 1889; re-inc. as city of Spokane 1891.

Website: my.spokanecity.org

Stockton, California

Population: 322,120 (58). **Pop. density:** 5,163. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 62.4 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 40.2% white; 11.5% Black; 21.0% Asian; 0.7% Amer. Ind; 0.5% Pac. Isl.; 11.0% other; 2+ races, 15.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 43.5%. **Foreign born:** 25.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 87.8%. **Language:** 54.4% English only; 27.4% Spanish.

Employment: 118,873 employed; 10.0% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $25,064. **Below poverty:** 14.4%; 13.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 9.9%. **Educational attainment:** 77.8% HS; 18.6% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 31.9 min.

79.4% drive, 12.8% carpool. **Housing units:** 101,954; 93.4% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.9%. **Avg. rent:** $1,183. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,277; property: 2,981.

Mayor: Kevin J. Lincoln II, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1849 to serve gold miners; inc. 1850.

Website: www.stocktonca.gov

Tampa, Florida

Population: 387,050 (52). **Pop. density:** 3,395. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.8%. **Area:** 114.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.6% white; 23.3% Black; 4.5% Asian; 0.2% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.9% other; 2+ races, 7.3%. **Hispanic pop.:** 26.2%. **Foreign born:** 17.8%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.4%. **Language:** 72.1% English only; 20.5% Spanish.

Employment: 198,801 employed; 4.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $37,834. **Below poverty:** 15.7%; 12.7% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.8%. **Educational attainment:** 88.4% HS; 39.9% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 24.9 min. 74.0% drive. **Housing units:** 174,041; 90.0% occupied. **Home ownership:** 49.3%. **Avg. home:** $330,000; change (2019-21): 34.7%. **Avg. rent:** $1,178. **Crime rates:** violent: 520; property: 1,365.

Mayor: Jane Castor, nonpartisan

History: U.S. army fort on site, 1824; inc. 1855.

Website: www.tampa.gov

Toledo, Ohio

Population: 268,508 (83). **Pop. density:** 3,336. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.6%. **Area:** 80.5 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 61.8% white; 27.3% Black; 1.2% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 6.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.8%. **Foreign born:** 3.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 98.2%. **Language:** 93.4% English only; 3.0% Spanish.

Employment: 115,412 employed; 7.1% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $22,659. **Below poverty:** 21.6%; 20.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.1%. **Educational attainment:** 86.5% HS; 18.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 20.0 min. 81.3% drive. **Housing units:** 137,738; 86.6% occupied. **Home ownership:** 50.7%. **Avg. home:** $158,500; change (2019-21): 21.0%. **Avg. rent:** $737. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,006; property: 2,894.

Mayor: Wade Kapszukiewicz, nonpartisan

History: Site of Ft. Industry, 1800; figured in Toledo War between OH and MI over borders, 1835-36; inc. 1837.

Website: toledo.oh.gov

Tucson, Arizona

Population: 543,242 (34). **Pop. density:** 2,254. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.3%. **Area:** 241.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 69.3% white; 4.9% Black; 3.2% Asian; 3.3% Amer. Ind; 0.2% Pac. Isl.; 10.3% other; 2+ races, 8.7%. **Hispanic pop.:** 44.2%. **Foreign born:** 14.6%. **U.S. citizens:** 91.9%. **Language:** 67.4% English only; 27.1% Spanish.

Employment: 243,459 employed; 5.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $24,468. **Below poverty:** 19.0%; 15.5% of families. **Uninsured:** 15.2%. **Educational attainment:** 85.9% HS; 28.2% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 22.4 min. 73.1% drive, 10.5% carpool. **Housing units:** 240,782; 89.7% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.7%. **Avg. home:** $331,200; change (2019-21): 38.6%. **Avg. rent:** $861. **Crime rates:** violent: 698; property: 3,621.

Mayor: Regina Romero, Democrat

History: Est. 1775 by Spanish as a presidio; acquired by U.S. in Gadsden Purchase, 1854; inc. 1877.

Website: www.tucsonaz.gov

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Population: 411,401 (47). **Pop. density:** 2,080. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.3%. **Area:** 197.8 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 63.3% white; 15.0% Black; 3.5% Asian; 4.5% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.6% other; 2+ races, 8.9%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.1%. **Foreign born:** 11.2%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.2%. **Language:** 81.3% English only; 14.0% Spanish.

Employment: 187,044 employed; 4.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $31,753. **Below poverty:** 15.2%; 14.0% of families. **Uninsured:** 23.9%. **Educational attainment:** 87.8% HS; 31.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.6 min. 79.7% drive, 10.2% carpool. **Housing units:** 187,543; 87.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 51.5%.

Avg. home: $221,600; change (2019-21): 27.9%. **Avg. rent:** $839. **Crime rates:** violent: 1,133; property: 5,112.

Mayor: G.T. Bynum, nonpartisan

History: Settled in 1836 by Creek Indians; modern town founded 1882; inc. 1898; oil discovered early 20th century.

Website: www.cityoftulsa.org

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Population: 457,672 (42). **Pop. density:** 1,870. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.4%. **Area:** 244.7 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 65.1% white; 18.8% Black; 7.1% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 2.1% other; 2+ races, 6.5%. **Hispanic pop.:** 8.4%. **Foreign born:** 9.7%. **U.S. citizens:** 96.4%. **Language:** 87.6% English only; 4.8% Spanish.

Employment: 215,879 employed; 3.7% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $39,788. **Below poverty:** 6.4%; 5.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 10.5%. **Educational attainment:** 94.0% HS; 37.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 23.6 min. 80.3% drive. **Housing units:** 185,735; 92.8% occupied. **Home ownership:** 64.7%. **Avg. home:** $285,000; change (2019-21): 21.3%. **Avg. rent:** $1,380. **Crime rates:** violent: 99; property: 1,512.

Mayor: Robert M. "Bobby" Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Settlement by Capt. John Smith, 1607; formed by merger with Princess Anne Co., 1963.

Website: www.vbgov.com

Washington, District of Columbia

Population: 670,050 (23). **Pop. density:** 10,962. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –2.9%. **Area:** 61.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 41.1% white; 45.4% Black; 4.1% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; < 0.05% Pac. Isl.; 4.8% other; 2+ races, 4.2%. **Hispanic pop.:** 11.1%. **Foreign born:** 13.4%. **U.S. citizens:** 92.7%. **Language:** 82.8% English only; 9.1% Spanish.

Employment: 356,578 employed; 6.6% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $58,659. **Below poverty:** 13.8%; 11.3% of families. **Uninsured:** 4.7%. **Educational attainment:** 91.9% HS; 59.8% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 30.9 min. 32.1% drive, 31.5% public trans., 12.5% walk, 12.3% work from home. **Housing units:** 319,192; 90.3% occupied. **Home ownership:** 42.5%. **Avg. home:** $544,300; change (2019-21): 23.5%. **Avg. rent:** $1,607. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 977; property: 4,246.

Mayor: Muriel Bowser, Democrat

History: U.S. capital; planned site on Potomac R. chosen by George Washington, 1790, on land ceded from VA and MD (portion S of Potomac returned to VA, 1846). Congress first met there, 1800; inc. 1802; sacked by British, War of 1812.

Website: dc.gov

Wichita, Kansas

Population: 395,699 (49). **Pop. density:** 2,443. **Pop. change (2020-21):** –0.4%. **Area:** 162.0 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 72.6% white; 10.3% Black;

4.9% Asian; 0.9% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 4.7% other; 2+ races, 6.4%. **Hispanic pop.:** 17.4%. **Foreign born:** 9.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 94.5%. **Language:** 82.3% English only; 11.9% Spanish.

Employment: 182,349 employed; 4.9% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $29,812. **Below poverty:** 13.6%; 10.9% of families. **Uninsured:** 17.2%. **Educational attainment:** 88.5% HS; 30.7% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 18.8 min. 82.5% drive. **Housing units:** 172,801; 89.5% occupied. **Home ownership:** 58.0%. **Avg. home:** $191,200; change (2019-21): 20.9%. **Avg. rent:** $821. **Crime rates (2019):** violent: 1,141; property: 5,322.

Mayor: Brandon Whipple, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1864; inc. 1871.

Website: www.wichita.gov

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Population: 250,320 (90). **Pop. density:** 1,881. **Pop. change (2020-21):** 0.4%. **Area:** 133.1 sq mi. **Racial distribution:** 54.9% white; 34.2% Black; 2.5% Asian; 0.3% Amer. Ind; 0.1% Pac. Isl.; 3.1% other; 2+ races, 5.0%. **Hispanic pop.:** 15.1%. **Foreign born:** 9.9%. **U.S. citizens:** 93.7%. **Language:** 82.5% English only; 13.1% Spanish.

Employment: 109,533 employed; 5.5% unemployment. **Per capita income:** $29,130. **Below poverty:** 16.0%; 13.8% of families. **Uninsured:** 18.0%. **Educational attainment:** 87.9% HS; 34.3% bachelor's. **Avg. commute:** 21.1

min. 79.3% drive. **Housing units:** 109,657; 88.1% occupied. **Home ownership:** 54.6%. **Avg. home:** $235,600; change (2019-21): 32.9%. **Avg. rent:** $827.

Mayor: Allen Joines, Democrat

History: Salem founded, 1766; Winston founded, 1849; became Winston-Salem, 1913. Reynolds Building, completed 1929, used as model for Empire State Building (designed by same architects).

Website: www.cityofws.org

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UNITED STATES POPULATION

Census Origins and Methods

A census is conducted in the U.S. every 10 years. The primary purpose is to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. Census data is also used to determine the boundaries of state legislative districts and the distribution of federal funds to local, state, and tribal governments.

The first U.S. census, mandated by the Constitution, was conducted in 1790, a little more than a year after George Washington became president. It counted the numbers of free white males ages 16 and over (as a measure of available workers and military personnel), free white males under 16, free white females, all other free persons, and enslaved persons. The data was collected over 18 months, at a cost of about $44,000, or $1.2 million in current dollars. (The 2020 census cost an est. $14.2 billion, of which $1.1 billion was spent in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.) The 1790 census counted 3.9 million people, resulting in an increase from 65 to 105 U.S. House seats.

As the nation grew, so did the scope of the census. The first inquiries on manufacturing were made in 1810. Questions on “the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country” were added to the 1840 census. It took a full 10 years to publish the results of the 1880 and 1890 censuses due to the number of questions asked. Because of those delays, Congress limited the 1900 census to questions on population, mortality, agriculture, and manufacturing.

Today, the secretary of commerce and the Census Bureau are directed by law to collect data on population, housing, employment, trade, and transportation, among other things, at stated intervals. They also conduct smaller-scale surveys on behalf of other federal agencies. After the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on Mar. 11, 2020, the Census Bureau launched the Household Pulse Survey to measure the pandemic’s social and economic impact.

U.S. marshals administered the earliest decennial censuses by visiting each household and reporting to the president (1790), to the secretary of state (1800-40),

or to the secretary of the interior (1850-70). Trained census-takers were hired for the 1880 census and on. In 1902, Congress authorized a permanent Census Office within the Interior Department. In 1903, the agency was transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Labor and remained with the Commerce Department when a separate labor department was created in 1913.

The 1790 through 1820 decennial censuses were officially enumerated the first Monday in Aug. The 1830-1900 censuses were as of June 1, though the 1890 census was not started until June 2 (June 1 was a Sunday). The 1910 census was as of Apr. 15, the 1920 census as of Jan. 1, and every census since 1930 has been for Apr. 1.

The Census Bureau began using statistical sampling techniques in the 1940s, the first modern computer in the 1950s, and enumeration by mail in the 1960s. Any personally identifiable information gathered is withheld from the public for 72 years, after which records are made available through the National Archives. The 1940 census records, the first to be digitized and

released online, can be accessed at 1940census.archives.gov. The 1950 records were made available Apr. 1, 2022.

In 1970 through 2000, about five in six households responded to a short-form census while one in six households answered a long-form questionnaire, which asked about details such as ancestry, marital status, and citizenship status. The annual American Community Survey (ACS) was implemented in 2005 to replace the long-form questionnaire.

The first 2020 Census counts, of the U.S. resident population, were released Apr. 26, 2021. The Census Bureau also delivered the population counts for apportioning Congressional House seats to the president on the same day. States were provided Census results for the redrawing of legislative districts in Sept. 2021. The agency expects to release detailed demographic and housing characteristics data in 2023.

U.S. Population by State and Region, 2010-21

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S.

Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2021 resident population)

Rank	State	2021	2010	% change, 2010-21
1.	California	39,237,836	37,253,956	5.3%
2.	Texas	29,527,941	25,145,561	17.4
3.	Florida	21,781,128	18,801,310	15.8
4.	New York	19,835,913	19,378,102	2.4
5.	Pennsylvania	12,964,056	12,702,379	2.1
6.	Illinois	12,671,469	12,830,632	–1.2
7.	Ohio	11,780,017	11,536,504	2.1
8.	Georgia	10,799,566	9,687,653	11.5
9.	North Carolina	10,551,162	9,535,483	10.7
10.	Michigan	10,050,811	9,883,640	1.7
11.	New Jersey	9,267,130	8,791,894	5.4
12.	Virginia	8,642,274	8,001,024	8.0
13.	Washington	7,738,692	6,724,540	15.1
14.	Arizona	7,276,316	6,392,017	13.8
15.	Massachusetts	6,984,723	6,547,629	6.7
16.	Tennessee	6,975,218	6,346,105	9.9
17.	Indiana	6,805,985	6,483,802	5.0
18.	Missouri	6,168,187	5,988,927	3.0
19.	Maryland	6,165,129	5,773,552	6.8
20.	Wisconsin	5,895,908	5,686,986	3.7
21.	Colorado	5,812,069	5,029,196	15.6
22.	Minnesota	5,707,390	5,303,925	7.6
23.	South Carolina	5,190,705	4,625,364	12.2
24.	Alabama	5,039,877	4,779,736	5.4

Rank	State	2021	2010	% change, 2010-21
25.	Louisiana	4,624,047	4,533,372	2.0
26.	Kentucky	4,509,394	4,339,367	3.9
27.	Oregon	4,246,155	3,831,074	10.8
28.	Oklahoma	3,986,639	3,751,351	6.3
29.	Connecticut	3,605,597	3,574,097	0.9%
30.	Utah	3,337,975	2,763,885	20.8
31.	Iowa	3,193,079	3,046,355	4.8
32.	Nevada	3,143,991	2,700,551	16.4
33.	Arkansas	3,025,891	2,915,918	3.8
34.	Mississippi	2,949,965	2,967,297	–0.6
35.	Kansas	2,934,582	2,853,118	2.9
36.	New Mexico	2,115,877	2,059,179	2.8
37.	Nebraska	1,963,692	1,826,341	7.5
38.	Idaho	1,900,923	1,567,582	21.3
39.	West Virginia	1,782,959	1,852,994	–3.8
40.	Hawaii	1,441,553	1,360,301	6.0
41.	New Hampshire	1,388,992	1,316,470	5.5
42.	Maine	1,372,247	1,328,361	3.3
43.	Montana	1,104,271	989,415	11.6
44.	Rhode Island	1,095,610	1,052,567	4.1
45.	Delaware	1,003,384	897,934	11.7
46.	South Dakota	895,376	814,180	10.0
47.	North Dakota	774,948	672,591	15.2
48.	Alaska	732,673	710,231	3.2
49.	Dist. of Columbia	670,050	601,723	11.4

Rank	State	2021	2010	% change, 2010-21
50.	Vermont	645,570	625,741	3.2
51.	Wyoming	578,803	563,626	2.7
United States		**331,893,745**	**308,745,538**	**7.5**
Northeast[1]		57,159,838	55,317,240	3.3
Midwest[2]		68,841,444	66,927,001	2.9
South[3]		127,225,329	114,555,744	11.1
West[4]		78,667,134	71,945,553	9.3
Puerto Rico		3,263,584	3,725,789	–12.4

Note: The U.S. resident population consists of individuals whose usual residence, or where they live and sleep most of the time, is in one of the 50 states or DC. It excludes U.S. military personnel stationed or assigned overseas and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. 2021 population estimates are as of July 1. 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1 and may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Incl. the states of the New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) and Middle Atlantic (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania) divisions. (2) Incl. the states of the East North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin) and West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota) divisions. (3) Incl. the states of the South Atlantic (Delaware, DC, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia), East South Central (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee), and West South Central (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas) divisions. (4) Incl. the states of the Mountain (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming) and Pacific (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington) divisions.

U.S. Population by Official Census, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(population figures for 1790-1870 only are in thousands)

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
AL	—	1	9	128
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	310	591	772	964
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	997	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,354	3,894,025
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,040,389	4,447,351	4,779,753	5,024,279

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
AK	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	—	33,426	32,052	63,592
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	64,356	55,036	59,278	72,524
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	128,643	226,167	302,583	401,851
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	550,043	626,931	710,235	733,391

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
AZ	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**

	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	10	40,440	88,243	122,931
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	749,587	1,302,161	1,775,399	2,716,546
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,665,339	5,130,632	6,392,017	7,151,502
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
AR	—	—	1	14
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	30	98	210	435
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	484	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,322	2,286,357
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	2,350,624	2,673,400	2,915,919	3,011,524
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
CA	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	93	380
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	560	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,971,069	23,667,764
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	29,758,213	33,871,653	37,253,956	39,538,223
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**

CO	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	34
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	40	194,327	413,249	539,700
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,209,596	2,889,735
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,294,473	4,302,015	5,029,196	5,773,714

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
CT	238	251	262	275
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	298	310	371	460
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	537	622,700	746,258	908,420
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,032,217	3,107,564
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,287,116	3,405,602	3,574,097	3,605,944

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
DE	59	64	73	73
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	77	78	92	112
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	125	146,608	168,493	184,735
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**

	666,168	783,600	897,934	989,948
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
DC[1]	—	8	15	23
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	30	34	52	75
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	132	177,624	230,392	278,718
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	802,178	763,956	756,668	638,432
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	606,900	572,059	601,767	689,545
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
FL	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	35	54	87	140
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	188	269,493	391,422	528,542
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,791,418	9,746,961
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	12,938,071	15,982,824	18,801,332	21,538,187
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
GA	83	163	251	341
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	517	691	906	1,057
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,184	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**

	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,587,930	5,462,982
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	6,478,149	8,186,816	9,687,850	10,711,908
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
HI	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	—	—	—	154,001
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	191,874	255,881	368,300	422,770
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	499,794	632,772	769,913	964,691
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,108,229	1,211,537	1,360,301	1,455,271
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
ID	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	15	32,610	88,548	161,772
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	588,637	667,191	713,015	944,127
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,006,734	1,293,956	1,567,652	1,839,106
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
IL	—	—	12	55
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	157	476	851	1,712
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	2,540	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550

	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,110,285	11,427,409
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	11,430,602	12,419,647	12,830,632	12,813,508
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
IN	—	6	25	147
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	343	686	988	1,350
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,681	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,195,392	5,490,210
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	5,544,156	6,080,517	6,483,802	6,785,528
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
IA	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	43	192	675
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,194	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,825,368	2,913,808
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	2,776,831	2,926,382	3,046,355	3,190,369
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
KS	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	107

	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	364	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,364,236
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	2,477,588	2,688,824	2,853,118	2,937,880
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
KY[1]	74	221	407	564
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	688	780	982	1,156
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,321	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,220,711	3,660,324
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,686,892	4,042,285	4,339,367	4,505,836
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
LA	—	—	77	153
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	216	352	518	708
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	727	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,644,637	4,206,116
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,220,164	4,468,958	4,533,372	4,657,757
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
ME[2]	97	152	229	298

	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	399	502	583	628
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	627	648,936	661,086	694,466
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	913,774	969,265	993,722	1,125,043
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,227,928	1,274,923	1,328,361	1,362,359
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
MD	320	342	381	407
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	447	470	583	687
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	781	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,923,897	4,216,933
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,780,753	5,296,507	5,773,626	6,177,227
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
MA[2]	379	423	472	523
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	610	738	995	1,231
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,457	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,093
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	6,016,425	6,349,105	6,547,629	7,029,917

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
MI	—	—	5	7
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	28	212	398	749
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,184	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,881,826	9,262,044
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	9,295,287	9,938,480	9,883,706	10,077,331

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
MN	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	6	172
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	440	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,806,103	4,075,970
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,375,665	4,919,492	5,303,925	5,706,494

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
MS	—	8	31	75
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	137	376	607	791
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	828	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,994	2,520,770

	1990	2000	2010	2020
	2,575,475	2,844,656	2,967,297	2,931,279

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
MO	—	—	20	67
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	140	384	682	1,182
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,721	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,677,623	4,916,766
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	5,116,901	5,596,683	5,988,927	6,154,913

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
MT	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	21	39,159	142,924	243,329
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	799,065	902,195	989,415	1,084,225

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
NE	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	29
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	123	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**

	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,485,333	1,569,825
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,578,417	1,711,265	1,826,341	1,961,504
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NV	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	7
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	42	62,266	47,355	42,335
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,508
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,201,675	1,998,257	2,700,551	3,104,614
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NH	142	184	214	244
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	269	285	318	326
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	318	346,991	376,530	411,588
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,109,252	1,235,786	1,316,470	1,377,529
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NJ	184	211	246	278
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	321	373	490	672
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**

	906	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,171,112	7,365,011
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	7,730,188	8,414,347	8,791,909	9,288,994
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NM	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	62	94
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	92	119,565	160,282	195,310
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	681,187	951,023	1,017,055	1,303,302
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,181	2,117,522
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NY	340	589	959	1,373
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	1,919	2,429	3,097	3,881
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	4,383	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,241,391	17,558,165
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	17,990,778	18,976,821	19,378,102	20,201,249
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
NC	394	478	557	639
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**

	738	753	869	993
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,071	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,084,411	5,880,095
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	6,632,448	8,046,485	9,535,483	10,439,388

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
ND[3]	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	2	36,909	190,983	319,146
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	619,636	632,446	617,792	652,717
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	638,800	642,200	672,591	779,094

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
OH	—	42	231	581
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	938	1,519	1,980	2,340
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	2,665	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,657,423	10,797,603
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	10,847,115	11,353,145	11,536,504	11,799,448

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**

OK[4]	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	—	—	258,657	790,391
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,463	3,025,487
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,145,576	3,450,652	3,751,351	3,959,353

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
OR	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	12	52
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	91	174,768	317,704	413,536
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,533	2,633,156
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	2,842,337	3,421,436	3,831,074	4,237,256

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
PA	434	602	810	1,049
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	1,348	1,724	2,312	2,906
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	3,522	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,864,720
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	11,882,842	12,281,054	12,702,379	13,002,700

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
RI	69	69	77	83
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	97	109	148	175
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	217	276,531	345,506	428,556
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,003,464	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,097,379

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
SC	249	346	415	503
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	581	594	669	704
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	706	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,120,729
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	3,486,310	4,011,816	4,625,364	5,118,425

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
SD[3]	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	5
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	12	98,268	348,600	401,570
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	652,740	680,514	666,257	690,768

	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	696,004	754,844	814,191	886,667
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
TN	36	106	262	423
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	682	829	1,003	1,110
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,259	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,926,018	4,591,023
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,877,203	5,689,267	6,346,105	6,910,840
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
TX	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	213	604
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	819	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,198,655	14,225,513
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	16,986,335	20,851,790	25,145,565	29,145,505
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
UT	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	11	40
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	86	143,963	210,779	276,749
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310

	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,722,850	2,233,198	2,763,885	3,271,616

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
VT	85	154	218	236
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	281	292	314	315
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	331	332,286	332,422	343,641
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	377,747	389,881	444,732	511,456
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	562,758	608,827	625,741	643,077

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
VA[1]	692	808	878	938
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	1,044	1,025	1,119	1,220
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,225	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,651,448	5,346,797
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	6,189,197	7,079,030	8,001,024	8,631,393

State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
WA	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	1	12
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	24	75,116	357,232	518,103

	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,413,244	4,132,353
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,866,669	5,894,141	6,724,540	7,705,281
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
WV[1]	56	79	105	137
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	177	225	302	377
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	442	618,457	762,794	958,800
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,950,186
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	1,793,477	1,808,350	1,852,994	1,793,716
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
WI	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	31	305	776
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	1,055	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,821	4,705,642
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,686,986	5,893,718
State	**1790**	**1800**	**1810**	**1820**
WY	—	—	—	—
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	—	—	—	—

	1870	1880	1890	1900
	9	20,789	62,555	92,531
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	453,589	493,782	563,626	576,851

State	1790	1800	1810	1820
U.S.[5]	**3,929**	**5,308**	**7,240**	**9,638**
	1830	**1840**	**1850**	**1860**
	12,861	**17,063**	**23,192**	**31,443**
	1870	**1880**	**1890**	**1900**
	38,558	**50,189,209**	**62,979,766**	**76,212,168**
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**
	92,228,496	**106,021,537**	**123,202,624**	**132,164,569**
	1950	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**
	151,325,798	**179,323,175**	**203,302,031**	**226,542,199**
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
	248,718,302	**281,424,603**	**308,746,065**	**331,449,281**

Note: With some exceptions, pop. shown is number of residents in a state (or territory of the same name) at the time of each decennial census. Figures may differ from originally published census data because of revisions. Excl. U.S. military personnel stationed or assigned overseas and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. (1) 1790-1860 VA figures are for present-day boundaries. That is, they incl. pop. in areas then part of DC (1800-40) and excl. pop. of areas that went to KY (1790) and WV (1790-1860). (2) 1790-1810 figures for MA do not incl. district taken to form state of ME in 1820. (3) 1860 SD figure is for area reported as “unorganized Dakota”; 1870-80 figures are for present-day ND and SD. (4) 1890-1900 figures incl. pop. for Indian Terr. (5) 1830-40 totals excl. persons (5,318 in 1830; 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in service of the U.S. not credited to any state. 1890 total incl. Indian Terr. and Indian Reservations pop. (325,464) specially enumerated.

Estimated Population of American Colonies, 1630-1780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

Colony	1630	1650	1670	1690	1700	1720
Total	**4.6**	**50.4**	**111.9**	**210.4**	**250.9**	**466.2**
Connecticut	—	4.1	12.6	21.6	26.0	58.8
Delaware	—	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.4
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine (counties)[2]	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	4.5	13.2	24.0	29.6	66.1
Massachusetts and Plymouth[2,3]	0.9	15.6	35.3	56.9	55.9	91.0
New Hampshire	0.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.0	9.4
New Jersey	—	—	1.0	8.0	14.0	29.8
New York	0.4	4.1	5.8	13.9	19.1	36.9
North Carolina	—	—	3.9	7.6	10.7	21.3
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	11.4	18.0	31.0
Rhode Island	—	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.9	11.7
South Carolina	—	—	0.2	3.9	5.7	17.0
Tennessee[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2.5	18.7	35.3	53.0	58.6	87.8

Colony	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780
Total	**905.6**	**1,170.8**	**1,593.6**	**2,148.1**	**2,780.4**
Connecticut	89.6	111.3	142.5	183.9	206.7

Delaware	19.9	28.7	33.3	35.5	45.4
Georgia	2.0	5.2	9.6	23.4	56.1
Kentucky[1]	—	—	—	15.7	45.0
Maine (counties)[2]	—	—	20.0	31.3	49.1
Maryland	116.1	141.1	162.3	202.6	245.5
Massachusetts and Plymouth[2,3]	151.6	188.0	202.6	235.3	268.6
New Hampshire	23.3	27.5	39.1	62.4	87.8
New Jersey	51.4	71.4	93.8	117.4	139.6
New York	63.7	76.7	117.1	162.9	210.5
North Carolina	51.8	73.0	110.4	197.2	270.1
Pennsylvania	85.6	119.7	183.7	240.1	327.3
Rhode Island	25.3	33.2	45.5	58.2	52.9
South Carolina	45.0	64.0	94.1	124.2	180.0
Tennessee[4]	—	—	—	1.0	10.0
Vermont[5]	—	—	—	10.0	47.6
Virginia	180.4	231.0	339.7	447.0	538.0

Note: With the exception of KY, ME, Plymouth, TN, and VT, colonies shown are the original 13 states (ratified the Constitution 1787-90). (1) Admitted as state 1792. (2) For 1660-1750, the pop. of ME counties are included with MA. ME was annexed by MA in the 1650s but became a separate state in 1820. (3) Plymouth became part of Prov. of Massachusetts in 1691. (4) Admitted as state 1796. (5) Admitted as state 1791.

U.S. Center of Population, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The country's **(mean) center of population** is the center of population

gravity. In other words, it is the point upon which the U.S. would balance if the country were a rigid, weightless plane and its population was distributed thereon, with each individual assuming an equal weight.

Census year	N Latitude			W Longitude		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12
Approximate location						
Kent Co., MD, 23 miles east of Baltimore						
Census year	**N Latitude**			**W Longitude**		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30
Approximate location						
Howard Co., MD, 18 miles west of Baltimore						
Census year	**N Latitude**			**W Longitude**		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12
Approximate location						
Loudoun Co., VA, 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, DC						
Census year	**N Latitude**			**W Longitude**		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0
Approximate location						
Hardy Co., WV[1], 16 miles east of Moorefield						
Census year	**N Latitude**			**W Longitude**		
	°	′	″	°	′	″

1830	38	57	54	79	16	54
	Approximate location					
	Grant Co., WV[1], 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0
	Approximate location					
	Upshur Co., WV[1], 16 miles south of Clarksburg					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0
	Approximate location					
	Wirt Co., WV[1], 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48
	Approximate location					
	Pike Co., OH, 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42
	Approximate location					
	Highland Co., OH, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40
	Approximate location					

Census year	Boone Co., KY, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, OH N Latitude			W Longitude		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53
	Approximate location Decatur Co., IN, 20 miles east of Columbus					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54
	Approximate location Bartholomew Co., IN, 6 miles southeast of Columbus					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20
	Approximate location Monroe Co., IN, in the city of Bloomington					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1920	39	10	21	86	43	15
	Approximate location Owen Co., IN, 8 miles south-southeast of Spencer					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1930	39	3	45	87	8	6
	Approximate location Greene Co., IN, 3 miles northeast of Linton					
	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″

1940	38	56	54	87	22	35
	Approximate location					
	Sullivan Co., IN, 2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle					

	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1950	38	50	21	88	9	33
	Approximate location					
	Richland Co., IL, 8 miles north-northwest of Olney					

	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1950[2]	38	48	15	88	22	8
	Approximate location					
	Clay Co., IL, 3 miles northeast of Louisville					

	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1960[2]	38	35	58	89	12	35
	Approximate location					
	Clinton Co., IL, 6.5 miles northwest of Centralia					

	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1970[2]	38	27	47	89	42	22
	Approximate location					
	St. Clair Co., IL, 5 miles east-southeast of Mascoutah					

	N Latitude			**W Longitude**		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1980[2]	38	8	13	90	34	26
	Approximate location					
	Jefferson Co., MO, 0.25 mile west of					

DeSoto						
	N Latitude			W Longitude		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
1990[2]	37	52	20	91	12	55
	Approximate location					
	Crawford Co., MO, 9.7 miles southeast of Steelville					
	N Latitude			W Longitude		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
2000[2]	37	41	49	91	48	34
	Approximate location					
	Phelps Co., MO, 2.8 miles east of Edgar Springs					
	N Latitude			W Longitude		
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
2010[2]	37	31	3	92	10	23
	Approximate location					
	Texas Co., MO, 2.7 miles northeast of Plato					
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″
2020[2]	37	24	57	92	20	47
	Approximate location					
	Wright Co., MO, 14.6 miles northeast of Hartville					

(1) Pres. Lincoln signed a bill Dec. 31, 1862, approving statehood for West Virginia (made up of former Virginia counties). It was admitted to the Union June 20, 1863. (2) Incl. Alaska and Hawaii.

Density of U.S. Population by State, 1930-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(per square mile of land area)

State	1930	1950	1970	1990	2020
AL	52.3	60.5	68.0	79.8	99.2
AK	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3
AZ	3.8	6.6	15.6	32.3	62.9
AR	35.6	36.7	37.0	45.2	57.9
CA	36.4	68.0	128.1	191.0	253.7
CO	10.0	12.8	21.3	31.8	55.7
CT	331.8	414.5	626.1	678.8	744.7
DE	122.3	163.2	281.3	341.9	508.0
DC	7,975.1	13,140.0	12,392.0	9,941.3	11,280.0
FL	27.4	51.7	126.6	241.3	401.4
GA	50.6	59.9	79.8	112.6	185.6
HI	57.3	77.8	119.7	172.6	226.6
ID	5.4	7.1	8.6	12.2	22.3
IL	137.4	156.9	200.2	205.9	230.8
IN	90.4	109.8	145.0	154.8	189.4
IA	44.2	46.9	50.6	49.7	57.1
KS	23.0	23.3	27.5	30.3	35.9
KY	66.2	74.6	81.5	93.3	114.1
LA	48.6	62.1	84.3	97.7	107.8
ME	25.9	29.6	32.2	39.8	44.2
MD	168.1	241.4	404.1	492.6	636.1

MA	544.8	601.3	729.4	771.3	901.2
MI	85.6	112.7	157.0	164.4	178.0
MN	32.2	37.5	47.8	54.9	71.7
MS	42.8	46.4	47.2	54.8	63.1
MO	52.8	57.5	68.0	74.4	89.5
MT	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.5	7.4
NE	17.9	17.3	19.3	20.5	25.5
NV	0.8	1.5	4.5	10.9	28.3
NH	52.0	59.6	82.4	123.9	153.8
NJ	549.5	657.5	974.7	1,051.1	1,263.0
NM	3.5	5.6	8.4	12.5	17.5
NY	267.1	314.7	387.0	381.7	428.7
NC	65.2	83.5	104.5	136.3	214.7
ND	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	11.3
OH	162.7	194.5	260.7	265.5	288.8
OK	34.9	32.6	37.3	45.9	57.7
OR	9.9	15.8	21.8	29.6	44.1
PA	215.3	234.6	263.6	265.6	290.6
RI	665.0	766.0	915.8	970.6	1,061.4
SC	57.8	70.4	86.2	116.0	170.2
SD	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	11.7
TN	63.5	79.8	95.2	118.3	167.6
TX	22.3	29.5	42.9	65.0	111.6
UT	6.2	8.4	12.9	21.0	39.7
VT	39.0	41.0	48.2	61.1	69.8
VA	61.3	84.0	117.7	156.7	218.6
WA	23.5	35.8	51.3	73.2	115.9
WV	71.9	83.4	72.6	74.6	74.6
WI	54.3	63.4	81.6	90.3	108.8

WY	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.7	5.9
U.S.	**34.7**	**42.6**	**57.5**	**70.4**	**93.8**

Note: For the sake of comparison, the densities of Alaska and Hawaii in 1930 and 1950 are included though they were not yet states.

U.S. Area and Population, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	AREA (square miles)		
Census date	**Total area[1]**	**Land area**	**Water area[1]**
1790 (Aug. 2)	891,364	864,746	24,065
1800 (Aug. 4)	891,364	864,746	24,065
1810 (Aug. 6)	1,722,685	1,681,828	34,175
1820 (Aug. 7)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544
1830 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544
1840 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544
1850 (June 1)	2,991,655	2,940,042	52,705
1860 (June 1)	3,021,295	2,969,640	52,747
1870 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082
1880 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082
1890 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082
1900 (June 1)	3,618,770	3,547,314	67,901
1910 (Apr. 15)	3,618,770	3,547,045	68,170
1920 (Jan. 1)	3,618,770	3,546,931	68,284
1930 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607
1940 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607
1950 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,552,206	63,005

Census date	AREA (square miles)		
	Total area[1]	Land area	Water area[1]
1960 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,540,911	74,212
1970 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,536,855	78,444
1980 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,539,289	79,481
1990 (Apr. 1)	3,717,796	3,536,278	181,518
2000 (Apr. 1)	3,794,083	3,537,438	256,645
2010 (Apr. 1)	3,796,742	3,531,905	264,837
2020 (Apr. 1)[2]	3,802,820	3,533,038	269,782

Census date	RESIDENT POPULATION			
			Increase over preceding census	
	Number	Per sq mi of land	Number	%
1790 (Aug. 2)	3,929,214	4.5	—	—
1800 (Aug. 4)	5,308,483	6.1	1,379,269	35.1%
1810 (Aug. 6)	7,239,881	4.3	1,931,398	36.4
1820 (Aug. 7)	9,638,453	5.5	2,398,572	33.1
1830 (June 1)	12,860,702	7.4	3,222,249	33.4
1840 (June 1)	17,063,453	9.8	4,203,751	32.7
1850 (June 1)	23,191,876	7.9	6,128,423	35.9
1860 (June 1)	31,443,321	10.6	8,251,445	35.6
1870 (June 1)	38,558,371	10.9	7,115,050	22.6

Census date	RESIDENT POPULATION			
			Increase over preceding census	
	Number	Per sq mi of land	Number	%
1880 (June 1)	50,189,209	14.2	11,630,838	30.2
1890 (June 1)	62,979,766	17.8	12,790,557	25.5
1900 (June 1)	76,212,168	21.5	13,232,402	21.0
1910 (Apr. 15)	92,228,496	26.0	16,016,328	21.0
1920 (Jan. 1)	106,021,537	29.9	13,793,041	15.0
1930 (Apr. 1)	123,202,624	34.7	17,181,087	16.2
1940 (Apr. 1)	132,164,569	37.2	8,961,945	7.3
1950 (Apr. 1)	151,325,798	42.6	19,161,229	14.5
1960 (Apr. 1)	179,323,175	50.6	27,997,377	18.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	203,302,031	57.5	23,978,856	13.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	226,542,199	64.0	23,240,168	11.4
1990 (Apr. 1)	248,718,302	70.3	22,176,103	9.8
2000 (Apr. 1)	281,424,603	79.6	32,706,301	13.1
2010 (Apr. 1)	308,746,065	87.4	27,321,462	9.7
2020 (Apr. 1)[2]	331,449,281	93.8	22,703,216	7.4

Census date	RESIDENT POPULATION			
			Increase over preceding census	
	Number	Per sq mi of land	Number	%

Note: Area and population density figures represent the area within the boundaries of the U.S. under its jurisdiction on the date in question including, in some cases, considerable areas not organized or settled and not covered by the census. Beginning in 1870, area data include Alaska; from 1900 on, data include Hawaii. Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Figures for 1790-1980 cover inland water only. Figures for 1990 include inland, coastal, and Great Lakes water. Figures for 2000-20 include additional territorial water. (2) Preliminary assessment.

U.S. Congressional Apportionment by Census Year, 1850-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The U.S. Constitution, in Article 1, Section 2, mandates that the population be counted every 10 years so that the number of U.S. representatives can be apportioned among the states. Every state is entitled to at least one House seat, with the size of a state’s resident population (citizens and noncitizens) determining any additional

representation. Apportionment has been made after every decennial census except for that of 1920. Prior to 1870, an enslaved person was counted as three-fifths of a person in the apportionment population. Since the 1970 census (excluding 1980), U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees stationed or assigned overseas as well as their dependents have been allocated to a home state for apportionment. Dist. of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. island area residents are not included in the apportionment population because they lack voting seats in the U.S. House. House seats are allocated using the Huntington-Hill, or equal proportions, method for the least possible variation in the average number of people each House member represents.

The first House of Representatives, in 1789, had 65 members as provided by the Constitution. The number of representatives grew with the nation. A 1911 act fixed the total House membership at 433 (allowing for the

addition of one seat each for Arizona and New Mexico upon statehood). Alaska and Hawaii each gained one House seat when they became states, temporarily raising the total to 437 representatives until after the 1960 census.

State	2020	2010	1990	1970	1950	1900	1850
AL	7	7	7	7	9	9	7
AK	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
AZ	9	9	6	4	2	NA	NA
AR	4	4	4	4	6	7	2
CA	52	53	52	43	30	8	2
CO	8	7	6	5	4	3	NA
CT	5	5	6	6	6	5	4
DE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FL	28	27	23	15	8	3	1
GA	14	14	11	10	10	11	8
HI	2	2	2	2	1	NA	NA
ID	2	2	2	2	2	1	NA
IL	17	18	20	24	25	25	9
IN	9	9	10	11	11	13	11
IA	4	4	5	6	8	11	2
KS	4	4	4	5	6	8	NA
KY	6	6	6	7	8	11	10
LA	6	6	7	8	8	7	4
ME	2	2	2	2	3	4	6
MD	8	8	8	8	7	6	6
MA	9	9	10	12	14	14	11

MI	13	14	16	19	18	12	4
MN	8	8	8	8	9	9	2
MS	4	4	5	5	6	8	5
MO	8	8	9	10	11	16	7
MT	2	1	1	2	2	1	NA
NE	3	3	3	3	4	6	NA
NV	4	4	2	1	1	1	NA
NH	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
NJ	12	12	13	15	14	10	5
NM	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA
NY	26	27	31	39	43	37	33
NC	14	13	12	11	12	10	8
ND	1	1	1	1	2	2	NA
OH	15	16	19	23	23	21	21
OK	5	5	6	6	6	5	NA
OR	6	5	5	4	4	2	1
PA	17	18	21	25	30	32	25
RI	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SC	7	7	6	6	6	7	6
SD	1	1	1	2	2	2	NA
TN	9	9	9	8	9	10	10
TX	38	36	30	24	22	16	2
UT	4	4	3	2	2	1	NA
VT	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
VA	11	11	11	10	10	10	13
WA	10	10	9	7	7	3	NA
WV	2	3	3	4	6	5	NA
WI	8	8	9	9	10	11	3
WY	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA

Total	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**437**	**391**	**237**

NA = Not applicable.

U.S. Enslaved and “Free Colored” Population, 1790, 1820, 1860

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1790		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Northern states[2]	**40,354**	**2.1%**	**27,070**
Connecticut	2,764	1.2	2,808
New Jersey	11,423	6.2	2,762
New York	21,324	6.3	4,654
Pennsylvania	3,737	0.9	6,537
Border/disputed states	**124,353**	**27.5**	**12,056**
Delaware	8,887	15.0	3,899
Kansas	—	—	—
Kentucky	12,430	16.9	114
Maryland	103,036	32.2	8,043
Missouri	—	—	—
Southern states	**532,974**	**35.3**	**20,401**
Alabama	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—
Georgia	29,264	35.5	398
Louisiana	—	—	—

	1790		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Mississippi	—	—	—
North Carolina	100,572	25.5	4,975
South Carolina	107,094	43.0	1,801
Tennessee	3,417	9.6	361
Texas	—	—	—
Virginia	292,627	39.1	12,866
Total territories[3]	—	—	—
Total states and territories	**697,681**	**17.8**	**59,527**

	1820		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Northern states[2]	**19,108**	**0.4%**	**99,307**
Connecticut	97	0.0	7,870
New Jersey	7,557	2.7	12,460
New York	10,088	0.7	29,279
Pennsylvania	211	0.0	30,202
Border/disputed states	**248,860**	**22.4**	**55,794**
Delaware	4,509	6.2	12,958
Kansas	—	—	—
Kentucky	126,732	22.5	2,759
Maryland	107,397	26.4	39,730
Missouri	10,222	15.4	347
Southern states	**1,265,534**	**37.8**	**75,775**
Alabama	41,879	32.7	571

	1820		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Arkansas	1,617	11.3	59
Florida	—	—	—
Georgia	149,656	43.9	1,763
Louisiana	69,064	45.0	10,476
Mississippi	32,814	43.5	458
North Carolina	204,917	32.1	14,712
South Carolina	258,475	51.4	6,826
Tennessee	80,107	18.9	2,737
Texas	—	—	—
Virginia	427,005	39.7	38,173
Total territories[3]	**4,520**	**19.4**	**2,758**
Total states and territories	**1,538,022**	**16.0**	**233,634**

	1860		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Northern states[2]	**18**	**0.0%**	**225,224**
Connecticut	0	0.0	8,627
New Jersey	18	0.0	25,318
New York	0	0.0	49,005
Pennsylvania	0	0.0	56,949
Border/disputed states	**429,403**	**13.2**	**118,652**
Delaware	1,798	1.6	19,829
Kansas	2	0.0	625
Kentucky	225,483	19.5	10,684

	1860		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored
Maryland	87,189	12.7	83,942
Missouri	114,931	9.7	3,572
Southern states	**3,521,110**	**38.7**	**132,760**
Alabama	435,080	45.1	2,690
Arkansas	111,115	25.5	144
Florida	61,745	44.0	932
Georgia	462,198	43.7	3,500
Louisiana	331,726	46.9	18,647
Mississippi	436,631	55.2	773
North Carolina	331,059	33.4	30,463
South Carolina	402,406	57.2	9,914
Tennessee	275,719	24.8	7,300
Texas	182,566	30.2	355
Virginia	490,865	30.7	58,042
Total territories[3]	**3,229**	**1.1**	**11,434**
Total states and territories	**3,953,760**	**12.6**	**488,070**

	1860		
	Enslaved	% enslaved[1]	Free colored

Note: “Free colored” was an official Census Bureau designation in these decades. States are grouped roughly by allegiance in the Civil War. (1) Percentage of total pop., all races. (2) The following states are not listed separately but are included in totals for Northern states (relevant census years in parentheses): CA (1860), IL (1820, 1860), IN (1820, 1860), IA (1860), ME (1790, 1820, 1860), MA (1790, 1820, 1860), MI (1820, 1860), MN (1860), NH (1790, 1820, 1860), OH (1820, 1860), OR (1860), RI (1790, 1820, 1860), VT (1790, 1820, 1860), WI (1820, 1860). (3) Incl. AZ (1860), CO (1860), Dakota (1860), DC (1820, 1860), NE (1860), NV (1860), NM (1860), UT (1860), WA (1860).

U.S. Population by Sex, Race, Residence, and Median Age, 1790-2020

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands, unless otherwise noted)

	SEX	
Census date	**Male**	**Female**
Conterminous U.S.[1]		
1790 (Aug. 2)	NA	NA
1800 (Aug. 4)	NA	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	NA	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	4,897	4,742
1830 (June 1)	6,532	6,334
1840 (June 1)	8,689	8,381
1850 (June 1)	11,838	11,354
1860 (June 1)	16,085	15,358
1870 (June 1)	19,494	19,065
1880 (June 1)	25,519	24,637
1890 (June 1)	32,237	30,711
1900 (June 1)	38,816	37,178
1910 (Apr. 15)	47,332	44,640
1920 (Jan. 1)	53,900	51,810
1930 (Apr. 1)	62,137	60,638
1940 (Apr. 1)	66,062	65,608
United States		
1950 (Apr. 1)	74,833	75,864
1960 (Apr. 1)	88,331	90,992
1970 (Apr. 1)	98,926	104,309
1980 (Apr. 1)	110,053	116,493
1990 (Apr. 1)	121,284	127,507

Census date	SEX	
	Male	Female
Conterminous U.S.[1]		
2000 (Apr. 1)	138,054	143,368
2010 (Apr. 1)	151,781	156,964
2020 (Apr. 1)	NA	NA

Census date	RACE[2]			
		Black		
	White	Number	% tot. pop	Other
Conterminous U.S.[1]				
1790 (Aug. 2)	3,172	757	19.3%	NA
1800 (Aug. 4)	4,306	1,002	18.9	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	5,862	1,378	19.0	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	7,867	1,772	18.4	NA
1830 (June 1)	10,537	2,329	18.1	NA
1840 (June 1)	14,196	2,874	16.8	NA
1850 (June 1)	19,553	3,639	15.7	NA
1860 (June 1)	26,923	4,442	14.1	79
1870 (June 1)	33,589	4,880	12.7	89
1880 (June 1)	43,403	6,581	13.1	172
1890 (June 1)	55,101	7,489	11.9	358
1900 (June 1)	66,809	8,834	11.6	351
1910 (Apr. 15)	81,732	9,828	10.7	413
1920 (Jan. 1)	94,821	10,463	9.9	427
1930 (Apr. 1)	110,287	11,891	9.7	597
1940 (Apr. 1)	118,215	12,866	9.8	589
United States				
1950 (Apr. 1)	135,150	15,045	10.0	713
1960 (Apr. 1)	158,832	18,872	10.5	1,620
1970 (Apr. 1)	178,098	22,581	11.1	2,557

Census date	RACE[2]			
		Black		
	White	Number	% tot. pop	Other
Conterminous U.S.[1]				
1980 (Apr. 1)	194,713	26,683	11.8	5,150
1990 (Apr. 1)	208,741	30,517	12.3	9,533
2000 (Apr. 1)	194,553	33,948	12.4	13,118
2010 (Apr. 1)	196,818	37,686	12.2	18,147
2020 (Apr. 1)	191,698	39,940	12.1	24,303

Census date	RESIDENCE		MEDIAN AGE (years)		
	Urban[3]	Rural	All races	White[2]	Black[2]
Conterminous U.S.[1]					
1790 (Aug. 2)	202	3,728	NA	NA	NA
1800 (Aug. 4)	322	4,986	NA	NA	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	525	6,714	NA	16.0	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	693	8,945	16.7	16.6	17.2
1830 (June 1)	1,127	11,733	17.2	17.3	17.2
1840 (June 1)	1,845	15,218	17.8	17.9	17.6
1850 (June 1)	3,574	19,617	18.9	19.2	17.4
1860 (June 1)	6,217	25,227	19.4	19.7	17.5
1870 (June 1)	9,902	28,656	20.2	20.4	18.5
1880 (June 1)	14,130	36,059	20.9	21.4	18.0
1890 (June 1)	22,106	40,874	22.0	22.5	17.8
1900 (June 1)	30,215	45,997	22.9	23.4	19.4
1910 (Apr. 15)	42,064	50,164	24.1	24.5	20.8
1920 (Jan. 1)	54,253	51,768	25.3	25.5	22.3
1930 (Apr. 1)	69,161	54,042	26.5	26.9	23.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	74,705	57,459	29.0	29.5	25.3
United States					

Census date	RESIDENCE		MEDIAN AGE (years)		
	Urban[3]	Rural	All races	White[2]	Black[2]
Conterminous U.S.[1]					
1950 (Apr. 1)	96,847	54,479	30.2	30.8	26.1
1960 (Apr. 1)	125,269	54,054	29.5	30.3	23.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	149,647	53,565	28.1	28.9	22.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	167,051	59,495	30.0	30.9	24.9
1990 (Apr. 1)	187,053	61,656	32.8	33.7	27.9
2000 (Apr. 1)	222,361	59,061	35.3	38.6	30.2
2010 (Apr. 1)	249,253	59,492	37.2	42.0	32.4
2020 (Apr. 1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Race data for 2000 and on are for people who reported being of one race alone. “White” and “Black” do not include people who reported being of Hispanic or Latino origin. “Other” comprises Asians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives. Because of these changes, race data from 2000 on are not comparable to figures from previous years. (3) The Census Bureau’s definition of “urban” has changed over time. Figures for 2000 and 2010 include residents of urbanized areas (50,000 or more inhabitants) and urban clusters (at least 2,500 but fewer than 50,000 inhabitants).

U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2010-20

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	2020	
	One race alone	One or more races[1]

	2020	
Total population	**297,600,338**	**331,449,281**
	One race alone	**One or more races[1]**
Total population	**297,600,338**	**331,449,281**
Race		
White	204,277,273	235,411,507
Black or African American	41,104,200	46,936,733
Asian	19,886,049	24,000,998
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,727,135	9,666,058
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	689,966	1,586,463
Some other race	27,915,715	49,902,536
Hispanic origin and race		
Hispanic or Latino, any race	41,780,084	62,080,044
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,820,254	269,369,237
White	191,697,647	203,890,286
Black or African American	39,940,338	44,277,916
Asian	19,618,719	23,142,519
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,251,699	6,691,567
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	622,018	1,336,035
Some other race	1,689,833	4,584,438

	2010	
	One race alone	**One or more races[1]**
Total population	**299,736,465**	**308,746,065**
Race		
White	223,553,265	231,040,398
Black or African American	38,929,319	42,020,743
Asian	14,674,252	17,320,856
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,932,248	5,220,579

	2010	
	One race alone	One or more races[1]
Total population	**299,736,465**	**308,746,065**
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	540,013	1,225,195
Some other race	19,107,368	21,748,084
Hispanic origin and race		
Hispanic or Latino, any race	47,435,002	50,477,594
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,301,463	258,267,944
White	196,817,552	201,856,108
Black or African American	37,685,848	40,123,525
Asian	14,465,124	16,722,710
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,247,098	4,029,675
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	481,576	1,014,888
Some other race	604,265	1,033,866

	% change, 2010-20	
	One race alone	One or more races[1]
Total population	**–0.7%**	**7.4%**
Race		
White	–8.6	1.9
Black or African American	5.6	11.7
Asian	35.5	38.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	27.1	85.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	27.8	29.5
Some other race	46.1	129.5
Hispanic origin and race		
Hispanic or Latino, any race	–11.9	23.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.4	4.3

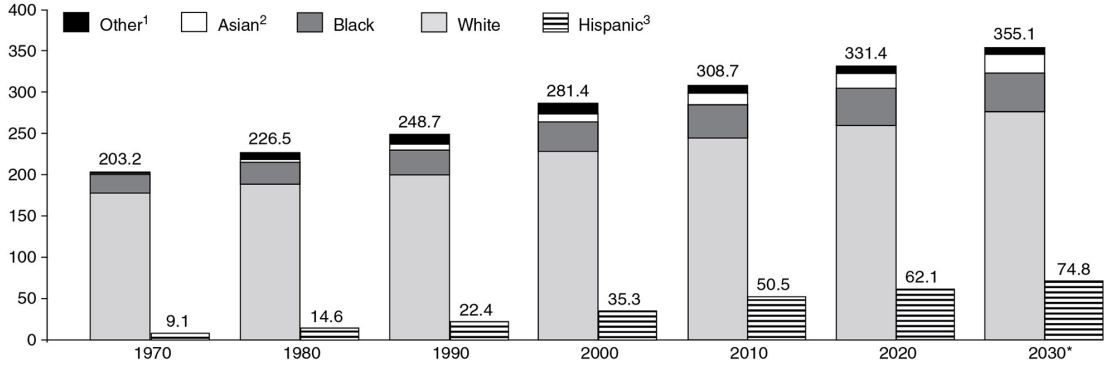
	% change, 2010-20	
	One race alone	One or more races[1]
Total population	**–0.7%**	**7.4%**
White	–2.6	1.0
Black or African American	6.0	10.4
Asian	35.6	38.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2	66.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl.	29.2	31.6
Some other race	179.7	343.4

Note: Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Alone or in combination with one or more of the other races listed. Numbers do not add up to totals because of individuals reporting more than one race.

U.S. Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2030

Source: Decennial Censuses and Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in millions)



*Projected. **Note:** Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin are not wholly comparable over time. Population figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives as well as other races not shown. For 2000 and on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders along with persons reporting two or more races. (2) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (3) May be of any race. 1970 figure is based on sample of households.

State Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2020

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(percentage of state or country's total population)

	One race alone[1]					
State	**White**	**Black or African American**	**Asian**	**American Indian and Alaska Native**	**Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander**	**Some other race**
Alabama	63.1%	25.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.05%	0.29%
Alaska	57.5	2.8	5.9	14.8	1.70	0.62
Arizona	53.4	4.4	3.5	3.7	0.20	0.44
Arkansas	68.5	14.9	1.7	0.7	0.47	0.27
California	34.7	5.4	15.1	0.4	0.35	0.57
Colorado	65.1	3.8	3.4	0.6	0.16	0.51
Connecticut	63.2	10.0	4.7	0.2	0.03	0.75
Delaware	58.6	21.5	4.3	0.3	0.03	0.46
Dist. of Columbia	38.0	40.9	4.8	0.2	0.05	0.54
Florida	51.5	14.5	2.9	0.2	0.05	0.64

State	One race alone[1]					
	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Georgia	50.1	30.6	4.4	0.2	0.06	0.52
Hawaii	21.6	1.5	36.5	0.2	10.24	0.36
Idaho	78.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.18	0.45
Illinois	58.3	13.9	5.8	0.1	0.02	0.35
Indiana	75.5	9.4	2.5	0.2	0.04	0.37
Iowa	82.7	4.1	2.4	0.3	0.18	0.27
Kansas	72.2	5.6	2.9	0.7	0.11	0.34
Kentucky	81.3	7.9	1.6	0.2	0.08	0.33
Louisiana	55.8	31.2	1.8	0.6	0.04	0.36
Maine	90.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.03	0.33
Maryland	47.2	29.1	6.8	0.2	0.04	0.57
Massachusetts	67.6	6.5	7.2	0.1	0.02	1.31
Michigan	72.4	13.5	3.3	0.5	0.03	0.37
Minnesota	76.3	6.9	5.2	1.0	0.05	0.37
Mississippi	55.4	36.4	1.1	0.5	0.04	0.24
Missouri	75.8	11.3	2.1	0.4	0.15	0.36
Montana	83.1	0.5	0.7	6.0	0.08	0.40
Nebraska	75.7	4.8	2.7	0.8	0.07	0.32
Nevada	45.9	9.4	8.6	0.8	0.74	0.55
New Hampshire	87.2	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.03	0.43
New Jersey	51.9	12.4	10.2	0.1	0.02	0.76
New Mexico	36.5	1.8	1.7	8.9	0.07	0.49
New York	52.5	13.7	9.5	0.3	0.03	0.98
North Carolina	60.5	20.2	3.3	1.0	0.07	0.44
North Dakota	81.7	3.4	1.7	4.8	0.11	0.24

State	One race alone[1]					
	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Ohio	75.9	12.3	2.5	0.2	0.04	0.38
Oklahoma	60.8	7.2	2.3	7.9	0.21	0.34
Oregon	71.7	1.9	4.5	1.0	0.43	0.54
Pennsylvania	73.5	10.5	3.9	0.1	0.02	0.42
Rhode Island	68.7	5.0	3.5	0.3	0.03	1.04
South Carolina	62.1	24.8	1.7	0.3	0.06	0.38
South Dakota	79.6	2.0	1.5	8.4	0.06	0.23
Tennessee	70.9	15.7	1.9	0.2	0.05	0.35
Texas	39.7	11.8	5.4	0.3	0.10	0.39
Utah	75.4	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.10	0.38
Vermont	89.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.03	0.40
Virginia	58.6	18.3	7.1	0.2	0.07	0.53
Washington	63.8	3.8	9.4	1.2	0.81	0.56
West Virginia	89.1	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.02	0.26
Wisconsin	78.6	6.2	3.0	0.8	0.03	0.30
Wyoming	81.4	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.08	0.42
United States	**57.8**	**12.1**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**0.19**	**0.51**

State	Two or more races[1]	Hispanic or Latino, any race
Alabama	3.7%	5.3%
Alaska	9.8	6.8
Arizona	3.7	30.7
Arkansas	4.9	8.5
California	4.1	39.4

Colorado	4.5	21.9
Connecticut	3.8	17.3
Delaware	4.3	10.5
Dist. of Columbia	4.3	11.3
Florida	3.7	26.5
Georgia	3.6	10.5
Hawaii	20.1	9.5
Idaho	4.2	13.0
Illinois	3.2	18.2
Indiana	3.9	8.2
Iowa	3.4	6.8
Kansas	5.1	13.0
Kentucky	3.9	4.6
Louisiana	3.4	6.9
Maine	3.9	2.0
Maryland	4.4	11.8
Massachusetts	4.7	12.6
Michigan	4.4	5.6
Minnesota	4.1	6.1
Mississippi	2.8	3.6
Missouri	5.0	4.9
Montana	5.0	4.2
Nebraska	3.7	12.0
Nevada	5.4	28.7
New Hampshire	4.0	4.3
New Jersey	3.1	21.6
New Mexico	2.8	47.7
New York	3.6	19.5
North Carolina	3.9	10.7
North Dakota	3.9	4.3
Ohio	4.3	4.4
Oklahoma	9.4	11.9

Oregon	6.1	13.9
Pennsylvania	3.5	8.1
Rhode Island	4.8	16.6
South Carolina	3.7	6.9
South Dakota	3.9	4.4
Tennessee	3.9	6.9
Texas	3.0	39.3
Utah	3.7	15.1
Vermont	4.6	2.4
Virginia	4.7	10.5
Washington	6.6	13.7
West Virginia	4.0	1.9
Wisconsin	3.5	7.6
Wyoming	4.1	10.2
United States	**4.1**	**18.7**

Note: (1) Not Hispanic or Latino.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State, 2010

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by one race alone)

Rank	State	One race alone[1]	More than one race[2]
1.	California	362,801	360,424
2.	Oklahoma	321,687	161,073
3.	Arizona	296,529	56,857
4.	New Mexico	193,222	26,290
5.	Texas	170,972	144,292
6.	North Carolina	122,110	61,972
7.	New York	106,906	114,152

8.	Alaska	104,871	33,441
9.	Washington	103,869	95,129
10.	South Dakota	71,817	10,256
11.	Florida	71,458	91,104
12.	Montana	62,555	16,046
13.	Michigan	62,007	77,088
14.	Minnesota	60,916	40,984
15.	Colorado	56,010	51,822
16.	Wisconsin	54,526	31,702
17.	Oregon	53,203	56,020
18.	Illinois	43,963	57,488
19.	North Dakota	36,591	6,405
20.	Utah	32,927	17,137
21.	Georgia	32,151	51,873
22.	Nevada	32,062	23,883
23.	Louisiana	30,579	24,500
24.	Virginia	29,225	51,699
25.	New Jersey	29,026	41,690
26.	Alabama	28,218	28,900
27.	Kansas	28,150	30,980
28.	Missouri	27,376	45,000
29.	Pennsylvania	26,843	54,249
30.	Ohio	25,292	64,832
31.	Arkansas	22,248	25,340
32.	Idaho	21,441	14,944
33.	Maryland	20,420	38,237
34.	Tennessee	19,994	34,880
35.	South Carolina	19,524	22,647
36.	Massachusetts	18,850	31,855
37.	Indiana	18,462	31,276
38.	Nebraska	18,427	11,389
39.	Mississippi	15,030	10,880

40.	Wyoming	13,336	5,260
41.	Connecticut	11,256	19,884
42.	Iowa	11,084	13,427
43.	Kentucky	10,120	21,235
44.	Maine	8,568	9,914
45.	Rhode Island	6,058	8,336
46.	Delaware	4,181	5,718
47.	Hawaii	4,164	29,306
48.	West Virginia	3,787	9,527
49.	New Hampshire	3,150	7,374
50.	Vermont	2,207	5,172
51.	District of Columbia	2,079	4,442
United States		**2,932,248**	**2,288,331**

(1) Respondents who self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) alone. (2) Respondents who self-identified as AIAN in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Selected Tribal Groupings, 2010

Source: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by American Indian and Alaska Native [AIAN] alone, one tribal grouping alone)

	AIAN alone		AIAN alone or in combination
Tribal grouping	**One tribal grouping alone[1]**	**One or more tribal groupings[2]**	**One or more tribal groupings[3]**
Total	**2,879,638**	**2,932,248**	**5,220,579**

Tribal grouping	AIAN alone		AIAN alone or in combination
	One tribal grouping alone[1]	One or more tribal groupings[2]	One or more tribal groupings[3]
AIAN tribes, not specified	693,709	693,709	1,545,963
Amer. Ind. tribes, specified	1,935,363	2,032,133	3,397,251
Navajo	286,731	295,016	332,129
Cherokee	284,247	300,463	819,105
Mexican Amer. Ind.	121,221	123,550	175,494
Chippewa	112,757	115,402	170,742
Sioux	112,176	116,477	170,110
Choctaw	103,910	110,308	195,764
Apache	63,193	69,694	111,810
Lumbee	62,306	62,957	73,691
Pueblo	49,695	52,026	62,540
Creek	48,352	52,948	88,332
Iroquois	40,570	42,461	81,002
Chickasaw	27,973	30,206	52,278
Blackfeet	27,279	31,798	105,304
Pima	22,040	23,205	26,655
Yaqui	21,679	23,195	32,595
S. Amer. Ind.	20,901	21,380	47,233
Potawatomi	20,412	20,874	33,771
Tohono O’Odham	19,522	20,247	23,478
Central Amer. Ind.	15,882	16,454	27,844
Puget Sound Salish	14,320	14,535	20,260
Seminole	14,080	16,448	31,971
Spanish Amer. Ind.	13,460	13,758	19,951
Hopi	12,580	14,634	18,327
Comanche	12,284	13,471	23,330
Cheyenne	11,375	12,493	19,051
Crow	10,332	10,860	15,203
Kiowa	9,437	10,355	13,787

Tribal grouping	AIAN alone		AIAN alone or in combination
	One tribal grouping alone[1]	One or more tribal groupings[2]	One or more tribal groupings[3]
Paiute	9,340	10,205	13,767
Osage	8,938	10,063	18,576
Yakama	8,786	9,096	11,527
Menominee	8,374	8,627	11,133
Houma	8,169	8,240	10,768
Colville	8,114	8,314	10,549
Arapaho	8,014	8,402	10,861
Shoshone	7,852	8,462	13,002
Delaware	7,843	8,215	18,264
Yuman	7,727	8,278	10,089
Ute	7,435	8,220	11,491
Ottawa	7,272	8,048	13,033
Canadian/French Amer. Ind.	6,433	7,051	14,822
Cree	2,211	2,950	7,983
All other Amer. Ind. tribes	270,141	282,747	429,629
Amer. Ind. tribes, not specified	131,943	132,060	234,320
AK Native tribes, specified	98,892	103,086	138,850
Yup’ik	28,927	29,618	33,889
Inupiat[4]	24,859	25,736	33,360
Alaskan Athabascan	15,623	16,427	22,484
Tlingit-Haida	15,256	16,115	26,080
Aleut	11,920	12,643	19,282
Tsimshian	2,307	2,547	3,755
AK Native tribes, not specified	19,731	19,904	29,933

Tribal grouping	AIAN alone		AIAN alone or in combination
	One tribal grouping alone[1]	One or more tribal groupings[2]	One or more tribal groupings[3]

Note: This table measures the number of responses, not respondents. Respondents who self-identified with multiple tribal groupings are counted more than once. A tribal grouping refers to combined individual tribes (e.g., Fort Sill Apache and San Carlos Apache as Apache or King Salmon Tribe and Native Village of Kanatak as Aleut). (1) For example, Navajo or Alaskan Athabascan. (2) As in footnote 1 or in combination with other tribal groupings (e.g., Yakama and Aleut). (3) As in footnotes 1 or 2 or in combination with another race (e.g., Apache, Navajo, and white; or Inupiat, white, and Black). (4) Eskimo in previous censuses.

Largest U.S. Cities by Population, 1850-2021

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by 2021 population)

Rank	City	2021	2020	2010	2000
1.	New York, NY	8,467,513	8,804,190	8,175,133	8,008,654
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		7,071,639	7,891,957	3,437,202	515,547
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
2.	Los Angeles, CA	3,849,297	3,898,747	3,792,621	3,694,742
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		2,968,528	1,970,358	102,479	1,610
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
3.	Chicago, IL	2,696,555	2,746,388	2,695,598	2,896,016
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		3,005,072	3,620,962	1,698,575	29,963
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
4.	Houston, TX	2,288,250	2,304,580	2,099,451	1,953,631
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		1,595,138	596,163	44,633	2,396
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
5.	Phoenix, AZ	1,624,569	1,608,139	1,445,632	1,321,045
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		789,704	106,818	5,544	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
6.	Philadelphia, PA	1,576,251	1,603,797	1,526,006	1,517,550
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		1,688,210	2,071,605	1,293,697	121,376

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980
7.	San Antonio, TX	1,451,853	1,434,625	1,327,407	1,144,646
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		785,940	408,442	53,321	3,488
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
8.	San Diego, CA	1,381,611	1,386,932	1,307,402	1,223,400
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		875,538	334,387	17,700	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
9.	Dallas, TX	1,288,457	1,304,379	1,197,816	1,188,580
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		904,599	434,462	42,638	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
10.	San Jose, CA	983,489	1,013,240	945,942	894,943
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		629,400	95,280	21,500	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
11.	Austin, TX	964,177	961,855	790,390	656,562
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		345,890	132,459	22,258	629
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
12.	Jacksonville, FL[1]	954,614	949,611	821,784	735,617
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		540,920	204,517	28,429	1,045
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
13.	Fort Worth, TX	935,508	918,915	741,206	534,694
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		385,164	278,778	26,688	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
14.	Columbus, OH	906,528	905,748	787,033	711,470
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		565,021	375,901	125,560	17,882

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980
15.	Indianapolis, IN[1]	882,039	887,642	820,445	791,926
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		710,868	427,173	169,164	8,091
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
16.	Charlotte, NC	879,709	874,579	731,424	540,167
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		315,474	134,042	18,091	1,065
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
17.	San Francisco, CA[2]	815,201	873,965	805,235	776,733
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		678,974	775,357	342,782	34,776
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
18.	Seattle, WA	733,919	737,015	608,660	563,376
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		493,846	467,591	80,671	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
19.	Denver, CO	711,463	715,522	600,158	553,693
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		492,686	415,786	133,859	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
20.	Oklahoma City, OK	687,725	681,054	579,999	506,132
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		404,014	243,504	10,037	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
21.	Nashville-Davidson, TN[1]	678,851	689,447	601,222	569,892
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		477,811	174,307	80,865	10,165
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
22.	El Paso, TX	678,415	678,815	649,121	563,662

		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		425,259	130,485	15,906	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
23.	Washington, DC	670,050	689,545	601,723	572,059
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		638,432	802,178	278,718	40,001
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
24.	Boston, MA	654,776	675,647	617,594	589,141
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		562,994	801,444	560,892	136,881
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
25.	Las Vegas, NV	646,790	641,903	583,756	479,137
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		164,674	24,624	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
26.	Portland, OR	641,162	652,503	583,776	529,121
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		368,148	373,628	90,426	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
27.	Detroit, MI	632,464	639,111	713,777	951,270
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		1,203,368	1,849,568	285,704	21,019
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
28.	Louisville/Jefferson Co., KY[1]	628,594	386,884	597,337	256,231
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		298,694	369,129	204,731	43,194
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
29.	Memphis, TN	628,127	633,104	646,889	650,100
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		646,174	396,000	102,320	8,841
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**

30.	Baltimore, MD	576,498	585,708	620,961	651,154
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		786,741	949,708	508,957	169,054
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
31.	Milwaukee, WI	569,330	577,222	594,833	596,974
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		636,297	637,392	285,315	20,061
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
32.	Albuquerque, NM	562,599	564,559	545,852	448,607
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		332,619	96,815	6,238	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
33.	Fresno, CA	544,510	542,107	494,665	427,652
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		217,491	91,669	12,470	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
34.	Tucson, AZ	543,242	542,629	520,116	486,699
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		330,537	45,454	7,531	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
35.	Sacramento, CA	525,041	524,943	466,488	407,018
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		275,741	137,572	29,282	6,820
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
36.	Mesa, AZ	509,475	504,258	439,041	396,375
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		152,404	16,790	722	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
37.	Kansas City, MO	508,394	508,090	459,787	441,545
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		448,028	456,622	163,752	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**

38.	Atlanta, GA	496,461	498,715	420,003	416,267
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		425,022	331,314	89,872	2,572
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
39.	Omaha, NE	487,300	486,051	408,958	390,007
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		313,939	251,117	102,555	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
40.	**Colorado Springs, CO**	**483,956**	**478,961**	**416,427**	**360,890**
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		215,105	**45,472**	**21,085**	**—**
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
41.	**Raleigh, NC**	**469,124**	**467,665**	**403,892**	**276,094**
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		150,255	**65,679**	**13,643**	**4,518**
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
42.	Virginia Beach, VA	457,672	459,470	437,994	425,257
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		262,199	5,390	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
43.	Long Beach, CA	456,062	466,742	462,257	461,522
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		361,498	250,767	2,252	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
44.	Miami, FL	439,890	442,241	399,457	362,470
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		346,681	249,276	1,681	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
45.	Oakland, CA	433,823	440,646	390,724	399,484
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		339,337	384,575	66,960	—

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980
46.	Minneapolis, MN	425,336	429,954	382,578	382,747
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		370,951	521,718	202,718	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
47.	Tulsa, OK	411,401	413,066	391,906	393,049
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		360,919	182,740	1,390	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
48.	Bakersfield, CA	407,615	403,455	347,483	246,889
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		105,611	34,784	4,836	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
49.	Wichita, KS	395,699	397,532	382,368	346,753
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		279,838	168,279	24,671	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
50.	Arlington, TX	392,786	394,266	365,438	332,969
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		160,113	7,692	1,079	—

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980
51.	Aurora, CO	389,347	386,261	325,078	275,921
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		158,588	11,421	202	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
52.	Tampa, FL	387,050	384,959	335,709	303,447
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		271,577	124,681	15,839	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
53.	New Orleans, LA	376,971	383,997	343,829	484,674

		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		557,927	570,445	287,104	116,375
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
54.	Cleveland, OH	367,991	372,624	396,815	477,459
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		573,822	914,808	381,768	17,034
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
55.	Anaheim, CA	345,940	346,824	336,265	328,014
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		219,494	14,556	1,456	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
56.	Urban Honolulu, HI[3]	345,510	350,964	337,256	371,657
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		365,048	248,034	39,306	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
57.	Henderson, NV	322,178	317,610	257,729	175,381
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		24,363	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
58.	Stockton, CA	322,120	320,804	291,707	243,771
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		148,283	70,853	17,506	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
59.	Lexington-Fayette, KY[1]	321,793	322,570	295,803	260,512
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		204,165	55,534	26,369	8,159
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
60.	Corpus Christi, TX	317,773	317,863	305,215	277,454

		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		232,134	108,287	4,703	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
61.	Riverside, CA	317,261	314,998	303,871	255,166
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		170,591	46,764	7,973	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
62.	Santa Ana, CA	309,441	310,227	324,528	337,977
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		204,023	45,533	4,933	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
63.	Orlando, FL	309,154	307,573	238,300	185,951
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		128,291	52,367	2,481	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
64.	Irvine, CA	309,031	307,670	212,375	143,072
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		62,134	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
65.	Cincinnati, OH	308,935	309,317	296,943	331,285
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		385,409	503,998	325,902	115,435
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
66.	Newark, NJ	307,220	311,549	277,140	272,537
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		329,248	438,776	246,070	38,894
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
67.	St. Paul, MN	307,193	311,527	285,068	286,840
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		270,230	311,349	163,065	1,112

Rank	City	2020	2000	1990	1980
68.	Pittsburgh, PA	300,431	302,971	305,704	334,563
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		423,959	676,806	321,616	46,601
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
69.	Greensboro, NC	298,263	299,035	269,666	223,891
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		155,642	74,389	10,035	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
70.	St. Louis, MO	293,310	301,578	319,294	348,189
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		452,801	856,796	575,238	77,860
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
71.	Lincoln, NE	292,657	291,082	258,379	225,581
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		171,932	98,884	40,169	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
72.	Plano, TX	288,253	285,494	259,841	222,030
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		72,331	2,126	1,304	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
73.	Anchorage, AK	288,121	291,247	291,826	260,283
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		174,431	11,254	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
74.	Durham, NC	285,527	283,506	228,330	187,035
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		101,149	71,311	6,679	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**

75.	Jersey City, NJ	283,927	292,449	247,597	240,055
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		223,532	299,017	206,433	6,856
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
76.	Chandler, AZ	279,458	275,987	236,123	176,581
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		29,673	3,799	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
77.	Chula Vista, CA	277,220	275,487	243,916	173,556
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		83,927	15,927	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
78.	Buffalo, NY	276,807	278,349	261,310	292,648
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		357,870	580,132	352,387	42,261
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
79.	North Las Vegas, NV	274,133	262,527	216,961	115,488
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		42,739	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
80.	Gilbert, AZ	273,136	267,918	208,453	109,697
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		5,717	1,114	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
81.	Madison, WI	269,196	269,840	233,209	208,054
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		170,616	96,056	19,164	1,525
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
82.	Reno, NV	268,851	264,165	225,221	180,480

		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		100,756	32,497	4,500	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
83.	Toledo, OH	268,508	270,871	287,208	313,782
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		354,635	303,616	131,822	3,829
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
84.	Fort Wayne, IN	265,974	263,886	253,691	205,727
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		172,391	133,607	45,115	4,282
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
85.	Lubbock, TX	260,993	257,141	229,573	199,564
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		174,361	71,747	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
86.	St. Petersburg, FL	258,201	258,308	244,769	248,232
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		238,647	96,738	1,575	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
87.	Laredo, TX	256,153	255,205	236,091	176,576
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		91,449	51,910	13,429	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
88.	Irving, TX	254,198	256,684	216,290	191,615
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		109,943	2,621	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
89.	Chesapeake, VA	251,269	249,422	222,209	199,184
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**

		114,486	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
90.	Winston-Salem, NC	250,320	249,545	229,617	185,776
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		131,885	87,811	13,650	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
91.	Glendale, AZ	249,630	248,325	226,721	218,812
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		97,172	8,179	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
92.	Scottsdale, AZ	242,753	241,361	217,385	202,705
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		88,412	2,032	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
93.	Garland, TX	242,035	246,018	226,876	215,768
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		138,857	10,571	819	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
94.	Boise City, ID	237,446	235,684	205,671	185,787
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		102,249	34,393	5,957	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
95.	Norfolk, VA	235,089	238,005	242,803	234,403
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		266,979	213,513	46,624	14,326
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
96.	Spokane, WA	229,071	228,989	208,916	195,629
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		171,300	161,721	36,848	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**

97.	Fremont, CA	227,514	230,504	214,089	203,413
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		131,945	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
98.	Richmond, VA	226,604	226,610	204,214	197,790
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		219,214	230,310	85,050	27,570
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
99.	Santa Clarita, CA	224,593	228,673	176,320	151,088
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		—	—	—	—
Rank	**City**	**2020**	**2000**	**1990**	**1980**
100.	San Bernardino, CA	222,203	222,101	209,924	185,401
		1980	**1950**	**1900**	**1850**
		118,794	63,058	6,150	—

— = Not available. **Note:** 2021 population estimates are as of July 1. Decennial census figures for 1950-2020 are for Apr. 1; 1850 and 1900 are for June 1. Figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. Cities are incorporated places unless otherwise noted. (1) Consolidated city-county government. For years predating consolidation, city population figures are shown. (2) 1850 figure is for 1852, from state census. 1850 census results were destroyed by fire. (3) Census designated place (CDP). Figures for years prior to 2010 are for Honolulu CDP and are not directly comparable.

Population Change in Largest U.S. Cities, 2010-21

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by % change, 2010-21; 2021 estimates are as of July 1; 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

Cities With Most Growth

		Population		
Rank	**City**	**2021**	**2010**	**% change, 2010-21**
1.	Irvine, CA	309,031	212,375	45.5%
2.	Gilbert, AZ	273,136	208,453	31.0
3.	Orlando, FL	309,154	238,300	29.7
4.	Santa Clarita, CA	224,593	176,320	27.4
5.	North Las Vegas, NV	274,133	216,961	26.4
6.	Fort Worth, TX	935,508	741,206	26.2
7.	Durham, NC	285,527	228,330	25.1
8.	Henderson, NV	322,178	257,729	25.0
9.	Austin, TX	964,177	790,390	22.0
10.	Seattle, WA	733,919	608,660	20.6
11.	Charlotte, NC	879,709	731,424	20.3
12.	Aurora, CO	389,347	325,078	19.8
13.	Reno, NV	268,851	225,221	19.4

Rank	City	Population 2021	Population 2010	% change, 2010-21
14.	Omaha, NE	487,300	408,958	19.2
15.	Oklahoma City, OK	687,725	579,999	18.6
16.	Denver, CO	711,463	600,158	18.5
17.	Chandler, AZ	279,458	236,123	18.4
18.	Atlanta, GA	496,461	420,003	18.2
19.	Irving, TX	254,198	216,290	17.5
20.	Bakersfield, CA	407,615	347,483	17.3

Cities With Least Growth

Rank	City	Population 2021	Population 2010	% change, 2010-21
1.	Detroit, MI	632,464	713,777	–11.4%
2.	St. Louis, MO	293,310	319,294	–8.1
3.	Cleveland, OH	367,991	396,815	–7.3
4.	Baltimore, MD	576,498	620,961	–7.2
5.	Toledo, OH	268,508	287,208	–6.5
6.	Santa Ana, CA	309,441	324,528	–4.6
7.	Milwaukee, WI	569,330	594,833	–4.3
8.	Norfolk, VA	235,089	242,803	–3.2
9.	Memphis, TN	628,127	646,889	–2.9
10.	Pittsburgh, PA	300,431	305,704	–1.7
11.	Long Beach, CA	456,062	462,257	–1.3
12.	Anchorage, AK	288,121	291,826	–1.3

Rank	City	Population 2021	2010	% change, 2010-21
13.	Chicago, IL	2,696,555	2,695,598	0.0
14.	San Francisco, CA	815,201	805,235	1.2
15.	Los Angeles, CA	3,849,297	3,792,621	1.5
16.	Urban Honolulu, HI	345,510	337,256	2.4
17.	Anaheim, CA	345,940	336,265	2.9
18.	Albuquerque, NM	562,599	545,852	3.1
19.	Philadelphia, PA	1,576,251	1,526,006	3.3
20.	Wichita, KS	395,699	382,368	3.5

Note: This table shows which of the 100 largest U.S. cities by 2021 population size experienced the most and least population growth since 2010. Figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. Cities are typically incorporated places.

Largest U.S. Counties by Population, 2010-21

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by 2021 population, estimated as of July 1; 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

Rank	County	2021	2010	% change,

				2010-21
1.	Los Angeles Co., CA	9,829,544	9,818,605	0.1%
2.	Cook Co., IL	5,173,146	5,194,675	–0.4
3.	Harris Co., TX	4,728,030	4,092,459	15.5
4.	Maricopa Co., AZ	4,496,588	3,817,117	17.8
5.	San Diego Co., CA	3,286,069	3,095,313	6.2
6.	Orange Co., CA	3,167,809	3,010,232	5.2
7.	Miami-Dade Co., FL	2,662,777	2,496,435	6.7
8.	Kings Co., NY	2,641,052	2,504,700	5.4
9.	Dallas Co., TX	2,586,050	2,368,139	9.2
10.	Riverside Co., CA	2,458,395	2,189,641	12.3
11.	Queens Co., NY	2,331,143	2,230,722	4.5
12.	Clark Co., NV	2,292,476	1,951,269	17.5
13.	King Co., WA	2,252,305	1,931,249	16.6
14.	San Bernardino Co., CA	2,194,710	2,035,210	7.8
15.	Tarrant Co., TX	2,126,477	1,809,034	17.5
16.	Bexar Co., TX	2,028,236	1,714,773	18.3
17.	Broward Co., FL	1,930,983	1,748,066	10.5
18.	Santa Clara Co., CA	1,885,508	1,781,642	5.8
19.	Wayne Co., MI	1,774,816	1,820,584	–2.5
20.	Alameda Co., CA	1,648,556	1,510,271	9.2
21.	Middlesex Co., MA	1,614,742	1,503,085	7.4
22.	Sacramento	1,588,921	1,418,788	12.0

	Co., CA			
23.	New York Co., NY	1,576,876	1,585,873	–0.6
24.	Philadelphia Co., PA	1,576,251	1,526,006	3.3
25.	Suffolk Co., NY	1,526,344	1,493,350	2.2
26.	Palm Beach Co., FL	1,497,987	1,320,134	13.5
27.	Hillsborough Co., FL	1,478,194	1,229,226	20.3
28.	Bronx Co., NY	1,424,948	1,385,108	2.9
29.	Orange Co., FL	1,422,746	1,145,956	24.2
30.	Nassau Co., NY	1,390,907	1,339,532	3.8
31.	Franklin Co., OH	1,321,414	1,163,414	13.6
32.	Travis Co., TX	1,305,154	1,024,266	27.4
33.	Oakland Co., MI	1,270,017	1,202,362	5.6
34.	Hennepin Co., MN	1,267,416	1,152,425	10.0
35.	Cuyahoga Co., OH	1,249,387	1,280,122	–2.4
36.	Allegheny Co., PA	1,238,090	1,223,348	1.2
37.	Salt Lake Co., UT	1,186,421	1,029,655	15.2
38.	Contra Costa Co., CA	1,161,413	1,049,025	10.7
39.	Wake Co., NC	1,150,204	900,993	27.7
40.	Fairfax Co., VA	1,139,720	1,081,726	5.4
41.	Mecklenburg Co., NC	1,122,276	919,628	22.0
42.	Collin Co., TX	1,109,462	782,341	41.8

43.	Fulton Co., GA	1,065,334	920,581	15.7
44.	Montgomery Co., MD	1,054,827	971,777	8.5
45.	Pima Co., AZ	1,052,030	980,263	7.3
46.	Fresno Co., CA	1,013,581	930,450	8.9
47.	Honolulu Co., HI	1,000,890	953,207	5.0
48.	Duval Co., FL	999,935	864,263	15.7
49.	Westchester Co., NY	997,895	949,113	5.1
50.	St. Louis Co., MO	997,187	998,954	–0.2

Note: Decennial pop. figures may reflect revisions/corrections to initial tabulated census counts. The 10 smallest counties or county equivalents by estimated 2021 population: (1) Loving Co., TX (pop. 57); (2) Kalawao Co., HI (82); (3) King Co., TX (258); (4) Kenedy Co., TX (340); (5) McPherson Co., NE (379); (6) Arthur Co., NE (439); (7) Blaine Co., NE (461); (8) Petroleum Co., MT (519); (9) Grant Co., NE (579); (10) Loup Co., NE (604).

Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas by Population, 2000-21

Source: Population Estimates Program and Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are defined, or delineated geographically, for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) with technical assistance from the

Census Bureau. An MSA consists of at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, plus adjacent territory closely integrated socially and economically with the core as measured by commuting ties. The Census Bureau's 2021 population estimates are for delineations issued by the OMB in Mar. 2020, which designated 384 MSAs in the U.S. About 86.3% of the resident population lived in an MSA in 2021.

(ranked by 2021 population, estimated as of July 1; 2000 and 2010 decennial census figures are for Apr. 1)

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population		
		2021	2010	2000
1.	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,768,458	18,897,109	18,944,519
2.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	12,997,353	12,828,837	12,365,627
3.	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,509,934	9,461,105	9,098,316
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,759,615	6,366,542	5,204,126
5.	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,206,841	5,920,416	4,693,161

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population		
		2021	2010	2000
6.	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,356,434	5,649,540	4,837,428
7.	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,228,601	5,965,343	5,687,147
8.	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	6,144,050	5,286,728	4,263,438
9.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6,091,747	5,564,635	5,007,564
10.	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	4,946,145	4,192,887	3,251,876
11.	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,899,932	4,552,402	4,391,344
12.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,653,105	4,224,851	3,254,821
13.	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4,623,264	4,335,391	4,123,740
14.	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,365,205	4,296,250	4,452,557
15.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,011,553	3,439,809	3,043,878
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,690,512	3,333,633	3,031,918

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population 2021	2010	2000
17.	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	3,286,069	3,095,313	2,813,833
18.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,219,514	2,783,243	2,395,997
19.	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,972,566	2,543,482	2,179,240
20.	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,838,327	2,710,489	2,552,994
21.	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,809,299	2,787,701	2,675,343
22.	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2,701,046	2,243,960	1,717,372
23.	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,691,925	2,134,411	1,644,561
24.	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,601,788	2,142,508	1,711,703
25.	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,511,612	2,226,009	1,927,881
26.	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	2,411,428	2,149,127	1,796,857
27.	Pittsburgh, PA	2,353,538	2,356,285	2,431,087
28.	Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	2,352,426	1,716,289	1,249,763
29.	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2,292,476	1,951,269	1,375,765
30.	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2,259,935	2,137,667	1,994,830
31.	Kansas City, MO-KS	2,199,490	2,009,342	1,811,254

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population		
		2021	2010	2000
32.	Columbus, OH	2,151,017	1,901,974	1,675,013
33.	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	2,126,804	1,887,877	1,658,462
34.	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2,075,662	2,077,240	2,148,143
35.	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	2,012,476	1,646,200	1,381,287
36.	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,952,185	1,836,911	1,735,819
37.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,803,328	1,713,954	1,580,057
38.	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	1,675,774	1,600,852	1,582,997
39.	Jacksonville, FL	1,637,666	1,345,596	1,122,750
40.	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	1,566,487	1,555,908	1,500,741
41.	Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,448,411	1,130,490	797,071
42.	Oklahoma City, OK	1,441,647	1,252,987	1,095,421
43.	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,336,103	1,316,100	1,213,230
44.	Richmond, VA	1,324,062	1,186,501	1,055,683
45.	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,284,566	1,202,718	1,121,109
46.	Salt Lake City, UT	1,263,061	1,087,873	939,122
47.	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,261,726	1,189,866	1,337,726
48.	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT	1,211,906	1,212,381	1,148,618

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population		
		2021	2010	2000
49.	Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY	1,162,336	1,135,509	1,170,111
50.	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,114,262	1,061,024	1,052,238
51.	Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI	1,091,620	993,670	930,670
52.	Rochester, NY	1,084,973	1,079,671	1,062,452
53.	Tucson, AZ	1,052,030	980,263	843,746
54.	Tulsa, OK	1,023,988	937,478	859,532
55.	Fresno, CA	1,013,581	930,450	799,407
56.	Urban Honolulu, HI	1,000,890	953,207	876,156

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Percent change	
		2010-21	2000-21
1.	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	4.6%	4.3%
2.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	1.3	5.1
3.	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	0.5	4.5
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	21.9	49.1
5.	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	21.7	53.6
6.	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	12.5	31.4
7.	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.4	9.5

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Percent change	
		2010-21	2000-21
8.	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	16.2	44.1
9.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	9.5	21.7
10.	Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	18.0	52.1
11.	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	7.6	11.6
12.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	10.1	43.0
13.	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	6.6	12.1
14.	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	1.6	–2.0
15.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	16.6	31.8
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	10.7	21.7
17.	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	6.2	16.8
18.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	15.7	34.4
19.	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	16.9	36.4
20.	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	4.7	11.2
21.	St. Louis, MO-IL	0.8	5.0
22.	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	20.4	57.3
23.	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	26.1	63.7

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Percent change	
		2010-21	2000-21
24.	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	21.4	52.0
25.	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	12.8	30.3
26.	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	12.2	34.2
27.	Pittsburgh, PA	–0.1	–3.2
28.	Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	37.1	88.2
29.	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	17.5	66.6
30.	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	5.7	13.3
31.	Kansas City, MO-KS	9.5	21.4
32.	Columbus, OH	13.1	28.4
33.	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	12.7	28.2
34.	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	–0.1	–3.4
35.	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	22.2	45.7
36.	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	6.3	12.5
37.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	5.2	14.1
38.	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	4.7	5.9
39.	Jacksonville, FL	21.7	45.9
40.	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	0.7	4.4
41.	Raleigh-Cary, NC	28.1	81.7
42.	Oklahoma City, OK	15.1	31.6

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Percent change	
		2010-21	2000-21
43.	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1.5	10.1
44.	Richmond, VA	11.6	25.4
45.	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	6.8	14.6
46.	Salt Lake City, UT	16.1	34.5
47.	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	6.0	–5.7
48.	Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT	0.0	5.5
49.	Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY	2.4	–0.7
50.	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	5.0	5.9
51.	Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI	9.9	17.3
52.	Rochester, NY	0.5	2.1
53.	Tucson, AZ	7.3	24.7
54.	Tulsa, OK	9.2	19.1
55.	Fresno, CA	8.9	26.8
56.	Urban Honolulu, HI	5.0	14.2

Population by Urban and Rural Residency, 1790-2010

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

For the 1990-2010 decennial censuses, the Census Bureau defined an area as urban if it had at least 2,500 people (at least 1,500 of whom did not reside in institutional group quarters, such as a

correctional facility). All other areas were rural. Prior to 1950, the definition of urban was limited to incorporated places and other areas meeting certain criteria.

Year	Total pop.	No. of places of 2,500 or more	% of total pop.	
			Urban	Rural
Pre-1950 urban definition				
1790	3,929,214	24	5.1%	94.9%
1800	5,308,483	33	6.1	93.9
1810	7,239,881	46	7.3	92.7
1820	9,638,453	61	7.2	92.8
1830	12,860,702	90	8.8	91.2
1840	17,063,353	131	10.8	89.2
1850	23,191,876	237	15.4	84.6
1860	31,443,321	392	19.8	80.2
1870	38,558,371	663	25.7	74.3
1880	50,189,209	939	28.2	71.8
1890	62,979,766	1,348	35.1	64.9
1900	76,212,168	1,740	39.6	60.4
1910	92,228,496	2,266	45.6	54.4
1920	106,021,537	2,725	51.2	48.8
1930	123,202,624	3,183	56.1%	43.9%
1940	132,164,569	3,485	56.5	43.5
1950	151,325,798	4,077	59.6	40.4
1960	179,323,175	5,023	63.1	36.9
1950-90 urban definition				
1950	151,325,798	4,307	64.0	36.0
1960	179,323,175	5,445	69.9	30.1
1970	203,302,031	6,433	73.6	26.3

Year	Total pop.	No. of places of 2,500 or more	% of total pop.	
			Urban	Rural
1980	226,542,199	7,749	73.7	26.3
1990	248,718,302	8,510	75.2	24.8
1990-2010 urban definition				
1990	248,718,302	8,510	78.0	22.0
2000	281,424,603	9,063	79.0	21.0
2010	308,746,065	9,644	80.7	19.3

Note: Figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Mobility of U.S. Population by Selected Characteristics, 2020-21

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

	Total movers	Location of previous residence			
		Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Total movers	**27,059**	**15,805**	**6,270**	**4,374**	**611**
Age					
1 to 14 years	5,032	3,066	1,032	798	135
15 years and older	22,027	12,738	5,238	3,576	476
25 years and older	16,522	9,584	3,825	2,757	354
65 years and older	1,451	796	310	320	25

	Total movers	Location of previous residence			
		Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
85 years and older	170	95	36	37	2
Income[1]					
Without income	2,596	1,537	535	389	135
Under $10,000 or loss	2,790	1,454	748	478	111
$10,000-$19,999	2,643	1,599	605	391	47
$20,000-$29,999	2,750	1,658	653	417	23
$30,000-$39,999	2,348	1,358	608	348	34
$40,000-$49,999	1,782	1,072	421	265	23
$50,000-$59,999	1,713	1,034	390	268	20
$60,000-$74,999	1,651	1,009	343	275	25
$75,000-$99,999	1,464	809	362	267	27
Marital status[1]					
Married, spouse present	7,605	4,165	1,801	1,403	236
Married, spouse absent	425	220	124	56	25
Widowed	526	280	145	92	9
Divorced	2,042	1,187	481	354	21
Separated	540	328	134	72	5
Never married	10,889	6,558	2,551	1,600	180
Educational attainment[2]					
Not a HS graduate	1,298	846	282	147	23
High school graduate	3,948	2,392	975	512	69

	Total movers	Location of previous residence			
		Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Some college or associate’s degree	4,087	2,364	967	695	62
Bachelor’s degree	4,509	2,537	1,034	812	126
Prof. or grad. degree	2,680	1,447	567	592	74
1 to 24 years	10,538	6,219	2,444	1,617	257
Tenure					
In owner-occupied unit	10,712	5,823	2,921	1,777	191
In renter-occupied unit	16,347	9,982	3,349	2,596	421

Note: Total movers consist of persons ages 1 and older whose place of residence changed since the survey was administered one year earlier. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 25 and older.

Mobility of U.S. Population, 1948-2021

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted)

	Location of previous residence

Mobility period	Total movers		Location of previous residence			
			Same county		Diff. county, same state	
	Total movers		Same county		Diff. county, same state	
	No.	% of pop.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
1947-48	28,672	20.2%	19,202	67.0%	4,638	16.2%
1950-51	31,464	21.2	20,694	65.8	5,276	16.8
1955-56	34,040	21.1	22,186	65.2	5,859	17.2
1960-61	36,533	20.6	24,289	66.5	5,493	15.0
1965-66	37,586	19.8	24,165	64.3	6,275	16.7
1970-71	37,705	18.7	23,018	61.0	6,197	16.4
1975-76	36,793	17.7	22,399	60.9	7,106	19.3
1980-81	38,200	17.2	23,097	60.5	7,614	19.9
1985-86	43,237	18.6	26,401	61.1	8,665	20.0
1990-91	41,539	17.0	25,151	60.5	7,881	19.0
1995-96	42,537	16.3	26,696	62.8	8,009	18.8
2000-01	39,007	14.2	21,918	56.2	7,550	19.4
2005-06	39,837	13.7	24,851	62.4	8,010	20.1
2010-11	35,038	11.6	23,330	66.6	5,868	16.7
2015-16	35,138	11.2	21,588	61.4	7,501	21.3
2020-21	27,059	8.4	15,805	58.4	6,270	23.2

Mobility period	Total movers		Location of new residence			
			Diff. state		Abroad	
	No.	% of pop.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
1947-48	28,672	20.2%	4,370	15.2%	462	1.6%
1950-51	31,464	21.2	5,188	16.5	306	1.0
1955-56	34,040	21.1	5,053	14.8	942	2.8
1960-61	36,533	20.6	5,753	15.7	998	2.7

			Location of new residence			
	Total movers		Diff. state		Abroad	
1965-66	37,586	19.8	6,263	16.7	883	2.3
1970-71	37,705	18.7	6,946	18.4	1,544	4.1
1975-76	36,793	17.7	6,140	16.7	1,148	3.1
1980-81	38,200	17.2	6,175	16.2	1,313	3.4
1985-86	43,237	18.6	6,971	16.1	1,200	2.8
1990-91	41,539	17.0	7,122	17.1	1,385	3.3
1995-96	42,537	16.3	6,471	15.2	1,361	3.2
2000-01	39,007	14.2	7,783	20.0	1,756	4.5
2005-06	39,837	13.7	5,679	14.3	1,296	3.3
2010-11	35,038	11.6	4,756	13.6	1,084	3.1
2015-16	35,138	11.2	4,768	13.6	1,281	3.6
2020-21	27,059	8.4	4,374	16.2	611	2.3

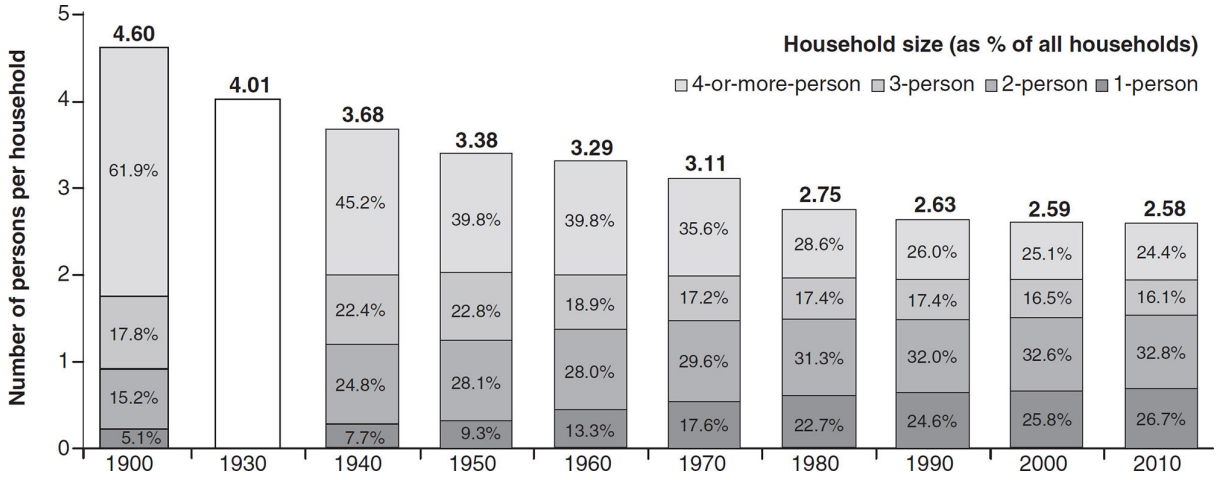
Note: Total movers consist of persons ages 1 and older whose place of residence changed since the survey was administered one year earlier. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. Because of changes in survey processing, numbers may not be comparable over time.

U.S. Households by Size, 1900-2010

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The household population does not include those living in group quarters (either institutionalized like a correctional facility or noninstitutionalized like a college dormitory). Data on households by size not available for 1910, 1920, or 1930; 1960

figures are based on a sample of the population. Average household size is shown above each bar.



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U.S. Population by Age, Sex, and Household, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number	% of tot.
Total population[1]	**331,893,745**	**100.0%**
Age		
Under 5 years	18,661,245	5.6
5 to 14 years	41,832,305	12.6
15 to 17 years	12,981,728	3.9
18 years and over	258,418,467	77.9
Male	126,690,177	38.2
Female	131,728,290	39.7
18 to 24 years	30,225,003	9.1
25 to 34 years	45,079,138	13.6
35 to 44 years	43,733,561	13.2
45 to 54 years	40,673,717	12.3
55 to 64 years	42,815,034	12.9
65 years and over	55,892,014	16.8
75 years and over	22,113,810	6.7
85 years and over	5,962,673	1.8
Median age (years)	38.8	NA
Sex		
Male	164.350,703	49.5%
Female	167,543,042	50.5
Total households[2]	**127,544,730**	**100.0%**

Family households	82,464,986	64.7
2-person household	36,074,010	28.3
3-person household	18,667,270	14.6
4-person household	15,533,977	12.2
5-or-more-person household	12,189,729	9.6
Married-couple family household	60,360,084	47.3
Male HH, no spouse present	6,433,318	5.0
Female HH, no spouse present	15,671,584	12.3
Nonfamily households	45,079,744	35.3
1-person household, or HH living alone	36,050,414	28.3
HH 65 years and over	14,353,577	11.3
2-person household	7,541,100	5.9
3-or-more-person household	1,488,230	1.2
Average household size	2.54	NA

NA = Not applicable. HH = Householder, or person in whose name a home is owned or rented. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Includes population living in group quarters (institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, university housing). (2) Number of occupied housing units, not household members. Group quarters are not considered households.

Elderly U.S. Population, 1900-2060

Source: Decennial Censuses and Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers of resident population in thousands)

Year	65 and over		85 and over	
	Number	% tot. pop.	Number	% tot. pop.
1900[1]	3,080	4.1%	122	0.2%
1920[1]	4,933	4.7	210	0.2
1940[1]	9,019	6.8	365	0.3
1960	16,560	9.2	929	0.5
1980	25,549	11.3	2,240	1.0
2000	34,992	12.4	4,240	1.5
2010	40,268	13.0%	5,493	1.8%
2020	56,052	16.9	6,701	2.0
2030	73,138	20.6	9,074	2.6
2040	80,827	21.6	14,430	3.9
2050	85,675	22.0	18,561	4.8
2060	94,676	23.4	19,019	4.7

Note: 1900 figures are for June 1; 1920 figures are for Jan. 1; and 1940-2010 figures are for Apr. 1. 2020-60 projections are as of July 1. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

U.S. Population Projections by Age, 2020-60

Source: Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers of resident population in thousands)

Age	2020 No.	2020 % distrib.	2030 No.	2030 % distrib.
Total	**332,639**	**100.0%**	**355,101**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	20,439	6.1	20,976	5.9
5 to 13 years	36,780	11.1	38,051	10.7
14 to 17 years	16,748	5.0	16,625	4.7
18 to 24 years	30,380	9.1	30,612	8.6
25 to 44 years	88,843	26.7	94,370	26.6
45 to 64 years	83,398	25.1	81,329	22.9
65 years and over	56,052	16.9	73,138	20.6
85 years and over	6,701	2.0	9,074	2.6
100 years and over	92	0.03	140	0.04

Age	2040 No.	2040 % distrib.	2050 No.	2050 % distrib.
Total	**373,528**	**100.0%**	**388,922**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	21,106	5.7	21,610	5.6
5 to 13 years	38,568	10.3	39,049	10.0
14 to 17 years	17,457	4.7	17,566	4.5
18 to 24 years	31,369	8.4	32,126	8.3
25 to 44 years	95,067	25.5	97,459	25.1
45 to 64 years	89,135	23.9	95,437	24.5
65 years and over	80,827	21.6	85,675	22.0
85 years and over	14,430	3.9	18,561	4.8
100 years and over	196	0.05	386	0.10

Age	2060 No.	% distrib.
Total	**404,483**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	22,144	5.5
5 to 13 years	40,090	9.9
14 to 17 years	17,903	4.4
18 to 24 years	32,467	8.0
25 to 44 years	100,230	24.8
45 to 64 years	96,973	24.0
65 years and over	94,676	23.4
85 years and over	19,019	4.7
100 years and over	589	0.15

Note: Projections are as of July 1 of given year. They are based on assumptions about future births, deaths, and net international migration.

Disability Status of U.S. Population by Age, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands, by difficulty type)

Characteristic	Number	% of pop.
Total population (all ages)	**326,913**	**100.00%**
With a disability[1]	42,485	13.00
Under 5 years	129	0.04
Under 18 years	3,399	1.04

18 to 64 years	21,247	6.50
65 years and over	17,839	5.46
With a hearing disability	11,642	3.56
Under 5 years	88	0.03
Under 18 years	397	0.12
18 to 64 years	3,975	1.22
65 years and over	7,271	2.22
With a vision disability	8,054	2.46
Under 5 years	69	0.02
Under 18 years	598	0.18
18 to 64 years	4,156	1.27
65 years and over	3,300	1.01
Total population (5 years and over)	**308,253**	**100.00%**
With a cognitive difficulty[2]	16,530	5.36
5 to 17 years	2,533	0.82
18 to 64 years	9,701	3.15
65 years and over	4,295	1.39
With an ambulatory difficulty[3]	20,436	6.63
5 to 17 years	331	0.11
18 to 64 years	8,892	2.88
65 years and over	11,213	3.64
With a self-care difficulty[4]	7,853	2.55
5 to 17 years	603	0.20
18 to 64 years	3,346	1.09
65 years and over	3,903	1.27
Total population (18 years and over)	**253,555**	**100.00%**
With an independent living	14,740	5.81

difficulty[5]		
18 to 64 years	7,517	2.96
65 years and over	7,223	2.85

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Does not include military personnel and civilian institutionalized population (i.e., those under formal supervision or custody in a facility). (1) Identified by the ACS as persons “who report difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability.” (2) Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. (3) Walking or climbing stairs. (4) Dressing or bathing. (5) Doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping.

Marital Status of the U.S. Population, 1960-2021

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Surveys (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in millions; data based on sample of occupied households in civilian noninstitutional pop.)

	Both sexes			
Marital status	**2021**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**
Total	**266.1**	**213.8**	**171.9**	**124.9**
Married[1]	135.9	120.2	104.8	84.4
Never married	89.2	60.0	44.5	27.5
Divorced	25.9	19.9	9.9	2.8

	Both sexes			
Marital status	**2021**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**
Widowed	15.2	13.7	12.7	10.2
% of total or subset pops.				
Married[1]	51.1%	56.2%	61.0%	67.6%
Never married	33.5	28.1	25.9	22.0
Divorced	9.7	9.3	5.8	2.3
Widowed	5.7	6.4	7.4	8.1

	Male			
Marital status	**2021**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**
Total	**129.3**	**103.1**	**81.9**	**60.3**
Married[1]	67.5	59.7	51.8	41.8
Never married	47.4	32.3	24.2	15.3
Divorced	10.8	8.6	3.9	1.1
Widowed	3.6	2.6	2.0	2.1
% of total or subset pops.				
Married[1]	52.2%	57.9%	63.2%	69.3%
Never married	36.6	31.3	29.6	25.3
Divorced	8.4	8.3	4.8	1.8
Widowed	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.5

	Female			
Marital status	**2021**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960**
Total	**136.8**	**110.7**	**89.9**	**64.6**
Married[1]	68.3	60.5	53.0	42.6
Never married	41.8	27.8	20.2	12.3
Divorced	15.1	11.3	6.0	1.7

Marital status	Female			
	2021	2000	1980	1960
Widowed	11.6	11.1	10.8	8.1
% of total or subset pops.				
Married[1]	49.9%	54.7%	58.9%	65.9%
Never married	30.6	25.1	22.5	19.0
Divorced	11.0	10.2	6.6	2.6
Widowed	8.5	10.0	12.0	12.5

Note: Total pop. for 1980 and on is persons ages 15 and older and for 1960, persons ages 14 and older. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Comprises subcategories Married, spouse present; Married, spouse absent; and Separated.

Household Characteristics of Couples in the U.S., 2019

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(as percent of all households with same relationship type, unless otherwise specified)

Household characteristics	Opposite-sex couples	
	Married	Unmarried
Total number of households (thous.)	**57,802.7**	**7,644.8**

Household characteristics	Opposite-sex couples	
	Married	Unmarried
Age of householder		
15 to 24 years	1.1%	10.6%
25 to 34 years	12.6	34.5
35 to 44 years	19.7	20.9
45 to 54 years	20.5	15.0
55 to 64 years	21.3	11.2
65 years and over	24.8	7.8
Average age of householder (years)	52.8	40.3
Household income		
Less than $35,000	10.4%	17.2%
$35,000 to $49,999	8.9	12.7
$50,000 to $74,999	16.7	22.0
$75,000 to $99,999	15.7	16.8
$100,000 or more	48.4	31.3
Median household income (dollars)	$96,932	$72,401
Children in household[1]	38.1%	36.2%

	Same-sex couples

Household characteristics	Same-sex couples		
	Total couples	Male couple	Female couple
	Married		
Household characteristics	**Total couples**	**Male couple**	**Female couple**
Total number of households (thous.)	**568.1**	**264.7**	**303.4**
Age of householder			
15 to 24 years	2.4%	1.5%	3.2%
25 to 34 years	18.2	15.6	20.4
35 to 44 years	21.6	21.1	22.0
45 to 54 years	22.4	22.9	21.9
55 to 64 years	21.5	23.5	19.8
65 years and over	13.9	15.3	12.7
Average age of householder (years)	48.4	49.7	47.2
Household income			
Less than $35,000	8.9%	7.2%	10.4%
$35,000 to $49,999	7.0	5.7	8.2
$50,000 to $74,999	14.8	13.3	16.2
$75,000 to $99,999	15.1	12.6	17.4
$100,000 or more	54.1	61.2	47.8
Median household income (dollars)	$107,210	$123,646	$95,719
Children in household[1]	18.9%	9.6%	27.0%

Household characteristics	Same-sex couples		
		Unmarried	
	Total couples	Male couple	Female couple
Total number of households (thous.)	**412.2**	**197.5**	**214.6**
Age of householder			
15 to 24 years	9.0%	6.1%	11.7%
25 to 34 years	31.2	29.0	33.3
35 to 44 years	18.3	19.0	17.6
45 to 54 years	17.2	19.3	15.2
55 to 64 years	15.1	17.2	13.2
65 years and over	9.3	9.5	9.1
Average age of householder (years)	42.4	43.9	41.0
Household income			
Less than $35,000	12.2%	8.6%	15.5%
$35,000 to $49,999	10.2	8.0	12.3
$50,000 to $74,999	19.1	16.2	21.7
$75,000 to $99,999	15.8	15.8	15.7
$100,000 or more	42.8	51.4	34.9
Median household income (dollars)	$87,690	$101,987	$75,662
Children in household[1]	12.1%	3.9%	19.7%

Household characteristics	Same-sex couples		
		Unmarried	
	Total couples	Male couple	Female couple

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Householder is person in whose name a home is owned or rented. (1) Includes biological, step-, and adopted children and nonrelatives of the householder under 18 years.

Same-Sex Couple Households in the U.S., 2008-19

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(in thousands; data based on sample and subject to sampling variability)

Year	Total same-sex couples		
	Total	Male couple	Female couple
2008	539.2	257.9	281.3
2009	581.3	280.4	300.9
2010	593.3	287.7	305.6
2011	605.5	284.3	321.2
2012	639.4	305.8	333.6
2013	726.6	352.6	374.0
2014	783.1	377.9	405.2

Year	Total same-sex couples		
	Total	Male couple	Female couple
2015	858.9	412.0	446.9
2016	887.5	435.9	451.6
2017	935.2	451.5	483.7
2018	995.4	485.1	510.4
2019	980.3	462.2	518.1

Year	Same-sex married couples		
	Total	Male couple	Female couple
2008	142.5	62.2	80.3
2009	152.1	66.3	85.8
2010	152.3	68.5	83.8
2011	168.1	69.5	98.6
2012	181.9	80.7	101.2
2013	251.7	117.5	134.2
2014	334.8	163.2	171.6
2015	425.4	201.8	223.6
2016	487.0	235.2	251.8
2017	555.5	262.3	293.2
2018	592.6	285.0	307.6
2019	568.1	264.7	303.4

Year	Same-sex unmarried partner couples		
	Total	Male couple	Female couple
2008	396.7	195.8	201.0
2009	429.2	214.1	215.0
2010	441.0	219.2	221.8
2011	437.4	214.8	222.6
2012	457.5	225.1	232.5
2013	474.9	235.1	239.8
2014	448.3	214.7	233.6
2015	433.5	210.2	223.3
2016	400.5	200.7	199.8
2017	379.7	189.2	190.6
2018	402.9	200.1	202.8
2019	412.2	197.5	214.6

Children in the U.S. by Selected Characteristics, 2021

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; data based on sample of occupied households in civilian noninstitutional pop.)

Characteristic	Number	% of tot.

All children	**72,568**	**100.0%**
Age of child		
Under 1 year	3,587	4.9
1-2 years	7,657	10.6
3-5 years	11,796	16.3
6-8 years	12,214	16.8
9-11 years	12,179	16.8
12-14 years	12,494	17.2
15-17 years	12,642	17.4
Race and Hispanic origin of child		
White alone, non-Hispanic	35,958	49.6
Black alone	11,075	15.3
Asian alone	4,174	5.8
Hispanic (any race)	18,472	25.5
Nativity of child and parent(s)		
Native-born child and parent	51,586	71.1%
Native-born child and foreign-born parent	15,915	21.9
Foreign-born child and parent	2,147	3.0
All other combinations	2,919	4.0
Parents’ labor force status		
Mother and father in labor force	30,615	42.2
Father in labor force, mother not in labor force	15,289	21.1
Mother in labor force, father not present	11,811	16.3
Mother not in labor force, father not present	3,796	5.2
All other combinations[1]	11,056	15.2

Note: Children are defined as all persons under 18 years of age excluding those who are a family reference person or spouse. Details may not sum to total due to rounding. (1) Incl. Father in labor force, mother not present, and No parent present or parents are same-sex, among others.

Persons Granted Lawful Permanent Resident Status by State, 2021

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

(ranked by fiscal year 2021 number)

State/territory	Number
Total	**740,002**
California	135,181
Florida	83,227
Texas	78,873
New York	76,127
New Jersey	37,844
Illinois	26,228
Massachusetts	22,431
Washington	22,145
Virginia	20,428
Georgia	20,033
Pennsylvania	17,306
Maryland	17,284
North Carolina	15,732
Arizona	14,466
Michigan	13,929

Ohio	11,932
Colorado	10,146
Minnesota	8,774
Connecticut	8,646
Nevada	7,290
Tennessee	7,277
Indiana	7,223
Oregon	6,381
Utah	5,552
Wisconsin	5,025
Missouri	5,002
Kentucky	4,401
South Carolina	4,378
Oklahoma	3,703
Iowa	3,450
Kansas	3,399
Louisiana	3,137
Nebraska	2,915
Alabama	2,887
New Mexico	2,821
Arkansas	2,586
Hawaii	2,452
Rhode Island	2,218
Dist. of Columbia	1,915
Delaware	1,830
Idaho	1,714
New Hampshire	1,675
Puerto Rico	1,326
Mississippi	1,165

North Dakota	996
Maine	899
Alaska	761
South Dakota	681
West Virginia	494
Guam	447
Vermont	423
Montana	404
Wyoming	280
Other[1]	719
Unknown	1,444

Note: Applicants for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, or “green cards,” may already live in the U.S. They include refugees and asylees, temp. workers, foreign students, family members of U.S. citizens, and unauthorized immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. are granted LPR status upon entry with a visa. (1) Incl. Amer. Samoa, Northern Mariana Isls., U.S. Virgin Isls., and armed forces posts.

Persons Granted Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Top Areas of Residence, 2021

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

(ranked by fiscal year 2021 number)

Area of residence[1]	**Number**	**% of total**
Total	**740,002**	**100.0%**
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-	101,708	13.7

NJ-PA		
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	50,960	6.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	49,288	6.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	27,636	3.7
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	26,146	3.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	25,710	3.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	24,670	3.3
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	23,988	3.2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	18,185	2.5
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	18,147	2.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	17,309	2.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	15,758	2.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	12,985	1.8
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	11,723	1.6
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	11,306	1.5
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	10,684	1.4%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	9,209	1.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	9,106	1.2
Tampa-Saint Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	7,715	1.0

Minneapolis-Saint Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	7,403	1.0
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	7,092	1.0
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	6,708	0.9
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA	6,322	0.9
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	6,242	0.8
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	6,099	0.8
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	5,996	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	5,488	0.7
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	4,978	0.7
Columbus, OH	4,422	0.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	4,166	0.6
Other CBSAs	52,556	7.1
Non-CBSA, other, and unknown	150,297	20.3

Note: Applicants for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, or “green cards,” may already live in the U.S. They include refugees and asylees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members of U.S. citizens, and unauthorized immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. are granted LPR status upon entry with a visa. (1) Residence by Core Based Statistical Areas, or CBSAs, which refer collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. These areas are defined for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget with Census Bureau assistance.

Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the U.S., 1990-2018

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

The unauthorized immigrant population had been increasing steadily since 1990 before it peaked in 2007 with the beginning of the Great Recession. The Migration Policy Institute estimates that in 2018, 15% of the unauthorized immigrant population were Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) beneficiaries; Temporary Protected Status (TPS) holders, from countries where war, natural disaster, or disease make return dangerous); and asylum applicants granted employment authorization.

(ranked by 2018 est. population; numbers in thousands)

Country of Birth				
		Est. population		% change,
Country	**2018**	**2008**	**1990**	**2008-18**
Total	**11,390**	**11,600**	**3,500**	**–1.8%**
Mexico	5,420	7,030	2,040	–22.9
El Salvador	730	570	298	28.1
Guatemala	620	430	118	44.2
India	540	160	28	237.5
Honduras	450	300	42	50.0

Country of Birth

Country	Est. population 2018	2008	1990	% change, 2008-18
China	410	220	70	86.4
Philippines	370	300	70	23.3
Colombia	210	130	51	61.5
Brazil	200	180	20	11.1
Venezuela	190	50	10	280.0
All other countries	2,260	2,240	752	0.9

State of Residence

State	Est. population 2018	2008	1990	% change, 2008-18
Total	**11,390**	**11,600**	**3,500**	**–1.8%**
California	2,610	2,850	1,476	–8.4
Texas	1,940	1,680	438	15.5
Florida	660	840	239	–21.4
New York	520	640	357	–18.8
New Jersey	460	400	95	15.0
Illinois	450	550	194	–18.2
Georgia	380	460	34	–17.4
North Carolina	350	380	26	–7.9
Arizona	330	560	88	–41.1
Washington	290	260	39	11.5
All other states	3,390	2,980	514	13.8

State of Residence				
	Est. population			% change,
State	2018	2008	1990	2008-18

Note: Unauthorized immigrant pop. ests. are made using the residual method. The estimated number of immigrants residing legally in the country is subtracted from the total foreign-born pop. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. Because of changes in methodology, ests. for 1990 may not be directly comparable with those for 2008 and 2018.

Active U.S. DACA Population by Birth Country, 2022

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program grants (1) temporary protection from deportation and (2) permission to legally work to undocumented individuals living in the U.S. who were brought to the country as children.

(number of active DACA recipients as of Mar. 31, 2022, ranked by country of birth)

Country of birth	Number
Total	**611,270**
Mexico	494,350

El Salvador	23,700
Guatemala	16,090
Honduras	14,750
Peru	5,740
South Korea	5,670
Brazil	4,640
Ecuador	4,330
Colombia	3,800
Argentina	3,040
Philippines	2,970
Jamaica	2,030
India	2,000
Venezuela	1,900
Dominican Republic	1,760
Uruguay	1,560
Trinidad and Tobago	1,320
Bolivia	1,300
Costa Rica	1,220
Nicaragua	1,210
Chile	1,090
Poland	1,030
Pakistan	1,020

Note: Numbers are approximate and rounded and may not add up to total. Countries with fewer than 1,000 active DACA recipients are not shown here. Does not include individuals who have obtained lawful permanent resident status or U.S. citizenship.

Refugee Arrivals in the U.S. by Region and Nationality, 2001-21

Source: Refugee Processing Center, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Dept. of State

Under the Refugee Act of 1980, the president in consultation with Congress establishes a refugee admissions ceiling and regional allocations before each fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30). Applicants for refugee status are outside of the U.S. whereas applicants seeking asylum are in the U.S. or at a U.S. port of entry.

(countries ranked by nationality of most refugee arrivals in fiscal year 2021)

Region/country of nationality	2021	2020	2018	2016	2014
Total ceiling	**62,500**	**18,000**	**45,000**	**85,000**	**70,000**
Total refugee arrivals	**11,411**	**11,814**	**22,589**	**84,994**	**69,987**
COUNTRY					
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	4,891	2,868	7,883	16,370	4,540
Syria	1,246	481	76	12,587	105
Afghanistan	872	604	806	2,737	753
Ukraine	803	1,927	2,635	2,543	490
Myanmar (Burma)	772	2,115	3,557	12,347	14,598
Sudan	513	254	90	1,458	1,315

Iraq	497	537	154	9,880	19,769
El Salvador	200	365	725	364	0
Eritrea	184	475	1,269	1,949	1,488
Iran	184	137	46	3,750	2,846
Somalia	174	149	299	9,020	9,000
Pakistan	131	169	441	545	240
Burundi	124	46	201	694	68
South Sudan	93	38	13	189	57
Honduras	83	91	59	84	0
Moldova	78	364	207	465	142
Ethiopia	72	116	376	1,131	728
Guatemala	64	247	42	8	0
Colombia	48	215	128	529	252
Rwanda	44	14	110	140	45
All other countries	338	602	3,472	8,204	13,551
REGION					
Africa	6,219	4,160	10,520	31,624	17,476
East Asia	776	2,129	3,670	12,518	14,784
Europe and Central Asia	983	2,578	3,612	3,957	959
Former Soviet Union[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Latin America/Caribbean	400	948	955	1,340	4,318
Near East/South Asia	3,033	1,999	3,832	35,555	32,450

Region/country of nationality	**2012**	**2010**	**2007**	**2004**	**2001**
Total ceiling	**76,000**	**80,000**	**70,000**	**70,000**	**80,000**

Total refugee arrivals	**58,237**	**73,311**	**48,282**	**52,873**	**69,886**
COUNTRY					
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1,863	3,174	848	569	264
Syria	31	25	17	0	8
Afghanistan	481	515	441	959	2,930
Ukraine	372	449	1,605	3,482	7,313
Myanmar (Burma)	14,160	16,693	13,896	1,056	544
Sudan	1,077	558	705	3,500	5,944
Iraq	12,163	18,016	1,608	66	2,465
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	1,346	2,570	963	128	114
Iran	1,758	3,543	5,482	1,786	6,461
Somalia	4,911	4,884	6,969	13,331	4,946
Pakistan	274	59	30	11	3
Burundi	186	530	4,545	276	109
South Sudan	1	—	—	—	—
Honduras	0	20	0	0	0
Moldova	255	356	565	1,711	1,199
Ethiopia	620	668	1,028	2,689	1,457
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	126	123	54	577	0
Rwanda	157	230	202	176	84
All other countries	18,457	20,898	9,324	22,556	36,045
REGION					
Africa	10,608	13,305	17,483	29,104	19,020
East Asia	14,366	17,716	15,643	8,084	4,163
Europe and Central Asia	1,129	1,526	4,560	9,254	15,794

Former Soviet Union[1]	—	—	—	—	15,978
Latin America/Caribbean	2,078	4,982	2,976	3,577	2,975
Near East/South Asia	30,057	35,782	7,620	2,854	11,956

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Includes Amerasian immigrants (children born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam in 1950-82 and fathered by a U.S. citizen). (1) Former Soviet Union countries are grouped under Europe from 2004 and on.

Persons Granted Asylum and Refugee Arrivals in the U.S., 1980-2021

Source: U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security; U.S. Dept. of Justice; Refugee Processing Ctr., Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Dept. of State

Individuals apply for asylum from within the U.S. or at a U.S. port of entry. Applicants for refugee status are outside of the U.S.

Year	Number granted asylum	Number of refugee arrivals[1]
1980	—	207,116
1981	—	159,252

1982	—	98,096
1983	—	61,218
1984	—	70,393
1985	—	67,704
1986	—	62,146
1987	—	64,528
1988	—	76,483
1989	—	107,070
1990	8,472	122,066
1991	5,035	113,389
1992	6,307	115,548
1993	9,543	114,181
1994	13,828	111,680
1995	20,703	98,973
1996	23,532	75,421
1997	22,939	69,653
1998	20,507	76,712
1999	26,571	85,285
2000	32,514	72,165
2001	39,148	68,920
2002	36,937	26,785
2003	28,743	28,286
2004	27,376	52,840
2005	25,304	53,738
2006	26,352	41,094
2007	25,318	48,218
2008	23,022	60,107
2009	22,303	74,602
2010	19,777	73,293

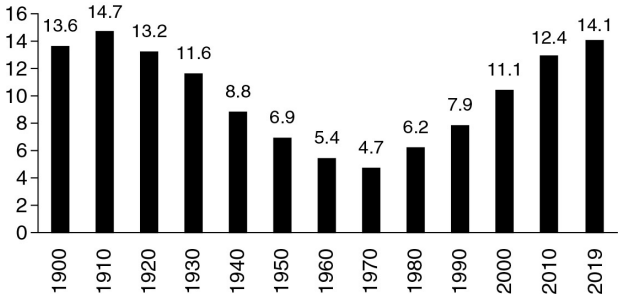
2011	23,631	56,384
2012	27,912	58,179
2013	24,866	69,909
2014	23,083	69,975
2015	25,813	69,920
2016	20,165	84,989
2017	26,218	53,691
2018	37,511	22,405
2019	46,130	29,916
2020	31,429	11,840
2021	—	11,411

— = Not available. Fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30) data. (1) Excludes Amerasians (children born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam after Dec. 31, 1950, and before Oct. 22, 1982, and fathered by a U.S. citizen) except in FY 1989-91 and FY 2021.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population

Source: Decennial Censuses and Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Surveys (CPS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Foreign-Born as a Percentage of U.S. Population, 1900-2019



Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth, 1995-2019

(numbers in thousands)

	2019[1]		2000	1995
Region	**No.**	**%**		
Asia	13,864	30.3%	7,916	6,121
Under 18	797	28.9	696	767
Europe	4,522	9.9	4,382	3,937
Under 18	218	7.9	247	232
Latin America	23,718	51.8	15,323	11,777
Under 18	1,242	45.1	1,786	1,451
Other[2]	3,716	8.1	2,364	2,658
Under 18	498	18.1	249	275
All regions	**45,820**	**100.0**	**29,985**	**24,493**
Under 18	**2,754**	**100.0**	**2,977**	**2,726**

(1) Figures are percentage of total foreign-born pop. or of all foreign-born under 18 years of age. (2) Incl. those born at sea.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Top Countries of Origin, 1880-2021

Source: Decennial Censuses and American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; percentage is of all foreign-born excluding population born at sea)

1880

Country	No.	%
Germany	1,967	29.4
Ireland	1,855	27.8
UK	918	13.7
Canada	717	10.7
Sweden	194	2.9
Norway	182	2.7
France	107	1.6
China[1]	104	1.6
Switzerland	89	1.3
Czech.	85	1.3
Total	**6,680**	**100.0**

1920

Country	No.	%
Germany	1,686	12.1
Italy	1,610	11.6
USSR	1,400	10.1
Poland	1,140	8.2
Canada	1,138	8.2
UK	1,135	8.2

1920		
Country	**No.**	**%**
Ireland	1,037	7.5
Sweden	626	4.5
Austria	576	4.1
Mexico	486	3.5
Total	**13,921**	**100.0**

1960		
Country	**No.**	**%**
Italy	1,257	12.9
Germany	990	10.2
Canada	953	9.8
UK	765	7.9
Poland	748	7.7
USSR	691	7.1
Mexico	576	5.9
Ireland	339	3.5
Austria	305	3.1
Hungary	245	2.5
Total	**9,738**	**100.0**

2000		
Country	**No.**	**%**
Mexico	9,177	29.5
China[2]	1,519	4.9
Philippines	1,369	4.4
India	1,023	3.3

2000		
Country	**No.**	**%**
Vietnam	988	3.2
Cuba	873	2.8
Korea[3]	864	2.8
Canada	821	2.6
El Salvador	817	2.6
Germany	707	2.3
Total	**31,108**	**100.0**

2021[1]		
Country	**No.**	**%**
Mexico	10,697	23.6
China[3]	2,754	6.1
India	2,709	6.0
Philippines	1,982	4.4
El Salvador	1,418	3.1
Vietnam	1,339	3.0
Cuba	1,279	2.8
Dominican Republic	1,255	2.8
Guatemala	1,107	2.4
Korea[4]	1,012	2.2
Total	**45,270**	**100.0**

(1) Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. The Census Bureau collects data from residents regardless of immigration status, so the foreign-born population implicitly includes unauthorized migrants. (2) Incl. Taiwan. (3) Incl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. (4) North and South Korea.

Language Spoken at Home by the U.S. Population, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(number of speakers 5 years of age and over by language or language group most often used)

Language	Number (thous.)	% of tot. pop.	% English inability[1]
Total population	**313,232.5**	**100.00%**	**8.3%**
Speak only English	**245,478.1**	**78.37**	**NA**
Speak another language	**67,754.4**	**21.63**	**38.3**
Spanish			
Spanish	41,254.9	13.17	39.5
Other Indo-European languages			
Armenian	256.0	0.08	37.9
Bengali	403.0	0.13	41.8
French (incl. Cajun)	1,175.3	0.38	21.3
German	857.4	0.27	14.9
Greek	253.4	0.08	22.7
Gujarati	436.9	0.14	32.3
Haitian	894.8	0.29	38.5
Hindi	864.8	0.28	17.7
Italian	512.8	0.16	25.1
Malayalam, Kannada, other Dravidian	280.2	0.09	23.0
Nepali, Marathi, other Indic	447.8	0.14	33.7

Persian (incl. Farsi, Dari)	472.3	0.15	36.6
Polish	533.4	0.17	36.9
Portuguese	937.4	0.30	36.5
Punjabi	318.6	0.10	40.7
Russian	1,044.9	0.33	40.8
Serbo-Croatian	265.8	0.08	33.6
Tamil	341.4	0.11	14.1
Telugu	459.8	0.15	18.6
Ukrainian, other Slavic	384.9	0.12	37.1
Urdu	508.0	0.16	26.5
Yiddish, Penn. Dutch, other West Germanic	573.9	0.18	33.8%
Other Indo-European languages	661.5	0.21	28.8
Asian and Pacific Island languages			
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	3,404.6	1.09	51.9
Hmong	239.6	0.08	38.7
Ilocano, Samoan, Hawaiian, other Austronesian	485.8	0.16	36.5
Japanese	455.5	0.15	41.5
Khmer	192.5	0.06	54.4
Korean	1,073.5	0.34	50.9
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	1,715.4	0.55	31.9
Thai, Lao, other Tai-Kadai	283.9	0.09	52.0
Vietnamese	1,523.1	0.49	58.0
Other langs. of Asia	460.2	0.15	50.2
All other languages			
Amharic, Somali, other Afro-Asiatic	596.1	0.19	37.6

Arabic	1,390.9	0.44	33.1
Hebrew	214.7	0.07	13.7
Navajo	155.3	0.05	27.4
Swahili, other langs. of Central/Eastern/Southern Africa	287.7	0.09	32.2
Yoruba, Twi, Igbo, other langs. of Western Africa	639.6	0.20	20.4
Other Native North American	169.4	0.05	13.0
Other and unspecified	327.3	0.10	29.2

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Percent of respondents who speak the language at left who indicated that they spoke English less than “very well.” For example, 37.9% of respondents who use Armenian at home do not speak English very well.

U.S. Population by Ancestry Reported, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; ranked by number)

Ancestry	**Number**	**% of total**
Total population	331,894	**100.0%**
German	42,220	12.7
English	31,825	9.6
Irish	31,496	9.5
American	17,626	5.3

Italian	15,947	4.8
Polish	8,237	2.5
French (excl. Basque)	6,449	1.9
Scottish	5,245	1.6
European	4,656	1.4
Subsaharan African[1]	3,968	1.2%
Norwegian	3,885	1.2
Swedish	3,319	1.0
Dutch	3,083	0.9
West Indian (excl. Hispanic groups)[2]	3,065	0.9
Scotch-Irish	2,495	0.8
Russian	2,407	0.7
Arab	2,223	0.7
French Canadian	1,602	0.5
Welsh	1,553	0.5%
Portuguese	1,306	0.4
Czech	1,253	0.4
British	1,224	0.4
Hungarian	1,221	0.4
Greek	1,184	0.4
Other ancestry not shown here	123,875	37.3
Unclassified or not reported	79,934	24.1

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Because respondents could self-identify with more than one ancestry, numbers do not add up to total. (1) Incl. Cabo Verdean, Ethiopian, Ghanian, Kenyan, Liberian, Nigerian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean, Somali, South African, Sudanese, Ugandan, Zimbabwean, African, and other Subsaharan African. (2) Incl. Bahamian, Barbadian,

Belizean, Bermudan, British or Dutch West Indian, Haitian, Jamaican, Trinidadian and Tobagonian, U.S. Virgin Islander, West Indian, and other West Indian. (3) Incl. Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Lebanese, Moroccan, Palestinian, Syrian, Arab, and other Arab.

U.S. Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Race and origin/age	Number	% of group
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**192,753,887**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	8,760,856	4.5
Under 18 years	35,190,130	18.3
18 to 64 years	116,069,180	60.2
65 years and over	41,494,577	21.5
85 years and over	4,620,016	2.4
Black or African American	**40,194,304**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	2,432,432	6.1
Under 18 years	9,700,669	24.1
18 to 64 years	25,355,182	63.1
65 years and over	5,138,453	12.8
85 years and over	465,801	1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	**3,158,694**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	186,339	5.9
Under 18 years	833,903	26.4

18 to 64 years	2,030,912	64.3
65 years and over	293,879	9.3
85 years and over	21,427	0.7
Asian	**19,157,288**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	942,430	4.9
Under 18 years	3,730,204	19.5
18 to 64 years	12,771,521	66.7
65 years and over	2,655,563	13.9
85 years and over	272,577	1.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	**612,448**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	39,860	6.5
Under 18 years	153,135	25.0
18 to 64 years	394,575	64.4
65 years and over	64,738	10.6
85 years and over	4,262	0.7
Some other race	**23,902,781**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	1,651,262	6.9
Under 18 years	6,667,280	27.9
18 to 64 years	15,433,732	64.6
65 years and over	1,801,769	7.5
85 years and over	149,897	0.6
Two or more races	**41,886,439**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	3,736,109	8.9
Under 18 years	13,818,761	33.0
18 to 64 years	24,397,847	58.2
65 years and over	3,669,831	8.8
85 years and over	344,631	0.8
Hispanic or Latino (any	**62,529,064**	**100.0**

race)		
Under 5 years	4,851,979	7.8
Under 18 years	18,860,363	30.2
18 to 64 years	38,622,762	61.8
65 years and over	5,045,939	8.1
85 years and over	491,289	0.8

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Categories are for one race alone, not in combination with any other race, unless otherwise noted.

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population, 2021

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; population 25 years of age and over)

Race and origin/highest ed. completed	Number	% of group
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**141,967**	**100.0%**
Less than HS diploma	8,465	6.0
HS diploma or equiv. credential	37,177	26.2
Some college or associate’s degree	41,137	29.0
Bachelor’s degree or higher	55,188	38.9
Black or African American	**26,364**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	3,167	12.0
HS diploma or equiv. credential	8,196	31.1

Some college or associate’s degree	8,447	32.0
Bachelor’s degree or higher	6,554	24.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	**1,970**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	444	22.5
HS diploma or equiv. credential	603	30.6
Some college or associate’s degree	607	30.8
Bachelor’s degree or higher	317	16.1
Asian	**13,771**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	1,684	12.2
HS diploma or equiv. credential	1,945	14.1
Some college or associate’s degree	2,374	17.2
Bachelor’s degree or higher	7,768	56.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	**395**	**100.0%**
Less than HS diploma	48	12.0
HS diploma or equiv. credential	141	35.7
Some college or associate’s degree	134	34.0
Bachelor’s degree or higher	72	18.2
Some other race	**14,557**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	4,781	32.8
HS diploma or equiv. credential	4,265	29.3
Some college or associate’s degree	3,237	22.2
Bachelor’s degree or higher	2,273	15.6
Two or more races	**23,591**	**100.0**

Less than HS diploma	4,581	19.4
HS diploma or equiv. credential	6,153	26.1
Some college or associate's degree	6,475	27.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,381	27.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	**36,599**	**100.0**
Less than HS diploma	10,104	27.6
HS diploma or equiv. credential	10,284	28.1
Some college or associate's degree	8,995	24.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,215	19.7

HS = High school. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Categories are for one race alone, not in combination with any other race, unless otherwise noted.

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Populations for U.S. Places of 10,000 or More Residents

Source: Decennial Census and Pop. Ests. Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; NANPA—Somos; www.usps.com

The following is a list of places of 10,000 or more residents according to the Census Bureau's 2021 population estimates, along with each place's 2010 and 2020 census results. Included are **places incorporated** under state law as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs, and **Census designated places (CDPs)**, marked with a (c). The Census Bureau delineates CDPs as statistical counterparts to incorporated places but does not typically include CDPs in its estimates program. This list also includes, in italics, **minor civil divisions (MCDs)** in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. MCDs, which are also not incorporated, are often the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. (Balance) indicates the given population is for a consolidated area

minus the residents of any separately incorporated places within its boundaries. **Townships are not included.**

An asterisk (*) denotes a **ZIP code** for general delivery; mail routes and/or P.O. boxes within the place may use a different one. More than one area code can serve a geographic area; overlay area codes are separated by slashes. A date within parentheses indicates when a new area code is expected to be in service. Area codes based on latest information as of mid-2022. — = Not available.

Alabama

Area codes: 205/659, 251, 256/938, 334

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*35007	Alabaster	30,352	33,284	33,676
*35950	Albertville	21,160	22,386	22,522
*35010	Alexander City	14,875	14,843	14,618
*36201	Anniston	23,106	21,564	21,157
*35611	Athens	21,897	25,406	27,027
*36830	Auburn	53,380	76,143	78,564
*35020	Bessemer	27,456	26,019	25,615
*35203	Birmingham	212,237	200,733	197,575
*35956	Boaz	9,551	10,107	10,161

35040	Calera	11,620	16,494	17,414
*35215	Center Point	16,921	16,406	16,137
35043	Chelsea	10,183	14,982	15,653
*35215	Clay	9,708	10,291	10,311
*35055	Cullman	14,775	18,213	18,635
*36526	Daphne	21,570	27,462	28,777
*35601	Decatur	55,683	57,938	57,804
*36301	Dothan	65,496	71,072	71,175
*36330	Enterprise	26,562	28,711	29,395
*36027	Eufaula	13,137	12,882	12,675
*36532	Fairhope	15,326	22,477	23,147
*35630	Florence	39,319	40,184	39,933
*36535	Foley	14,618	20,335	22,063
35214	Forestdale (c)	10,162	10,409	—
*35967	Fort Payne	14,012	14,877	14,834
*35901	Gadsden	36,856	33,945	33,769
35071	Gardendale	13,893	16,044	16,444
36542	Gulf Shores	9,741	15,014	15,736
35640	Hartselle	14,255	15,455	15,549
*35080	Helena	16,793	20,914	21,560
*35209	Homewood	25,167	26,414	26,054
*35216	Hoover	81,619	92,606	92,589
*35023	Hueytown	16,105	16,776	16,531
*35801	Huntsville	180,105	215,006	216,963
35210	Irondale	12,349	13,497	13,518
36265	Jacksonville	12,548	14,385	13,057
*35501	Jasper	14,352	14,572	14,354
35094	Leeds	11,773	12,324	12,271

*35758	Madison	42,938	56,933	58,357
35111	McCalla (c)	—	12,965	—
36054	Millbrook	14,640	16,564	17,217
*36602	Mobile	195,111	187,041	184,952
*36104	Montgomery	205,764	200,603	198,665
35004	Moody	11,726	13,170	13,563
*35223	Mountain Brook	20,413	22,461	22,158
*35661	Muscle Shoals	13,146	16,275	16,618
*35476	Northport	23,330	31,125	31,009
*36801	Opelika	26,477	30,995	31,538
36203	Oxford	21,348	22,069	22,312
*36360	Ozark	14,907	14,368	14,313
35124	Pelham	21,352	24,318	24,688
*35125	Pell City	12,695	12,939	13,248
*36867	Phenix City	32,822	38,816	38,428
*36066	Prattville	33,960	37,781	38,286
*36610	Prichard	22,659	19,322	19,097
35906	Rainbow City	9,602	10,191	10,154
*35653	Russellville	9,830	10,855	10,789
36571	Saraland	13,405	16,171	16,319
*35768	Scottsboro	14,770	15,578	15,640
*36701	Selma	20,756	17,971	17,625
*36527	Spanish Fort	6,798	10,049	10,392
*35150	Sylacauga	12,749	12,578	12,373
*35160	Talladega	15,676	15,861	15,621
36619	Tillman’s Corner (c)	17,398	17,731	—

*36081	Troy	18,033	17,727	17,609
35173	Trussville	19,933	26,123	26,388
*35401	Tuscaloosa	90,468	99,600	100,618
*36854	Valley	9,524	10,529	10,513
*35216	Vestavia Hills	34,033	39,102	38,801

Alaska

Area code: 907 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*99501	Anchorage	291,826	291,247	288,121
99711	Badger (c)	19,482	19,031	—
*99708	College (c)	12,964	11,332	—
*99701	Fairbanks	31,535	32,515	32,702
*99801	Juneau	31,275	32,255	31,973
99654	Knik-Fairview (c)	14,923	19,297	—

Arizona

Area codes: 480, 520, 602, 623, 928

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
85086	Anthem (c)	21,700	23,190	—
*85119	Apache Junction	35,840	38,499	39,981
*85323	Avondale	76,238	89,334	90,564
*85326	Buckeye	50,876	91,502	101,315
*86442	Bullhead City	39,540	41,348	42,232
86322	Camp Verde	10,873	12,147	12,244

*85122	Casa Grande	48,571	53,658	57,699
85740	Casas Adobes (c)	66,795	70,973	—
85718	Catalina Foothills (c)	50,796	52,401	—
*85225	Chandler	236,123	275,987	279,458
86323	Chino Valley	10,817	13,020	13,492
85128	Coolidge	11,825	13,218	14,709
86326	Cottonwood	11,265	12,029	12,440
*85607	Douglas	17,378	16,534	16,513
*85746	Drexel Heights (c)	27,749	27,523	—
85335	El Mirage	31,797	35,805	36,016
85131	Eloy	16,631	15,635	15,450
*86001	Flagstaff	65,870	76,831	76,989
85132	Florence	25,536	26,785	26,205
85705	Flowing Wells (c)	16,419	15,657	—
*86426	Fort Mohave (c)	14,364	16,190	—
85367	Fortuna Foothills (c)	26,265	27,776	—
*85268	Fountain Hills	22,489	23,820	23,819
*85234	Gilbert	208,453	267,918	273,136
*85301	Glendale	226,721	248,325	249,630
85118	Gold Canyon (c)	10,159	11,404	—
*85338	Goodyear	65,275	95,294	101,733
*85622	Green Valley (c)	21,391	22,616	—
*86401	Kingman	28,068	32,689	33,822

*86403	Lake Havasu City	52,527	57,144	58,284
*85653	Marana	34,961	51,908	54,895
*85138	Maricopa	43,482	58,125	62,720
*85201	Mesa	439,041	504,258	509,475
86401	New Kingman-Butler (c)	12,134	12,907	—
85087	New River (c)	14,952	17,290	—
*85621	Nogales	20,837	19,770	19,766
*85737	Oro Valley	41,011	47,070	47,879
85253	Paradise Valley	12,820	12,658	12,682
*85541	Payson	15,301	16,351	16,516
*85345	Peoria	154,065	190,985	194,917
*85003	Phoenix	1,445,632	1,608,139	1,624,569
*86301	Prescott	39,843	45,827	46,833
*86314	Prescott Valley	38,822	46,785	48,188
*85142	Queen Creek	26,361	59,519	66,346
85648	Rio Rico (c)	18,962	20,549	—
85739	Saddlebrooke (c)	9,614	12,574	—
*85546	Safford	9,566	10,129	10,269
85629	Sahuarita	25,259	34,134	35,337
85349	San Luis	25,505	35,257	37,333
*85142	San Tan Valley (c)	81,321	99,894	—
*85251	Scottsdale	217,385	241,361	242,753
*85901	Show Low	10,660	11,732	11,967
*85635	Sierra Vista	43,888	45,308	45,479
85650	Sierra Vista Southeast (c)	14,797	14,428	—

85350	Somerton	14,287	14,197	14,311
*85351	Sun City (c)	37,499	39,931	—
*85375	Sun City West (c)	24,535	25,806	—
85248	Sun Lakes (c)	13,975	14,868	—
*85374	Surprise	117,517	143,148	149,191
85749	Tanque Verde (c)	16,901	16,250	—
*85281	Tempe	161,719	180,587	184,118
*85701	Tucson	520,116	542,629	543,242
85735	Tucson Estates (c)	12,192	12,069	—
*85743	Tucson Mountains (c)	—	10,862	—
85641	Vail (c)	10,208	13,604	—
85757	Valencia West (c)	9,355	14,101	—
86326	Verde Village (c)	11,605	12,019	—
*85364	Yuma	93,064	95,548	97,093

Arkansas

Area codes: 479, 501, 870

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*71923	Arkadelphia	10,714	10,380	10,258
*72501	Batesville	10,248	11,191	11,166
*72714	Bella Vista	26,461	30,104	30,808
*72015	Benton	30,681	35,014	35,675
*72712	Bentonville	35,301	54,164	56,734
*72315	Blytheville	15,620	13,406	13,039

*72022	Bryant	16,688	20,663	21,073
72023	Cabot	23,776	26,569	26,655
*71701	Camden	12,183	10,612	10,369
72719	Centerton	9,515	17,792	19,984
*72032	Conway	58,908	64,134	65,121
*71730	El Dorado	18,884	17,756	17,339
*72701	Fayetteville	73,580	93,949	95,230
*72335	Forrest City	15,371	13,015	12,972
*72901	Fort Smith	86,209	89,142	89,576
*72601	Harrison	12,943	13,069	13,195
*71901	Hot Springs	35,193	37,930	38,114
*71909	Hot Springs Village (c)	12,807	15,861	—
*72076	Jacksonville	28,364	29,477	29,305
*72401	Jonesboro	67,263	78,576	79,324
*72201	Little Rock	193,524	202,591	201,998
72745	Lowell	7,327	9,839	10,177
*71753	Magnolia	11,577	11,162	11,105
72104	Malvern	10,318	10,867	10,719
72364	Marion	12,345	13,752	13,695
72113	Maumelle	17,163	19,251	19,270
*72653	Mountain Home	12,448	12,825	12,993
*72113	North Little Rock	62,304	64,591	64,162
*72450	Paragould	26,113	29,537	29,906
*71601	Pine Bluff	49,083	41,253	40,244
*72756	Rogers	55,964	69,908	71,112
*72801	Russellville	27,920	28,940	29,338
*72143	Searcy	22,858	22,937	23,098

*72120	Sherwood	29,523	32,731	33,020
72761	Siloam Springs	15,039	17,287	17,575
*72764	Springdale	69,797	84,161	87,609
71854	Texarkana	29,919	29,387	29,314
*72956	Van Buren	22,791	23,218	23,353
*72301	West Memphis	26,245	24,520	24,150

California

Area codes: 209/350, 213/323, 279/916, 310/424, 341/510, 408/669, 415/628, 442/760, 530, 559, 562, 619, 626, 650, 657/714, 661, 707, 747/818, 805/820, 831, 840/909, 858, 949, 951

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
92301	Adelanto	31,765	38,046	38,118
*91301	Agoura Hills	20,330	20,299	19,825
*94501	Alameda	73,812	78,280	76,362
94507	Alamo (c)	14,570	15,314	—
*94706	Albany	18,539	20,271	19,488
*91801	Alhambra	83,089	82,868	81,211
*92656	Aliso Viejo	47,823	52,176	51,824
*91901	Alpine (c)	14,236	14,696	—
*91001	Altadena (c)	42,777	42,846	—
95127	Alum Rock (c)	15,536	12,042	—
*94503	American Canyon	19,454	21,837	21,605
*92805	Anaheim	336,265	346,824	345,940
96007	Anderson	9,932	11,323	11,386
95843	Antelope (c)	45,770	48,733	—

*94509	Antioch	102,372	115,291	114,794
*92307	Apple Valley	69,135	75,791	76,224
*91006	Arcadia	56,364	56,681	55,345
*95521	Arcata	17,231	18,857	19,114
*95825	Arden-Arcade (c)	92,186	94,659	—
*93420	Arroyo Grande	17,252	18,441	18,456
*90701	Artesia	16,522	16,395	15,944
93203	Arvin	19,304	19,495	19,669
94541	Ashland (c)	21,925	23,823	—
*93422	Atascadero	28,310	29,773	29,708
95301	Atwater	28,168	31,970	31,978
*95603	Auburn	13,330	13,776	13,845
93204	Avenal	15,505	13,696	13,819
91746	Avocado Heights (c)	15,411	13,317	—
91702	Azusa	46,361	50,000	48,676
*93301	Bakersfield	347,483	403,455	407,615
91706	Baldwin Park	75,390	72,176	70,629
92220	Banning	29,603	29,505	30,273
*92310	Barstow	22,639	25,415	25,442
94565	Bay Point (c)	21,349	23,896	—
92223	Beaumont	36,877	53,036	55,280
*90201	Bell	35,477	33,559	32,831
*90201	Bell Gardens	42,072	39,501	38,552
*90706	Bellflower	76,616	79,190	77,408
94002	Belmont	25,835	28,335	27,225
94510	Benicia	26,997	27,131	26,819
*94704	Berkeley	112,580	124,321	117,145

*90210	Beverly Hills	34,109	32,701	31,896
*92314	Big Bear City (c)	12,304	12,738	—
92316	Bloomington (c)	23,851	24,339	—
*92225	Blythe	20,817	18,317	17,793
*91902	Bonita (c)	12,538	12,917	—
92021	Bostonia (c)	15,379	16,882	—
92227	Brawley	24,953	26,416	26,539
*92821	Brea	39,282	47,325	47,589
94513	Brentwood	51,481	64,292	64,870
*90620	Buena Park	80,530	84,034	83,011
*91502	Burbank	103,340	107,337	105,401
*94010	Burlingame	28,806	31,386	30,106
*91301	Calabasas	23,058	23,241	22,928
*92231	Calexico	38,572	38,633	38,534
*93505	California City	14,120	14,973	15,098
92320	Calimesa	7,879	10,026	10,893
*93010	Camarillo	65,201	70,741	70,858
95682	Cameron Park (c)	18,228	18,881	—
*92058	Camp Pendleton South (c)	10,616	12,468	—
*95008	Campbell	39,349	43,959	42,754
92587	Canyon Lake	10,561	11,082	11,166
*92008	Carlsbad	105,328	114,746	115,302
*95608	Carmichael (c)	61,762	79,793	—
*93013	Carpinteria	13,040	13,264	13,122
*90745	Carson	91,714	95,558	93,535

*91941	Casa de Oro-Mt. Helix (c)	18,762	19,576	—
*91384	Castaic (c)	19,015	18,937	—
*94546	Castro Valley (c)	61,388	66,441	—
*92234	Cathedral City	51,200	51,493	52,220
95307	Ceres	45,417	49,302	49,282
90703	Cerritos	49,041	49,578	48,394
*94541	Cherryland (c)	14,728	15,808	—
*95926	Chico	86,187	101,475	102,338
*91708	Chino	77,983	91,403	92,975
91709	Chino Hills	74,799	78,411	78,665
93610	Chowchilla	18,720	19,039	19,007
*91910	Chula Vista	243,916	275,487	277,220
91702	Citrus (c)	10,866	10,243	—
*95610	Citrus Heights	83,301	87,583	87,402
91711	Claremont	34,926	37,266	35,703
94517	Clayton	10,897	11,070	10,973
95422	Clearlake	15,250	16,685	16,777
*93612	Clovis	95,631	120,124	122,989
92236	Coachella	40,704	41,941	42,554
93210	Coalinga	13,380	17,590	17,465
92324	Colton	52,154	53,909	54,285
*90040	Commerce	12,823	12,378	12,063
*90220	Compton	96,455	95,740	93,597
*94520	Concord	122,067	125,410	124,074
*93212	Corcoran	24,813	22,339	22,535
*92882	Corona	152,374	157,136	159,743
*92118	Coronado	18,912	20,192	19,860
*94925	Corte Madera	9,253	10,222	10,141

*92626	Costa Mesa	109,960	111,918	110,750
92679	Coto de Caza (c)	14,866	14,710	—
95204	Country Club (c)	9,379	10,777	—
*91722	Covina	47,796	51,268	50,411
92325	Crestline (c)	10,770	11,650	—
90201	Cudahy	23,805	22,811	22,294
*90230	Culver City	38,883	40,779	39,970
*95014	Cupertino	58,302	60,381	58,622
*90630	Cypress	47,802	50,151	49,926
*94015	Daly City	101,123	104,901	101,243
*92629	Dana Point	33,351	33,107	32,821
*94526	Danville	42,039	43,582	43,240
*95616	Davis	65,622	66,850	66,799
90250	Del Aire (c)	10,001	10,338	—
*93215	Delano	53,041	51,428	52,173
95315	Delhi (c)	10,755	10,656	—
*92240	Desert Hot Springs	25,938	32,512	32,716
*91765	Diamond Bar	55,544	55,072	53,857
95619	Diamond Springs (c)	11,037	11,345	—
93618	Dinuba	21,453	24,563	25,139
*94514	Discovery Bay (c)	13,352	15,358	—
95620	Dixon	18,351	18,988	18,974
*90240	Downey	111,772	114,355	111,645
*91008	Duarte	21,321	21,727	21,245
94568	Dublin	46,036	72,589	71,674

92544	East Hemet (c)	17,418	19,432	—
90022	East Los Angeles (c)	126,496	118,786	—
*93306	East Niles (c)	—	28,390	—
94303	East Palo Alto	28,155	30,034	28,847
90221	East Rancho Dominguez (c)	15,135	15,114	—
91775	East San Gabriel (c)	14,874	22,769	—
90604	East Whittier (c)	—	10,394	—
93117	Eastern Goleta Valley (c)	—	28,656	—
*91752	Eastvale[1]	53,668	69,757	71,375
*92020	El Cajon	99,478	106,215	105,432
*92243	El Centro	42,598	44,322	44,158
94530	El Cerrito	23,549	25,962	25,845
95762	El Dorado Hills (c)	42,108	50,547	—
*91731	El Monte	113,475	109,450	106,907
*93446	El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	29,793	31,490	31,759
90245	El Segundo	16,654	17,272	16,898
*94803	El Sobrante (c) (Contra Costa Co.)	12,669	15,524	—
92503	El Sobrante (c)	12,723	14,039	—

	(Riverside Co.)			
*95624	Elk Grove	153,015	176,124	178,997
*94608	Emeryville	10,080	12,905	12,870
*92024	Encinitas	59,518	62,007	61,762
*92025	Escondido	143,911	151,038	150,665
*95501	Eureka	27,191	26,512	26,489
93221	Exeter	10,334	10,321	10,324
95628	Fair Oaks (c)	30,912	32,514	—
*94533	Fairfield	105,321	119,881	119,705
94541	Fairview (c)	10,003	11,341	—
*92028	Fallbrook (c)	30,534	32,267	—
93223	Farmersville	10,588	10,397	10,382
*93015	Fillmore	15,002	16,419	16,496
90001	Florence-Graham (c)	63,387	61,983	—
95828	Florin (c)	47,513	52,388	—
*95630	Folsom	72,203	80,454	81,224
*92335	Fontana	196,069	208,393	210,761
95841	Foothill Farms (c)	33,121	35,834	—
95540	Fortuna	11,926	12,516	12,482
94404	Foster City	30,567	33,805	32,517
*92704	Fountain Valley	55,313	57,047	56,495
*94538	Fremont	214,089	230,504	227,514
92596	French Valley (c)	23,067	35,280	—
*93721	Fresno	494,665	542,107	544,510
*92831	Fullerton	135,161	143,617	141,874

95632	Galt	23,647	25,383	25,495
95215	Garden Acres (c)	10,648	11,398	—
*92840	Garden Grove	170,883	171,949	170,488
*90247	Gardena	58,829	61,027	59,702
*95020	Gilroy	48,821	59,520	58,101
*91201	Glendale	191,719	196,543	192,366
*91741	Glendora	50,073	52,558	51,569
*93117	Goleta	29,888	32,690	32,855
*92313	Grand Terrace	12,040	13,150	13,223
*95746	Granite Bay (c)	20,402	21,247	—
*95945	Grass Valley	12,860	14,016	13,754
93927	Greenfield	16,330	18,937	19,076
*93433	Grover Beach	13,156	12,701	12,711
91745	Hacienda Heights (c)	54,038	54,191	—
94019	Half Moon Bay	11,324	11,795	11,363
*93230	Hanford	53,967	57,990	58,496
90716	Hawaiian Gardens	14,254	14,149	13,806
*90250	Hawthorne	84,293	88,083	86,091
*94541	Hayward	144,186	162,954	159,827
95448	Healdsburg	11,254	11,340	11,275
*92543	Hemet	78,657	89,833	90,436
94547	Hercules	24,060	26,016	26,091
90254	Hermosa Beach	19,506	19,728	19,314
*92344	Hesperia	90,173	99,818	100,971

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
92346	Highland	53,104	56,999	57,159
92103	Hillcrest (c)	—	10,528	—
94010	Hillsborough	10,825	11,387	11,016
*95023	Hollister	34,928	41,678	43,346
92879	Home Gardens (c)	11,570	11,203	—
*92647	Huntington Beach	189,992	198,711	196,652
90255	Huntington Park	58,114	54,883	53,644
92251	Imperial	14,758	20,263	21,017
*91932	Imperial Beach	26,324	26,137	26,059
*92201	Indio	76,036	89,137	90,416
*90301	Inglewood	109,673	107,762	105,181
*92602	Irvine	212,375	307,670	309,031
93117	Isla Vista (c)	23,096	15,500	—
*91752	Jurupa Valley[1]	94,983	105,053	106,941
93630	Kerman	13,544	16,016	16,174
93930	King City	12,874	13,332	13,443
93631	Kingsburg	11,382	12,380	12,662
*91011	La Cañada Flintridge	20,246	20,573	20,114
*91214	La Crescenta-Montrose (c)	19,653	19,997	—
*90631	La Habra	60,239	63,097	62,609
*91941	La Mesa	57,065	61,121	60,721
*90638	La Mirada	48,527	48,008	46,658
90623	La Palma	15,568	15,581	15,413
91977	La Presa (c)	34,169	35,033	—

*91744	La Puente	39,816	38,062	37,303
*92253	La Quinta	37,467	37,558	38,181
95401	La Riviera (c)	10,802	11,252	—
91750	La Verne	31,063	31,334	30,680
92694	Ladera Ranch (c)	22,980	26,170	—
94549	Lafayette	23,893	25,391	25,208
*92651	Laguna Beach	22,723	23,032	22,795
*92653	Laguna Hills	30,344	31,374	30,965
*92677	Laguna Niguel	62,979	64,355	64,239
*92637	Laguna Woods	16,192	17,644	17,452
92352	Lake Arrowhead (c)	12,424	12,401	—
*92530	Lake Elsinore	51,821	70,265	71,563
*92630	Lake Forest	77,264	85,858	85,742
*93535	Lake Los Angeles (c)	12,328	13,187	—
92530	Lakeland Village (c)	11,541	12,364	—
92040	Lakeside (c)	20,648	21,152	—
*90712	Lakewood	80,048	82,496	80,611
93241	Lamont (c)	15,120	14,049	—
*93534	Lancaster	156,633	173,516	170,150
*94939	Larkspur	11,926	13,064	12,928
95330	Lathrop	18,023	28,701	30,659
*90260	Lawndale	32,769	31,807	31,121
*91945	Lemon Grove	25,320	27,627	27,413
95824	Lemon Hill (c)	13,729	14,496	—
*93245	Lemoore	24,531	27,038	27,259

90304	Lennox (c)	22,753	20,323	—
95648	Lincoln	42,819	49,757	50,649
95901	Linda (c)	17,773	21,654	—
93247	Lindsay	11,768	12,659	12,630
95953	Live Oak (c)	17,158	17,038	—
*94550	Livermore	80,968	87,955	86,803
95334	Livingston	13,058	14,172	14,528
*95240	Lodi	62,134	66,348	67,021
*92354	Loma Linda	23,261	24,791	25,072
90717	Lomita	20,256	20,921	20,428
*93436	Lompoc	42,434	44,444	43,834
*90802	Long Beach	462,257	466,742	456,062
*90720	Los Alamitos	11,449	11,780	11,695
*94022	Los Altos	28,976	31,625	30,700
*90012	Los Angeles	3,792,621	3,898,747	3,849,297
93635	Los Banos	35,972	45,532	46,398
*95030	Los Gatos	29,413	33,529	32,538
*93402	Los Osos (c)	14,276	14,465	—
90262	Lynwood	69,772	67,265	65,505
*93638	Madera	61,416	66,224	67,944
*90265	Malibu	12,645	10,654	10,429
*90266	Manhattan Beach	35,135	35,506	34,668
*95336	Manteca	67,096	83,498	85,792
93933	Marina	19,718	22,359	22,507
*90292	Marina del Rey (c)	8,866	11,373	—
94553	Martinez	35,824	37,287	36,819
95901	Marysville	12,072	12,844	12,664
90270	Maywood	27,395	25,138	24,562

93250	McFarland	12,707	14,161	14,459
*95521	McKinleyville (c)	15,177	16,262	—
92570	Mead Valley (c)	18,510	19,819	—
93640	Mendota	11,014	12,595	12,735
*92586	Menifee	77,519	102,527	106,401
*94025	Menlo Park	32,026	33,780	32,475
*95340	Merced	78,958	86,333	89,308
*94941	Mill Valley	13,903	14,231	14,105
94030	Millbrae	21,532	23,216	22,277
*95035	Milpitas	66,790	80,273	79,066
*92691	Mission Viejo	93,305	93,653	92,449
*95350	Modesto	201,165	218,464	218,771
*91016	Monrovia	36,590	37,931	37,500
*91763	Montclair	36,664	37,865	38,061
90640	Montebello	62,500	62,640	61,204
*93940	Monterey	27,810	30,218	29,874
*91754	Monterey Park	60,269	61,096	59,667
*93021	Moorpark	34,421	36,284	35,975
*94556	Moraga	16,016	16,870	16,624
*92551	Moreno Valley	193,365	208,634	211,600
*95037	Morgan Hill	37,882	45,483	45,342
*93442	Morro Bay	10,234	10,757	10,779
95391	Mountain House (c)	9,675	24,499	—
*94041	Mountain View	74,066	82,376	81,516
*92562	Murrieta	103,466	110,949	112,991
92407	Muscoy (c)	10,644	10,719	—
*94558	Napa	76,915	79,246	78,818

*91950	National City	58,582	56,173	55,912
94560	Newark	42,573	47,529	47,434
95360	Newman	10,224	12,351	12,328
*92657	Newport Beach	85,186	85,239	84,792
93444	Nipomo (c)	16,714	18,176	—
92860	Norco	27,063	26,316	26,077
95603	North Auburn (c)	13,022	13,452	—
94025	North Fair Oaks (c)	14,687	14,027	—
95660	North Highlands (c)	42,694	49,327	—
92705	North Tustin (c)	24,917	25,718	—
*90650	Norwalk	105,549	102,773	100,373
*94947	Novato	51,904	53,225	52,708
*91377	Oak Park (c)	13,811	13,898	—
95361	Oakdale	20,675	23,181	23,235
*94601	Oakland	390,724	440,646	433,823
94561	Oakley	35,432	43,357	43,771
*92054	Oceanside	167,086	174,068	172,982
93308	Oildale (c)	32,684	36,135	—
95961	Olivehurst (c)	13,656	16,595	—
*91761	Ontario	163,924	175,265	177,963
*92866	Orange	136,416	139,911	137,264
95662	Orangevale (c)	33,960	35,569	—
*93455	Orcutt (c)	28,905	32,034	—
94563	Orinda	17,643	19,514	19,483
*95965	Oroville	15,546	20,042	19,893
*93030	Oxnard	197,899	202,063	201,879
93950	Pacific Grove	15,041	15,090	14,988

94044	Pacifica	37,234	38,640	37,099
*92260	Palm Desert	48,445	51,163	51,541
*92262	Palm Springs	44,552	44,575	45,019
*93550	Palmdale	152,750	169,450	165,761
*94303	Palo Alto	64,403	68,572	66,680
*90274	Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	13,347	13,052
90723	Paramount	54,098	53,733	52,506
95823	Parkway (c)	14,670	15,962	—
93648	Parlier	14,494	14,576	14,691
*91101	Pasadena	137,122	138,699	135,732
	Paso Robles. *See* El Paso de Robles			
95363	Patterson	20,413	23,781	23,808
*92570	Perris	68,386	78,700	79,835
*94952	Petaluma	57,941	59,776	59,403
*92371	Phelan (c)	14,304	13,859	—
*90660	Pico Rivera	62,942	62,088	60,764
*94611	Piedmont	10,667	11,270	11,107
94564	Pinole	18,390	19,022	18,821
94565	Pittsburg	63,264	76,416	76,544
*92870	Placentia	50,533	51,824	51,274
95667	Placerville	10,389	10,747	10,869
94523	Pleasant Hill	33,152	34,613	34,304
*94566	Pleasanton	70,285	79,871	78,252
*91765	Pomona	149,058	151,713	148,338
*93041	Port Hueneme	21,723	21,954	21,712
*93257	Porterville	54,165	62,623	62,742
*92064	Poway	47,811	48,841	48,421
93907	Prunedale (c)	17,560	18,885	—

*93536	Quartz Hill (c)	10,912	11,447	—
92065	Ramona (c)	20,292	21,468	—
*95670	Rancho Cordova	64,776	79,332	80,413
*91730	Rancho Cucamonga	165,269	174,453	175,142
92270	Rancho Mirage	17,218	16,999	17,303
92694	Rancho Mission Viejo (c)	—	10,378	—
90275	Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	42,287	41,295
*92019	Rancho San Diego (c)	21,208	21,858	—
92688	Rancho Santa Margarita	47,853	47,949	47,442
96080	Red Bluff	14,076	14,710	14,588
*96001	Redding	89,861	93,611	93,462
*92373	Redlands	68,747	73,168	73,288
*90277	Redondo Beach	66,748	71,576	69,781
*94063	Redwood City	76,815	84,292	81,643
93654	Reedley	24,194	25,227	25,232
*92376	Rialto	99,171	104,026	104,394
*94801	Richmond	103,701	116,448	115,639
*93555	Ridgecrest	27,616	27,959	28,105
95673	Rio Linda (c)	15,106	15,944	—
94571	Rio Vista	7,360	10,005	10,217
95366	Ripon	14,297	16,013	16,440
95367	Riverbank	22,678	24,865	24,844
*92501	Riverside	303,871	314,998	317,261
*95677	Rocklin	56,974	71,601	72,975

*94928	Rohnert Park	40,971	44,390	44,411
93560	Rosamond (c)	18,150	20,961	—
93314	Rosedale (c)	14,058	18,639	—
*91770	Rosemead	53,764	51,185	50,245
95826	Rosemont (c)	22,681	23,510	—
*95678	Roseville	118,788	147,773	151,901
90720	Rossmoor (c)	10,244	10,625	—
91748	Rowland Heights (c)	48,993	48,231	—
*95814	Sacramento	466,488	524,943	525,041
95368	Salida (c)	13,722	13,886	—
*93901	Salinas	150,441	163,542	162,791
*94960	San Anselmo	12,336	12,830	12,693
*92401	San Bernardino	209,924	222,101	222,203
94066	San Bruno	41,114	43,908	42,275
*93001	San Buenaventura (Ventura)	106,433	110,763	109,925
94070	San Carlos	28,406	30,722	30,034
*92672	San Clemente	63,522	64,293	63,896
*92101	San Diego	1,307,402	1,386,932	1,381,611
92065	San Diego Country Estates (c)	10,109	10,395	—
91773	San Dimas	33,371	34,924	34,064
*91340	San Fernando	23,645	23,946	23,726
*94102	San Francisco	805,235	873,965	815,201
*91775	San Gabriel	39,718	39,568	38,670
*92582	San Jacinto	44,199	53,898	55,290
*95113	San Jose	945,942	1,013,240	983,489

*92675	San Juan Capistrano	34,593	35,196	34,955
*94577	San Leandro	84,950	91,008	88,868
94580	San Lorenzo (c)	23,452	29,581	—
*93401	San Luis Obispo	45,119	47,063	47,545
*92069	San Marcos	83,781	94,833	94,926
*91108	San Marino	13,147	12,513	12,254
*94403	San Mateo	97,207	105,661	102,200
*94806	San Pablo	29,139	32,127	31,773
*94901	San Rafael	57,713	61,271	60,769
*94583	San Ramon	72,148	84,605	86,947
93657	Sanger	24,270	26,617	26,716
*92701	Santa Ana	324,528	310,227	309,441
*93101	Santa Barbara	88,410	88,665	88,255
*95050	Santa Clara	116,468	127,647	127,151
*91355	Santa Clarita	176,320	228,673	224,593
*95060	Santa Cruz	59,946	62,956	61,950
90670	Santa Fe Springs	16,223	19,219	18,678
*93454	Santa Maria	99,553	109,707	109,711
*90401	Santa Monica	89,736	93,076	91,105
*93060	Santa Paula	29,321	30,657	30,759
*95401	Santa Rosa	167,815	178,127	176,938
*92071	Santee	53,413	60,037	59,703
*95070	Saratoga	29,926	31,051	30,163
*95066	Scotts Valley	11,580	12,224	12,232
90740	Seal Beach	24,168	25,242	24,937
93955	Seaside	33,025	32,366	32,085
93662	Selma	23,219	24,674	24,625
93263	Shafter	16,988	19,953	20,678

*96019	Shasta Lake	10,164	10,371	10,423
*91024	Sierra Madre	10,917	11,268	11,013
*90755	Signal Hill	11,016	11,848	11,563
*93065	Simi Valley	124,237	126,356	125,975
92075	Solana Beach	12,867	12,941	12,867
93960	Soledad	25,738	24,925	24,778
95476	Sonoma	10,648	10,739	10,644
91733	South El Monte	20,116	19,567	19,590
90280	South Gate	94,396	92,726	91,154
*96150	South Lake Tahoe	21,403	21,330	21,414
*91030	South Pasadena	25,619	26,943	26,314
*94080	South San Francisco	63,632	66,105	64,251
91744	South San Jose Hills (c)	20,551	19,855	—
90605	South Whittier (c)	57,156	56,415	—
*91977	Spring Valley (c) (San Diego Co.)	28,205	30,998	—
*94305	Stanford (c)	13,809	21,150	—
90680	Stanton	38,186	37,962	37,970
91381	Stevenson Ranch (c)	17,557	20,178	—
*95202	Stockton	291,707	320,804	322,120
*94585	Suisun City	28,111	29,518	29,165
93543	Sun Village (c)	11,565	12,345	—
*94086	Sunnyvale	140,081	155,805	152,258
*96130	Susanville	17,947	16,728	16,315

94941	Tamalpais-Homestead Valley (c)	10,735	11,492	—
*93561	Tehachapi	14,414	12,939	13,177
*92590	Temecula	100,097	110,003	110,846
92883	Temescal Valley (c)	22,535	26,232	—
91780	Temple City	35,558	36,494	35,763
*91360	Thousand Oaks	126,683	126,966	125,754
*90503	Torrance	145,438	147,067	143,600
*95376	Tracy	82,922	93,000	95,387
*96161	Truckee	16,180	16,729	17,168
*93274	Tulare	59,278	68,875	70,733
*95380	Turlock	68,549	72,740	72,682
*92780	Tustin	75,540	80,276	79,430
*92277	Twentynine Palms	25,048	28,065	27,435
*95482	Ukiah	16,075	16,607	16,728
94587	Union City	69,516	70,143	68,681
*91784	Upland	73,732	79,040	79,274
*95687	Vacaville	92,428	102,386	103,078
91744	Valinda (c)	22,822	22,437	—
92343	Valle Vista (c)	14,578	16,194	—
*94590	Vallejo	115,942	126,090	124,886
92082	Valley Center (c)	9,277	10,087	—
	Ventura. *See* San Buenaventura			
*92392	Victorville	115,903	134,810	135,950
*90043	View Park-Windsor Hills (c)	11,075	11,419	—

91722	Vincent (c)	15,922	15,714	—
95829	Vineyard (c)	24,836	43,935	—
*93277	Visalia	124,442	141,384	142,978
*92084	Vista	93,834	98,381	98,655
*91789	Walnut	29,172	28,430	27,830
*94596	Walnut Creek	64,173	70,127	69,695
90255	Walnut Park (c)	15,966	15,214	—
93280	Wasco	25,545	27,047	28,173
*95076	Watsonville	51,199	52,590	52,067
90502	West Carson (c)	21,699	22,870	—
*91790	West Covina	106,098	109,501	107,017
*90069	West Hollywood	34,399	35,757	34,938
91746	West Puente Valley (c)	22,636	22,959	—
*90220	West Rancho Dominguez (c)	5,669	24,347	—
*95691	West Sacramento	48,744	53,915	53,637
*90606	West Whittier-Los Nietos (c)	25,540	25,325	—
*92683	Westminster	89,701	90,911	90,195
*90047	Westmont (c)	31,853	33,913	—
*90602	Whittier	85,331	87,306	85,311
92595	Wildomar	32,176	36,875	37,189
*90222	Willowbrook (c)	35,983	24,295	—
95492	Windsor	26,801	26,344	26,039
92040	Winter Gardens (c)	20,631	22,380	—
95388	Winton (c)	10,613	11,709	—

92504	Woodcrest (c)	14,347	15,378	—
*95695	Woodland	55,468	61,032	61,398
*92886	Yorba Linda	64,234	68,336	67,989
*95991	Yuba City	64,925	70,117	69,536
92399	Yucaipa	51,367	54,542	54,739
*92284	Yucca Valley	20,700	21,738	21,821

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Colorado

Area codes: 303/720/983, 719, 970

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*80004	Arvada	106,433	124,402	123,436
*80010	Aurora	325,078	386,261	389,347
80221	Berkley (c)	11,207	12,536	—
80513	Berthoud	5,105	10,332	11,717
*80908	Black Forest (c)	13,116	15,097	—
*80302	Boulder	97,385	108,250	104,175
*80601	Brighton	33,352	40,083	40,693
*80020	Broomfield	55,889	74,112	75,325
*81212	Cañon City	16,400	17,141	17,363
80108	Castle Pines[1]	3,614	11,036	12,298
*80104	Castle Rock	48,231	73,158	76,353
*80015	Centennial	100,377	108,418	106,966
80206	Cherry Creek (c)	11,120	11,488	—
80915	Cimarron Hills (c)	16,161	19,311	—

81520	Clifton (c)	19,889	20,413	—
*80903	Colorado Springs	416,427	478,961	483,956
*80128	Columbine (c)	24,280	25,229	—
*80022	Commerce City	45,913	62,418	64,287
80127	Dakota Ridge (c)	32,005	33,892	—
*80202	Denver	600,158	715,522	711,463
*81301	Durango	16,887	19,071	19,223
81632	Edwards (c)	10,266	11,246	—
*80110	Englewood	30,255	33,659	33,516
*80516	Erie	18,135	30,038	31,686
*80620	Evans	18,537	22,165	22,296
*80260	Federal Heights	11,467	14,382	14,194
*80504	Firestone	10,147	16,381	17,299
*80913	Fort Carson (c)	13,813	17,693	—
*80521	Fort Collins	143,986	169,810	168,538
*80701	Fort Morgan	11,315	11,597	11,439
80817	Fountain	25,846	29,802	29,677
*80231	Four Square Mile (c)	—	22,872	—
*80530	Frederick	8,679	14,513	15,761
81521	Fruita	12,646	13,395	13,508
*81601	Glenwood Springs	9,614	9,963	10,326
*80401	Golden	18,867	20,399	19,871
*81501	Grand Junction	58,566	65,560	66,964

*80631	Greeley	92,889	108,795	109,323
*80111	Greenwood Village	13,925	15,691	15,495
*80126	Highlands Ranch (c)	96,713	103,444	—
80534	Johnstown	9,887	17,303	18,204
*80127	Ken Caryl (c)	32,438	33,811	—
80026	Lafayette	24,453	30,411	31,002
*80226	Lakewood	142,980	155,984	156,605
*80120	Littleton	41,737	45,652	45,191
*80124	Lone Tree	10,218	14,253	14,206
*80501	Longmont	86,270	98,885	100,758
80027	Louisville	18,376	21,226	20,975
*80537	Loveland	66,859	76,378	77,194
*81401	Montrose	19,132	20,291	20,648
80132	Monument	5,530	10,399	10,859
*80233	Northglenn	35,789	38,131	37,333
*80134	Parker	45,297	58,512	60,313
*81003	Pueblo	106,595	111,876	112,368
81007	Pueblo West (c)	29,637	33,086	—
81650	Rifle	9,172	10,437	10,518
80911	Security-Widefield (c)	32,882	38,639	—
80221	Sherrelwood (c)	18,287	19,228	—
*80487	Steamboat Springs	12,088	13,224	13,390
80751	Sterling	14,777	13,735	13,739
80027	Superior	12,483	13,094	13,271

80134	The Pinery (c)	10,517	11,311	—
*80229	Thornton	118,772	141,867	142,610
80229	Welby (c)	14,846	15,553	—
80549	Wellington	6,289	11,047	11,722
*80031	Westminster	106,114	116,317	114,561
*80033	Wheat Ridge	30,166	32,398	32,722
*80550	Windsor	18,644	32,716	35,788

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Connecticut

Area codes: 203/475, 860/959. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
06401	Ansonia	19,249	18,918	18,815
06001	*Avon*	18,098	18,932	18,848
06037	*Berlin*	19,866	20,175	20,113
06801	*Bethel*	18,584	20,358	20,537
06801	Bethel (c)	9,549	11,582	—
06002	*Bloomfield*	20,486	21,535	21,480
06405	*Branford*	28,026	28,273	28,176
*06604	Bridgeport	144,229	148,654	148,333
*06010	Bristol	60,477	60,833	60,661
06804	*Brookfield*	16,452	17,528	17,482
06019	*Canton*	10,292	10,124	10,083
*06410	*Cheshire*	29,261	28,733	28,628
06413	*Clinton*	13,260	13,185	13,400
*06415	*Colchester*	16,068	15,555	15,501
06238	*Coventry*	12,435	12,235	12,205
06416	*Cromwell*	14,005	14,225	14,302
*06810	Danbury	80,893	86,518	86,759
06820	*Darien*	20,732	21,499	21,500
06418	Derby	12,902	12,325	12,274
*06424	*East Hampton*	12,959	12,717	12,874
*06108	*East Hartford*	51,252	51,045	50,731
*06512	*East Haven*	29,257	27,923	27,804
06333	*East Lyme*	19,159	18,693	18,849
06088	*East Windsor*	11,162	11,190	11,161

06029	*Ellington*	15,602	16,426	16,630
*06082	*Enfield*	44,654	42,141	42,031
*06824	*Fairfield*	59,404	61,512	61,949
*06032	*Farmington*	25,340	26,712	26,645
06033	*Glastonbury*	34,427	35,159	35,054
06035	*Granby*	11,282	10,903	10,953
*06830	*Greenwich*	61,171	63,518	63,514
*06830	Greenwich (c)	12,942	13,836	—
06351	*Griswold*	11,951	11,402	11,407
*06340	*Groton*	40,115	38,411	38,456
06437	*Guilford*	22,375	22,073	22,031
*06514	*Hamden*	60,960	61,169	60,923
*06103	Hartford	124,775	121,054	120,576
*06239	*Killingly*	17,370	17,752	17,742
*06339	*Ledyard*	15,051	15,413	15,336
06443	*Madison*	18,269	17,691	17,619
*06040	*Manchester*	58,241	59,713	59,426
*06040	Manchester (c)	30,577	36,379	—
*06250	*Mansfield*	26,543	25,892	26,357
*06450	Meriden	60,868	60,850	60,517
*06457	Middletown	47,648	47,717	47,108
*06460	Milford (balance)	51,271	50,558	50,541
*06460	*Milford*	52,759	52,044	52,390
06468	*Monroe*	19,479	18,825	18,764
06353	*Montville*	19,571	18,387	18,478
06770	Naugatuck	31,862	31,519	31,433
*06051	New Britain	73,206	74,135	73,841

06840	*New Canaan*	19,738	20,622	20,732
06812	*New Fairfield*	13,881	13,579	13,545
*06511	New Haven	129,779	134,023	135,081
06320	New London	27,620	27,367	27,635
06776	*New Milford*	28,142	28,115	28,182
*06111	*Newington*	30,562	30,536	30,365
06470	*Newtown*	27,560	27,173	27,522
06471	*North Branford*	14,407	13,544	13,498
06473	*North Haven*	24,093	24,253	24,169
*06850	Norwalk	85,603	91,184	91,194
*06360	Norwich	40,493	40,125	40,014
06475	*Old Saybrook*	10,242	10,481	10,563
06477	*Orange*	13,956	14,280	14,246
06478	*Oxford*	12,683	12,706	12,768
06374	*Plainfield*	15,405	14,973	14,959
06062	*Plainville*	17,716	17,525	17,445
06782	*Plymouth*	12,243	11,671	11,659
*06877	*Ridgefield*	24,638	25,033	25,011
06067	*Rocky Hill*	19,709	20,845	20,746
*06483	*Seymour*	16,540	16,748	16,679
06484	Shelton	39,559	40,869	41,474
06070	*Simsbury*	23,511	24,517	24,807
06071	*Somers*	11,444	10,255	10,279
06074	*South Windsor*	25,709	26,918	26,767
06488	*Southbury*	19,904	19,879	19,796
06489	*Southington*	43,069	43,501	43,500
*06075	*Stafford*	12,087	11,472	11,412
*06901	Stamford	122,643	135,470	136,309

06378	*Stonington*	18,545	18,335	18,427
*06268	Storrs (c)	15,344	15,979	—
*06614	*Stratford*	51,384	52,355	52,268
*06078	*Suffield*	15,735	15,752	15,862
06084	*Tolland*	15,052	14,563	14,511
*06790	Torrington	36,383	35,515	35,357
06611	*Trumbull*	36,018	36,827	36,950
06066	*Vernon*	29,179	30,215	30,326
*06492	*Wallingford*	45,135	44,396	44,194
06492	Wallingford Center (c)	18,209	18,278	—
*06702	Waterbury	110,366	114,403	113,811
06385	*Waterford*	19,517	19,571	19,553
*06795	*Watertown*	22,514	22,105	22,110
*06105	*West Hartford*	63,268	64,083	63,973
06516	West Haven	55,564	55,584	55,294
06883	*Weston*	10,179	10,354	10,336
*06880	*Westport*	26,391	27,141	27,279
*06109	*Wethersfield*	26,668	27,298	27,124
06226	Willimantic (c)	17,737	18,149	—
06897	*Wilton*	18,062	18,503	18,460
*06098	*Winchester*	11,242	10,224	10,217
06280	*Windham*	25,268	24,425	24,362
*06095	*Windsor*	29,044	29,492	29,376
06096	*Windsor Locks*	12,498	12,613	12,531
*06716	*Wolcott*	16,680	16,142	16,160

Delaware

Area code: 302 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
19701	Bear (c)	19,371	23,060	—
19713	Brookside (c)	14,353	14,974	—
*19901	Dover	36,047	39,403	38,992
19702	Glasgow (c)	14,303	15,288	—
19707	Hockessin (c)	13,527	13,478	—
19709	Middletown	18,871	23,192	24,164
19963	Milford	9,559	11,190	12,272
*19711	Newark	31,454	30,601	31,155
19808	Pike Creek Valley (c)	11,217	11,692	—
19977	Smyrna	10,023	12,883	13,149
*19801	Wilmington	70,851	70,898	70,750

District of Columbia

Area codes: 202/771 apply to the entire district

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*20001	Washington	601,723	689,545	670,050

Florida

Area codes: 239, 305/645 (Aug. 4, 2023)/786, 321 (part)/407, 352, 386, 407/689, 448/850, 561/728 (Mar. 10, 2023), 656/813, 727, 754/954, 772, 863, 904, 941

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate

*32615	Alachua	9,059	10,574	10,712
*32828	Alafaya (c)	78,113	92,452	—
*32701	Altamonte Springs	41,496	46,231	45,517
33572	Apollo Beach (c)	14,055	26,002	—
*32712	Apopka	41,542	54,873	55,496
32043	Asbury Lake (c)	8,700	11,036	—
32233	Atlantic Beach	12,655	13,513	13,345
33823	Auburndale	13,507	15,616	17,412
*33180	Aventura	35,762	40,242	39,237
32807	Azalea Park (c)	12,556	14,141	—
*33830	Bartow	17,298	19,309	19,447
34667	Bayonet Point (c)	23,467	26,713	—
34207	Bayshore Gardens (c)	16,323	19,904	—
32073	Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace (c)	13,343	14,482	—
33430	Belle Glade	17,467	16,698	16,718
32526	Bellview (c)	23,355	25,541	—
*33509	Bloomingdale (c)	22,711	22,947	—
*33431	Boca Raton	84,392	97,422	95,787
*34135	Bonita Springs	43,914	53,644	54,904
*33436	Boynton Beach	68,217	80,380	80,089
*34201	Bradenton	49,546	55,698	55,905
32312	Bradfordville (c)	—	19,183	—
*33510	Brandon (c)	103,483	114,626	—
32503	Brent (c)	21,804	23,447	—
33142	Brownsville (c)	15,313	16,583	—
34743	Buenaventura	26,079	30,251	—

	Lakes (c)			
32404	Callaway	14,405	13,045	13,084
*33990	Cape Coral	154,305	194,016	204,510
*33618	Carrollwood (c)	33,365	34,352	—
*32707	Casselberry	26,241	28,794	29,093
34747	Celebration (c)	7,427	11,178	—
33558	Cheval (c)	10,702	12,522	—
33625	Citrus Park (c)	24,252	28,178	—
*34433	Citrus Springs (c)	8,622	10,246	—
*33755	Clearwater	107,685	117,292	116,674
*34711	Clermont	28,742	43,021	44,530
*32922	Cocoa	17,140	19,041	19,344
*32931	Cocoa Beach	11,231	11,354	11,332
*33063	Coconut Creek	52,909	57,833	57,117
32809	Conway (c)	13,467	13,596	—
*33328	Cooper City	28,547	34,401	33,972
*33134	Coral Gables	46,780	49,248	48,375
*33065	Coral Springs	121,096	134,394	132,822
33155	Coral Terrace (c)	24,376	23,142	—
33015	Country Club (c)	47,105	49,967	—
*33186	Country Walk (c)	15,997	16,951	—
*32536	Crestview	20,978	27,134	27,820
*33189	Cutler Bay	40,286	45,425	44,291
33884	Cypress Gardens (c)	8,917	10,169	—
33919	Cypress Lake (c)	11,846	13,727	—
*33004	Dania Beach	29,639	31,723	31,454
*33837	Davenport	2,888	9,043	10,953
*33314	Davie	91,992	105,691	104,882

*32114	Daytona Beach	61,005	72,647	74,437
*32713	DeBary	19,320	22,260	22,628
*33441	Deerfield Beach	75,018	86,859	86,339
*32720	DeLand	27,031	37,351	38,764
*33444	Delray Beach	60,522	66,846	66,573
*32738	Deltona	85,182	93,692	95,782
*32541	Destin	12,305	13,931	13,956
*32819	Doctor Phillips (c)	10,981	12,328	—
*33166	Doral	45,704	75,874	75,966
*34698	Dunedin	35,321	36,068	35,949
*34685	East Lake (c)	30,962	32,344	—
33619	East Lake-Orient Park (c)	22,753	28,050	—
32583	East Milton (c)	11,074	14,309	—
*32132	Edgewater	20,750	23,097	23,241
33614	Egypt Lake-Leto (c)	35,282	36,644	—
34680	Elfers (c)	13,986	14,573	—
*34223	Englewood (c)	14,863	20,800	—
32534	Ensley (c)	20,602	23,817	—
*33928	Estero[1]	22,612	36,939	37,522
*32726	Eustis	18,558	23,189	23,543
32804	Fairview Shores (c)	10,239	10,722	—
*32034	Fernandina Beach	11,487	13,052	13,199
32514	Ferry Pass (c)	28,921	29,921	—
33547	Fish Hawk (c)	14,087	24,625	—
*32003	Fleming Island	27,126	29,142	—

	(c)			
33034	Florida City	11,245	13,085	12,735
32960	Florida Ridge (c)	18,164	21,302	—
32714	Forest City (c)	13,854	14,623	—
*33301	Fort Lauderdale	165,521	182,760	181,668
*33901	Fort Myers	62,298	86,395	92,245
*34950	Fort Pierce	41,590	47,297	47,927
*32548	Fort Walton Beach	19,507	20,922	20,879
33172	Fountainebleau (c)	59,764	59,870	—
34747	Four Corners (c)	26,116	56,381	—
32259	Fruit Cove (c)	29,362	32,143	—
*34232	Fruitville (c)	13,224	15,484	—
33860	Fuller Heights (c)	8,758	10,467	—
*32601	Gainesville	124,354	141,085	140,398
33913	Gateway (c)	8,401	10,376	—
33534	Gibsonton (c)	14,234	18,566	—
33138	Gladeview (c)	11,535	14,927	—
33143	Glenvar Heights (c)	16,898	20,786	—
34116	Golden Gate (c)	23,961	25,321	—
*33161	Golden Glades (c)	33,145	32,499	—
32733	Goldenrod (c)	12,039	13,431	—
32560	Gonzalez (c)	13,273	14,586	—
33170	Goulds (c)	10,103	11,446	—
*33463	Greenacres	37,573	43,990	43,813
*34736	Groveland	8,729	18,505	20,398
*33707	Gulfport	12,029	11,783	11,709

*33844	Haines City	20,535	26,669	29,070
*33009	Hallandale Beach	37,113	41,217	41,005
*33010	Hialeah	224,669	223,109	220,490
*33016	Hialeah Gardens	21,744	23,068	22,508
33846	Highland City (c)	10,834	12,355	—
*33455	Hobe Sound (c)	11,521	13,163	—
*34690	Holiday (c)	22,403	24,939	—
*32117	Holly Hill	11,659	12,958	13,021
*33019	Hollywood	140,768	153,067	152,131
*33030	Homestead	60,512	80,737	80,528
*34446	Homosassa Springs (c)	13,791	14,283	—
34787	Horizon West (c)	14,000	58,101	—
*34667	Hudson (c)	12,158	12,944	—
32837	Hunters Creek (c)	14,321	24,433	—
*34142	Immokalee (c)	24,154	24,557	—
33908	Iona (c)	15,369	16,908	—
33162	Ives Estates (c)	19,525	25,005	—
*32202	Jacksonville	821,784	949,611	954,614
*32250	Jacksonville Beach	21,362	23,830	23,515
33568	Jasmine Estates (c)	18,989	21,525	—
*34957	Jensen Beach (c)	11,707	12,652	—
*33458	Jupiter	55,156	61,047	60,802
33478	Jupiter Farms (c)	11,994	12,572	—
33183	Kendale Lakes (c)	56,148	55,646	—

*33156	Kendall (c)	75,371	80,241	—
33193	Kendall West (c)	36,154	36,536	—
33149	Key Biscayne	12,344	14,809	14,487
33037	Key Largo (c)	10,433	12,447	—
*33040	Key West	24,649	26,444	26,527
33556	Keystone (c)	24,039	25,211	—
*34741	Kissimmee	59,682	79,226	79,436
*32159	Lady Lake	13,926	15,970	16,195
32054	Lake Butler (c)	15,400	18,851	—
*32055	Lake City	12,046	12,329	12,497
33612	Lake Magdalene (c)	28,509	30,742	—
*32746	Lake Mary	13,822	16,798	16,616
*33853	Lake Wales	14,225	16,361	16,684
*33460	Lake Worth Beach	34,910	42,219	42,496
*33801	Lakeland	97,422	112,641	115,425
33801	Lakeland Highlands (c)	11,056	12,187	—
32073	Lakeside (c)	30,943	31,275	—
34951	Lakewood Park (c)	11,323	12,510	—
*34202	Lakewood Ranch (c)	—	34,877	—
*34639	Land O’ Lakes (c)	31,996	35,929	—
*33462	Lantana	10,423	11,504	12,030
*33770	Largo	77,648	82,485	82,341
*33319	Lauderdale Lakes	32,593	35,954	35,609
*33313	Lauderhill	66,887	74,482	73,458

34272	Laurel (c)	8,171	12,186	—
*33702	Lealman (c)	19,879	21,189	—
*34748	Leesburg	20,117	27,000	27,810
*33936	Lehigh Acres (c)	86,784	114,287	—
*33030	Leisure City (c)	22,655	26,324	—
34476	Liberty Triangle (c)	—	23,759	—
*33064	Lighthouse Point	10,344	10,486	10,370
32810	Lockhart (c)	13,060	14,058	—
*32750	Longwood	13,657	15,087	15,110
*33549	Lutz (c)	19,344	23,707	—
32444	Lynn Haven	18,493	18,695	18,990
*32751	Maitland	15,751	19,543	18,959
33550	Mango (c)	11,313	12,699	—
*34145	Marco Island	16,413	15,760	15,969
*33063	Margate	53,284	58,712	58,001
34473	Marion Oaks (c)	—	19,034	—
32824	Meadow Woods (c)	25,558	43,790	—
*33811	Medulla (c)	8,892	10,871	—
*32901	Melbourne	76,068	84,678	85,064
*32953	Merritt Island (c)	34,743	34,518	—
*33125	Miami	399,457	442,241	439,890
*33140	Miami Beach	87,779	82,890	80,671
*33014	Miami Gardens	107,167	111,640	110,867
*33014	Miami Lakes	29,361	30,467	30,388
*33138	Miami Shores	10,493	11,567	11,417
*33166	Miami Springs	13,809	13,859	13,497
*32068	Middleburg (c)	13,008	12,881	—
32563	Midway (c)	16,115	19,567	—

	(Santa Rosa Co.)			
*32570	Milton	8,826	10,197	10,498
34715	Minneola	9,403	13,843	14,878
*33023	Miramar	122,041	134,721	135,077
*32757	Mount Dora	12,370	16,341	16,665
32526	Myrtle Grove (c)	15,870	17,224	—
*34102	Naples	19,537	19,115	19,372
*33032	Naranja (c)	8,303	13,509	—
32566	Navarre (c)	31,378	40,817	—
*34653	New Port Richey	14,911	16,728	16,966
34653	New Port Richey East (c)	10,036	11,015	—
*32168	New Smyrna Beach	22,464	30,142	31,120
*32578	Niceville	12,749	15,772	15,946
34268	Nocatee (c)	4,524	22,503	—
*33917	North Fort Myers (c)	39,407	42,719	—
*33068	North Lauderdale	41,023	44,794	44,239
*33161	North Miami	58,786	60,191	59,229
*33160	North Miami Beach	41,523	43,676	42,507
*33408	North Palm Beach	12,015	13,162	13,103
*34286	North Port	57,357	74,793	80,021
*33624	Northdale (c)	22,079	23,033	—
33860	Oak Ridge (c)	22,685	25,062	—
*33334	Oakland Park	41,363	44,229	43,650
32065	Oakleaf Plantation (c)	20,315	31,034	—

*34470	Ocala	56,315	63,591	64,096
34761	Ocoee	35,579	47,295	47,452
33163	Ojus (c)	18,036	19,673	—
34677	Oldsmar	13,591	14,898	14,842
*33265	Olympia Heights (c)	13,488	12,873	—
34481	On Top of the World (c)	—	12,668	—
*33054	Opa-locka	15,219	16,463	16,022
*32763	Orange City	10,599	12,632	13,757
*32801	Orlando	238,300	307,573	309,154
*32174	Ormond Beach	38,137	43,080	43,517
*32765	Oviedo	33,342	40,059	39,559
32571	Pace (c)	20,039	24,684	—
*32177	Palatka	10,558	10,446	10,512
*32905	Palm Bay	103,190	119,760	122,942
*33410	Palm Beach Gardens	48,452	59,182	59,449
*34990	Palm City (c)	23,120	25,883	—
*32137	Palm Coast	75,180	89,258	93,833
*34683	Palm Harbor (c)	57,439	61,366	—
*33601	Palm River-Clair Mel (c)	21,024	26,142	—
*33406	Palm Springs	18,928	26,890	26,780
32082	Palm Valley (c)	20,019	21,827	—
34238	Palmer Ranch (c)	—	14,966	—
*34221	Palmetto	12,606	13,323	13,480
*33157	Palmetto Bay	23,410	24,439	23,820
33157	Palmetto Estates (c)	13,535	13,498	—

*32401	Panama City	36,484	32,939	34,045
*32413	Panama City Beach	12,018	18,094	18,294
*33067	Parkland	23,962	34,670	35,265
35541	Pasadena Hills (c)	7,570	11,120	—
*33026	Pembroke Pines	154,750	171,178	169,391
*32502	Pensacola	51,923	54,312	53,678
*32809	Pine Castle (c)	10,805	11,122	—
*32808	Pine Hills (c)	60,076	66,111	—
34465	Pine Ridge (c) (Citrus Co.)	9,598	11,042	—
*33156	Pinecrest	18,223	18,388	17,987
*33781	Pinellas Park	49,079	53,093	53,202
33168	Pinewood (c)	16,520	17,246	—
*33566	Plant City	34,721	39,764	39,653
*33311	Plantation	84,955	91,750	92,986
*34758	Poinciana (c)	53,193	69,309	—
*33060	Pompano Beach	99,845	112,046	111,348
*33952	Port Charlotte (c)	54,392	60,625	—
*32129	Port Orange	56,048	62,596	63,486
32927	Port St. John (c)	12,267	23,474	—
*34953	Port St. Lucie	164,603	204,851	217,523
34992	Port Salerno (c)	10,091	10,401	—
*33032	Princeton (c)	22,038	39,308	—
*33578	Progress Village (c)	5,392	11,188	—
*33950	Punta Gorda	16,641	19,471	19,981
*33177	Richmond West (c)	31,973	35,884	—

*33569	Riverview (c)	71,050	107,396	—
*33404	Riviera Beach	32,488	37,604	38,074
*32955	Rockledge	24,926	27,678	28,316
33947	Rotonda (c)	8,759	10,114	—
*33411	Royal Palm Beach	34,140	38,932	39,043
*33570	Ruskin (c)	17,208	28,620	—
34695	Safety Harbor	16,884	17,072	16,987
*32084	Saint Augustine	12,975	14,329	14,581
*34769	Saint Cloud	35,183	58,964	62,043
*33701	Saint Petersburg	244,769	258,308	258,201
33912	San Carlos Park (c)	16,824	18,563	—
*32771	Sanford	53,570	61,051	60,681
*34231	Sarasota	51,917	54,842	54,764
33577	Sarasota Springs (c)	14,395	12,521	—
32937	Satellite Beach	10,109	11,226	11,268
*32958	Sebastian	21,929	25,054	25,703
*33870	Sebring	10,491	10,729	11,087
*33772	Seminole	17,233	19,364	19,316
34610	Shady Hills (c)	11,523	11,690	—
34472	Silver Springs Shores (c)	6,539	24,846	—
*34207	South Bradenton (c)	22,178	26,858	—
*32119	South Daytona	12,252	12,865	13,364
*33143	South Miami	11,657	12,026	11,779
33157	South Miami Heights (c)	35,696	36,770	—

33595	South Venice (c)	13,949	15,619	—
32824	Southchase (c)	15,921	16,276	—
*34604	Spring Hill (c)	98,621	113,568	—
*34994	Stuart	15,593	17,425	17,531
34446	Sugarmill Woods (c)	8,287	11,204	—
*33573	Sun City Center (c)	19,258	30,952	—
33160	Sunny Isles Beach	20,832	22,342	22,064
*33325	Sunrise	84,439	97,335	96,021
*33283	Sunset (c)	16,389	15,912	—
*33144	Sweetwater	13,499	19,363	18,865
*32301	Tallahassee	181,376	196,169	197,102
*33321	Tamarac	60,427	71,897	71,541
*33184	Tamiami (c)	55,271	54,212	—
*33602	Tampa	335,709	384,959	387,050
*34689	Tarpon Springs	23,484	25,117	25,560
32778	Tavares	13,951	19,003	19,526
*33617	Temple Terrace	24,541	26,690	27,013
*33412	The Acreage (c)	38,704	41,654	—
33186	The Crossings (c)	22,758	23,276	—
33196	The Hammocks (c)	51,003	59,480	—
*32162	The Villages (c)	51,442	79,077	—
33592	Thonotosassa (c)	13,014	15,238	—
33186	Three Lakes (c)	15,047	16,540	—
*32780	Titusville	43,761	48,789	48,874
33615	Town ‘n’ Country (c)	78,442	85,951	—

34655	Trinity (c)	10,907	11,924	—
32817	Union Park (c)	9,765	10,452	—
33613	University (c) (Hillsborough Co.)	41,163	50,893	—
32826	University (c) (Orange Co.)	31,084	45,284	—
32401	Upper Grand Lagoon (c)	13,963	15,778	—
*33594	Valrico (c)	35,545	37,895	—
*34285	Venice	20,748	25,463	26,047
*32960	Vero Beach	15,220	16,354	16,707
*32960	Vero Beach South (c)	23,092	28,020	—
32955	Viera East (c)	10,757	11,687	—
32940	Viera West (c)	6,641	16,688	—
33901	Villas (c)	11,569	12,687	—
32507	Warrington (c)	14,531	15,218	—
32779	Wekiwa Springs (c)	21,998	23,428	—
*33414	Wellington	56,508	61,637	61,448
*33544	Wesley Chapel (c)	44,092	64,866	—
33714	West Lealman (c)	15,651	16,438	—
33147	West Little River (c)	34,699	34,128	—
*32904	West Melbourne	18,355	25,924	27,830
*33401	West Palm Beach	99,919	117,415	117,286
33023	West Park	14,156	15,130	14,939
32505	West Pensacola (c)	21,339	21,019	—

33157	West Perrine (c)	9,460	10,602	—
32966	West Vero Corridor (c)	7,138	10,039	—
33626	Westchase (c)	21,747	25,952	—
33165	Westchester (c)	29,862	56,384	—
*33326	Weston	65,333	68,107	67,312
33165	Westwood Lakes (c)	11,838	11,373	—
34785	Wildwood	6,709	15,730	16,540
*33305	Wilton Manors	11,632	11,426	11,316
*34787	Winter Garden	34,568	46,964	46,502
*33880	Winter Haven	33,874	49,219	52,710
*32789	Winter Park	27,852	29,795	29,131
*32708	Winter Springs	33,282	38,342	38,317
32092	World Golf Village (c)	12,310	22,117	—
32547	Wright (c)	23,127	26,277	—
*32097	Yulee (c)	11,491	14,195	—
*33540	Zephyrhills	13,288	17,194	18,154

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Georgia

Area codes: 229, 404/470/678/770/943, 478, 706/762, 912

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*30101	Acworth	20,425	22,440	22,284
*31701	Albany	77,434	69,647	69,048
*30004	Alpharetta	57,551	65,818	66,127

*31709	Americus	17,041	16,230	15,989
*30601	Athens-Clarke Co. (balance)	115,452	127,315	127,358
*30303	Atlanta	420,003	498,715	496,461
*30901	Augusta-Richmond Co. (balance)	195,844	202,081	201,196
*39817	Bainbridge	12,697	14,468	14,292
30032	Belvedere Park (c)	15,152	15,113	—
30517	Braselton	7,511	13,403	14,383
*30319	Brookhaven[1]	49,640	55,161	55,366
*31520	Brunswick	15,383	15,210	14,629
*30518	Buford	12,225	17,144	17,683
*39827	Cairo	9,607	10,179	10,015
*30701	Calhoun	15,650	16,949	17,318
30032	Candler-McAfee (c)	23,025	22,468	—
*30114	Canton	22,958	32,973	34,576
*30117	Carrollton	24,388	26,738	27,493
*30120	Cartersville	19,731	23,187	23,222
30125	Cedartown	9,750	10,190	10,270
*30341	Chamblee	9,892	30,164	29,781
30021	Clarkston	7,554	14,756	14,538
*30337	College Park	13,942	13,930	13,889
*31901	Columbus	189,885	206,922	205,617
*30013	Conyers	15,195	17,305	17,508
*31015	Cordele	11,147	10,220	10,044
*30014	Covington	13,118	14,192	14,391

*30132	Dallas	11,544	14,042	14,423
*30720	Dalton	33,128	34,417	34,285
*30030	Decatur	19,335	24,928	24,569
*30340	Doraville	8,330	10,623	10,889
*31533	Douglas	11,589	11,722	11,727
*30134	Douglasville	30,961	34,650	35,561
*31021	Dublin	16,201	16,074	16,121
*30096	Duluth	26,600	31,873	31,864
*30338	Dunwoody	46,267	51,683	50,901
*30344	East Point	33,712	38,358	38,141
30809	Evans (c)	29,011	34,536	—
30213	Fairburn	12,950	16,483	16,597
*30214	Fayetteville	15,945	18,957	19,284
30542	Flowery Branch	5,679	9,391	10,144
*30297	Forest Park	18,468	19,932	19,798
30742	Fort Oglethorpe	9,263	10,423	10,531
*30501	Gainesville	33,804	42,296	43,417
*31405	Garden City	8,778	10,289	10,306
39854	Georgetown (c)	11,823	11,916	—
*30223	Griffin	23,643	23,478	23,643
30813	Grovetown	11,216	15,577	16,566
*31313	Hinesville	33,437	34,891	35,420
*30114	Holly Springs	9,189	16,213	17,473
30549	Jefferson	9,432	13,233	13,986
*30097	Johns Creek	76,728	82,453	82,065
*30144	Kennesaw	29,783	33,036	33,049
31548	Kingsland	15,946	18,337	19,075

*30240	LaGrange	29,588	30,858	31,551
*30045	Lawrenceville	28,546	30,629	30,516
*30047	Lilburn	11,596	14,502	15,168
30122	Lithia Springs (c)	15,491	16,644	—
30052	Loganville	10,458	14,127	14,720
30250	Lovejoy	6,422	10,122	11,311
30126	Mableton (c)	37,115	40,834	—
*31201	Macon-Bibb Co.1	91,351	157,346	156,762
*30060	Marietta	56,579	60,972	61,497
30907	Martinez (c)	35,795	34,535	—
*30253	McDonough	22,084	29,051	30,356
*31061	Milledgeville	17,715	17,070	17,165
*30004	Milton	32,661	41,296	41,259
*30655	Monroe	13,234	14,928	15,264
*31768	Moultrie	14,268	14,638	14,587
30075	Mountain Park (c)	11,554	13,089	—
*30263	Newnan	33,039	42,549	43,298
*30071	Norcross	9,116	17,209	17,642
30033	North Decatur (c)	16,698	18,511	—
30033	North Druid Hills (c)	18,947	20,385	—
30034	Panthersville (c)	9,749	11,237	—
*30269	Peachtree City	34,364	38,244	38,818
*30092	Peachtree Corners[1]	38,006	42,243	42,108
31069	Perry	13,839	20,624	22,029

31322	Pooler	19,140	25,711	26,930
31407	Port Wentworth	5,359	10,878	11,746
30127	Powder Springs	13,940	16,887	17,083
30074	Redan (c)	33,015	31,749	—
31324	Richmond Hill	9,281	16,633	17,556
31326	Rincon	8,836	10,934	11,016
*30274	Riverdale	15,134	15,129	14,912
*30161	Rome	36,303	37,713	37,746
*30075	Roswell	88,346	92,833	92,530
31558	Saint Marys	17,121	18,256	18,521
31522	Saint Simons (c)	12,743	14,982	—
*30350	Sandy Springs	93,853	108,080	107,180
*31401	Savannah	136,286	147,780	147,088
30079	Scottdale (c)	10,631	10,698	—
*30080	Smyrna	51,271	55,663	55,685
*30078	Snellville	18,242	20,573	20,753
*30336	South Fulton[1]	85,589	107,436	108,575
*30458	Statesboro	28,422	33,438	33,399
30281	Stockbridge	25,636	28,973	29,163
*30038	Stonecrest[1]	50,195	59,194	59,863
30518	Sugar Hill	18,522	25,076	25,259
30024	Suwanee	15,355	20,786	21,918
*31792	Thomasville	18,413	18,881	18,867
*31794	Tifton	16,350	17,045	17,235
*30084	Tucker[1]	27,581	37,005	36,855
30291	Union City	19,456	26,830	27,359
*31601	Valdosta	54,518	55,378	55,567

*30474	Vidalia	10,473	10,785	10,710
30180	Villa Rica	13,956	16,970	17,830
30339	Vinings (c)	9,734	12,581	—
*31088	Warner Robins	66,588	80,308	81,446
*31501	Waycross	14,649	13,942	13,759
31410	Wilmington Island (c)	15,138	15,129	—
30680	Winder	14,099	18,338	18,825
*30188	Woodstock	23,896	35,065	36,198

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Hawaii

Area code: 808 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
96701	Aiea (c)	9,338	10,408	—
96821	East Honolulu (c)	49,914	50,922	—
96706	Ewa Beach (c)	14,955	16,415	—
96706	Ewa Gentry (c)	22,690	25,707	—
96701	Halawa (c)	14,014	15,016	—
96749	Hawaiian Paradise Park (c)	11,404	14,957	—
*96720	Hilo (c)	43,263	44,186	—
*96813	Honolulu, urban (c)	337,256	350,964	345,510

*96732	Kahului (c)	26,337	28,219	—
96740	Kailua (c) (Hawaii Co.)	11,975	19,713	—
96734	Kailua (c) (Honolulu Co.)	38,635	40,514	—
*96725	Kaiminani (c)	—	12,590	—
96744	Kaneohe (c)	34,597	37,430	—
96746	Kapaa (c)	10,699	11,652	—
*96707	Kapolei (c)	15,186	21,411	—
96753	Kihei (c)	20,881	21,423	—
*96761	Lahaina (c)	11,704	12,702	—
96792	Maili (c)	9,488	11,535	—
96707	Makakilo (c)	18,248	19,877	—
96789	Mililani (c)	27,629	28,121	—
96789	Mililani Mauka (c)	21,039	21,075	—
96792	Nanakuli (c)	12,666	12,195	—
96706	Ocean Pointe (c)	8,361	14,965	—
96782	Pearl City (c)	47,698	45,295	—
96797	Royal Kunia (c)	14,525	14,896	—
96857	Schofield Barracks (c)	16,370	14,904	—
96786	Wahiawa (c)	17,821	18,658	—
96792	Waianae (c)	13,177	13,614	—

96793	Wailuku (c)	15,313	17,697	—
96701	Waimalu (c)	13,730	13,817	—
96797	Waipahu (c)	38,216	43,485	—
96797	Waipio (c)	11,674	12,082	—

Idaho

Area codes: 208/986 apply to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*83401	Ammon	13,816	17,694	18,673
83221	Blackfoot	11,899	12,346	12,332
*83702	Boise	205,671	235,684	237,446
83318	Burley	10,345	11,704	11,863
*83605	Caldwell	46,237	59,996	63,629
83202	Chubbuck	13,922	15,570	15,842
*83814	Coeur d’Alene	44,137	54,628	55,904
*83616	Eagle	19,908	30,346	32,100
*83714	Garden City	10,972	12,316	12,288
83835	Hayden	13,294	15,570	16,194
*83402	Idaho Falls	56,813	64,818	66,898
83338	Jerome	10,890	12,349	12,555
*83634	Kuna	15,210	24,011	26,673
83501	Lewiston	31,894	34,203	34,447
*83642	Meridian	75,092	117,635	125,963
83644	Middleton	5,524	9,425	10,169
*83843	Moscow	23,800	25,435	25,850
83647	Mountain Home	14,206	15,979	16,235
*83651	Nampa	81,557	100,200	106,186

*83201	Pocatello	54,255	56,320	57,092
*83854	Post Falls	27,574	38,485	42,610
83858	Rathdrum	6,826	9,211	10,223
*83440	Rexburg	25,484	39,409	35,300
83669	Star	5,793	11,117	12,912
*83301	Twin Falls	44,125	51,807	53,213

Illinois

Area codes: 217/447, 224/847, 309/861 (Feb. 24, 2023), 312/773/872, 331/630, 464/708, 618/730 (July 7, 2023), 779/815

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
60101	Addison	36,942	35,702	35,353
*60102	Algonquin	30,046	29,700	29,944
60803	Alsip	19,277	19,063	18,601
62002	Alton	27,865	25,676	25,422
60002	Antioch	14,430	14,622	14,824
*60005	Arlington Heights	75,101	77,676	76,000
*60505	Aurora	197,899	180,542	179,266
*60010	Barrington	10,327	10,722	10,665
*60103	Bartlett	41,208	41,105	40,539
*60510	Batavia	26,045	26,098	26,092
*60099	Beach Park	13,638	14,249	14,183
*62220	Belleville	44,478	42,404	41,751
60104	Bellwood	19,071	18,789	18,331
61008	Belvidere	25,585	25,339	25,134
*60106	Bensenville	18,352	18,813	18,538
60402	Berwyn	56,657	57,250	55,772

*60108	Bloomingdale	22,018	22,382	22,386
*61701	Bloomington	76,610	78,680	78,283
60406	Blue Island	23,706	22,558	22,005
*60440	Bolingbrook	73,366	73,922	73,597
60914	Bourbonnais	18,631	18,164	18,854
60915	Bradley	15,895	15,419	15,039
60455	Bridgeview	16,446	17,027	16,715
60513	Brookfield	18,978	19,476	19,054
60089	Buffalo Grove	41,496	43,212	42,794
60459	Burbank	28,925	29,439	28,789
60527	Burr Ridge	10,559	11,192	11,134
62206	Cahokia	15,241	12,096	11,912
60409	Calumet City	37,042	36,033	35,159
*60175	Campton Hills	11,131	10,885	10,836
61520	Canton	14,704	13,242	13,403
*62901	Carbondale	25,902	21,857	21,741
*60188	Carol Stream	39,711	39,854	39,333
60110	Carpentersville	37,691	37,983	37,598
60013	Cary	18,271	17,826	17,848
62801	Centralia	13,032	12,182	12,033
*61820	Champaign	81,055	88,302	89,114
60410	Channahon	12,560	13,383	13,706
61920	Charleston	21,838	17,286	17,347
62629	Chatham	11,500	14,377	14,404
*60602	Chicago	2,695,598	2,746,388	2,696,555
*60411	Chicago Heights	30,276	27,480	26,905
60415	Chicago Ridge	14,305	14,433	14,130
60804	Cicero	83,891	85,268	83,161

62234	Collinsville	25,579	24,366	24,320
62236	Columbia	9,707	10,999	10,959
60478	Country Club Hills	16,541	16,775	16,407
*60403	Crest Hill	20,837	20,459	20,293
*60418	Crestwood	10,950	10,826	10,683
*60014	Crystal Lake	40,743	40,269	40,411
*61832	Danville	33,027	29,204	28,787
60561	Darien	22,086	22,011	21,751
*62521	Decatur	76,122	70,522	69,646
60015	Deerfield	18,225	19,196	19,079
60115	DeKalb	43,862	40,290	40,486
*60018	Des Plaines	58,364	60,675	59,459
61021	Dixon	15,733	15,274	15,380
60419	Dolton	23,153	21,426	20,941
*60515	Downers Grove	47,833	50,247	49,654
61244	East Moline	21,302	21,374	21,136
*61611	East Peoria	23,402	22,484	22,276
*62201	East St. Louis	27,006	18,469	18,195
*62025	Edwardsville	24,293	26,808	25,218
62401	Effingham	12,328	12,252	12,221
*60120	Elgin	108,188	114,797	113,911
*60007	Elk Grove Village	33,127	32,812	32,066
60126	Elmhurst	44,121	45,786	45,326
60707	Elmwood Park	24,883	24,521	23,945
*60201	Evanston	74,486	78,110	77,517
60805	Evergreen Park	19,852	19,943	19,471
62208	Fairview	17,078	16,706	16,474

	Heights			
60130	Forest Park	14,167	14,339	14,012
60020	Fox Lake	10,579	10,978	10,927
60423	Frankfort	17,782	20,296	20,492
60131	Franklin Park	18,333	18,467	18,298
61032	Freeport	25,638	23,973	23,650
60030	Gages Lake (c)	10,198	10,637	—
*61401	Galesburg	32,195	30,052	29,712
60134	Geneva	21,495	21,393	21,247
62034	Glen Carbon	12,934	13,842	13,812
*60137	Glen Ellyn	27,450	28,846	28,533
*60139	Glendale Heights	34,208	33,176	32,796
*60025	Glenview	44,692	48,705	47,856
62035	Godfrey	17,982	17,825	17,729
62040	Granite City	29,849	27,549	27,484
60030	Grayslake	20,957	21,248	21,121
60031	Gurnee	31,295	30,706	30,521
60133	Hanover Park	37,973	37,470	36,774
*60426	Harvey	25,282	20,324	19,871
60429	Hazel Crest	14,100	13,382	13,098
62948	Herrin	12,501	12,352	12,253
60457	Hickory Hills	14,049	14,505	14,182
62249	Highland	9,919	9,991	10,044
*60035	Highland Park	29,763	30,176	30,177
*60521	Hinsdale	16,816	17,395	17,273
*60195	Hoffman Estates	51,895	52,530	51,350
*60491	Homer Glen	24,220	24,543	24,516
*60430	Homewood	19,323	19,463	19,001

60142	Huntley	24,291	27,740	28,008
*62650	Jacksonville	19,446	17,616	17,816
*60436	Joliet	147,433	150,362	150,372
60458	Justice	12,926	12,600	12,326
60901	Kankakee	27,537	24,052	23,922
61443	Kewanee	12,916	12,509	12,361
*60525	La Grange	15,550	16,321	15,978
60526	La Grange Park	13,579	13,475	13,234
60045	Lake Forest	19,375	19,367	19,253
*60102	Lake in the Hills	28,965	28,982	28,945
60047	Lake Zurich	19,631	19,759	19,660
60438	Lansing	28,331	29,076	28,379
60439	Lemont	16,000	17,629	17,529
60048	Libertyville	20,315	20,579	20,500
62656	Lincoln	14,504	13,288	13,058
*60712	Lincolnwood	12,590	13,463	13,191
60046	Lindenhurst	14,462	14,406	14,314
60532	Lisle	22,390	24,223	23,887
*60441	Lockport	24,839	26,094	26,118
60148	Lombard	43,165	44,476	43,891
*61111	Loves Park	23,996	23,397	23,293
60534	Lyons	10,729	10,817	10,552
*61115	Machesney Park	23,499	22,950	22,709
61455	Macomb	19,288	15,051	15,052
60442	Manhattan	7,051	9,385	10,037
62959	Marion	17,193	16,855	16,742
*60428	Markham	12,508	11,661	11,399

60443	Matteson	19,009	19,073	18,664
61938	Mattoon	18,555	16,870	16,805
*60153	Maywood	24,090	23,512	23,112
*60050	McHenry	26,992	27,135	27,372
*60160	Melrose Park	25,411	24,796	24,206
60445	Midlothian	14,819	14,325	13,983
60447	Minooka	10,924	12,758	12,816
60448	Mokena	18,740	19,887	19,846
*61265	Moline	43,483	42,985	42,418
60538	Montgomery	18,438	20,262	21,310
60450	Morris	13,636	14,163	14,359
61550	Morton	16,267	17,117	17,133
60053	Morton Grove	23,270	25,297	24,712
60056	Mount Prospect	54,167	56,852	55,541
62864	Mount Vernon	15,277	14,600	14,454
60060	Mundelein	31,064	31,560	31,560
*60540	Naperville	141,853	149,540	149,104
60451	New Lenox	24,394	27,214	27,477
60714	Niles	29,803	30,912	30,345
*61761	Normal	52,497	52,736	53,594
*60706	Norridge	14,572	15,251	15,009
60542	North Aurora	16,760	18,261	18,350
*60064	North Chicago	32,574	30,759	30,029
*60062	Northbrook	33,170	35,222	34,587
60164	Northlake	12,323	12,840	12,664
60452	Oak Forest	27,962	27,478	26,793
*60453	Oak Lawn	56,690	58,362	57,013
*60301	Oak Park	51,878	54,583	53,224

62269	O’Fallon	28,281	32,289	32,292
*60462	Orland Park	56,767	58,703	57,850
60543	Oswego	30,355	34,585	35,316
61350	Ottawa	18,768	18,840	18,749
*60067	Palatine	68,557	67,908	66,321
60463	Palos Heights	12,515	12,068	11,819
60465	Palos Hills	17,484	18,530	18,117
*60466	Park Forest	21,975	21,687	21,261
60068	Park Ridge	37,480	39,656	38,810
*61554	Pekin	34,094	31,731	31,448
*61602	Peoria	115,007	113,150	111,666
60140	Pingree Grove	4,532	10,365	10,725
*60544	Plainfield	39,581	44,762	45,398
60545	Plano	10,856	11,847	12,191
61764	Pontiac	11,931	11,150	11,359
60070	Prospect Heights	16,256	16,058	15,691
*62301	Quincy	40,633	39,463	39,131
61866	Rantoul	12,941	12,371	12,119
60471	Richton Park	13,646	12,775	12,494
60305	River Forest	11,172	11,717	11,597
60171	River Grove	10,227	10,612	10,531
60827	Riverdale	13,549	10,663	10,397
*61201	Rock Island	39,018	37,108	36,636
*61101	Rockford	152,871	148,655	147,711
60008	Rolling Meadows	24,099	24,200	23,781
60446	Romeoville	39,680	39,863	40,469
61073	Roscoe	10,785	10,983	10,871
60172	Roselle	22,763	22,897	22,660

60073	Round Lake	18,289	18,721	18,625
60073	Round Lake Beach	28,175	27,252	27,081
*60174	Saint Charles	32,974	33,081	33,009
*60193	Schaumburg	74,227	78,723	77,082
*60176	Schiller Park	11,793	11,709	11,424
*62269	Shiloh	12,651	14,098	14,352
*60404	Shorewood	15,615	18,186	18,254
*60077	Skokie	64,784	67,824	66,422
60177	South Elgin	21,985	23,865	23,917
60473	South Holland	22,030	21,465	21,015
*62701	Springfield	116,250	114,394	113,394
61081	Sterling	15,370	14,764	14,750
60107	Streamwood	39,858	39,577	38,651
*61364	Streator	13,710	12,500	12,374
60501	Summit	11,054	11,161	10,875
*62226	Swansea	13,430	14,386	14,210
60178	Sycamore	17,519	18,577	18,580
62568	Taylorville	11,246	10,506	10,725
*60477	Tinley Park	56,703	55,971	54,864
62294	Troy	9,888	10,960	11,175
*61801	Urbana	41,250	38,336	38,681
60061	Vernon Hills	25,113	26,850	26,786
60181	Villa Park	21,904	22,263	21,992
60555	Warrenville	13,140	13,553	14,655
61571	Washington	15,134	16,071	15,978
62298	Waterloo	9,811	11,013	11,062
60084	Wauconda	13,603	14,084	14,011
*60085	Waukegan	89,078	89,321	88,614

*60185	West Chicago	27,086	25,614	25,370
60154	Westchester	16,718	16,892	16,492
60558	Western Springs	12,975	13,629	13,370
60559	Westmont	24,685	24,429	24,150
*60187	Wheaton	52,894	53,970	53,126
60090	Wheeling	37,648	39,137	38,499
60091	Wilmette	27,087	28,170	27,587
60190	Winfield	9,080	9,835	10,140
60093	Winnetka	12,187	12,744	12,475
*60191	Wood Dale	13,770	14,012	13,861
62095	Wood River	10,657	10,464	10,386
60517	Woodridge	32,971	34,158	33,826
60098	Woodstock	24,770	25,630	25,646
60482	Worth	10,789	10,970	10,708
60560	Yorkville	16,921	21,533	22,594
60099	Zion	24,413	24,655	24,494

Indiana

Area codes: 219, 260, 317/463, 574, 765, 812/930

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*46011	Anderson	56,129	54,788	54,817
46706	Auburn	12,731	13,412	13,593
46123	Avon	12,446	21,474	22,860
46106	Bargersville	4,013	9,560	10,239
47421	Bedford	13,413	13,792	13,794
46107	Beech Grove	14,192	14,717	14,541
*47408	Bloomington	80,405	79,168	79,968
46714	Bluffton	9,897	10,308	10,318
46112	Brownsburg	21,285	28,973	30,068
*46032	Carmel	79,191	99,757	100,777
46303	Cedar Lake	11,560	14,106	14,693
46304	Chesterton	13,068	14,241	14,375
*47129	Clarksville	21,724	22,333	22,071
*47201	Columbus	44,061	50,474	50,569
47331	Connersville	13,481	13,324	13,310
47933	Crawfordsville	15,915	16,306	16,385
*46307	Crown Point	27,317	33,899	34,621
46122	Danville	9,001	10,559	10,758
*46311	Dyer	16,390	16,517	16,441
46312	East Chicago	29,698	26,370	26,099
*46514	Elkhart	50,949	53,923	53,949
*47708	Evansville	117,429	117,298	116,486
*46038	Fishers	76,794	98,977	101,171
*46802	Fort Wayne	253,691	263,886	265,974
*46041	Frankfort	16,422	16,715	16,651

46131	Franklin	23,712	25,313	25,437
*46402	Gary	80,294	69,093	68,325
*46526	Goshen	31,719	34,517	34,756
46530	Granger (c)	30,465	30,337	—
46140	Greenfield	20,602	23,488	24,009
47240	Greensburg	11,492	12,312	12,193
*46142	Greenwood	49,791	63,830	64,918
46319	Griffith	16,893	16,528	16,331
*46320	Hammond	80,830	77,879	76,984
*46322	Highland	23,727	23,984	23,672
46342	Hobart	29,059	29,752	29,521
46750	Huntington	17,391	17,022	17,015
*46201	Indianapolis (balance)	820,445	887,642	882,039
*47546	Jasper	15,038	16,703	16,713
*47130	Jeffersonville	44,953	49,447	50,315
46755	Kendallville	9,862	10,271	10,205
*46902	Kokomo	45,468	59,604	59,691
*46350	La Porte	22,053	22,471	22,383
*47901	Lafayette	67,140	70,783	70,835
46405	Lake Station	12,572	13,235	13,160
46226	Lawrence	46,001	49,370	49,357
46052	Lebanon	15,792	16,662	16,840
46947	Logansport	18,396	18,366	18,310
46356	Lowell	9,276	10,680	10,972
47250	Madison	11,967	12,357	12,266
*46952	Marion	29,948	28,310	28,177
46151	Martinsville	11,828	11,932	11,882
*46410	Merrillville	35,246	36,444	36,524

*46360	Michigan City	31,479	32,075	32,033
*46544	Mishawaka	48,252	51,063	51,074
*47302	Muncie	70,085	65,194	65,292
46321	Munster	23,603	23,894	23,761
*47150	New Albany	36,372	37,841	37,411
47362	New Castle	18,114	17,396	17,424
46774	New Haven	14,794	15,583	15,732
*46060	Noblesville	51,969	69,604	70,926
*46970	Peru	11,417	11,073	11,106
*46168	Plainfield	27,631	34,625	35,592
46563	Plymouth	10,033	10,214	10,384
46368	Portage	36,828	37,926	38,192
*47374	Richmond	36,812	35,720	35,817
46373	Saint John	14,850	20,303	21,448
46375	Schererville	29,243	29,646	29,589
47274	Seymour	17,503	21,569	21,489
46176	Shelbyville	19,191	20,067	20,048
*46601	South Bend	101,168	103,453	103,353
46224	Speedway	11,812	13,952	13,770
*47802	Terre Haute	60,785	58,389	58,525
*46383	Valparaiso	31,730	34,151	34,428
47591	Vincennes	18,423	16,759	16,631
46992	Wabash	10,666	10,440	10,349
*46580	Warsaw	13,559	15,804	15,865
47501	Washington	11,509	12,017	12,040
*47906	West Lafayette	29,596	44,595	44,672
*46074	Westfield	30,068	46,410	50,630
46075	Whitestown	2,867	10,178	11,093

47396	Yorktown	9,405	11,548	11,562
46077	Zionsville	14,160	30,603	31,702

Iowa

Area codes: 319, 515, 563, 641, 712

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
50009	Altoona	14,541	19,565	20,705
*50010	Ames	58,965	66,427	66,424
*50021	Ankeny	45,582	67,887	70,287
52722	Bettendorf	33,217	39,102	39,327
*50036	Boone	12,661	12,460	12,469
52601	Burlington	25,663	23,982	23,713
51401	Carroll	10,103	10,321	10,224
*50613	Cedar Falls	39,260	40,713	40,388
*52401	Cedar Rapids	126,326	137,710	136,467
*52732	Clinton	26,885	24,469	24,434
*50325	Clive	15,447	18,601	18,814
52241	Coralville	18,907	22,318	22,949
*51501	Council Bluffs	62,230	62,799	62,415
*52801	Davenport	99,685	101,724	101,009
*50309	Des Moines	203,433	214,133	212,031
*52001	Dubuque	57,637	59,667	59,119
50501	Fort Dodge	25,206	24,871	24,912
52627	Fort Madison	11,051	10,270	10,174
50111	Grimes	8,246	15,392	15,949
50125	Indianola	14,782	15,833	15,747
*52240	Iowa City	67,862	74,828	74,596
50131	Johnston	17,278	24,064	24,195

51031	Le Mars	9,826	10,571	10,572
52302	Marion	34,768	41,535	41,703
50158	Marshalltown	27,552	27,591	27,388
*50401	Mason City	28,079	27,338	27,138
52761	Muscatine	22,886	23,797	23,474
50208	Newton	15,254	15,760	15,667
52317	North Liberty	13,374	20,479	20,875
50211	Norwalk	8,945	12,799	13,609
52577	Oskaloosa	11,463	11,558	11,536
52501	Ottumwa	25,023	25,529	25,350
50219	Pella	10,352	10,464	10,554
*50327	Pleasant Hill	8,785	10,147	10,860
*51101	Sioux City	82,684	85,797	85,617
51301	Spencer	11,233	11,325	11,356
50588	Storm Lake	10,600	11,269	11,256
*50322	Urbandale	39,463	45,580	45,923
*50701	Waterloo	68,406	67,314	66,941
50263	Waukee	13,790	23,940	26,495
50677	Waverly	9,874	10,394	10,398
*50265	West Des Moines	56,609	68,723	69,792

Kansas

Area codes: 316, 620, 785, 913

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
67002	Andover	11,791	14,892	15,435
67005	Arkansas City	12,415	11,974	11,929
66002	Atchison	11,021	10,885	10,694

67037	Derby	22,158	25,625	25,847
*67801	Dodge City	27,340	27,788	27,690
67042	El Dorado	13,021	12,870	12,810
66801	Emporia	24,916	24,139	24,009
*67846	Garden City	26,658	28,151	27,856
66030	Gardner	19,123	23,287	23,942
67530	Great Bend	15,995	14,733	14,580
*67601	Hays	20,510	21,116	20,795
67060	Haysville	10,826	11,262	11,315
*67501	Hutchinson	42,080	40,006	39,712
*66441	Junction City	23,353	22,932	22,429
*66101	Kansas City	145,786	156,607	154,545
66043	Lansing	11,265	11,239	11,239
*66044	Lawrence	87,643	94,934	95,256
*66048	Leavenworth	35,251	37,351	37,176
*66211	Leawood	31,867	33,902	33,743
*66215	Lenexa	48,190	57,434	58,388
*67901	Liberal	20,525	19,825	19,640
*66502	Manhattan	52,281	54,100	54,763
67460	McPherson	13,155	14,082	13,944
*66202	Merriam	11,003	11,098	11,017
*67114	Newton	19,132	18,602	18,433
*66061	Olathe	125,872	141,290	143,014
66067	Ottawa	12,649	12,625	12,604
*66212	Overland Park	173,372	197,238	197,106
*66762	Pittsburg	20,233	20,646	20,738
*66208	Prairie Village	21,447	22,957	22,878
*67401	Salina	47,707	46,889	46,481

*66203	Shawnee	62,209	67,311	67,511
*66603	Topeka	127,473	126,587	125,963
*67202	Wichita	382,368	397,532	395,699
67156	Winfield	12,301	11,777	11,726

Kentucky

Area codes: 270/364, 502, 606, 859

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
41001	Alexandria	8,477	10,341	10,369
*41101	Ashland	21,684	21,625	21,476
40004	Bardstown	11,700	13,567	13,621
*40403	Berea	13,561	15,539	15,924
*42101	Bowling Green	58,067	72,294	73,529
41005	Burlington (c)	15,926	17,318	—
*42718	Campbellsville	9,108	11,426	11,459
*41011	Covington	40,640	40,961	40,837
*40422	Danville	16,218	17,234	17,303
*42701	Elizabethtown	28,531	31,394	31,931
*41018	Erlanger	18,082	19,611	19,710
*41042	Florence	29,951	31,946	32,132
42223	Fort Campbell North (c)	13,685	12,825	—
41075	Fort Thomas	16,325	17,438	17,264
*40601	Frankfort	25,527	28,602	28,595
*42134	Franklin	8,408	10,176	10,133
40324	Georgetown	29,098	37,086	37,730
*42141	Glasgow	14,028	15,014	15,087
*42420	Henderson	28,757	27,981	27,716

*42240	Hopkinsville	31,577	31,180	30,683
41051	Independence	24,757	28,676	28,920
*40299	Jeffersontown	26,595	28,474	28,671
*40031	La Grange	8,082	10,067	10,183
40342	Lawrenceburg	10,505	11,728	11,795
*40507	Lexington-Fayette	295,803	322,570	321,793
*40202	Louisville-Jefferson Co. (balance)	597,337	386,884	628,594
*40222	Lyndon	11,002	11,008	10,928
42431	Madisonville	19,591	19,542	19,420
40047	Mount Washington	9,117	18,090	18,317
42071	Murray	17,741	17,307	17,311
*41071	Newport	15,273	14,150	14,113
*40356	Nicholasville	28,015	31,093	31,490
*42301	Owensboro	57,265	60,183	60,011
*42003	Paducah	25,024	27,137	26,278
*40361	Paris	8,553	10,171	10,209
*40160	Radcliff	21,688	23,042	22,942
*40475	Richmond	31,364	34,585	35,756
*40207	Saint Matthews	17,472	17,534	17,437
*40066	Shelbyville	14,045	17,282	17,379
40165	Shepherdsville	11,222	14,201	14,328
*40216	Shively	15,264	15,636	15,528
*42501	Somerset	11,196	11,924	11,954
*40383	Versailles	8,568	10,347	10,431
*40391	Winchester	18,368	19,134	19,071

Louisiana

Area codes: 225, 318, 337, 504, 985

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*70510	Abbeville	12,257	11,186	11,048
*71301	Alexandria	47,723	45,275	44,787
70714	Baker	13,895	12,455	12,434
*70801	Baton Rouge	229,493	227,470	222,185
70360	Bayou Blue (c)	12,352	13,352	—
*70360	Bayou Cane (c)	19,355	19,770	—
*70037	Belle Chasse (c)	12,679	10,579	—
*70427	Bogalusa	12,232	10,659	10,569
*71111	Bossier City	61,315	62,701	62,865
70518	Broussard	8,197	13,417	13,782
70520	Carencro	7,526	9,272	10,835
70837	Central	26,864	29,565	29,958
*70043	Chalmette (c)	16,751	21,562	—
70433	Claiborne (c)	11,507	12,631	—
*70433	Covington	8,765	11,564	11,475
*70526	Crowley	13,265	11,710	11,575
70047	Destrehan (c)	11,535	11,340	—
70072	Estelle (c)	16,377	17,952	—
*70810	Gardere (c)	10,580	13,203	—
*70737	Gonzales	9,781	12,231	12,574
*70053	Gretna	17,736	17,814	17,590
*70401	Hammond	20,019	19,584	19,976
*70058	Harvey (c)	20,348	22,236	—

*70360	Houma	33,727	33,406	33,018
70121	Jefferson (c)	11,193	10,633	—
*70062	Kenner	66,702	66,448	65,364
*70501	Lafayette	120,623	121,374	121,771
*70601	Lake Charles	71,993	84,872	81,097
*70068	LaPlace (c)	29,872	28,841	—
70070	Luling (c)	12,119	13,716	—
*70448	Mandeville	11,560	13,192	13,139
*70072	Marrero (c)	33,141	32,382	—
*70001	Metairie (c)	138,481	143,507	—
*71055	Minden	13,082	11,928	11,769
*71201	Monroe	48,815	47,702	47,284
*70380	Morgan City	12,404	11,472	11,156
70611	Moss Bluff (c)	11,557	12,522	—
*71457	Natchitoches	18,323	18,039	17,662
*70560	New Iberia	30,617	28,555	27,989
*70112	New Orleans	343,829	383,997	376,971
*70570	Opelousas	16,634	15,786	15,558
*71360	Pineville	14,555	14,384	14,501
70769	Prairieville (c)	26,895	33,197	—
70123	River Ridge (c)	13,494	13,591	—
*71270	Ruston	21,859	22,166	22,277
70817	Shenandoah (c)	18,399	19,292	—
*71101	Shreveport	199,311	187,593	184,021
*70458	Slidell	27,068	28,781	28,658
*70663	Sulphur	20,410	21,809	20,641
70056	Terrytown (c)	23,319	25,278	—
*70301	Thibodaux	14,566	15,948	15,237

70056	Timberlane (c)	10,243	10,364	—
*71291	West Monroe	13,065	13,103	12,856
70058	Woodmere (c)	12,080	11,238	—
70592	Youngsville	8,105	15,929	16,432
70791	Zachary	14,960	19,316	20,007

Maine

Area code: 207 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*04210	Auburn	23,055	24,061	24,033
*04330	Augusta	19,136	18,899	18,968
*04401	Bangor	33,039	31,753	31,921
*04005	Biddeford	21,277	22,552	22,569
04011	*Brunswick*	20,278	21,756	21,836
04011	Brunswick (c)	15,175	17,033	—
04105	*Falmouth*	11,185	12,444	12,575
04038	*Gorham*	16,381	18,336	18,426
04043	*Kennebunk*	10,798	11,536	11,669
03904	*Kittery*	9,490	10,070	10,172
*04240	Lewiston	36,592	37,121	36,617
*04473	*Orono*	10,362	11,183	11,643
*04473	Orono (c)	9,474	10,185	—
*04101	Portland	66,194	68,408	68,313
04072	Saco	18,482	20,381	20,669
04073	Sanford[1]	9,761	21,982	22,135
*04074	*Scarborough*	18,919	22,135	22,562
*04106	South	25,002	26,498	26,993

	Portland			
04084	*Standish*	9,874	10,244	10,278
*04901	Waterville	15,722	15,828	15,959
04090	*Wells*	9,589	11,314	11,550
*04092	Westbrook	17,494	20,400	20,572
*04062	*Windham*	17,001	18,434	18,761
03909	*York*	12,529	13,723	13,851

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Maryland

Area codes: 240/301, 410/443/667

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
21001	Aberdeen	14,959	16,254	16,889
20607	Accokeek (c)	10,573	13,927	—
20783	Adelphi (c)	15,086	16,823	—
*21401	Annapolis	38,394	40,812	40,687
21403	Annapolis Neck (c)	10,950	10,973	—
21227	Arbutus (c)	20,483	21,655	—
21012	Arnold (c)	23,106	24,064	—
*20906	Aspen Hill (c)	48,759	51,063	—
21220	Ballenger Creek (c)	18,274	24,999	—
*21202	Baltimore	620,961	585,708	576,498
*21014	Bel Air	10,120	10,661	10,715
21050	Bel Air North (c)	30,568	31,841	—

*21015	Bel Air South (c)	47,709	57,648	—
*20705	Beltsville (c)	16,772	20,133	—
20603	Bensville (c)	11,923	15,288	—
*20814	Bethesda (c)	60,858	68,056	—
*20715	Bowie	54,727	58,329	57,644
20613	Brandywine (c)	6,719	10,550	—
20772	Brock Hall (c)	9,552	13,181	—
21225	Brooklyn Park (c)	14,373	16,112	—
20619	California (c)	11,857	12,947	—
20705	Calverton (c)	17,724	17,316	—
21613	Cambridge	12,326	13,096	13,097
*20748	Camp Springs (c)	19,096	22,734	—
21234	Carney (c)	29,941	29,363	—
21228	Catonsville (c)	41,567	44,701	—
20657	Chesapeake Ranch Estates (c)	10,519	10,308	—
*20815	Chevy Chase (c)	9,545	10,176	—
20782	Chillum (c)	33,513	36,039	—
20871	Clarksburg (c)	13,766	29,051	—
20735	Clinton (c)	35,970	38,760	—
20904	Cloverly (c)	15,126	15,285	—
21030	Cockeysville (c)	20,776	24,184	—
*20904	Colesville (c)	14,647	15,421	—
*20740	College Park	30,413	34,740	35,110
*21044	Columbia (c)	99,615	104,681	—

21114	Crofton (c)	27,348	29,641	—
*21502	Cumberland	20,859	19,076	18,736
20872	Damascus (c)	15,257	17,224	—
21222	Dundalk (c)	63,597	67,796	—
20737	East Riverdale (c)	15,509	18,459	—
21601	Easton	15,945	17,101	17,118
21040	Edgewood (c)	25,562	25,713	—
21784	Eldersburg (c)	30,531	32,582	—
21075	Elkridge (c)	15,593	25,171	—
*21921	Elkton	15,443	15,807	15,791
*21043	Ellicott City (c)	65,834	75,947	—
21221	Essex (c)	39,262	40,505	—
20904	Fairland (c)	23,681	25,396	—
21061	Ferndale (c)	16,746	17,091	—
20879	Flower Hill (c)	—	14,108	—
*20747	Forestville (c)	12,353	12,831	—
*20744	Fort Washington (c)	23,717	24,261	—
*21701	Frederick	65,239	78,171	79,588
*20877	Gaithersburg	59,933	69,657	69,101
*20874	Germantown (c)	86,395	91,249	—
20745	Glassmanor (c)	17,295	18,430	—
*21061	Glen Burnie (c)	67,639	72,891	—
20906	Glenmont (c)	13,529	16,710	—
20769	Glenn Dale (c)	13,466	14,698	—
21770	Green Valley (c)	—	12,643	—

*20770	Greenbelt	23,068	24,921	24,555
*21740	Hagerstown	39,662	43,527	43,487
21740	Halfway (c)	10,701	11,896	—
21078	Havre de Grace	12,952	14,807	14,873
20748	Hillcrest Heights (c)	16,469	15,793	—
21128	Honeygo (c)	—	12,927	—
*20781	Hyattsville	17,557	21,187	20,873
21043	Ilchester (c)	23,476	26,824	—
20794	Jessup (c)	7,137	10,535	—
21085	Joppatowne (c)	12,616	13,425	—
20902	Kemp Mill (c)	12,564	13,378	—
*20774	Kettering (c)	12,790	14,424	—
20646	La Plata	8,753	10,159	10,404
*20774	Lake Arbor (c)	9,776	14,541	—
*21122	Lake Shore (c)	19,477	19,551	—
20785	Landover (c)	23,078	25,998	—
*20787	Langley Park (c)	18,755	20,126	—
*20706	Lanham (c)	10,157	11,282	—
*20774	Largo (c)	10,709	11,605	—
*20707	Laurel	25,115	30,060	29,490
20653	Lexington Park (c)	11,626	13,317	—
21771	Linganore (c)	8,543	12,351	—
21090	Linthicum (c)	10,324	11,190	—
21207	Lochearn (c)	25,333	25,511	—
20724	Maryland City (c)	16,093	19,153	—

21093	Mays Chapel (c)	11,420	12,224	—
21220	Middle River (c)	25,191	33,203	—
*21244	Milford Mill (c)	29,042	30,622	—
*20716	Mitchellville (c)	10,967	11,136	—
*20886	Montgomery Village (c)	32,032	34,893	—
20784	New Carrollton	12,135	13,715	13,519
*20852	North Bethesda (c)	43,828	50,094	—
20723	North Laurel (c)	4,474	25,379	—
20878	North Potomac (c)	24,410	23,790	—
21811	Ocean Pines (c)	11,710	12,145	—
21113	Odenton (c)	37,132	42,947	—
*20832	Olney (c)	33,844	35,820	—
21236	Overlea (c)	12,275	12,832	—
21117	Owings Mills (c)	30,622	35,674	—
*20745	Oxon Hill (c)	17,722	18,791	—
21234	Parkville (c)	30,734	31,812	—
21401	Parole (c)	15,922	17,877	—
*21122	Pasadena (c)	24,287	32,979	—
21128	Perry Hall (c)	28,474	29,409	—
*21207	Pikesville (c)	30,764	34,168	—
*20850	Potomac (c)	44,965	47,018	—
21133	Randallstown (c)	32,430	33,655	—

20855	Redland (c)	17,242	18,592	—
*21136	Reisterstown (c)	25,968	26,822	—
*21122	Riviera Beach (c)	12,677	12,384	—
*20850	Rockville	61,209	67,117	67,139
20772	Rosaryville (c)	10,697	11,548	—
21237	Rosedale (c)	19,257	19,961	—
21221	Rossville (c)	15,147	16,029	—
*21801	Salisbury	30,343	33,050	32,930
*20706	Seabrook (c)	17,287	19,627	—
21144	Severn (c)	44,231	57,118	—
21146	Severna Park (c)	37,634	39,933	—
*20901	Silver Spring (c)	71,452	81,015	—
20707	South Laurel (c)	26,112	29,602	—
*20746	Suitland (c)	25,825	25,839	—
21842	Summerfield (c)	10,898	14,758	—
*20912	Takoma Park	16,715	17,629	17,462
*21093	Timonium (c)	9,925	10,458	—
*21204	Towson (c)	55,197	59,553	—
20854	Travilah (c)	12,159	11,985	—
21704	Urbana (c)	9,175	13,304	—
*20602	Waldorf (c)	67,752	81,410	—
20743	Walker Mill (c)	11,302	12,187	—
*21157	Westminster	18,590	20,126	20,062
20774	Westphalia (c)	7,266	11,770	—

*20902	Wheaton (c)	48,284	52,150	—
21162	White Marsh (c)	9,513	10,287	—
20904	White Oak (c)	17,403	16,347	—
21207	Woodlawn (c) (Balt. Co.)	37,879	39,986	—

Massachusetts

Area codes: 339/781, 351/978, 413, 508/774, 617/857. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
02351	*Abington*	15,985	17,062	17,094
*01720	*Acton*	21,924	24,021	23,846
*02743	*Acushnet*	10,303	10,559	10,553
01001	Agawam	28,438	28,692	28,494
01913	Amesbury	16,283	17,366	17,269
*01002	Amherst	37,819	39,263	39,378
*01810	*Andover*	33,201	36,569	36,517
*02476	*Arlington*	42,844	46,308	45,617
01721	*Ashland*	16,593	18,832	18,560
01331	*Athol*	11,584	11,945	11,905
02703	Attleboro	43,593	46,461	46,580
01501	*Auburn*	16,188	16,889	16,830
02630	Barnstable	45,193	48,916	49,583
*01730	*Bedford*	13,320	14,383	14,155
01007	*Belchertown*	14,649	15,350	15,279
02019	*Bellingham*	16,332	16,945	16,905
02478	*Belmont*	24,729	27,295	26,838
01915	Beverly	39,502	42,670	42,446

*01821	*Billerica*	40,243	42,119	41,453
*02108	Boston	617,594	675,647	654,776
02532	*Bourne*	19,754	20,452	20,709
*02184	Braintree	35,744	39,143	38,822
02631	*Brewster*	9,820	10,318	10,456
*02324	Bridgewater[1]	26,563	28,633	28,805
*02301	Brockton	93,810	105,643	105,446
*02446	*Brookline*	58,732	63,191	62,726
*01803	*Burlington*	24,498	26,377	25,989
*02139	Cambridge	105,162	118,403	117,090
02021	*Canton*	21,561	24,370	24,470
02330	*Carver*	11,509	11,645	11,668
01507	*Charlton*	12,981	13,315	13,317
01824	*Chelmsford*	33,802	36,392	35,933
02150	Chelsea	35,177	40,787	38,889
*01020	Chicopee	55,298	55,560	55,190
01510	*Clinton*	13,606	15,428	15,381
01742	*Concord*	17,668	18,491	18,184
01923	*Danvers*	26,493	28,087	27,898
*02747	*Dartmouth*	34,032	33,783	34,005
*02026	*Dedham*	24,729	25,364	25,240
02638	*Dennis*	14,207	14,674	14,903
01826	*Dracut*	29,457	32,617	32,159
01571	*Dudley*	11,390	11,921	11,884
*02332	*Duxbury*	15,059	16,090	16,116
02333	*East Bridgewater*	13,794	14,440	14,465
*01028	*East Longmeadow*	15,720	16,430	16,370
01027	Easthampton	16,053	16,211	16,022

*02356	*Easton*	23,112	25,058	25,247
02149	Everett	41,667	49,075	48,557
02719	*Fairhaven*	15,873	15,924	15,909
*02720	Fall River	88,857	94,000	93,884
*02540	*Falmouth*	31,531	32,517	33,128
01420	Fitchburg	40,318	41,946	41,732
02035	*Foxborough*	16,865	18,618	18,519
*01701	Framingham	68,318	72,362	71,265
02038	Franklin	31,635	33,261	33,036
01440	Gardner	20,228	21,287	21,191
*01930	Gloucester	28,789	29,729	29,952
01519	*Grafton*	17,765	19,664	19,756
*01301	Greenfield	17,456	17,768	17,652
*01450	*Groton*	10,646	11,315	11,147
02339	*Hanover*	13,879	14,833	14,871
*02341	*Hanson*	10,209	10,639	10,674
02645	*Harwich*	12,243	13,440	13,629
*01830	Haverhill	60,879	67,787	67,361
*02043	*Hingham*	22,157	24,284	24,311
02343	*Holbrook*	10,791	11,405	11,335
01520	*Holden*	17,346	19,905	19,898
01746	*Holliston*	13,547	14,996	14,840
*01040	Holyoke	39,880	38,238	37,929
01748	*Hopkinton*	14,925	18,758	18,943
01749	*Hudson*	19,063	20,092	19,790
01749	Hudson (c)	14,907	15,749	—
02045	*Hull*	10,293	10,072	10,144
01938	*Ipswich*	13,175	13,785	13,716
02364	*Kingston*	12,629	13,708	13,793

02347	*Lakeville*	10,602	11,523	11,762
*01840	Lawrence	76,377	89,143	88,508
01524	*Leicester*	10,970	11,087	11,048
01453	Leominster	40,759	43,782	43,613
*02420	*Lexington*	31,394	34,454	34,071
01460	*Littleton*	8,924	10,141	10,121
*01028	*Longmeadow*	15,784	15,853	15,725
*01850	Lowell	106,519	115,554	113,994
01056	*Ludlow*	21,103	21,002	20,900
*01462	*Lunenburg*	10,086	11,782	11,816
*01901	Lynn	90,329	101,253	100,843
01940	*Lynnfield*	11,596	13,000	12,955
02148	Malden	59,450	66,263	65,074
02048	*Mansfield*	23,184	23,860	23,823
01945	*Marblehead*	19,808	20,441	20,296
01752	Marlborough	38,499	41,793	41,110
*02050	*Marshfield*	25,132	25,825	25,869
02649	*Mashpee*	14,006	15,060	15,357
01754	*Maynard*	10,106	10,746	10,574
02052	*Medfield*	12,024	12,799	12,915
*02155	Medford	56,173	59,659	62,098
02053	*Medway*	12,752	13,115	13,131
02176	Melrose	26,983	29,817	29,312
01844	Methuen	47,255	53,059	52,798
*02346	*Middleborough*	23,116	24,245	24,459
01757	*Milford*	27,999	30,379	30,277
01757	Milford (c)	25,055	26,971	—
*01527	*Millbury*	13,261	13,831	13,884
02186	*Milton*	27,003	28,630	28,388

*02554	*Nantucket*	10,172	14,255	14,491
*02554	Nantucket (c)	7,446	10,166	—
01760	*Natick*	33,006	37,006	36,426
*02494	*Needham*	28,886	32,091	32,048
*02740	New Bedford	95,072	101,079	100,941
*01950	Newburyport	17,416	18,289	18,295
*02456	Newton	85,146	88,923	87,453
02056	*Norfolk*	11,227	11,662	11,550
01247	North Adams	13,708	12,961	12,880
01845	*North Andover*	28,352	30,915	30,711
*02760	North Attleborough	28,712	30,834	30,854
*01864	*North Reading*	14,892	15,554	15,343
*01060	Northampton	28,549	29,571	29,311
01532	*Northborough*	14,155	15,741	15,667
01534	*Northbridge*	15,707	16,335	16,298
02766	*Norton*	19,031	19,202	19,278
02061	*Norwell*	10,506	11,351	11,349
02062	*Norwood*	28,602	31,599	31,441
01540	*Oxford*	13,709	13,347	13,287
01069	Palmer	12,140	12,448	12,372
*01960	Peabody	51,251	54,481	54,119
02359	*Pembroke*	17,837	18,361	18,410
01463	*Pepperell*	11,497	11,604	11,577
*01201	Pittsfield	44,737	43,927	43,641
*02360	*Plymouth*	56,468	61,217	62,131
*02169	Quincy	92,271	101,636	101,119
02368	Randolph[1]	32,112	34,984	34,715
*02767	*Raynham*	13,383	15,142	15,230

01867	*Reading*	24,747	25,518	25,223
02769	*Rehoboth*	11,608	12,502	12,687
02151	Revere	51,755	62,186	59,075
02370	*Rockland*	17,489	17,803	17,771
*01970	Salem	41,340	44,480	44,819
02563	*Sandwich*	20,675	20,259	20,585
01906	*Saugus*	26,628	28,619	28,676
*02066	*Scituate*	18,133	19,063	19,185
02771	*Seekonk*	13,722	15,531	15,568
02067	*Sharon*	17,612	18,575	18,494
*01545	*Shrewsbury*	35,608	38,325	38,999
*02725	*Somerset*	18,165	18,303	18,250
*02143	Somerville	75,754	81,045	79,815
01075	*South Hadley*	17,514	18,150	17,995
02664	South Yarmouth (c)	11,092	11,703	—
*01745	*Southborough*	9,767	10,450	10,421
01550	Southbridge	16,719	17,740	17,657
01562	*Spencer*	11,688	11,992	11,928
*01103	Springfield	153,060	155,929	154,789
02180	*Stoneham*	21,437	23,244	22,877
02072	*Stoughton*	26,962	29,281	29,132
01776	*Sudbury*	17,659	18,934	19,059
01907	*Swampscott*	13,787	15,111	15,155
02777	*Swansea*	15,865	17,144	17,259
*02780	Taunton	55,874	59,408	59,600
01876	*Tewksbury*	28,961	31,342	30,876
01879	*Tyngsborough*	11,292	12,380	12,421
01569	*Uxbridge*	13,457	14,162	14,270

01880	*Wakefield*	24,932	27,090	27,104
02081	*Walpole*	24,070	26,383	26,652
*02451	Waltham	60,632	65,218	64,015
01082	*Ware*	9,872	10,066	10,178
02571	*Wareham*	21,822	23,303	23,317
*02742	Watertown	31,915	35,329	35,149
01778	*Wayland*	12,994	13,943	13,724
01570	*Webster*	16,767	17,776	17,651
01570	Webster (c)	11,412	12,194	—
*02457	*Wellesley*	27,982	29,550	30,191
*01089	West Springfield	28,391	28,835	28,629
*01581	*Westborough*	18,272	21,567	21,499
*01085	Westfield	41,094	40,834	40,575
01886	*Westford*	21,951	24,643	24,446
02493	*Weston*	11,261	11,851	11,666
02790	*Westport*	15,532	16,339	16,359
02090	*Westwood*	14,618	16,266	16,213
*02188	Weymouth	53,743	57,437	57,670
02382	*Whitman*	14,489	15,121	15,279
01095	*Wilbraham*	14,219	14,613	14,551
01887	*Wilmington*	22,325	23,349	23,012
01475	*Winchendon*	10,300	10,364	10,352
01890	*Winchester*	21,374	22,970	22,662
02152	Winthrop	17,497	19,316	18,505
*01801	Woburn	38,120	40,876	41,056
*01602	Worcester	181,045	206,518	205,918
*02093	*Wrentham*	10,955	12,178	12,209
*02664	*Yarmouth*	23,793	25,023	25,286

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Michigan

Area codes: 231, 248/947, 269, 313, 517, 586, 616, 734, 810, 906, 989

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
49221	Adrian	21,133	20,645	20,502
48101	Allen Park	28,210	28,638	28,237
49401	Allendale (c)	17,579	27,073	—
49707	Alpena	10,483	10,197	10,155
*48103	Ann Arbor	113,934	123,851	121,536
*48326	Auburn Hills	21,412	24,360	24,686
*49014	Battle Creek	52,347	52,721	52,335
*48708	Bay City	34,932	32,661	32,404
48072	Berkley	14,970	15,194	15,085
48025	Beverly Hills	10,267	10,584	10,521
*48009	Birmingham	20,103	21,813	21,755
*48509	Burton	29,999	29,715	29,500
49601	Cadillac	10,355	10,371	10,367
48017	Clawson	11,825	11,389	11,284
49036	Coldwater	10,945	13,822	13,894
49321	Comstock Park (c)	10,088	10,500	—
*49508	Cutlerville (c)	14,370	17,849	—
*48120	Dearborn	98,153	109,976	108,420
*48127	Dearborn Heights	57,774	63,292	62,451
*48201	Detroit	713,777	639,111	632,464
*49506	East Grand Rapids	10,694	11,371	11,389
*48823	East Lansing	48,579	47,741	46,854

48021	Eastpointe	32,442	34,318	34,037
49829	Escanaba	12,616	12,450	12,416
*48335	Farmington	10,372	11,597	11,484
*48331	Farmington Hills	79,740	83,986	83,292
48430	Fenton	11,756	12,050	11,989
48220	Ferndale	19,900	19,190	19,109
48134	Flat Rock	9,878	10,541	10,441
*48502	Flint	102,434	81,252	80,628
49506	Forest Hills (c)	25,867	28,573	—
48026	Fraser	14,480	14,726	14,572
*48135	Garden City	27,692	27,380	26,994
49417	Grand Haven	10,412	11,011	10,991
*49503	Grand Rapids	188,040	198,917	197,416
*49418	Grandville	15,378	16,083	15,953
*48230	Grosse Pointe Farms	9,479	10,148	10,004
*48230	Grosse Pointe Park	11,555	11,595	11,419
*48236	Grosse Pointe Woods	16,135	16,487	16,266
*48212	Hamtramck	22,423	28,433	28,000
48225	Harper Woods	14,236	15,492	15,275
48840	Haslett (c)	19,220	19,670	—
48030	Hazel Park	16,422	14,983	14,900
*49423	Holland	33,051	34,378	34,024
48842	Holt (c)	23,973	25,625	—
*48843	Howell	9,489	10,068	10,084
48141	Inkster	25,369	26,088	25,725
48846	Ionia	11,394	13,378	11,704

*49201	Jackson	33,534	31,309	31,347
*49428	Jenison (c)	16,538	16,640	—
*49001	Kalamazoo	74,262	73,598	73,257
*49508	Kentwood	48,707	54,304	54,141
48144	Lambertville (c)	9,953	10,433	—
*48915	Lansing	114,297	112,644	112,684
48146	Lincoln Park	38,144	40,245	39,643
*48150	Livonia	96,942	95,535	94,422
48071	Madison Heights	29,694	28,468	28,238
49855	Marquette	21,355	20,629	20,394
48122	Melvindale	10,715	12,851	12,668
*48640	Midland	41,863	42,547	42,472
*48161	Monroe	20,733	20,462	20,336
*48043	Mount Clemens	16,314	15,697	15,473
*48858	Mount Pleasant	26,016	21,688	21,243
*49440	Muskegon	38,401	38,318	37,552
*48047	New Baltimore	12,084	12,117	12,045
49120	Niles	11,600	11,988	11,876
49505	Northview (c)	14,541	15,301	—
*49441	Norton Shores	23,994	25,030	25,185
*48374	Novi	55,224	66,243	66,560
48237	Oak Park	29,319	29,560	29,322
*48864	Okemos (c)	21,369	25,121	—
*48867	Owosso	15,194	14,714	14,636
*48340	Pontiac	59,515	61,606	60,984

*48060	Port Huron	30,184	28,983	28,826
*49024	Portage	46,292	48,891	48,844
*48193	Riverview	12,486	12,490	12,390
*48307	Rochester	12,711	13,035	12,937
*48306	Rochester Hills	70,995	76,300	76,028
48174	Romulus	23,989	25,178	25,097
48066	Roseville	47,299	47,710	47,154
*48067	Royal Oak	57,236	58,211	57,953
*48601	Saginaw	51,508	44,202	43,854
*48080	Saint Clair Shores	59,715	58,874	58,200
*49783	Sault Ste. Marie	14,144	13,337	13,410
48178	South Lyon	11,327	11,746	11,805
*48033	Southfield	71,739	76,618	75,898
48195	Southgate	30,047	30,014	29,896
*48310	Sterling Heights	129,699	134,346	133,269
49091	Sturgis	10,994	11,082	11,025
48180	Taylor	63,131	63,409	62,573
*49684	Traverse City	14,674	15,678	15,559
48183	Trenton	18,853	18,544	18,295
*48083	Troy	80,980	87,294	86,836
*49534	Walker	23,537	25,132	25,153
*48088	Warren	134,056	139,387	138,130
48917	Waverly (c)	23,925	23,812	—
48184	Wayne	17,593	17,713	17,481
*48185	Westland	84,094	85,420	84,515
48393	Wixom	13,498	17,193	17,185

48183	Woodhaven	12,875	12,941	12,828
*48192	Wyandotte	25,883	25,058	24,684
*49509	Wyoming	72,125	76,501	76,749
*48197	Ypsilanti	19,435	20,648	20,113

Minnesota

Area codes: 218, 320, 507, 612, 651, 763, 952

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
56007	Albert Lea	18,016	18,492	18,428
56308	Alexandria	11,070	14,335	14,382
*55304	Andover	30,598	32,601	32,926
*55303	Anoka	17,142	17,921	17,847
55124	Apple Valley	49,084	56,374	55,638
55912	Austin	24,718	26,174	26,225
*56601	Bemidji	13,431	14,574	15,279
55309	Big Lake	10,060	11,686	12,198
*55014	Blaine	57,186	70,222	70,935
*55420	Bloomington	82,893	89,987	89,298
*56401	Brainerd	13,590	14,395	14,255
*55430	Brooklyn Center	30,104	33,782	32,880
*55443	Brooklyn Park	75,781	86,478	84,526
55313	Buffalo	15,453	16,168	16,386
*55337	Burnsville	60,306	64,317	63,943
55316	Champlin	23,089	23,919	23,478
55317	Chanhassen	22,952	25,947	26,037
55318	Chaska	23,770	27,810	28,047
55720	Cloquet	12,124	12,568	12,686

55421	Columbia Heights	19,496	21,973	21,835
*55433	Coon Rapids	61,476	63,599	63,385
55016	Cottage Grove	34,589	38,839	39,926
*55422	Crystal	22,151	23,330	22,711
*55802	Duluth	86,265	86,697	86,372
*55121	Eagan	64,206	68,855	68,642
*55011	East Bethel	11,626	11,786	12,038
*55344	Eden Prairie	60,797	64,198	63,161
*55424	Edina	47,941	53,494	53,318
55330	Elk River	22,974	25,835	26,192
*56031	Fairmont	10,666	10,487	10,410
55021	Faribault	23,352	24,453	24,420
55024	Farmington	21,086	23,632	23,534
*56537	Fergus Falls	13,138	14,119	14,029
55025	Forest Lake	18,375	20,611	20,608
*55432	Fridley	27,208	29,590	30,313
*55427	Golden Valley	20,371	22,552	21,942
*55744	Grand Rapids	10,869	11,126	11,220
55304	Ham Lake	15,296	16,464	16,627
55033	Hastings	22,172	22,154	21,925
*55810	Hermantown	9,414	10,221	10,211
55746	Hibbing	16,361	16,214	16,077
*55343	Hopkins	17,591	19,079	18,573
55038	Hugo	13,332	15,766	16,109
55350	Hutchinson	14,178	14,599	14,590
*55076	Inver Grove	33,880	35,801	35,541

	Heights			
55042	Lake Elmo	8,069	11,335	12,899
55044	Lakeville	55,954	69,490	72,812
*55014	Lino Lakes	20,216	21,399	21,608
*55117	Little Canada	9,773	10,819	10,499
*56001	Mankato	39,309	44,488	44,693
*55311	Maple Grove	61,567	70,253	70,726
*55109	Maplewood	38,018	42,088	40,940
56258	Marshall	13,680	13,628	13,641
*55118	Mendota Heights	11,071	11,744	11,665
*55401	Minneapolis	382,578	429,954	425,336
*55345	Minnetonka	49,734	53,781	53,266
55362	Monticello	12,759	14,455	14,564
*56560	Moorhead	38,065	44,505	44,668
55112	Mounds View	12,155	13,249	12,946
55112	New Brighton	21,456	23,454	22,902
*54427	New Hope	20,339	21,986	21,356
56073	New Ulm	13,522	14,120	14,096
55056	North Branch	10,125	10,787	11,113
*56002	North Mankato	13,394	14,275	14,448
55109	North St. Paul	11,460	12,364	12,608
55057	Northfield	20,007	20,790	20,729
*55128	Oakdale	27,378	28,303	27,974
*55330	Otsego	13,571	19,966	21,401
55060	Owatonna	25,599	26,420	26,398
*55446	Plymouth	70,576	81,026	79,828

*55372	Prior Lake	22,796	27,617	28,086
*55303	Ramsey	23,668	27,646	28,202
55066	Red Wing	16,459	16,547	16,763
55423	Richfield	35,228	36,994	36,527
55422	Robbinsdale	13,953	14,646	14,245
*55901	Rochester	106,769	121,395	121,465
55374	Rogers	8,597	13,295	13,398
55068	Rosemount	21,874	25,650	26,642
*55113	Roseville	33,660	36,254	35,874
*56301	Saint Cloud	65,842	68,881	68,818
*55416	Saint Louis Park	45,250	50,010	49,158
55376	Saint Michael	16,399	18,235	19,001
*55101	Saint Paul	285,068	311,527	307,193
56082	Saint Peter	11,196	12,066	11,707
*56377	Sartell	15,876	19,351	19,532
56379	Sauk Rapids	12,773	13,862	13,896
55378	Savage	26,911	32,465	32,983
*55379	Shakopee	37,076	43,698	44,547
55126	Shoreview	25,043	26,921	26,670
*55075	South St. Paul	20,160	20,759	20,536
*55082	Stillwater	18,225	19,394	19,389
*55127	Vadnais Heights	12,302	12,912	12,623
*55318	Victoria	7,345	10,546	11,042
55387	Waconia	10,697	13,033	13,071
*55118	West St. Paul	19,540	20,615	20,822
*55110	White Bear	23,797	24,883	24,130

	Lake			
56201	Willmar	19,610	21,015	21,045
55987	Winona	27,592	25,948	25,964
*55125	Woodbury	61,961	75,102	76,990
56187	Worthington	12,764	13,947	13,726

Mississippi

Area codes: 228, 601/769, 662

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*39520	Bay St. Louis	9,260	9,284	10,009
*39530	Biloxi	44,054	49,449	49,241
*39042	Brandon	21,705	25,138	25,373
*39601	Brookhaven	12,513	11,674	11,812
*39272	Byram	11,489	12,666	12,456
39046	Canton	13,189	10,948	10,688
*38614	Clarksdale	17,962	14,903	14,410
*38732	Cleveland	12,334	11,199	10,909
*39056	Clinton	25,216	28,100	27,451
*39701	Columbus	23,640	24,084	23,319
*38834	Corinth	14,573	14,622	14,382
39540	D’Iberville	9,486	12,721	13,236
*39232	Flowood	7,823	10,202	10,373
39553	Gautier	18,572	19,024	18,996
*38701	Greenville	34,400	29,670	28,777
*38930	Greenwood	15,205	14,490	14,037
*38901	Grenada	13,092	12,700	12,471
*39501	Gulfport	67,793	72,926	72,105
*39401	Hattiesburg	45,989	48,730	47,068

38632	Hernando	14,090	17,138	17,345
38637	Horn Lake	26,066	26,736	26,737
*39201	Jackson	173,514	153,701	149,761
*39440	Laurel	18,540	17,161	17,106
39560	Long Beach	14,792	16,780	16,856
*39110	Madison	24,149	27,747	27,719
*39648	McComb	12,790	12,413	12,217
*39301	Meridian	41,148	35,052	34,424
*39563	Moss Point	13,704	12,147	12,039
*39120	Natchez	15,792	14,520	13,824
*39564	Ocean Springs	17,442	18,429	18,387
38654	Olive Branch	33,484	39,711	40,276
*38655	Oxford	18,916	25,416	26,430
*39567	Pascagoula	22,392	22,010	21,849
*39208	Pearl	25,092	27,115	27,258
39465	Petal	10,454	11,010	11,505
39466	Picayune	10,878	11,885	11,784
*39157	Ridgeland	24,047	24,340	24,058
*38671	Southaven	48,982	54,648	55,429
*39759	Starkville	23,888	24,360	24,657
*38801	Tupelo	34,546	37,923	37,667
*39180	Vicksburg	23,856	21,573	20,904
39194	Yazoo City	11,403	10,316	10,163

Missouri

Area codes: 314/557, 417, 573, 636, 660, 816/975 (Feb. 10, 2023)

ZIP	Place	2010	2020	2021

		population	population	estimate
63123	Affton (c)	20,307	20,417	—
63010	Arnold	20,808	20,858	20,819
*63011	Ballwin	30,404	31,103	30,870
63137	Bellefontaine Neighbors	10,860	10,740	10,615
64012	Belton	23,116	23,953	24,197
*64015	Blue Springs	52,575	58,603	59,430
*65613	Bolivar	10,325	10,679	10,949
*65616	Branson	10,520	12,638	12,883
63044	Bridgeton	11,550	11,445	11,380
*63701	Cape Girardeau	37,941	39,540	39,820
64836	Carthage	14,378	15,522	15,538
*63017	Chesterfield	47,484	49,999	49,703
*63105	Clayton	15,939	17,355	16,943
*65201	Columbia	108,500	126,254	126,853
*63128	Concord (c)	16,421	17,668	—
63126	Crestwood	11,912	12,404	12,338
63141	Creve Coeur	17,833	18,834	18,660
*63366	Dardenne Prairie	11,494	12,743	12,933
63025	Eureka	10,189	11,646	12,154
64024	Excelsior Springs	11,084	10,553	10,589
63640	Farmington	16,240	18,217	18,295
63135	Ferguson	21,203	18,527	18,343
63028	Festus	11,602	12,706	12,874
*63031	Florissant	52,158	52,533	52,003
65473	Fort Leonard	15,061	15,959	—

	Wood (c)			
65251	Fulton	12,790	12,600	12,721
*64118	Gladstone	25,410	27,063	27,017
64029	Grain Valley	12,854	15,627	16,002
64030	Grandview	24,475	26,209	25,844
63401	Hannibal	17,916	17,108	17,067
64701	Harrisonville	10,019	10,121	10,042
*63042	Hazelwood	25,703	25,458	25,241
*64050	Independence	116,830	123,011	122,088
63755	Jackson	13,758	15,481	15,515
*65101	Jefferson City	43,079	43,228	42,772
63136	Jennings	14,712	12,895	12,886
*64801	Joplin	50,150	51,762	51,846
*64106	Kansas City	459,787	508,090	508,394
64060	Kearney	8,381	10,404	10,741
63857	Kennett	10,932	10,515	10,288
63501	Kirksville	17,505	17,530	17,542
63122	Kirkwood	27,540	29,461	29,371
63367	Lake St. Louis	14,545	16,707	17,311
65536	Lebanon	14,474	15,013	15,054
*64063	Lee’s Summit	91,364	101,108	102,781
63125	Lemay (c)	16,645	17,117	—
*64068	Liberty	29,149	30,167	30,377
*63011	Manchester	18,094	18,333	18,240
65340	Marshall	13,065	13,806	13,506
63043	Maryland Heights	27,472	28,284	28,024
64468	Maryville	11,972	10,633	10,847
63129	Mehlville (c)	28,380	28,955	—

65265	Mexico	11,543	11,469	11,523
65270	Moberly	13,974	13,783	13,904
*64850	Neosho	11,835	12,590	12,687
65714	Nixa	19,022	23,257	24,137
63129	Oakville (c)	36,143	36,301	—
*63366	O’Fallon	79,329	91,316	93,644
63034	Old Jamestown (c)	19,184	19,790	—
63114	Overland	16,062	15,955	15,775
65721	Ozark	17,820	21,284	21,866
*63901	Poplar Bluff	17,023	16,225	16,145
*64083	Raymore	19,206	22,941	24,164
*64133	Raytown	29,526	30,012	29,580
65738	Republic	14,751	18,750	19,136
*65401	Rolla	19,559	19,943	20,129
63074	Saint Ann	13,020	13,019	12,900
*63301	Saint Charles	65,794	70,493	70,820
*64501	Saint Joseph	76,780	72,473	71,602
*63101	Saint Louis	319,294	301,578	293,310
*63376	Saint Peters	52,575	57,732	58,129
*65301	Sedalia	21,387	21,725	21,809
63801	Sikeston	16,318	16,291	16,135
64089	Smithville	8,425	10,406	10,552
63138	Spanish Lake (c)	19,650	18,413	—
*65802	Springfield	159,498	169,176	169,724
63017	Town and Country	10,815	11,640	11,503
63379	Troy	10,540	12,686	13,358
63084	Union	10,204	12,348	12,458

63130	University City	35,371	35,065	34,629
64093	Warrensburg	18,838	19,337	19,638
63090	Washington	13,982	14,500	14,916
64870	Webb City	10,996	13,031	13,251
63119	Webster Groves	22,995	24,010	23,770
63385	Wentzville	29,070	44,372	45,452
65775	West Plains	11,986	12,184	12,170
*63040	Wildwood	35,517	35,417	35,255

Montana

Area code: 406 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
59714	Belgrade	7,389	10,460	11,608
*59101	Billings	104,170	117,116	117,445
*59715	Bozeman	37,280	53,293	54,539
*59701	Butte-Silver Bow (balance)	33,525	34,494	34,768
*59401	Great Falls	58,505	60,442	60,403
*59601	Helena	28,190	32,091	33,120
*59901	Kalispell	19,927	24,558	26,110
*59801	Missoula	66,788	73,489	74,822

Nebraska

Area codes: 308, 402/531

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
68310	Beatrice	12,459	12,261	12,209

*68005	Bellevue	50,137	64,176	63,737
68138	Chalco (c)	10,994	11,064	—
*68601	Columbus	22,111	24,028	24,123
*68025	Fremont	26,397	27,141	27,373
*68801	Grand Island	48,520	53,131	52,335
*68901	Hastings	24,907	25,152	25,037
*68847	Kearney	30,787	33,790	33,959
*68128	La Vista	15,758	16,746	16,648
68850	Lexington	10,230	10,348	10,360
*68502	Lincoln	258,379	291,082	292,657
*68701	Norfolk	24,210	24,955	24,967
*69101	North Platte	24,733	23,390	22,978
*68102	Omaha	408,958	486,051	487,300
*68046	Papillion	18,894	24,159	24,105
*69361	Scottsbluff	15,039	14,436	14,282
68776	South Sioux City	13,353	14,043	13,814

Nevada

Area codes: 702/725, 775

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*89005	Boulder City	15,023	14,885	14,879
*89701	Carson City	55,274	58,639	58,993
89508	Cold Springs (c)	8,544	10,153	—
89403	Dayton (c)	8,964	15,153	—

*89801	Elko	18,297	20,564	20,613
89124	Enterprise (c)	108,481	221,831	—
89408	Fernley	19,368	22,895	23,511
*89410	Gardnerville Ranchos (c)	11,312	11,318	—
*89015	Henderson	257,729	317,610	322,178
*89101	Las Vegas	583,756	641,903	646,790
*89027	Mesquite	15,276	20,471	21,158
*89030	North Las Vegas	216,961	262,527	274,133
*89048	Pahrump (c)	36,441	44,738	—
*89121	Paradise (c)	223,167	191,238	—
*89501	Reno	225,221	264,165	268,851
*89436	Spanish Springs (c)	15,064	17,314	—
*89431	Sparks	90,264	108,445	109,796
89815	Spring Creek (c)	12,361	14,967	—
*89117	Spring Valley (c)	178,395	215,597	—
89135	Summerlin South (c)	24,085	30,744	—
89433	Sun Valley (c)	19,299	21,178	—
*89110	Sunrise Manor (c)	189,372	205,618	—
89122	Whitney (c)	38,585	49,061	—
*89121	Winchester (c)	27,978	36,403	—

New Hampshire

Area code: 603 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 estimate	2020 estimate
03031	*Amherst*	11,201	11,753	11,822
03110	*Bedford*	21,203	23,322	23,598
03743	Claremont	13,355	12,949	13,039
*03301	Concord	42,695	43,976	44,006
03818	*Conway*	10,115	9,822	10,079
03038	*Derry*	33,109	34,317	34,354
03038	Derry (c)	22,015	22,879	—
*03820	Dover	29,987	32,741	33,171
03824	*Durham*	14,638	15,490	15,539
03824	Durham (c)	10,345	11,147	—
03833	*Exeter*	14,306	16,049	16,114
03833	Exeter (c)	9,242	10,109	—
03045	*Goffstown*	17,651	18,577	18,361
*03842	*Hampton*	15,430	16,214	16,333
03755	*Hanover*	11,260	11,870	11,721
03106	*Hooksett*	13,451	14,871	15,127
03051	*Hudson*	24,467	25,394	25,468
*03431	Keene	23,409	23,047	23,106
*03246	Laconia	15,951	16,871	17,025
*03766	Lebanon	13,151	14,282	15,005
*03053	*Londonderry*	24,129	25,826	26,146
*03053	Londonderry (c)	11,037	11,645	—
*03101	Manchester	109,565	115,644	115,462
03054	*Merrimack*	25,494	26,632	27,132
03055	*Milford*	15,115	16,131	16,232

*03060	Nashua	86,494	91,322	91,124
03076	*Pelham*	12,897	14,222	14,309
*03801	Portsmouth	20,779	21,956	22,277
03077	*Raymond*	10,138	10,684	10,866
*03867	Rochester	29,752	32,492	32,869
03079	*Salem*	28,776	30,089	30,542
03878	Somersworth	11,766	11,855	12,066
03087	*Windham*	13,592	15,817	15,938

New Jersey

Area codes: 201/551, 609/640, 732/848, 856, 862/973, 908

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
07712	Asbury Park	16,116	15,188	15,194
*08401	Atlantic City	39,558	38,497	38,466
07001	Avenel (c)	17,011	16,920	—
07002	Bayonne	63,024	71,686	69,211
08722	Beachwood	11,045	10,859	11,014
*08031	Bellmawr	11,583	11,707	11,656
07621	Bergenfield	26,764	28,321	28,206
08805	Bound Brook	10,402	11,988	11,919
08807	Bradley Gardens (c)	14,206	14,077	—
08302	Bridgeton	25,349	27,263	26,610
08015	Browns Mills (c)	11,223	10,734	—
*08102	Camden	77,344	71,791	71,773
07008	Carteret	22,844	25,326	25,152
08002	Cherry Hill Mall (c)	14,171	14,805	—

07010	Cliffside Park	23,594	25,693	25,594
*07013	Clifton	84,136	90,296	89,367
*08108	Collingswood	13,926	14,186	14,121
07067	Colonia (c)	17,795	18,609	—
*07801	Dover	18,157	18,460	18,427
07628	Dumont	17,479	17,863	18,196
*07018	East Orange	64,270	69,612	68,903
*07724	Eatontown	12,709	13,597	13,593
08043	Echelon (c)	10,743	11,896	—
07020	Edgewater	11,513	14,336	14,647
*07201	Elizabeth	124,969	137,298	135,407
07407	Elmwood Park	19,403	21,422	21,267
*07631	Englewood	27,147	29,308	29,113
07410	Fair Lawn	32,457	34,927	35,159
07022	Fairview	13,835	15,025	14,924
07932	Florham Park	11,696	12,585	13,149
08863	Fords (c)	15,187	12,941	—
07024	Fort Lee	35,345	40,191	39,871
07417	Franklin Lakes	10,590	11,079	10,982
08823	Franklin Park (c)	13,295	13,430	—
07728	Freehold	12,052	12,538	12,532
07026	Garfield	30,487	32,655	32,469
08028	Glassboro	18,579	23,149	20,786
07452	Glen Rock	11,601	12,133	12,064
08030	Gloucester City	11,456	11,484	11,441
*08053	Greentree (c)	11,367	12,012	—
07093	Guttenberg	11,176	12,017	11,502
*07601	Hackensack	43,010	46,030	45,646

07840	Hackettstown	9,724	10,248	10,355
08033	Haddonfield	11,593	12,550	12,492
08690	Hamilton Square (c)	12,784	12,679	—
08037	Hammonton	14,791	14,711	14,781
07029	Harrison	13,620	19,450	19,212
07604	Hasbrouck Heights	11,842	12,125	12,051
*07506	Hawthorne	18,791	19,637	19,360
08904	Highland Park	13,982	15,072	14,968
08844	Hillsborough (c)	—	22,214	—
07642	Hillsdale	10,219	10,143	10,068
07030	Hoboken	50,005	60,419	58,690
*08753	Holiday City-Berkeley (c)	12,831	12,943	—
07843	Hopatcong	15,147	14,362	14,435
08830	Iselin (c)	18,695	20,088	—
*07302	Jersey City	247,597	292,449	283,927
*07032	Kearny	40,684	41,999	40,370
07034	Lake Hiawatha (c)	—	10,194	—
07849	Lake Hopatcong (c)	—	10,232	—
08701	Lakewood (c)	53,805	69,398	—
07035	Lincoln Park	10,521	10,915	10,900
07036	Linden	40,499	43,738	43,594
08021	Lindenwold	17,613	21,641	21,542
07643	Little Ferry	10,626	10,987	10,912

07644	Lodi	24,136	26,206	25,966
07740	Long Branch	30,719	31,667	32,383
07940	Madison	15,845	16,937	16,948
08835	Manville	10,344	10,953	10,812
08053	Marlton (c)	10,133	10,594	—
08836	Martinsville (c)	11,980	12,147	—
07607	Maywood	9,555	10,080	10,014
08619	Mercerville (c)	13,230	13,447	—
08840	Metuchen	13,574	15,049	14,949
08846	Middlesex	13,635	14,636	14,501
08332	Millville	28,400	27,491	27,638
08057	Moorestown-Lenola (c)	14,217	14,240	—
*07960	Morristown	18,411	20,180	20,276
*08901	New Brunswick	55,181	55,266	55,708
07646	New Milford	16,341	16,923	16,893
07974	New Providence	12,171	13,650	13,617
*07102	Newark	277,140	311,549	307,220
07031	North Arlington	15,392	16,457	16,339
*07060	North Plainfield	21,936	22,808	22,497
07438	Oak Ridge (c)	—	10,996	—
07436	Oakland	12,754	12,748	12,669
*08050	Ocean Acres (c)	16,142	18,185	—
08226	Ocean City	11,701	11,229	11,190
08857	Old Bridge (c)	23,753	27,210	—

07650	Palisades Park	19,622	20,292	20,149
*07652	Paramus	26,342	26,698	26,416
07054	Parsippany (c)	—	22,778	—
07055	Passaic	69,781	70,537	69,633
*07505	Paterson	146,199	159,732	157,794
08070	Pennsville (c)	11,888	12,043	—
*08861	Perth Amboy	50,814	55,436	55,291
08865	Phillipsburg	14,950	15,249	15,291
08021	Pine Hill	10,233	10,743	10,699
*07060	Plainfield	49,808	54,586	54,936
08232	Pleasantville	20,249	20,629	20,595
08742	Point Pleasant	18,392	18,941	19,205
07442	Pompton Lakes	11,097	11,127	10,980
07444	Pompton Plains (c)	—	11,144	—
07470	Preakness (c)	—	18,487	—
*08540	Princeton	12,307	30,681	30,872
08536	Princeton Meadows (c)	13,834	14,776	—
07065	Rahway	27,346	29,556	29,911
07446	Ramsey	14,473	14,798	14,693
*07701	Red Bank	12,206	12,936	12,920
07657	Ridgefield	11,032	11,501	11,421
07660	Ridgefield Park	12,729	13,224	13,136
*07450	Ridgewood	24,958	25,979	26,202
07456	Ringwood	12,228	11,735	11,568
07661	River Edge	11,340	12,049	12,009
07751	Robertsville (c)	11,297	11,399	—
07203	Roselle	21,085	22,695	22,432
07204	Roselle Park	13,297	13,967	13,911

07070	Rutherford	18,061	18,834	18,690
*08872	Sayreville	42,704	45,345	45,086
*07094	Secaucus	16,264	22,181	21,295
07078	Short Hills (c)	13,165	14,422	—
08081	Sicklerville (c)	—	45,084	—
08244	Somers Point	10,795	10,469	10,455
*08873	Somerset (c)	22,083	22,968	—
08876	Somerville	12,098	12,346	12,559
07080	South Plainfield	23,385	24,338	24,243
08882	South River	16,008	16,118	15,957
08003	Springdale (c)	14,518	14,811	—
07876	Succasunna (c)	9,152	10,338	—
*07901	Summit	21,457	22,719	22,526
07670	Tenafly	14,488	15,409	15,232
07920	The Hills (c)	—	11,410	—
*07724	Tinton Falls	17,892	19,181	19,343
08753	Toms River (c)	88,791	92,830	—
*07512	Totowa	10,804	11,065	10,917
*08608	Trenton	84,913	90,871	90,457
07087	Union City	66,455	68,589	65,638
07043	Upper Montclair (c)	11,565	13,146	—
*08360	Vineland	60,724	60,780	61,156
07463	Waldwick	9,625	10,058	10,076
07057	Wallington	11,335	11,868	11,804
07465	Wanaque	11,116	11,317	11,190
07728	West Freehold (c)	13,613	13,596	—

07093	West New York	49,708	52,912	52,242
*07090	Westfield	30,316	31,032	30,754
08108	Westmont (c)	—	13,726	—
*07675	Westwood	10,908	11,282	11,203
08094	Williamstown (c)	15,567	15,082	—
07075	Wood-Ridge	7,626	10,137	10,089
07095	Woodbridge (c)	19,265	19,839	—
*08096	Woodbury	10,174	9,963	10,086
07424	Woodland Park	11,819	13,484	13,298

New Mexico

Area codes: 505, 575

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*88310	Alamogordo	30,403	30,898	31,652
*87102	Albuquerque	545,852	564,559	562,599
*88210	Artesia	11,301	12,875	12,458
*88220	Carlsbad	26,138	32,238	31,888
*88021	Chaparral (c)	14,631	16,551	—
*88101	Clovis	37,775	38,567	37,988
*88030	Deming	14,855	14,758	14,835
*87532	Española	10,224	10,526	10,487
*87401	Farmington	45,877	46,624	46,422
*87301	Gallup	21,678	21,899	21,495
*88240	Hobbs	34,122	40,508	39,756
*88001	Las Cruces	97,618	111,385	112,914
*87701	Las Vegas	13,753	13,166	13,157
*87544	Los Alamos	12,019	13,179	—

	(c)			
87031	Los Lunas	14,835	17,242	17,861
88260	Lovington	11,009	11,668	11,426
87107	North Valley (c)	11,333	11,149	—
*88130	Portales	12,280	12,137	12,042
*87124	Rio Rancho	87,521	104,046	105,834
*88201	Roswell	48,366	48,422	48,081
*87501	Santa Fe	67,947	87,505	88,193
87105	South Valley (c)	40,976	38,338	—
*88063	Sunland Park	14,106	16,702	17,121

New York

Area codes: 212/332/646/917, 315/680, 329 (Mar. 24, 2023)/845, 347/718/917/929, 363 (Jan. 20, 2023)/516, 518/838, 585, 607, 631/934, 716, 914

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*10901	Airmont	8,628	10,166	10,114
*12202	Albany	97,856	99,224	98,617
12010	Amsterdam	18,620	18,219	18,187
*13021	Auburn	27,687	26,866	26,664
*11702	Babylon	12,166	12,188	12,194
11510	Baldwin (c)	24,033	33,919	—
*14020	Batavia	15,465	15,600	15,482
11706	Bay Shore (c)	26,337	29,244	—
12508	Beacon	15,541	13,769	13,721
11710	Bellmore (c)	16,218	16,297	—
11714	Bethpage (c)	16,429	16,658	—

*13901	Binghamton	47,376	47,969	47,566
11717	Brentwood (c)	60,664	62,387	—
*14610	Brighton (c)	36,609	37,137	—
*14201	Buffalo	261,310	278,349	276,807
*14424	Canandaigua	10,545	10,576	10,526
11720	Centereach (c)	31,578	30,980	—
*11722	Central Islip (c)	34,450	36,714	—
*14227	Cheektowaga (c)	75,178	76,829	—
*10952	Chestnut Ridge	7,916	10,505	10,481
12047	Cohoes	16,168	18,147	17,993
11725	Commack (c)	36,124	36,536	—
11726	Copiague (c)	22,993	23,429	—
11727	Coram (c)	39,113	40,220	—
*14830	Corning	11,183	10,551	10,738
13045	Cortland	19,204	17,556	17,220
13214	De Witt (c)	—	11,247	—
11729	Deer Park (c)	27,745	28,837	—
14043	Depew	15,303	15,178	15,060
*11746	Dix Hills (c)	26,892	26,180	—
10522	Dobbs Ferry	10,875	11,541	11,456
*14048	Dunkirk	12,563	12,743	12,614
12302	East Glenville (c)	6,616	11,896	—
11730	East Islip (c)	14,475	13,931	—
11758	East Massapequa (c)	19,069	19,854	—
11554	East Meadow (c)	38,132	37,796	—

11731	East Northport (c)	20,217	20,048	—
11772	East Patchogue (c)	22,469	21,580	—
11518	East Rockaway	9,818	10,159	10,116
11733	East Setauket (c)	—	10,998	—
*10709	Eastchester (c)	19,554	20,901	—
14226	Eggertsville (c)	15,019	15,561	—
*14901	Elmira	29,200	26,523	26,299
11003	Elmont (c)	33,198	35,265	—
11731	Elwood (c)	11,177	11,426	—
*13760	Endicott	13,392	13,667	13,510
13762	Endwell (c)	11,446	11,762	—
*13219	Fairmount (c)	10,224	10,248	—
11738	Farmingville (c)	15,481	14,983	—
*11001	Floral Park	15,863	16,172	16,083
*13602	Fort Drum (c)	12,955	15,896	—
11010	Franklin Square (c)	29,320	30,903	—
11520	Freeport	42,860	44,472	44,199
13069	Fulton	11,896	11,389	11,354
*11530	Garden City	22,371	23,272	23,029
14456	Geneva	13,261	12,812	12,432
11542	Glen Cove	26,964	28,365	28,131
*12801	Glens Falls	14,700	14,830	14,722
12078	Gloversville	15,665	15,131	15,068
*11023	Great Neck	9,989	11,145	11,112
*14612	Greece (c)	14,519	14,429	—
11740	Greenlawn (c)	13,742	13,661	—

11946	Hampton Bays (c)	13,603	15,228	—
10528	Harrison	27,472	28,218	28,774
*11788	Hauppauge (c)	20,882	20,083	—
10927	Haverstraw	11,910	12,323	12,286
*11550	Hempstead	53,891	59,169	58,734
*11801	Hicksville (c)	41,547	43,869	—
11741	Holbrook (c)	27,195	26,487	—
*11742	Holtsville (c)	19,714	18,937	—
11743	Huntington (c)	18,046	19,645	—
*11746	Huntington Station (c)	33,029	34,878	—
11096	Inwood (c)	9,792	11,340	—
*14617	Irondequoit (c)	51,692	51,043	—
11751	Islip (c)	18,689	18,418	—
*14850	Ithaca	30,014	32,108	31,710
*14701	Jamestown	31,146	28,712	28,393
*10535	Jefferson Valley-Yorktown (c)	14,142	14,444	—
*11753	Jericho (c)	13,567	14,808	—
13790	Johnson City	15,174	15,343	15,203
*14217	Kenmore	15,423	15,205	15,082
11754	Kings Park (c)	17,282	17,085	—
*12401	Kingston	23,893	24,069	24,100
10950	Kiryas Joel	20,175	32,954	36,229
14218	Lackawanna	18,141	19,949	19,803
11755	Lake Grove	11,163	11,072	11,092
11779	Lake Ronkonkoma	20,155	18,619	—

	(c)			
*12110	Latham (c)	—	13,680	—
11756	Levittown (c)	51,881	51,758	—
11757	Lindenhurst	27,253	27,148	27,138
*14094	Lockport	21,165	20,876	20,738
11561	Long Beach	33,275	35,029	34,778
12211	Loudonville (c)	—	10,296	—
11563	Lynbrook	19,427	20,438	20,299
10543	Mamaroneck	18,929	20,151	19,877
11949	Manorville (c)	14,314	14,317	—
11758	Massapequa (c)	21,685	21,355	—
11762	Massapequa Park	17,008	17,109	17,041
13662	Massena	10,936	10,151	10,222
11950	Mastic (c)	15,481	15,404	—
11951	Mastic Beach (c)	12,930	14,199	—
11763	Medford (c)	24,142	24,247	—
*11747	Melville (c)	18,985	19,284	—
11566	Merrick (c)	22,097	22,040	—
11953	Middle Island (c)	10,483	10,546	—
*10940	Middletown	28,086	30,345	30,452
11764	Miller Place (c)	12,339	11,723	—
11501	Mineola	18,799	20,800	21,433
10952	Monsey (c)	18,412	26,954	—
10549	Mount Kisco	10,877	10,959	10,777
11766	Mount Sinai (c)	12,118	11,623	—
*10550	Mount Vernon	67,292	73,893	72,581

12590	Myers Corner (c)	6,790	10,598	—
10954	Nanuet (c)	17,882	18,886	—
11767	Nesconset (c)	13,387	13,207	—
11590	New Cassel (c)	14,059	14,199	—
10956	New City (c)	33,559	34,135	—
*11040	New Hyde Park	9,712	10,257	10,258
*10801	New Rochelle	77,062	79,726	81,587
*10001	New York	8,175,133	8,804,190	8,467,513
*12550	Newburgh	28,866	28,856	28,834
*14301	Niagara Falls	50,193	48,671	48,360
12309	Niskayuna (c)	—	20,787	—
11701	North Amityville (c)	17,862	18,643	—
11703	North Babylon (c)	17,509	17,927	—
11706	North Bay Shore (c)	18,944	19,619	—
11710	North Bellmore (c)	19,941	20,583	—
11713	North Bellport (c)	11,545	11,900	—
11757	North Lindenhurst (c)	11,652	12,000	—
11758	North Massapequa (c)	17,886	17,829	—
11566	North Merrick (c)	12,272	12,238	—
*11040	North New Hyde Park (c)	14,899	15,657	—

14120	North Tonawanda	31,568	30,496	30,409
11580	North Valley Stream (c)	16,628	18,197	—
11793	North Wantagh (c)	11,960	11,931	—
11572	Oceanside (c)	32,109	32,637	—
14760	Olean	14,452	13,937	13,786
13421	Oneida	11,393	10,329	10,329
13820	Oneonta	13,901	13,079	12,508
10562	Ossining	25,060	27,551	27,298
13126	Oswego	18,142	16,921	17,100
11772	Patchogue	11,798	12,408	12,393
10965	Pearl River (c)	15,876	16,567	—
10566	Peekskill	23,583	25,431	25,740
11803	Plainview (c)	26,217	27,100	—
*12901	Plattsburgh	19,989	19,841	19,909
*10573	Port Chester	28,967	31,693	31,190
*11050	Port Washington (c)	15,846	16,753	—
12601	Poughkeepsie	32,736	31,577	31,850
11961	Ridge (c)	13,336	13,271	—
11901	Riverhead (c)	13,299	14,993	—
*14604	Rochester	210,565	211,328	210,606
*11570	Rockville Centre	24,023	26,016	25,814
11778	Rocky Point (c)	14,014	13,633	—
12205	Roessleville (c)	—	11,518	—
*13440	Rome	33,725	32,127	31,974

*11779	Ronkonkoma (c)	19,082	18,955	—
11575	Roosevelt (c)	16,258	18,066	—
12306	Rotterdam (c)	20,652	22,968	—
10580	Rye	15,720	16,592	16,383
11780	Saint James (c)	13,338	13,487	—
13454	Salisbury (c)	12,093	12,618	—
12866	Saratoga Springs	26,586	28,491	28,301
11782	Sayville (c)	16,853	16,569	—
*10583	Scarsdale	17,166	18,253	17,939
*12305	Schenectady	66,135	67,047	66,990
*10940	Scotchtown (c)	9,212	10,578	—
11783	Seaford (c)	15,294	15,251	—
11784	Selden (c)	19,851	21,262	—
11967	Shirley (c)	27,854	26,360	—
10591	Sleepy Hollow	9,870	9,986	10,955
*11787	Smithtown (c)	26,470	25,629	—
11735	South Farmingdale (c)	14,486	14,345	—
10977	Spring Valley	31,347	33,066	33,033
*11790	Stony Brook (c)	13,740	13,467	—
11794	Stony Brook University (c)	9,216	10,409	—
10980	Stony Point (c)	12,147	12,126	—
10901	Suffern	10,723	11,441	11,402
*11791	Syosset (c)	18,829	19,259	—
*13202	Syracuse	145,170	148,620	146,103
10591	Tarrytown	11,277	11,860	11,718

11776	Terryville (c)	11,849	11,472	—
*14150	Tonawanda	15,130	15,129	15,053
*14150	Tonawanda (c)	58,144	57,431	—
*12180	Troy	50,129	51,401	50,394
*11553	Uniondale (c)	24,759	32,473	—
*13501	Utica	62,235	65,283	64,501
*11580	Valley Stream	37,511	40,634	40,414
11793	Wantagh (c)	18,871	18,613	—
*13601	Watertown	27,023	24,685	24,575
12189	Watervliet	10,254	10,375	10,265
*11704	West Babylon (c)	43,213	43,213	—
10993	West Haverstraw	10,165	10,678	10,679
11552	West Hempstead (c)	18,862	19,835	—
11795	West Islip (c)	28,335	27,048	—
*14224	West Seneca (c)	44,711	45,500	—
*11590	Westbury	15,146	15,864	15,809
*10601	White Plains	56,853	59,559	59,526
11797	Woodbury	10,686	11,526	11,645
11598	Woodmere (c)	17,121	18,669	—
11798	Wyandanch (c)	11,647	12,990	—
*10701	Yonkers	195,976	211,569	209,530

North Carolina

Area codes: 252, 336/743, 472/910, 704/980, 828, 919/984

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*28001	Albemarle	15,903	16,432	16,628
28390	Anderson Creek (c)	—	13,636	—
*27502	Apex	37,476	58,780	62,911
27263	Archdale	11,415	11,907	11,953
*27203	Asheboro	25,012	27,156	27,124
*28801	Asheville	83,393	94,589	94,067
28012	Belmont	10,076	15,010	15,136
*28607	Boone	17,122	19,092	18,036
*27215	Burlington	49,963	57,303	58,818
27510	Carrboro	19,582	21,295	21,312
*27511	Cary	135,234	174,721	176,987
*27514	Chapel Hill	57,233	61,960	61,128
*28202	Charlotte	731,424	874,579	879,709
*27520	Clayton	16,116	26,307	28,306
27012	Clemmons	18,627	21,163	21,517
*28025	Concord	79,066	105,240	107,697
28031	Cornelius	24,866	31,412	31,650
*28036	Davidson	10,944	15,106	15,132
*27701	Durham	228,330	283,506	285,527
*27288	Eden	15,527	15,421	15,319
*27909	Elizabeth City	18,683	18,631	18,703
27244	Elon	9,419	11,336	11,350
*28301	Fayetteville	200,564	208,501	208,778
27526	Fuquay-Varina	17,937	34,152	36,736
27529	Garner	25,745	31,159	31,935

*28052	Gastonia	71,741	80,411	81,161
*27530	Goldsboro	36,437	33,657	32,749
27253	Graham	14,153	17,157	17,273
*27401	Greensboro	269,666	299,035	298,263
*27834	Greenville	84,554	87,521	88,728
28075	Harrisburg	11,526	18,967	19,463
*28532	Havelock	20,735	16,621	17,052
*27536	Henderson	15,368	15,060	14,954
*28792	Hendersonville	13,137	15,137	15,099
*28601	Hickory	40,010	43,490	43,532
*27260	High Point	104,371	114,059	114,086
27540	Holly Springs	24,661	41,239	43,524
28348	Hope Mills	15,176	17,808	17,786
*28078	Huntersville	46,773	61,376	61,839
28079	Indian Trail	33,518	39,997	40,953
*28540	Jacksonville	70,145	72,723	72,876
*28081	Kannapolis	42,625	53,114	54,446
*27284	Kernersville	23,123	26,449	26,793
28086	Kings Mountain	10,296	11,142	11,409
*28501	Kinston	21,677	19,900	19,546
27545	Knightdale	11,401	19,435	19,576
28117	Lake Norman of Iredell (c)	7,411	11,395	—
*28352	Laurinburg	15,962	14,978	15,177
28451	Leland	13,527	22,908	25,974
*28645	Lenoir	18,228	18,352	18,193
27023	Lewisville	12,639	13,381	13,602
*27292	Lexington	18,931	19,632	19,516
*28092	Lincolnton	10,486	11,091	11,352
*28358	Lumberton	21,542	19,025	18,694

*28105	Matthews	27,198	29,435	29,623
27302	Mebane	11,393	17,797	18,408
28227	Mint Hill	22,722	26,450	26,633
*28110	Monroe	32,797	34,562	34,888
*28115	Mooresville	32,711	50,193	51,594
*28655	Morganton	16,918	17,474	17,518
27560	Morrisville	18,576	29,630	31,278
*27030	Mount Airy	10,388	10,676	10,551
28120	Mount Holly	13,656	17,703	17,966
28411	Murraysville (c)	14,215	16,582	—
28409	Myrtle Grove (c)	8,875	11,476	—
*28560	New Bern	29,524	31,291	31,346
28658	Newton	12,968	13,148	13,187
*28374	Pinehurst	13,124	17,581	18,019
28134	Pineville	7,479	10,602	10,678
*28544	Piney Green (c)	13,293	14,386	—
*27601	Raleigh	403,892	467,665	469,124
*27320	Reidsville	14,520	14,583	14,524
27870	Roanoke Rapids	15,754	15,229	15,128
*27801	Rocky Mount	57,477	54,341	53,957
27571	Rolesville	3,786	9,475	10,047
*28144	Salisbury	33,662	35,540	35,760
*27330	Sanford	28,094	30,261	30,678
*28150	Shelby	20,323	21,918	21,947
27577	Smithfield	10,966	11,292	11,630
*28387	Southern Pines	12,334	15,545	15,968
28326	Spout Springs (c)	—	11,040	—

28390	Spring Lake	11,964	11,660	11,619
28104	Stallings	13,831	16,112	16,481
*28677	Statesville	24,532	28,419	28,844
27358	Summerfield	10,232	10,951	11,119
27886	Tarboro	11,415	10,721	10,569
*27360	Thomasville	26,757	27,183	27,203
*27587	Wake Forest	30,117	47,601	49,657
28173	Waxhaw	9,859	20,534	21,673
*28785	Waynesville	9,869	10,140	10,178
28104	Weddington	9,459	13,181	13,488
27591	Wendell	5,845	9,793	11,570
*28401	Wilmington	106,476	115,451	117,643
*27893	Wilson	49,167	47,851	47,731
*27101	Winston-Salem	229,617	249,545	250,320
28590	Winterville	9,269	10,462	10,591

North Dakota

Area code: 701 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*58501	Bismarck	61,272	73,622	74,138
*58601	Dickinson	17,787	25,679	25,167
*58102	Fargo	105,549	125,990	126,748
*58201	Grand Forks	52,838	59,166	58,781
*58401	Jamestown	15,427	15,849	15,750
58554	Mandan	18,331	24,206	24,447
*58701	Minot	40,888	48,377	47,789
58078	West Fargo	25,830	38,626	39,487
*58801	Williston	14,716	29,160	27,332

Ohio

Area codes: 216, 220/740, 234/330, 283 (Apr. 28, 2023)/513, 326/937, 380/614, 419/567, 440

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*44301	Akron	199,110	190,469	189,347
44601	Alliance	22,322	21,672	21,801
45102	Amelia (c)	4,801	12,575	—
44001	Amherst	12,021	12,681	12,870
44805	Ashland	20,362	19,225	19,282
*44004	Ashtabula	19,124	17,975	17,933
45701	Athens	23,832	23,849	24,311
44202	Aurora	15,548	17,239	17,390
44515	Austintown (c)	29,677	29,594	—
44011	Avon	21,193	24,847	25,266
44012	Avon Lake	22,581	25,206	25,588
44203	Barberton	26,550	25,191	24,983
44140	Bay Village	15,651	16,163	15,973
44122	Beachwood	11,953	14,040	13,928
*45432	Beavercreek	45,193	46,549	46,636
44146	Bedford	13,074	13,149	12,935
*44146	Bedford Heights	10,751	11,020	10,858
43311	Bellefontaine	13,370	14,115	14,076
44017	Berea	19,093	18,545	18,682
43209	Bexley	13,057	13,928	13,681
*45242	Blue Ash	12,114	13,394	13,344
*43402	Bowling Green	30,028	30,808	30,677
44141	Brecksville	13,656	13,635	13,539
45211	Bridgetown (c)	14,407	14,731	—

44147	Broadview Heights	19,400	19,936	19,686
44142	Brook Park	19,212	18,595	18,318
44144	Brooklyn	11,169	11,359	11,177
44212	Brunswick	34,255	35,426	35,340
44820	Bucyrus	12,362	11,684	11,625
*43725	Cambridge	10,635	10,089	10,014
*44702	Canton	73,007	70,872	70,426
*45822	Celina	10,400	10,935	10,898
*45458	Centerville	23,999	24,240	24,729
45601	Chillicothe	21,901	22,059	22,009
*45202	Cincinnati	296,943	309,317	308,935
43113	Circleville	13,314	13,927	14,106
45315	Clayton	13,209	13,310	13,249
*44102	Cleveland	396,815	372,624	367,991
*44118	Cleveland Heights	46,121	45,312	44,652
*43201	Columbus	787,033	905,748	906,528
44030	Conneaut	12,841	12,318	12,181
43812	Coshocton	11,216	11,050	11,043
*44221	Cuyahoga Falls	49,652	51,114	50,810
*45402	Dayton	141,527	137,644	137,571
43512	Defiance	16,494	17,066	16,971
43015	Delaware	34,753	41,302	42,814
*45247	Dent (c)	10,497	12,301	—
44622	Dover	12,826	13,112	13,023
*43016	Dublin	41,751	49,328	49,085
*44112	East Cleveland	17,843	13,792	13,586
*44095	Eastlake	18,577	17,670	17,499

*44035	Elyria	54,533	52,656	52,816
45322	Englewood	13,465	13,463	13,396
*44117	Euclid	48,920	49,692	48,928
45324	Fairborn	32,352	34,510	34,620
*45011	Fairfield	42,510	44,907	44,562
44126	Fairview Park	16,826	17,291	17,026
*45840	Findlay	41,202	40,313	39,942
*45224	Finneytown (c)	12,741	12,399	—
45240	Forest Park	18,720	20,189	19,971
45255	Forestville (c)	10,532	10,615	—
44830	Fostoria	13,441	13,046	13,053
45005	Franklin	11,771	11,690	11,636
43420	Fremont	16,734	15,930	15,821
43230	Gahanna	33,248	35,726	35,440
44833	Galion	10,512	10,453	10,390
*44125	Garfield Heights	28,849	29,781	29,369
44232	Green	25,699	27,475	27,337
45331	Greenville	13,227	12,786	12,715
43123	Grove City	35,575	41,252	41,787
*45011	Hamilton	62,477	63,399	62,947
45030	Harrison	9,897	12,563	12,842
43056	Heath	10,310	10,412	10,538
43026	Hilliard	28,435	37,114	36,892
45424	Huber Heights	38,101	43,439	43,272
*44236	Hudson	22,262	23,110	22,983
45638	Ironton	11,129	10,571	10,434
*44240	Kent	28,904	28,215	27,751
*45429	Kettering	56,163	57,862	57,377
44107	Lakewood	52,131	50,942	50,104

43130	Lancaster	38,780	40,552	40,763
45036	Lebanon	20,033	20,841	21,191
*45801	Lima	38,771	35,579	35,868
43140	London	9,904	10,279	10,514
*44052	Lorain	64,097	65,211	65,430
*45140	Loveland	12,081	13,307	13,191
44124	Lyndhurst	14,001	14,050	13,841
*44056	Macedonia	11,188	12,168	12,203
*45248	Mack (c)	11,585	11,088	—
*44902	Mansfield	47,821	47,534	47,669
44137	Maple Heights	23,138	23,701	23,322
45750	Marietta	14,085	13,385	13,417
*43302	Marion	36,837	35,999	35,868
*43040	Marysville	22,094	25,571	26,223
*45036	Mason	30,712	34,792	35,089
*44646	Massillon	32,149	32,146	32,231
43537	Maumee	14,286	13,896	13,810
44124	Mayfield Heights	19,155	20,351	20,044
*44256	Medina	26,678	26,094	25,934
*44060	Mentor	47,159	47,450	47,221
*45343	Miamisburg	20,181	19,923	19,790
44130	Middleburg Heights	15,946	16,004	15,830
*45042	Middletown	48,694	50,987	50,998
*45247	Monfort Heights (c)	11,948	12,070	—
*45050	Monroe	12,442	15,412	15,448
45242	Montgomery	10,251	10,853	10,804
43050	Mount Vernon	16,990	16,956	16,894
43054	New Albany	7,724	10,825	10,854

*44216	New Franklin	14,227	13,877	13,798
44663	New Philadelphia	17,288	17,677	17,585
*43055	Newark	47,573	49,934	50,383
44446	Niles	19,266	18,443	18,367
*44720	North Canton	17,488	17,842	17,891
44070	North Olmsted	32,718	32,442	31,991
*44039	North Ridgeville	29,465	35,280	36,240
44133	North Royalton	30,444	31,322	30,965
*45251	Northbrook (c)	10,668	10,912	—
44203	Norton	12,085	11,673	11,571
44857	Norwalk	17,012	17,068	17,015
45212	Norwood	19,207	19,043	18,790
*43616	Oregon	20,291	19,950	19,865
45056	Oxford	21,371	23,035	22,625
44077	Painesville	19,563	20,312	20,591
*44129	Parma	81,601	81,146	79,982
44130	Parma Heights	20,718	20,863	20,543
*43062	Pataskala	14,962	17,886	18,105
*43551	Perrysburg	20,623	25,041	25,114
43147	Pickerington	18,291	23,094	23,971
45356	Piqua	20,522	20,354	20,442
*45662	Portsmouth	20,226	18,252	18,014
43065	Powell	11,500	14,163	14,286
44266	Ravenna	11,724	11,323	11,313
*45215	Reading	10,385	10,600	10,467
*43068	Reynoldsburg	35,893	41,076	41,050
44143	Richmond Heights	10,546	10,801	10,667

45431	Riverside	25,201	24,474	24,350
44116	Rocky River	20,213	21,755	21,510
44460	Salem	12,303	11,915	11,825
*44870	Sandusky	25,793	25,095	24,758
44131	Seven Hills	11,804	11,720	11,604
*44120	Shaker Heights	28,448	29,439	28,970
45241	Sharonville	13,560	14,117	13,987
44878	Shiloh (c)	—	10,952	—
*45365	Sidney	21,229	20,589	20,421
44139	Solon	23,348	24,262	23,929
*44121	South Euclid	22,295	21,883	21,608
45066	Springboro	17,409	19,062	19,263
45246	Springdale	11,223	11,007	10,910
*45502	Springfield	60,608	58,662	58,763
*43952	Steubenville	18,659	18,161	17,962
44224	Stow	34,837	34,483	34,342
44241	Streetsboro	16,028	17,260	17,640
*44136	Strongsville	44,750	46,491	46,042
43560	Sylvania	18,965	19,011	19,034
44278	Tallmadge	17,537	18,394	18,305
44883	Tiffin	17,963	17,953	17,841
45371	Tipp City	9,689	10,274	10,331
*43604	Toledo	287,208	270,871	268,508
45067	Trenton	11,869	13,021	13,305
*45426	Trotwood	24,431	23,070	22,968
*45373	Troy	25,058	26,305	26,432
44087	Twinsburg	18,795	19,248	19,328
*44122	University Heights	13,539	13,914	13,852
*43221	Upper	33,771	36,800	36,295

	Arlington			
43078	Urbana	11,793	11,115	11,125
45891	Van Wert	10,846	11,092	11,039
45377	Vandalia	15,246	15,209	15,090
*44089	Vermilion	10,594	10,659	10,688
*44281	Wadsworth	21,567	24,007	24,261
*44481	Warren	41,557	39,201	39,020
*44122	Warrensville Heights	13,542	13,789	13,562
43160	Washington Court House	14,192	14,401	14,496
*45449	West Carrollton	13,143	13,129	13,012
*43081	Westerville	36,120	39,190	38,862
44145	Westlake	32,729	34,228	33,986
*45239	White Oak (c)	19,167	19,541	—
43213	Whitehall	18,062	20,127	20,101
44092	Wickliffe	12,750	12,652	12,646
*44094	Willoughby	22,268	23,959	23,898
44095	Willowick	14,171	14,204	14,145
45177	Wilmington	12,520	12,664	12,502
44691	Wooster	26,119	27,232	26,751
43085	Worthington	13,575	14,786	14,564
45385	Xenia	25,719	25,441	25,463
*44503	Youngstown	66,982	60,068	60,270
*43701	Zanesville	25,487	24,765	24,721

Oklahoma

Area codes: 405/572, 539/918, 580

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate

*74820	Ada	16,810	16,481	16,842
*73521	Altus	19,813	18,729	18,717
*73401	Ardmore	24,283	24,725	24,893
*74003	Bartlesville	35,750	37,290	37,384
73008	Bethany	19,051	20,831	20,514
74008	Bixby	20,884	28,609	29,242
*74012	Broken Arrow	98,850	113,540	116,330
*73018	Chickasha	16,036	16,051	15,786
73020	Choctaw	11,146	12,182	12,223
*74017	Claremore	18,581	19,580	19,419
74429	Coweta	9,943	9,654	10,149
*73115	Del City	21,332	21,822	21,604
*73533	Duncan	23,431	22,692	22,745
*74701	Durant	15,856	18,589	19,088
*73034	Edmond	81,405	94,428	95,341
73036	El Reno	16,749	16,989	17,774
*73644	Elk City	11,693	11,561	11,570
*73701	Enid	49,379	51,308	50,566
74033	Glenpool	10,808	13,691	13,859
73044	Guthrie	10,191	10,749	11,029
73942	Guymon	11,442	12,965	12,561
74037	Jenks	16,924	25,949	26,661
*73501	Lawton	96,867	90,381	91,055
*74501	McAlester	18,383	18,171	18,244
*74354	Miami	13,570	12,969	12,885
*73110	Midwest City	54,371	58,409	58,145
*73160	Moore	55,081	62,793	63,462
*74401	Muskogee	39,223	36,878	36,790
73064	Mustang	17,395	19,879	21,037
73065	Newcastle	7,685	10,984	12,204

*73069	Norman	110,925	128,026	128,097
*73102	Oklahoma City	579,999	681,054	687,725
74447	Okmulgee	12,321	11,322	11,298
74055	Owasso	28,915	38,240	38,732
*74601	Ponca City	25,387	24,424	24,398
74063	Sand Springs	18,906	19,874	19,973
*74066	Sapulpa	20,544	21,929	22,213
*74801	Shawnee	29,857	31,377	31,576
*74074	Stillwater	45,688	48,394	48,134
*74464	Tahlequah	15,753	16,209	16,463
*74103	Tulsa	391,906	413,066	411,401
*73122	Warr Acres	10,043	10,452	10,445
73096	Weatherford	10,833	12,076	11,980
*73801	Woodward	12,051	12,133	11,998
*73099	Yukon	22,709	23,630	24,623

Oregon

Area codes: 458/541, 503/971

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*97321	Albany	50,158	56,472	56,828
*97006	Aloha (c)	49,425	53,828	—
97603	Altamont (c)	19,257	20,233	—
97520	Ashland	20,078	21,360	21,607
97103	Astoria	9,477	10,181	10,343
97814	Baker City	9,828	10,099	10,170
*97005	Beaverton	89,803	97,494	98,216
*97701	Bend	76,639	99,178	102,059
97229	Bethany (c)	20,646	31,350	—

97013	Canby	15,829	18,171	18,138
*97229	Cedar Mill (c)	14,546	17,259	—
97502	Central Point	17,169	18,997	19,357
97420	Coos Bay	15,967	15,985	15,907
*97113	Cornelius	11,869	12,694	13,416
*97330	Corvallis	54,462	59,922	59,864
97424	Cottage Grove	9,686	10,574	10,637
97338	Dallas	14,583	16,854	17,285
*97009	Damascus (c)	10,539	11,050	—
*97401	Eugene	156,185	176,654	175,096
97024	Fairview	8,920	10,424	10,907
97116	Forest Grove	21,083	26,225	26,089
*97301	Four Corners (c)	15,947	16,740	—
97027	Gladstone	11,497	12,017	11,978
*97526	Grants Pass	34,533	39,189	39,364
*97030	Gresham	105,594	114,247	113,103
*97015	Happy Valley	13,903	23,733	25,679
97305	Hayesville (c)	19,936	21,891	—
97838	Hermiston	16,745	19,354	19,455
*97123	Hillsboro	91,611	106,447	106,633
97351	Independence	8,590	9,828	10,190
*97303	Keizer	36,478	39,376	39,157
*97601	Klamath Falls	20,840	21,813	22,062
97850	La Grande	13,082	13,026	13,158
*97034	Lake Oswego	36,619	40,731	40,411
97355	Lebanon	15,518	18,447	18,945
97128	McMinnville	32,187	34,319	34,666
*97501	Medford	74,907	85,824	86,367
*97222	Milwaukie	20,291	21,119	20,946

97038	Molalla	8,108	10,228	10,201
97361	Monmouth	9,534	11,110	11,023
97132	Newberg	22,068	25,138	25,477
*97365	Newport	9,989	10,256	10,496
97459	North Bend	9,695	10,317	10,285
*97222	Oak Grove (c)	16,629	17,290	—
97006	Oak Hills (c)	11,333	11,903	—
97267	Oatfield (c)	13,415	13,977	—
97914	Ontario	11,366	11,645	11,626
97045	Oregon City	31,859	37,572	37,411
97801	Pendleton	16,612	17,107	16,841
*97201	Portland	583,776	652,503	641,162
97754	Prineville	9,253	10,736	11,227
97756	Redmond	26,215	33,274	35,582
*97470	Roseburg	21,181	23,683	23,831
97051	Saint Helens	12,883	13,817	14,095
*97301	Salem	154,637	175,535	177,723
97055	Sandy	9,570	12,612	12,743
97404	Santa Clara (c)	—	11,239	—
97140	Sherwood	18,194	20,450	20,254
97381	Silverton	9,222	10,484	10,558
*97477	Springfield	59,403	61,851	62,256
97058	The Dalles	13,620	16,010	16,043
*97223	Tigard	48,035	54,539	55,767
97060	Troutdale	15,962	16,300	15,989
97062	Tualatin	26,054	27,942	27,537
97068	West Linn	25,109	27,373	27,103
97070	Wilsonville	19,509	26,664	26,519
97071	Woodburn	24,080	26,013	26,054

Pennsylvania

Area codes: 215/267/445, 223/717, 272/570, 412/724/878, 484/610/835, 582/814

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*18101	Allentown	118,032	125,845	125,944
15101	Allison Park (c)	21,552	21,864	—
*16601	Altoona	46,320	43,963	43,525
19003	Ardmore (c)	12,455	13,566	—
15234	Baldwin	19,767	21,510	21,197
18603	Berwick	10,477	10,327	10,349
15102	Bethel Park	32,313	33,577	33,110
*18016	Bethlehem	74,982	75,781	75,624
17815	Bloomsburg	14,855	12,711	12,587
19008	Broomall (c)	10,789	11,718	—
*16001	Butler	13,757	13,502	13,287
*17013	Carlisle	18,682	20,118	20,144
15108	Carnot-Moon (c)	11,372	13,151	—
*17201	Chambersburg	20,268	21,903	22,354
*19013	Chester	33,972	32,605	32,535
19320	Coatesville	13,100	13,350	13,299
*17109	Colonial Park (c)	13,229	16,243	—
17512	Columbia	10,400	10,207	10,157
19021	Croydon (c)	9,950	10,014	—
19023	Darby	10,687	10,715	10,641
19026	Drexel Hill (c)	28,043	29,181	—
*18512	Dunmore	14,057	14,042	13,989
*18042	Easton	26,800	28,127	28,057
17022	Elizabethtown	11,545	11,639	11,533
*18049	Emmaus	11,211	11,652	11,627
17522	Ephrata	13,394	13,794	13,736

*16501	Erie	101,786	94,831	93,999
15237	Franklin Park	13,470	15,479	15,319
18052	Fullerton (c)	14,925	16,588	—
*15601	Greensburg	14,892	14,976	14,939
*17331	Hanover	15,289	16,429	16,478
*17101	Harrisburg	49,528	50,099	50,135
*18201	Hazleton	25,340	29,963	29,970
16148	Hermitage	16,220	16,230	16,144
17033	Hershey (c)	14,257	13,858	—
19044	Horsham (c)	14,842	15,193	—
*15701	Indiana	13,975	14,044	13,508
15025	Jefferson Hills	10,619	12,424	12,366
*15901	Johnstown	20,978	18,411	18,238
*19406	King of Prussia (c)	19,936	24,695	—
18704	Kingston	13,182	13,349	13,329
*17601	Lancaster	59,322	58,039	57,503
19446	Lansdale	16,269	18,773	18,916
19050	Lansdowne	10,620	11,107	11,008
*17042	Lebanon	25,477	26,814	26,581
*19055	Levittown (c)	52,983	52,699	—
15068	Lower Burrell	11,761	11,758	11,647
*15132	McKeesport	19,731	17,727	17,493
*16335	Meadville	13,388	13,050	12,849
*15146	Monroeville	28,386	28,640	28,334
18936	Montgomeryville (c)	12,624	12,998	—
18707	Mountain Top (c)	10,982	11,489	—
15120	Munhall	11,406	10,774	10,624
*15668	Murrysville	20,079	21,006	20,833
18634	Nanticoke	10,465	10,628	10,603
*16101	New Castle	23,273	21,926	21,745

*15068	New Kensington	13,116	12,170	12,052
*19401	Norristown	34,324	35,748	35,829
18067	Northampton	9,926	10,395	10,363
*19107	Philadelphia	1,526,006	1,603,797	1,576,251
*19460	Phoenixville	16,440	18,602	19,029
*15201	Pittsburgh	305,704	302,971	300,431
15239	Plum	27,126	27,144	26,877
*19464	Pottstown	22,377	23,433	23,406
17901	Pottsville	14,324	13,346	13,342
17109	Progress (c)	9,765	11,168	—
*19601	Reading	88,082	95,112	94,844
15857	Saint Marys	13,070	12,738	12,670
*18503	Scranton	76,089	76,328	75,874
*16146	Sharon	14,038	13,147	13,032
17404	Shiloh (c)	11,218	11,524	—
*16801	State College	42,034	40,501	39,525
15301	Washington	13,663	13,176	13,189
17268	Waynesboro	10,568	10,951	10,910
17315	Weigelstown (c)	12,875	15,136	—
*19380	West Chester	18,461	18,671	18,630
*15122	West Mifflin	20,313	19,589	19,332
18052	Whitehall	13,944	15,064	14,902
*18701	Wilkes-Barre	41,498	44,328	44,453
15221	Wilkinsburg	15,930	14,349	14,140
*17701	Williamsport	29,381	27,754	27,603
19090	Willow Grove (c)	15,726	13,730	—
19610	Wyomissing	10,461	11,114	11,122
19050	Yeadon	11,443	12,054	11,960
*17401	York	43,718	44,800	44,834

Rhode Island

Area code: 401 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
02806	*Barrington*	16,310	17,153	17,347
02809	*Bristol*	22,954	22,493	22,226
*02830	*Burrillville*	15,955	16,158	16,216
02863	Central Falls	19,376	22,583	22,464
*02816	*Coventry*	35,014	35,688	35,676
*02910	Cranston	80,387	82,934	82,566
02864	*Cumberland*	33,506	36,405	36,434
02818	*East Greenwich*	13,146	14,312	14,204
02914	East Providence	47,037	47,139	46,929
*02814	*Glocester*	9,746	9,974	10,087
02919	*Johnston*	28,769	29,568	29,534
*02865	*Lincoln*	21,105	22,529	22,499
02842	*Middletown*	16,150	17,075	16,959
*02882	*Narragansett*	15,868	14,532	14,615
*02840	Newport	24,672	25,163	25,156
02842	Newport East (c)	11,769	12,337	—
02852	*North Kingstown*	26,486	27,732	27,911
*02908	*North Providence*	32,078	34,114	34,003
02896	*North Smithfield*	11,967	12,588	12,578
*02860	Pawtucket	71,148	75,604	75,387
02871	*Portsmouth*	17,389	17,871	17,754

*02903	Providence	178,042	190,934	189,692
*02857	*Scituate*	10,329	10,384	10,404
*02917	*Smithfield*	21,430	22,118	21,838
*02879	*South Kingstown*	30,639	31,931	31,851
02878	*Tiverton*	15,780	16,359	16,261
02864	Valley Falls (c)	11,547	12,094	—
02885	*Warren*	10,611	11,147	11,245
*02886	Warwick	82,672	82,823	83,011
02893	*West Warwick*	29,191	31,012	31,188
02891	*Westerly*	22,787	23,359	23,483
02891	Westerly (c)	17,936	18,423	—
02895	Woonsocket	41,186	43,240	43,118

South Carolina

Area codes: 605, 803/839, 843/854, 864

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*29801	Aiken	29,524	32,025	31,895
*29621	Anderson	26,686	28,106	29,284
*29902	Beaufort	12,361	13,607	12,960
29611	Berea (c)	14,295	15,578	—
*29910	Bluffton	12,530	27,716	32,191
29316	Boiling Springs (c)	8,219	10,405	—
29579	Carolina Forest (c)	—	23,342	—
*29033	Cayce	12,528	13,781	13,739
*29401	Charleston	120,083	150,227	151,612
*29631	Clemson	13,905	17,681	17,986

*29201	Columbia	129,272	136,632	137,541
*29526	Conway	17,103	24,849	23,119
29223	Dentsville (c)	14,062	14,431	—
*29640	Easley	19,993	22,921	23,422
29681	Five Forks (c)	14,140	17,737	—
*29501	Florence	37,056	39,899	39,958
29206	Forest Acres	10,361	10,617	10,560
*29715	Fort Mill	10,811	24,521	27,991
29644	Fountain Inn	7,799	10,416	10,995
*29341	Gaffney	12,414	12,764	12,424
29605	Gantt (c)	14,229	15,006	—
29576	Garden City (c)	9,209	10,235	—
29445	Goose Creek	35,938	45,946	46,229
*29601	Greenville	58,409	70,720	72,095
*29646	Greenwood	23,222	22,545	22,221
*29650	Greer	25,515	35,308	38,865
29410	Hanahan	17,997	20,325	21,480
*29928	Hilton Head Island	37,099	37,661	38,076
29063	Irmo	11,097	11,569	11,758
29412	James Island[1]	11,218	11,621	11,602
*29456	Ladson (c)	13,790	15,550	—
29710	Lake Wylie (c)	8,841	13,655	—
*29072	Lexington	17,870	23,568	24,208
29566	Little River (c)	8,960	11,711	—
29662	Mauldin	22,889	24,724	25,654
29461	Moncks Corner	7,885	13,297	13,644
*29464	Mount Pleasant	67,843	90,801	92,398

*29572	Myrtle Beach	27,109	35,682	37,100
29108	Newberry	10,277	10,691	10,487
*29841	North Augusta	21,348	24,379	24,675
*29410	North Charleston	97,471	114,852	117,472
*29582	North Myrtle Beach	13,752	18,790	19,485
29073	Oak Grove (c)	10,291	12,899	—
*29115	Orangeburg	13,964	13,240	12,482
29611	Parker (c)	11,431	13,407	—
29935	Port Royal	10,678	14,220	13,169
*29611	Powdersville (c)	7,618	10,025	—
29072	Red Bank (c)	9,617	10,924	—
*29020	Red Hill (c)	13,223	15,906	—
*29730	Rock Hill	66,154	74,372	74,102
29407	Saint Andrews (c)	20,493	20,675	—
29210	Seven Oaks (c)	15,144	14,652	—
*29681	Simpsonville	18,238	23,354	24,685
29588	Socastee (c)	19,952	22,213	—
*29306	Spartanburg	37,013	38,732	38,401
*29483	Summerville	43,392	50,915	51,216
*29150	Sumter	40,524	43,463	42,976
29687	Taylors (c)	21,617	23,222	—
29708	Tega Cay	7,620	12,832	13,278
*29607	Wade Hampton (c)	20,622	21,482	—
*29169	West Columbia	14,988	17,416	17,466

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census

Bureau est.

South Dakota

Area code: 605 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*57401	Aberdeen	26,091	28,495	28,324
57719	Box Elder	7,800	11,746	12,310
57005	Brandon	8,785	11,048	10,950
*57006	Brookings	22,056	23,377	23,577
*57350	Huron	12,592	14,263	14,231
57301	Mitchell	15,254	15,660	15,631
57501	Pierre	13,646	14,091	14,000
*57701	Rapid City	67,956	74,703	76,184
*57103	Sioux Falls	153,888	192,517	196,528
*57783	Spearfish	10,494	12,193	12,358
57069	Vermillion	10,571	11,695	11,802
57201	Watertown	21,482	22,655	22,722
57078	Yankton	14,454	15,411	15,453

Tennessee

Area codes: 423, 615/629, 731, 865, 901, 931

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
37701	Alcoa	8,449	10,978	11,375
38002	Arlington	11,517	14,549	14,448
*37303	Athens	13,458	14,084	14,225
38004	Atoka	8,387	10,008	10,192
*38133	Bartlett	54,613	57,786	57,318
*37027	Brentwood	37,060	45,373	45,491

*37620	Bristol	26,702	27,147	27,530
*37402	Chattanooga	167,674	181,099	182,113
*37040	Clarksville	132,929	166,722	170,957
*37311	Cleveland	41,285	47,356	47,955
*37716	Clinton	9,841	10,056	10,055
37315	Collegedale	8,282	11,109	11,621
*38017	Collierville	43,965	51,324	51,343
*38401	Columbia	34,681	41,690	43,340
*38501	Cookeville	30,435	34,842	35,138
*38555	Crossville	10,795	12,071	12,268
*37055	Dickson	14,538	16,058	16,085
*38024	Dyersburg	17,145	16,164	16,024
37412	East Ridge	20,979	22,167	21,961
*37643	Elizabethton	14,176	14,546	14,015
*37922	Farragut	20,676	23,506	24,422
*37064	Franklin	62,487	83,454	85,469
37066	Gallatin	30,278	44,431	46,902
*38138	Germantown	38,844	41,333	41,034
*37072	Goodlettsville	15,921	17,789	17,344
*37743	Greeneville	15,062	15,479	15,495
38040	Halls (c)	—	10,341	—
37074	Hartsville/Trousdale Co.	7,870	11,615	12,035
*37075	Hendersonville	51,372	61,753	62,257
*38301	Jackson	65,211	68,205	68,114
*37601	Johnson City	63,152	71,046	71,278
*37660	Kingsport	48,205	55,442	55,582
*37902	Knoxville	178,874	190,740	192,648
*37086	La Vergne	32,588	38,719	39,091
38002	Lakeland	12,430	13,904	13,805
38464	Lawrenceburg	10,428	11,633	11,726

*37087	Lebanon	26,190	38,431	40,888
*37771	Lenoir City	8,642	10,117	10,361
37091	Lewisburg	11,100	12,288	12,483
*37355	Manchester	10,102	12,212	12,624
*38237	Martin	11,473	10,825	10,515
*37801	Maryville	27,465	31,907	32,263
*37110	McMinnville	13,605	13,788	13,861
*38103	Memphis	646,889	633,104	628,127
37343	Middle Valley (c)	12,684	11,695	—
*38053	Millington	10,176	10,582	10,508
*37813	Morristown	29,137	30,431	30,777
*37122	Mount Juliet	23,671	39,289	40,766
*37130	Murfreesboro	108,755	152,769	157,519
*37201	Nashville-Davidson (bal.)	601,222	689,447	678,851
37135	Nolensville	5,861	13,829	15,487
*37830	Oak Ridge	29,330	31,402	31,824
38242	Paris	10,156	10,316	10,341
37148	Portland	11,480	13,156	13,341
37849	Powell (c)	—	13,802	—
37415	Red Bank	11,651	11,899	11,873
*37862	Sevierville	14,807	17,889	18,662
37865	Seymour (c)	10,919	14,705	—
*37160	Shelbyville	20,335	23,557	23,743
37167	Smyrna	39,974	53,070	55,518
*37379	Soddy-Daisy	12,714	13,070	13,091
37174	Spring Hill	29,036	50,005	53,339
37172	Springfield	16,440	18,782	19,065
*37388	Tullahoma	18,655	20,339	20,665
*38261	Union City	10,895	11,170	11,107
37188	White House	10,255	12,982	13,661

Texas

Area codes: 210/726, 214/469/945/972, 254, 281/346/713/832, 325, 361, 409, 430/903, 432, 512/737, 682/817, 806, 830, 915, 936, 940, 956, 979

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*79601	Abilene	117,063	125,182	125,070
75001	Addison	13,056	16,661	17,012
78516	Alamo	18,353	19,493	20,017
77039	Aldine (c)	15,869	15,999	—
*78332	Alice	19,104	17,891	17,761
*75002	Allen	84,246	104,627	106,874
78573	Alton	12,341	18,198	18,860
*77511	Alvin	24,236	27,098	27,576
*79101	Amarillo	190,695	200,393	201,234
79714	Andrews	11,088	13,487	13,370
*77515	Angleton	18,862	19,429	19,401
75409	Anna	8,249	16,896	20,243
*76001	Arlington	365,438	394,266	392,786
77346	Atascocita (c)	65,844	88,174	—
*75751	Athens	12,710	12,857	12,890
*78701	Austin	790,390	961,855	964,177
*76020	Azle	10,947	13,369	13,518
*75180	Balch Springs	23,728	27,685	27,160
78602	Bastrop	7,218	9,688	10,434
*77414	Bay City	17,614	18,061	17,882
*77520	Baytown	71,802	83,701	82,480
*77701	Beaumont	118,296	115,282	112,556
*76021	Bedford	46,979	49,928	49,187

*78102	Beeville	12,863	13,669	13,641
*77401	Bellaire	16,855	17,202	16,983
*76704	Bellmead	9,901	10,494	10,575
76513	Belton	18,216	23,054	23,845
*76126	Benbrook	21,234	24,520	24,605
*79720	Big Spring	27,282	26,144	25,735
*78006	Boerne	10,471	17,850	19,109
75418	Bonham	10,127	10,408	10,559
*79007	Borger	13,251	12,551	12,419
*77833	Brenham	15,716	17,369	18,117
*78520	Brownsville	175,023	186,738	187,831
*76801	Brownwood	19,288	18,862	18,770
78717	Brushy Creek (c)	21,764	22,519	—
*77801	Bryan	76,201	83,980	86,866
78610	Buda	7,295	15,108	15,643
76354	Burkburnett	10,811	10,939	10,975
*76028	Burleson	36,690	47,641	51,618
*79015	Canyon	13,303	14,836	15,221
*78130	Canyon Lake (c)	21,262	31,124	—
*75006	Carrollton	119,097	133,434	133,251
*75104	Cedar Hill	45,028	49,148	48,557
*78613	Cedar Park	48,937	77,595	78,693
75009	Celina	6,028	16,739	23,811
77530	Channelview (c)	38,289	45,688	—
78108	Cibolo	15,349	32,276	33,475
*77494	Cinco Ranch (c)	18,274	16,899	—

*76031	Cleburne	29,337	31,352	31,999
77015	Cloverleaf (c)	22,942	24,100	—
77531	Clute	11,211	10,604	10,593
*77840	College Station	93,857	120,511	120,019
76034	Colleyville	22,807	26,057	25,986
*77301	Conroe	56,207	89,956	94,400
78109	Converse	18,198	27,466	28,643
*75019	Coppell	38,659	42,983	42,221
76522	Copperas Cove	32,032	36,670	37,041
*76208	Corinth	19,935	22,634	22,690
*78401	Corpus Christi	305,215	317,863	317,773
*75110	Corsicana	23,770	25,109	25,203
76036	Crowley	12,838	18,070	19,333
*75201	Dallas	1,197,816	1,304,379	1,288,457
77536	Deer Park	32,010	34,495	33,676
*78840	Del Rio	35,591	34,673	34,584
*75020	Denison	22,682	24,479	25,179
*76201	Denton	113,383	139,869	148,146
*75115	DeSoto	49,047	56,145	55,729
77539	Dickinson	18,680	20,847	21,697
78537	Donna	15,798	16,797	16,821
79029	Dumas	14,691	14,501	14,290
*75116	Duncanville	38,524	40,706	39,797
*78852	Eagle Pass	26,248	28,130	28,596
*78539	Edinburg	77,100	100,243	102,483
77437	El Campo	11,602	12,350	12,290
*79901	El Paso	649,121	678,815	678,415
78621	Elgin	8,135	9,784	10,549

*75119	Ennis	18,513	20,159	21,210
*76039	Euless	51,277	61,032	60,500
*78015	Fair Oaks Ranch	5,986	9,833	10,505
75069	Fairview	7,248	10,372	10,683
*75234	Farmers Branch	28,616	35,991	36,442
*75087	Fate	6,357	17,958	21,013
*75022	Flower Mound	64,669	75,956	77,243
*76119	Forest Hill	12,355	13,955	13,818
75126	Forney	14,661	23,455	27,256
*79906	Fort Bliss (c)	8,591	11,260	—
76544	Fort Hood (c)	29,589	28,295	—
*76102	Fort Worth	741,206	918,915	935,508
*77498	Four Corners (c)	12,382	12,103	—
78624	Fredericksburg	10,530	10,875	11,072
*77541	Freeport	12,049	10,696	10,594
77545	Fresno (c)	19,069	24,486	—
*77546	Friendswood	35,805	41,213	41,004
*75034	Frisco	116,989	200,509	210,719
*77441	Fulshear	1,134	16,856	25,169
*76240	Gainesville	16,002	17,394	17,576
77547	Galena Park	10,887	10,740	10,461
*77550	Galveston	47,743	53,695	53,219
*75040	Garland	226,876	246,018	242,035
*76528	Gatesville	15,751	16,135	16,854
*78626	Georgetown	47,400	67,176	75,420
75154	Glenn Heights	11,278	15,819	17,127
*76048	Granbury	7,978	10,958	11,424

*75051	Grand Prairie	175,396	196,100	197,347
*76051	Grapevine	46,334	50,631	50,872
*75401	Greenville	25,557	28,164	29,578
77619	Groves	16,144	17,335	16,915
*76117	Haltom City	42,409	46,073	45,746
76548	Harker Heights	26,700	33,097	33,560
*78550	Harlingen	64,849	71,829	71,925
*75032	Heath	6,921	9,769	10,266
*75652	Henderson	13,712	13,271	13,502
79045	Hereford	15,370	14,972	14,779
76643	Hewitt	13,549	16,026	16,131
78557	Hidalgo	11,198	13,964	14,239
75077	Highland Village	15,056	15,899	15,952
*79927	Horizon City	16,735	22,489	23,162
78725	Hornsby Bend (c)	6,791	12,168	—
*77002	Houston	2,099,451	2,304,580	2,288,250
*77338	Humble	15,133	16,795	16,396
*77340	Huntsville	38,548	45,941	46,288
*76053	Hurst	37,337	40,413	40,055
78634	Hutto	14,698	27,577	30,855
77583	Iowa Colony	1,170	8,154	10,883
*75060	Irving	216,290	256,684	254,198
75766	Jacksonville	14,544	13,997	14,074
*77449	Katy	14,102	21,894	24,005
*76248	Keller	39,627	45,776	45,397
*78028	Kerrville	22,347	24,278	24,477
*75662	Kilgore	12,975	13,376	13,383

*76541	Killeen	127,921	153,095	156,261
*78363	Kingsville	26,213	25,402	25,069
78640	Kyle	28,016	45,697	51,789
*78572	La Homa (c)	11,985	11,267	—
77568	La Marque	14,509	18,030	18,697
*77571	La Porte	33,800	35,124	35,964
77566	Lake Jackson	26,849	28,177	27,879
*78734	Lakeway	11,391	19,189	19,300
*75146	Lancaster	36,361	41,275	40,728
76226	Lantana (c)	6,874	10,785	—
*78040	Laredo	236,091	255,205	256,153
*77573	League City	83,560	114,392	115,595
*78641	Leander	26,521	59,202	67,124
*78238	Leon Valley	10,151	11,542	11,463
*79336	Levelland	13,542	12,652	12,665
*75057	Lewisville	95,290	111,822	112,944
75068	Little Elm	25,898	46,453	51,042
*78233	Live Oak	13,131	15,781	15,840
78644	Lockhart	12,698	14,379	14,844
*75601	Longview	80,455	81,638	81,762
*79401	Lubbock	229,573	257,141	260,993
*75901	Lufkin	35,067	34,143	34,074
77657	Lumberton	11,943	13,554	13,802
78653	Manor	5,037	13,652	18,285
76063	Mansfield	56,368	72,602	74,368
77578	Manvel	5,179	9,992	12,355
*75670	Marshall	23,523	23,392	22,662
*78501	McAllen	129,877	142,210	143,920
*75070	McKinney	131,117	195,308	202,690

75454	Melissa	4,695	13,901	16,983
78570	Mercedes	15,570	16,258	16,312
*75149	Mesquite	139,824	150,108	147,691
*79701	Midland	111,147	132,524	131,325
76065	Midlothian	18,037	35,125	37,053
*76067	Mineral Wells	16,788	14,820	14,902
*78572	Mission	77,058	85,778	86,223
*77083	Mission Bend (c)	36,501	36,914	—
*77489	Missouri City	67,358	74,259	74,850
*75455	Mount Pleasant	15,564	16,047	16,079
*75094	Murphy	17,708	21,013	21,219
*75961	Nacogdoches	32,996	32,147	32,118
77627	Nederland	17,547	18,856	18,331
*78130	New Braunfels	57,740	90,403	98,857
*76117	North Richland Hills	63,343	69,917	70,209
*79761	Odessa	99,940	114,428	112,483
*77630	Orange	18,595	19,324	19,169
*75801	Palestine	18,712	18,544	18,756
*78572	Palmview	5,460	15,830	15,884
*79065	Pampa	17,994	16,867	16,474
*75460	Paris	25,171	24,476	24,407
*77502	Pasadena	149,043	151,950	148,626
*77581	Pearland	91,252	125,828	125,990
*77406	Pecan Grove (c)	15,963	22,782	—
79772	Pecos	8,780	12,916	12,673
*78660	Pflugerville	46,936	65,191	66,884

78577	Pharr	70,400	79,715	79,697
*79072	Plainview	22,194	20,187	19,739
*75074	Plano	259,841	285,494	288,253
78064	Pleasanton	8,934	10,648	10,780
*77640	Port Arthur	53,818	56,039	55,724
77979	Port Lavaca	12,248	11,557	11,259
77651	Port Neches	13,040	13,692	13,416
78374	Portland	15,099	20,383	20,536
75407	Princeton	6,807	17,027	20,046
75078	Prosper	9,423	30,174	34,136
*78580	Raymondville	11,284	10,236	10,510
75154	Red Oak	10,769	14,222	15,364
*76028	Rendon (c)	12,552	13,533	—
*75080	Richardson	99,223	119,469	116,382
*77469	Richmond	11,679	11,627	12,233
78582	Rio Grande City	13,834	15,317	15,670
76706	Robinson	10,509	12,443	12,755
78380	Robstown	11,487	10,143	10,157
*78382	Rockport	8,766	10,070	10,436
*75087	Rockwall	37,490	47,251	49,669
78584	Roma	9,765	11,561	11,505
*77471	Rosenberg	30,618	38,282	39,468
*78681	Round Rock	99,887	119,468	123,876
*75088	Rowlett	56,199	62,535	63,671
75189	Royse City	9,349	13,508	15,978
75048	Sachse	20,329	27,103	29,042
*76179	Saginaw	19,806	23,890	24,011
*76901	San Angelo	93,200	99,893	99,667

*78201	San Antonio	1,327,407	1,434,625	1,451,853
78586	San Benito	24,250	24,861	24,780
79849	San Elizario	13,603	10,116	10,093
78589	San Juan	33,856	35,294	35,577
*78666	San Marcos	44,894	67,553	68,580
*77510	Santa Fe	12,222	12,735	12,783
78006	Scenic Oaks (c)	4,957	10,458	—
*78154	Schertz	31,465	42,002	42,622
77586	Seabrook	11,952	13,618	13,560
75159	Seagoville	14,835	18,446	18,805
*78155	Seguin	25,175	29,433	30,902
78154	Selma	5,540	10,952	11,619
*75090	Sherman	38,521	43,645	44,873
77459	Sienna (c)	—	20,204	—
*79549	Snyder	11,202	11,438	11,264
*79927	Socorro	32,013	34,306	36,236
77587	South Houston	16,983	16,153	15,878
76092	Southlake	26,575	31,265	31,105
*77373	Spring (c)	54,298	62,559	—
*77477	Stafford	17,693	17,666	17,364
78732	Steiner Ranch (c)	—	16,713	—
*76401	Stephenville	17,123	20,897	21,199
*77478	Sugar Land	78,817	111,026	109,373
*75482	Sulphur Springs	15,449	15,941	15,995
79556	Sweetwater	10,906	10,622	10,513
76574	Taylor	15,191	16,267	16,807
*76501	Temple	66,102	82,073	85,416

*75160	Terrell	15,816	17,465	18,567
*75501	Texarkana	36,411	36,193	36,017
*77510	Texas City	45,099	51,898	54,247
75056	The Colony	36,328	44,534	45,000
*77381	The Woodlands (c)	93,847	114,436	—
78260	Timberwood Park (c)	13,447	35,217	—
*77375	Tomball	10,753	12,341	12,810
76262	Trophy Club	8,024	13,688	13,745
*75702	Tyler	96,900	105,995	107,192
*78148	Universal City	18,530	19,720	19,808
75205	University Park	23,068	25,278	24,849
*78801	Uvalde	15,751	15,217	15,312
*76384	Vernon	11,002	10,078	10,045
*77901	Victoria	62,592	65,534	65,377
*76701	Waco	124,805	138,486	139,594
*76148	Watauga	23,497	23,650	23,313
*75165	Waxahachie	29,621	41,140	43,368
*76086	Weatherford	25,250	30,854	33,710
77598	Webster	10,400	12,499	12,193
78728	Wells Branch (c)	12,120	14,000	—
*78596	Weslaco	35,670	40,160	41,024
79764	West Odessa (c)	22,707	33,340	—
77005	West University Place	14,787	14,955	14,724

76108	White Settlement	16,116	18,269	18,084
*76301	Wichita Falls	104,553	102,316	102,988
75098	Wylie	41,427	57,526	59,394

Utah

Area codes: 385/801 apply to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
84004	Alpine	9,555	10,251	10,359
84003	American Fork	26,263	33,337	34,422
84065	Bluffdale	7,598	17,014	18,835
*84010	Bountiful	42,552	45,762	45,438
84302	Brigham City	17,899	19,650	19,998
*84720	Cedar City	28,857	35,235	37,206
84062	Cedar Hills	9,796	10,019	10,024
84014	Centerville	15,335	16,884	16,785
*84015	Clearfield	30,112	31,909	32,238
84015	Clinton	20,426	23,386	23,597
*84047	Cottonwood Heights	33,433	33,617	32,864
84020	Draper	42,274	51,017	51,749
*84005	Eagle Mountain	21,415	43,623	49,738
84025	Farmington	18,275	24,531	24,775
*84029	Grantsville	8,893	12,617	13,574
*84032	Heber	11,362	16,856	17,290
*84096	Herriman	21,785	55,144	58,198
84003	Highland	15,523	19,348	19,611

*84117	Holladay	26,472	31,965	31,390
84737	Hurricane	13,748	20,036	21,808
84319	Hyrum	7,609	9,362	10,036
84037	Kaysville	27,300	32,945	32,976
84118	Kearns[1]	35,731	36,723	36,747
*84041	Layton	67,311	81,773	83,291
*84043	Lehi	47,407	75,907	79,978
84042	Lindon	10,070	11,397	11,709
*84321	Logan	48,174	52,778	54,436
84044	Magna[1]	26,505	29,251	29,268
84664	Mapleton	7,979	11,365	12,414
84047	Midvale	27,964	36,028	35,938
*84106	Millcreek[1]	62,139	63,380	64,110
*84107	Murray	46,746	50,637	49,729
84341	North Logan	8,269	10,986	11,155
*84404	North Ogden	17,357	20,916	21,528
84054	North Salt Lake	16,322	21,907	22,300
*84401	Ogden	82,825	87,321	86,798
*84057	Orem	88,328	98,129	97,861
84651	Payson	18,294	21,101	22,142
84062	Pleasant Grove	33,509	37,726	37,949
*84414	Pleasant View	7,979	11,083	11,177
*84601	Provo	112,488	115,162	114,084
*84065	Riverton	38,753	45,285	45,148
*84067	Roy	36,884	39,306	39,358
*84770	Saint George	72,897	95,342	99,958
*84101	Salt Lake City	186,440	199,723	200,478

*84070	Sandy	87,461	96,904	95,050
84655	Santaquin	9,128	13,725	15,379
*84043	Saratoga Springs	17,781	37,696	44,164
84335	Smithfield	9,495	13,571	14,067
*84095	South Jordan	50,418	77,487	80,139
*84403	South Ogden	16,532	17,488	17,541
*84115	South Salt Lake	23,617	26,777	26,166
84660	Spanish Fork	34,691	42,602	43,870
*84663	Springville	29,466	35,268	36,135
84075	Syracuse	24,331	32,141	33,331
*84118	Taylorsville	58,652	60,448	59,242
84074	Tooele	31,605	35,742	37,104
84337	Tremonton	7,647	9,894	10,493
*84078	Vernal	9,089	10,079	10,241
*84058	Vineyard	139	12,543	14,025
84780	Washington	18,761	27,993	31,035
84401	West Haven	10,272	16,739	19,880
*84084	West Jordan	103,712	116,961	116,541
84015	West Point	9,511	10,963	11,430
*84119	West Valley City	129,480	140,230	139,110
*84087	Woods Cross	9,761	11,410	11,659

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Vermont

Area code: 802 applies to the entire state. See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
05201	*Bennington*	15,764	15,333	15,303
*05301	*Brattleboro*	12,046	12,184	12,215
*05401	Burlington	42,417	44,743	44,781
*05446	*Colchester*	17,067	17,524	17,612
*05452	*Essex*	19,587	22,094	22,251
*05452	Essex Junction	9,271	10,590	10,748
05047	Hartford	9,952	10,686	10,772
05468	*Milton*	10,352	10,723	10,685
*05701	Rutland	16,495	15,807	15,851
*05403	South Burlington	17,904	20,292	20,282
05495	*Williston*	8,698	10,103	10,094

Virginia

Area codes: 276, 434, 540/826, 571/703, 757/948, 804

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*22314	Alexandria	139,966	159,467	154,706
22003	Annandale (c)	41,008	43,363	—
*22201	Arlington (c)	207,627	238,643	—
*20147	Ashburn (c)	43,511	46,349	—
22041	Bailey’s Crossroads (c)	23,643	24,749	—
20147	Belmont (c)	5,966	10,268	—
*24060	Blacksburg	42,620	44,826	44,949
23235	Bon Air (c)	16,366	18,022	—
20148	Brambleton (c)	9,845	23,486	—

23112	Brandermill (c)	13,173	13,730	—
*24201	Bristol	17,835	17,219	17,054
20148	Broadlands (c)	12,313	14,021	—
20111	Buckhall (c)	16,293	20,420	—
20109	Bull Run (c)	14,983	16,794	—
*22015	Burke (c)	41,055	42,312	—
22015	Burke Centre (c)	17,326	17,518	—
24069	Cascades (c)	11,912	12,366	—
24018	Cave Spring (c)	24,922	26,755	—
*20120	Centreville (c)	71,135	73,518	—
*20151	Chantilly (c)	23,039	24,301	—
*22901	Charlottesville	43,475	46,553	45,672
22026	Cherry Hill (c)	16,000	23,683	—
*23320	Chesapeake	222,209	249,422	251,269
*23831	Chester (c)	20,987	23,414	—
*24073	Christiansburg	21,041	23,348	22,615
23834	Colonial Heights	17,411	18,170	18,273
20165	Countryside (c)	10,072	10,418	—
22701	Culpeper	16,379	20,062	20,493
22193	Dale City (c)	65,969	72,088	—
*24541	Danville	43,055	42,590	42,215
20191	Difficult Run (c)	—	10,600	—
20170	Dranesville (c)	11,921	11,785	—
*23222	East Highland Park (c)	14,796	15,131	—
22033	Fair Oaks (c)	30,223	34,052	—
*22030	Fairfax	22,565	24,146	24,276
22039	Fairfax Station (c)	12,030	12,420	—
*22046	Falls Church	12,332	14,658	14,493

24551	Forest (c)	9,106	11,709	—
22308	Fort Hunt (c)	16,045	17,231	—
22310	Franconia (c)	18,245	18,943	—
20171	Franklin Farm (c)	19,288	19,189	—
*22401	Fredericksburg	24,286	27,982	28,367
22630	Front Royal	14,440	15,011	15,155
*20155	Gainesville (c)	11,481	18,112	—
22030	George Mason (c)	9,496	11,162	—
*23059	Glen Allen (c)	14,774	16,187	—
23062	Gloucester Point (c)	9,402	10,587	—
22066	Great Falls (c)	15,427	15,953	—
22306	Groveton (c)	14,598	15,725	—
*23669	Hampton	137,436	137,148	137,746
*22801	Harrisonburg	48,914	51,814	51,430
*20170	Herndon	23,292	24,655	24,339
23075	Highland Springs (c)	15,711	16,604	—
24019	Hollins (c)	14,673	15,574	—
23860	Hopewell	22,591	23,033	23,140
22303	Huntington (c)	11,267	13,749	—
22306	Hybla Valley (c)	15,801	16,319	—
22043	Idylwood (c)	17,288	17,954	—
20112	Independent Hill (c)	7,419	10,165	—
22038	Kings Park West (c)	13,390	13,465	—
22315	Kingstowne (c)	15,556	16,825	—

22963	Lake Monticello (c)	9,920	10,126	—
22192	Lake Ridge (c)	41,058	46,162	—
23228	Lakeside (c)	11,849	12,203	—
20176	Lansdowne (c)	11,253	12,427	—
23228	Laurel (c)	16,713	17,769	—
*20175	Leesburg	42,616	48,250	48,908
22191	Leesylvania (c)	—	21,193	—
22312	Lincolnia (c)	22,855	22,922	—
20136	Linton Hall (c)	35,725	41,754	—
*22079	Lorton (c)	18,610	20,072	—
20148	Loudoun Valley Estates (c)	3,656	11,436	—
20165	Lowes Island (c)	10,756	11,023	—
*24501	Lynchburg	75,568	79,009	79,009
24572	Madison Heights (c)	11,285	10,893	—
*20110	Manassas	37,821	42,772	42,708
*20111	Manassas Park	14,273	17,219	17,002
23224	Manchester (c)	10,804	12,129	—
*24112	Martinsville	13,821	13,485	13,517
*22101	McLean (c)	48,115	50,773	—
20171	McNair (c)	17,513	21,598	—
23234	Meadowbrook (c)	18,312	20,898	—
*23111	Mechanicsville (c)	36,348	39,482	—
*22081	Merrifield (c)	15,212	20,488	—
*23112	Midlothian (c)	—	18,320	—
22025	Montclair (c)	19,570	22,279	—

22121	Mount Vernon (c)	12,416	12,914	—
20187	New Baltimore (c)	8,119	11,251	—
22122	Newington (c)	12,943	13,223	—
22153	Newington Forest (c)	12,442	12,957	—
*23607	Newport News	180,719	186,247	184,587
*23502	Norfolk	242,803	238,005	235,089
*22124	Oakton (c)	34,166	36,732	—
*23704	Petersburg	32,420	33,458	33,429
23662	Poquoson	12,150	12,460	12,574
*23704	Portsmouth	95,535	97,915	97,840
*24141	Radford	16,408	16,070	16,499
*20190	Reston (c)	58,404	63,226	—
*23219	Richmond	204,214	226,610	226,604
*24011	Roanoke	97,032	100,011	98,865
24281	Rose Hill (c) (Fairfax Co.)	20,226	21,045	—
24153	Salem	24,802	25,346	25,373
23233	Short Pump (c)	24,729	30,626	—
20152	South Riding (c)	24,256	33,877	—
*22150	Springfield (c)	30,484	31,339	—
*24401	Staunton	23,746	25,750	25,661
*20164	Sterling (c)	27,822	30,337	—
20105	Stone Ridge (c)	7,214	15,039	—
24477	Stuarts Draft (c)	9,235	12,142	—
20109	Sudley (c)	16,203	19,008	—
*23434	Suffolk	84,585	94,324	96,194
20164	Sugarland Run	11,799	12,345	—

	(c)			
24502	Timberlake (c)	12,183	13,267	—
23229	Tuckahoe (c)	44,990	48,051	—
*22102	Tysons (c)	19,627	26,374	—
*22180	Vienna	15,687	16,473	16,329
*23451	Virginia Beach	437,994	459,470	457,672
23888	Wakefield (c)	11,275	11,805	—
*20186	Warrenton	9,611	10,057	10,109
22980	Waynesboro	21,006	22,196	22,550
*22042	West Falls Church (c)	29,207	30,243	—
22152	West Springfield (c)	22,460	23,369	—
*23185	Williamsburg	14,068	15,425	15,590
*22601	Winchester	26,203	28,120	28,136
*22182	Wolf Trap (c)	16,131	16,496	—
*22191	Woodbridge (c)	4,055	44,668	—
24381	Woodlawn (c) (Fairfax Co.)	20,804	20,859	—
23059	Wyndham (c)	9,785	11,087	—
20111	Yorkshire (c)	7,541	10,992	—

Washington

Area codes: 206, 253, 360/564, 425, 509

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
98520	Aberdeen	16,896	17,013	17,191
99001	Airway Heights	6,114	10,757	10,630
*98021	Alderwood Manor (c)	8,442	10,198	—

*98221	Anacortes	15,778	17,637	17,832
98223	Arlington	17,926	19,868	20,075
98335	Artondale (c)	12,653	13,641	—
*98001	Auburn	70,180	87,256	85,699
98110	Bainbridge Island	23,025	24,825	24,546
98604	Battle Ground	17,571	20,743	21,119
*98004	Bellevue	122,363	151,854	149,440
*98225	Bellingham	80,885	91,482	92,289
98230	Birch Bay (c)	8,413	10,115	—
98391	Bonney Lake	17,374	22,487	22,848
*98011	Bothell	33,505	48,161	47,784
*98021	Bothell East (c)	8,018	13,970	—
*98021	Bothell West (c)	16,607	22,015	—
*98337	Bremerton	37,729	43,505	44,122
98178	Bryn Mawr-Skyway (c)	15,645	17,397	—
*98166	Burien	33,313	52,066	51,073
98282	Camano (c)	—	17,356	—
98607	Camas	19,355	26,065	27,054
98531	Centralia	16,336	18,183	18,629
99004	Cheney	10,590	13,255	13,087
98072	Cottage Lake (c)	22,494	22,857	—
98042	Covington	17,575	20,777	20,787
*98198	Des Moines	29,673	32,888	32,689
98327	DuPont	8,199	10,151	10,112
98059	East Renton	11,140	11,937	—

	Highlands (c)			
98802	East Wenatchee	13,190	14,158	14,236
98204	Eastmont (c)	20,101	24,059	—
*98372	Edgewood	9,387	12,327	12,665
*98020	Edmonds	39,709	42,853	42,758
98387	Elk Plain (c)	14,205	14,534	—
*98926	Ellensburg	18,174	18,666	19,596
98022	Enumclaw	10,669	12,543	12,733
*98201	Everett	103,019	110,629	110,812
98058	Fairwood (c) (King Co.)	19,102	19,396	—
99218	Fairwood (c) (Spokane Co.)	7,905	10,541	—
*98001	Federal Way	89,306	101,030	99,037
98248	Ferndale	11,415	15,048	15,476
98424	Fife	9,173	10,999	10,985
98662	Five Corners (c)	18,159	20,973	—
98433	Fort Lewis (c)	11,046	14,052	—
98375	Frederickson (c)	18,719	24,906	—
*98329	Gig Harbor	7,126	12,029	12,181
98338	Graham (c)	23,491	32,658	—
98930	Grandview	10,862	10,907	10,891
98665	Hazel Dell (c)	19,435	23,569	—
*98027	Issaquah	30,434	40,051	39,505
98626	Kelso	11,925	12,720	12,719
98028	Kenmore	20,460	23,914	23,502

*99336	Kennewick	73,917	83,921	84,488
*98031	Kent	92,411	136,588	134,835
*98033	Kirkland	48,787	92,175	92,107
*98503	Lacey	42,393	53,526	54,461
98155	Lake Forest Park	12,598	13,630	13,358
98042	Lake Morton-Berrydale (c)	10,160	10,474	—
98258	Lake Stevens	28,069	35,630	36,288
*98087	Lake Stickney (c)	7,777	15,413	—
98391	Lake Tapps (c)	11,859	12,962	—
98001	Lakeland North (c)	12,942	13,663	—
98001	Lakeland South (c)	11,574	13,169	—
*98498	Lakewood	58,163	63,612	63,331
*99016	Liberty Lake	7,591	12,003	12,534
98632	Longview	36,648	37,818	37,824
98264	Lynden	11,951	15,749	16,048
*98036	Lynnwood	35,836	38,568	40,592
98296	Maltby (c)	10,830	11,277	—
98038	Maple Valley	22,684	28,013	28,153
*98037	Martha Lake (c)	15,473	21,660	—
*98270	Marysville	60,020	70,714	71,144
98040	Mercer Island	22,699	25,748	25,442
*98012	Mill Creek	18,244	20,926	20,902
98012	Mill Creek East (c)	15,709	24,912	—

98661	Minnehaha (c)	9,771	11,871	—
98272	Monroe	17,304	19,699	20,209
98837	Moses Lake	20,366	25,146	25,583
*98273	Mount Vernon	31,743	35,219	35,404
*98686	Mount Vista (c)	7,850	10,051	—
98043	Mountlake Terrace	19,909	21,286	21,428
98275	Mukilteo	20,254	21,538	21,246
*98056	Newcastle	10,380	13,017	12,969
98037	North Lynnwood (c)	16,574	22,802	—
*98277	Oak Harbor	22,075	24,622	24,709
*98501	Olympia	46,478	55,605	55,919
98662	Orchards (c)	19,556	27,729	—
*98444	Parkland (c)	35,803	38,623	—
*99301	Pasco	59,781	77,108	78,871
*98362	Port Angeles	19,038	19,960	20,134
*98366	Port Orchard	11,144	15,587	15,979
98368	Port Townsend	9,113	10,148	10,306
98370	Poulsbo	9,200	11,975	11,891
98391	Prairie Ridge (c)	11,464	12,288	—
*99163	Pullman	29,799	32,901	32,827
*98371	Puyallup	37,022	42,973	42,794
*98052	Redmond	54,144	73,256	76,354
*98057	Renton	90,927	106,785	105,179
*99352	Richland	48,058	60,560	61,929
98642	Ridgefield	4,763	10,319	12,514

*98685	Salmon Creek (c)	19,686	21,293	—
*98074	Sammamish	45,780	67,455	66,630
*98148	SeaTac	26,909	31,454	30,759
*98101	Seattle	608,660	737,015	733,919
98284	Sedro-Woolley	10,540	12,421	12,509
98584	Shelton	9,834	10,371	10,763
*98133	Shoreline	53,007	58,608	57,918
98208	Silver Firs (c)	20,891	22,174	—
*98315	Silverdale (c)	19,204	20,733	—
*98290	Snohomish	9,098	10,126	10,154
98065	Snoqualmie	10,670	14,121	13,810
*98373	South Hill (c)	52,431	64,708	—
98387	Spanaway (c)	27,227	35,476	—
*99201	Spokane	208,916	228,989	229,071
*99206	Spokane Valley	89,755	102,976	105,905
*98390	Sumner	9,451	10,621	10,673
98944	Sunnyside	15,858	16,375	16,346
*98402	Tacoma	198,397	219,346	219,205
*98188	Tukwila	19,107	21,798	21,615
*98501	Tumwater	17,371	25,350	25,844
98053	Union Hill-Novelty Hill (c)	18,805	22,683	—
*98466	University Place	31,144	34,866	34,900
*98660	Vancouver	161,791	190,915	192,169
*98070	Vashon (c)	10,624	11,055	—
99362	Walla Walla	31,731	34,060	33,927

98671	Washougal	14,095	17,039	16,970
*98801	Wenatchee	31,925	35,508	35,405
*99353	West Richland	11,811	16,295	16,951
*98106	White Center (c)	13,495	16,631	—
*98072	Woodinville	10,938	13,069	13,425
*98901	Yakima	91,067	96,968	96,578
98597	Yelm	6,848	10,617	10,707

West Virginia

Area codes: 304/681 apply to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*25801	Beckley	17,614	17,286	17,024
*25301	Charleston	51,400	48,864	48,018
*26301	Clarksburg	16,578	16,061	15,784
*26554	Fairmont	18,704	18,416	18,209
*25701	Huntington	49,138	46,842	46,025
*25401	Martinsburg	17,227	18,777	18,835
*26505	Morgantown	29,660	30,347	29,219
*26101	Parkersburg	31,492	29,738	29,403
25177	Saint Albans	11,044	10,861	10,635
*25303	South Charleston	13,450	13,647	13,352
*25526	Teays Valley (c)	13,175	14,350	—
26105	Vienna	10,749	10,652	10,576
26062	Weirton	19,746	19,163	18,813
26003	Wheeling	28,486	27,052	26,568

Wisconsin

Area codes: 274 (May 5, 2023)/920, 414, 534/715, 608

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
54301	Allouez	13,975	14,156	14,004
*54911	Appleton	72,623	75,644	74,854
*54304	Ashwaubenon	16,963	16,991	16,913
53913	Baraboo	12,048	12,556	12,398
53916	Beaver Dam	16,214	16,708	16,647
54311	Bellevue	14,570	15,935	16,122
*53511	Beloit	36,966	36,657	36,609
*53045	Brookfield	37,920	41,464	41,464
*53223	Brown Deer	11,999	12,507	12,705
53105	Burlington	10,464	11,047	11,008
53108	Caledonia	24,705	25,361	25,229
53012	Cedarburg	11,412	12,121	12,400
*54729	Chippewa Falls	13,661	14,731	14,778
53110	Cudahy	18,267	18,204	17,946
54115	De Pere	23,800	25,410	25,335
53532	DeForest	8,936	10,811	10,884
*54701	Eau Claire	65,883	69,421	69,441
53121	Elkhorn	10,084	10,247	10,330
*53711	Fitchburg	25,260	29,609	30,674
*54935	Fond du Lac	43,021	44,678	44,595
53538	Fort Atkinson	12,368	12,579	12,489
*54956	Fox Crossing[1]	18,311	18,974	18,925
53132	Franklin	35,451	36,816	36,624
53022	Germantown	19,749	20,917	20,914

*53209	Glendale	12,872	13,357	13,178
53024	Grafton	11,459	12,094	12,298
*54301	Green Bay	104,057	107,395	107,015
53129	Greendale	14,046	14,854	14,652
*53220	Greenfield	36,720	37,803	37,352
54952	Harrison[1]	10,858	12,418	13,179
53027	Hartford	14,223	15,626	15,747
*54155	Hobart	6,182	10,211	10,351
54636	Holmen	9,005	10,661	10,896
*54303	Howard	17,399	19,950	20,229
54016	Hudson	12,719	14,755	15,149
*53545	Janesville	63,575	65,615	65,942
*54130	Kaukauna	15,462	17,089	17,170
*53140	Kenosha	99,218	99,986	99,286
*54601	La Crosse	51,320	52,680	52,185
*54140	Little Chute	10,449	11,619	12,170
*53703	Madison	233,209	269,840	269,196
*54220	Manitowoc	33,736	34,626	34,547
54143	Marinette	10,968	11,119	11,048
*54449	Marshfield	19,118	18,929	18,815
54952	Menasha	17,353	18,268	18,107
*53051	Menomonee Falls	35,626	38,527	38,906
54751	Menomonie	16,264	16,843	16,794
*53092	Mequon	23,132	25,142	25,200
*53562	Middleton	17,442	21,827	22,636
*53202	Milwaukee	594,833	577,222	569,330
53566	Monroe	10,827	10,661	10,537
*53406	Mount Pleasant	26,197	27,732	27,646

53150	Muskego	24,135	25,032	25,242
*54956	Neenah	25,501	27,319	27,525
*53151	New Berlin	39,584	40,451	40,375
54017	New Richmond	8,375	10,079	10,350
53154	Oak Creek	34,451	36,497	36,260
53066	Oconomowoc	15,759	18,203	18,379
54650	Onalaska	17,736	18,803	18,824
53575	Oregon	9,231	11,179	11,407
*54901	Oshkosh	66,083	66,816	66,607
53072	Pewaukee	13,195	15,914	15,945
53818	Platteville	11,224	11,836	11,764
53158	Pleasant Prairie	19,719	21,250	21,392
54467	Plover	12,123	13,519	13,701
53074	Port Washington	11,250	12,353	12,614
53901	Portage	10,324	10,581	10,327
*53402	Racine	78,860	77,816	77,127
*53939	Reedsburg	9,200	9,984	10,043
*53076	Richfield	11,300	11,739	11,810
54022	River Falls	15,000	16,182	16,618
53168	Salem Lakes[1]	14,516	14,601	14,614
*53081	Sheboygan	49,288	49,929	49,931
53211	Shorewood	13,162	13,859	13,648
53172	South Milwaukee	21,156	20,795	20,517
*54481	Stevens Point	26,717	25,666	25,692
53589	Stoughton	12,611	13,173	13,085
*54313	Suamico	11,346	12,820	13,078

*53590	Sun Prairie	29,364	35,967	36,189
54880	Superior	27,244	26,751	26,561
53089	Sussex	10,518	11,487	11,597
54241	Two Rivers	11,712	11,271	11,270
53593	Verona	10,619	14,030	14,276
*53094	Watertown	23,861	22,926	22,885
*53186	Waukesha	70,718	71,158	71,256
53597	Waunakee	12,097	14,879	14,950
53963	Waupun	11,340	11,344	11,515
*54403	Wausau	39,106	39,994	39,575
*53213	Wauwatosa	46,396	48,387	47,752
*53214	West Allis	60,411	60,325	59,484
*53095	West Bend	31,078	31,752	31,727
*54476	Weston	14,868	15,723	15,688
*53217	Whitefish Bay	14,110	14,954	14,747
53190	Whitewater	14,390	14,889	14,351
*54494	Wisconsin Rapids	18,367	18,877	18,738

(1) Incorporated after 2010 Census; 2010 figure is Census Bureau est.

Wyoming

Area code: 307 applies to the entire state

ZIP	Place	2010 population	2020 population	2021 estimate
*82601	Casper	55,316	59,038	58,656
*82001	Cheyenne	59,466	65,132	65,051
82414	Cody	9,520	10,028	10,174
*82930	Evanston	12,359	11,747	11,814

*82716	Gillette	29,087	33,403	32,884
*82935	Green River	12,515	11,825	11,609
*83001	Jackson	9,577	10,760	10,849
*82070	Laramie	30,816	31,407	31,659
82501	Riverton	10,615	10,682	10,587
*82901	Rock Springs	23,036	23,526	23,196
82801	Sheridan	17,444	18,737	19,095

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WORLD HISTORY

Chronology of World History

Note: In this section, the notation BCE (before the common era) is applied to years dating to the traditional BC (before Christ) era, and CE (common era) is applied to AD (anno domini) dates. This notation is now preferred in many scientific and academic publications. The traditional Gregorian calendar system and its dates and years are unaltered except by these labels.

Other abbreviations used in this chapter include the following: KYA = thousand years ago, MYA = million years ago, c. = circa, fl. = flourished, r. = ruled, b. = born, d. = died.

Prehistory: Our Ancestors Emerge

Reviewed by Marc Kissel, Ph.D., Univ. of Notre Dame, 2016; other updates per World Almanac research.

Evidence of the origins of *Homo sapiens,* the genus and species to which all living humans belong, comes from an

ever increasing number of fossils and DNA studies, and from the archaeological record. Put together, the latest evidence suggests that humans evolved from an ape-like ancestor that lived in eastern and central Africa 8 to 5 million years ago.

Current theories trace the first hominin[1] (primates more closely related to humans than to any other living primate) to Africa, where several distinct genera appear in the fossil record 6-4 MYA. Skeletally, hominins are defined by signs of bipedalism (walking on two legs). They lived in a variety of environments, including swampy forest margins, woodlands, and open savannas (usually near lakes or springs).

Claims of the earliest hominin are inherently controversial. The earliest currently proposed species are *Sahelanthropus tchadensis* (c. 7 MYA, Chad) and *Orrorin tugenensis* (c. 6 MYA, Kenya). The recently described species *Ardipithecus ramidus* (4.4 MYA, Ethiopia) had a chimp-sized brain and a fairly primitive body plan but was bipedal.

Although all humans living today are members of a single species, the fossil record confirms that our ancestors coexisted with a number of similar species throughout our evolutionary history. Starting around 4 MYA one of these earliest hominins gave rise to the australopithecines, a genus of early hominins referred to as “bipedal apes.” Scientists divided these into two groups, “gracile” and “robust,” each containing a number of species.

The robust australopithecines were characterized by larger molar and premolar teeth; they probably went extinct around 1 MYA. Members of this species adapted a new dietary niche of eating hard foods such as nuts and tubers and have been found in both E and S Africa.

The gracile lineage most likely led to modern humans. *Australopithecus sediba* (2 MYA, South Africa) shows a mosaic of both Australopithecus and early *Homo* traits, leading some to suggest that this is the predecessor to our genus; the

morphology of its hand is very suggestive of tool-use. However, while originally believed to arise solely within the genus *Homo,* recent work at the sites of Dikika (3.3 MYA, Ethiopia) and Lomekwi (3.3 MYA, Kenya) suggest that earlier hominins were making stone tools.

Our genus, *Homo,* arose 3-2 MYA, with fossils showing early members of our genus being fully bipedal, having larger brains, and hands well-adapted to tool use. The Oldowan tools first appear 2.6 MYA and were used to cut and scrape meat. It is not known whether these early hominins had the ability to speak, but they were social primates, had campsites, and subsisted by gathering plants and small animals and by scavenging other kills, as well as perhaps hunting.

Homo ergaster appeared in E Africa around 1.9 MYA and was the first to leave the continent, spreading throughout Eurasia by c. 1.8 MYA. *H. ergaster* is sometimes grouped with *H. erectus,* a species first identified on the Indonesian island of Java. It was capable of hunting

large and medium-sized animals, such as antelopes and horses, learned to make and control fire, and produced bifacially-flaked tools (sharpened on both sides).

The ability to control fire enormously expanded the human food niche as well as creating new opportunities in the social world. Fire-making possibly began as early as 1 MYA in Africa and is clearly documented throughout Eurasia after c. 500 KYA. Hearths were found in northern Israel by c. 750 KYA, and by 465 KYA in southwestern France.

After about 800 KYA, Europe provides a particularly rich set of fossil evidence usually assigned to *H. erectus, H. antecessor,* or *H. heidelbergensis*. This population gave rise to the Neanderthals, who appeared c. 350 KYA. While originally portrayed as savage and unhuman-like, recent research suggests they could probably speak, were proficient hunters of large game, had sophisticated tools and weapons, had ornamentation and other forms of symbolic expression, and a well-developed social organization. On the

island of Flores, Indonesia, remains of a species known as *Homo floresiensis*, a 1.1-m (3.5-ft) tall hominin, date from c. 100-60 KYA. Its small stature may be due to limited food and few predators on the small island.

The remains of *Homo naledi*, dating to c. 335-236 KYA, raised questions about a possible overlap in existence and behaviors with early humans. It has a human-like foot and lower limbs, but other aspects of the skeleton, such as the pelvis and shoulder, are more primitive looking. They seem to have been deliberately deposited into a cave system, suggesting an early form of burial.

Improved dating techniques call into question the age of modern humans. The oldest modern human fossils (*Homo sapiens*) were dated to c. 300 KYA and were found at the Jebel Irhoud site in Morocco. Until that 2017 analysis, the oldest, found in Omo Kibish, Ethiopia, were believed to date to c. 195 KYA. Fossils considered some of the oldest modern humans were also found at the Herto site in Ethiopia's

Middle Awash Valley. The species spread out of Africa, reaching Israel by c. 100 KYA, and parts of Europe perhaps as early as 54 KYA. Migration from Asia to Australia took place as early as 60 KYA. What happened when they met other hominins is a subject of intense research. Genetic evidence in the form of ancient DNA suggests that Neanderthals interbred with modern humans. Genetic data also provide information about the Denisovans, a population of early humans dated to perhaps c. 200 KYA, fossils of which were found in caves in Siberia and Tibet. Some contemporary human populations retain Denisovan DNA, suggesting a complex web of interactions between these populations. Researchers studying (2021) fossilized skull found in NE China contended it represents another separate species (dated to c. 150 KYA or earlier), which they named *Homo longi*.

Most evidence for the crossing from Asia to the Americas by the Bering land bridge dates to the end of the last Ice Age, at c. 14 KYA, but recent evidence suggests

some arrived sooner, especially the 2021 reported discovery of fossilized human footprints in New Mexico dated at earlier than 20 KYA. The arrival of humans was followed by the extinction of the indigenous Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoths, mastodons) due either to overexploitation by humans, climate change, or a combination of both.

Wooden throwing spears about 3 m (10 ft) long were fashioned by big-game hunters 300 KYA at Schöningen, Germany. Scraping tools, dated after 750 KYA in Europe, N Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia, suggest the preparation of hides for clothing. Some of the oldest evidence of personal adornment date to around 300 KYA in the form of ochre, while various sites around 100 KYA from South Africa, Morocco, and Israel show the use of perforated shell beads, suggestive of symbolic expression. Although they were probably invented much earlier, impressions in burnt clay from the Czech Republic document the ability to weave cloth baskets and nets by 28 KYA.

Some of the earliest well-dated cave paintings come from the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia, where they date to around the same time as the earliest cave paintings in Europe. The painted caves of Cosquer and Chauvet in southern France have (contested) radiocarbon dates of c. 32 KYA. Painting, engraving, and bodily decoration flourished in Europe 15 KYA, along with stone and ivory sculpture. More than 200 western European caves show remarkable examples of naturalistic wall painting. A few musical instruments—bone flutes with precisely bored holes—have been found in sites dated after 40 KYA.

Cave paintings in Lascaux, France, discovered in 1940, have been carbon-dated to 11,000 to 30,000 years before the present.

Skeletal data suggests that after 60-30 KYA the number of people who survived to become grandparents increased. With more adults available to provide child care, humans began to develop more complex, multigenerational social systems. In general, as human cognitive capacities slowly expanded over the Pleistocene, a variety of behavioral modes —in toolmaking, diet, shelter, social arrangements, and spiritual expression— arose as humans adapted to different geographic and climatic zones. By about 13,000 years ago, sites from all over the world show seasonal migration patterns and efficient exploitation of a wide range of plant and animal foods, some of which were eventually domesticated.

Shortly after 12 KYA, among widely separated foraging communities in both hemispheres, a series of dramatic technological and social changes occurred, marking the Neolithic, or New Stone Age. As the world climate became drier and warmer, population/resource imbalances ensued, creating the

conditions that allowed for increased human interference in the life cycles of certain plants and animals. This interference ultimately resulted in the appearance of domestication, initially in the northern Middle East.

Domesticated plants and animals encouraged population growth and the appearance of permanent settlements. Agricultural economies increasingly replaced or assimilated hunting and gathering. Reliance upon domesticated plants and animals, coupled with technological advances like pottery-making, precipitated a dramatic increase in world population and social complexity. Genetic research suggests that mutations related to traits currently found in some human populations, such as Europeans' ability to process lactose, arose after this time.

Sites in the Americas, SE Europe, and the Middle East show roughly contemporaneous (12-6 KYA) evidence of Neolithic domestication economies; similar evidence of E and S Asian, W

European, and sub-Saharan African Neolithic adaptations dates to 10-7 KYA. From W Asian sources, farming and the herding of sheep and goats spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean Basin, perhaps in as short a time interval as 100-200 years. The variety of crops—wheat, barley, rice, maize, squash, beans, and tubers—and a mix of other characteristics suggest that this adaptation occurred independently in as many as 12 or 13 places in both hemispheres.

Evidence for fermented beverages likewise coincides with the early Neolithic settled farming lifestyle. Northern Chinese farmers concocted a wine-like drink from rice, honey, and fruit between 9 and 8 KYA. In highland W Asia, in what is today Iran, vintners were fermenting grapes and making wine by c. 7.4 KYA. The plants and animals associated with the Neolithic Revolution provided the basis for all subsequent social and cultural evolution worldwide.

(1) Although “hominid” was standard usage several decades ago, “hominin” is now more commonly used in reference to human ancestors because of developments in the interpretation of primate evolution.

Earliest Civilizations: 4000-1000 BCE

Mesopotamia. Recorded history began with writing in Mesopotamia in the Tigris-Euphrates river valley. The Sumerians used clay tablets with pictographs to keep records after 4000 BCE. A **cuneiform** (wedge-shaped) script, evolved by 3000 BCE as a full syllabic alphabet. Neighboring peoples adapted the script for their own use.

Sumerian life centered, from 4000 BCE, on large cities (Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Kish, and Lagash) organized around temples and priestly bureaucracies, with surrounding plains watered by vast irrigation works and worked with traction plows. Sailboats, wheeled vehicles, potter’s wheels, and kilns were used. Copper was smelted and tempered from c. 4000 BCE; bronze was produced not long after. Ores, as well as precious stones and

metals, were obtained through long-distance ship and caravan trade. Iron was used from c. 2000 BCE. Improved ironworking, developed partly by the Hittites, became widespread by 1200 BCE.

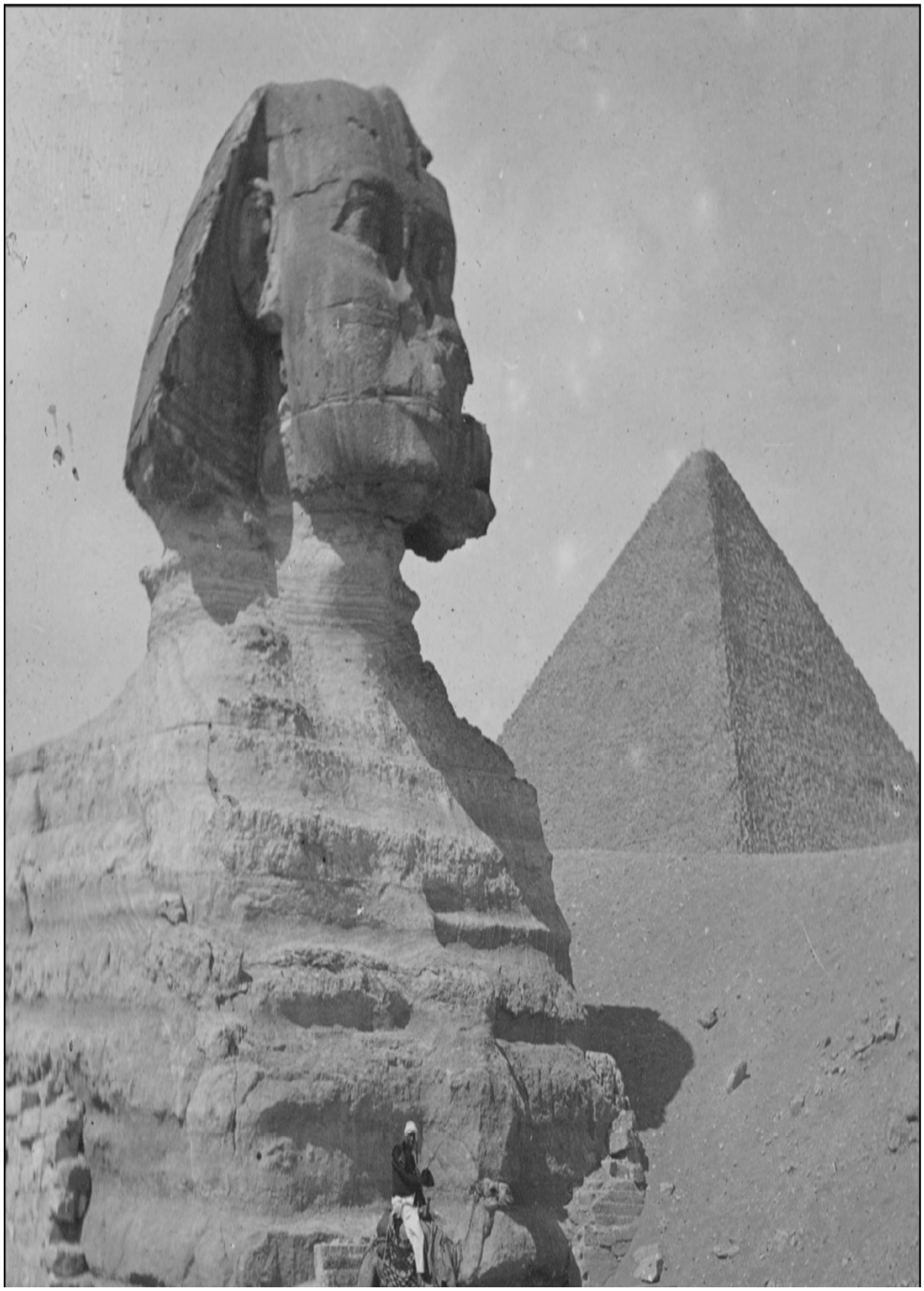
Sumerian political primacy passed among cities and their kingly dynasties. Semitic-speaking peoples, with cultures derived from the Sumerian, founded a succession of dynasties that ruled in Mesopotamia and neighboring areas for most of 1,800 years. Among them were the **Akkadians** (first under Sargon I, c. 2350 BCE), the Amorites (whose laws, codified by **Hammurabi**, c. 1792-1750 BCE, have biblical parallels), and the Assyrians, with interludes of rule by the Hittites, Kassites, and Mitanni.

Mesopotamian learning, preserved in vast libraries, was practically oriented. Scribes maintained lists of astronomical phenomena, plants, animals, and stones. Medical texts listed ailments and herbal cures. The Sumerians worshipped anthropomorphic gods representing

natural forces. Sacrifices were made at **ziggurats**, or huge stepped temples.

The Syria-Palestine area, site of some of the earliest urban remains (Jericho, 7000 BCE) and of the **Ebla** civilization (fl. 2500 BCE), experienced Egyptian cultural and political influence along with Mesopotamian. The **Phoenician** coast was an active commercial center. A phonetic alphabet was invented here before 1600 BCE. It became the ancestor of many other alphabets.

Egypt. Agricultural villages along the Nile R. were united by around 3300 BCE into two kingdoms, Upper and Lower Egypt. They were unified (c. 3100 BCE) under the pharaoh Menes, as detailed on the Narmer Palate. A bureaucracy supervised construction of canals and monuments (**pyramids** starting 2700 BCE). Control over Nubia to the S was asserted from 2600 BCE.



The Great Sphinx of Giza is believed to have been built during Egypt's 4th dynasty (c. 2575-2465 BCE).

Brilliant **Old Kingdom** period achievements in architecture, sculpture, and painting reached their height during the 3rd and 4th dynasties. **Hieroglyphic writing** appeared by 3200 BCE, recording a sophisticated literature that included religious writings, philosophy, history, and science. An ordered hierarchy of gods, including totemistic animal elements, was served by a powerful priesthood in Memphis. The pharaoh was identified with the falcon god Horus. Other trends included belief in an afterlife and short-lived quasi-monotheistic reforms introduced by the pharaoh **Akhenaton** (c.

1379-1362 BCE), who was married to Nefertiti.

After a period of dominance by Semitic Hyksos from Asia (c. 1700-1550 BCE), the **New Kingdom** established an empire in Syria. Egypt became increasingly embroiled in Asiatic wars and diplomacy. Conquered by Persia in 525 BCE, it eventually faded away as an independent culture.

South Asia. The Bronze Age Indus Civilization spanned more than a million square kilometers in Pakistan and Northwestern India with many sites that expanded beyond the fertile core area of the Indus river system. The civilization independently grew out of local traditions developing complex trade networks and technologies during the Regionalization Era (5500-2600 BCE). The fully urban Harappan 2600-1900 BCE phase featured a standardized system of weights, uniform bricks, stamp seals featuring animals and unicorns, well laid out streets, and water management systems. Long distance trade with Mesopotamia and complex

technologies were important. The writing system is one of the last to not be fully deciphered.

The major urban centers such as Dholavira, Harappa, and **Mohenjo-daro** were independent states. The civilization gradually changed due to environmental and cultural changes during the Localization Era (1900-1300 BCE). Post-Indus cultural complexes include the Gandara Grave culture (Swat, c. 1500-500 BCE) and the Painted Grey Ware (1200-800 BCE) culture, which some have associated with Vedic chiefdoms of the **Rig Veda**.

Europe. On Crete, the Bronze Age **Minoan civilization** emerged c. 2500 BCE. A prosperous economy and richly decorative art was supported by seaborne commerce. Mycenae and other cities in mainland Greece and Asia Minor (e.g., **Troy**) preserved elements of the culture until c. 1200 BCE. Cretan Linear A script (c. 2000-1700 BCE) remains undeciphered; Linear B script (c. 1300-1200 BCE) records an early Greek dialect. The possible connection between Mycenaean

monumental stonework and the megalithic monuments of Western Europe, Iberia, and Malta (c. 4000-1500 BCE) is unclear.

China. Proto-Chinese Neolithic cultures had long covered N and SE China when the first large political state was organized in the N by the **Shang dynasty** (c. 1523 BCE). Shang kings called themselves Sons of Heaven, and they presided over a cult of human and animal sacrifice to ancestors and nature gods. The Zhou dynasty, starting c. 1027 BCE, expanded the area of the Sons of Heaven's dominion, but feudal states exercised most temporal power.

A writing system with 2,000 characters was already in use under the Shang, with **pictographs** later supplemented by phonetic characters. Many of its principles and symbols, despite changes in spoken Chinese, were preserved in later writing systems. Technical advances allowed urban specialists to create fine ceramic and jade products, and bronze casting after 1500 BCE was the most advanced in the world. Bronze artifacts discovered in

northern Thailand date from 3600 BCE, hundreds of years before similar Middle Eastern finds.

Americas. Olmecs settled (1500 BCE) on the Gulf coast of Mexico and developed the first known civilization in the Western Hemisphere. Temple cities and huge stone sculptures date from 1200 BCE. A rudimentary calendar and writing system existed. Olmec religion—centered on a jaguar god—and art forms influenced later Mesoamerican cultures.

Formation of Classical Societies: 1000-400 BCE

Greece. After a period of decline during the Dorian Greek invasions (1200-1000 BCE), the Aegean area developed a unique civilization. Drawing on Mycenaean traditions, Mesopotamian learning (weights and measures, lunisolar calendar, astronomy, musical scales), the Phoenician alphabet (modified for Greek), and Egyptian art, **Greek city-states** saw a rich elaboration of intellectual life. The

two great epic poems attributed to **Homer**, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were probably composed around the 8th cent. BCE. Long-range commerce was aided by metal coinage (introduced by the Lydians in Asia Minor before 700 BCE). Colonies were founded around the Mediterranean (Cumae in Italy in 760 BCE; Massalia in France c. 600 BCE) and Black Sea shores.

Philosophy, starting with Ionian speculation on the nature of matter (Thales, c. 634-546 BCE), continued by other "Pre-Socratics" (e.g., Heraclitus, c. 540-480 BCE; Parmenides, b. c. 515 BCE), reached a high point in Athens in the rationalist idealism of **Plato** (c. 428-347 BCE), a disciple of **Socrates** (c. 469-399 BCE; executed for alleged impiety), and in **Aristotle** (384-322 BCE), a pioneer in many fields, from natural sciences to logic, ethics, and metaphysics. The arts were highly valued. Architecture culminated in the **Parthenon** (438 BCE) by Phidias (fl. 490-430 BCE). Poetry (Sappho, c. 610-580 BCE; Pindar, c. 518-438 BCE) and drama (Aeschylus, 525-456 BCE; Sophocles, c.

496-406 BCE; Euripides, c. 484-406 BCE) thrived. Male beauty and strength, a chief artistic theme, were celebrated at the national games at Olympia.

Ruled by local tyrants or **oligarchies**, the Greeks were not politically united but managed to resist inclusion in the Persian Empire. Persian king Darius was defeated at Marathon (490 BCE), his son Xerxes at Salamis (480 BCE), and the Persian army at Plataea (479 BCE). Democracy sprouted in Athens as statesman Pericles (495-429 BCE) sought participation in government from all citizens. Local warfare was common; the **Peloponnesian Wars** (431-404 BCE) ended in Sparta's victory over Athens. Greek political power subsequently waned, but Greek cultural forms spread far and wide.

Hebrews. Nomadic Hebrew tribes entered Canaan before 1200 BCE, settling among other Semitic peoples speaking the same language. They brought from the desert a **monotheistic** faith said to have been revealed to Abraham in Canaan c. 1800 BCE and Moses at Mt. Sinai c. 1250

BCE, after the Hebrews' escape from bondage in Egypt. David (r. 1000-961 BCE) and Solomon (r. 961-922 BCE) united them in a kingdom that briefly dominated the area. **Phoenicians** to the N founded Mediterranean colonies (Carthage, c. 814 BCE) and sailed into the Atlantic.

A temple in Jerusalem became the national religious center, with sacrifices performed by a hereditary priesthood. Polytheistic influences, especially of the fertility cult of Baal, were opposed by **prophets** (Elijah, Amos, Isaiah).

Divided into **two kingdoms** after Solomon, the Hebrews were unable to resist the revived Assyrian empire, which conquered **Israel**, the northern kingdom, in 722 BCE. **Judah**, the southern kingdom, was conquered in 586 BCE by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II. With the fixing of most of the biblical canon by the mid-4th cent. BCE and the emergence of rabbis, Judaism successfully survived the loss of Hebrew autonomy. A Jewish kingdom was revived under the Hasmoneans (168-42 BCE).

China. During the **Eastern Zhou** dynasty (770-256 BCE), Chinese culture spread E to the sea and S to the Yangtze R. Large feudal states on the periphery of the empire contended for preeminence but continued to recognize the Son of Heaven (king), who retained a purely ritual role enriched with courtly music and dance. In the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), when the first sections of the **Great Wall** were built, the Qin state in the W gained supremacy and finally united all of China.

Iron tools entered China c. 500 BCE. Casting techniques were advanced, aiding agriculture. Peasants owned their land and owed civil and military service to nobles. China's cities grew in number and size; barter remained the chief trade medium.

Intellectual ferment among noble scribes and officials produced a classical age of Chinese literature and philosophy. **Confucius** (551-479 BCE) urged a restoration of a supposedly harmonious social order of the past through proper

conduct in accordance with one's station and through filial and ceremonial piety. The *Analects* attributed to him are revered throughout E Asia.

Among other thinkers, **Mencius** (d. 289 BCE) added the view that the Mandate of Heaven can be removed from an unjust dynasty. The Legalists sought to curb the supposed natural wickedness of people through new institutions and harsh laws. The Naturalists emphasized the balance of opposites—yin, yang—in the world. **Daoists** sought mystical knowledge through meditation and disengagement.

India. The political and cultural center of India shifted from the Indus to the Ganges River Valley. Buddhism, Jainism, and mystical revisions of orthodox Vedism all developed c. 500-300 BCE. The *Upanishads,* last part of the *Veda,* urged escape from the cycle of rebirth into the physical world. Vedism remained the preserve of the Brahman caste.

In contrast, **Buddhism**, founded by Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563-c. 483 BCE)—Buddha ("Enlightened One")—appealed to

merchants in the urban centers and took hold at first (and most lastingly) on the geographic fringes of Indian civilization. The classic Indian epics were composed in this era: the ***Ramayana*** perhaps c. 300 BCE, the ***Mahabharata*** over a period starting around 400 BCE.

Northern India was divided into a large number of monarchies and aristocratic republics, probably derived from tribal groupings, when the Magadha kingdom was formed in Bihar c. 542 BCE. It soon became the dominant power. The **Maurya** dynasty, founded by Chandragupta c. 321 BCE, expanded the kingdom, uniting most of Northern India in a centralized bureaucratic empire. The third Mauryan king, **Asoka** (r. c. 274-236 BCE), conquered most of the subcontinent. He converted to Buddhism, inscribed its tenets on pillars throughout India, and downplayed the caste system.

Before its final decline in India, Buddhism developed into a popular worship of heavenly Bodhisattvas (“enlightened beings”), and it produced a

refined architecture (the Great Stupa [shrine] at Sanchi, 100 CE) and sculpture (Gandhara reliefs, 1-400 CE).

Persia. Aryan peoples (Persians, Medes) dominated the area of present Iran by the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE. The prophet **Zoroaster** (b. c. 628 BCE) introduced a dualistic religion in which the forces of good (Ahura Mazda, "Lord of Wisdom") and evil (Ahriman) battle for dominance; individuals are judged by their actions and earn damnation or salvation. Zoroaster's hymns (*Gathas*) are included in the *Avesta,* the Zoroastrian scriptures. A version of this faith became the established religion of the Persian Empire.

Africa. Nubia, periodically occupied by Egypt since about 2600 BCE, ruled Egypt c. 750-661 BCE and survived as an independent Egyptianized kingdom (**Kush**; capital Meroe) for 1,000 years. The Iron Age Nok culture flourished c. 500 BCE-200 CE on the Benue Plateau of **Nigeria**.

Americas. The Chavin culture controlled Northern Peru c. 900 BCE to 200 BCE. Its ceremonial centers, featuring the jaguar god, survived long after. Its architecture, ceramics, and textiles had influenced other Peruvian cultures. **Mayan civilization** began to develop in Central America as early as 1500 BCE.

Great Empires Unite the Classical World: 400 BCE–400 CE

Persia and the Mediterranean. **Cyrus**, ruler of a small kingdom in Persia from 559 BCE, united the Persians and Medes within 10 years and conquered Asia Minor and Babylonia in another 10. His son Cambyses, followed by **Darius** (r. 522-486 BCE), added vast lands to the E and N as far as the Indus Valley and Central Asia, as well as Egypt and Thrace. The whole empire was ruled by an international bureaucracy and army, with Persians holding the chief positions. The resources and styles of all the subject civilizations were exploited to create a rich syncretic art.

The kingdom of Macedon, which under Philip II dominated the Greek world and Egypt, was passed on to Philip's son **Alexander** in 336 BCE. Within 13 years, Alexander had conquered all the Persian dominions. Imbued by his tutor Aristotle with Greek ideals, Alexander encouraged colonization, and Greek-style cities were founded. After his death in 323 BCE, wars of succession divided the empire into three significant dynasties—the **Antigonids** in Asia Minor and Macedon, the **Ptolemies** in Egypt, and the **Seleucids** in Mesopotamia. In the ensuing 300 years (the **Hellenistic Era**), a cosmopolitan Greek-oriented culture permeated the ancient world from Western Europe to the borders of India, absorbing native elites everywhere.

Hellenistic philosophy stressed the private individual's search for happiness. The Cynics followed Diogenes (c. 400-c. 325 BCE), who stressed self-sufficiency and restriction of desires and expressed contempt for luxury and social convention. Zeno (c. 335-c. 263 BCE) and the **Stoics**

exalted reason, identified it with virtue, and counseled an ascetic disregard for misfortune. The **Epicureans** tried to build lives of moderate pleasure without political or emotional involvement. Hellenistic arts imitated life realistically, especially in sculpture and literature (comedies of Menander, 342-292 BCE).

The sciences thrived, especially at Alexandria, where the Ptolemies financed a great library and museum. Fields of study included mathematics (**Euclid**'s geometry, c. 300 BCE); astronomy (heliocentric theory of Aristarchus, 310-230 BCE; Julian calendar, 45 BCE; **Ptolemy**'s *Almagest*, c. 150 CE); geography (world map of Eratosthenes, 276-194 BCE); hydraulics (**Archimedes**, 287-212 BCE); medicine (Galen, 130-200 CE); and chemistry. Inventors refined uses for siphons, valves, gears, springs, screws, levers, cams, and pulleys.

A restored Persian empire under the **Parthians** (northern Iranian tribespeople) controlled the eastern Hellenistic world from 250 BCE to 229 CE. The Parthians and

the succeeding **Sassanian dynasty** (c. 224-651 CE) fought with Rome periodically. The Sassanians revived Zoroastrianism as a state religion and patronized a nationalistic artistic and scholarly renaissance.

Rome. The city of Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in 753 BCE. Through military expansion and colonization, and by granting citizenship to leading members of conquered tribes, the city annexed all of Italy S of the Po R. in the 100-year period before 268 BCE. The Latin and other Italic tribes were annexed first, followed by the **Etruscans** (founders of a great civilization N of Rome) and Greek colonies in the S. With a large standing army and reserve forces of several hundred thousand, Rome was able to defeat **Carthage** in the three **Punic Wars** (264-241 BCE, 218-201 BCE, 149-146 BCE), despite the invasion of Italy by **Hannibal** (218 BCE), thus gaining Sicily and territory in Spain and N Africa.

Rome exploited local disputes to conquer Greece and Asia Minor in the 2nd

cent. BCE and Egypt in the 1st (after the defeat and suicide of **Antony and Cleopatra**, 30 BCE). The Mediterranean civilized world, up to the disputed Parthian border, was now Roman and remained so for 500 years. Less civilized regions were added to the Empire: Gaul (conquered by **Julius Caesar**, 58-51 BCE), Britain (43 CE), and Dacia NE of the Danube (107 CE).

The original aristocratic republican government, with democratic features added in the 5th and 4th cent. BCE, deteriorated under the pressures of empire and class conflict (**Gracchus** brothers, social reformers, murdered in 133 BCE and 121 BCE; slave revolts in 135 BCE and 73 BCE). After a series of civil wars (Marius vs. Sulla, 88-82 BCE; Caesar vs. **Pompey**, 49-45 BCE; triumvirate vs. Caesar's assassins, 44-43 BCE; Antony vs. Octavian, 32-30 BCE), the empire came under the rule of a deified monarch (first emperor, **Augustus**, 27 BCE-14 CE).

Provincials (nearly all granted citizenship by Caracalla, 212 CE) came to

dominate the army and civil service. Traditional **Roman law**, systematized and interpreted by independent jurists, and local self-rule in provincial cities were supplanted by a vast tax-collecting bureaucracy in the 3rd and 4th cent. The legal rights of women, children, and slaves were strengthened.

Roman innovations in **civil engineering** included water mills, windmills, and rotary mills and the use of cement that hardened under water. Monumental architecture (baths, theaters, temples) relied on the arch and the dome. A network of roads (some still standing) stretched 53,000 mi, passing through mountain tunnels as long as 3.5 mi. Aqueducts brought water to cities; underground sewers removed waste.

Roman art and literature were derivative of Greek models. Innovations were made in sculpture (naturalistic busts, equestrian statues), decorative wall painting (as at Pompeii), satire (**Juvenal**, 60-127 CE), history (**Tacitus**, 56-120 CE), and prose romance (**Petronius**, d. 66 CE).

Gladiatorial contests dominated public amusements, which were supported by the state.

India. The **Gupta** monarchs reunited Northern India c. 320 CE. Their peaceful and prosperous reign saw a revival of Hindu religious thought and Brahman power. The old Vedic traditions were combined with devotion to many indigenous deities (who were seen as manifestations of Vedic gods). Caste lines were reinforced, and Buddhist practices gradually disappeared or were integrated with **Hindu** traditions. The art (often erotic), architecture, and literature of the period, patronized by the Gupta court, are considered among India's finest achievements (Kalidasa, poet and dramatist, fl. c. 400 CE). Mathematical innovations included the use of zero and decimal numbers. Invasions by White Huns from the NW led to the empire's destruction c. 550 CE. Rich cultures also developed in Southern India during this period. Emotional Tamil religious poetry contributed to the Hindu revival. The

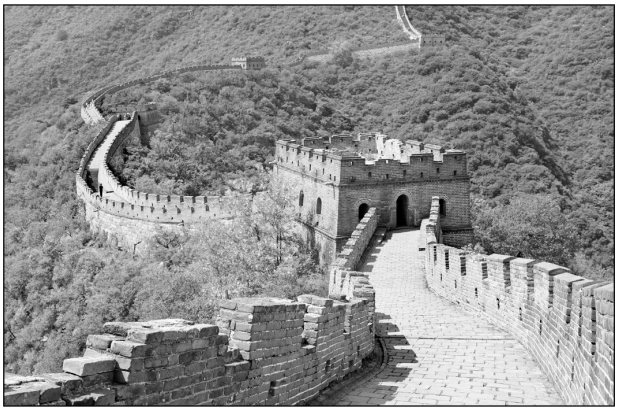
Pallava kingdom controlled much of Southern India c. 350-880 CE and helped to spread Indian civilization to SE Asia.

China. The Qin ruler Shi Huang (r. 221-210 BCE), known as the First Emperor, centralized political authority; standardized the written language, laws, weights, measures, and coinage; and conducted a census. But he tried to destroy most philosophical texts. The **Han** dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE) instituted the Mandarin bureaucracy, which lasted 2,000 years. Local officials were selected by examination in Confucian classics and trained at the imperial university and provincial schools.

The invention of **paper** facilitated this bureaucratic system. Agriculture was promoted, but peasants bore most of the tax burden. Irrigation was improved, water clocks and sundials were used, astronomy and mathematics thrived, and landscape painting was perfected.

With the expansion S and W (to nearly the present borders of today's China), trade was opened with India, SE Asia, and

the Middle East over sea and caravan routes. Indian missionaries brought Mahayana Buddhism to China by the 1st cent. CE and spawned a variety of sects. Daoism was revived and merged with popular superstitions. **Daoist and Buddhist monasteries** and convents multiplied in the turbulent centuries after the collapse of the Han dynasty in 220 CE.



China's Great Wall, first built during the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), was rebuilt, extended, and modified over thousands of years to protect China from invaders.

Monotheism Spreads: 1-750 CE

Roman Empire. Polytheism was practiced in the Roman Empire, and religions indigenous to particular Middle Eastern nations became international.

Roman citizens worshiped **Isis** of Egypt, **Mithras** of Persia, **Demeter** of Greece, and the great mother **Cybele** of Phrygia. Their cults centered on mysteries (secret ceremonies) and the promise of an afterlife, symbolized by the death and rebirth of the god. The Jews of the empire preserved their monotheistic religion, Judaism, the world's oldest (c. 1300 BCE) continuous religion. Its teachings are contained in the Bible (the Old Testament). 1st-cent. CE Judaism embraced several sects, including the **Sadducees**, mostly drawn from the Temple priesthood, who were culturally Hellenized; the **Pharisees**, who upheld the full range of traditional customs and practices as of equal weight to literal scriptural law and elaborated synagogue worship; and the **Essenes**, an ascetic, millenarian sect. Messianic fervor led to repeated, unsuccessful rebellions against Rome (66-70, 135 CE). As a result, the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed and the population decimated; this event marked the beginning of the Diaspora

(living in exile). To preserve the faith, codification of law was begun at the academy of Yavneh. The work continued for some 500 years in Palestine and in Babylonia, ending in the final redaction (c. 600) of the **Talmud**, a huge collection of legal and moral debates, rulings, liturgy, biblical exegesis, and legendary materials.

Christianity. Emerging as a distinct sect by the second half of the 1st cent. CE, Christianity is based on the teachings of **Jesus**, whom believers considered the Savior (Messiah or Christ) and son of God. Missionary activities of the Apostles and such early leaders as **Paul of Tarsus** spread the faith. Intermittent persecution, as in Rome under Nero in 64 CE, on grounds of suspected disloyalty, failed to disrupt Christian communities. Each congregation, generally urban and of plebeian character, was tightly organized under a leader (bishop), elders (presbyters or priests), and assistants (deacons). The four **Gospels** (accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus) and the Acts of the Apostles were written down in the late 1st

and early 2nd cent. and circulated along with letters of Paul and other Christian leaders. An authoritative canon of these writings was not fixed until the 4th cent.

A school for priests was established at Alexandria in the 2nd cent. Its teachers (**Origen**, c. 182-251) helped define doctrine and promote the faith in Greek-style philosophical works. Neoplatonism underwent Christian coloration in the writings of Church Fathers such as **Augustine** (354-430). Christian hermits began to associate in monasteries, first in Egypt (St. Pachomius, c. 290-345), then in other eastern lands, then in the W (**St. Benedict's rule**, 529). Devotion to saints, especially Mary, mother of Jesus, spread. Under **Constantine** (r.306-37), Christianity became in effect the established religion of the Empire. Pagan temples were expropriated, state funds were used to build churches and support the hierarchy, and laws were adjusted in accordance with Christian ideas. Pagan worship was banned by the end of the 4th

cent., and severe restrictions were placed on Judaism.

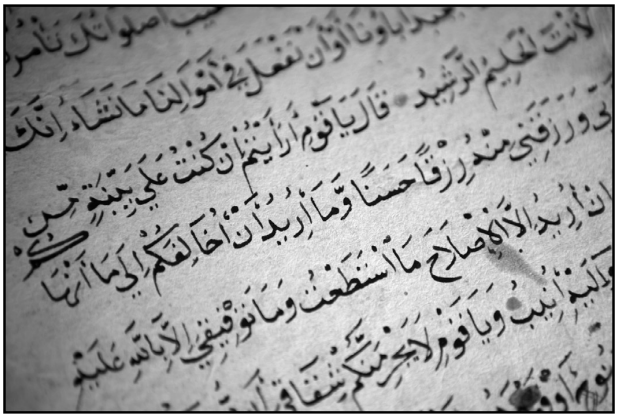
The newly established church was rocked by doctrinal disputes, often exacerbated by regional rivalries. Chief heresies (as defined by church councils, backed by imperial authority) were **Arianism**, which denied the divinity of Jesus; **Monophysitism**, denying the human nature of Christ; **Donatism**, which regarded as invalid any sacraments administered by sinful clergy; and **Pelagianism**, which denied the necessity of unmerited divine aid (grace) for salvation.

Islam. The earliest Arab civilization emerged by the end of the 2nd millennium BCE in the watered highlands of Yemen. Seaborne and caravan trade in frankincense and myrrh connected the area with the Nile and Fertile Crescent. The Minaean, Sabean (Sheba), and Himyarite states successively held sway. By Muhammad's time (7th cent. CE), the region was a province of Sassanian Persia. In the N, the Nabataean kingdom at Petra

and the kingdom of Palmyra were Aramaicized, Romanized, and finally absorbed, as neighboring Judea had been, into the Roman Empire. Nomads shared the central region with a few trading towns and oases. Wars between tribes and raids on communities were common and were celebrated in a poetic tradition that by the 6th cent. helped establish a classic literary Arabic.

About 610, **Muhammad**, a 40-year-old Arab man of Mecca, emerged as a prophet. He proclaimed a revelation from the one true God, calling on contemporaries to abandon idolatry and restore the faith of Abraham. He introduced his religion as **Islam**, meaning “submission” to the one God, Allah, as a continuation of the biblical faith of Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, all respected as prophets in this system. His teachings, recorded in the Quran, in many ways were inclusive of Abrahamic monotheistic ideas known to the Jews and Christians in Arabia. A key aspect of the Abrahamic connection was insistence on justice in

society, which led to severe opposition among the aristocrats in Mecca. As conditions worsened for Muhammad and his followers, he decided in 622 to make a *hegira* (flight) to Medina, 200 mi to the N. This event marks the beginning of the Muslim lunar calendar. Hostilities between Mecca and Medina increased, and in 629 Muhammad conquered Mecca. By the time he died in 632, nearly all the Arabian peninsula accepted his political and religious leadership.



Islam's primary religious text, the Quran, contains 114 chapters known as *sura*.

After his death the majority of Muslims (later known as **Sunni** Muslims) recognized the leadership of the **caliph** (successor) Abu Bakr (632-34), followed

by Umar (634-44), Uthman (644-56), and Ali (656-60). A minority, the **Shiites**, insisted instead on the leadership of Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. By 644, **Muslim rule** over Arabia was confirmed. Muslim armies had threatened the Byzantine and Persian empires, which were weakened by wars and disaffection among subject peoples (including Coptic and Syriac Christians opposed to the Byzantine Orthodox establishment). Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia fell to Muslim armies. The new administration assimilated existing systems in the region; hence the conquered peoples participated in running the empire. The Quran recognized the so-called Peoples of the Book, i.e., Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians, as tolerated monotheists, and Muslim policy was relatively tolerant to minorities living as "protected" peoples. An expanded tax system, based on conquests of the Persian and Byzantine empires, provided revenue to organize campaigns against neighboring non-Muslim regions.

Under the **Umayyads** (661-750) and **Abbasids** (750-1256), territorial expansion led Muslim armies across N Africa and into Spain (711). Muslim armies in the W were stopped at Tours, France, in 732 by the Frankish ruler **Charles Martel**. Asia Minor, the Indus Valley, and Transoxiana were conquered in the E. The conversion of conquered peoples to Islam was gradual. In many places the official Arabic language supplanted the local tongues. But in the eastern regions the Arab rulers and their armies adopted Persian cultures and language as part of their Muslim identity.

Disputes over succession and pious opposition to injustices in society led to a number of oppositional movements, which led to the factionalization of Muslim community. The **Shiites** supported leadership candidates descended from Muhammad, believing them to be carriers of some kind of divine authority. The **Kharijites** supported an egalitarian system derived from the Quran, opposing

and even engaging in battle against those who did not agree with them.

New Peoples Enter World History: 400–900 CE

Barbarian invasions and fall of Rome. Germanic tribes infiltrated S and E from their Baltic homeland during the 1st millennium BCE, reaching southern Germany by 100 BCE and the Black Sea by 214 CE. Organized into large federated tribes under elected kings, most resisted Roman domination and raided the empire in times of civil war (Goths took Dacia in 214, raided Thrace in 251-69). Germanic troops and commanders dominated the Roman armies by the end of the 4th cent. **Huns**, invaders from Asia, entered Europe in 372, driving more Germans into the empire. Emperor Valens allowed Visigoths to cross the Danube in 376. Huns under Attila (d. 453) raided Gaul, Italy, and the Balkans.

The western empire, weakened by overtaxation and social stagnation, was overrun in the 5th cent. Gaul was

effectively lost in 406-07, Spain in 409, Britain in 410, and Africa in 429-39. Rome was sacked in 410 by Visigoths under Alaric and in 455 by Vandals. The **last western emperor**, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed in 476 by the Germanic chief Odoacer.

Celts. Celtic cultures, which in pre-Roman times covered most of W Europe, were confined almost entirely to the British Isles after the Germanic invasions. **St. Patrick** completed (c. 457-92) the conversion of Ireland and a strong monastic tradition took hold. Irish monastic missionaries in Scotland, England, and on the continent (Columba, c. 521-97; Columbanus, c. 543-615) helped restore Christianity after the Germanic invasions. **Monasteries** became centers of classic and Christian learning and presided over the recording of a Christianized Celtic mythology, elaborated by secular writers and bards. An intricate decorative art style developed, especially in book illumination (Lindisfarne Gospels, c. 700; Book of Kells, 8th cent.).

Successor states. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain (from 419) and much of France (to 507) saw continuation of Roman administration, language, and law (Breviary of Alaric, 506) until its destruction by Muslim forces from North Africa (711). The Vandal kingdom in Africa (from 429) was conquered by the Byzantines in 533. Italy was ruled successively by an Ostrogothic kingdom under Byzantine suzerainty (489-554), direct Byzantine government, and German Lombards (568-774). The Lombards divided the peninsula with the Byzantines and papacy under the dynamic reformer **Pope Gregory the Great** (590-604) and successors.

King Clovis (r. 481-511) united the Franks on both sides of the Rhine and, after his conversion to Christianity, defeated the Arian heretics, Burgundians (after 500), and Visigoths (507) with the support of native clergy and the papacy. Under the **Merovingian** kings, a feudal system emerged: power was fragmented among hierarchies of military landowners.

Social stratification, which in late Roman times had acquired legal, hereditary sanction, was reinforced.

The Carolingians (747-987) expanded the kingdom and restored central power. **Charlemagne** (r. 768-814) conquered nearly all the Germanic lands, including Lombard Italy. He was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome in 800. Acenturies-long decline in commerce and arts was reversed under Charlemagne's patronage. He welcomed Jews to his kingdom, which became a center of Jewish learning (Rashi, 1040-1105). He sponsored the Carolingian Renaissance of learning under the Anglo-Latin scholar Alcuin (c. 732-804), who reformed church liturgy.

Byzantine Empire. Under **Diocletian** (r. 284-305) the Roman empire had been divided into two parts to facilitate administration and defense. **Constantine** founded (330) **Constantinople** (at old Byzantium) as a fully Christian city. Commerce and taxation financed a sumptuous, orientalized court, a class of

hereditary bureaucratic families, and magnificent urban construction (Hagia Sophia, 532-37). The city's fortifications and naval innovations repelled assaults by Goths, Huns, Slavs, Bulgars, Avars, Arabs, and Scandinavians. Greek replaced Latin as the official language by c. 700. **Byzantine art**, a solemn, sacral, and stylized variation of late classical styles (mosaics at the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, 526-48), was a starting point for medieval art in Eastern and Western Europe.

Justinian (r. 527-65) briefly reconquered parts of Spain, N Africa, and Italy, codified **Roman law** (Codex Justinianus [529] was medieval Europe's chief legal text), closed the Platonic Academy at Athens, and ordered all pagans to convert. Lombards in Italy and Arabs in Africa retook most of his conquests. The Isaurian dynasty from Anatolia (from 717) and the Macedonian dynasty (867-1054) restored military and commercial power. The Iconoclast controversy (726-843) over the

permissibility of images helped alienate the Eastern Church from the papacy.

Abbasid Empire. Baghdad (established 762) became seat of the **Abbasid dynasty** (established 750), while Umayyads continued to rule in Spain. A brilliant cosmopolitan civilization emerged, inaugurating a Muslim-Arab golden age. Arabic was the lingua franca of the empire; intellectual sources from Persian, Sanskrit, Greek, and Syriac were rendered into Arabic. Christians and Jews equally participated in this translation movement, which also involved interaction between Jewish legal thought and Islamic law, as much as between Christian theology and Muslim scholasticism. Persian-style court life, with art and music, flourished at the court of **Harun al-Rashid** (786-809), celebrated in the masterpiece known to English readers as *The Arabian Nights*. The sciences, medicine, and mathematics were pursued at Baghdad, Cordova, and Cairo (c. 969). The culmination of this intellectual synthesis in Islamic civilization came with

the scientific and philosophical works of **Avicenna** (Ibn Sina, 980-1037), **Averroes** (Ibn Rushd, 1126-98), and **Maimonides** (1135-1204), a Jew who wrote in Arabic. This intellectual tradition was translated into Latin and opened a new period in Christian thought.

The decentralization of the Abbasid empire, from 874, led to the establishment of various Muslim dynasties under different ethnic groups. Persians, Berbers, and Turks ruled different regions, retaining connection with the Abbasid caliph at the religious level. The Abbasid period also saw various religious movements against the orthodox position held by governing authorities. This situation in Islam led to the establishment of different legal, theological, and mystical schools of thought. The most influential mass movement was **Sufism**, which aimed at the reaching out of the average individual in quest of a spiritual path. Al-Ghazali (1058-1111) is credited with reconciling personal Sufism with orthodox Sunni tradition.

Africa. Immigrants from Saba in S Arabia helped set up the **Axum** kingdom in Ethiopia in the 1st cent. (their language, Ge'ez, is preserved by the Ethiopian Church). In the 3rd cent., when the kingdom became Christianized, it defeated Kushite Meroe and expanded its influence into Yemen. Axum was the center of a vast ivory trade and controlled the Red Sea coast until c. 1100. Arab conquest in Egypt cut Axum's political and economic ties with Byzantium.

The Iron Age entered W Africa by the end of the 1st millennium BCE. **Ghana**, the first known sub-Saharan state, ruled in the upper Senegal-Niger region c. 400-1240, controlling the trade of gold from mines in the S to trans-Sahara caravan routes to the N. The **Bantu** peoples, probably of W African origin, began to spread E and S perhaps 2,000 years ago, displacing the Pygmies and Bushmen of central and southern Africa during a 1,500-year period.

Japan. The advanced Neolithic Yayoi period, when irrigation, rice farming, and

iron and bronze casting techniques were introduced from China or Korea, persisted to c. 400 CE. The myriad Japanese states were then united by the **Yamato** clan, under an emperor who acted as chief priest of the animistic Shinto cult. Japanese political and military intervention by the 6th cent. in Korea, then under strong Chinese influence, quickened a Chinese cultural invasion of Japan, bringing Buddhism, the Chinese language (which long remained a literary and governmental medium), Chinese ideographs, and Buddhist styles in painting, sculpture, literature, and architecture (7th cent., Horyuji temple at Nara). The Taika Reforms (646) tried unsuccessfully to centralize Japan according to Chinese bureaucratic and Buddhist philosophical values.

A nativist reaction against the Buddhist **Nara** period (710-94) ushered in the **Heian** period (794-1185) centered at the new capital, Kyoto. Japanese elegance and simplicity modified Chinese styles in architecture, scroll painting, and

literature; the writing system was also simplified. The courtly novel *Tale of Genji* (1010-20) testifies to the enhanced role of women in medieval Japanese literature and culture.

Southeast Asia. The historic peoples of SE Asia began arriving some 2,500 years ago from China and Tibet, displacing scattered aborigines. Their agriculture relied on rice and yams. Indian cultural influences were strongest; literacy and Hindu and Buddhist ideas followed the S India-China trade route. From the southern tip of Indochina, the kingdom of **Funan** (1st-7th cent.) traded as far W as Persia. It was absorbed by Chenla, itself conquered by the **Khmer** empire (800-1300). The Khmers, under Hindu god-kings (Suryavarman II, 1113-c. 1150), built the monumental Angkor Wat temple center for the royal phallic cult. The **Nam-Viet** kingdom in Annam, dominated by China and Chinese culture for 1,000 years, emerged in the 10th cent., growing at the expense of the Khmers, who also lost ground in the NW

to the new, highly organized **Thai** kingdom. On Sumatra, the **Srivijaya** empire controlled vital sea lanes (7th-10th cent.). A Buddhist dynasty, the Sailendras, ruled central **Java** (8th-9th cent.), building at Borobudur one of the largest stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist shrines) in the world.

China. The Sui dynasty (581-618) ushered in a period of commercial, artistic, and scientific achievement in China, which continued under the **Tang** dynasty (618-906). Inventions like the magnetic compass, gunpowder, the abacus, and printing were introduced or perfected. Medical innovations included cataract surgery. The state, from its cosmopolitan capital, Chang-an, supervised foreign trade, which exchanged Chinese silks, porcelains, and art for spices and ivory over Central Asian caravan routes and sea routes reaching Africa. A golden age of poetry bequeathed valuable works to later generations (Tu Fu, 712-70; Li Po, 701-62). Landscape painting flourished.

Commercial and industrial expansion continued under the **Northern Song** (960-1126), facilitated by paper money and credit notes. But commerce never achieved full respectability; government monopolies expropriated successful merchants. The population, long stable at 50 million, doubled in 200 years with the introduction of early-ripening rice and the double harvest. In art, native Chinese styles were revived.

Americas. From 300 to 600, a Native American empire stretched from the Valley of Mexico to Guatemala, centering on the huge city **Teotihuacán** (founded 100 BCE). To the S, in Guatemala, a high **Mayan** civilization developed (150-900) around hundreds of rural ceremonial centers. The Mayans improved on Olmec writing and the calendar and pursued astronomy and mathematics. In South America, a widespread pre-Inca culture grew from **Tiahuanacu**, Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca (Gateway of the Sun doorway, c. 700).

The pyramid of Kukulkan (El Castillo) at Chichen Itza is one of the existing examples of Mayan architecture in present-day Mexico.

Christian Europe Regroups and Expands: 900–1300

Scandinavia. Pagan Danish and Norse (Viking) adventurers, traders, and pirates raided the coasts of the British Isles (Dublin, c. 831), France, and even the Mediterranean for over 200 years beginning in the late 8th cent. Inland settlement in the W was limited to Great Britain (King Canute, 994-1035) and Normandy, settled (911) under Rollo, as a fief of France. Vikings also reached Iceland (874), Greenland (c. 986), and North America (**Leif Ericson** and others, c. 1000). Norse traders (**Varangians**) developed Russian river commerce from

the 8th to the 11th cent. and helped set up a state at Kiev in the late 9th cent. Conversion to Christianity occurred in the 10th cent., reaching Sweden 100 years later. In the 11th cent. Norman bands conquered Southern Italy and Sicily, and Duke **William of Normandy** conquered (1066) England, bringing feudal government and the French language, essential elements in later English civilization.

Central and East Europe. Slavs began to expand from about 150 CE in all directions in Europe. By the 7th cent. they reached as far S as the Adriatic and Aegean seas. In the Balkan Peninsula they dislocated Romanized local populations or assimilated newcomers (Bulgarians, a Turkic people). The first **Slavic states** were Moravia (628) in Central Europe and the Bulgarian state (680) in the Balkans. Byzantine missions of St. Methodius and Cyril (whose Greek-based cyrillic alphabet is still used by some Southern and Eastern Slavs) converted (863) Moravia.

The Eastern Slavs, part-civilized under the overlordship of the Turkish-Jewish **Khazar** trading empire (7th-10th cent.), gravitated toward Constantinople by the 9th cent. The **Kievan** state adopted (989) Eastern Christianity under Prince Vladimir. King Boleslav I (992-1025) began **Poland**'s long history of conquest. The Magyars (**Hungarians**), in present-day Hungary since 896, accepted (1001) Latin Christianity.

Germany. The German kingdom that emerged after the breakup of Charlemagne's Western Empire remained a confederation of largely autonomous states. Otto I, a Saxon who was king from 936, established the **Holy Roman Empire**—a union of Germany and Northern Italy—in alliance with Pope John XII, who crowned (962) him emperor; he defeated (955) the Magyars. Imperial power was greatest under the **Hohenstaufens** (1138-1254), despite the growing opposition of the papacy, which ruled central Italy, and the Lombard League cities. Frederick II (1194-1250)

improved administration and patronized the arts. After his death, German influence was removed from Italy.

Christian Spain. From its northern mountain redoubts, Christian rule slowly migrated S through the 11th cent., when Muslim unity collapsed. After the capture (1085) of **Toledo**, the kingdoms of Portugal, Castile, and Aragon undertook repeated crusades of reconquest, finally completed in 1492. Elements of Islamic civilization persisted in recaptured areas, influencing all Western Europe.

Crusades. Pope Urban II called for a crusade (1095) to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium and the Holy Land to Christendom. This first crusade captured Jerusalem and led to the foundation of four Frankish states in the Levant. The defeat inflicted upon crusaders at the Battle of Hattin (1187) by **Saladin** (c. 1137-93), the Kurdish ruler of Egypt and Syria, effectively negated territorial gains. Many crusades followed until 1291. The 4th crusade sacked Constantinople

(1204). Other crusades were launched against Christian heretics (Albigensian Crusade, 1229), pagans, and enemies of the papacy.

Economy. The agricultural base of European life benefited from improvements in **plow design** (c. 1000) and by the draining of lowlands and clearing of forests, leading to a rural population increase. Towns grew in Northern Italy, Flanders, and Northern Germany (Hanseatic League). Improvements in **loom design** permitted factory textile production. **Guilds** dominated urban trades from the 12th cent. Banking (centered in Italy, 12th-15th cent.) facilitated long-distance trade.

Christianity. The split between the Eastern and Western churches was formalized in 1054. Western and Central Europe was divided into 500 bishoprics under one united hierarchy, but conflicts between secular and church authorities were frequent (German **Investiture Controversy**, 1075-1122). Clerical power

was first strengthened through the international monastic reform begun at Cluny in 910. Popular religious enthusiasm often expressed itself in heretical movements (Waldensians from 1173), but was channeled by the **Dominican** (1215) and **Franciscan** (1223) friars into the religious mainstream.

Arts. Romanesque architecture (9th to mid-12th cent.) expanded on late Roman models, using the rounded arch and massed stone to support enlarged basilicas. Painting and sculpture followed Byzantine models. The literature of **chivalry** was exemplified by the epic (*Chanson de Roland,* c. 1100) and by courtly love poems of the troubadours of Provence and minnesingers of Germany. **Gothic** architecture emerged in France (choir of St. Denis, c. 1140) and spread along with French cultural influence. Rib vaulting and pointed arches were used to combine soaring heights with delicacy, and they freed walls for display of stained glass. Exteriors were covered with painted

relief sculpture and embellished with elaborate architectural detail.

Learning. Law, medicine, and philosophy were advanced at independent **universities** (Bologna, Paris, 12th cent.), originally corporations of students and masters. Twelfth-cent. translations of Greek classics, especially by Aristotle, encouraged an analytic approach. Scholastic philosophy, from Anselm (1033-1109) to **Aquinas** (1225-74), attempted to understand revelation through reason.

Apogee of Central Asian Power and the Spread of Islam: 1250–1500

Turks. Turkic peoples, of Central Asian ancestry, were a military threat to the Byzantine and Persian Empires from the 6th cent. After several waves of invasions, during which most of the Turks adopted Islam, the **Seljuk Turks** took (1055) Baghdad. They ruled Persia, Iraq, and, after 1071, Asia Minor, where massive numbers of Turks settled. The empire was divided in the 12th cent. into smaller

states ruled by Seljuks, Kurds, and Mamluks (a military caste of former Turk, Kurd, and Circassian slaves), which governed Egypt and the Middle East until the Ottoman era (c. 1290-1922).

Osman I (r. c. 1290-1326) and succeeding sultans united Anatolian Turkish warriors in a militaristic state that waged holy war against Byzantium and Balkan Christians. Most of the Balkans had been subdued and Anatolia united when Constantinople fell (1453). By the mid-16th cent., Hungary, the Middle East, and N Africa had been conquered. The Turkish advance was stopped at Vienna (1529) and at the naval battle of Lepanto (1571) by Spain, Venice, and the papacy.

The **Ottoman state** was governed in accordance with orthodox Muslim law. Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities were segregated and were ruled by religious leaders responsible for taxation; they dominated trade. Many state offices and most army ranks were filled by slaves, in part through a system of child conscription among Christians.

India. Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030) led repeated Turkish raids into N India. Turkish power was consolidated in 1206 with the start of the **Sultanate at Delhi**. Centralization of state power under the early Delhi sultans went far beyond traditional Indian practice. Muslim rule of much of the subcontinent lasted until the British conquest 600 years later, though Hinduism remained the majority religion.

Mongols. Genghis Khan (c. 1167-1227) first united the feuding Mongol tribes and built their armies into an effective offensive force around a core of highly mobile cavalry. He and his immediate successors created the largest land empire in history; by 1279 it stretched from the E coast of Asia to the Danube and from the Siberian steppes to the Arabian Sea. East-West trade and contacts were facilitated (Marco Polo, c. 1254-1324). The western Mongols were Islamized by 1295; successor states soon lost their Mongol character by assimilation. They were briefly reunited under the Turk Tamerlane (1336-1405).

Kublai Khan ruled China from his new capital Beijing (established c. 1264). Naval campaigns against Japan (1274, 1281) and Java (1293) were defeated, the latter by the Hindu-Buddhist maritime kingdom of Majapahit. The **Yuan** dynasty used Mongols and other foreigners (including Europeans) in official posts and tolerated the return of Nestorian Christianity (suppressed 841-45) and the spread of Islam in the S and W. A native reaction expelled the Mongols in 1367-68.

Russia. The Kievan state in Russia, weakened by the decline of Byzantium and the rise of the Catholic Polish-Lithuanian state, was overrun (1238-40) by the Mongols. Only the northern trading republic of Novgorod remained independent. The grand dukes of Moscow emerged as leaders of a coalition of princes that eventually (by 1481) defeated the Mongols. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the **Tsars** (Caesars) at Moscow (from Ivan III, r. 1462-1505) set up an independent Russian Orthodox Church. Commerce failed to

revive. The isolated Russian state remained agrarian with the peasant class falling into serfdom.

Persia. A revival of Persian literature, making use of the Arab alphabet and literary forms, began in the 10th cent. (epic of Firdausi, 935-1020). An art revival, influenced by Chinese styles introduced after the Mongols came to power in Iran, began in the 13th cent. Persian cultural and political forms, and often the Persian language, were used for centuries by Turkish and Mongol elites from the Balkans to India. Persian mystics from Rumi (1207-73) to Jami (1414-92) promoted **Sufism** in their poetry.

Africa. Two militant Islamic Berber dynasties emerged from the Sahara to carve out empires from the Sahel to central Spain—the **Almoravids** (c. 1050-1140) and the fanatical **Almohads** (c. 1125-1269). The Ghanaian empire was replaced in the upper Niger by Mali (c. 1230-1340), whose Muslim rulers imported Egyptians to help make

Timbuktu a center of commerce (in gold, leather, and slaves) and learning. The Songhay empire (to 1590) replaced Mali. To the S, forest kingdoms produced refined artworks (Ife terra cotta, **Benin** bronzes).

Other **Muslim states** in Nigeria (Hausas) and Chad originated in the 11th cent. and continued in some form until the 19th-cent. European conquest. Less-developed Bantu kingdoms existed across central Africa.

Some 40 Muslim Arab-Persian trading colonies and city-states were established all along the E African coast from the 10th cent. (Kilwa, Mogadishu). The interchange with Bantu peoples produced the **Swahili** language and culture. Gold, palm oil, and people to enslave were brought from the interior, stimulating the growth of the Monamatapa kingdom of the Zambezi (15th cent.). The Christian Ethiopian empire (from 13th cent.) continued the traditions of Axum.

Southeast Asia. Islam was introduced into Malaya and the Indonesian islands by

Arab, Persian, and Indian traders. Coastal Muslim cities and states (starting before 1300) soon dominated the interior. Chief among these was the **Malacca** state (c. 1400-1511), on the Malay peninsula.

Arts and Statecraft Thrive in Europe; New Asian Empires Rise: 1350-1600

Italy. Distinctive Italian achievements in literature and fine arts during the late Middle Ages (**Dante**, 1265-1321; Giotto, 1276-1337) led to the vigorous new styles of the Renaissance (14th-16th cent.). Patronized by the rulers of the quarreling petty states of Italy (**Medicis** in Florence and the papacy, c. 1400-1737), the plastic arts perfected realistic techniques, including **perspective** (Masaccio, 1401-28; Leonardo **da Vinci**, 1452-1519). Classical motifs were used in architecture, and increased talent and expense were put into secular buildings. The Florentine dialect was refined as a national literary language (**Petrarch**, 1304-74). Greek refugees from the E strengthened the respect of humanist scholars for the

classic sources. Soon an international movement aided by the spread of **printing** (Gutenberg, c. 1397-1468), **humanism** was optimistic about the power of human reason (Erasmus of Rotterdam, 1466-1536, **More**'s *Utopia*, 1516) and valued individual effort in the arts and in politics (**Machiavelli**, 1469-1527).

France. The French monarchy, strengthened in its repeated struggles with powerful nobles (Burgundy, Flanders, Aquitaine) by alliances with the growing commercial towns, consolidated bureaucratic control under Philip IV (r. 1285-1314) and extended French influence into Germany and Italy (popes at Avignon, France, 1309-1417). The **Hundred Years War** (1337-1453) ended English dynastic claims in France (battles of Crécy, 1346, and Poitiers, 1356; Joan of Arc executed, 1431). A French Renaissance, dating from royal invasions (1494, 1499) of Italy, was encouraged at the court of Francis I (r. 1515-47), who centralized taxation and law. French

vernacular literature consciously asserted its independence (La Pléiade, 1549).

England. The evolution of England's political institutions began with the **Magna Carta** (1215), by which King John guaranteed the privileges of nobles and church against the monarchy and assured jury trial. After the **Wars of the Roses** (1455-85), the **Tudor** dynasty reasserted royal prerogatives (Henry VIII, r. 1509-47), but the trend toward independent departments and ministerial government also continued. English trade (wool exports from c. 1340) was protected by the nation's growing maritime power (**Spanish Armada** destroyed, 1588).

English replaced French and Latin in the late 14th cent. in law and literature (**Chaucer**, c. 1340-1400), and English translation of the Bible began (Wycliffe, 1380s). **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) presided over the development of poetry (Spenser, 1552-99), drama (**Shakespeare**, 1564-1616), and music.

German Empire. From among a welter of minor feudal states, church lands, and independent cities, the **Habsburgs** assembled a far-flung territorial domain, based in Austria from 1276. Family members held the title of Holy Roman Emperor from 1438 to the Empire's dissolution in 1806 but failed to centralize its domains, leaving Germany disunited for centuries. Resistance to Turkish expansion brought Hungary under Austrian control from the 16th cent. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Burgundy were added in 1477, curbing French expansion.

The Flemish painting tradition of naturalism, technical proficiency, and bourgeois subject matter began in the 15th cent. (Jan **van Eyck**, c. 1390-1441), the earliest northern manifestation of the Renaissance. Albrecht **Dürer** (1471-1528) typified the merging of late Gothic and Italian trends in 16th-cent. German art. Imposing civic architecture flourished in the prosperous commercial cities.

Black Death. The bubonic plague reached Europe from the E in 1348, killing up to half the population by 1350 (and recurring periodically in most areas until the early 18th cent.). Labor scarcity forced wages to rise and brought greater freedom to the peasantry, making possible **peasant uprisings** (Jacquerie in France, 1358; Wat Tyler’s rebellion in England, 1381).

Der Doctor Schna- -bel von Rom
Vos Creditis, als eine fabel,
quod scribitur vom Doctor Schnabel,
der fugit die Contagion
et autert seinen Sohn darvon,
Cadavera sucht er zu fristen,
gleich wie der Corvus auf der Misten,
Quis non deberet sehr erschre
für seiner Virgul oder stecken,
qua loquitur, als wär er stumm
und deutet sein Consilium,
Wie mancher Credit ohne zweiff
das ihm tentir ein schwartzen leiff

The population of Western Europe was so reduced by the bubonic plague, or "Black Death," that it would not reach pre-plague levels again until the early 16th century.

Spain. Despite the unification of Castile and Aragon in 1479, the two countries retained separate governments, and the nobility, especially in Aragon and Catalonia, retained many privileges. Spanish lands in Italy (Naples, Sicily) and the Netherlands entangled the country in European wars through the mid-17th cent., while explorers, traders, and

conquerors built up a Spanish empire in the Americas and the Philippines.

From the late 15th cent., a **golden age** of literature and art produced works of social satire (plays of Lope de Vega, 1562-1635; **Cervantes**, 1547-1616), as well as spiritual intensity (**El Greco**, 1541-1614; **Velázquez**, 1599-1660).

Explorations. Organized European maritime exploration began, seeking to evade the Venice-Ottoman monopoly of eastern trade and to promote Christianity. A key goal was to satisfy a growing taste for Asian goods. Beginning in 1418, expeditions from Portugal explored the W coast of Africa, until Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 and reached India. A Portuguese trading empire was consolidated by the seizure of Goa (1510) and Malacca (1551). Japan was reached in 1542. The voyages of Christopher **Columbus** (1492-1504) uncovered a world new to Europeans, which Spain hastened to subdue. Navigation schools in Spain and Portugal, the development of large sailing ships

(carracks) mounted with cannons, and the invention (c. 1475) of the rifle aided European penetration.

Mughals and Safavids. E of the Ottoman Empire, two Muslim dynasties ruled unchallenged in the 16th and 17th cent. The Mughal dynasty of India, founded by Persianized Turkish invaders from the NW under Babur, dates from their 1526 conquest of the Delhi Sultanate. The dynasty ruled most of India for more than 200 years, surviving nominally until 1857. **Akbar** (r. 1556-1605) consolidated administration at his glorious court, where the Urdu language (Persian-influenced Hindi) developed. Trade relations with Europe increased. Under Shah Jahan (1629-58), a secularized art fusing Hindu and Muslim elements flourished in miniature painting and in architecture (**Taj Mahal**). **Sikhism** (founded late 15th cent.) combined elements of both faiths. Suppression of Hindus and Shiite Muslims in S India in the late 17th cent. weakened the empire.

Intense devotion to the Shiite sect characterized the Safavids (1502-1736) of Persia and led to hostilities with the Sunni Ottomans for more than a century. The prosperity and the strength of the empire are evidenced by the mosques at its capital city, **Isfahan**. The Safavids enhanced Iranian national consciousness.

China. The **Ming** emperors (1368-1644), the last native dynasty in China, wielded strong personal power. European trade (Portuguese monopoly through **Macau** from 1557) was strictly controlled. Jesuit scholars and scientists (Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610) introduced some Western science; their writings familiarized the West with China. The arts thrived, especially in the areas of painting and ceramics. Chinese manufacturing boomed, bringing in new profits from world trade.

Japan. After the decline of the first hereditary *shogunate* (chief generalship) at **Kamakura** (1185-1333), fragmentation of power accelerated, as did the

consequent social mobility. Under Kamakura and the Ashikaga shogunate (1338-1573), the *daimyos* (lords) and *samurai* (warriors) grew more powerful and promoted a martial ideology. Japanese pirates and traders plied the China coast. Popular Buddhist movements included the nationalist Nichiren sect (from c. 1250) and **Zen** (brought from China, 1191), which stressed meditation and a disciplined aesthetic (tea ceremony, gardening, martial arts, *No* drama).

Change and Development in Europe: 1500-1700

Reformation. Theological debate and protests against real and perceived clerical corruption existed in the medieval Christian world, expressed by such dissenters as John **Wycliffe** (c. 1320-84) and his followers (the Lollards) in England, and **Huss** (burned as a heretic, 1415) in Bohemia.

Martin **Luther** (1483-1546) preached that faith alone, without the mediation of clergy or good works, leads to salvation.

He attacked the authority of the pope, rejected priestly celibacy, and recommended individual study of the Bible (which he translated into German c. 1525). His 95 Theses (1517) led to his excommunication (1521). John **Calvin** (1509-64) said that God's elect were predestined for salvation and all others for damnation; good conduct and success were signs of election. Calvin in Geneva and John **Knox** (1505-72) in Scotland established theocratic states.

Henry VIII asserted English national authority and secular power by breaking away (1534) from the Catholic Church, creating what would become the Anglican Church. Monastic property was confiscated, and some Protestant doctrines given official sanction.

Religious wars. A century and a half of religious wars began with a southern German peasant uprising (1524), repressed with Luther's support. Radical sects—democratic, pacifist, millenarian—arose (Anabaptists ruled Münster, 1534-35) and were suppressed violently. Civil

war in France from 1562 between **Huguenots** (Protestant nobles and merchants) and Catholics ended with the 1598 **Edict of Nantes**, tolerating Protestants (revoked 1685). Habsburg attempts to restore Catholicism in Germany were resisted in 25 years of fighting. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg guarantee of religious independence to local princes and cities was confirmed only after the **Thirty Years' War** (1618-48), when much of Germany was devastated by local and foreign armies (Sweden, France).

A Catholic Reformation, or **Counter-Reformation**, met the Protestant challenge, defining an official theology at the Council of Trent (1545-63). The **Jesuit** order (Society of Jesus), founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China. The **Inquisition** suppressed heresy in Catholic countries. A revival of religious fervor appeared in devotional literature (Teresa

of Avila, 1515-82) and in grandiose **Baroque** art (Bernini, 1598-1680).

Scientific Revolution. The late nominalist thinkers (Ockham, c. 1300-49) of Paris and Oxford challenged Aristotelian orthodoxy, allowing for a freer scientific approach. At the same time, metaphysical values, such as the Neoplatonic faith in an orderly, mathematical cosmos, still motivated and directed inquiry. Nicolaus **Copernicus** (1473-1543) promoted the heliocentric theory, which was confirmed when Johannes **Kepler** (1571-1630) discovered the mathematical laws describing the elliptical orbits of the planets. The traditional Christian-Aristotelian belief that the heavens and the Earth were fundamentally different collapsed when **Galileo Galilei** (1564-1642) discovered moving sunspots, irregular moon topography, and moons around Jupiter, but he faced religious opposition (Galileo's retraction, 1633). He and Sir Isaac **Newton** (1642-1727) developed a mechanics that unified cosmic and earthly

phenomena. Newton and Gottfried von **Leibniz** (1646-1716) invented calculus. René **Descartes** (1596-1650), best known for his influential philosophy, also invented analytic geometry.

An explosion of **observational science** included the discovery of blood circulation (Harvey, 1578-1657) and microscopic life (Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723) and advances in anatomy (Vesalius, 1514-64, dissected corpses) and chemistry (Boyle, 1627-91). Scientific research institutes were founded in Florence (1657), London (**Royal Society**, 1660), and Paris (1666). Inventions proliferated (Savery's steam engine, 1698).

Arts. Mannerist trends of the High Renaissance (**Michelangelo**, 1475-1564) exploited virtuosity, grace, novelty, and exotic subjects and poses. The notion of artistic genius was promoted. Private connoisseurs entered the art market. These trends were elaborated in the 17th cent. **Baroque** era on a grander scale. Dynamic movement in painting and sculpture was emphasized by sharp

lighting effects, rich materials (colored marble, gilt), and realistic details. Curved facades, broken lines, rich detail, and ceiling decoration characterized Baroque architecture. Monarchs, princes, and prelates, usually Catholic, used Baroque art to enhance and embellish their authority, as in royal portraits (Velázquez, 1599-1660; Van Dyck, 1599-1641).

National styles emerged. In France, a taste for rectilinear order and serenity (Poussin, 1594-1665), linked to the new rational philosophy, was expressed in classical forms. The influence of **classical values** in French literature (tragedies of **Racine**, 1639-99) gave rise to the "battle of the Ancients and Moderns." New forms included the essay (**Montaigne**, 1533-92) and novel (*Princesse de Clèves*, La Fayette, 1678).

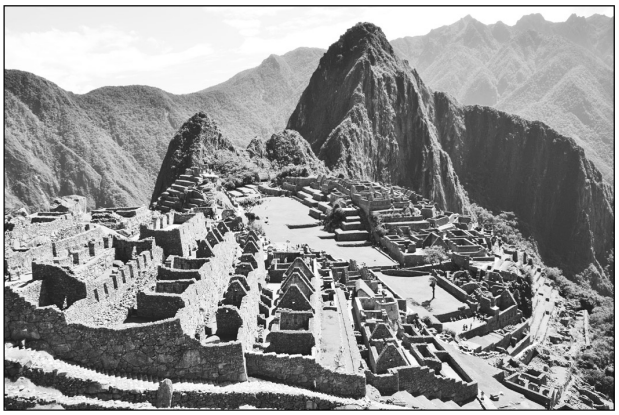
Dutch painting of the 17th cent. was unique in its wide social distribution. The Flemish tradition of undemonstrative realism reached its peak in **Rembrandt** (1606-69) and Jan Vermeer (1632-75).

Economy. European economic expansion, known as the **commercial revolution**, was stimulated by new trade with the East, by New World gold and silver, and by a doubling of population (50 million in 1450, 100 million in 1600). **New business and financial techniques** were developed and refined, such as joint-stock companies, insurance, and letters of credit and exchange. The Bank of Amsterdam (1609) and the Bank of England (1694) broke the old monopoly of private banking families. The rise of a business mentality was typified by the spread of clock towers in cities in the 14th cent. By the mid-15th cent., portable clocks were available; the first watch was invented in 1502.

By 1650, most governments had adopted the **mercantile system**, in which they sought to amass metallic wealth by protecting merchants' foreign and colonial trade monopolies. The rise in prices and the new coin-based economy undermined craft guild and feudal manorial systems. Expanding industries (clothweaving,

mining) benefited from technical advances. Coal began to replace wood as the chief fuel; it was used to fuel new 16th-cent. blast furnaces making cast iron.

New World. The **Aztecs** united much of the Mesoamerican area in a militarist empire by 1519 from their capital, Tenochtitlán (pop. 300,000), which was the center of a cult requiring ritual human sacrifice. Most of the civilized areas of South America were ruled by the centralized Inca Empire (1476-1534), stretching 2,000 mi from Ecuador to NW Argentina. Lavish and sophisticated traditions in pottery, weaving, sculpture, and architecture were maintained in both regions.



The exact purpose of the Incan city of Machu Picchu, built in the 15th century and abandoned less than 150 years later, is unknown; one theory is that it served as a royal retreat.

These empires, beset by revolts, fell in two short campaigns to gold-seeking Spanish forces based in the Antilles and Panama. Hernán **Cortés** took Mexico (1519-21); Francisco **Pizarro**, Peru (1532-35). From these centers, land and sea expeditions claimed most of North and South America for Spain. The indigenous high cultures did not survive the impact of **Christian missionaries** and the new upper class of whites. Although the Spanish administration intermittently concerned itself with their welfare, the population was devastated by European diseases and remained impoverished at

most levels. New World silver and such native products as potatoes, tobacco, corn, peanuts, chocolate, and rubber exercised a major economic influence on Europe.

Brazil, which the Portuguese reached in 1500 and settled after 1530, and the Caribbean colonies of several European nations developed a plantation economy where sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and lumber were grown by enslaved people. From the early 16th to late 19th cent., 10 million Africans were transported to **slavery** in the Americas and Caribbean islands.

Netherlands. The urban, Calvinist northern provinces of the Netherlands rebelled (1568) against Habsburg Spain and founded an oligarchic mercantile republic. Their control of the Baltic grain market enabled them to exploit Mediterranean food shortages. Religious refugees—French and Belgian Protestants, Iberian Jews—added to the commercial talent pool. After Spain absorbed Portugal (1580), the Dutch

seized Portuguese possessions and created a vast commercial empire ultimately centered in parts of the Caribbean and in Indonesia. The Dutch also challenged or supplanted Portuguese traders in China and Japan. Revolution in 1640 restored Portuguese independence.

England. Anglicanism became firmly established under **Elizabeth I** after a brief Catholic interlude under "Bloody" Mary I (1553-58). But religious and political conflicts led to a rebellion (1642) by Parliament. Forces of the Roundheads (Puritans) defeated the Cavaliers (Royalists); Charles I was beheaded (1649). The new Commonwealth was ruled as a military dictatorship by Oliver **Cromwell**, who also brutally crushed (1649-51) an Irish rebellion. Conflicts within the Puritan camp (democratic Levelers defeated, 1649) aided the Stuart restoration (1660), but Parliament was strengthened and the peaceful **"Glorious Revolution"** (1688) advanced political and religious liberties (writings of **Locke**, 1632-1704). British privateers (Drake,

1540-96) challenged Spanish control of the New World and penetrated Asian trade routes (Madras taken, 1639). North American colonies (Jamestown, 1607; Plymouth, 1620) provided an outlet for private enterprise and religious dissenters from Europe. The British East India Co. gained growing sway in 18th-cent. India, as Mughal power declined.

France. Emerging from the religious civil wars in 1628, France regained military and commercial great power status (under the ministries of **Richelieu**, Mazarin, and Colbert). Under **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715), royal absolutism triumphed over nobles and local *parlements* (defeat of Fronde, 1648-53). Durable colonies were founded in Canada (1608), the Caribbean (1626), and India (1674).

Sweden. Sweden seceded from the Scandinavian Union in 1523. The thinly populated agrarian state (with copper, iron, and timber exports) was united by the Vasa kings, whose conquests by the

mid-17th cent. made Sweden the dominant Baltic power. The empire collapsed in the Great Northern War (1700-21).

Poland. After the union with Lithuania in 1447, Poland ruled vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea, resisting German and Turkish incursions. Catholic nobles failed to gain the loyalty of their Orthodox Christian subjects in the E; commerce and trades were practiced by German and Jewish immigrants. The bloody 1648-49 Cossack uprising began the kingdom's dismemberment.

Russia. Growing authority of the tsars continued with advancing serfdom. Around 1700, **Peter the Great** imported new Western styles and technologies. Steady territorial expansion created a vast territory touching China, the Ottoman Empire, and east-central Europe.

China. A new dynasty, the **Manchus**, invaded from the NE, seized power in 1644, and expanded Chinese control to its greatest extent in Central and SE Asia.

Trade and diplomatic contact with Europe grew, carefully controlled by China. New crops (sweet potato, maize, peanut) allowed economic and population growth (pop. 300 million, in 1800). Traditional arts and literature were pursued with increased sophistication (*Dream of the Red Chamber*, novel, mid-18th cent.).

Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu, shogun from 1603, finally unified and pacified feudal Japan. Hereditary nobles (daimyos and samurai) monopolized government office and the professions. An urban merchant class grew, literacy spread, and a cultural renaissance occurred (**haiku**, a verse innovation of the poet Basho, 1644-94). Fear of European domination led to persecution of Christian converts from 1597 and to substantial isolation from outside contact from 1640.

Philosophy, Industry, and Revolution: 1700-1800

Science and reason. Greater faith in reason and empirical observation, instead

of tradition and religious beliefs, espoused since the Renaissance (Francis Bacon, 1561-1626), was bolstered by scientific discoveries. René **Descartes** (1596-1650) used a rationalistic approach modeled on geometry and introspection to discover "self-evident" truths as a foundation of knowledge. Sir Isaac **Newton** emphasized induction from experimental observation. Baruch de **Spinoza** (1632-77), who called for political and intellectual freedom, developed a systematic rationalistic philosophy in his classic work *Ethics*.

French philosophers assumed leadership of the **Enlightenment** in the 18th cent. Montesquieu (1689-1755) used British history to support his notions of limited government. **Voltaire**'s (1694-1778) diaries and novels of exotic travel illustrated the intellectual trends toward secular ethics and relativism. Jean-Jacques **Rousseau**'s (1712-78) radical concepts of the **social contract** and of the inherent goodness of the common man gave impetus to antimonarchical republicanism. The *Encyclopedia* (1751-72, edited by

Diderot and d'Alembert), designed as a monument to reason, was largely devoted to practical technology.

In England, ideals of liberty were connected with empiricist philosophy and science in the followers of John **Locke**. But British empiricism, especially as developed by the skeptical David **Hume** (1711-76), radically reduced the role of reason in philosophy, as did the evolutionary approach to law and politics of Edmund Burke (1729-97) and the utilitarian ethics of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Adam Smith (1723-90) and other economists called for a rationalization of economic activity by removing artificial barriers to a supposedly natural free exchange of goods known as **laissez-faire**.

German writers participated in the new philosophical trends popularized by Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). Immanuel **Kant**'s (1724-1804) transcendental idealism, unifying an empirical epistemology with a priori moral and logical concepts, directed German

thought away from skepticism. Italian contributions included work on electricity (Galvani, 1737-98; Volta, 1745-1827), the pioneer historiography of Vico (1668-1744), and writings on penal reform (Beccaria, 1738-94). Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) was celebrated in Europe for his varied achievements.

The growth of the **press** (*Spectator*, 1711-12) and the wide distribution of sentimental **novels** attested to the increase of a large bourgeois public.

Arts. **Rococo** art, characterized by extravagant decorative effects, asymmetries copied from organic models, and artificial pastoral subjects, was favored by the continental aristocracy for most of the century (Watteau, 1684-1721) and had musical analogies in the ornamentalized polyphony of late Baroque. The **Neoclassical** art after 1750, associated with the new scientific archaeology, was more streamlined and was infused with the supposed moral and geometric rectitude of the Roman

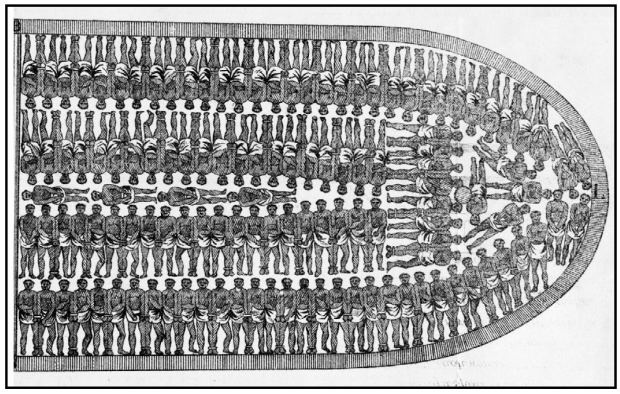
Republic (David, 1748-1825). In England, **town planning** on a grand scale began.

Industrial Revolution in England. Agricultural improvements, such as the sowing drill (1701) and livestock breeding, were implemented on the large fields provided by enclosure of common lands by private owners. Profits from agriculture and from colonial and foreign trade (1800 volume, £54 million) were channeled through hundreds of banks and the **Stock Exchange** (est. 1773) into new industrial processes.

The Newcomen steam pump (1712) aided coal mining. Coal fueled the new efficient steam engines patented by James Watt in 1769, and coke-smelting produced cheap, sturdy iron for machinery by the 1730s. The **flying shuttle** (1733) and **spinning jenny** (c. 1764) were used in the large new cotton textile factories, where women and children were much of the workforce. Goods were transported cheaply over **canals** (2,000 mi; built 1760-1800). By the early 19th cent.,

industrialization spread in Western Europe and North America.

American Revolution. The British colonies in North America attracted a mass immigration of religious dissenters and poor people throughout the 17th and 18th cent., coming from the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries, along with Africans to serve as enslaved labor. The population reached 3 million non-natives by the 1770s. The Indigenous population was greatly reduced by European diseases and by wars with the various colonies. British attempts to control colonial trade and to tax the colonists to pay for the costs of colonial administration and defense clashed with local self-government and eventually provoked the colonies to a successful rebellion.



Between the 16th and 19th centuries, an estimated 10-12 million people were transported from Africa in deplorable conditions to serve as enslaved labor in the Americas.

Central and East Europe. The monarchs of the three states that dominated E Europe—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—expanded royal power and centralized institutions in their kingdoms, which were enlarged by the division (1772-95) of Poland.

Under **Frederick II** (the Great) (r. 1740-86), Prussia, with its efficient modern army, doubled in size. State monopolies and tariff protection fostered industry, and some legal reforms were introduced. Austria's heterogeneous realms were unified under **Maria Theresa** (r. 1740-80) and **Joseph II** (r.

1765-90). Reforms in education, law, and religion were enacted, and the Austrian serfs were freed (1781). With its defeat in the Seven Years' War in 1763, Austria failed to regain Silesia, which had been seized by Prussia, but it was compensated by expansion to the E and S (Hungary, Slavonia, 1699; Galicia, 1772).

Russia, whose borders continued to expand, adopted some Western bureaucratic and economic policies under **Peter I** (r. 1682-1725) and **Catherine II** (r. 1762-96). Trade and cultural contacts with the West multiplied from the new Baltic Sea capital, **St. Petersburg** (est. 1703).

French Revolution. The growing French middle class lacked political power and resented aristocratic tax privileges, especially in light of the successful American Revolution. Peasants lacked adequate land and were burdened with feudal obligations to nobles. War with Britain led to the loss of French Canada and drained the treasury, finally forcing the king to call the **Estates-General** in

1789 for the first time since 1614, in an atmosphere of food riots (poor crop in 1788).

Aristocratic resistance to absolutism was soon overshadowed by the reformist Third Estate (middle class), which proclaimed itself the **National Constituent Assembly** June 17 and took the “Tennis Court Oath” on June 20 to secure a constitution. The storming of the **Bastille** fortress/prison on July 14, 1789, by Parisian artisans was followed by looting and the seizure of aristocratic property throughout France. Assembly reforms included abolition of class and regional privileges, a Declaration of Rights, suffrage by taxpayers (75% of male population), and the **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** providing for election and loyalty oaths for priests. A republic was declared Sept. 22, 1792, in spite of royalist pressure from Austria and Prussia, which had declared war in Apr. (joined by Britain the next year). Louis XVI was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and Queen

Marie Antoinette was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793.

Royalist uprisings in La Vendée and military reverses led to institution of a **reign of terror** in which tens of thousands of opponents of the Revolution and criminals were executed. Radical reforms in the **Convention** period (Sept. 1793-Oct. 1795) included the abolition of colonial slavery, economic measures to aid the poor, support of public education, and a short-lived de-Christianization.

Division among radicals (execution of Hebert, Danton, and Robespierre, 1794) aided the ascendancy of a moderate **Directory**, which consolidated military victories. **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821), a popular young general, exploited political divisions and participated in a coup Nov. 9, 1799, making himself first consul (dictator).

India. Sikh and Hindu rebels (Rajputs, Marathas) and Afghans destroyed the power of the Mughals during the 18th cent. After France’s defeat (1763) in the Seven Years’ War, Britain was the primary

European trade power in India. Its control of inland **Bengal** and **Bihar** was recognized (1765) by the Mughal shah, who granted the **British East India Co.** (under Clive, 1725-74) the right to collect land revenue there. Despite objections from Parliament (1784 India Act), the company's involvement in local wars and politics led to repeated acquisitions of new territory. The company exported Indian textiles, sugar, and indigo, but industry was discouraged to promote British imports.

Nationalism Gathers Momentum: 1800-40

French ideals and empire spread. Inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, and supported by the expanding French armies, new republican regimes arose near France: the **Batavian** Republic in the Netherlands (1795-1806), the **Helvetic** Republic in Switzerland (1798-1803), the **Cisalpine** Republic in Northern Italy (1797-1805), the **Ligurian** Republic in Genoa (1797-1805), and the

Parthenopean Republic in Southern Italy (1799). A Roman Republic existed briefly in 1798 after Pope Pius VI was arrested by French troops. In Italy and Germany, new nationalist sentiments were stimulated both in imitation of and in reaction to developments in France (anti-French and anti-Jacobin peasant uprisings in Italy, 1796-99).

From 1804, when Napoleon declared himself emperor, to 1812, a succession of military victories (Austerlitz, 1805; Jena, 1806) extended his control over most of Europe through puppet states (**Confederation of the Rhine** united W German states for the first time and **Grand Duchy of Warsaw** revived Polish national hopes), expansion of the empire, and alliances.

Among the lasting reforms initiated under Napoleon's absolutist reign were establishment of the Bank of France, centralization of tax collection, codification of law along Roman models (Code Napoléon), and reform and extension of secondary and university

education. In an 1801 concordat, the papacy recognized the effective autonomy of the French Catholic Church.

Napoleon’s continental successes were offset by a British victory under Adm. Horatio Nelson in the **Battle of Trafalgar** (1805). Some 400,000 French soldiers were killed in the Napoleonic Wars, along with about 600,000 foreign troops.

Last gasp of old regimes. The disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia exposed Napoleon’s overextension. After Napoleon’s 1814 exile to Elba, his armies were defeated (1815) at **Waterloo** by British and Prussian troops.

At the **Congress of Vienna**, the monarchs and princes of Europe redrew their boundaries, to the advantage of Prussia (in Saxony and the Ruhr), Austria (in Illyria and Venetia), and Russia (in Poland and Finland). British conquest of Dutch and French colonies (S Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius) was recognized. France, under the restored Bourbons, retained its expanded 1792 borders. The

settlement brought 50 years of international peace to Europe.

But the Congress was unable to check the advance of liberal ideals and of nationalism among the smaller European nations. The 1825 **Decembrist uprising** by liberal officers in Russia was easily suppressed. But an independence movement in **Greece**, stirred by commercial prosperity and a cultural revival, succeeded in expelling Ottoman rule by 1831, with the aid of Britain, France, and Russia.

A constitutional monarchy was secured in France by the **1830 Revolution**; Louis Philippe became king. The revolutionary contagion spread to **Belgium**, which gained its independence (1830) from the Dutch monarchy, to **Poland**, whose rebellion was defeated (1830-31) by Russia, and to Germany.

Romanticism. A new style in intellectual and artistic life replaced Neoclassicism and Rococo after the mid-18th cent. By the early 19th cent., Romanticism prevailed in Europe.

Rousseau had begun the reaction against rationalism; in education (*Émile*, 1762) he stressed subjective spontaneity over regularized instruction. German writers (Lessing, 1729-81; Herder, 1744-1803) favorably compared the German folk song to classical forms and began a cult of Shakespeare, whose passion and "natural" wisdom was a model for the romantic *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) movement. **Goethe**'s *Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774) set the model for the tragic, passionate genius.

A new interest in **Gothic architecture** in England after 1760 (Walpole, 1717-97) spread through Europe, associated with an aesthetic Christian and mystic revival (**Blake**, 1757-1827). Celtic, Norse, and German mythology and folk tales were revived or imitated (Grimm's Fairy Tales, 1812-22). The medieval revival (Scott's *Ivanhoe,* 1819) led to a new interest in history, stressing national differences and organic growth (**Carlyle**, 1795-1881; Michelet, 1798-1874), corresponding to theories of natural evolution (Lamarck's

Philosophie Zoologique, 1809; Lyell's *Geology*, 1830-33). A reaction against classicism characterized the English **romantic poets** (beginning with **Wordsworth**, 1770-1850). Revolution and war fed an emphasis on freedom and conflict, expressed by both poets (**Byron**, 1788-1824; **Hugo**, 1802-85) and philosophers (**Hegel**, 1770-1831).

Wild gardens replaced the formal French variety, and painters favored rural, stormy, and mountainous landscapes (**Turner**, 1775-1851; **Constable**, 1776-1837). Clothing became freer, with wigs, hoops, and ruffles discarded. Originality and genius were expected in the life and work of inspired artists (Murger's *Scenes From Bohemian Life*, 1847-49). Exotic locales and themes (as in Gothic horror stories) were used in art and literature (Delacroix, 1798-1863; **Poe**, 1809-49). Music exhibited the new dramatic style and a breakdown of classical forms (**Beethoven**, 1770-1827). The use of folk melodies and modes aided the growth of

distinct national traditions (Glinka in Russia, 1804-57).

Latin America. François **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led a successful slave revolt in Haiti, which subsequently became the first Caribbean state to achieve independence (1804). The mainland Spanish colonies won their independence (1810-24) under such leaders as Simón **Bolívar** (1783-1830). Brazil became an independent empire (1822) under the Portuguese prince regent. A new class of military officers divided power with large landholders and the church.

United States. Territory under U.S. control nearly doubled in size with the **Louisiana Purchase** (1803). Heavy immigration and exploitation of ample natural resources fueled rapid economic growth. The spread of the franchise, public education, and antislavery sentiment were signs of a widespread democratic ethic.

China. Failure to keep pace with Western arms technology exposed China

to greater European influence and hampered efforts to bar imports of opium, which had damaged Chinese society and drained wealth overseas. In the **Opium War** (1839-42), Britain forced China to expand trade opportunities and to cede Hong Kong.

New Complexities: Reforms and Imperialism: 1840-80

Idea of progress. As a result of the cumulative scientific, economic, and political changes of the preceding eras, the idea took hold among literate people in the West that continuing growth and improvement constituted the usual state of human and natural life.

Charles **Darwin**'s statement of the **theory of evolution** and survival of the fittest (*On the Origin of Species,* 1859), defended by intellectuals and scientists against theological objections, was taken as confirmation that progress was the natural direction of life. The controversy helped define popular ideas of the dedicated scientist and of science's

increasing control over the world (Foucault's demonstration of Earth's rotation, 1851; **Pasteur**'s germ theory, 1861).

Liberals following Ricardo (1772-1823) in their faith that unrestrained competition would bring continuous economic expansion sought to adjust political life to new social realities and believed that unregulated competition of ideas would yield truth (**Mill**, 1806-73). In England, successive reform bills (1832, 1867, 1884) gave representation to the new industrial towns and extended the franchise to the middle and lower classes and to Catholics, Dissenters, and Jews. On both sides of the Atlantic, reformists tried to improve conditions for the mentally ill (**Dix**, 1802-87), women (Anthony, 1820-1906), and prisoners. Slavery was barred in the British Empire (1833), the U.S. (1865), and Brazil (1888).

Socialist theories based on ideas of human perfectibility or progress were widely disseminated. Utopian socialists such as Saint-Simon (1760-1825)

envisaged an orderly, just society directed by a technocratic elite. A model factory town, New Lanark, Scotland, was set up by utopian Robert Owen (1771-1858), and communal experiments were tried in the U.S. (Brook Farm, MA, 1841-47). Bakunin's (1814-76) anarchism represented the opposite extreme of total freedom. Karl **Marx** (1818-83) posited the inevitable triumph of socialism in industrial countries through a dialectical process of class conflict. Effective development of oceanic steamship lines (Cunard Lines, 1840s) and the opening of the **Suez Canal** accelerated shipping and commerce. Telegraph lines (Australia-Europe, 1871) sped communication. International organizations included the General (later Universal) Postal Union (1874) and conferences to limit epidemics like cholera. The initial **Geneva Convention** (1864) regulated treatment of prisoners of war.

Spread of industry. The technical processes and managerial innovations of the English industrial revolution spread to

Europe (especially Germany) and the U.S., causing an explosion of industrial production, demand for raw materials, and competition for markets. Inventors, both trained and self-taught, provided means for larger-scale production (Bessemer steel, 1856; sewing machine, 1846). Many inventions were shown at the universal prosperity-themed 1851 London Great Exhibition at the **Crystal Palace**.

Local specialization and long-distance trade were aided by a revolution in transportation and communication. Railroads were first introduced in the 1820s in England and the U.S. Over 150,000 mi of track had been laid worldwide by 1880, with another 100,000 mi laid in the next decade. Steamships were improved (*Savannah* crossed Atlantic, 1819). The **telegraph**, perfected by 1844 (Morse), connected the Old and New Worlds by cable in 1866 and quickened the pace of international commerce and politics. The first commercial **telephone** exchange went into operation in the U.S. in 1878.

The new class of industrial workers, uprooted from their rural homes, lacked job security and suffered from dangerous overcrowding at work and at home. Many responded by organizing **trade unions** (legalized in England, 1824; France, 1884). The U.S. Knights of Labor had 700,000 members by 1886. The First International (1864-76) tried to unite workers worldwide around a Marxist program. The quasi-Socialist Paris Commune uprising (1871) was violently suppressed. Acts to reduce child labor and regulate conditions were passed (1833-50 in England). Social security measures were introduced by the Bismarck regime (1883-89) in Germany.

Revolutions of 1848. Among the causes of the continent-wide revolutions were an international collapse of credit and resulting unemployment, bad harvests in 1845-47, and a cholera epidemic. The new urban proletariat and expanding bourgeoisie demanded greater political roles. Republics were proclaimed in France, Rome, and Venice. Nationalist

feelings reached fever pitch in the Habsburg empire, as Hungary declared independence under Kossuth, a Slav Congress demanded equality, and Piedmont tried to drive Austria from Lombardy. A national liberal assembly at Frankfurt called for German unification.

But riots fueled bourgeois fear of socialism (**Marx** and **Engels**, *Communist Manifesto,* 1848), and peasants remained conservative. The old establishment—the Papacy, the Habsburgs with the help of the Tsarist Russian army—was able to rout the revolutionaries by 1849. The French Republic succumbed to a renewed monarchy by 1852 (Emperor Napoleon III).

Great nations unified. Using the "blood and iron" tactics of Bismarck from 1862, Prussia controlled N Germany by 1867 (war with Denmark, 1864; Austria, 1866). After defeating France in 1870 (annexation of Alsace-Lorraine), it won the allegiance of S German states. A new **German Empire** was proclaimed (1871). **Italy**, inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-

72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), was unified by the reformed Piedmont kingdom through uprisings, plebiscites, and war.

The **United States** expanded its area after the 1846-48 Mexican War and defeated (1861-65) a secession attempt by Southern states in the **Civil War**. Canadian provinces were united in an autonomous **Dominion of Canada** (1867). Control in **India** was removed from the East India Co. and centralized under British administration after the 1857-58 Sepoy rebellion, laying the groundwork for the modern Indian state. Queen Victoria was named Empress of India (1876).

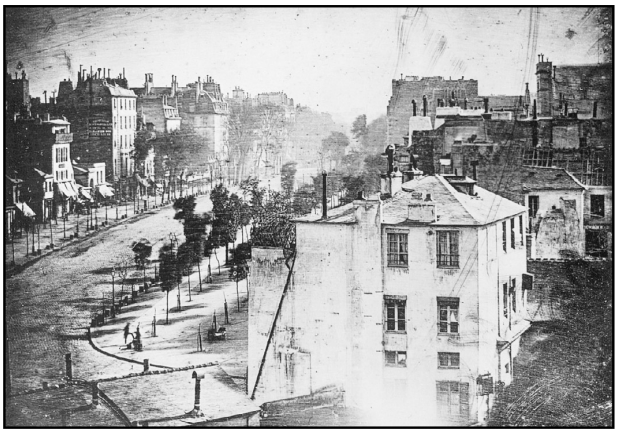
Europe dominates Asia. The Ottoman Empire began to weaken in the face of Balkan nationalisms and European imperial incursions in N Africa (**Suez Canal**, 1869). The Ottomans had lost control of most of both regions by 1882. Russia completed its expansion S by 1884 (despite the temporary setback of the **Crimean War** with Turkey, Britain, and

France, 1853-56), taking Turkestan, all the Caucasus, and Chinese areas in the E and sponsoring Balkan Slavs against the Turks. A succession of reformist and reactionary regimes presided over a slow modernization (serfs freed, 1861). Persian independence suffered as Russia and British India competed for influence.

China was forced to sign a series of unequal treaties with European powers and Japan. Overpopulation and an inefficient dynasty brought misery and caused rebellions (Taiping, Muslims) leaving tens of millions dead. **Japan** was forced by the U.S. (Commodore Perry's visits, 1853-54) and Europe to end its isolation. The Meiji restoration (1868) gave power to a Westernizing oligarchy, abolishing feudalism and expanding education. Intensified empire-building gave Burma to Britain (1824-85) and Indochina to France (1862-95). Christian missionary activity followed imperial and trade expansion in Asia.

Arts. The official **Beaux Arts** school in Paris set an international style of imposing

public buildings (Paris Opera, 1861-74; Vienna Opera, 1861-69) and uplifting statues (Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, 1884). Realist painting, influenced by photography (Daguerre, 1837), appealed to a new mass audience with social or historical narrative (Wilkie, 1785-1841; Poynter, 1836-1919) or with serious religious, moral, or social messages (pre-Raphaelites, Millet's *Angelus*, 1858), often drawn from ordinary life. The **Impressionists** (Monet, 1840-1926; Pissarro, 1830-1903; Renoir, 1841-1919) rejected the formalism, sentimentality, and precise techniques of academic art in favor of a spontaneous, undetailed rendering of the world through careful representation of the effect of natural light on objects. They were strongly influenced by Asian and African styles.



Louis Daguerre's 10-minute exposure of Boulevard du Temple in Paris (1838) omits moving traffic but includes the earliest candid image of a person: a man having his shoes polished.

Realistic **novelists** presented the full panorama of social classes and personalities but retained sentimentality and moral judgment (**Dickens**, 1812-70; **Eliot**, 1819-80; **Tolstoy**, 1828-1910; **Balzac**, 1799-1850).

Veneer of Stability: 1880-1900

Imperialism triumphant. The vast **African** interior, visited by European explorers (Barth, 1821-65; Livingstone, 1813-73), was conquered by the European powers in rapid, competitive thrusts from their coastal bases after 1880, mostly for

domestic political and international strategic reasons. W African Muslim kingdoms (Fulani), Arab slave traders (Zanzibar), and Bantu military confederations (Zulu) were alike subdued. Only Christian Ethiopia (defeat of Italy, 1896) and Liberia resisted successfully. France (W Africa) and Britain ("Cape to Cairo," **Boer War**, 1899-1902) were the major beneficiaries. The ideology of "the white man's burden" (Kipling, *Barrack Room Ballads*, 1892) justified the conquests, which in fact reflected Europe's weapons superiority.

W European foreign capital investment soared to nearly $40 billion by 1914, but most was in E Europe (France, Germany), the Americas (Britain), and Europe's colonies. The foundation of the modern interdependent world economy was laid, with cartels dominating raw material trade. Global developments included a new agreement on international patents (1883), the modern Olympics (1896), and the worldwide spread of department stores.

An industrious world. Industrial and technological proficiency characterized the two new great powers—Germany and the U.S. Coal and iron deposits enabled Germany to reach second- or third-place status in iron, steel, and shipbuilding by the 1900s. German electrical and chemical industries were world leaders. The U.S. post-Civil War boom (interrupted by financial panics—1873, 1884, and 1893) was shaped by massive immigration from S and E Europe from 1880, government subsidy of railroads, and huge private monopolies (Standard Oil, 1870; U.S. Steel, 1901). The **Spanish-American War**, 1898 (Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902), and the **Open Door policy** in China (1899) made the U.S. a world power.

England led in **urbanization**, with London the world capital of finance, insurance, and shipping. Sewer systems (Paris, 1850s), electric subways (London, 1890), parks, and bargain department stores helped improve living standards for most of the urban population of the

industrial world. Birthrates declined in the West while infant mortality rates plunged (demographic transition, 1880-1920).

Upheavals in Asia. Asian reaction to European economic, military, and religious incursions took the form of imitation of Western techniques and adoption of Western ideas of progress and freedom. The Chinese "self-strengthening" movement of the 1860s and 1870s included rail, port, and arsenal improvements and metal and textile mills. Reformers such as **K'ang** Yu-wei (1858-1927) won liberalizing reforms in 1898, right after the European and Japanese "scramble for concessions."

A universal education system in Japan and importation of foreign industrial, scientific, and military experts aided Japan's rapid modernization after 1868 under the authoritarian Meiji regime. Japan's victory in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) put Formosa and Korea in its power. Industrialization began in earnest by 1890.

In India, the British alliance with the remaining princely states masked reform sentiment among the Westernized urban elite; higher education had been conducted largely in English for 50 years. The **Indian National Congress**, founded in 1885, demanded a larger government role for Indians.

Fin-de-siècle **sophistication.** **Naturalist** writers pushed realism to its extreme limits, adopting a quasi-scientific attitude and writing about formerly taboo subjects such as sex, crime, extreme poverty, and corruption (Flaubert, 1821-80; Zola, 1840-1902; Hardy, 1840-1928). Unseen or repressed psychological motivations were explored in the clinical and theoretical works of Sigmund **Freud** (1856-1939) and in works of fiction (**Dostoyevsky**, 1821-81; Henry James, 1843-1916; Schnitzler, 1862-1931).

A contempt for bourgeois life or a desire to shock a complacent audience was shared by the French **symbolist** poets (Verlaine, 1844-96; Rimbaud, 1854-91), by neopagan English writers

(Swinburne, 1837-1909), by continental dramatists (**Ibsen**, 1828-1906), and by satirists (**Wilde**, 1854-1900). The German philosopher Friedrich **Nietzsche** (1844-1900) was influential in his elitism and pessimism.

Postimpressionist art neglected long-cherished conventions of representation (**Cézanne**, 1839-1906) and showed a willingness to learn from primitive and non-European art (**Gauguin**, 1848-1903; Japanese prints).

Racism. Gobineau (1816-82) gave a pseudobiological foundation to modern racist theories, which spread in Europe in the latter 19th cent., along with **Social Darwinism**, the belief that societies are and should be organized as a struggle for survival of the fittest. The medieval period was interpreted as an era of natural Germanic rule (Chamberlain, 1855-1927), and notions of racial superiority were associated with German national aspirations (Treitschke, 1834-96). **Anti-Semitism**, with a new racist rationale, became a significant political force in

Germany (Anti-Semitic Petition, 1880), Austria (Lueger, 1844-1910), and France (**Dreyfus affair**, 1894-1906).

Imperialism's High Point: 1900-09

Alliances. While the peace of Europe (and its dependencies) continued to hold (1907 **Hague Conference** extended the rules of war and international arbitration procedures), imperial rivalries, protectionist trade practices (in Germany and France), and the escalating arms race (British *Dreadnought* battleship launched; Germany widens Kiel canal, 1906) exacerbated minor disputes (German-French Moroccan "crises," 1905, 1911).

Security was sought through balance-of-power alliances: **Triple Alliance** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; renewed in 1902 and 1907); Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), Franco-Russian Alliance (1899), **Entente Cordiale** (Britain, France, 1904), Anglo-Russian Treaty (1907), German-Ottoman friendship. Global developments included the establishment of an international court in

The Hague, the first transatlantic radio transmission (1901), and the creation of the first international association for European football (1904).

Ottomans decline. The Ottoman government was unable to resist further loss of territory, and earlier reform efforts gave way to greater authoritarianism. Nearly all European lands were lost in 1912 to Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. Italy took Libya and the Dodecanese islands the same year. Britain took Kuwait (1899) and the Sinai (1906). The **Young Turk** revolution in 1908 forced the sultan to restore a constitution, and it introduced some social reform and secularization.

British Empire. British trade and cultural influence remained dominant in the empire, but constitutional reforms presaged its eventual dissolution. The colonies of **Australia** were united in 1901 under a self-governing commonwealth. **New Zealand** acquired dominion status in 1907. The old Boer republics joined Cape

Colony and Natal in the self-governing Union of **South Africa** in 1910.

The 1909 Indian Councils Act enhanced the role of elected province legislatures in **India**. The Muslim League (founded 1906) sought separate communal representation.

East Asia. Japan exploited its growing industrial power to expand its empire. Victory in the 1904-05 war against Russia (naval battle of Tsushima, 1905) assured Japan's domination of **Korea** (annexed 1910) and Manchuria (Port Arthur taken, 1905).

In China, central authority began to crumble (empress died, 1908). Reforms (Confucian exam system ended 1905, modernization of the army, building of railroads) were inadequate, and secret societies of reformers and nationalists, inspired by the Westernized **Sun** Yat-sen (1866-1925), fomented periodic uprisings in the S.

Siam, whose independence had been guaranteed by Britain and France in 1896,

was split into spheres of influence by those countries in 1907.

Russia. The population of the Russian Empire approached 150 million in 1900. Reforms in education, in law, and in local institutions (*zemstvos*) and an industrial boom starting in the 1880s (oil, railroads) created the beginnings of a modern society, despite the autocratic tsarist regime. Liberals (1903 Union of Liberation), Socialists (Social Democrats founded 1898, Bolsheviks split off 1903), and populists (Social Revolutionaries founded 1901) were periodically repressed, and national minorities were persecuted (anti-Jewish pogroms, 1903, 1905-06).

An industrial crisis after 1900 and harvest failures aggravated poverty among urban workers, and the 1904-05 defeat by Japan (which checked Russia's Asian expansion) sparked the **Revolution of 1905-06**. A **Duma** (parliament) was created under Tsar Nicholas II. Agricultural reform (under Stolypin, prime

minister, 1906-11) created a large class of land-owning peasants (*kulaks*).

The world shrinks. Developments in transportation and communication and mass population movements helped create an awareness of an interdependent world. Early **automobiles** (Daimler, Benz, 1885) were experimental or were designed as luxuries. Assembly-line mass production (Ford Motor Co., 1903) made the invention practical, and by 1910 nearly 500,000 motor vehicles were registered in the U.S. alone. **Heavier-than-air flights** began in 1903 in the U.S. (Wright brothers' *Flyer*), preceded by glider, balloon, and model plane advances in several countries. Trade was advanced by improvements in **ship design** (gyrocompass, 1910), speed (*Lusitania* crossed Atlantic in five days, 1907), and reach (Panama Canal begun, 1904).

The first transatlantic **radio** telegraphic transmission occurred in 1901, six years after Marconi discovered radio. Radio transmission of human speech had been made in 1900. Telegraphic transmission of

photos was achieved in 1904, lending immediacy to news reports. **Phonographs**, popularized by Caruso's recordings (starting 1902), made for quick international spread of musical styles (ragtime). **Motion pictures**, perfected in the 1890s (Dickson, Lumière brothers), became a popular and artistic medium after 1900; newsreels appeared in 1909.

Emigration from crowded European centers soared in the decade: 9 million migrated to the U.S., and millions more went to Siberia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and Algeria. Some 70 million Europeans emigrated in the century before 1914. Several million Chinese, Indians, and Japanese migrated to SE Asia, where their urban skills often enabled them to take a predominant economic role.

Emigration from densely populated European countries to the Americas soared in the early 20th century; many landed on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, en route to U.S. cities.

Social reform. The social and economic problems of the poor were kept in the public eye by realist fiction writers (Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, 1900; Gorky's *Lower Depths*, 1902; Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 1906), journalists (U.S. **muckrakers**—Steffens, Tarbell), and artists (Ashcan school). Frequent labor strikes and occasional assassinations by anarchists or radicals (Empress Elizabeth of Austria, 1898; King Umberto I of Italy, 1900; U.S. Pres. McKinley, 1901; Russian Interior Min. Plehve, 1904; Portugal's King Carlos, 1908) added to social tension and fear of

revolution. Feminist agitators for the vote surfaced in several countries.

But democratic reformism responded in part. In Germany, Bernstein's (1850-1932) **revisionist Marxism**, downgrading revolution, was accepted by the powerful Social Democrats and trade unions. The British Fabian Society (the Webbs, Shaw) and the Labour Party (founded 1906) worked for reforms such as social security and union rights (1906), while woman suffragists grew more militant. U.S. **progressives** fought big business (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906). In France, the 10-hour workday (1904) and separation of church and state (1905) were reform victories, as was universal suffrage in Austria (1907).

Arts. An unprecedented period of experimentation, centered in France, produced several new **painting styles**: Fauvism exploited bold color areas (Matisse, *Woman With Hat,* 1905); expressionism reflected powerful inner emotions (Brücke group, 1905); Cubism combined several views of an object on

one flat surface (Picasso, *Demoiselles*, 1906-07); futurism tried to depict speed and motion (Italian Futurist Manifesto, 1910). **Architects** explored new uses of steel structures, with facades either neoclassical (Adler and Sullivan in U.S.), curvilinear Art Nouveau (Gaudi's Casa Mila, 1905-10), or functionally streamlined (Wright's Robie House, 1909).

Music and dance shared the experimental spirit. Ruth St. Denis (1877-1968) and Isadora Duncan (1878-1927) pioneered modern dance, while Sergei Diaghilev in Paris revitalized classic ballet from 1909. Composers explored atonal music (Debussy, 1862-1918) and dissonance (Schoenberg, 1874-1951) or revolutionized classical forms (Stravinsky, 1882-1971), often showing jazz or folk music influences.

War and Revolution: 1910-19

War threatens. Germany under Wilhelm II sought a political and imperial role consonant with its industrial strength, challenging Britain's world supremacy

and threatening France, which was still resenting the loss (1871) of Alsace-Lorraine. Austria wanted to curb an expanded Serbia (after 1912) and the threat it posed to its own Slav lands. Russia feared Austrian and German political and economic aims in the Balkans and Turkey.

An accelerated arms race resulted from these circumstances. The German standing army rose to more than 2 million men by 1914. Russia and France had more than a million each, and Austria and the British Empire nearly a million each. Dozens of enormous battleships were built by the powers after 1906.

The **assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand** by a Serbian nationalist, June 28, 1914, was the trigger for war. The system of alliances made the conflict Europe-wide; Germany’s invasion of Belgium to outflank France forced Britain to enter the war. Patriotic fervor was nearly unanimous among all classes in most countries.

War unfolds. German forces were stopped in France in one month. The rival armies dug **trench networks**. Artillery and improved machine guns prevented either side from any lasting advance despite repeated assaults (600,000 dead at **Verdun**, Feb.-July 1916). German deployment of poisonous chlorine gas (Ypres, 1915) was first major use of lethal **chemical weapons**. The entrance of more than 1 million U.S. troops tipped the balance after mid-1917, forcing Germany to sue for peace the next year. The formal armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, and the German emperor abdicated.

Both sides in World War I developed elaborate networks of dug-in trenches from which to fight.

In the E, the Russian armies were thrown back (battle of **Tannenberg**, Aug. 20, 1914), and the war grew unpopular in Russia. An allied attempt to relieve Russia through Turkey failed (**Gallipoli**, 1915). The **Russian Revolution** (1917) abolished the monarchy. The new Bolshevik regime signed the capitulatory Brest-Litovsk peace in Mar. 1918. Italy entered the war on the allied side in May 1915 but was pushed back by Oct. 1917. A renewed offensive with Allied aid in Oct.-Nov. 1918 forced Austria to surrender.

The British Navy successfully blockaded Germany, which responded with submarine U-boat attacks; **unrestricted submarine warfare** against neutrals after Jan. 1917 helped bring the U.S. into the war. Other battlefields included Palestine and Mesopotamia, both of which Britain wrested from the Turks in 1917, and the African and Pacific colonies of Germany, most of which fell to Britain, France, Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

Settlement. At the **Paris Peace Conference** (Jan.-June 1919), concluded

by the **Treaty of Versailles**, and in subsequent negotiations and local wars (Russian-Polish War, 1920), the **map of Europe** was redrawn with a nod to U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination. Austria and Hungary were separated, and much of their land was given to Yugoslavia (formerly Serbia), Romania, Italy, and the newly independent Poland and Czechoslovakia. Germany lost territory in the W, N, and E, while Finland and the Baltic states were detached from Russia. The Ottoman Empire ended (1922) and most of its Arab lands went to British-sponsored Arab states or to direct French and British rule. Belgium's sovereignty was recognized.

From 1916, the civilian populations and economies of both sides were mobilized to an unprecedented degree. Hardships intensified among fighting nations in 1917 (French mutiny crushed in May). More than 10 million soldiers died in the war.

A huge **reparations** burden and partial demilitarization were imposed on Germany. Pres. Wilson proposed a League

of Nations, but the U.S. Senate voted against U.S. involvement.

Pandemic. The presence and movement of World War I troops facilitated the spread of a deadly form of **influenza** caused by an H1N1 virus, its place of origin not clearly known. With no vaccine or drug treatment available, an estimated 500 million people, about one-third of the world population, were infected, 1918-19, and some 50 million believed to have died, in the worst pandemic of recent history.

Russian revolution. Military defeats and high casualties caused a contagious lack of confidence in Tsar Nicholas, who was forced to abdicate Mar. 1917. A liberal provisional government failed to end the war, and massive desertions, riots, and fighting between factions followed. A moderate socialist government under Aleksandr Kerensky was overthrown (Nov. 1917) in a violent coup by the **Bolsheviks** in Petrograd under **Lenin**, who later

disbanded the elected Constituent Assembly.

The Bolsheviks brutally suppressed all opposition and ended the war with Germany in Mar. 1918. **Civil war** broke out in the summer between the Red Army (the Bolsheviks and their supporters), and monarchists, anarchists, minority nationalities (Ukrainians, Georgians, Poles), and others. Small U.S., British, French, and Japanese units also opposed the Bolsheviks (1918-19; Japan in Vladivostok to 1922). The civil war, anarchy, and pogroms devastated the country until the 1920 Red Army victory. The **Communist Party** leadership retained absolute power.

Other European revolutions. An unpopular monarchy in **Portugal** was overthrown in 1910. The new republic took severe anticlerical measures in 1911.

After a century of Home Rule agitation, during which **Ireland** was devastated by famine (1 million dead, 1846-47) and emigration, republican militants staged an unsuccessful uprising in Dublin during

Easter 1916. The execution of the leaders and mass arrests by the British won popular support for the rebels. The **Irish Free State**, comprising all but the six northern counties, achieved dominion status in 1922.

In the aftermath of the world war, radical revolutions were attempted in Germany (**Spartacist** uprising, Jan. 1919), **Hungary** (Kun regime, 1919), and elsewhere. All were suppressed or failed for lack of support.

Chinese revolution. The Qinq, or Manchu, Dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed, 1911-12. Revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen, who organized the nationalist **Kuomintang** party and led a provisional republican government in Nanjing, resigned in a unification compromise with former imperial viceroy Yuan Shikai. Yuan became president upon the abdication of the emperor in Feb. 1912.

Students launched protests on May 4, 1919, against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist,

liberal, and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The **Chinese Communist Party** was founded in 1921. A Communist regime took power in Mongolia with Soviet support in 1921.

India restive. Indian objections to British rule erupted in nationalist riots as well as in the nonviolent tactics of Mahatma **Gandhi** (1869-1948). Nearly 400 unarmed demonstrators were shot at **Amritsar** in Apr. 1919. Britain approved limited self-rule that year.

Mexican revolution. Under the long **Díaz** dictatorship (1877-1911) the economy advanced, but Indian and mestizo lands were confiscated, and concessions to foreigners (mostly U.S.) damaged the middle class. A revolution in 1910 led to civil wars and U.S. intervention (1914, 1916-17). Land reform and a more democratic constitution (1917) were achieved.

Sciences. Scientific specialization continued to advance, with key discoveries especially in **physics**.

Physicists challenged common-sense views of causality, observation, and a mechanistic universe, putting science further beyond popular grasp (**Einstein**'s general theory of relativity, 1915-16; Bohr's quantum mechanics, 1913; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, 1927).

Aftermath of War: 1920-29

U.S. Easy credit, technological ingenuity, and war-related industrial decline in Europe caused a long economic boom, in which ownership of new products—**autos**, **phones**, **radios**—became more democratized. **Prosperity**, an increase in women workers, women's suffrage (19th Amendment ratified, 1920), and drastic change in fashion (**flappers**, mannish bob for women, clean-shaven men) created a wide perception of social change despite prohibition of alcoholic beverages (1919-33). Union membership and strikes increased. Fear of radicals led to Palmer raids (1919-20) and the Sacco-Vanzetti case (1921-27).

Europe sorts itself out. Germany's liberal **Weimar constitution** (1919) could not guarantee a stable government in the face of rightist violence (Foreign Min. Rathenau assassinated, 1922) and Communist refusal to cooperate with Socialists. Reparations and Allied occupation of the Rhineland caused staggering inflation that destroyed middle-class savings, but economic expansion resumed after mid-decade, aided by U.S. loans. A sophisticated, **innovative culture** developed in architecture and design (Bauhaus, 1919-28), film (Lang, *M*, 1931), painting (Grosz), music (Weill, *Threepenny Opera*, 1928), theater (Brecht, *A Man's a Man*, 1926), criticism (Benjamin), philosophy (Jung), and fashion. This culture was considered decadent and socially disruptive by rightists.

England elected its first Labour governments (Jan. 1924, June 1929). A 10-day general strike in support of coal miners failed in May 1926. In **Italy**, strikes, political chaos, and violence by

small Fascist bands culminated in the Oct. 1922 Fascist March on Rome, which established **Mussolini**'s dictatorship. Strikes were outlawed (1926), and Italian influence was pressed in the Balkans (Albania made a protectorate, 1926). A conservative dictatorship was also established in **Portugal** in a 1926 military coup.

Czechoslovakia, the only stable democracy to emerge from the war in Central or E Europe, faced opposition from Germans (in the Sudetenland), Ruthenians, and some Slovaks. As the industrial heartland of the old Habsburg empire, it remained fairly prosperous. With French backing, it formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia (1920) and **Romania** (1921) to block Austrian or Hungarian irredentism. Croats and Slovenes in **Yugoslavia** demanded a federal state until King Alexander I proclaimed (1929) a royal dictatorship. Poland faced internal nationality problems as well (Germans, Ukrainians, Jews); Pilsudski ruled as dictator from 1926. The

Baltic states were threatened by traditionally dominant ethnic Germans and by Soviet-supported Communists.

An economic collapse and famine in **Russia** (1921-22) claimed 5 million lives. The New Economic Policy (1921) allowed land ownership by peasants and some private commerce and industry. **Stalin** was absolute ruler within four years of Lenin's death (1924). He inaugurated a brutal collectivization program (1929-32) and used foreign Communist parties for Soviet state advantage. Industrialization advanced rapidly.

Internationalism. Revulsion against World War I led to pacifist agitation, to the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing aggressive war (1928), and to **naval disarmament** pacts (Washington, 1922; London, 1930). But the League of Nations was able to arbitrate only minor disputes (Greece-Bulgaria, 1925). A number of countries pulled back from global contacts, as with American isolationism and Russia's separation from international capitalism.

Middle East. Mustafa Kemal (**Ataturk**) led **Turkish** nationalists in resisting Italian, French, and Greek military advances (1919-23). The sultanate was abolished (1922), and elaborate reforms were passed, including secularization of law and adoption of the Latin alphabet. Ethnic conflict led to persecution of **Armenians** (more than 1 million dead in 1915, 1 million expelled), Greeks (forced Greek-Turk population exchange, 1923), and Kurds (1925 uprising).

With evacuation of the Turks from **Arab** lands, the puritanical Wahabi dynasty of E Arabia conquered (1919-25) what is now Saudi Arabia. British, French, and Arab dynastic and nationalist maneuvering resulted in the creation of two more Arab monarchies in 1921—Iraq and Transjordan (both under British control)—and two French mandates—Syria and Lebanon. Jewish immigration into British-mandated **Palestine**, inspired by the Zionist movement, was resisted by Arabs, at times violently (1921, 1929 riots).

Reza Khan ruled **Persia** after his 1921 coup (shah from 1925), centralized control, and created the trappings of a modern secular state.

In 1922, English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the boy pharaoh **Tutankhamun** in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

China. The Kuomintang under **Chiang Kai-shek** (1887-1975) subdued the warlords by 1928. The Communists were brutally suppressed after their alliance with the Kuomintang was broken in 1927. Relative peace thereafter allowed for industrial and financial improvements, with some Russian, British, and U.S. cooperation.

Arts. Nearly all bounds of subject matter, style, and attitude were broken in the arts of the period. **Abstract** art first took inspiration from natural forms or narrative themes (Kandinsky from 1911) and then worked free of any representational aims (Malevich’s suprematism, 1915-19; Mondrian’s

geometric style from 1917). The **Dada** movement (from 1916) mocked artistic pretension with absurd collages and constructions. Paradox, illusion, and psychological taboos were exploited by **surrealists** by the late 1920s (Dali, Magritte). Architectural schools celebrated industrial values, whether vigorous abstract constructivism (Tatlin, *Monument to the Third International*, 1919) or the machined, streamlined **Bauhaus** style, which was extended to many design fields (Helvetica typeface).

Prose writers explored revolutionary narrative modes related to dreams (Kafka's *Trial*, 1925), internal monologue (Joyce's ***Ulysses***, 1922), and word play (Stein's *Making of Americans*, 1925). Poets and novelists wrote of modern alienation (Eliot's ***Waste Land***, 1922) and aimlessness ("The Lost Generation").

Rise of Totalitarians: 1930-39

Depression. A worldwide financial panic and economic depression began with the Oct. 1929 U.S. stock market

crash and the May 1931 failure of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt. A credit crunch caused international bankruptcies and **unemployment**: 12 million jobless by 1932 in the U.S., 5.6 million in Germany, 2.7 million in England. Governments responded with **tariff restrictions** (Smoot-Hawley Act, 1930; Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932), which dried up world trade. Government public works programs were vitiated by deflationary budget balancing.

Germany. As **Nazi Party** leader, **Adolf Hitler** built up a mass movement (feeding on economic hardship, ideas of racial superiority, fear of leftist influence). With a plurality in the Reichstag, he persuaded Pres. **Hindenburg** to name him chancellor (Jan. 1933); Hindenburg further granted him emergency powers after the Reichstag fire in Feb. Other parties and most forms of opposition, including strikes, were banned, and the media and most aspects of life fell under Nazi control. Severe persecution of Jews began (**Nuremberg Laws**, Sept. 1935).

Many Jews, political opponents, and others were sent to concentration camps (Dachau, 1933), where thousands died or were killed. Public works, renewed conscription (1935), arms production, and a four-year plan (1936) all but ended unemployment.

Hitler's expansionism started with reincorporation of the Saar (1935), occupation of the **Rhineland** (Mar. 1936), and annexation of Austria (Mar. 1938). At **Munich** (Sept. 1938) Britain and France attempted to appease Hitler and avoid war by successfully encouraging Czechoslovakia's surrender of the Sudetenland territory.

Russia. Rapid industrialization was achieved through successive **five-year plans** starting in 1928, using severe labor discipline and mass forced labor. Industry was financed by exploitation of agriculture, which was almost totally collectivized by the early 1930s. Millions perished in a series of manufactured disasters: extermination (1929-34) of kulaks (peasant landowners), severe

famine (1932-33), party purges and show trials (Great Purge, 1936-38), suppression of nationalities, and poor conditions in labor camps. Purges also increased Stalin's power in the Communist party.

Spain. An industrial revolution during World War I created an urban proletariat, which was attracted to socialism and anarchism; Catalan nationalists challenged central authority. The five years after King Alfonso left Spain in Apr. 1931 were dominated by tension between intermittent leftist and anticlerical governments and clericals, monarchists, and other rightists. Anarchist and Communist rebellions were crushed, but a July 1936 extreme right rebellion led by Gen. Francisco **Franco** and aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy succeeded after a three-year **civil war** (more than 1 million dead in battles and atrocities). The war polarized international public opinion.

Italy. Despite propaganda for the ideal of the Corporate State, few domestic reforms were attempted. An entente with

Hungary and Austria (Mar. 1934), a pact with Germany and Japan (Nov. 1937), and intervention by 50,000-75,000 troops in Spain (1936-39) sealed Italy's identification with the fascist bloc (anti-Semitic laws after Mar. 1938). Ethiopia was conquered (1935-36) and Albania annexed (Jan. 1939) in conscious imitation of ancient Rome.

Eastern Europe. Repressive regimes fought for power against an active opposition (liberals, socialists, Communists, peasants, Nazis). Minority groups and Jews were restricted within national boundaries that did not coincide with ethnic population patterns. In the destruction of **Czechoslovakia**, Hungary occupied S Slovakia (Nov. 1938) and Ruthenia (Mar. 1939), and a pro-Nazi regime took power in the rest of Slovakia. Other boundary disputes (e.g., Poland-Lithuania, Yugoslavia-Bulgaria, and Romania-Hungary) doomed attempts to build joint fronts against Germany or Russia. Economic depression was severe.

East Asia. After a period of liberalism in **Japan**, nativist militarists dominated the government with peasant support. Manchuria was seized (Sept. 1931-Feb. 1932), and a puppet state was set up (Manchukuo). Adjacent Jehol (Inner Mongolia) was occupied in 1933. **China** proper was invaded in July 1937; large areas were conquered by Oct. 1938. Hundreds of thousands of rapes, murders, and other atrocities were attributed to the Japanese.

Communist forces left Kuomintang-besieged strongholds in the S of China in a Long March (1934-35) to the N. The Kuomintang-Communist civil war was suspended in Jan. 1937 in the face of threatening Japan.

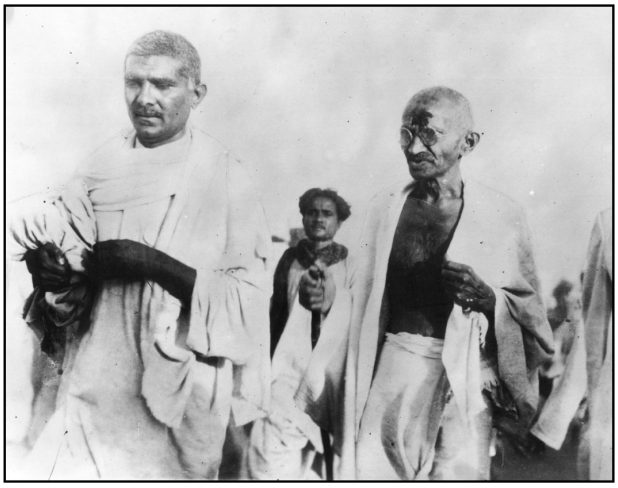
Democracies. The Franklin Roosevelt administration, in office Mar. 1933, embarked on an extensive program of **New Deal** social reform and economic stimulation, including protection for labor unions (heavy industries organized), Social Security, public works, wage-and-hour laws, and assistance to farmers.

Isolationist sentiment (1937 Neutrality Act) prevented U.S. intervention in Europe, but military expenditures were increased in 1939.

French political instability and polarization prevented resolution of economic and international security questions. The **Popular Front** government under Léon Blum (June 1936-Apr. 1938) passed social reforms (40-hour work week) and raised arms spending. National coalition governments, which ruled Britain from Aug. 1931, brought economic recovery but failed to define a consistent international policy until Chamberlain's government (from May 1937), which practiced **appeasement** of Germany and Italy.

India. Twenty years of agitation for autonomy and then for independence (Gandhi's **salt march**, 1930) achieved some constitutional reform (extended provincial powers, 1935) despite Muslim-Hindu strife. Social issues assumed prominence with peasant uprisings (1921), strikes (1928), Gandhi's efforts for

untouchables (1932 “fast unto death”), and social and agrarian reform by the provinces after 1937.



Mahatma Gandhi (right) led efforts for Indian autonomy and independence for more than 25 years.

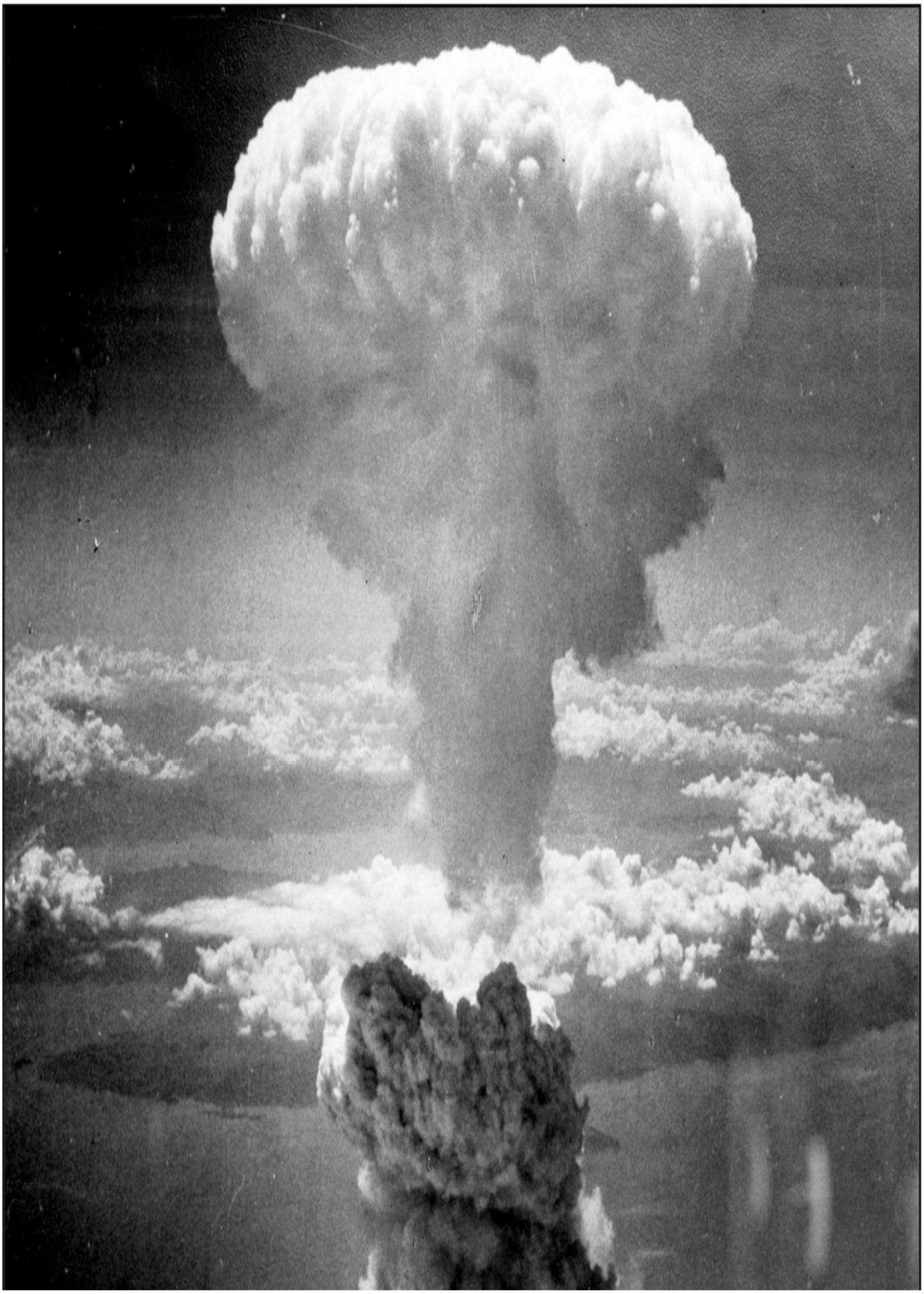
Arts. The streamlined, geometric design motifs of Art Deco (from 1925) prevailed through the 1930s. **Abstract art** flourished (Moore sculptures from 1931) alongside a new **realism** related to social and political concerns (Socialist Realism, the official Soviet style from 1934; Mexican muralist Rivera, 1886-1957; Orozco, 1883-1949), which were also expressed in fiction and poetry (Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath,* 1939;

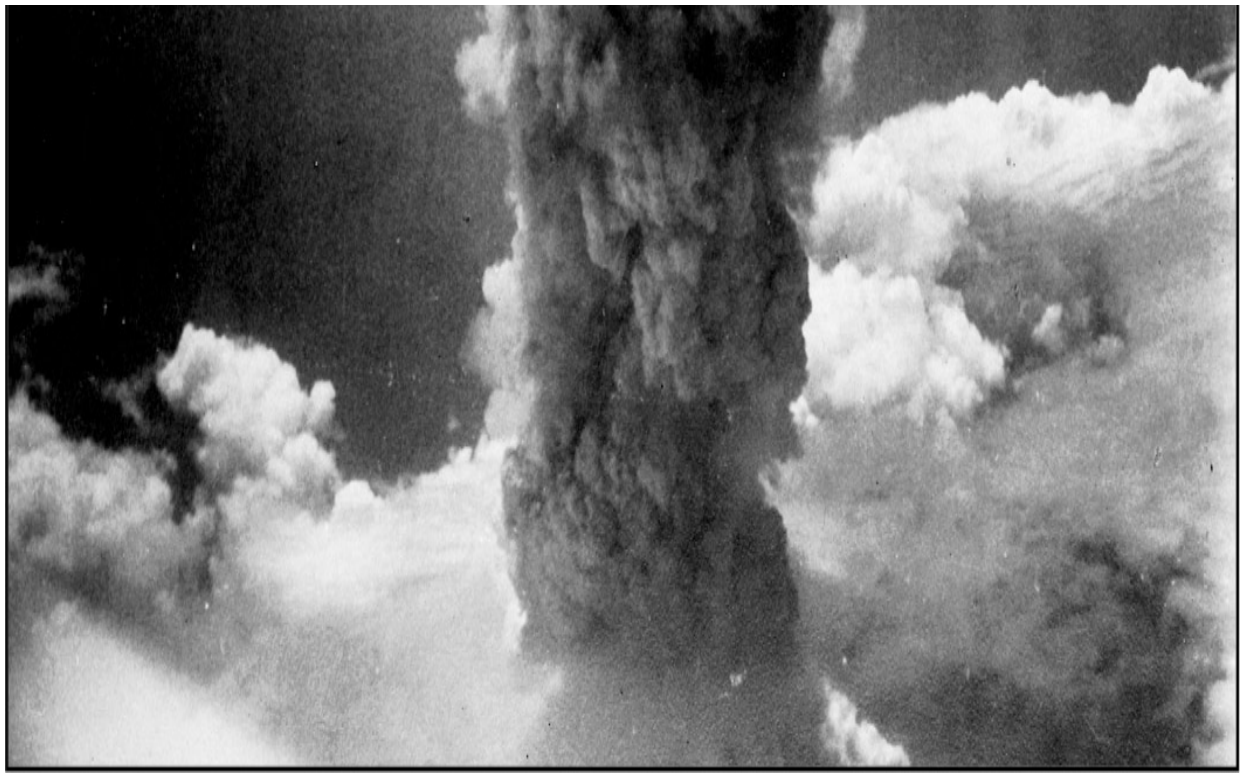
Sandburg's *The People, Yes*, 1936). Modern architecture (International Style, 1932) was unchallenged in its use of artificial materials (concrete, glass), lack of decoration, and monumentality (Rockefeller Center, 1929-40). Larger-than-life U.S.-made films captured a worldwide audience *(Gone With the Wind, The Wizard of Oz*, both 1939).

War, Hot and Cold: 1940-49

War in Asia-Pacific. Japan occupied Indochina in Sept. 1940, dominated Thailand in Dec. 1941, and attacked Hawaii (**Pearl Harbor**), the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Malaya on Dec. 7, 1941 (precipitating U.S. entrance into the war). Indonesia was attacked in Jan. 1942, and Burma was conquered in Mar. 1942. The Battle of **Midway** (June 1942) turned back the Japanese advance. "Island-hopping" battles (**Guadalcanal**, Aug. 1942-Jan. 1943; **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 1944; **Iwo Jima**, Feb.-Mar. 1945; **Okinawa**, Apr. 1945) and massive bombing raids on Japan from June 1944 wore out Japanese defenses. U.S.

atom bombs, dropped Aug. 6 and 9 on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender; formal surrender was on Sept. 2, 1945.





The U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945 demonstrated the deadly, destructive power of atomic weapons.

War in Europe. The **Nazi-Soviet nonaggression** pact (Aug. 1939) freed Germany to attack Poland (Sept. 1939). Britain and France, which had guaranteed Polish independence, declared war on Germany. Russia seized E Poland (Sept. 1939), attacked Finland (Nov. 1939), and took the Baltic states (July 1940). Mobile German forces staged *blitzkrieg* attacks during Apr.-June 1940, conquering neutral

Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Norway and defeating France; 350,000 British and French troops were evacuated at **Dunkirk**, France (May). The **Battle of Britain** (June-Dec. 1940) denied Germany air superiority. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans by Apr. 1941. Three million Axis troops **invaded Russia** in June 1941, marching through Ukraine to the Caucasus, and through White Russia and the Baltic republics to Moscow and Leningrad.

Russian winter counterthrusts (1941-42 and 1942-43) stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Sept. 1942-Feb. 1943). Sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the Axis from all E Europe and the Balkans in the next two years. Invasions of N Africa (Nov. 1942), Italy (Sept. 1943), and **Normandy** (launched on D-Day, June 6, 1944) brought U.S., British, Free French, and allied troops to Germany by spring 1945. In Feb. 1945, the three Allied leaders, Winston **Churchill** (Britain), Joseph **Stalin**

(USSR), and Franklin D. **Roosevelt** (U.S.), met in **Yalta** to discuss strategy and resolve political issues, including the postwar Allied occupation of Germany. Germany surrendered May 7, 1945.

Atrocities. The war brought 20th-cent. cruelty to its peak. The Nazi regime systematically killed an estimated 5-6 million Jews, including some 3 million who died in death camps (e.g., **Auschwitz**). The Nazis also killed Roma (also known as Gypsies), political opponents, people with mental or physical disabilities, homosexuals, others deemed undesirable, and vast numbers of Slavs.

German bombs killed 70,000 British civilians. More than 100,000 Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese forces in the capture and occupation of Nanking. Severe retaliation by the Soviet army, E European partisans, Free French, and others took a heavy toll. U.S. and British bombing of Germany killed hundreds of thousands, as did U.S. bombing of Japan (80,000-200,000 at Hiroshima alone). Some 45 million people died in the war.

Settlement. The **United Nations** charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, by 50 nations. The International Tribunal at **Nuremberg** convicted 22 German leaders for war crimes in Sept. 1946; 23 Japanese leaders were convicted in Nov. 1948. Postwar border changes included large gains in territory for the USSR, losses for Germany, a shift to the W in Polish borders, and minor losses for Italy. Communist regimes, supported by Soviet troops, took power in most of Eastern Europe, including Soviet-occupied Germany (GDR, a.k.a. East Germany, proclaimed Oct. 1949). Japan lost all overseas lands. Global developments involved establishing new economic coordinating bodies like the International Monetary Fund (1944) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

Recovery. Basic political and social changes were imposed on Japan and W Germany by the Western allies (Japan constitution adopted, Nov. 1946; W German basic law, May 1949). U.S.

Marshall Plan aid ($12 billion, 1947-51) spurred W European economic recovery after a period of severe inflation and strikes in Europe and the U.S. The British Labour Party introduced a national health service and nationalized basic industries in 1946.

Cold War. Western fears of further Soviet advances (Cominform formed in Oct. 1947; Czechoslovakia coup, Feb. 1948; Berlin blockade, Apr. 1948-Sept. 1949) led to the formation of **NATO**. Civil war in Greece and Soviet pressure on Turkey led to U.S. aid under the **Truman Doctrine** (Mar. 1947). Other anti-Communist security pacts were the Organization of American States (Apr. 1948) and the SE Asia Treaty Organization (Sept. 1954). A new wave of **Soviet purges** and repression intensified in the last years of Stalin's rule, extending to E Europe (Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia, 1951). Only Yugoslavia resisted Soviet control (expelled by Cominform, June 1948; U.S. aid, June 1949).

China, Korea. Communist forces emerged from World War II strengthened by the Soviet takeover of industrial Manchuria. In four years of fighting, the Kuomintang was driven from the mainland; the People's Republic of China was proclaimed Oct. 1, 1949. Korea was divided by USSR and U.S. occupation forces. Separate republics were proclaimed in the two zones in Aug.-Sept. 1948.

India. India and Pakistan became independent dominions on Aug. 15, 1947. Millions of Hindu and Muslim refugees were created by the partition. Riots (1946-47) took hundreds of thousands of lives. Mahatma **Gandhi** was assassinated in Jan. 1948. Burma became completely independent in Jan. 1948; Ceylon (later Sri Lanka) took dominion status in Feb.

Middle East. The UN approved partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. **Israel** was proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948. Arabs rejected partition, but failed to defeat Israel in war (May 1948-

July 1949). Immigration from Europe and the Middle East swelled Israel's Jewish population. British and French forces left Lebanon and Syria in 1946. Transjordan occupied most of Arab Palestine.

Southeast Asia. Communists and others fought against restoration of French rule in **Indochina** from 1946; a non-Communist government was recognized by France in Mar. 1949, but fighting continued. Both Indonesia and the Philippines became independent; the former in 1949 after four years of war with the Netherlands, the latter in 1946. Philippine economic and military ties with the U.S. remained strong; a Communist-led peasant rising was checked in 1948.

Arts. New York City became the center of the world art market; **abstract expressionism** was the chief mode (Pollock from 1943, de Kooning from 1947). Literature and philosophy explored **existentialism** (Camus's *The Stranger,* 1942; Sartre's *Being and Nothingness,* 1943). Non-Western attempts to revive or

create regional styles (Senghor's Négritude, Mishima's novels) were responses to global cultural influences. Radio and phonograph records spread American popular music (swing, bebop) around the world.

The Cold War Decade: 1950-59

Decolonization. The relatively peaceful decline of European political and military power in Asia and Africa accelerated in the 1950s. Nearly all of **N Africa** was freed by 1956, but France fought bitterly to retain Algeria, with its large European minority, until 1962. **Ghana**, independent in 1957, led a parade of new self-led African nations (more than two dozen by 1962), which altered the political character of the UN. Ethnic, political, and other factional disputes often exploded in the new nations after decolonization (UN troops in Cyprus, 1964; **Nigerian civil war**, 1967-70). Leaders of the new states, mostly sharing socialist ideologies, tried to create an Afro-Asian bloc (Bandung Conference,

1955), but Western economic influence and U.S. political ties remained strong (Baghdad Pact, 1955).

Trade. World trade volume soared, in an atmosphere of monetary stability assured by international accords (**Bretton Woods**, 1944). In Europe, economic integration advanced (**European Economic Community**, 1957; European Free Trade Association, 1960). Comecon (1949) coordinated the economies of Soviet-bloc countries. Global developments included transcontinental jet travel (first South Africa to Britain flight, 1952; introduction of term “jet lag,” 1965) and the increasing spread of English in global business, sports, and transportation.

U.S. Economic growth produced an abundance of consumer goods (9.3 million motor vehicles sold, 1955). Suburban housing changed life patterns for middle and working classes (Levittown, NY, 1947-51). Pres. Dwight **Eisenhower**’s landslide election victories (1952, 1956) reflected

consensus politics. A system of alliances and military bases bolstered U.S. influence on all continents. Trade and payments surpluses were balanced by overseas investments and foreign aid ($50 billion, 1950-59).

USSR. In the “thaw” after Stalin’s death in 1953, relations with the West improved (evacuation of Vienna, Geneva summit conference, both 1955). Repression of scientific and cultural life eased, and many prisoners were freed culminating in **de-Stalinization** (1956). Nikita **Khrushchev**’s leadership aimed at consumer sector growth, but farm production lagged, despite the virgin lands program (from 1954). Soviet crushing of the 1956 Hungarian revolution, the 1960 U-2 spy plane episode, and other incidents renewed E-W tension and domestic curbs.

Eastern Europe. Resentment of Russian domination and Stalinist repression combined with nationalist, economic, and religious factors to produce

periodic violence. E Berlin workers rioted (1953), Polish workers rioted in Poznan (June 1956), and a broad-based **revolution** broke out in **Hungary** (Oct. 1956). All were suppressed by Soviet force or threats (at least 7,000 dead in Hungary), but Poland was allowed to restore private ownership of farms, and a degree of personal and economic freedom returned to Hungary. Yugoslavia experimented with worker self-management and a market economy.

Korea. The 1945 division of Korea along the 38th parallel left industry in the N, which was organized into a militant regime and armed by the USSR. The S was politically disunited. More than 60,000 N Korean troops invaded the S on June 25, 1950. The U.S., backed by the UN Security Council, sent troops. **UN troops** reached the Chinese border in Nov. Some 200,000 Chinese troops crossed the Yalu R. and drove back UN forces. By spring 1951, battle lines had become stabilized near the original 38th parallel border, but heavy fighting continued. Finally, an

armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. U.S. troops remained in the S, and U.S. economic and military aid continued. The war stimulated rapid economic recovery in Japan.

China. Starting in 1952, industry, agriculture, and social institutions were forcibly collectivized. In a massive purge, as many as several million people were executed as Kuomintang supporters or as class and political enemies. The **Great Leap Forward** (1958-60) unsuccessfully tried to force the pace of development by substituting labor for investment.

Southeast Asia. Ho Chi Minh's forces, aided by the USSR and the new Chinese Communist government, fought French and pro-French Vietnamese forces to a standstill and captured the strategic **Dien Bien Phu** camp in May 1954. The Geneva Agreements divided Vietnam in half pending elections (never held) and recognized Laos and Cambodia as independent. The U.S. aided the anti-Communist Republic of Vietnam in the S.

Middle East. Arab revolutions placed leftist, militantly nationalist regimes in power in Egypt (1952) and Iraq (1958). But Arab unity attempts failed (United Arab Republic joined Egypt, Syria, Yemen, 1958-61). Arab refusal to recognize Israel (Arab League economic blockade began Sept. 1951) led to a permanent **state of war**, with repeated incidents (Gaza, 1955). Israel occupied Sinai, and Britain and France took (Oct. 1956) the Suez Canal, but were replaced by the UN Emergency Force. The Mossadegh government in Iran nationalized (May 1951) the British-owned oil industry in May, but was overthrown (Aug. 1953) in a U.S.-aided coup.

Latin America. Argentinian dictator Juan **Perón**, in office 1946, crushed opposition and enforced land reform, some nationalization, welfare state measures, and curbs on the Roman Catholic Church. A Sept. 1955 coup deposed Perón. The 1952 revolution in Bolivia brought land reform, nationalization of tin mines, and

improvement in the status of the Indigenous population, who nevertheless remained poor. The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown (Jan. 1959) by Fidel **Castro**, who imposed a Communist dictatorship, aligned Cuba with the USSR, and improved education and health care. A U.S.-backed anti-Castro invasion (**Bay of Pigs**, Apr. 1961) was crushed. Self-government advanced in the British Caribbean.

Technology. Large outlays on research and development in the U.S. and the USSR focused on military applications (H-bomb in U.S., 1952; USSR, 1953; Britain, 1957; intercontinental missiles, late 1950s). Soviet launching of the **Sputnik** satellite (Oct. 4, 1957) spurred increases in U.S. science education funds (National Defense Education Act).

Literature and film. Alienation from social and literary conventions reached an extreme in the theater of the absurd (Beckett's *Waiting for Godot,* 1952), the "new novel" (Robbe-Grillet's *Voyeur,*

1955), and avant-garde film (Antonioni's *L'Avventura,* 1960). U.S. beatniks (Kerouac's *On the Road,* 1957) and others rejected the supposed conformism of Americans (Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd,* 1950).

Rising Expectations and New Protests: 1960-69

Global economy. The longest sustained economic boom on record spanned almost the entire decade in the capitalist world; the closely watched GNP figure doubled (1960-70) in the U.S., fueled by **Vietnam War**-related budget deficits. The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (1967) stimulated Western European prosperity, which spread to peripheral areas (Spain, Italy, E Germany). Japan became a top economic power. Foreign investment aided the industrialization of Brazil. There were limited Soviet economic reform attempts. Outside the Soviet zone the global economy was marked by the growing role of multinational corporations (3,000 in

1914; 6,000 by 1970). International nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) also multiplied rapidly (Amnesty International, 1961).

Reform and radicalization. Pres. John F. **Kennedy**, inaugurated 1961, emphasized youthful idealism and vigor; his assassination Nov. 22, 1963, was a national trauma. Political and social reform movements took root in U.S. and other countries. Blacks demonstrated nonviolently and with partial success against segregation and poverty (1963 March on Washington; 1964 **Civil Rights Act**), but some urban areas erupted in riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967; more than 100 cities following **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassination, Apr. 4, 1968). New concern for the poor (Harrington's *Other America*, 1963) helped lead to Pres. Lyndon Johnson's **"Great Society"** programs (Medicare, Water Quality Act, Higher Education Act, all 1965). Concern for the **environment** surged (Carson's *Silent Spring*, 1962).

Feminism revived as a cultural and political movement (Friedan's *Feminine Mystique,* 1963; National Organization for Women founded, 1966), and a movement for homosexual rights emerged (Stonewall riot in NYC, 1969). Pope John XXIII called the **Second Vatican Council** (1962-65), which liberalized Roman Catholic liturgy and some other aspects of Catholicism.

Opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, especially among university students (**Moratorium** protest, Nov. 1969), turned violent (Weatherman Chicago riots, Oct. 1969). **New Left** and Marxist theories became popular, and membership in radical groups (Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panthers) increased. Maoist groups, especially in Europe, called for total transformation of society. In France, students sparked a nationwide strike affecting 10 million workers in May-June 1968.

China. China's revolutionary militancy under **Mao** Zedong led to border disputes and other conflict with the USSR under "revisionist" Khrushchev, starting in 1960.

The **“Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution”** tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad; political struggle, often violent, convulsed China in 1965-68.

Southeast Asia. Communist-led guerrillas aided by N Vietnam fought from 1960 against the S Vietnam government of Ngo Dinh Diem (killed 1963). The U.S. military role increased after the 1964 **Tonkin Gulf** incident. Laotian and Cambodian neutrality were threatened by Communist insurgencies, with N Vietnamese aid, and U.S. intrigues.

The Vietnam War, in which an estimated 2 million Vietnamese and 58,000 Americans died, also engulfed Laos and Cambodia in deadly violence.

Developing world. A bloc of authoritarian leftist regimes among the newly independent nations came to dominate the conference of nonaligned nations (Belgrade, 1961; Cairo, 1964; Lusaka, 1970). Soviet political ties and military bases were established in Cuba, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, and other countries. Some leaders were ousted in coups by pro-Western groups—Dem. Rep. of the Congo's Patrice Lumumba (killed 1961), Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (exiled 1966), and Indonesia's Sukarno (effectively ousted in 1965 after a Communist coup failed).

Middle East. Arab-Israeli tension erupted into a brief war June 1967. Israel emerged from the war as a major regional power. Military shipments before and after the war increased Soviet influence in much of the Arab world. Most Arab states broke U.S. diplomatic ties, while Communist countries cut their ties to Israel. Intra-Arab disputes continued: Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported rival factions in a bloody Yemen civil war 1962-

70; Lebanese troops fought Palestinian commandos 1969.

East Germany in 1961 began construction on a barrier to slow the exodus of its population to West Berlin.

Eastern Europe. To stop the large-scale exodus of citizens, E German authorities built (Aug. 1961) a fortified **wall across Berlin** that enclosed West Berlin. Soviet sway in the Balkans was weakened by Albania's realignment with China (USSR broke ties with Albania in Dec. 1961) and Romania's assertion (1964) of limited autonomy. Liberalization (spring 1968) in **Czechoslovakia** was crushed with massive force by troops of five Warsaw Pact countries. W German

treaties (1970) with the USSR and Poland facilitated transfer of German technology and confirmed postwar boundaries.

Arts and styles. The boundary between fine and popular arts was blurred to some extent by Pop Art (Warhol) and rock musicals (*Hair,* 1968). Informality and exaggeration prevailed in fashion (beards, miniskirts). A nonpolitical "counterculture" developed, rejecting traditional bourgeois life goals and personal habits, and use of marijuana and hallucinogens spread (**Woodstock** festival, Aug. 1969). **The Beatles** brought unprecedented sophistication to rock music.

Science. Achievements in space (**humans on the moon**, July 1969) and electronics (lasers, integrated circuits) encouraged a faith in scientific solutions to problems in agriculture ("green revolution"), medicine (heart transplants, 1967), and other areas. Harmful technology, it was believed, could be

controlled (1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty).

New Global Balances and Religious Revivals: 1970-79

U.S. trends. The decade was marked by a sluggish economy, energy shortages, and environmental problems. Communist forces' takeover of **South Vietnam** (evacuation of U.S. civilians, Apr. 1975), revelations of **CIA** misdeeds (Rockefeller Commission report, June 1975), and **Watergate** scandal (Nixon resignation, Aug. 1974) reduced faith in U.S. influence and leadership. Social issues spurred controversy—school busing and racial quotas were challenged (**Bakke** case decided by Supreme Court, June 1978), and proposed **Equal Rights Amendment**, sent to states for approval in Mar. 1972, fell short of ratification. **Three Mile Island** nuclear reactor accident (Mar. 1979) reinforced fears of nuclear energy.

Economic woes. The 1960s boom faltered in the 1970s; a severe **recession** in U.S. and Europe (1974-75) followed a huge oil price hike (Dec. 1973), precipitated by the Oct. 1973 Arab **oil embargo**. Monetary instability (U.S. cut ties to gold, 1971), decline of the dollar, and protectionist moves by industrial countries (1977-78) threatened trade. Business investment declined. Severe **inflation** plagued many countries (25% in Britain, 1975; 18% in U.S., 1979).

China readjusts. After the 1976 deaths of **Mao** Zedong and **Zhou** Enlai, relative pragmatists won the struggle for leadership. Orthodox Maoists were purged; Mao's widow and other members of the so-called **Gang of Four** were arrested. New leaders freed many political prisoners. Political and trade ties to Japan, Europe, and the U.S. (Nixon visit, 1972) expanded, as relations with the USSR, Cuba, and Vietnam eventually worsened (four-week invasion by China, 1979). Some ideological restrictions were reversed (bonuses to workers, exams for

college entrance allowed, 1977); some restrictions on cultural expression were eased.

Europe. European unity (**EEC-EFTA** trade accord, 1972) faltered as economic problems developed (Britain floated pound, 1972; France floated franc, 1974). Germany and Switzerland curbed guest workers from S Europe, while Greece and Turkey quarreled over Cyprus and Aegean oil rights. The authoritarian regime in **Portugal** was overthrown (Apr. 1974), **Greece**'s seven-year military dictatorship yielded power (July 1974), and **Spain** held free elections (June 1977) after Francisco Franco's death.

A surge of terrorist attacks in **Germany** and elsewhere (1972 **Munich Olympics** killings) raised security concerns. France's Socialist-Communist coalition lost 1978 election bid. Disruptive strikes in **Britain** (1978-79 "winter of discontent") contributed to Labour government defeat in May 1979 elections, bringing Conservative Margaret **Thatcher**

to power as UK’s first woman prime minister.

Religion and politics. Along with the growth of Arab oil wealth, there was a resurgence of activism, often religiously motivated. Libyan dictator Muammar al-**Qaddafi** mixed Islamic laws with socialism. The illegal **Muslim Brotherhood** in Egypt was accused of violence, while extreme groups bombed (1977) theaters to protest Western and secular values. In **Turkey**, the National Salvation Party became the first Islamic group to win a share in power (1974) since secularization in the 1920s. In **Iran**, Ayatollah Ruhollah **Khomeini** led a revolution that deposed the secular shah (Jan. 1979) and created an Islamic republic. Religiously motivated insurrectionists in **Saudi Arabia** briefly seized (1979) the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Muslim puritan opposition to **Pakistan** Pres. Zulfikar Ali-**Bhutto** contributed to his overthrow in July 1977. Bengali nationalism was a driving force behind a successful fight for the

independence of Pakistan's eastern province (Bangladesh) in Dec. 1971, after a bloody civil war.

Muslim and Hindu opposition to coerced sterilization in **India** helped defeat the Indira **Gandhi** government, to be replaced (Mar. 1977) by a coalition including Hindu religious parties. Muslims in the S **Philippines**, aided by Libya, rebelled against central rule from 1973. The **Buddhist** Soka Gakkai movement launched (1964) the Komeito party in **Japan**, a major opposition party in 1972 and 1976 elections. Israel's secularist **Israeli** Labor party was ousted in 1977 by conservatives led by Menachem **Begin**; religious militants founded settlements on the disputed **West Bank**, part of biblically promised Israel.

Religious wars raged in **Northern Ireland** (Catholic vs. Protestant, 1969-97) and **Lebanon** (Christian vs. Muslim, 1975-90), while religious militancy complicated the Israel-Arab dispute (1973 Israel-Arab war). The **Camp David Accords**, negotiated in 1978 by Egyptian Pres.

Anwar al-**Sadat**, Israeli Prime Min. Menachem **Begin**, and U.S. Pres. Jimmy **Carter**, facilitated landmark 1979 **Egypt-Israel peace treaty**, but increased militancy on the West Bank impeded further progress. **Evangelical Protestant** groups grew in influence in the U.S. Reform **Judaism** in U.S. expanded and ordained first woman rabbi (1972).

Latin America. Right-wing forces strengthened their hold, with a violent coup against the elected (Sept. 1973) leftist **Allende** government in **Chile**, a military coup in **Argentina** (1976), and coups against left-wing regimes in **Bolivia** (1971, 1979) and **Peru** (1976). In Central America, increasing liberal and leftist militancy led to ouster (1979) of the **Somoza** regime of **Nicaragua** and to civil conflict in **El Salvador**.

Southeast Asia. Communist victories in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by May 1975 led to new turmoil. **Pol Pot**'s **Khmer Rouge** regime in **Cambodia** ordered millions to resettle in rural areas, in a

program of forced labor and terrorism that cost more than 1 million lives (1975-79) and caused hundreds of thousands to flee. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (1979) swelled the refugee population and contributed to widespread starvation.

Russian expansion. Soviet influence, checked in some countries (troops ousted by **Egypt**, 1972), was projected farther afield (**Angola**, 1975-89; **Ethiopia**, 1977-88). **Détente** with the West—1972 Berlin pact, 1972 strategic arms pact (**SALT**)—was marred in the late 1970s by revelations of Soviet atrocities (Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, 1974) and the 1979 Soviet invasion of **Afghanistan**.

Africa. The last European colonies won independence (**Spanish Sahara**, 1976; **Djibouti**, 1977), and, after 10 years of civil war, a Black government took over (1979) in **Zimbabwe** (Rhodesia); white domination remained in **South Africa**. Ethnic or tribal conflicts were widespread,

with European intervention in local wars (France in **Chad**, **Zaire**, **Mauritania**) and heavy involvement of Cuban troops. Dominant figures included Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, toppled in Apr. 1979 after eight years of chaotic rule.

End of the Cold War and Demand for Democracy: 1980-89

Global developments. International contacts accelerated thanks to new openness in China (from 1978) and USSR (from 1985). **Global consumerism** was symbolized by rapid spread of McDonald's restaurants (Japan, 1971; Russia, 1990). New forms of home media proliferated (VCRs, personal computers, video gaming systems). HIV/AIDS was identified; WHO estimated 400,000 cases worldwide by 1989.

USSR, Eastern Europe. The late 1980s saw the remaking of the Soviet state and the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet empire. After the deaths of Gen. Sec. Leonid **Brezhnev** (1982) and two

successors, emigration restrictions and repression of dissent were eased. Gen. Sec. Mikhail **Gorbachev** (in office 1985-91) promoted ***glasnost*** and ***perestroika*** —economic, political, and social reform. Four Reagan-Gorbachev **summits** (1985-88) yielded the **INF disarmament treaty** (1987; expired 2019). Military withdrawal from **Afghanistan** was completed in Feb. 1989, and the Soviet people chose (Mar. 1989) part of the new Congress of People's Deputies from competing candidates.

In **Poland**, Solidarity, the labor union founded (1980) by Lech **Walesa**, was outlawed in 1982 but legalized in 1988, after years of unrest. Free elections (June 1989) brought in a Walesa adviser as prime minister in a government with the Communists. In fall 1989 failing Marxist economies in **Hungary**, **East Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Bulgaria**, and **Romania** brought the collapse of the Communist monopoly and a demand for democracy. In a historic step, the **Berlin Wall** was opened in Nov. 1989.

U.S. Under Pres. Ronald **Reagan** (1981-88) conservative economic policies yielded budget and tax cuts, deregulation, "junk bond" financing, leveraged buyouts, and mergers. Federal budget deficits rose, and a stock market crash in Oct. 1987 (Black Monday) had global repercussions. Foreign policy took a **strong anti-Communist** turn, with increased defense spending, invasion of Cuba-threatened **Grenada** (Oct. 1983), a **"Star Wars"** missile defense program, and the **Iran-contra scandal**.

Middle East. The Middle East remained militarily unstable, with sharp divisions along economic, political, racial, and religious lines. The 1979 Islamic revolution in **Iran**, bringing Ayatollah Ruhollah **Khomeini** to power, fueled antagonism toward U.S. and the West (**hostage crisis**, Nov. 1979-Jan. 1981; first U.S. sanctions imposed). In Sept. 1980, **Iraq** repudiated its border agreement with Iran, and hostilities between the two countries led to an eight-year war in which hundreds of thousands died. After

the death of Khomeini (June 1989), his chosen successor, former Pres. Ali Hosseini **Khamenei**, became Iran's supreme leader, retaining office over the next three decades and beyond. **Libya**'s support for **terrorism** poisoned relations with the West; U.S. closed (1981) its diplomatic mission there and embargoed Libyan oil (1982). Following an attack on a West Berlin disco frequented by U.S. military (Apr. 1986, 3 killed), U.S. bombed targets in Libya.

Israel affirmed (July 1980) all **Jerusalem** as its capital, destroyed (June 1981) an **Iraqi atomic reactor**, and invaded **Lebanon**, citing terrorism from the Palestine Liberation Organization; PLO withdrew from Lebanon after cease-fire. **Palestinian uprising** began (Dec. 1987) in Israeli-occupied Gaza and spread to the West Bank; troops responded with force, leaving hundreds dead and thousands in detention camps. Israel began (Feb. 1985) withdrawal from **war-torn Lebanon**; artillery duels (Mar.-Apr.

1989) between Christian East Beirut and Muslim West Beirut left 200 dead.

Latin America. In **Nicaragua**, the leftist **Sandinista** National Liberation Front, in power after the 1979 civil war, gave military aid to guerrillas in El Salvador, while U.S. aided anti-Sandinista **contras**, utilizing profits from secret arms sales to Iran (**Iran-contra scandal**), and the **CIA** directed the mining of Nicaraguan ports. In **El Salvador**, a military coup (Oct. 1979) failed to halt a leftist insurgency armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar **Romero**, advocate for poor, was assassinated Mar. 1980; right-wing death squads killed thousands in ensuing decade of civil war. In **Chile**, Gen. Augusto **Pinochet**—in power since 1973, and known for harsh measures against leftists and dissidents—yielded the presidency after elections (Dec. 1989) but remained head of the army. In **Panama**, U.S. troops overthrew dictator Manuel **Noriega** (Dec. 1989); later convicted on drug and human

rights charges, he served time in the U.S., France, and Panama.

Africa. African countries suffered severe hardship, fueled by accelerating desertification, heavy foreign debt, worldwide recession, rapid population growth, and wars and political instability. Some 60 million Africans faced prolonged hunger in 1981, and severe drought in 1983 left one-third of the population, or about 150 million, near **famine**. Western nations sent aid, and **Live Aid**, a marathon rock concert (July 1985), raised relief funds. Wars in **Ethiopia** and **Sudan** and military strife in several other nations continued.

Anti-apartheid sentiment gathered force in **South Africa**, with demonstrations meeting violent police response. White voters approved (Nov. 1983) the first constitution to give Asians and people of mixed-race backgrounds a voice, while still excluding the Black majority. Twelve nations imposed economic **sanctions** in Aug.-Sept. 1985, and Pres. P. W. **Botha** was succeeded

(Sept. 1989) by F.W. **de Klerk**, who promised negotiation with the Black population.

Asia and Pacific. Benazir **Bhutto** became the first woman to lead a majority-Muslim nation as prime minister of **Pakistan** (Dec. 1988). “People power” revolt in the **Philippines** ousted Ferdinand **Marcos** (Feb. 1986) after two decades as president; he was replaced by Corazon **Aquino**. Trade imbalances favoring **Japan** dominated that nation’s foreign relations.

During the 1980s **China**’s Communist government and paramount leader **Deng** Xiaoping expanded ties to the West and the role of market forces. But in Apr. 1989 pro-democracy demonstrators camped out in **Tiananmen Square**, Beijing, and peaceful protest marches spread to at least 20 other cities. Troops and tanks crushed the demonstration in and around Tiananmen Square (June 3-4), leaving an estimated 500-7,000 dead; up to 10,000 were arrested, 31 tried and executed. The conciliatory Communist Party chief was

ousted; the Politburo adopted (1989) reforms against official corruption.

The Chinese government responded to pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square with force (1989).

Europe. With the addition of Greece, Portugal, and Spain, the **European Community** became a common market of more than 300 million people. In the UK, Conservative Margaret **Thatcher** won three elections (1979, 1983, 1987) to serve as prime minister; she pursued a policy of deregulation and privatization, and presided over British victory in the 1982 **Falklands war**. **France** elected (1981) its first socialist president, François **Mitterrand** (reelected, 1988).

Elections in 1983 brought **Italy** its first socialist premier, Bettino **Craxi**.

International terrorism. With the 1979 overthrow of the shah of **Iran** and instability in the **Middle East** and elsewhere, terrorism became a prominent tactic. In 1979-81, Iranian militants held 52 **U.S. hostages** in Iran for 444 days. In Oct. 1983, in **Lebanon**, truck bombs exploded at U.S. Marine headquarters, killing 241 Americans, and at a French paratrooper barracks, killing 58. The ***Achille Lauro*** cruise ship was hijacked in Oct. 1985. **Assassinated leaders** included Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-**Sadat** (1981), India's Prime Min. Indira **Gandhi** (1984), and Lebanese Prem. Rashid **Karami** (1987).

New Regional Tensions in a Post-Cold War World: 1990–99

Soviet Empire collapse. Breakup of the Soviet Union into 15 independent states began with declarations of independence by **Lithuania**, **Latvia**, and

Estonia during abortive coup against Mikhail **Gorbachev** (Aug. 1991). Other republics followed. In Dec. 1991, **Russia**, **Ukraine**, and **Belarus** declared the Soviet Union dead; Gorbachev resigned. The **Warsaw Pact** and Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (**Comecon**) disbanded. Most former Soviet republics joined in loose confederation (**Commonwealth of Independent States**). Hardship ensued as Russia, under Pres. Boris **Yeltsin**, moved to reboot the economy under a free-market system. When the Muslim-majority Russian republic of **Chechnya** declared independence, Russian forces invaded (Dec. 1994), withdrawing after 1996 cease-fire. In 1999, Russia forcibly suppressed Muslim insurgents in Russian republic of **Dagestan** and entered Chechnya, again fighting separatists. Yeltsin resigned presidency, Dec. 1999, with Prime Min. Vladimir **Putin** becoming acting president.

Europe. Yugoslavia broke apart, and hostilities ensued along ethnic and

religious lines. **Croatia**, **Slovenia**, and **Macedonia** declared independence (1991), followed by **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (1992). **Serbia** and **Montenegro** remained as the republic of Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting followed, especially in Bosnia; Serbian forces laid siege to the town of **Srebrenica**, slaughtering more than 7,000 Bosnian Muslim men and boys (July 1995), and expelling some 20,000 people in an **ethnic cleansing** of the Muslim population; peace plan (**Dayton accord**, reached Nov. 1995) was brokered by the U.S., with **NATO** policing its implementation. In spring 1999, NATO conducted a bombing campaign aimed at stopping Yugoslavia from driving ethnic Albanians from the **Kosovo** region; a June accord brought in NATO peacekeepers.

The **two Germanys were reunited** after 45 years, in Oct. 1990. Czechoslovakia broke apart (Jan. 1993) into the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia**. Labor leader Lech **Walesa** was elected president of **Poland** (Dec. 1991). In Jan. 1994, NATO approved the **Partnership**

for Peace, coordinating defense of E and Central European countries; Russia later joined. NATO signed pact with **Russia** (May 1997) allowing for NATO expansion into former Soviet-bloc countries; Czech Republic, **Hungary**, and **Poland** joined NATO in Jan. 1999. Efforts toward European unity continued with adoption of a single market (Jan. 1993) and conversion of the European Community to the **European Union** as the **Maastricht Treaty** took effect (Nov. 1993). The **euro** was launched as common currency, Jan. 1999, initially only for non-cash uses, in 12 EU countries.

An intraparty revolt forced Margaret **Thatcher** out as UK prime minister, to be succeeded by John **Major** (Nov. 1990); Labour took power under Tony **Blair** (May 1997). Prince **Charles** and **Diana** divorced (Aug. 1996); Diana died in car crash a year later. Talks on **Northern Ireland** led to **peace plan**, approved in all-Ireland vote (May 1998). In Dec. 1999, Northern Ireland was granted home rule. Voters in **Scotland** (overwhelmingly) and

Wales (narrowly) approved creation of regional legislatures (1997). In **France**, socialist Pres. François **Mitterrand** declined to run for a third term and conservative Jacques **Chirac** was elected (May 1995) to the office.

Middle East. In Aug. 1990, **Iraq's Saddam Hussein** ordered troops to invade **Kuwait**. A UN-approved international force, led by U.S., bombed Iraq (Jan. 1991) and launched a land attack, crushing the invasion. After a cease-fire, agreed to, Apr. 1991, the UN extended sanctions on Iraq for failure to abide by its terms. Iraq's reported failure to cooperate with UN inspectors seeking to eliminate **weapons of mass destruction** led to airstrikes by U.S. and Britain (1998).

Israel and the **PLO** signed **peace accord** (Sept. 1993) providing for Palestinian self-government in **West Bank** and **Gaza** Strip; Prime Min. Yitzhak **Rabin** and Foreign Min. Shimon **Peres** of Israel and Yasir **Arafat** of the PLO shared 1994 Nobel Peace Prize. Six Arab nations

relaxed boycott against Israel (1994), and Israel and **Jordan** signed peace treaty (Oct. 1994). Rabin was assassinated (Nov. 1995) by an Israeli extremist; Benjamin **Netanyahu** became prime minister (May 1996).

Asia and Pacific. Longtime **North Korean** dictator **Kim Il Sung** died (July 1994) and was succeeded by son **Kim Jong Il**. In Oct. 1994 North Korea signed agreement with U.S. setting timetable for ending **nuclear weapons** program (deal collapsed in 2002). Well over 200,000 (perhaps more than 2 million) North Koreans died in the 1990s from **famine**. **Palau** achieved independence, Oct. 1994. **Hong Kong** was returned to **China** (July 1997), after 156 years as a British colony, and **Macau** reverted to China (Dec. 1999) after over 400 years of Portuguese rule. **Jiang** Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, also became China's president (Mar. 1993). China released several well-known dissidents but continued to jail and execute many. U.S. and China signed trade pact (Nov.

1999). In **Japan** members of a religious cult released the nerve gas sarin on **Tokyo subway**, killing 12 and injuring over 5,500 (Mar. 1995).

After years of growing prosperity, **Thailand**, **Indonesia**, and **South Korea** in 1997 began to suffer economic reverses, with worldwide ripple effect, and received IMF **bailout** packages. In Indonesia, protests over mismanagement led to the resignation of Pres. **Suharto** (May 1998) after 32 years of rule. In a referendum (Aug. 1999), **East Timorese** voted for independence; pro-Indonesian militias rampaged, but a multinational peacekeeping force helped restore order (Sept. 1999).

In **Afghanistan** the radical Islamist **Taliban** gained control of Kabul (Sept. 1996) and, eventually, most of the country. **Indian** forces repeatedly clashed with pro-independence demonstrators in the disputed majority-Muslim region of **Kashmir**, exacerbating relations with **Pakistan**. India and Pakistan both conducted **nuclear tests** in 1998. Conflict

between government and the military led to a **bloodless coup** in Pakistan (Oct. 1999).

South Africa abandoned apartheid and transitioned to a nonracial democratic government, with Nelson Mandela (pictured, with U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton) elected president in 1994.

Africa. South Africa's Pres. F. W. **de Klerk** released dissident Black leader Nelson **Mandela** from prison (Feb. 1990) after 27 years, and the white minority government repealed **apartheid** laws (1990, 1991); also dismantled its **nuclear weapons** program. The African National Congress won in multiracial elections (Apr. 1994), making Mandela president, and a new constitution became law (Dec.

1996). **Namibia** became independent in Mar. 1990, after long UN trusteeship. **Eritrea** won independence from **Ethiopia**, July 1993, after over 30 years of war. **Mobutu** Sese Seko, longtime ruler of **Zaire**, was deposed (May 1997) by rebel forces under Laurent **Kabila**, who changed country's name back to **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. In **Nigeria**, former Gen. Olusegun **Obasanjo** was elected (Feb. 1999) as the nation's first civilian leader in 15 years.

Civil war broke out in **Liberia** (Dec. 1989) and lasted, with interruptions, through the 1990s and beyond, leaving hundreds of thousands dead. Factional fighting erupted in **Somalia** (Jan. 1991); a U.S.-led UN peacekeeping force failed to restore order and left (Mar. 1995). In **Algeria**, the army canceled parliamentary elections (Jan. 1992) when the Islamic party won a first round; after ensuing civil war, a peace and amnesty plan was approved in a Sept. 1999 referendum. Assassination of **Burundi**'s president (June 1993) renewed ethnic violence

between **Hutus** and **Tutsis** there. A suspicious plane crash that killed the presidents of Burundi and Rwanda (Apr. 1994) led to **genocide** in **Rwanda**; some 800,000 died, mostly Tutsis massacred by Hutu militias.

North America. U.S. Pres. Bill **Clinton** (D) (elected 1992, 1996) presided over growing economy, promoted free trade, intervened in Bosnia. Impeached by House (Dec. 1998) on charges stemming from affair with intern, he was acquitted by the Senate. In **Canada**, Liberal Jean **Chrétien** became prime minister (Nov. 1993; reelected 1997). The Canadian territory of **Nunavut** was created, Apr. 1999. In **Mexico**, Ernesto **Zedillo** of the ruling PRI party was elected president (July 1994) after PRI's first candidate was assassinated. The country weathered a **monetary crisis** with the help of a 1995 U.S. bailout. The North American Free Trade Agreement (**NAFTA**), liberalizing trade between U.S., Canada, and Mexico, took effect Jan. 1994. Globalization trends drew protests from radical activists

(**World Trade Org.** meeting, Nov.-Dec. 1999).

Central America and Caribbean. In **Haiti**, Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** was elected president, Dec. 1990; ousted in Sept. 1991 military coup, he was restored to office (Oct. 1994) through U.S.-led negotiations. In Feb. 1990 elections in **Nicaragua** the opposition won a surprise victory over **Sandinista** Pres. Daniel **Ortega**. A 12-year civil war in **El Salvador** ended with peace treaty, Jan. 1992, between government and leftist rebels. In Dec. 1999, Panama assumed full control of the **Panama Canal**, in accord with 1977 treaty with U.S.

South America. Alberto **Fujimori** was elected president of **Peru** in June 1990; condemned for human rights abuses but popular for reducing terrorism; reelected in 1995. Leftist guerrillas took hostages in Lima (Dec. 1996); one hostage killed during rescue operation (Apr. 1997). Peronist Pres. Carlos Saúl **Menem** was **Argentina**'s president for much of the

decade, imposing economic austerity. Former **Chilean** Pres. Augusto **Pinochet** was arrested in London (Oct. 1998) and charged with human-rights violations but judged unfit for trial. In **Brazil**, Fernando Henrique **Cardoso** was elected president (Oct. 1994) and reelected in 1998 despite economic slump; the IMF announced a $42-billion aid package (Nov. 1998). In **Venezuela** two coups were thwarted (1992), but leftist coup leader Hugo **Chávez** was elected president, Dec. 1998.

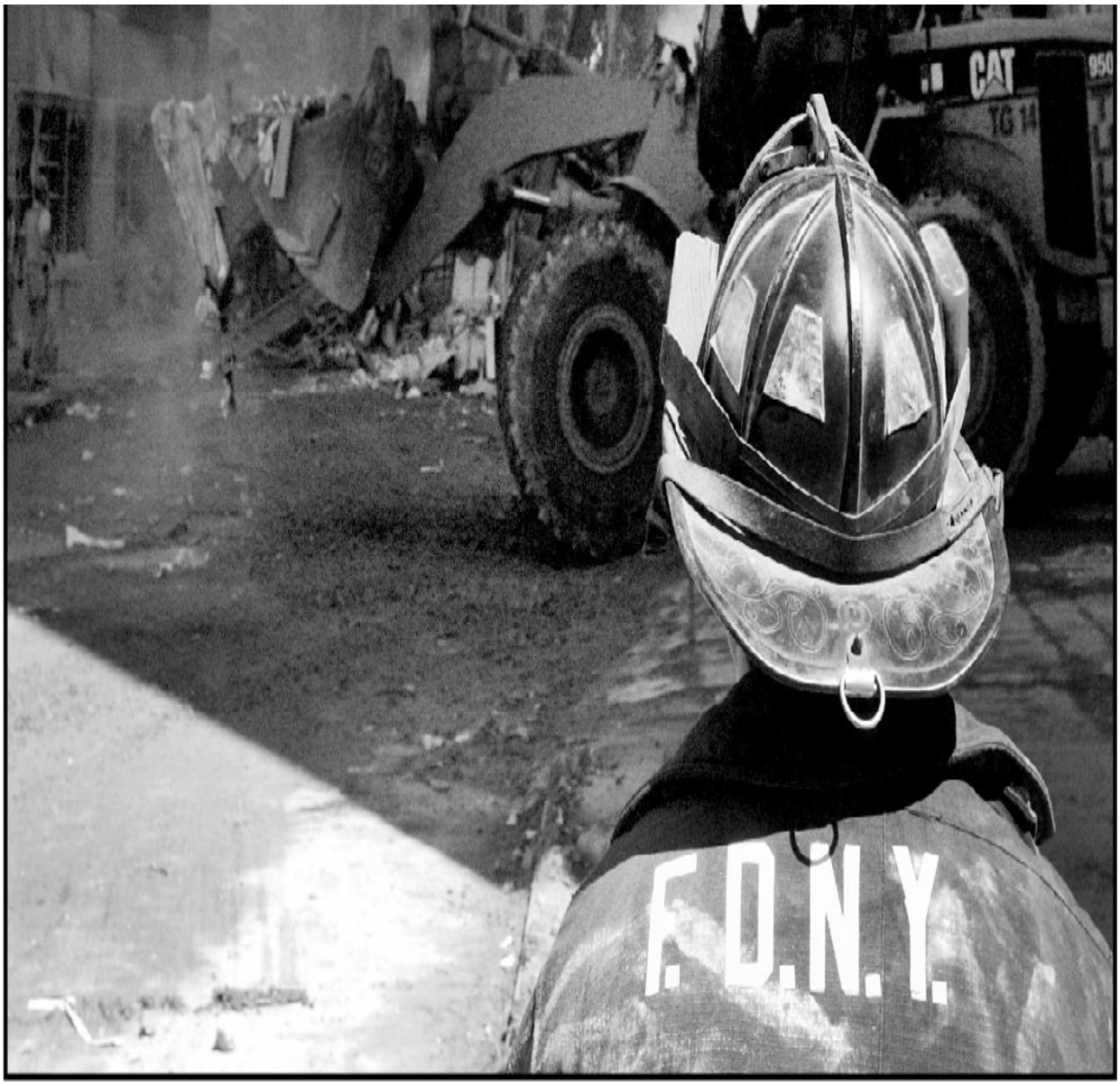
Terrorism. A bomb exploded in garage beneath New York City's **World Trade Center**, killing six (Feb. 1993); six Islamic fundamentalists were convicted. Bombs outside U.S. embassies in **Kenya** and **Tanzania** killed over 220 (Aug. 1998); U.S. retaliated with airstrikes in Afghanistan and Sudan. Anti-government U.S. radicals bombed a federal building in **Oklahoma City**, OK (Apr. 1995), killing 168.

Science, technology, environment. Hubble Space Telescope was launched,

Apr. 1990. U.S. space shuttle ***Atlantis*** docked with the orbiting Russian space station ***Mir*** (June 1995) in first of several joint missions. In Nov. 1998 the first component for a new **International Space Station** was launched into space from Kazakhstan. Scottish scientists announced (Feb. 1997) **cloning** of a sheep. Tim **Berners-Lee** launched first **World Wide Web** server (1990); user-friendly graphical browsers (Mosaic, 1993; Netscape, 1994) and consumer internet service providers followed, beginning a global transformation of communications and information access. Efforts to limit **global climate change** intensified with tentative agreements adopted in **Kyoto**, Japan (Dec. 1997). In 1999, World Health Org. announced 33 million people were living with **HIV**, and **AIDS** was fourth leading cause of death worldwide (No. 1 cause in Africa), with an estimated 14 million deaths since the epidemic began.

Globalization and Global Realignments: 2000-09

Terrorism. In Oct. 2000, 17 U.S. Navy sailors were killed aboard the USS ***Cole*** in Aden, **Yemen**, in suicide bombing tied to **al-Qaeda** terrorist network, based in Afghanistan. Hijackers on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed two jetliners into the twin towers of the **World Trade Center** in New York City and another into the **Pentagon** outside Washington, DC, with a fourth crashing in a Pennsylvania field. The attacks, linked to al-Qaeda and its leader, **Osama bin Laden**, killed nearly 3,000.



The attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, killed more than 2,750 people in New York.

Islamic radicals also planted a car bomb on the Indonesian island of **Bali** (Oct. 2002; over 200 killed) and bombed mass transit systems in **Madrid** (Mar. 2004; some 200 killed), **London** (July 2005; 56

killed), and **Mumbai** (July 2006; over 180 killed). Jihadists in Mumbai attacked sites frequented by foreigners in Nov. 2008 (over 160 died). **Chechen** separatist guerrillas were implicated in an attack on a **Moscow** movie theater (Oct. 2002; at least 120 hostages died) and takeover of a school in Beslan (Sept. 2004; over 330 killed). Bombing attacks on **Yazidi** towns in **Iraq** (Aug. 2007) killed at least 500.

Economic crisis. Rapid economic growth in **China** and other developing countries contrasted with sluggish rates in traditional economic powers. A global **recession**, beginning in late 2007, combined with **financial meltdown** (Sept. 2008). **Iceland**'s banking system collapsed (Oct. 2008); rescued by loans and austerity. **Dubai**'s state-controlled investment company was bailed out (Dec. 2009) by Abu Dhabi. Soaring food and fuel prices sparked unrest in **Egypt** and **Haiti** (Apr. 2008). **Austerity** measures spurred protests in Europe.

War in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S., with the UK, invaded **Iraq** (Mar. 2003) to oust the regime of Saddam **Hussein**. U.S. Pres. George W. **Bush** declared major combat ended by May, but insurgents caused continuing casualties. Though cited as grounds for the invasion, **weapons of mass destruction** were not found. Hussein was captured by U.S. troops (Dec. 2003) and executed by Iraq (2006) for crimes against humanity. Iraqi **elections** led to a **Shiite coalition government** under Prime Min. Nouri al-**Maliki** (May 2006). With **insurgent** violence intensifying, Bush announced (Jan. 2007) a **"surge"** of additional U.S. troops; casualties fell sharply, aided by changing sectarian aims. In **Afghanistan**, a U.S.-led military coalition ousted the **Taliban** regime. A transitional government was installed (Dec. 2001), and NATO assumed control of multinational forces (Aug. 2003). Afghans elected Hamid **Karzai** president (Nov. 2004; reelected 2009); Taliban and other Islamist militants stepped up attacks.

Middle East. Palestinian suicide bombings continued, and **Israel** mounted a major offensive (Mar. 2002), reoccupying much of the **West Bank**. The U.S., Russia, UN, and EU introduced (Apr. 2003) **"road map"** for peace negotiations, but made little progress. After Palestinian leader Yasir **Arafat** died (Nov. 2004), Mahmoud **Abbas** was elected in his place; in Jan. 2006 the militant Palestinian party **Hamas** won a parliamentary majority. Israel launched attacks on **Lebanon** (July 2006) after a raid by Lebanon-based **Hezbollah** guerrillas, and in reaction to **Hamas** launched an offensive in the **Gaza Strip** (Dec. 2008), with heavy Palestinian casualties. Feb. 2009 elections in Israel led to a coalition government headed by conservative former Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**. In **Yemen**, U.S. used drones to kill suspected **al-Qaeda** terrorists (Nov. 2002), and the government, from 2004 onward, battled a growing insurgency from **Shiite Houthi** rebels, believed aided by Iran.

Asia and Pacific. Gen. Pervez **Musharraf**, brought to power in Oct. 1999 coup, assumed **Pakistan**'s presidency, June 2001; former Prime Min. Benazir **Bhutto** was assassinated, Dec. 2007. Riots in the mostly Hindu state of Gujarat, **India** (Feb.-Apr. 2002), left more than 1,200 dead, mostly Muslims. Pakistan and **India** restored ties (May 2003) and declared cease-fire in disputed **Kashmir** (Nov. 2003); relations remained tense.

Leaders of **North** and **South Korea** met (June 2000) in first-ever summit. But North Korea withdrew from nuclear nonproliferation treaty Jan. 2003. The country agreed, Feb. 2007, to end **nuclear weapons** development in exchange for aid, but reneged in 2009. East Timor (**Timor-Leste**) achieved independence, May 2002. In **China**, **Hu** Jintao succeeded **Jiang** Zemin as party chief (Nov. 2002) and president (Mar. 2003).

The UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) censured **Iran** (Dec. 2003) for covering up aspects of its nuclear

program; UN sanctions imposed, Dec. 2006, after Iran continued enriching uranium. Hardline Pres. Mahmoud **Ahmadinejad** was declared landslide winner in June 2009 Iranian elections widely perceived as rigged; massive protests were crushed, with dozens killed, hundreds jailed, some tortured. In **Kyrgyzstan**, protests (Mar. 2005) against election fraud brought down Pres. Askar **Akayev** in **"tulip revolution."** **Myanmar**'s military junta cracked down on hundreds of thousands of protesters (Sept. 2007). In **Australia** the center-left Labor Party won landslide victory in Nov. 2007 elections. **Tamil** guerrillas in **Sri Lanka**, soundly defeated in bloody battles against government forces, ended their rebellion (May 2009), which in 26 years had claimed at least 80,000 lives.

One of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, a 2004 tsunami killed more than 200,000 people in African and Asian countries.

In Dec. 2004 a **tsunami** devastated Indian Ocean nations, leaving some 228,000 dead. **Earthquakes** struck the Indian subcontinent (Oct. 2005; nearly 80,000 died) and China's Sichuan province (May 2008; nearly 70,000 died). Over 80,000 died in a May 2008 **cyclone** in Myanmar.

Europe. The **European Union** admitted 12 E European nations by Jan. 2007. Voters in France and Netherlands rejected treaty to establish a new EU constitution (May-June 2005); modified plan (**Treaty of Lisbon**) came into force Dec. 2009. **Yugoslav** strongman Slobodan

Milosevic yielded power in Oct. 2000 and died, Mar. 2006, while on trial for **war crimes**. **Serbia** and **Montenegro** separated into two independent nations, May-June 2006. **Kosovo** declared independence, Feb. 2008.

Vladimir **Putin**, elected Mar. 2000, began long tenure as Russian president, interrupted (2008-12) when his protégé, Dmitri **Medvedev**, held that office. Russians captured capital of **Chechnya** (Feb. 2000) and established direct rule, but the insurgency continued. In **Ukraine**, a tainted presidential runoff election (Nov. 2004) led to the country's "orange revolution"; recount gave power to nationalist Viktor **Yushchenko**.

British Labour Prime Min. Tony **Blair** won reelection twice (2001, 2005). Angela **Merkel**, of the center-right Christian Democratic Union, began (Nov. 2005) her long tenure as German chancellor. Riots broke out in **France**'s immigrant community, Nov. 2005. French voters elected conservative Nicolas **Sarkozy** president (May 2007), and France

rejoined **NATO** military command (Apr. 2009) after more than 40 years.

Netherlands became first country to legalize **same-sex marriage**, effective Apr. 2001.

Africa. Ethiopia and **Eritrea** signed peace treaty (Dec. 2000), ending two-year border war, but clashes continued. Laurent **Kabila**, president of Dem. Rep. of the Congo (**DRC**), was assassinated, Jan. 2001. A peace agreement in DRC (Apr. 2003) did not end violence there. Pres. Charles **Taylor** went into exile (Aug. 2003) in deal to end 14-year civil war in **Liberia**; other accords aimed at ending civil wars in **Angola** (Apr. 2002) and **Côte d'Ivoire** (Jan. 2003). In **Sudan** the Muslim-led government and rebels from the Christian south signed power-sharing agreement, Jan. 2005. Rebellion in the **Darfur** area of W Sudan led to large-scale violence, especially by Arab militias (**janjaweed**) reportedly backed by the government; over 2 million people were displaced and 300,000 killed. The Intl. Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese

Pres. Omar al-**Bashir** for war crimes (Mar. 2009), to no avail. Disputed elections sparked violence in **Kenya** (Jan. 2008) and **Zimbabwe** (Apr. 2008). Under longtime Pres. Robert **Mugabe**, Zimbabwe sustained soaring unemployment and hyperinflation. **Guinea-Bissau**'s defense chief and president were assassinated, Mar. 2009.

Americas and the Caribbean. George W. **Bush** (R) served as U.S. president, 2001-09, after close election. He pursued wars in Afghanistan and Iraq following Sept. 2001 terror attack. Barack **Obama** (D), first-ever Black U.S. president, elected in 2008, pledged to end Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts. The long-supreme Institutional Revolutionary Party **(PRI)** lost power in **Mexico** with election of center-right presidents Vicente **Fox** (2000) and Felipe **Calderón** (2006); drug violence claimed over 30,000 lives. After 12 years in power, **Canada**'s Liberal Party was defeated in Jan. 2006 elections.

Leftists held power in **Chile** under Ricardo **Lagos** Escobar (from 2000) and

Michelle **Bachelet** (from 2006), in **Brazil** under Luiz Inácio **Lula** da Silva (elected 2002; reelected 2006), and in **Bolivia** under Evo **Morales** (elected 2005). In **Venezuela**, leftist populist Pres. Hugo **Chávez** regained power after a failed coup (2002). Peronist Néstor **Kirchner** was elected president of **Argentina** (Apr. 2003); his wife **Cristina** was elected (2007) to succeed him. In **Honduras**, leftist leader Manuel **Zelaya** was elected president (Nov. 2005) but was ousted by the military (June 2009). In **Nicaragua** Sandinista leader Daniel **Ortega** won back the presidency, Nov. 2006, and strengthened ties with Cuba and Iran.

In **Peru**, right-wing Pres. Alberto **Fujimori** was reelected (May 2000) but fled the country; he was extradited (2007) and convicted on human rights and corruption charges. **Haiti** was wracked by antigovernment protests, leading to resignation of Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** in Feb. 2004; a UN peacekeeping mission was brought in. Ailing Pres. **Fidel Castro**, **Cuba**’s strongman leader since 1959,

ceded powers (July 2006) to his brother, **Raúl**.

Religion. **John Paul II** died, Apr. 2005, after 26 years as pope; German Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger succeeded him, under the name **Benedict XVI**. The Catholic Church was shaken by **sexual abuse scandal**.

Science and technology. The U.S. **space shuttle *Columbia*** broke up on reentering Earth's atmosphere (Feb. 2003), killing seven crewmembers. NASA landed two rovers, *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, on **Mars** (Jan. 2004); **China** launched its first manned space flight, Oct. 2003. **Internet** penetration and access to technology expanded exponentially; online commerce, use of **social media** (Facebook, 2004; Twitter, 2006), mobile computing (iPhone, 2007), and file-sharing services became common.

Environment and health. Under the **Kyoto Protocol** (effective Feb. 2005), most industrialized nations agreed to specific reductions in emissions of

greenhouse gases linked to global warming. Worldwide **AIDS** estimates showed (Nov. 2007) new infections had peaked in the late 1990s. A pandemic of **swine flu**, or influenza A (H1N1), broke out in **Mexico** (Apr. 2009) and spread, killing more than 150,000.

Searching for Resolutions: 2010–19

Middle East. UN General Assembly granted observer-state status to **Palestine** (Nov. 2012). Arab-Israeli **peace talks** foundered as **Fatah** and militant **Hamas** factions agreed (Apr. 2014) to aim for unification. **Israel** launched airstrikes on **Gaza** (July-Aug. 2014) after sustaining rocket attacks; heavy Palestinian casualties were recorded.

Poverty, religious and ethnic conflict, and government corruption and repression fueled revolts against entrenched Arab regimes (**Arab Spring**), yielding mixed results. In **Tunisia**, protests forced out Pres. Zine al-Abidine **Ben Ali** (Jan. 2011); elections and a new constitution followed. In **Egypt**, mass

demonstrations led to overthrow of longtime Pres. Hosni **Mubarak** (Feb. 2011), but the elected **Muslim Brotherhood**-dominated government fell in a military coup, July 2013; mass arrests followed, and coup leader Abdel Fattah al-**Sisi** was elected president (May 2014). In **Libya**, insurgents backed by NATO overthrew Muammar al-**Qaddafi**, who was killed (Oct. 2011), but Libya became a battleground for rival Islamist factions (U.S. consulate attacked in **Benghazi**, Sept. 2012) and a hub for extralegal migration to Europe. In **Yemen**, Pres. Ali Abdullah **Saleh** yielded power, Feb. 2012, after protests; **Houthi** rebels, backed by Iran, took over the capital, Sept. 2014. A **Saudi**-led coalition of Arab states (Mar. 2015) launched bombings against Houthi, with massive casualties. In Oct. 2018 Saudi dissident journalist Jamal **Khashoggi** was killed inside Saudi consulate in Istanbul; a 2021 CIA report implicated the Saudi crown prince.

In **Iraq**, U.S. military left, Dec. 2011. Death toll, 2003-11: about 4,500 U.S.

service members, 300 from allied countries, over 100,000 civilians. Government forces and Shia militia continued to fight insurgents, including the Sunni extremist Islamic State in Iraq and Syria **(ISIS)**. U.S. and allies conducted airstrikes against ISIS and sent in advisers; separatist **Kurds** fought ISIS on the ground. Declaring a caliphate (June 2014), ISIS imposed strict Islamic law, murdered minorities and resisters, and sponsored terrorism in Iraq and beyond. By Dec. 2017, ISIS was routed from virtually all its territory in Iraq. Mass **antigovernment protests** erupted in Iraq, Oct. 2019; hundreds killed by security forces.

Ashraf **Ghani** was sworn in, Sept. 2014, as president of **Afghanistan**, in power-sharing government (reelected 2020). U.S. and NATO ended participation in combat operations against Taliban insurgents, Dec. 2014, but troops remained in support roles. In **Syria**, Pres. Bashar al-**Assad**, Mar. 2011, launched offensive against protesters, giving rise to **civil war**. After

about 1,400 people died in **chemical attacks**, the government, Sept. 2013, agreed to a Russian-backed plan for surrender of chemical weapons; fighting and sporadic chemical attacks continued. In Dec. 2016, Syrian government forces, supported by Russia and Iran, gained control of **Aleppo**. U.S.-backed rebels conquered last remnant of **ISIS** territory in Syria, Mar. 2019.

Iran, July 2015, accepted multinational agreement to cut back **nuclear weapons** capability in return for lifting of sanctions and release of over $100 bil in frozen assets; U.S. withdrew from agreement, 2018, and Iran reduced compliance. Iran was shaken by antigovernment strikes and protests (thousands arrested, many allegedly tortured); in demonstrations, Nov. 2019, 300-1,500 protesters were killed by security forces.

Terrorism. Despite killing of leader Osama **bin Laden**, in U.S. raid in **Pakistan** (May 2011), **al-Qaeda** remained entrenched along Afghan-Pakistan border, while **ISIS** and al-Qaeda affiliates were

active on a wide scale. Al-**Shabab** militants were behind Oct. 2017 bombings in Mogadishu, **Somalia** (over 350 killed) and repeated attacks in **Kenya**. In **Yemen**, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (**AQAP**) attacked military parade rehearsal (May 2012; over 100 killed). **Boko Haram** jihadists abducted over 200 schoolgirls in **Nigeria** (Apr. 2014). **Taliban** gunmen in **Pakistan** killed some 150 at a Peshawar school (Dec. 2014).

Attackers possibly linked to AQAP killed 17 in and around **Paris**, Jan. 2015, most at offices of a magazine. Jihadists linked to ISIS murdered 130 in or near Paris, Nov. 2015. Islamists also launched attacks in **Belgium**, **Tunisia**, and **Turkey**. An ISIS-inspired shooter killed 49 (June 2016) at gay nightclub in **Orlando**, FL; ISIS claimed responsibility for truck attack killing 86 (July 2016) in **Nice**, France. In **Egypt**, ISIS-affiliated terrorists attacked Coptic Christian churches (Apr.-May 2017; about 75 killed) and a non-Sunni mosque (Nov. 2017; over 300 died). Jihadist targets also included churches and hotels

in **Sri Lanka** (Easter Sunday, 2019; over 250 killed).

An anti-Muslim extremist killed 77 people in **Norway**, July 2011, and over 50 died in mass shooting at two mosques in Christchurch, **New Zealand**, Mar. 2019. In Oct. 2017 a shooter killed 58 at a **Las Vegas** music festival before dying by suicide.

Europe. The EU, with IMF help, provided loans to bail out **Greece** (beginning May 2010). Also receiving **bailouts** were **Ireland** (2010), **Portugal** (2011), **Spain** (2013), and **Cyprus** (2013). **Croatia** became 28th EU member, July 2013; **Lithuania** became 19th nation to adopt the **euro**, Jan. 2015. Millions of **migrants**, mostly from Middle East and Africa, sought asylum in Europe, 2014-19; thousands drowned attempting to cross the Mediterranean. EU, Sept. 2015, approved plan aimed at redistributing migrants from heavily impacted **Greece** and **Italy**. Migrant influx fueled anti-EU sentiment and support for right-wing populist parties in some countries.

Fleeing violence, overcrowded camps, or poverty in Northern Africa, the Middle East, and Afghanistan, millions of refugees and migrants sought refuge in Europe in a wave that peaked 2014-16.

Apr. 2010 elections in **Hungary** brought right-wing former Prime Min. Viktor **Orbán** back into office (reelected 2014, 2018). Conservatives returned to power in **UK**, under David **Cameron**, May 2010, but he resigned after British voters, in a June 2016 referendum, opted to leave the EU (**"Brexit"**). His successor, Conservative Prime Min. Theresa **May**, left office in June 2019, after failing to win support for her negotiated Brexit terms. Conservatives, led by Boris **Johnson**, won a big majority in a snap general election

(Dec. 2019), and Parliament approved Johnson's Brexit agreement.

Centrist Emmanuel **Macron** was elected president of **France**, May 2017; **"yellow-vest"** mass protests followed (beginning Nov. 2018), initially targeting fuel-tax hike. In **Turkey**, Recep Tayyip **Erdogan**, prime minister since 2003, was elected president (2014, 2018); he cracked down on opposition following July 2016 coup attempt (160,000 jailed) and launched offensives against Kurds in N Syria. **Spain**, in Oct. 2017, imposed direct rule over **Catalonia**. In May 2018, **ETA**, the Basque separatist group responsible for over 800 deaths in Spain over some 40 years, announced its dissolution.

After interregnum as prime minister, Vladimir **Putin** was reelected as **Russia**'s president (Mar. 2012, 2018). He sent troops to annex Ukrainian territory of **Crimea**, Mar. 2014, resulting in international sanctions. Russia also intervened in **Syrian** civil war and interfered in 2016 **U.S. elections**. Hundreds were arrested in anti-corruption

protests, June 2017. Pro-Russian Viktor **Yanukovych**, elected president of **Ukraine** in Feb. 2010, fled in Feb. 2014 after mass protests. **Civil war** soon broke out in E Ukraine between Ukrainian forces and pro-Russian separatists, aided by Russia. During the fighting a Malaysia Airlines **passenger jet crashed** over E Ukraine, allegedly shot down by Russian missile (July 2014; 298 killed). Several cease-fire agreements failed to hold. Ukraine's central government pursued **westernization** under two successive presidents.

Ireland became first country to legalize **same-sex marriage** by popular vote, May 2015. Over 20 years after the **Srebrenica massacre** in **Bosnia**, former Bosnian Serb leader Ra-dovan **Karadzic** (Mar. 2016) and commander Ratko **Mladic** (Nov. 2017) were convicted of war crimes. So-called **Panama Papers**, leaked Apr. 2016, showed how politicians concealed assets abroad; implicated were leaders in **Russia**, **Ukraine**, **UK**, and **Iceland**.

Asia and Pacific. A UN-backed tribunal convicted a prison guard (July 2010) and, later, two high officials, of war crimes in **Cambodia** during the **Khmer Rouge** regime. An **earthquake** and **tsunami** (Mar. 2011) struck **Japan**, killing more than 16,000 and leading to meltdowns at nuclear reactors. Over 8,500 were killed in two earthquakes in **Nepal** (Apr.-May 2015); over 2,000 in **Indonesia** quake and tsunami (Sept. 2018).

Kyrgyzstan's president was ousted, Apr. 2010, after clashes with protesters; up to 2,000 killed in ethnic violence; voters (Dec. 2016) approved constitutional changes strengthening executive power. In **Kazakhstan**, autocratic Pres. Nursultan **Nazarbayev**, in office since 1990, resigned, Mar. 2019, but retained some powers.

North Korean dictator **Kim Jong Il** died, Dec. 2011, and was succeeded by son **Kim Jong Un**, who resumed nuclear and ballistic missile tests, leading to international sanctions. In **South Korea**, Pres. **Park** Geun-hye was removed, Mar.

2017 (later convicted of corruption); replaced by center-left **Moon** Jae-in. Moon and Kim met in historic summits Apr.-Sept. 2018. **Myanmar**'s military-backed party lost Nov. 2015 election to party of dissident leader Aung San **Suu Kyi**. However, sectarian and government violence against Myanmar's **Rohingya** Muslim minority surged; thousands were killed and hundreds of thousands fled.

In **China**, **Xi** Jinping succeeded **Hu** Jintao as Communist party chief, Nov. 2012, and president, Mar. 2013, ushering in a period of increased Chinese assertiveness; term limit on presidency removed, 2018. Mass demonstrations in **Hong Kong** repeatedly protested new anti-democratic policies there, including "umbrella" protests, 2014, and extradition law protests (beginning Apr. 2019). UN human rights panel (Aug. 2018) denounced China's mass confinement of **Uyghur** minorities in reeducation camps. First reported cases of new coronavirus known as **COVID-19** emerged in **Wuhan**, China, Dec. 2019.

Hindu nationalists won majority in May 2014 elections in **India**; Narendra **Modi** became prime minister (reelected 2019). In Muslim-majority **Kashmir** hundreds died in clashes with security forces (beginning July 2016). Anti-crime hardliner Rodrigo **Duterte** was elected **Philippines** president, May 2016; thousands of alleged drug dealers and users were killed in Duterte **anti-drug campaign**.

Thailand's King **Bhumibol** Adulyadej died Oct. 2016, ending 70-year reign; new king **Vajiralongkorn** signed army-drafted constitution. In **Malaysian** elections, May 2018, the ruling coalition since independence fell to the opposition. In **Indonesia** protests followed the May 2019 reelection of Pres. Joko **Widodo**. In **Japan**, Prince **Naruhito** acceded to the throne, May 2019, following abdication of Emperor **Akihito**.

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), trade pact covering 12 Pacific nations, was signed Feb. 2016; after new U.S.

administration repudiated it, remaining nations signed replacement, Mar. 2018.

Africa. Coups ousted **Niger**'s president (Feb. 2010) and ended elections in **Guinea-Bissau** (Apr. 2012); in both cases, civilian rule returned. Drought conditions triggered famine in **Somalia** (2010-12); more than 250,000 died. After southern Sudanese (mostly Christian or indigenous religion) voted overwhelmingly for separation from the north (mostly Arab Muslim), **South Sudan** was granted independence, as of July 2011; civil war there (2013-18) left thousands dead, millions displaced. Following a Mar. 2012 coup, **Mali's** junta ceded power to civilians, but Islamic rebels seized control in the north. French and West African forces intervened; a peace deal (June 2013) proved fragile. Armed attackers killed over 130 mostly Islamic villagers in central Mali, Mar. 2019; ISIS attacks on military posts in Mali and **Niger**, Sept.-Dec. 2019, killed close to 200 soldiers. Former Liberian Pres. Charles **Taylor** was convicted of war crimes, Apr. 2012. The

Muslim Seleka coalition seized power in **Central African Republic** (Mar. 2013), precipitating civil war; UN peacekeepers were brought in; new president elected, Feb. 2016.

In **Burkina Faso**, longtime Pres. Blaise **Campaoré** fled amid protests (Oct. 2014); elections in Dec. 2015 brought in new government. In **Nigeria**, former dictator Muhammadu **Buhari** was elected president, Mar. 2015; reelected 2019 amid ethnic violence. During the decade, thousands of Nigerians were killed in attacks by **Boko Haram** jihadists and in land-use conflicts between mostly Christian farmers and mostly Muslim herders. In **Burundi** hundreds died and thousands were displaced in violent antigovernment clashes (starting Apr. 2015) and their repression.

An African Union court, June 2016, convicted Hissène **Habré** of crimes against humanity while ruler of **Chad** in the 1980s. In **Gambia** longtime Pres. Yahya **Jammeh** reluctantly yielded power, Jan. 2017, after election defeat. In

Zimbabwe Pres. Robert **Mugabe**, in power since 1980, resigned, Nov. 2017, after house arrest by military and impeachment threat. In **South Africa**, Jacob **Zuma**, president since 2009, resigned Feb. 2018, amid corruption charges. **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** opened their common border, closed for 20 years (Sept. 2018). Ailing **Algerian** Pres. Abdelaziz **Bouteflika** stepped down, Apr. 2019, following protests over his plans to seek fifth term. Omar al-**Bashir**, president of **Sudan** since a 1989 coup, was deposed in Apr. 2019 and imprisoned; protests demanding civilian rule were repressed (over 100 protesters killed); a power-sharing agreement, July 2019, led to transitional government. Bashir was convicted of money laundering and corruption, Dec. 2019.

An **Ebola** epidemic in W Africa (2014-15) caused over 11,000 deaths, mostly in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

In one of the deadliest natural disasters in history, 300,000 people were killed in a massive earthquake in Haiti (2010).

Americas and the Caribbean. In **Haiti** an earthquake (Jan. 2010) killed over 300,000; lingering **cholera** epidemic introduced by aid workers left thousands more dead, with violence and political instability continuing. Entrepreneur Jovenel **Moïse** became president, Feb. 2017, after disputed election. Poverty and violence fueled by drug cartels spurred **migration** to the U.S. from **Mexico**, **El Salvador**, **Honduras**, and **Guatemala**.

In the **U.S.**, Pres. Barack **Obama** was reelected, Nov. 2012. **Cuba** and U.S. restored relations, July 2015; Miguel **Díaz-Canel** succeeded Raúl Castro as Cuba’s president, Apr. 2018. Harnessing

the forces of rising U.S. right-wing populism, real estate magnate Donald **Trump** won election, Nov. 2016, as U.S. president; he put focus on illegal immigration, deregulation, and “America First” stance.

In **Canada**, Conservatives, under Prime Min. Stephen **Harper**, won a majority in May 2011 elections. Liberals came back in Oct. 2015 under party leader Justin **Trudeau**, who led the party to minority governments in two later elections (2019, 2021).

Left and right factions battled in Latin America: **Chilean** Pres. Michelle **Bachelet** was replaced by billionaire conservative Sebastián **Piñera** following Jan. 2010 election; after she returned for second term, Piñera was returned to office, Dec. 2017. In **Nicaragua** leftist Pres. Daniel **Ortega** twice won reelections challenged as flawed (2011, 2016); protests, beginning Apr. 2018, were violently suppressed (over 300 killed). In **Venezuela**, Pres. Hugo **Chávez** died Mar. 2013. Under his ally and successor

Nicolás **Maduro** Moros, the economy collapsed into chaos; millions fled; results of a legislative election (Dec. 2015) won by the opposition were cast aside; mass protests saw heavy casualties. Maduro was installed for new term, Jan. 2019, after reelection denounced as fraudulent. In **Mexico**, leftist anti-establishment candidate Andrés Manuel **López Obrador** was elected president, July 2018, following a campaign season during which over 100 politicians were murdered. In **Brazil**, after leftist presidents **Lula** da Silva and Dilma **Rousseff** were damaged by corruption scandals, far-right populist Jair **Bolsonaro** was elected president, Oct. 2018. In **Bolivia** longtime leftist Pres. Evo **Morales** resigned, Nov. 2019, amid protests over his disputed reelection; leftist Luis **Arce** was subsequently elected president (Oct. 2020).

Argentine voters ended 12 years of Peronist rule, choosing center-right candidate Mauricio **Macri** as president (Nov. 2015). After decades of fighting, the **Colombian** government signed peace

accord (Nov. 2016) with Revolutionary Army of Colombia (**FARC**) guerrillas; conflicts continued, along with mass protests over government cuts.

Uruguay (Dec. 2013) and **Canada** (June 2018) became first countries to fully legalize **marijuana**. Extradited Mexican drug kingpin known as **"El Chapo"** was convicted on drug trafficking and other charges by U.S. jury, Feb. 2019.

Religion. Pope **Benedict XVI** resigned, Feb. 2013; Argentinean Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio was elected to succeed him, taking the name **Francis**. He stressed poverty, environment, and migrant rights as issues, convened summit in Rome (Feb. 2019) on **clerical sex abuse**.

Science, technology, environment. After 30 years, NASA's **space shuttle** program ended with return of *Atlantis* to Earth (July 2011). NASA's rover *Curiosity* landed on **Mars**, Aug. 2012; **China** landed unmanned *Yulu* rover on moon, Dec. 2013, and space probe on moon's far side, Dec.

2018. NASA's Kepler/K2 missions ended, Oct. 2018, having found over 2,600 **exoplanets**. **Ransomware** emerged as increasing global threat with launch of CryptoLocker (Sept. 2013) and other cyberattacks. Scientists, Feb. 2016, reported direct observation of **gravitational waves**, confirming Einstein prediction. Two new **Boeing 737 Max 8 jets** with automated anti-stall system crashed after takeoff (Oct. 2018, Mar. 2019; 346 died); model was temporarily grounded.

Representatives of 195 nations, meeting in Paris (Dec. 2015), committed to individual plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions linked to **climate change**. **Global Climate Strike** protests (Sept. 2019) drew millions of participants around the world. Europe experienced **heat waves**, breaking temperature records (2019). **Flooding** in **Venice** (Nov. 2019) reached highest level since 1966.

New Challenges and Perceptions, 2020–mid 2022

COVID-19 Pandemic. World Health Org. (WHO), Mar. 11, 2020, declared **COVID-19** to be a global pandemic, with some 120,000 cases worldwide. **China**, **Iran**, **Italy**, and **South Korea** at first had accounted for over 90% of cases; by Mar. 2020 the **U.S.** had the most. Global health resources, personnel, and infrastructure were strained and economies badly damaged as localities and nations shut or slowed down public life to varying degrees to mitigate spread. **Vaccines** were developed rapidly, and in use starting Dec. 2020, but supplies, access, and uptake lagged as cases mounted. More contagious **Omicron variant** was identified, Nov. 2021. By mid-2022 the world had recorded over 6 mil COVID deaths, with more than 1 mil in the U.S. alone.

Ukraine War. In Feb. 2022 **Russia invaded Ukraine**, calling it a “special military operation” to “denazify” the country. Millions were displaced or fled, as artillery shelled cities and towns and invading troops killed and terrorized

civilians. UN General Assembly condemned the invasion; Western nations imposed escalating economic sanctions. Stirred by Ukrainian Pres. Volodymyr **Zelenskyy**, and bolstered by Western military aid and intelligence, Ukrainian troops waged a fierce counteroffensive, and turned Russians away from Kyiv but, after a long siege, surrendered the port city of **Mariupol** (May 2022). Fierce fighting continued as of midyear, with Russians seeking to consolidate gains in the east (Sievierodonetsk surrendered, June 2022) and blocking Ukrainian access to the sea, throttling trade.

Economic Impacts. As a result of COVID-19, war, drought, and other factors, nations around the world suffered from high inflation and, often, food scarcity. A World Bank report (June 2022) projected decline in world economic growth to 2.9% for 2022, down from 5.7% in 2021, with recession a major threat.

Americas and Caribbean. Former Vice Pres. Joe **Biden** defeated incumbent Pres. Donald **Trump** to win the Nov. 2020

U.S. presidential election. Trump disputed the election result, and a **mob** of his supporters, Jan. 2021, **broke into the Capitol** by force, seeking to prevent certification of the vote. The Biden administration encountered challenges such as a divided legislature, high **inflation**, the spread of COVID, racial tensions and gun violence (mass shootings in Buffalo, NY, Black neighborhood grocery and of children in **Uvalde, TX**, school, 2022), controversy over abortion rights, and responding to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

A gunman dressed as a police officer killed 22 people in **Nova Scotia**, **Canada**, Apr. 2020. **Mass graves** found in Canada, beginning May 2021, brought attention to abuses at former residential schools for Indigenous children. Canadian truckers' "**freedom convoy**" blocked Ottawa streets (Jan.-Feb. 2022) protesting COVID-19 **vaccine mandates** for crossing U.S.-Canadian border.

Leftist **Venezuelan** Pres. Nicolás **Maduro** survived coup attempt, May

2020. **Haitian** Pres. Jovenel **Moïse** was **assassinated**, July 2021, in raid on his residence in which mercenaries were implicated; the following month an **earthquake** killed over 2,200 Haitians. Protests in **Cuba**, July 2021, met with beatings and arrests.

Leftist Pedro **Castillo** narrowly won the presidency in sharply divided **Peru**, following June 2021 elections. Antigovernment protests (beginning Apr. 2021) and an upsurge of violence between guerrilla groups (early 2022) caused heavy casualties in **Colombia**.

El Salvador, Sept. 2021, became the first country to adopt **Bitcoin** as legal currency.

Europe. **UK** formalized **Brexit** terms and left EU Jan. 2020; replacement trade agreement reached, Dec. 2020. **Queen Elizabeth II** marked 70 years on the British throne, June 2022. **German** Chancellor Angela **Merkel** stepped down, Dec. 2021, after 16 years; succeeded by Olaf **Scholz**, heading a three-party coalition. **French** Pres. Emmanuel

Macron was reelected Apr. 2022, overcoming challenge from far-right populist Marine **Le Pen**.

Russian anticorruption activist Alexei **Navalny** was poisoned nearly fatally by a nerve agent, Aug. 2020; Russian agents implicated. He was imprisoned, Jan. 2021. **Russia** was also implicated, Dec. 2020, in massive **cyberattack** on U.S. government and other targets in the West.

In **Belarus**, longtime authoritarian Pres. Aleksandr **Lukashenko** retained power after Aug. 2020 election widely considered rigged; in May 2021 a passenger plane was forced to land in Belarus so a dissident on board could be arrested. In June 2021 a UN war crimes tribunal convicted two top **Serbian** officials in 1990s **ethnic cleansing** in the Balkans.

Finland and **Sweden** applied for **NATO** membership, May 2022; **EU** approved membership candidacy for **Ukraine, Moldova**, and **Georgia**, June 2022.

Middle East. U.S. drone strike, Jan. 2020, killed **Iranian** Islamic Revolutionary

Guard Corps Major Gen. **Qassem Soleimani**. **Russia** and **Turkey** agreed, Mar. 2020, on cease-fire deal for a contested area of **Syria**. Massive explosion in a **Beirut** chemical warehouse, Aug. 2020, killed some 200. **Suez Canal** was blocked for six days (Mar. 2021) by grounded container ship.

"Abraham Accords," signed Sept. 2020, normalized relations between **Israel** and two Arab nations, **UAE** and **Bahrain**. Over 250 Palestinians died, along with 12 Israeli civilians, in violence May 2021 between **Hamas** and Israel. Longtime Israeli Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**, facing corruption charges, was ousted June 2021, by a fragile coalition government that collapsed a year later, requiring **Israel** to schedule its fifth election in less than four years.

Ebrahim **Raisi**, protégé of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali **Khamenei**, was elected president of **Iran**, June 2021, in widely boycotted election. U.S. raid in NW **Syria**, Feb. 2022, took down **ISIS** leader Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurayshi. A

temporary UN-brokered cease-fire was reached Apr. 2022 in devastating **Yemen civil war**.

Asia and Pacific. A U.S.-Taliban peace agreement in **Afghanistan**, Feb. 2020, called for phased U.S. withdrawal, with Taliban prisoner releases and infra-Afghan talks, which failed. Attacks often targeted civilians (at least 90 killed in bombing outside school, May 2021). With little resistance, **Taliban** forces captured most provincial capitals and (Aug. 2021) retook Kabul, as Pres. Ashraf **Ghani** fled. At a fixed Aug. 31 deadline, the last foreign forces left, amid chaotic evacuation (at least 169 Afghans killed in airport bombing). Taliban in office imposed **sharia law** and suppressed protests; terrorist bombings continued (120 killed in bombing of Shiite mosques, Oct. 2021).

The bumpy, deadly withdrawal of U.S. forces (2021) marked an end to 20 years of war in Afghanistan.

China’s parliament, June 2020, approved sweeping security law for **Hong Kong**. Western governments, 2021, denounced China’s repression of **Uyghur** minority.

Azerbaijan and **Armenia** accepted Russian-brokered cease-fire agreement, Nov. 2020, following flare-up over disputed **Nagorno-Karabakh** region. Protests in **Kazakhstan** against the authoritarian regime, Jan. 2022, left over 200 dead.

In **India** some 250 million workers joined in one-day nationwide general strike (Nov. 2020). After **Myanmar**’s ruling party, led by Aung San **Suu Kyi**,

won landslide victory in Nov. 2020 elections, the military staged a coup (Feb. 2021); protests were crushed, leaders arrested, hundreds killed. Repression of **Rohingya** Muslims continued, with over 700,000 in refugee camps in **Bangladesh**. **India** and **Pakistan** reached cease-fire, Feb. 2021, after border clashes.

Japan hosted postponed, subdued XXXII Summer **Olympics**, July-Aug. 2021; **China** hosted XXIV Winter Olympics, Feb. 2022, also amid COVID restrictions. Shinzo **Abe**, Japan's longest serving prime minister (2006-07; 2012-20), was assassinated, July 2022.

Ferdinand **Marcos** Jr., son of the late discredited dictator, won May 2022 presidential election in the **Philippines**. In **Australian** elections, May 2022, Labor, led by Anthony **Albanese**, ended nine years of Conservative government.

Africa. Transitional unity government formed in **South Sudan**, Feb. 2020, as unrest continued. In **Sudan**, peace agreement was reached, Oct. 2020, with most rebel groups, but the transitional

government was deposed in a military coup (Oct. 2021); a power-sharing arrangement followed.

Libya's UN-backed government reached cease-fire with rival factions, Oct. 2020, ending six-year civil war. Hostilities broke out in **Ethiopia**, Nov. 2020, between Tigray separatists and Ethiopian and Eritrean troops; millions were displaced, as famine spread and atrocities were reported; fragile truce reached Mar. 2022.

W Africa saw continuing violence involving Islamic militants (at least 160 killed in raid on village in **Burkina Faso**, June 2021) and political instability. **Mali**'s Pres. Ibrahim Boubacar **Keita** was removed in Aug. 2020 military coup; a transitional government went down in a second coup, May 2021. Longtime **Chadian** Pres. Idriss Déby was killed Apr. 2021, visiting troops fighting rebels, and succeeded as head of military council by his son. Military coups took down governments in **Guinea** (Sept. 2021) and **Burkina Faso** (Jan. 2022). Despite a coup

attempt days before, **Niger** enjoyed its first democratic transfer of power, with the inauguration of Pres. Mohamed **Bazoum**, Apr. 2021.

Longtime **Ugandan** Pres. Yoweri **Museveni** was returned, Jan. 2021, for sixth term, after disputed elections. Imprisonment of former **South African** Pres. Jacob **Zuma**, for refusing to testify before corruption commission, triggered riots, July 2021, with over 300 deaths. After long delay, lawmakers in **Somalia** elected a new president, May 2022, amid continuing violence by **al-Shabab** rebels.

A partially effective **malaria vaccine** was endorsed by WHO in Oct. 2021; there were an estimated 627,000 malaria deaths worldwide in 2020, nearly all among African children.

Miscellaneous. "Pandora Papers," leaked financial documents, made public Oct. 2021, exposed complex tax avoidance schemes by billionaires and political leaders around the world.

SpaceX became the first private company to launch humans into orbit, May

2020. **China** landed a robotic *Change'e-5* spacecraft on the **moon**, Dec. 2020, and its *Tianwen-1* spacecraft on **Mars**, May 2021. In Feb. 2021 **NASA's *Perseverance*** rover landed on Mars, and a **UAE** probe entered Mars's orbit. Scientists, May 2022, released first image of the massive **black hole** at the center of our galaxy.

The year 2020 tied with 2016 as **warmest on record**, based on NASA measurements.

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The Kingdom

BCE

753 Romulus (Quirinus)
715 Numa Pompilius
673 Tullus Hostilius
641 Ancus Marcius
616 L. Tarquinius Priscus
579 Servius Tullius
534 L. Tarquinius Superbus

The Republic

509	Consulate established; Quaestorship instituted
498	Dictatorship introduced
494	Plebeian Tribunate created; Plebeian Aedileship created
444	Consular Tribunate organized
435	Censorship instituted
366	Praetorship established; Curule Aedileship created
362	Military Tribunate elected
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311	Naval Duumvirate elected
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123	Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus
82	Dictatorship of Sulla
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47	Dictatorship of Caesar
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14	Tiberius
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41	Claudius
54	Nero
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69	Otho; Vitellius; Vespasian, established Flavian Dynasty
79	Titus

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96 Nerva
98 Trajan
117 Hadrian
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169 Marcus Aurelius (alone)
177 Marcus Aurelius and Commodus
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212 Caracalla (alone)
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258 Gallienus (alone)
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276 Florian

276 Probus

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286 Diocletian and Maximian

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307 Galerius, Maximinus (Daia), Constantine I, Licinius, Maxentius

311 Maximinus (Daia), Constantine I, Licinius, Maxentius

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324 Constantine I (the Great), first Christian emperor

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340 Constantius II and Constans I

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375 Gratian with Valentinian II (W), Valens (E)

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392 Eugenius (W), Theodosius I (E)

394 Theodosius I (the Great)

395 Honorius (W), Arcadius (E)

408 Honorius (W), Theodosius II (E)

423 Valentinian III (W), Theodosius II (E)

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474 Julius Nepos (W), Leo II (E)

475 Romulus Augustulus (W), Zeno (E)

476 End of Empire in W when Romulus Augustulus deposed by Germanic chief Odoacer, who was later murdered by King Theodoric of Ostrogoths, 493

Rulers of England and the United Kingdom

Reign began	England: Saxons and Danes	Age at death[1]
829	Egbert, king of Wessex, won allegiance of all English	NA
839	Ethelwulf, son, king of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex	NA
858	Ethelbald, eldest son, displaced father in Wessex	NA
860	Ethelbert, 2nd son of Ethelwulf, united Kent and Wessex	NA

866	Ethelred I, 3rd son of Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, fought Danes	NA
871	Alfred (the Great), 4th son of Ethelwulf, defeated Danes, fortified London	52
899	Edward (the Elder), son, united English, claimed Scotland	55
924	Athelstan (the Glorious), eldest son, king of Mercia, Wessex	45
940	Edmund, 3rd son of Edward, king of Wessex, Mercia	25
946	Edred, 4th son of Edward	32
955	Edwy (the Fair), eldest son of Edmund, king of Wessex	18
959	Edgar (the Peaceful), 2nd son of Edmund, ruled all English	32
975	Edward (the Martyr), eldest son, murdered by stepmother	17
978; 1014[2]	Ethelred II (the Unready), 2nd son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy	48
1016	Edmund II (Ironside), son, king of London	27
1016	Canute (the Dane), son of Sweyn, who conquered English territory; gave Wessex to Edmund II; married Emma, Ethelred II's widow	40
1035	Harold I (Harefoot), illegitimate son	NA
1040	Hardecanute, son of Canute by Emma, also king of Denmark	24
1042	Edward (the Confessor), son of Ethelred II, canonized 1161	62
1066	Harold II, brother-in-law, last Saxon	44

	king	
	England: House of Normandy	
1066	William I (the Conqueror), son of Duke Robert I of Normandy, defeated Harold II at Hastings	60
1087	William II (Rufus), 3rd son, killed by arrow while hunting in possible assassination	43
1100	Henry I (Beauclerc), youngest son of William I	67
	England: House of Blois	
1135	Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William I, and Count of Blois	50
	England: House of Plantagenet	
1154	Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda, daughter of Henry I	56
1189	Richard I (Coeur de Lion), son, crusader	42
1199	John (Lackland), son of Henry II, approved Magna Carta, 1215	50
1216	Henry III, son, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227	65
1272	Edward I (Longshanks), son	68
1307	Edward II, son, deposed by Parliament	43
1327	Edward III (of Windsor), son	65
1377	Richard II, grandson of Edward III, deposed	33
	England: House of Lancaster	

1399	Henry IV (of Bolingbroke), son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III	47
1413	Henry V, son, victor over French at Agincourt	34
1422; 1470	Henry VI, son, overthrown by Edward IV in 1461 but was returned to throne in 1470. Deposed, died in Tower of London, 1471	49
	England: House of York	
1461; 1471	Edward IV, great-great-grandson of Edward III, son of duke of York. Acclaimed king by Parliament, 1461. Driven into exile in 1470 but regained throne, 1471	40
1483	Edward V, son, murdered in Tower of London	13
1483	Richard III, brother of Edward IV, fell in battle at Bosworth Field against Henry Tudor	32
	England: House of Tudor	
1485	Henry VII, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, whose father had married Henry V's widow. Descended from Edward III through mother, Margaret Beaufort, via John of Gaunt. Married Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV, to unite Lancaster and York	53
1509	Henry VIII, 2nd son, by Elizabeth	56
1547	Edward VI, son, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Was persuaded by John	16

	Dudley to name Lady Jane Grey, his cousin and Dudley's daughter-in-law, his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen, July 10, 1553, but she ruled only nine days before Mary Tudor overthrew her	
1553	Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII, by his 1st wife, Catherine of Aragon	43
1558	Elizabeth I, daughter of Henry VIII, by his 2nd wife, Anne Boleyn	69
	Great Britain: House of Stuart	
1603	James I (James VI of Scotland), son of Mary, Queen of Scots. First to call self king of Great Britain; this became official with Acts of Union, 1707	59
1625	Charles I, only surviving son of James I	48
	Great Britain: Commonwealth	
1649	Declared upon execution of Charles I	NA
	Great Britain: Protectorate	
1653	Oliver Cromwell, served on Council of State, executive body of Commonwealth, following overthrow of monarchy. Named Lord Protector upon creation of Protectorate by 1653 Instrument of Government	59
1658	Richard Cromwell, 3rd son, resigned as Lord Protector amid civil war, 1659	86

Great Britain: House of Stuart (restored)		
1660	Charles II, eldest son of Charles I, acceded to throne by Restoration, died without issue	55
1685	James II, 2nd son of Charles I, deposed 1688	68
1689	William III, son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. Offered joint rule of throne with wife by Parliament	51
1689	Mary II, eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III, died 1694	33
1702	Anne, 2nd daughter of James II, sister-in-law of William III, assumed throne on William's death	49
United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Hanover		
1714	George I, son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	67
1727	George II, only son, married Caroline of Brandenburg	77
1760	George III, grandson, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	81
1820	George IV, eldest son, prince regent from Feb. 1811	67
1830	William IV, 3rd son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	71
1837	Victoria, daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III; married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1840	81
United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Saxe-		

	Coburg-Gotha	
1901	Edward VII, eldest son, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	68
	United Kingdom of Great Britain[3]: House of Windsor[4]	
1910	George V, 2nd son, married Princess Mary of Teck	70
1936	Edward VIII, eldest son, acceded Jan. 20, abdicated Dec. 11	77
1936	George VI, 2nd son of George V, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	56
1952	Elizabeth II, elder daughter, acceded Feb. 6	96
2022	Charles III, eldest son, acceded Sept. 8	NA

NA = Age/birthdate not certain or not applicable. (1) Except where noted, year of death is the same year the next ruler's reign began. (2) King Sweyn I of Denmark invaded England in 1013 and declared himself king. Ethelred II reclaimed the throne upon Sweyn's death in 1014. (3) Officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after Act of Union 1801 and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 (name formalized 1927). (4) Name adopted by proclamation of George V, July 17, 1917, because of anti-German feeling during World War I.

Rulers of Scotland

Reign began	Name
846	Kenneth I, first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts
1005	Malcolm II, son of Kenneth II

1034	Duncan I, grandson, first general ruler
1040	Macbeth, seized kingdom, slain by Malcolm Canmore
1057	Malcolm III (Canmore), eldest son of Duncan I
1093	Donald III (the Fair), younger brother
1094	Duncan II, eldest son of Malcolm III by first wife
1095	Donald III (restored)
1097	Edgar, 4th son of Malcolm III and Queen Margaret
1107	Alexander I, brother
1124	David I, brother
1153	Malcolm IV (the Maiden), grandson
1165	William (the Lion), brother
1214	Alexander II, son
1249	Alexander III, son
1286	Margaret (Maid of Norway), granddaughter; died 1290 at age 8. (Interregnum, 1290-92)
1292	John Balliol, proclaimed king of Scotland by Edward I of England. (Interregnum, 1296-1306[1])
1306	Robert I (the Bruce), victor at Bannockburn, 1314. Treaty with England and secured throne, 1328
1329	David II, only surviving son
1371	Robert II (the Steward), son of Robert I's daughter Marjorie and Walter, steward of Scotland. First of Stewart line
1390	Robert III, son
1406	James I, son, assassinated
1437	James II, son
1460	James III, eldest son, possibly assassinated
1488	James IV, eldest son
1513	James V, eldest son, died at Battle of Flodden

1542	Mary (Queen of Scots), daughter, became queen before she was 1 week old. Married Francis II (d. 1560), son of King Henry II of France, 1558. Married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (d. 1567), 1565. Married James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, 1567. Imprisoned by her cousin Elizabeth I of England, 1568; beheaded, 1587
1567	James VI, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became James I, king of England, on Elizabeth's death, 1603. (Legislative union of Scotland and England as United Kingdom of Great Britain not official until Acts of Union, 1707)

Note: Not all rulers before 1005 are shown. (1) Edward I decreed annexation of Scotland to England, 1296, after defeating Balliol in battle. William Wallace led resistance, 1297-1305.

Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom

Titles are given on first mention only. C = Conservative; La. = Labour; Li. = Liberal; P = Peelite; T = Tory; W = Whig.

Entered office	Name (party)
1721	Sir Robert Walpole (W)[1]
1742	Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington (W)
1743	Henry Pelham (W)
1754	Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle (W)
1756	William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire (W)
1757	Thomas Pelham-Holles (W)
1762	John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute (T)
1763	George Grenville (W)

1765	Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (W)
1766	William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham (W)
1768	Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of Grafton (W)
1770	Lord Frederick North (T)
1782	Charles Watson-Wentworth (W)
1782	William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne (W)
1783	William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland (W^2)
1783	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1801	Henry Addington (T)
1804	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1806	William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville (W)
1807	William Cavendish-Bentinck (T)
1809	Spencer Perceval (T)
1812	Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool (T)
1827	George Canning (T)
1827	Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich (T)
1828	Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (T)
1830	Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey (W)
1834	William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (W)
1834	Arthur Wellesley (T)
1834	Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Baronet (C)
1835	William Lamb (W)
1841	Sir Robert Peel (C)
1846	John Russell, 1st Earl Russell (W)
1852	Edward Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby (C)
1852	George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen (P^2)

1855	Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston (W-Li.)
1858	Edward Stanley (C)
1859	Henry John Temple (W-Li.)
1865	John Russell (Li.)
1866	Edward Stanley (C)
1868	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1868	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1874	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1880	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1885	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury (C)
1886	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1886	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (C)
1892	William E. Gladstone (Li.)
1894	Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (Li.)
1895	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (C)
1902	Arthur James Balfour (C)
1905	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Li.)
1908	Herbert Henry Asquith (Li.^{2})
1916	David Lloyd George (Li.^{2})
1922	Andrew Bonar Law (C)
1923	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1924	Ramsay MacDonald (La.)
1924	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1929	Ramsay MacDonald (La.^{2})
1935	Stanley Baldwin (C^2)
1937	Neville Chamberlain (C^2)
1940	Winston Churchill (C^2)
1945	Clement Attlee (La.)

1951	Winston Churchill (C)
1955	Anthony Eden (C)
1957	Harold Macmillan (C)
1963	Alec Douglas-Home (C)
1964	Harold Wilson (La.)
1970	Edward Heath (C)
1974	Harold Wilson (La.)
1976	James Callaghan (La.)
1979	Margaret Thatcher (C)
1990	John Major (C)
1997	Tony Blair (La.)
2007	Gordon Brown (La.)
2010	David Cameron (C^2)
2016	Theresa May (C)
2019	Boris Johnson (C)
2022	Liz Truss (C)

Note: Prime ministers prior to 1801 are for Great Britain. The Conservative Party was formed in 1834, an outgrowth of the Tory party. (1) Walpole is traditionally regarded as the first prime minister of Britain though the title was not commonly used then and did not become official until 1905. (2) Led a coalition government for all or part of time in office.

Prime Ministers of Canada

C = Conservative; Lib. = Liberal; PC = Progressive Conservative; U = Unionist

Entered office	Name (party)
1867	John A. Macdonald (C)

1873	Alexander Mackenzie (Lib.)
1878	John A. Macdonald (C)
1891	John Abbott (C)
1892	John Thompson (C)
1894	Mackenzie Bowell (C)
1896[1]	Charles Tupper (C)
1896	Wilfrid Laurier (Lib.)
1911	Robert Borden (C/U)[2]
1920	Arthur Meighen (U)
1921	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1926[3]	Arthur Meighen (C)
1926	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1930	Richard Bedford Bennett (C)
1935	W. L. Mackenzie King (Lib.)
1948	Louis St. Laurent (Lib.)
1957	John G. Diefenbaker (PC)
1963	Lester B. Pearson (Lib.)
1968	Pierre Trudeau (Lib.)
1979	Joe Clark (PC)
1980	Pierre Trudeau (Lib.)
1984[3]	John Turner (Lib.)
1984	Brian Mulroney (PC)
1993[4]	Kim Campbell (PC)
1993	Jean Chrétien (Lib.)
2003	Paul Martin (Lib.)
2006	Stephen Harper (C)
2015	Justin Trudeau (Lib.)

(1) May-July. (2) Conservative 1911-17, Unionist 1917-20. (3) June-Sept. (4) June-Nov.

Rulers of France
Caesar to Charlemagne

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France), 58 to 51 BCE. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the east c. 250 CE. By the 5th cent., the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451, with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians, and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Châlons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians, 458. After son Clovis I (crowned 481) defeated the Alemanni (Germans), 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. Line ended when Childeric III was deposed, 751.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714), major domus (head of the palace) of Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the

Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded in 741 by his sons, Pepin the Short and Carloman (abdicated 747). Pepin deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman (751-71). Charlemagne ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, and Austria, and enforced Christianity. Crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III in Rome, 800. Succeeded by son, Louis I (the Pious), 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons Lothair (Roman emperor), Pepin I (king of Aquitaine), Louis II (the German), and Charles II (the Bald, of France). They quarreled and, by the Treaty of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

The date preceding each entry is year of accession.

Carolingian Dynasty

843 Charles II (the Bald), Roman emperor, 875

877 Louis II (the Stammerer), son

879	Louis III (d. 882), son, and brother Carloman
885	Charles III (the Fat), son of Louis the German, Roman emperor, 881
888	Eudes (Odo), son of Robert the Strong, elected by nobles
898	Charles III (the Simple), son of Louis II the Stammerer, deposed
922	Robert I, brother of Eudes, defeated forces of Charles III but died in battle
923	Rudolph (Raoul), Robert I's son-in-law, duke of Burgundy
936	Louis IV, son of Charles III (the Simple); struggled with Hugh the Great, son of Robert I
954	Lothair, son, dominated by Hugh the Great
986	Louis V (the Sluggard), left no heirs
	House of Capet
987	Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
996	Robert II (the Pious), son
1031	Henry I, son
1060	Philip I (the Fair), son
1108	Louis VI (the Fat), son
1137	Louis VII (the Younger), son
1180	Philip II Augustus, son, crowned at Reims
1223	Louis VIII (the Lion), son
1226	Louis IX, son, arbitrated disputes with English King Henry III; led crusades, 1248 (captured in Egypt, 1250) and 1270, when he died of plague in Tunis. Canonized as St. Louis, 1297
1270	Philip III (the Bold), son
1285	Philip IV (the Fair), son, king at 17
1314	Louis X (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous son,

	John I, lived and reigned only five days.
1316	Philip V (the Tall), brother of Louis X
1322	Charles IV (the Fair), brother of Louis X
	House of Valois
1328	Philip VI (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
1350	John II (the Good), son, retired to England
1364	Charles V (the Wise), son
1380	Charles VI (the Beloved), son
1422	Charles VII (the Victorious), son. In 1429, Joan of Arc defeated English at Orleans and Patay and had Charles crowned at Reims. Joan was captured, 1430, and executed, 1431, at Rouen for heresy.
1461	Louis XI (the Cruel), son, civil reformer
1483	Charles VIII (the Affable), son
1498	Louis XII, great-grandson of Charles V
1515	Francis I, of Angouleme, nephew, son-in-law. Fought four major wars, was patron of the arts
1547	Henry II, son, killed at joust. Husband of Catherine (daughter of Lorenzo) de Médicis and lover of Diane de Poitiers. By marriage to Henry II, Catherine became the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Queen Margaret (Reine Margot), wife of Henry IV (of Navarre).
1559	Francis II, son. Betrothed in 1548 at age 4 to Mary, Queen of Scots, aged 6; they were married 1558. Francis died 1560, aged 16. Mary returned to rule Scotland, 1561.
1560	Charles IX, brother
1574	Henry III, brother, assassinated
	House of Bourbon
1589	Henry IV (of Navarre), grandson of Queen Margaret of Navarre. Made enemies when he gave tolerance to

	Protestants by Edict of Nantes, 1598. Married Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; was divorced. Married Marie de Médicis, 1600. She became regent upon Henry's assassination, 1610-17, for her son, Louis XIII; she was exiled by Richelieu, 1631.
1610	Louis XIII (the Just), son, married Anne of Austria. His chief minister (1622-42), Cardinal Richelieu, determined his policies.
1643	Louis XIV (the Sun King), son; was king 72 years. Until 1661, Anne of Austria was regent with Cardinal Mazarin as chief minister; Louis then ruled absolutely. Known for lavish court and arts patronage, he exhausted the economy with wars for territory.
1715	Louis XV (the Beloved), great-grandson. Married a Polish princess, lost Canada to England. Favorite mistresses Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. Du Barry influenced policies. Pompadour's saying "Après moi, le déluge" (After me, the deluge) is often incorrectly attributed to Louis XV.
1774	Louis XVI, grandson, married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Empress Maria Therese of Austria. Couple executed by guillotine in French Revolution, 1793. Louis XVII, son, never ruled and died in prison.
	First Republic
1792	National Convention of the French Revolution
1795	Directory, under Viscount of Barras and others
1799	Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul. Elected consul for life, 1802
	First Empire
1804	Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais), empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, empress, 1810-14. Son, Napoleon II (1811-32), titular king of Rome, later duke of Reichstadt,

	never ruled. Napoleon I abdicated 1814; died in exile, 1821.
	House of Bourbon (restored)
1814	Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, king
1824	Charles X, brother, reactionary, deposed by the July Revolution, 1830
	House of Orleans
1830	Louis-Philippe (the Citizen King)
	Second Republic
1848	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I, president
	Second Empire
1852	Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor; Eugenie (de Montijo) (d. 1920), empress. Lost Franco-Prussian war, deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial (1856-79), died in Zulu War.
	Third Republic
1871	Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877), president
1873	Patrice de Mac-Mahon (1808-93)
1879	Jules Grévy (1807-91)
1887	Sadi Carnot (1837-94), assassinated
1894	Jean Casimir-Périer (1847-1907)
1895	Félix Faure (1841-99)
1899	Émile Loubet (1838-1929)
1906	Armand Fallières (1841-1931)
1913	Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934)
1920	Paul Deschanel (1855-1922)
1920	Alexandre Millerand (1859-1943)
1924	Gaston Doumergue (1863-1937)
1931	Paul Doumer (1857-1932), assassinated

1932	Albert Lebrun (1871-1950), resigned 1940
	Vichy Regime
1940	Philippe Pétain (1856-1951), chief of state, 1940-44, under German armistice
	Provisional Government
1944	Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)
1946	Félix Gouin (1884-1977)
1946	Georges Bidault (1899-1983)
	Fourth Republic
1947	Vincent Auriol (1884-1966), president
1954	René Coty (1882-1962)
	Fifth Republic
1959	Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), president; resigned 1969. Alain Poher (1909-96), interim pres., Apr.-June 1969
1969	Georges Pompidou (1911-74); Poher, interim pres., Apr.-May 1974
1974	Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (1926-2020)
1981	François Mitterrand (1916-96)
1995	Jacques Chirac (1932-2019)
2007	Nicolas Sarkozy (1955-)
2012	François Hollande (1954-)
2017	Emmanuel Macron (1977-)

Rulers of Middle Europe and Germany

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles I (the Great), or Charlemagne, made Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800. Ruled France, Italy, and Middle

Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria). Died 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) (the Pious), son, crowned co-emperor by Charlemagne, 813. Divided empire among sons. Died 840; sons fought for control.

Louis II (the German), son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany), 843-76, with Treaty of Verdun.

Charles III (the Fat), son, inherited Swabia, 876. With brothers' deaths, acquired East Francia and West Francia (France), reuniting empire. Crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-99, took over East Francia; partition of empire.

Louis IV (the Child), son, 900-11, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, 911-18.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I (the Fowler), duke of Saxony, elected king 919-36.

Otto I (the Great), son, 936-73, crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, son, 961-83, ruled with Otto I as king, then emperor, 967.

Otto III, son, 983-1002, crowned Holy Roman Emperor, 996.

Henry II (the Saint), great-grandson of Otto the Great, duke of Bavaria, 1002-24. Crowned emperor, 1014.

Salian Dynasty

Conrad II, 1024-39, elected king of Germany.

Henry III (the Black), son, 1039-56, deposed three popes; annexed Burgundy.

Henry IV, son, 1056-1106, with mother, Agnes of Poitou, as regent in early years. He and Pope Gregory VII tried to depose each other. Civil war lasted about 20 years.

Henry V, son, 1106-25, last of Salian Dynasty.

Lothair, duke of Saxony, elected king 1125-37. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1133.

Hohenstaufen Dynasty

Conrad III, duke of Franconia, 1138-52, in Second Crusade.

Frederick I (Barbarossa, Italian for “Redbeard”), nephew, 1152-90.

Henry VI, son, 1190-97, gained kingdom of Sicily through marriage.

Philip of Swabia, brother, 1197-1208. Otto IV, nephew of King Richard I of England, 1198-1215, was elected rival king. Philip’s murder, in 1208, led to Otto’s win in new election same year. Civil war followed before Otto was deposed, 1215.

Frederick II, son of Henry VI, elected 1212-50. Had earlier succeeded father as king of Sicily; crowned himself king of Jerusalem, 1229, in Sixth Crusade.

Conrad IV, son, 1250-54. Conquered Naples.

(Interregnum, 1254-73. Conradin, son of Conrad IV and last legitimate Hohenstaufen, defeated by Charles of Anjou—brother of King Louis IX of France—and executed, 1268. Rise of electors of German monarch.)

Transition

Rudolf I, of Habsburg, 1273-91, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia,

1278. Bequeathed duchies of Austria and Styria to sons.

Adolf of Nassau, 1292-98, killed in war with Albert I.

Albert I, elder son of Rudolf I, 1298-1308, assassinated.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-13. Gained Bohemia, 1310; crowned Holy Roman Emperor, 1312.

Louis IV, of Wittelsbach, 1314-46. Also elected was a son of Albert I, Frederick of Austria, whom Louis defeated in 1322. Rejected need for papal confirmation of elected German king.

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, grandson of Henry VII, 1346-78. Took Brandenburg.

Wenceslaus, son, 1378-1400; deposed.

Rupert, of Wittelsbach, elector palatine, 1400-10.

Sigismund, brother of Wenceslaus, 1410-37.

Habsburg Dynasty

Albert II, duke of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, elected German king, 1438-39; king of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor.

Frederick III, cousin, 1440-93, fought Turks.

Maximilian I, son, 1493-1519, archduke of Austria.

Charles V, grandson, 1519-58. King of Spain; assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor. Martin Luther, who had been excommunicated by pope, appeared at Diet of Worms, 1521. Charles attempted church reform and conciliation between Catholicism and Protestantism; abdicated.

Ferdinand I, brother, 1558-64; king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1526 (successive leaders through Maria Theresa will rule these lands as well).

Maximilian II, son, 1564-76.

Rudolf II, son, 1576-1612.

Matthias, brother, 1612-19.

Ferdinand II, grandson of Ferdinand I, 1619-37. Bohemian Protestants, unhappy with Ferdinand’s support of Catholic Counter-Reformation, crowned Frederick V, elector palatine. Frederick became known as “Winter King” with defeat in battle, 1620; start of Thirty Years’ War.

Ferdinand III, son, 1637-57. Treaties signed, 1648, in Peace of Westphalia ended war.

Leopold I, son, 1658-1705.

Joseph I, son, 1705-11.

Charles VI, brother, 1711-40; died without male heir.

Maria Theresa, daughter, 1740-80. Appointed husband, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, co-regent. Dispute over her inheritance led to War of the Austrian Succession. Charles VII, also known as Charles Albert, elected in opposition to Francis, 1742-45. After Charles's death, Maria Theresa obtained election of her husband as Holy Roman Emperor Francis I, 1745-65. Fought Seven Years' War with Frederick II of Prussia.

Habsburg-Lorraine Dynasty

Joseph II, son, 1765-90, reformer. Ruled jointly with Maria Theresa until her death. Participated in first partition of Poland, with Prussia and Russia.

Leopold II, brother, 1790-92; king of Hungary and Bohemia.

Francis II, son, 1792-1806; king of Hungary and Bohemia. Proclaimed first emperor of Austria, 1804-35. Unsuccessfully fought against Napoleon; forced to abdicate, 1806, as Holy Roman Emperor, last use of title.

Ferdinand, son, 1835-48, emperor of Austria; king of Hungary and Bohemia. Abdicated in favor of nephew after revolution broke out in Vienna.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph I, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Defeated in Austro-Prussian War, 1866. Formed dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, 1867. After Serbian nationalist assassinated Francis Joseph's nephew and heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grandnephew, 1916-18, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 1918; died in exile, 1922.

Second and Third Reichs

William I, brother of Frederick William IV, 1861-88, king of Prussia. Appointed Otto von Bismarck chancellor, 1862. Franco-Prussian War, also known as Franco-German War, 1870-71, unified German states. William proclaimed German emperor, 1871; beginning of Second Reich.

Frederick III, son, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918, led Germany into World War I. Abdicated Nov. 1918; died in exile in the Netherlands, 1941.

Germany adopted constitution at Weimar, July 1, 1919, setting up Weimar Republic. Presidents included Friedrich Ebert, 1919-25, and Paul von Hindenburg, 1925-34, field marshal in World War I. Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor, 1933, at beginning of Third Reich. Following Hindenburg's death, Hitler succeeded as Führer and chancellor, 1934-45, with dictatorial powers. Annexed Austria, 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-45. Hitler committed suicide, 1945.

Germany After 1945

After World War II, Germany was split between democratic West and Soviet-dominated East. West German chancellors: Konrad Adenauer, 1949-63; Ludwig Erhard, 1963-66; Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1966-69; Willy Brandt, 1969-74; Helmut Schmidt, 1974-82; Helmut Kohl, 1982-90. East German Communist party leaders: Walter Ulbricht, 1950-71; Erich Honecker, 1971-89; Egon Krenz, 1989. (Berlin Wall fell, Nov. 1989.)

Germany reunited Oct. 3, 1990. Post-reunification chancellors: Helmut Kohl, 1990-98; Gerhard Schröder, 1998-2005; Angela Merkel, 2005-21; Olaf Scholz, 2021- .

Rulers of Hungary

The first king of Hungary was Stephen I, of the Arpad Dynasty, 1000-38. Feuds followed his death.

Charles I, also known as Charles Robert, became king, 1308-42.

Louis I (the Great), son, 1342-82. Succeeded uncle Casimir III as ruler of Poland, 1370.

Mary, elder daughter, 1382-95, ruled with husband, Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437, who also became king of Bohemia, Germany and Holy Roman Emperor. Hedwig (Jadwiga), younger daughter of Louis I, became queen of Poland. (See **Rulers of Poland**.)

Albert II, duke of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, 1438-39. Also king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor.

Vladislaus I, 1440-44, king of Poland.

Ladislaus V, posthumous son of Albert II, 1444-57, not crowned until 1453. Janos Hunyadi acted as governor under young king, 1446-52; fought Turks.

Matthias I (Corvinus), son of Janos Hunyadi, 1458-90. Shared title of king of Bohemia. Captured Vienna, 1485; annexed Styria, Carinthia.

Vladislaus II, 1490-1516, king of Bohemia.

Louis II, son, 1516-26. Died in Battle of Mohács against Suleiman (the Magnificent), head of Ottoman Empire.

Ferdinand I, of Austria, brother-in-law, and John I, also known as John Zapolya of

Transylvania, elected rival kings. Suleiman claimed part of Hungary for Ottoman Empire. Hungary partitioned. (Refer to **Habsburg Dynasty** for continuation.)

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the margravate of Brandenburg, an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick VI, burgrave of Nuremberg, was made elector of Brandenburg, 1415. Rise of Hohenzollern Dynasty in territory that included Brandenburg and duchy of Prussia.

Frederick William (the Great Elector), 1640-88, elector of Brandenburg.

Frederick III, son, 1688-1713, elector of Brandenburg. Crowned Frederick I, king in Prussia, 1701.

Frederick William I, son, 1713-40.

Frederick II (the Great), son, 1740-86; military strategist who expanded Prussia’s holdings.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-97.

Frederick William III, son, 1797-1840; Napoleonic Wars.

Frederick William IV, son, 1840-61. Revolution of 1848; constitution adopted, 1850. (Refer to **Second and Third Reichs** for continuation.)

Rulers of Poland

House of Piast

Mieszko I, c. 963-92, duke of Poland; Poland Christianized, 966. Expansion under three with name Boleslaus (reigns not consecutive): Boleslaus I (the Brave), son, 992-1025, crowned first king of Poland, 1025; Boleslaus II (the Bold), great-grandson, 1058-79, exiled after killing bishop of Krakow, Stanislaus (who became a patron saint of Poland); Boleslaus III (the Wry-Mouthed), nephew, 1102-38, divided Poland among four sons with oldest also in control of crown. Period of feudal division followed.

A Polish duke, Conrad of Masovia, asked the Teutonic Knights—a German military religious order—to crusade against Prussia, 1226. Teutonic Knights conquered lands; thereafter warred with

Poland. Mongols/Tatars invaded Poland, 1241.

Vladislaus I, 1306-33, reunited most Polish territories; crowned king, 1320. Casimir III (the Great), son, 1333-70, developed economy, cultural life, foreign policy. No male heir. Succeeded by Louis I, nephew, 1370-82, who was also Louis I (the Great) of Hungary.

Jadwiga, daughter, 1384-99.

House of Jagiello

Vladislaus Jagiello, grand duke of Lithuania, married Jadwiga, 1386, and ruled jointly as Vladislaus II, 1386-1434. Poland and Lithuania united; Lithuania converted to Christianity. Defeated Teutonic Knights at Grunwald (Tannenberg), 1410.

Vladislaus III, son, 1434-44, also king of Hungary. Fought Turks; killed in Battle of Varna, 1444.

Casimir IV, brother, 1447-92, put son Vladislaus on throne of Bohemia and Hungary. Victorious over Teutonic Knights; signed treaty, 1466, after 13-year war.

John I, son, 1492-1501.

Alexander I, brother, 1501-05.

Sigismund I, brother, 1506-48, patronized sciences and arts; his and son’s reign were golden age. Grand Master of Teutonic Order, Albert Hohenzollern, converted to Protestantism; secularized his state and made first duke of Prussia by Sigismund, 1525.

Sigismund II, son, 1548-72; Union of Lublin, 1569, established dual state of Poland and Lithuania. No male heir.

Elective Kings

Henry of Valois, 1573-74, first king elected by nobility. Left Poland to assume crown of France after brother’s death. Interregnum.

Stephen Bathory, 1576-86, prince of Transylvania, married Anna, sister of Sigismund II. Fought Russians.

Sigismund III Vasa, nephew of Sigismund II and son of king of Sweden, 1587-1632. Fought to reclaim Swedish crown, which he’d lost because of his Catholicism; battled Russians and Turks.

Vladislaus IV Vasa, son, 1632-48.

John II Casimir Vasa, brother, 1648-68. Fought Cossacks, Swedish, Russians, Turks, Tatars; period of invasions known as “the Deluge.”

Michael Korybut Wisniowiecki, 1669-73.

John III Sobieski, 1674-96, freed Vienna from besieging Turks, 1683.

Augustus II (the Strong), 1697-1733, elector of Saxony.

Augustus III, son, 1733-63, elector of Saxony.

Stanislaus II, 1764-95, last king. Encouraged reforms; first modern constitution in Europe, 1791. Poland lost territory to Russia, Austria, and Prussia in three partitions (1772, 1793, 1795). Thaddeus Kosciusko, American-Polish general, attempted unsuccessful insurrection, 1794.

Poland Under Foreign Rule

Grand duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon I out of Prussian (formerly Polish) territory. Frederick Augustus I, king of Saxony, ruled grand duchy, 1807-

15. Defeat of Napoleon led to Congress of Vienna, 1814-15; part of Poland claimed as kingdom by Russia. Polish uprisings against Russia (1830, 1863) and Austria (1846) repressed. Poland regained independence following World War I.

Second Republic

Jozef Pilsudski, 1918-22, head of state. Presidents: Gabriel Narutowicz, 1922, assassinated by extremist; Stanislaus Wojciechowski, 1922-26, resigned after coup d'état by Pilsudski; Ignacy Moscicki, 1926-39, ruled with Pilsudski (d. 1935) and Pilsudski's military colleagues as virtual dictator during what came to be known as Sanacja (meaning "cleansing" or "healing") regime.

Poland Under Foreign Occupation, Influence

After Hitler and Stalin signed nonaggression pact, Germany invaded Poland Sept. 1, 1939; Russia invaded Sept. 17. Polish government-in-exile was in France, then England. Vladislaus Raczkiewicz, 1939-47, president; Gen. Vladislaus Sikorski, 1939-43, and

Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, 1943-44, prime ministers. Polish residents were sent to German concentration camps and Soviet labor camps; about 3 million Jewish Poles were killed in the Holocaust. Thousands of Polish prisoners of war, mostly military officers, massacred in Katyn Forest by Soviet secret police, 1940. Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation took formative role in new government, 1945, renamed Polish People's Republic in 1952. Communist Polish United Workers' Party ruled the country. Brief period of liberalization followed Stalin's death in 1953. Vladislaus Gomulka, 1956-70, and Edward Gierek, 1970-80, led country as first secretary of Polish United Workers' Party.

Election of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Krakow, as pope (John Paul II) inspired Poles, 1978. Strikes in 1980 prompted creation of Solidarity, an independent trade union headed by Lech Walesa. Solidarity gained control of government in partly free elections, 1985.

Third Republic

Presidents: Lech Walesa, 1990-95; Aleksander Kwasniewski, 1995-2005; Lech Kaczynski, 2005-10, died in plane crash; Bronislaus Komorowski and Grzegorz Schetyna, acting, 2010; Komorowski, 2010-15; Andrzej Duda, 2015- .

Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

Denmark

Canute (the Great) ruled area that included England, Denmark, and Norway, 1016-35. Valdemar IV Atterdag reunited Denmark, 1361. Margrethe I, daughter, married to Haakon VI, king of Norway, 1363. After Valdemar's death, Olaf, Margrethe's infant son, made king of Denmark, 1375. He was also crowned king of Norway after death of Haakon, 1380. Following Olaf's death, 1387, Margrethe served as regent of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. She effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms, 1397. She had her grandnephew, Eric of

Pomerania, crowned (she held actual power until her death, 1412).

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims on Sweden until Christian II, 1512-23, conquered the country, 1520. He was soon deposed; accession of Gustav I as king of Sweden, 1523, ended Kalmar Union. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic Wars when Frederik VI, 1808-39, allied with Napoleon I after Danish fleet was attacked by Britain, 1807. By 1814 treaty, Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden.

Succession: House of Oldenborg (began with Christian I, 1448): Christian VIII, 1839-48; Frederik VII, son, 1848-63. House of Glücksborg: Christian IX, 1863-1906; Frederik VIII, son, 1906-12; Christian X, son, 1912-47; Frederik IX, son, 1947-72; Margrethe II, daughter, 1972- .

Sweden

Under King Magnus Ladulas, hereditary nobility established around 1280. Swedish nobles opposed to Albrekt

of Mecklenburg accepted Margareta (Margrethe), regent of Denmark, as ruler, 1389. Sweden joined Kalmar Union, 1397. After internal unrest, Sweden was conquered anew by Denmark's Kristian II, 1520. Execution of Kristian's opponents in "Stockholm Bloodbath" led to uprising under Gustav I Eriksson (Vasa), who was elected Swedish king, 1523-60. Gustav established an independent kingdom with centralized power, state church, and hereditary throne. Gustav II Adolf (Lion of the North), 1611-32, fought Russia, Poland, Germany; died in battle.

Later rulers: Kristina, daughter, 1632-54, abdicated; Karl X Gustav, cousin, 1654-60; Karl XI, son, 1660-97; Karl XII, son, 1697-1718; Ulrika Eleonora, sister, 1718-20, abdicated; Fredrik I, of Hesse, husband, 1720-51; Adolf Fredrik, 1751-71; Gustaf III, son, 1771-92; Gustaf IV Adolf, son, 1792-1809, deposed; Karl XIII, uncle, 1809-18. Karl XIV Johan (born Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, a general under Napoleon I), 1818-44, founded House of Bernadotte.

Succession: Oskar I, son, 1844-59; Karl XV, son, 1859-72; Oskar II, brother, 1872-1907; Gustaf V, son, 1907-50; Gustaf VI Adolf, son, 1950-73; Carl XVI Gustaf, grandson, 1973- .

Norway

Harald I (Fairhair) overcame rivals to become first king of Norway, c. 885-c. 933. Olaf II Haraldsson, 1015-28, Christianized country; became patron saint of Norway. Haakon V Magnusson, 1299-1319, died without male heir. His daughter Ingeborg was married to Erik, a son of the Norwegian king; their son Magnus VII Eriksson became ruler of Norway, 1319-55, and Sweden, 1319-63. Haakon VI Magnusson, son, 1355-80, married Margaret of Denmark. Olaf IV, son, became king of Norway, 1380-87, and Denmark, 1375-87, with mother as regent. Margaret took over rule upon his death, 1387. Union of Kalmar, 1397, united Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

After Napoleonic Wars, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, 1814. A strong nationalist movement forced Sweden to

recognize Norway as an independent kingdom under the Swedish kings. Norwegian constitution, adopted 1814, allowed for creation of the Storting (Norwegian parliament), which governed country domestically. In 1905, the union was dissolved. Prince Charles of Denmark elected king of Norway as Haakon VII, 1905-57; founded House of Glücksburg. Succession: Olav V, son, 1957-91; Harald V, son, 1991- .

Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands

Willem I, son of Prince Willem V of Orange, came to power after French rule ended in the Netherlands, 1813; crowned king with approval of Congress of Vienna, 1815. Started House of Orange-Nassau. Northern Netherlands was known as Holland. Belgians, in southern Netherlands, rebelled against the Dutch and seceded, Oct. 4, 1830. Dutch formally recognized Belgian independence, Apr. 19, 1839. Willem I abdicated, 1840.

Succession: Willem II, son, 1840-49; Willem III, son, 1849-90; Wilhelmina, daughter, 1890-1948; Juliana, daughter, 1948-80; Beatrix, daughter, 1980-2013; Willem-Alexander, son, 2013- .

Belgium

A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king. He took the throne July 21, 1831, as Leopold I.

Succession: Leopold II, son, 1865-1909; Albert I, nephew, 1909-34; Leopold III, son, 1934-51, in exile after Germany invaded Belgium, later abdicated; Prince Charles, brother, acted as regent 1944-50; Baudouin I, son of Leopold III, 1951-93; Albert II, brother, 1993-2013; Philippe, son, 2013- .

Rulers of Modern Italy

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15, restored Italy as a political patchwork, comprising the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), the Papal States, and smaller units. King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy ruled Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa.

Victor Emmanuel I abdicated 1821. Charles Felix, brother, 1821-31, died without issue. Succeeded by Charles Albert, 1831-49; he abdicated upon defeat by the Austrians. Succeeded by Victor Emmanuel II, son, 1849-61. United Italy emerged under Camillo Benso di Cavour, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia, 1852-61. Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi were also figures in Risorgimento (“resurgence”) period before Italy’s unification.

In 1859, France forced Austria to cede Lombardy to Sardinia. In 1860, Garibaldi led more than 1,000 volunteers in a campaign against King Francis II of the Two Sicilies, taking Sicily and Naples. The House of Savoy subsequently annexed the Two Sicilies, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria. Victor Emmanuel II assumed leadership of a united Kingdom of Italy, Mar. 17, 1861.

In 1866, Victor Emmanuel II allied with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War and, with Prussia’s victory, received Venetia.

On Sept. 20, 1870, Italian troops entered Rome, ending the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church. (The 1929 Lateran Treaty established papal sovereignty in Vatican City.)

Succession: Umberto I, son, 1878-1900, assassinated; Victor Emmanuel III, son, 1900-46; Umberto II, son, 1946, ruled only one month before voters in a referendum chose to establish a republic. In 1919, Benito Mussolini helped found the nationalist Fasci di Combattimento (Fighting Leagues), or Fascists. After Mussolini organized March on Rome, 1922, Victor Emmanuel III agreed to a coalition government. Mussolini eventually became dictator (Il Duce). He entered World War II as an ally of Hitler, 1940. He was dismissed by the king, 1943; captured and executed by partisans, 1945.

At a plebiscite, 1946, voters approved a republic. Prime minister Alcide de Gasperi was chief of state, 1945-53; Enrico de Nicola was provisional president. Successive presidents: Luigi

Einaudi, 1948-55; Giovanni Gronchi, 1955-62; Antonio Segni, 1962-64; Giuseppe Saragat, 1964-71; Giovanni Leone, 1971-78; Alessandro Pertini, 1978-85; Francesco Cossiga, 1985-92; Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 1992-99; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, 1999-2006; Giorgio Napolitano, 2006-15; Sergio Mattarella, 2015- .

Rulers of Spain

From 8th to 11th centuries, Spain was dominated by the Moors (Muslims from North Africa of Arab and Berber origin). A number of small kingdoms—Aragon, Asturias, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre, and Valencia—undertook a Christian reconquest. In 1474, Isabella I became Queen of Castile and Leon. By the Catholic Monarchs' request, Pope Sixtus IV authorized the Inquisition, 1478. Isabella's husband, Ferdinand V, acceded to the throne of Aragon, 1479. Last Moorish kingdom, Granada, seized 1492. Spain sponsored Christopher Columbus, who led European exploration of New World, 1492. Isabella was succeeded by

daughter, Joanna (the Mad), but Ferdinand acted as regent until his death, 1516.

Charles I, son of Joanna and grandson of Habsburg Emperor Maximilian I, became Holy Roman Emperor as Charles V, 1520; abdicated 1556. Philip II, son, 1556-98, inherited only part of empire. He conquered Portugal, fought against Ottoman Empire, sent Armada in unsuccessful invasion of England. Succession: Philip III, son, 1598-1621; Philip IV, son, 1621-65; Charles II, son, 1665-1700, no issue, left Spain to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France. As Philip V, he was first of Bourbon dynasty in Spain, 1700-46 (his son Louis ruled briefly in 1724); Ferdinand VI, son, 1746-59; Charles III, brother, 1759-88; Charles IV, son, 1788-1808, abdicated.

Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain, 1808-13, by his brother Napoleon. Ferdinand VII, son of Charles IV, 1808, 1814-33, lost American colonies except Cuba, Puerto Rico. Maria Christina of the

Two Sicilies, wife, was regent until 1843 for Isabella II, daughter, who was driven into exile by revolution, 1868. Amadeo of Savoy elected king by the Cortes (parliament), 1870-73. First Republic, 1873-74. Alfonso XII, son of Isabella II, 1875-85; Alfonso XIII, posthumous son, 1901-31, with mother Maria Christina as regent before he assumed throne. Spain ceded territory after loss in Spanish-American War, 1898. Primo de Rivera ruled as dictator, 1923-30, after military coup but was forced to resign after losing support. Alfonso agreed to exile without formal abdication. Monarchy abolished; Second Republic established with socialist backing. Presidents: Niceto Alcala Zamora, 1931-36; Manuel Azaña, 1936-39.

Revolt by military started Spanish Civil War, 1936-39. Gen. Francisco Franco ruled as head of Nationalist regime, 1939-73. Monarchy restored after 1947 referendum. Juan Carlos, grandson of Alfonso XIII, acceded to throne after

Franco’s death in 1975; abdicated, 2014. Felipe VI, son, 2014- .

Leaders in the South American Wars of Liberation

Francisco de Miranda, José de San Martín, and Simón Bolívar led early 19th-cent. struggles of South American nations to free themselves from Spain.

Miranda (1750-1816), a Venezuelan, served as an officer in the Spanish army. After a dispute with the army, he fled to the U.S., 1783, where he met leaders of the American Revolution. He traveled seeking support for South American independence from other world leaders. Miranda unsuccessfully attempted a revolt in Venezuela, 1806. Napoleon’s invasion of Spain, 1808, prompted the start of a revolution in Venezuela. Miranda returned, 1810, and headed the revolution with dictatorial powers. Venezuela declared independence, 1811. Overcome by royalist forces, 1812, Miranda surrendered and was arrested; he died in a Spanish prison.

San Martín (1778-1850) was born in present-day Argentina. He served in Spanish campaigns in Europe until 1811. He returned to Argentina and joined the independence movement, 1812. In 1817, he invaded Chile through the Andean mountain passes. He and Bernardo O'Higgins defeated the Spanish at Chacabuco, 1817. Chile gained independence, 1819; O'Higgins became first director of Chile, 1817-23. In 1821, San Martín entered Lima and took the port of Callao; he became protector of an independent Peru.

Bolívar (1783-1830) was born into an aristocratic family in Venezuela. He served under Miranda until Miranda's surrender in 1812. Bolívar continued to fight; he captured Caracas and was named Liberator, 1813. But he was forced to flee by royalist forces, 1814. In 1817, Bolívar again fought for control of Venezuela. With Francisco de Paula Santander and José Antonio Páez, he defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Boyacá, 1819, freeing New Granada

(present-day Colombia). New Granada, Venezuela, and the area that is now Panama and Ecuador were joined as the Republic of Colombia, or Gran Colombia, with Bolívar as president later that same year, though parts of the republic remained under Spanish control. He decisively defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Carabobo in Venezuela, 1821.

Antonio José de Sucre, Bolívar's chief lieutenant, overcame Spanish forces at the Battle of Pichincha in Ecuador, 1822. Bolívar convinced San Martín to resign as protector of Peru. Peru was declared independent after Bolívar and Sucre won the Battle of Junin, Aug. 1824, and Sucre triumphed at the Battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 1824.

Sucre organized Upper Peru as Republica Bolívar (now Bolivia), 1825, and acted as president in place of Bolívar, who wrote its constitution.

Civil strife caused the Colombian federation to break apart. Bolívar gave up the presidency, 1830.

Rulers of Russia; Leaders of the USSR and Russian Federation

The Varangian (Viking) prince Rurik is considered to be the first leader of the Russians; he established himself at Novgorod, c. 862 CE. His successor, Oleg, and those who followed Oleg ruled as princes of Kiev. Vladimir I, or Saint Vladimir, married sister of Byzantine emperor and converted to Christianity, 988. Yaroslav I (the Wise), brother, 1019-54, was important organizer and lawgiver; his daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary, and France. In 1169, Andrew Bogolyubsky conquered Kiev and began the line of Vladimir.

Daniel, a son of grand prince of Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, was first to be called prince of Muscovy (Moscow), 1263-1303. Dmitri Ivanovich (Donskoi), prince of Moscow, defeated the Tatars at the Battle of Kulikovo, 1380. His successors were grand princes of Moscow. Ivan III (the Great), 1462-1505, achieved considerable territorial expansion.

Ivan III married Sofia Palaeologus, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Succession: Vasily III, son. Ivan IV (the Terrible), son, crowned 1547 as Tsar of Russia. Fyodor I, son, reigned 1584-98, but his brother-in-law Boris Godunov had real control before becoming tsar himself, 1598-1605. After years of internal strife ("Time of Troubles"), the Russians united under 16-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to Ivan IV's first wife. He ruled 1613-45, establishing the Romanov line.

Tsars, or emperors, of Russia (Romanovs): Peter I (the Great), 1682-1725, with Ivan V, brother, as co-ruler, 1682-96. Catherine I, his widow, 1725-27. Peter II, grandson of Peter I, 1727-30. Anna, daughter of Ivan V and niece of Peter I, 1730-40. Ivan VI, nephew, 1740-41; deposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741-62. Peter III, nephew, 1762; deposed by his wife, Catherine II (the Great), former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (Germany), 1762-96. Paul I, son, 1796-1801, assassinated. Alexander I, son,

1801-25, defeated Napoleon. Nicholas I, brother, 1825-55. Alexander II, son, 1855-81, assassinated. Alexander III, son, 1881-94. Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last tsar of Russia, was forced to abdicate by revolutionaries following losses to Germany in WWI. The tsar, empress, tsarevich (crown prince), and tsar's four daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks, July 1918.

Premiers of provisional government: Prince Georgi Lvov, followed by Alexander Kerensky, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, (also known as the October Revolution, based on Russia's then use of the Julian calendar) removed Kerensky from power. Council of People's Commissars formed with Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) as chair (or premier), 1917-24. Aleksei Rykov (executed 1938) and Vyacheslav M. Molotov held the office, but effective ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili), general secretary of the Communist Party. Stalin was chair of the

Council of People's Commissars from 1941 until his death in 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, who also briefly served as general secretary of the Communist Party before being ousted from the position by Nikita S. Khrushchev. Malenkov was forced to resign as premier, 1955, and was expelled from the Communist Party, 1961. Nikolai A. Bulganin was premier, 1955-58, until his replacement by Khrushchev, 1958-64.

Leonid I. Brezhnev ousted Khrushchev as general secretary of the party, a post he held until his death in 1982. Aleksei N. Kosygin was premier, 1964-80. The Central Committee elected former KGB (state security) head Yuri V. Andropov general secretary, 1982-84. After Andropov's death, Konstantin U. Chernenko was chosen for the position, 1984-85. Upon Chernenko's death, he was succeeded by Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev assumed the newly created position of president of the Soviet Union, 1990. Boris Yeltsin was sworn in July 1991 as the Russian Republic's first

elected president. Under Yeltsin, Russia became a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Gorbachev resigned the presidency, Dec. 25, 1991, and the Soviet Union officially disbanded Dec. 31. Each of the 15 former Soviet constituent republics became independent.

Post-Soviet Russia

Presidents of the Russian Federation: Boris Yeltsin, 1991-99; Vladimir Putin, 2000-08; Dmitry Medvedev, 2008-12; Putin, 2012- .

Rulers of China

Where dynastic dates overlap, the rulers or events referred to appeared in different areas of China.

Years in power	Dynasty/ruler(s)
c. 1994-c. 1766 BCE	Xia dynasty, first hereditary Chinese dynasty
c. 1766-c. 1045 BCE	Shang dynasty, first Chinese dynasty with historical records
c. 1045-771 BCE	Western Zhou dynasty, capital near present-day Xi’an
770-256 BCE	Eastern Zhou dynasty, new capital established at Luoyang. During Chunqiu (Spring and

	Autumn) period (722-481 BCE), Zhou began to lose authority. Period of the Warring States (403-221 BCE) involved major powers of Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei, and Qin
221-207 BCE	Qin dynasty, quasi-feudal states unified for first time under self-proclaimed Shi Huang Di, or First Emperor. Prefectures/counties organized under central govt., uniform laws; written language, weights standardized
206 BCE-9 CE	Earlier, or Western Han dynasty, founded by rebel leader Liu Bang. Expansion under Emperor Wudi (born Liu Che), 140-87 BCE; civil service system established
9-23	Xin dynasty, established by Wang Mang, who deposed infant emperor for whom he was regent
25-220	Later, or Eastern Han dynasty
220-265[1]	Wei dynasty, established by son of Han general Cao Cao
221-263[1]	Shu Han dynasty in SW China
222-280[1]	Wu dynasty in SE China
265-317	Western Jin dynasty, established by Sima Yan, Wei dynasty general
317-420	Eastern Jin dynasty, established by prince of Sima family
420-589	Southern dynasties, four short-lived dynasties with capital at Jiankang (present-day Nanjing)
581-618	Sui dynasty, reunified China; established by Emperor Wendi (born Yang Jian), military appointee who usurped throne of non-Chinese Northern Zhou, 581
618-906	Tang dynasty, founded by Li Yuan (known as Emperor Gaozu of Tang), who led rebellion

	against the Sui. Notable rulers include former imperial concubine Empress Wu, 683-705; Xuanzong, 712-56
907-960	Five Dynasties. Period of disunion with short-lived dynasties in N; Ten Kingdoms (states) in S and W
907-1125	Liao dynasty, of Khitan Mongols, capital at Yanjing (present-day Beijing)
960-1126	Northern Song dynasty, established by military leader Zhao Kuangyin (Emperor Taizu), capital at Kaifeng
1122-1234	Jin dynasty, of Juchen people of Manchuria; drove Song out of N China
1127-1279	Southern Song dynasty, capital at Lin'an (present-day Hangzhou)
1279-1368	Yuan, or Mongol dynasty; Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, high point of Mongol power
1368-1644	Ming dynasty, founded by Buddhist monk turned rebel general Zhu Yuanzhang. Country again under Chinese rule; capital in present-day Nanjing, then Beijing after Mongolian tribes' defeat
1644-1912	Qing, or Manchu dynasty, under rule of Manchu people. Last imperial dynasty; Emperor Xuantong, or Puyi, last emperor. Sun Yat-sen organized Kuomintang (Nationalist party) and led provisional republican government in Nanjing, 1911-12. Sun resigned in unification compromise with former imperial viceroy Yuan Shikai, who became president upon emperor's abdication in Feb. 1912
1912-1949	Rep. of China, power passed to provincial warlords upon Yuan's death, 1916. Gen.

	Chiang Kai-shek sought to reunify China under Kuomintang with new government at Nanjing, 1928. War with Japan, then civil war, led to Nationalist authority collapse, Communist declaration of People's Rep. of China, 1949

(1) Also known as the period of the Three Kingdoms because of warfare between the Wei, Shu Han, and Wu dynasties.

Leaders of People's Republic of China

Name	Title/position, years in power
Mao Zedong	People's Rep. of China (PRC) Chairman, 1949-59; Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Chairman, 1949-76
Zhou Enlai	Premier, 1949-76
Liu Shaoqi	PRC Chairman, 1959-68; one-time Mao successor removed from power during Cultural Revolution (1966-76)
Lin Biao	Red Army cmdr. designated Mao's successor, 1966; govt. reported his death in plane crash, 1971, after coup attempt
Hua Guofeng	Premier, 1976-80; CCP Chairman, 1976-81
Deng Xiaoping	"Paramount leader," 1977-97
Hu Yaobang	CCP General Secretary, 1980-87; CCP Chairman, 1981-82[1]
Zhao Ziyang	Premier, 1980-87; CCP General Secretary, 1987-89
Li Xiannian	President, 1983-88

Yang Shangkun	President, 1988-93
Li Peng	Premier, 1988-98
Jiang Zemin	CCP General Secretary, 1989-2002; President, 1993-2003
Zhu Rongji	Premier, 1998-2003
Hu Jintao	CCP General Secretary, 2002-12; President, 2003-13
Wen Jiabao	Premier, 2003-13
Xi Jinping	CCP General Secretary, 2012- ; President, 2013-
Li Keqiang	Premier, 2013-

(1) Position of CCP chairman was abolished in 1982, making the CCP general secretary the party's highest-ranking official.

Historical Periods of Japan

Years in power	Period	Founding event
c. 300-592	Yamato	The Yamato clan united various Japanese states. Also called Tumulus, or Tomb, period for its large burial mounds
593-710	Asuka	Accession of Empress Suiko, with her nephew Prince Shotoku as regent. The Taika reforms (from 645) established a centralized government under the emperor; capital moved to Asuka
710-794	Nara	Capital moved to Nara
794-1185	Heian	Capital moved to Heian (present-day Kyoto) by Emperor Kammu

858-1160	Fujiwara	Fujiwara no Yoshifusa became regent for his grandson
1160-1185	Taira	Taira no Kiyomoro assumed control; Minamoto no Yoritomo defeated Taira, 1185
1192-1333	Kamakura	Yoritomo became shogun, head of military government, with the emperor as titular leader
1334-1392	Namboku	Emperor Go-Daigo returned to power in Kemmu Restoration; 1336 revolt drove him from Kyoto to establish Southern Court at Yoshino
1392-1573	Muromachi	Unification of Southern and Northern Courts; Ashikaga family dominates
1467-1600	Sengoku	Onin War began; also known as Warring States period
1573-1603	Momoyama	Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto, 1568, deposed last Ashikaga shogun, 1573. Tokugawa Ieyasu victor at Battle of Sekigahara, 1600
1603-1867	Edo	Ieyasu established Tokugawa shogunate, became shogun
1868-1912	Meiji	Meiji Restoration of imperial power, with Meiji (reign name of Mutsuhito) ascending throne; Charter Oath, 1868, led to Westernization
1912-1926	Taisho	Accession of Emperor Taisho (reign name of Yoshihito)
1926-1989	Showa	Accession of Emperor Hirohito (posthumous name Showa)
1989-2019	Heisei	Accession of Emperor Akihito[1]
2019-	Reiwa	Accession of Emperor Naruhito[1]

(1) A 2017 law allowed Akihito to abdicate, the first Japanese emperor to do so in about 200 years, on Apr. 30, 2019, and assume the title of emperor emeritus. His eldest son acceded to the throne the next day.

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WORLD EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

Genetic evidence suggests that humans reached the Americas by sailing along the Pacific coast or by crossing the Bering Land Bridge between Siberia and Alaska. Scientists dated fossilized footprints in New Mexico's White Sands National Park to 21,000-23,000 years before the present (BP), in a study published in 2021. Previously discovered remains of early arrivals include Anzick-1 (c. 12,600 BP), a male infant of the Clovis people found buried in present-day Montana; Xach'itee'aanenh T'eede Gaay (Sunrise Girl-Child) (c. 11,500 BP) of the Ancient Beringians, in Alaska; Luzia Woman (11,500 BP) in Brazil; and Kennewick Man (8,500 BP), in Washington. Modern Native Americans appear to be descended from peoples indigenous to N and Central Asia who split into two Native American

populations—Northern and Southern—as they dispersed across the continents.

The Americas were populated mostly by hunter-gatherers and small-scale horticulturalists, but complex chiefdoms and state-level societies appeared in a few areas (SE U.S., Mesoamerica, coastal Chile). The earliest known state in the Americas, established by the Caral, or Caral-Supe, civilization, spanned 700 sq mi across river valleys in coastal Peru about 5,000 BP.

The Norse, led by Leif Ericson, are usually credited as being the first Europeans to reach America, with at least five voyages occurring about 1000 CE to areas they called Helluland, Markland, and Vinland—possibly present-day Baffin Island, Labrador, and either Newfoundland or New England. L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, is the only documented settlement, with evidence of a village dating to c. 1000 CE.

Sustained contact between the hemispheres began with Christopher Columbus (born Cristoforo Colombo, c.

1451, near Genoa, Italy), who made four voyages to the Americas with funding from the Spanish monarchs and private investors. He left Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, with 88 men and a fleet of three vessels—the *Niña, Pinta*, and *Santa María*—and landed on the island of San Salvador in present-day Bahamas on Oct. 12, 1492. He also visited Cuba, Hispaniola, and many smaller Caribbean islands, then populated by the Taíno. A second expedition, in 1493, reached the island of Dominica in the Lesser Antilles; a third, in 1498, took Columbus to Trinidad and the adjacent S American coast. A fourth voyage reached Mexico, Honduras, Panama, and what he christened Santiago (the present-day island of Jamaica) in 1502.

In 1497 and 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (for whom the Americas are named), an Italian sailing for Spain, passed along the N and E coasts of S America. He was the first to claim these lands were previously unknown and not part of Asia. Some early explorations are listed below.

Year	Explorer	Nationality (sponsor, if different)	Area reached or explored
1497	John Cabot	Italian (English)	Newfoundland, possibly Nova Scotia
1497-98	Vasco da Gama	Portuguese	Cape of Good Hope (Africa), India
1499	Alonso de Ojeda	Spanish	Northern S Amer. coast, Venezuela
1500	Vicente Yañez Pinzón	Spanish	S American coast, Amazon R.
1500	Pedro Álvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa	Spanish	Panama, Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de León	Spanish	Florida, Yucatán Peninsula
1515	Juan de Solis	Spanish	Río de la Plata
1519	Alonso de Pineda	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi R.
1519	Hernán Cortés	Spanish	Mexico
1519-20	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese (Spanish)	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano	Italian (French)	Atlantic coast, incl. New York

			Harbor
1528	Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	Spanish	Texas coast and interior
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Peru
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence
1536	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Up Río de la Plata, Buenos Aires
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539	Marcos de Niza	Italian (Spanish)	SW United States
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi R., near Memphis, TN
1540	Francisco de Coronado	Spanish	SW United States
1540	Hernando de Alarcón	Spanish	Colorado R.
1540	Garcia Lopez de Cárdenas	Spanish	Colorado, Grand Canyon
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon R.
1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	Portuguese (Spanish)	Western Mexico, San Diego Harbor
1565	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés	Spanish	St. Augustine, FL
1576	Sir Martin Frobisher	English	Frobisher Bay, Canada

1577-80	Sir Francis Drake	English	CA coast, on voyage around world
1582	Antonio de Espejo	Spanish	SW U.S. (New Mexico)
1584	Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia, Roanoke Isl.
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh’s men	English	Roanoke Isl., NC
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco R., Venezuela
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian interior, Lake Champlain
1607	John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Henry Hudson	English (Dutch)	Hudson R., Hudson Bay
1634	Jean Nicolet	French	Lake Michigan, Wisconsin
1673	Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet	French	Mississippi R., south to Arkansas
1682	René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle	French	Mississippi R., south to Gulf of Mexico
1727-29	Vitus Bering	Danish (Russian)	Bering Strait, Alaska
1789	Sir Alexander Mackenzie	Canadian	NW Canada

1804-06	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark	American	Missouri R., Rocky Mts., Columbia R.

Arctic Exploration

1596-97: Willem Barents (Dutch) touched Spitsbergen, 79°49´N, and rounded Novaya Zemlya, where he and crew were forced to winter ashore, first W Europeans to successfully do so in the Arctic.

1610: Henry Hudson (Eng.) explored Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay on search for Northwest Passage. After winter ashore, crew mutinied, 1611, and set him, his son, and some others adrift on small boat.

1733-43: Great Northern Expedition (Russ.), led by Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.), surveyed Siberian Arctic coast. Bering had sailed through what would become known as Bering Strait, 1728, but this second expedition proved that Asia and North America were separate.

1827: William Edward Parry (Eng.), attempting to reach North Pole, made it to 82°45´N via sledge, setting record for farthest north.

1831: James Clark Ross (Eng.) was first to north magnetic pole.

1878-79: Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld (Swed.) was first to navigate Northeast Passage—ocean route connecting Europe’s North Sea to Pacific O.

1881-84: Adolphus Greely led 25-person U.S. expedition to Ellesmere Isl. as part of first Intl. Polar

Year (1882-83). Only he and five others survived scurvy and starvation after relief ships failed to reach them.

1893-96: Fridtjof Nansen (Nor.) deliberately allowed *Fram* to become icebound and drift from New Siberian Isls. Leaving others in charge of ship, he tried polar dash in 1895 but only reached 86°14´N.

1903-06: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) was first to sail length of Northwest Passage—route linking Atlantic and Pacific via Canada's marine waterways.

1909: Robert E. Peary (U.S.) began dash for North Pole, Mar. 1, from Ellesmere Isl. Reportedly reached the pole, 90°N, Apr. 6, with Matthew Henson and four Inuit. Research suggests he may have fallen short of goal by c. 30-60 mi. (Dr. Frederick Cook [U.S.] claimed to have reached the North Pole in 1908.)

1926: Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (both U.S.) reputedly flew over North Pole, May 9. Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.), and Umberto Nobile (Ital.) flew over North Pole May 12 in dirigible *Norge*.

1958: Nuclear-powered submarine USS *Nautilus* crossed the North Pole beneath the ice.

1968: Ralph Plaisted (U.S.) and three amateur explorers on snowmobiles became first independently confirmed surface expedition to reach North Pole.

1978: Naomi Uemura (Jpn.) became first person to reach the North Pole alone, traveling by dog sled in 54-day, 600-mi trek.

1982: Ranulph Fiennes (Eng.) and Charles Burton (S. Afr.-UK) reached the North Pole and became first to circle the Earth from pole to pole. They had reached the South Pole 16 months earlier. The 52,000-mi trek took three years at an est. cost of $18 mil.

1995: Richard Weber (Can.) and Mikhail Malakhov (Russ.) became first to North Pole and back without any mechanical assistance. The 940-mi trip on skis took 121 days.

Antarctic Exploration

Research published in 2021 suggests Polynesian (Māori) explorer Hui Te Rangiora and his crew may have sighted Antarctica in the early 600s. Western explorers have approached Antarctica since 1773-75, when Capt. James Cook (Eng.) reached 71°10´S. Fabian von Bellingshausen (Russ.) mapped the region on an expedition for Tsar Alexander I, 1819-21. In 1823, James Weddell (Brit.) reached 74°15´S and found the Weddell Sea.

First to announce existence of the continent of Antarctica was Charles Wilkes (U.S.), who followed the coast for

1,500 mi, 1840. Ross Ice Shelf was found by James Clark Ross (Brit.), 1841-42.

1895: Leonard Kristensen (Nor.) landed a party on Victoria Land, first ashore on main continental mass. C. E. Borchgrevink, a member of that party, returned in 1899 with a Brit. expedition, first to winter on Antarctica.

1901-04: Robert Falcon Scott (Eng.), commander of Brit. Natl. Antarctic Expedition, crossed Ross Ice Shelf to 82°17´S, farthest south then reached.

1911: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) with four men and dog teams were first to South Pole, Dec. 14. Scott and four companions reached South Pole on Jan. 17, 1912; they died on return trip.

1929: Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) crossed South Pole, Nov. 29, with three others on 1,600-mi airplane flight.

1934-35: Byrd led second expedition to Little America base camp, explored 450,000 sq mi, wintered alone at 80°08´S.

1935: Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) made first transcontinental crossing by air, flying south along E coast of Palmer Peninsula then across to Little America.

1946-48: Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Cmdr. Finn Ronne determined Antarctic to be one continent with no strait between Weddell and Ross Seas.

1955-57: Supporting U.S. scientific efforts for Intl. Geophysical Year (IGY), the U.S. Navy’s Operation Deep Freeze, led by Byrd, established five coastal

stations and three interior stations; explored more than 1 mil sq mi in Wilkes Land.

1957-58: During the IGY, scientists from 12 countries conducted research within network of some 60 stations on Antarctica. Vivian E. Fuchs (Eng.) led 12-person Trans-Antarctic Expedition on first land crossing of Antarctica; completed in Mar. 1958 after traveling 2,158 mi in 99 days.

1959: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK, and U.S. signed a treaty (in force 1961) affirming the use of Antarctica (specifically the area south of 60°S) “for peaceful purposes only.” Territorial claims suspended.

1961-62: Scientists discovered Bentley Trench, running from Ross Ice Shelf into Marie Byrd Land, near the end of the Ellsworth Mts., toward Weddell Sea.

1985: Ocean Drilling Project finds that E Antarctic Ice Sheet is 37 mil years old, W Antarctic Ice Sheet 8 mil years old.

1991: Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection, or Madrid Protocol, adopted (in force 1998); it banned activities, except research, related to mineral resources.

1995: After 1994 solo expedition to North Pole, Borge Ousland (Nor.) reached South Pole on skis, becoming first to reach both poles alone. He later became the first to traverse both Antarctica (1996-97) and the Arctic (2001) solo.

2018: Colin O'Brady (U.S.) makes first solo Antarctic crossing without assistance or wind aid (54 days). Louis Rudd (Brit.) completed the same feat a little over two days later (56 days).

Volcanoes

Source: *Volcanoes of the World,* Geoscience Press; Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Institution, volcano.si.edu

Eruptions have been confirmed in some 859 volcanoes. More than half to three-quarters of historically active volcanoes can be found on the so-called **Ring of Fire**, which runs along the W coast of the Americas from the southern tip of Chile to Alaska, down the E coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Indonesia, and continues from New Guinea to New Zealand. The Ring of Fire marks boundaries between tectonic plates underlying the Pacific Ocean and the surrounding continents. Volcanic activity also occurs along rift zones like Iceland, where plates pull apart, or over hot spots such as Hawaii, where molten material rises from the mantle to Earth's crust. The majority of

Earth’s volcanism takes place at submarine rift zones, on the seafloor.

Notable Volcanic Eruptions

In approximately 5,700 BC, Mount Mazama, in southern Oregon, erupted violently, ejecting large amounts of ash and pumice and sending out pyroclastic flows (mixture of volcanic debris and gases). The top of the mountain collapsed, leaving a caldera about 6 mi across and 1 mi deep. This depression filled with water from rain and snow to form Crater Lake.

Date	Volcano	Est. deaths
Aug. 24, 79 CE	Vesuvius, Italy.	16,000[1]
1586	Kelut, Java, Indon..	10,000
Dec. 15, 1631	Vesuvius, Italy.	4,000
Aug. 12, 1772	Papandayan, Java, Indon..	3,000
June 8, 1783	Laki, Iceland.	9,350
May 21, 1792	Unzen, Japan.	14,500
Apr. 10-12, 1815	Tambora, Sumbawa, Indon..	92,000[2]
Aug. 26-27, 1883	Krakatau, Indon..	36,000[3]
Apr. 24, 1902	Santa María, Guatemala.	1,000[4]
May 8, 1902	Pelée, Martinique.	28,000
Jan. 30, 1911	Taal, Philippines.	1,400
June 6-8, 1912	Novarupta, AK, U.S.[5].	1

May 19, 1919	Kelut, Java, Indon..	5,000
Jan. 17-21, 1951	Lamington, Papua New Guinea.	3,000
May 18, 1980	St. Helens, WA, U.S..	57
Mar. 28, 1982	El Chichón, Mexico.	1,880
Nov. 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia.	23,000
Aug. 21, 1986	Lake Nyos, Cameroon.	1,700[6]
June 15, 1991	Pinatubo, Luzon, Philippines.	800[7]

(1) Heated mud and ash engulfed Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae with debris more than 60 ft deep. About 10% of the three towns' pop. were killed. (2) Of these, about 10,000 were directly related to the eruption. Released gases and particles altered the global climate, leading to additional deaths from starvation and disease when crops failed. (3) At least 2,000 died in pyroclastic flows, Aug. 26. Collapse of volcano, Aug. 27, sank most of island, killing over 3,000. Resulting tsunamis were responsible for the majority of deaths, in Java and Sumatra. (4) An additional 3,000 deaths due to a malaria outbreak are sometimes attributed to the eruption. (5) Biggest eruption of 20th cent. by volume. (6) Caused by release of massive amount of carbon dioxide from crater lake. (7) Of these, about 500 were associated with post-eruption lahars (volcanic mudflows).

Notable Active Volcanoes

Source: Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Inst.; Volcano Hazards Program, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Active volcanoes display a wide range of activity, including the production of ash plumes and seismic swarms. An eruption may involve the explosive ejection of fragmental material and escape of liquid lava. Year of a volcano’s last known or confirmed eruption, as of June 2022, is given. Volcanoes are listed by elevation, which does not reflect eruptive magnitude. Submarine volcanoes are not included.

Volcano (last eruption)	Location	Elev. (ft)
Africa		
Cameroon (2000)	Cameroon	13,435
Nyiragongo (2022)	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	11,385
Nyamuragira (2022)	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10,033
Ol Doinyo Lengai (2022)	Tanzania	9,718
Fogo (2015)	Cape Verde Isls.	9,281
Piton de la Fournaise (2021)	Réunion Isl. (Fr.), Indian O.	8,635
Karthala (2007)	Comoros	7,746
Nabro (2012)	Eritrea	7,277
Antarctica		
Erebus (2022)	Ross Isl.	12,448
Melbourne (1892)	Victoria Land	8,963
Asia and Oceania		

Ararat (1840)	Turkey	16,946
Klyuchevskoy (2020)	Kamchatka, Russia	15,597
Kerinci (2020)	Sumatra, Indon.	12,467
Fuji (1708)	Honshu, Japan	12,388
Rinjani (2016)	Lombok, Indon.	12,224
Semeru (2022)	Java, Indon.	11,998
Tolbachik (2013)	Kamchatka, Russia	11,847
Koryaksky (2009)	Kamchatka, Russia.	11,253
Slamet (2014)	Java, Indon.	11,247
Shiveluch (Sheveluch) (2022)	Kamchatka, Russia	10,771
Raung (2021)	Java, Indon.	10,696
Dempo (2022)	Sumatra, Indon.	10,308
Ontake (2014)	Honshu, Japan	10,062
Agung (2019)	Bali, Indon.	9,833
Merapi (2022)	Java, Indon.	9,547
Zhupanovsky (2016)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,511
Marapi (2018)	Sumatra, Indon.	9,465
Bezymianny (2022)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,455
Ruapehu (2007)	North Isl., New Zealand	9,177
Heard (2022)	Heard Isl., Australia	9,006
Changbaishan (1903)	China-North Korea	9,003
Avachinsky (2001)	Kamchatka, Russia	8,914
Papandayan (2002)	Java, Indon.	8,743
Talang (2007)	Sumatra, Indon.	8,448
Asama (2019)	Honshu, Japan	8,425
Dieng Volcanic Complex (2021)	Java, Indon.	8,415
Mayon (2019)	Luzon, Philippines	8,077

Sinabung (2021)	Sumatra, Indon.	8,071
Kanlaon (2017)	Negros, Philippines	7,989
Niigata-Yakeyama (1998)	Honshu, Japan	7,874
Kizimen (2013)	Kamchatka, Russia	7,657
Ulawun (2022)	Papua New Guinea	7,657
Tengger Caldera (2020)	Java, Indon.	7,641
Alaid (2018)	Kuril Isls., Russia	7,497
Chokai (1974)	Honshu, Japan	7,336
Galunggung (1984)	Java, Indon.	7,113
Kusatsu-Shirane (2018)	Honshu, Japan	7,103
Sorikmarapi (1986)	Sumatra Isl., Indon.	7,037
Kambalny (2017)	Kamchatka, Russia	6,942
Tangkubanparahu (2019)	Java, Indon.	6,837
Tongariro (2012)	North Isl., New Zealand	6,490
Azuma (1977)	Honshu, Japan	6,394
Kaba (2000)	Sumatra Isl., Indon.	6,365
Nasu (1963)	Honshu, Japan	6,283
Sangeang Api (2022)	Lesser Sunda Isls., Indon.	6,273
Bagana (2022)	Papua New Guinea	6,086
Karkar (2014)	Papua New Guinea	6,033
Chachadake (Tiatia) (1981)	Kunashir Isl., Japan-admin. by Russia	5,978
Bandai (1888)	Honshu, Japan	5,958
Manam (2022)	Papua New Guinea	5,928
Gorely (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	5,902
Karangetang (Api Siau) (2022)	Siau Isl., Indon.	5,896
Kuju (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	5,876
Soputan (2020)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,856

Chikurachki (2022)	Kuril Isls., Russia	5,843
Kelut (2014)	Java, Indon.	5,679
Adatara (1996)	Honshu, Japan	5,669
Batur (2000)	Bali, Indon.	5,633
Gamalama (2018)	Ternate, Indon.	5,627
Lewotobi (2003)	Flores Isl., Indon.	5,587
Kirishima (2018)	Kyushu, Japan	5,577
Egon (2008)	Flores, Indon.	5,449
Gamkonora (2007)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,364
Aso (2020)	Kyushu, Japan	5,223
Lokon-Empung (2015)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,184
Bulusan (2022)	Luzon, Philippines.	5,036
Karymsky (2022)	Kamchatka, Russia	4,964
Akan (2008)	Hokkaido, Japan	4,918
Pinatubo (2021)	Luzon, Philippines.	4,875
Central America and West Indies		
Tacaná (1986)	Mexico-Guatemala	13,333
Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	13,045
Fuego (2022)	Guatemala	12,346
Santa María (2022)	Guatemala	12,287
Irazú (1994)	Costa Rica	11,260
Turrialba (2022)	Costa Rica	10,958
Poás (2022)	Costa Rica	8,848
Pacaya (2020)	Guatemala	8,428
Santa Ana (2005)	El Salvador	7,812
San Miguel (2020)	El Salvador	6,988
Rincón de la Vieja (2022)	Costa Rica	6,286
San Cristóbal (2022)	Nicaragua	5,725
Concepción (2011)	Nicaragua	5,577

Arenal (2010)	Costa Rica	5,479
Soufrière Guadeloupe (1977)	Guadeloupe (France)	4,813
Pelée (1932)	Martinique (France)	4,573
Momotombo (2016)	Nicaragua	4,167
North America		
Pico de Orizaba (1846)	Mexico	18,255
Popocatépetl (2022)	Mexico	17,694
Rainier (1450)	Washington	14,409
Shasta (1250)	California	14,163
Wrangell (1912)	Alaska	14,035
Colima (2019)	Mexico	12,631
Hood (1866)	Oregon	11,240
Spurr (1992)	Alaska	11,070
Lassen Peak (1917)	California	10,456
Redoubt (2009)	Alaska	10,197
Iliamna (1876)	Alaska	10,016
Shishaldin (2020)	Unimak Isl., Aleutians, AK	9,373
St. Helens (2008)	Washington	8,363
Veniaminof (2021)	Alaska	8,225
Pavlof (2022)	Alaska	8,179
Fourpeaked (2006)	Alaska	6,906
Katmai (1912)	Alaska	6,716
Makushin (1995)	Unalaska Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,906
Great Sitkin (2022)	Great Sitkin Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,709
Cleveland (2020)	Chuginadak Isl., Aleutians, AK	5,676

South America		
Llullaillaco (1877)	Chile-Argentina	22,110
San Pedro-San Pablo (1960)	Chile	20,151
Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	19,918
San José (1960)	Chile-Argentina	19,915
Sabancaya (2022)	Peru	19,554
Cotopaxi (2016)	Ecuador	19,393
El Misti (1985)	Peru	19,101
Ubinas (2019)	Peru	18,609
Tupungatito (1987)	Chile-Argentina	18,570
Láscar (2017)	Chile	18,346
Nevado del Huila (2012)	Colombia	17,598
Sangay (2022)	Ecuador	17,343
Nevado del Ruiz (2021)	Colombia	17,320
Irruputuncu (1995)	Chile-Bolivia	16,939
Tungurahua (2016)	Ecuador	16,480
Guagua Pichincha (2002)	Ecuador	15,696
Puracé (2022)	Colombia	15,256
Galeras (2014)	Colombia	14,029
Planchón-Peteroa (2019)	Chile	13,048
Lautaro (1979)	Chile	11,834
Reventador (2022)	Ecuador	11,686
Nevados de Chillán (2022)	Chile	10,433
Llaima (2009)	Chile	10,253
Europe		
Etna (2022)	Italy	11,014
Vesuvius (1944)	Italy	4,203

Stromboli (2022)	Italy	3,031
Mid-Atlantic		
La Palma (2021)	Canary Isls. (Spain)	7,959
Beerenberg (1985)	Jan Mayen (Norway)	7,208
Bardarbunga (2015)	Iceland	6,562
Grímsvötn (2011)	Iceland	5,640
Eyjafjallajökull (2010)	Iceland	5,417
Hekla (2000)	Iceland	4,888
Mid-Pacific		
Mauna Loa (1984)	Hawaii, HI	13,681
Haleakala (1750)	Maui, HI	10,023
Kilauea (2022)	Hawaii, HI	4,009

Mountains

North America

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; National Geodetic Survey, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Natural Resources Canada. Survey dates and elevation sources may differ.

Peak, state/prov., country	Height (ft)
Denali (fmr. McKinley), AK	20,310
Logan, Yukon, Canada	19,551
Pico de Orizaba, Mexico	18,619
St. Elias, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	18,009
Popocatépetl, Mexico	17,802
Foraker, AK	17,400
Iztaccíhuatl, Mexico	17,159
Lucania, YT, Canada	17,146

King Peak, YT, Canada	16,972
Steele, YT, Canada	16,624
Bona, AK	16,500
Blackburn, AK	16,390
Sanford, AK	16,237
South Buttress, AK	15,885
Wood, YT, Canada	15,873
Vancouver, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	15,699
Churchill, AK	15,638
Nevado de Toluca (Xinantécatl), Mexico	15,354
Fairweather, AK-BC, U.S.-Can.	15,299
Macaulay, YT, Canada	15,299
Slaggard, YT, Canada.	15,299
Hubbard, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	15,016
Bear, AK	14,831
Walsh, YT, Canada	14,780
East Buttress, AK	14,730
La Malinche (Matlalcuéyetl), Mexico	14,636
Hunter, AK	14,573
Browne Tower, AK	14,530
Whitney, CA	14,505
Alverstone, AK-YT, U.S.-Can.	14,500
University Peak, AK	14,470
Elbert, CO	14,440
Massive, CO	14,421
Harvard, CO	14,421
Rainier, WA	14,410
Williamson, CA	14,376
Blanca Peak, CO	14,345

La Plata Peak, CO	14,336
Uncompahgre Peak, CO	14,321
Crestone Peak, CO	14,294
Lincoln, CO	14,293
Castle Peak, CO	14,279
Grays Peak, CO	14,278
Antero, CO	14,276
Torreys Peak, CO	14,275
Quandary Peak, CO	14,271
Evans, CO	14,265
Longs Peak, CO	14,259
McArthur, YT, Canada	14,253
White Mountain Peak, CA	14,252
North Palisade, CA	14,248
Wilson, CO	14,246
Cameron, CO	14,238
Shavano, CO	14,231
Princeton, CO	14,204
Belford, CO	14,203
Yale, CO	14,200
Crestone Needle, CO	14,197
Bross, CO	14,172
Kit Carson, CO	14,165
Point Success, WA	14,164
Shasta, CA	14,163
Wrangell, AK	14,163
Maroon Peak, CO	14,163
Tabeguache, CO	14,162
Oxford, CO	14,160

El Diente Peak, CO	14,159
Sill, CA	14,159
Democrat, CO	14,155
Sneffels, CO	14,150
Capitol Peak, CO	14,130
Liberty Cap, WA	14,118
Pikes Peak, CO	14,115
Snowmass, CO	14,099
Russell, CA	14,094
Eolus, CO	14,083
Windom, CO	14,082
Challenger Point, CO	14,081

Note: The highest point in the West Indies is Pico Duarte (10,417 ft), in the Dominican Republic.

Other Notable U.S. Mountains

Peak, state	Height (ft)
Gannett, WY	13,810
Grand Teton, WY	13,775
Kings, UT	13,518
Cloud, WY	13,171
Wheeler, NM	13,167
Boundary, NV	13,146
Granite, MT	12,807
Borah, ID	12,668
Humphreys, AZ	12,637
Adams, WA	12,281
San Gorgonio, CA	11,503

Hood, OR	11,247
Cleveland, MT	10,466
Lassen, CA	10,461
Granite, CA	10,325
Guadalupe, TX	8,751
Olympus, WA	7,973
Harney, SD	7,244
Mitchell, NC	6,683
Clingmans Dome, NC-TN	6,644
Washington, NH	6,289
Rogers, VA	5,729
Marcy, NY	5,343
Katahdin, ME	5,269
Spruce Knob, WV	4,863
Mansfield, VT	4,395
Black Mountain, KY	4,139

South America

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Aconcagua, Argentina	22,831
Ojos del Salado, Arg.-Chile	22,569
Bonete, Argentina	22,546
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile	22,310
Pissis, Argentina	22,241
Mercedario, Argentina	22,211
Huascarán, Peru	22,205
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile	22,110
El Libertador, Argentina	22,047

Cachi, Argentina	22,047
Yerupajá, Peru	21,765
Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile	21,720
Galan, Argentina	21,654
Nevado Sajama, Bolivia	21,463
El Muerto, Argentina-Chile	21,457
Nacimiento, Argentina	21,302
Illimani, Bolivia	21,201
Coropuna, Peru	21,083
Laudo, Argentina	20,997
Ancohuma, Bolivia	20,958
Ausangate, Peru	20,945
Toro, Argentina-Chile	20,932
Illampu, Bolivia	20,873
Tres Cruces, Argentina-Chile	20,853
Huandoy, Peru	20,852
Parinacota, Bolivia-Chile	20,768
Tortolas, Argentina-Chile	20,745
Ampato, Peru	20,702
El Condor, Argentina	20,669
Salcantay, Peru	20,574
Chimborazo, Ecuador	20,564
Huancarhuas, Peru	20,531
Famatina, Argentina	20,505
Pumasillo, Peru	20,492
Solo, Argentina	20,492
Polleras, Argentina	20,456
Pular, Chile	20,423
Chani, Argentina	20,341

Aucanquilcha, Chile	20,295
Juncal, Argentina-Chile	20,276
Negro, Argentina	20,184
Quela, Argentina	20,128
Condoriri, Bolivia	20,095
Palermo, Argentina	20,079
Solimana, Peru	20,068
San Juan, Argentina-Chile	20,049
Sierra Nevada, Argentina-Chile	20,023
Antofalla, Argentina	20,013
Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile	20,013
Chachani, Peru	19,931

Africa

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,341
Kenya, Kenya	17,057
Margherita Pk., Uganda-Congo	16,765
Meru, Tanzania	14,977
Ras Dashen, Ethiopia	14,872
Karisimbi, Congo-Rwanda	14,787
Tullu Dimtu, Ethiopia	14,360
Elgon, Kenya-Uganda	14,178
Batu, Ethiopia	14,131
Guna, Ethiopia	13,881
Gughe, Ethiopia	13,780
Jebel Toubkal, Morocco	13,665
Cameroon, Cameroon	13,435

Australia, New Zealand, SE Asian Islands

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Jaya, New Guinea, Indon.	16,024
Trikora, New Guinea, Indon	15,585
Mandala, New Guinea, Indon.	15,420
Wilhelm, Papua New Guinea	14,793
Kinabalu, Malaysia	13,436
Kerinci, Sumatra, Indon.	12,467
Aoraki/Cook, New Zealand	12,218
Semeru, Java, Indon.	12,060
Kosciusko, Australia	7,310

Height of Mount Everest

Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain, was considered 29,002 ft when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first to scale it, in 1953. In 1954, the Surveyor General of the Republic of India set the height at 29,028 ft, plus or minus 10 ft because of snow. In 1999, a team of climbers sponsored by Boston's Museum of Science and the National Geographic Society measured the height at the summit using satellite-based

technology. The new measurement, of 29,035 ft, was accepted by other authorities, including the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency, but not by Nepal. Government surveyors from Nepal and China, in 2019 and 2020, respectively, ascended Everest in order to determine a new official height. They jointly announced Everest's height as 29,031.693 ft (8,848.86 m) in Dec 2020.

Climbers typically ascend Everest on its north (Tibet) or south face (Nepal). By the end of the 2021 climbing season, which runs from April through May, a total of about 6,098 different climbers had made successful ascents while around 305 climbers had died, among them 16 Sherpas killed in 2014 when falling ice set off an avalanche. A 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal Apr. 25, 2015, triggering avalanches that swept through Everest Base Camp on the south side, killing 19. The 2015 season was subsequently canceled, making it the first year since 1974 that no one reached the top. The 2019

climbing season included 11 deaths, raising concerns about overcrowding and the number of permits issued to inexperienced climbers. The COVID-19 pandemic forced the closure of the 2020 climbing season. Lax procedures and poor communication led to a COVID-19 outbreak in spring 2021 at Everest Base Camp in Nepal. There were an estimated 690 successful Everest summits in 2022.

Europe

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Alps	
Mont Blanc, France-Italy	15,781
Dufourspitze (highest of Monte Rosa group), Switzerland	15,203
Dom, Switzerland	14,911
Liskamm, It.-Switzerland	14,852
Weisshorn, Switzerland	14,780
Taschhorn, Switzerland	14,733
Matterhorn, It.-Switzerland	14,692
Dent Blanche, Switzerland	14,293
Nadelhorn, Switzerland	14,196
Grand Combin, Switzerland	14,154
Lenzpitze, Switzerland	14,088

Finsteraarhorn, Switzerland	14,022
Castor, Switzerland	13,865
Zinalrothorn, Switzerland	13,849
Hohberghom, Switzerland	13,842
Alphubel, Switzerland	13,799
Rimpfischhom, Switzerland	13,776
Aletschorn, Switzerland	13,763
Strahlhorn, Switzerland	13,747
Dent D’Herens, Switzerland	13,686
Breithorn, It.-Switzerland	13,665
Bishorn, Switzerland	13,645
Jungfrau, Switzerland	13,642
Ecrins, France	13,461
Monch, Switzerland	13,448
Pollux, Switzerland	13,422
Schreckhorn, Switzerland	13,379
Ober Gabelhorn, Switzerland	13,330
Gran Paradiso, Italy	13,323
Bernina, It.-Switzerland	13,284
Fiescherhorn, Switzerland	13,283
Grunhorn, Switzerland	13,266
Lauteraarhorn, Switzerland	13,261
Durrenhorn, Switzerland	13,238
Allalinhorn, Switzerland	13,213
Weissmies, Switzerland	13,199
Lagginhorn, Switzerland	13,156
Zupo, Switzerland	13,120
Fletschhorn, Switzerland	13,110
Adlerhorn, Switzerland	13,081

Gletscherhorn, Switzerland	13,068
Schalihorn, Switzerland	13,040
Scerscen, Switzerland	13,028
Eiger, Switzerland	13,025
Jagerhorn, Switzerland	13,024
Rottalhorn, Switzerland	13,022
Pyrenees	
Aneto, Spain	11,168
Posets, Spain	11,073
Perdido, Spain	11,007
Vignemale, France-Spain	10,820
Long, Spain	10,479
Estats, Spain	10,304
Montcalm, Spain	10,105
Caucasus (Europe-Asia)	
Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Shkhara, Georgia	17,064
Dykh Tau, Russia	17,054
Kashtan Tau, Russia	16,877
Janqi, Georgia	16,565
Kazbek, Georgia	16,558

Asia (Mainland)

Peak, country/region	Height (ft)
Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,032
K2 (Godwin Austen), Kashmir	28,251
Kanchenjunga, India-Nepal	28,169
Lhotse I (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,923

Makalu I, Nepal-Tibet	27,824
Lhotse II (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,560
Dhaulagiri, Nepal	26,795
Manaslu I, Nepal	26,781
Cho Oyu, Nepal-Tibet	26,750
Nanga Parbat, Kashmir	26,660
Annapurna I, Nepal	26,545
Annapurna II, Nepal	26,545
Gasherbrum, Kashmir	26,470
Broad, Kashmir	26,400
Gosainthan, Nepal-Tibet	26,287
Gyachung Kang, Nepal-Tibet	25,910
Disteghil Sar, Kashmir	25,868
Himalchuli, Nepal	25,801
Nuptse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	25,726
Masherbrum, Kashmir	25,660
Nanda Devi, India	25,645
Rakaposhi, Kashmir	25,550
Kamet, India-Tibet	25,447
Namcha Barwa, Tibet	25,445
Gurla Mandhata, Tibet	25,355
Kungur, Xinjiang, China	25,325
Tirich Mir, Pakistan	25,230
Makalu II, Nepal-Tibet	25,120
Minya Konka, China	24,900
Annapurna III, Nepal	24,786
Kula Gangri, Bhutan-Tibet	24,784
Changtse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	24,780
Muztagh Ata, Xinjiang, China	24,757

Skyang Kangri, Kashmir	24,750
Annapurna IV, Nepal	24,688
Ismail Samani Peak, Tajikistan	24,590
Noshaq, Afghanistan	24,580
Jongsong Peak, India-Nepal-China	24,472
Jengish Chokusu, Xinjiang, China-Kyrgyzstan	24,406
Sia Kangri, Kashmir	24,350
Haramosh Peak, Pakistan	24,270
Istoro Nal, Pakistan	24,240
Kirat Chuli, India-Nepal	24,165
Chomo Lhari, Bhutan-Tibet	24,040
Chamlang, Nepal	24,012
Kabru, India-Nepal	24,002
Alung Gangri, Tibet	24,000
Baltoro Kangri, Kashmir	23,990
Mana, India	23,860
Baruntse, Nepal	23,688
Nepal Peak, India-Nepal	23,500
Amne Machin, China	23,490
Gauri Sankar, Nepal-Tibet	23,440
Badrinath, India	23,420
Nunkun, Kashmir	23,410
Lenin Peak, Tajikistan	23,406
Pyramid, India-Nepal	23,400
Api, Nepal	23,399
Pauhunri, India-Tibet	23,385
Trisul, India	23,360
Kangto, India-Tibet	23,260

Nyenchen Thanglha, Tibet	23,255
Trisuli, India	23,210
Pumori, Nepal-Tibet	23,190
Dunagiri, India	23,184
Lombo Kangra, Tibet	23,165
Saipal, Nepal	23,100
Macha Pucchare, Nepal	22,958
Khan Tengri, Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Xinjiang, China	22,949
Ulugh Muztagh, Xinjiang, China-Tibet	22,877
Numbar, Nepal	22,817
Kanjiroba, Nepal	22,580
Ama Dablam, Nepal	22,350
Cho Polu, Nepal	22,093
Lingtren, Nepal-Tibet	21,972
Khumbutse, Nepal-Tibet	21,785
Hlako Gangri, Tibet	21,266

Antarctica

Peak	Height (ft)
Vinson Massif	16,066
Tyree	15,919
Shinn	15,750
Gardner	15,375
Epperly	15,100
Kirkpatrick	14,855
Elizabeth	14,698
Markham	14,290
Bell	14,117

Mackellar	14,098
Anderson	13,957
Bentley	13,934
Kaplan	13,878
Andrew Jackson	13,750
Sidley	13,720
Ostenso	13,710
Minto	13,668
Miller	13,650
Long Gables	13,620
Dickerson	13,517
Giovinetto	13,412
Wade	13,400
Fisher	13,386
Fridtjof Nansen	13,350
Wexler	13,202
Lister	13,200
Shear	13,100
Odishaw	13,008
Donaldson	12,894
Ray	12,808
Sellery	12,779
Waterman	12,730
Anne	12,703
Press	12,566
Falla	12,549
Rucker	12,520
Goldthwait	12,510
Morris	12,500

Erebus	12,448

Notable Islands and Their Areas

Figures are for total area in square miles. Boldface figures in parentheses show rank among the world's 10 largest individual islands. Only the largest islands in an island group are shown. Table does not include islands smaller than 10 sq mi in area. Canada's Manitoulin Island (1,068 sq mi), in Lake Huron, is the world's largest island in a freshwater lake.

Antarctica	
Adelaide	1,400
Alexander	16,700
Berkner	18,500
Roosevelt	2,900
Arctic Ocean	
Amund Ringnes, NU, Can.	2,029
Axel Heiberg, NU, Can.	16,671
Baffin, NU, Can. **(5)**	195,928
Banks, NT, Can.	27,038
Bathurst, NU, Can.	6,194
Bolshoy Lyakhovsky, Russia	1,776
Borden, NT-NU, Can.	1,079
Bylot, NU, Can.	4,273

Coats, NU, Can.	2,123
Cornwallis, NU, Can.	2,701
Devon, NU, Can.	21,331
Disko, Greenland, Denmark	3,312
Ellef Ringnes, NU, Can.	4,361
Ellesmere, NU, Can. **(10)**	75,767
Faddayevskiy, Russia	1,930
Franz Josef Land, Russia	8,000
Iturup (Etorofu), Russia	2,596
King William, NU, Can.	5,062
Kotelny, Russia	4,504
Mackenzie King, NT, Can.	1,949
Melville, NT-NU, Can.	16,274
Milne Land, Greenland, Den.	1,400
New Siberian Isls., Russia	14,500
Novaya Zemlya, Russia (2 isls.)	31,730
Prince Charles, NT, Can.	3,676
Prince Patrick, NT, Can.	6,119
Prince of Wales, NU, Can.	12,872
Severnaya Zemlya, Russia (tot. group)	14,175
Bol’shevik	4,368
Komsomolets.	3,477
Oktyabr’skoy Revolyutsii.	5,471
Somerset, NU, Can.	9,570
Southampton, NU, Can.	15,913
Svalbard, Norway (tot. group)	23,561
Nordaustlandet	5,576
Spitsbergen	14,546

Traill, Greenland, Denmark	1,300
Victoria, NT-NU, Can. **(8)**	83,897
Wrangel, Russia	2,937
Atlantic Ocean	
Anticosti, QC, Can.	3,066
Ascension, UK	35
Azores, Portugal (tot. group)	868
Faial	67
San Miguel	291
Bahama Isls. (tot. group)	5,382
Andros	2,300
Bermuda Isls., UK (tot. group)	21
Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea	785
Block Island, RI, U.S.	21
Cabo Verde	1,557
Canary Isls., Spain (tot. group)	2,807
Fuerteventura	688
Gran Canaria	592
Tenerife	795
Cape Breton, NS, Can.	3,981
Caviana, Pará, Brazil	1,918
Channel Isls., UK (tot. group)	75
Guernsey	24
Jersey	45
Falkland Isls., UK (tot. group)	4,700
East Falkland	2,550
West Falkland	1,750
Faroe Isls., Denmark	538

Great Britain, UK **(9)**	80,823
Greenland, Denmark **(1)**	836,330
Gurupá, Pará, Brazil	1,878
Hebrides, Scotland, UK	2,744
Iceland	39,958
Ireland, Ireland-UK	32,589
Isle of Man, UK	221
Isle of Wight, England, UK	147
Long Island, NY, U.S.	1,320
Madeira Isls., Portugal	306
Marajó, Brazil	15,444
Martha’s Vineyard, MA, U.S.	89
Mount Desert, ME, U.S.	104
Nantucket, MA, U.S.	45
Newfoundland, Canada	42,031
Orkney Isls., Scotland, UK	383
Prince Edward Isl. (main), Can.	2,170
St. Helena, UK	47
Shetland Isls., Scotland, UK	555
Skye, Scotland, UK	647
South Georgia, UK	1,450
Tierra del Fuego, Chile-Arg.	18,800
Tristan da Cunha, UK	38
Baltic Sea	
Aland Isls., Finland	610
Bornholm, Denmark	227
Funen, Denmark	1,154
Gotland, Sweden	1,159
Zealand, Denmark	2,722

Caribbean Sea	
Antigua	108
Aruba, Netherlands	69
Barbados	166
Cayman Isls., UK (tot. group)	102
Cuba	40,285
Isle of Youth	934
Curaçao, Netherlands	171
Dominica	290
Guadeloupe, France	687
Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Rep.)	29,389
Jamaica	4,244
Martinique, France	436
Montserrat, UK	39
Nevis	36
Puerto Rico, U.S.	3,425
St. Kitts	65
St. Lucia	238
St. Vincent	133
Tobago	116
Trinidad	1,864
Virgin Isls., UK	59
Virgin Isls., U.S.	134
East Indies	
Bali, Indonesia	2,171
Bangka, Indonesia	4,375
Borneo, Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei **(3)**	290,321
Bougainville, Papua New Guinea	3,880
Buru, Indonesia	3,670

Flores, Indonesia	5,500
Halmahera, Indonesia	6,865
Java (Jawa), Indonesia	48,900
Madura, Indonesia	2,113
Moluccas, Indonesia	32,307
New Britain, PNG	14,093
New Guinea, Indon.-PNG **(2)**	303,381
New Ireland, PNG	3,707
Seram, Indonesia	6,621
Sulawesi (Celebes), Indonesia	69,000
Sumatra, Indonesia **(6)**	182,543
Sumba, Indonesia	4,306
Sumbawa, Indonesia	5,965
Timor, Indon.–Timor-Leste	13,094
Yos Sudarsa, Indonesia	4,500
Indian Ocean	
Andaman Isls., India	2,500
Kerguelen, France	2,247
Madagascar **(4)**	226,917
Mauritius	720
Pemba, Tanzania	380
Réunion, France	970
Seychelles	176
Sri Lanka	25,332
Zanzibar, Tanzania	640
Mediterranean Sea	
Balearic Isls., Spain	1,927
Corfu, Greece	229
Corsica, France	3,369

Crete, Greece	3,189
Cyprus	3,572
Elba, Italy	86
Euboea, Greece	1,411
Malta	95
Rhodes, Greece	540
Sardinia, Italy	9,301
Sicily, Italy	9,926
Pacific Ocean	
Admiralty, AK, U.S.	1,709
Aleutian Isls., AK, U.S. (tot. group)	6,912
Adak	275
Attu	350
Tanaga	195
Umnak	686
Unalaska	1,051
Unimak	1,571
Baranof, AK, U.S.	1,636
Chichagof, AK, U.S.	2,062
Chiloe, Chile	3,241
Easter Isl. (Rapa Nui), Chile	63
Fiji (tot. group)	7,056
Vanua Levu	2,242
Viti Levu	4,109
Galapagos Isls., Ecuador	3,043
Graham Isl., BC, Can.	2,456
Guadalcanal, Solomon Isls.	2,180
Guam, U.S.	210

Hainan, China	13,000
Hawaiian Isls., HI, U.S. (tot. group)	6,428
Hawaii	4,028
Oahu	597
Hong Kong, China	31
Hoste, Chile	1,590
Japan (tot. group)	145,937
Hokkaido	32,210
Honshu **(7)**	89,280
Kyushu	16,305
Okinawa	881
Shikoku	7,260
Kangaroo, South Australia	1,705
Kiritimati (Christmas), Kiribati	150
Kodiak, AK, U.S.	3,485
Kupreanof, AK, U.S.	1,084
Marquesas Isls., France	492
Marshall Islands	70
Melville, Northern Terr., Australia	2,234
Micronesia	271
New Caledonia, France	6,530
New Zealand (tot. group)	103,362
Chatham Isls.	372
North	44,075
South	58,076
Stewart	649
Northern Mariana Isls., U.S.	179
Nunivak, AK, U.S.	1,600

Palau	188
Philippines (tot. group)	115,831
Leyte	2,787
Luzon	40,680
Mindanao	36,775
Mindoro	3,690
Negros	4,907
Palawan	4,554
Panay	4,446
Samar	5,050
Prince of Wales, AK, U.S.	2,770
Revillagigedo, AK, U.S.	1,134
Riesco, Chile	1,973
St. Lawrence, AK, U.S.	1,780
Sakhalin, Russia	29,500
Samoa Isls. (tot. group)	1,177
American Samoa, U.S.	77
Savaii, Samoa	659
Tutuila, U.S.	55
Upolu, Samoa	432
Santa Catalina, CA, U.S.	75
Santa Ines, Chile	1,407
Tahiti, France	402
Taiwan (tot. group)	13,892
Jinmen Dao (Quemoy)	56
Tasmania, Australia	26,178
Tonga	288

Vancouver Isl., BC, Can.	12,079
Vanuatu	4,707
Wellington, Chile	2,549
Persian Gulf	
Bahrain	295

Notable Deserts of the World

Deserts are defined as regions of the Earth receiving less than 10 in. of precipitation annually, usually in combination with an evaporation rate exceeding precipitation.

In addition to areas listed below, the continent of Antarctica, with an area of about 5.48 mil sq mi (of which 110,039 sq mi are ice free), is generally considered a desert. Average annual precipitation for the continent as a whole is 2-6 in., with most precipitation falling along the coast; there is little evaporation.

Arabian, 899,618 sq mi, spanning almost all of Arabian Peninsula

Atacama, 600-mi-long area rich in nitrate and copper deposits in northern Chile

Chihuahuan, 139,769 sq mi in TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico

Dasht-e Kavir, approx. 500 mi long by 200 mi wide in north-central Iran

Dasht-e Lut, approx. 300 mi long by 200 mi wide in south-central Iran

Death Valley, 3,300 sq mi in CA and NV

Eastern (Arabian), 86,000 sq mi in Egypt between the Nile R. and Red Sea, extending south into Sudan

Gibson, 60,232 sq mi in the interior of western Australia

Gobi, 500,002 sq mi in Mongolia and China

Great Sandy, 103,186 sq mi in western Australia

Great Victoria, 134,653 sq mi in southwestern Australia

Kalahari, 347,492 sq mi in southern Africa

Karakum, 135,136 sq mi in Turkmenistan

Kyzyl Kum, 115,000 sq mi in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

Libyan, 425,000 sq mi in the Sahara, extending from Libya through southwestern Egypt into Sudan

Mojave, 15,000 sq mi in southern CA

Namib, long narrow area (varies 30-100 mi wide) extending 800 mi along SW coast of Africa

Nubian, 157,000 sq mi in the Sahara in northeastern Sudan

Painted Desert, section of high plateau in northern AZ extending 200 mi southeast from Grand Canyon

Patagonia, 259,847 sq mi in southern Argentina

Rub al-Khali (Empty Quarter), 250,000 sq mi in the S Arabian Peninsula

Sahara, 3,552,140 sq mi in N Africa, extending west to the Atlantic. Largest desert in the world

Sonoran, 120,000 sq mi in southwestern AZ and southeastern CA extending into NW Mexico

Syrian, 193,051 sq mi over much of northern Saudi Arabia, eastern Jordan, southern Syria, and western Iraq

Taklamakan, 130,000 sq mi in Xinjiang Prov., China

Tanami, 71,236 sq mi in northern Australia

Thar (Great Indian), 100,000-sq-mi area extending 400 mi along India-Pakistan border

Areas and Average Depths of Oceans, Seas, and Gulfs

Four major bodies of water were historically recognized: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic Oceans. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are considered divided at the equator into N and S. The Arctic Ocean is the name for waters north of the continental landmasses in the region of the Arctic Circle. The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) delimited a fifth world ocean—the Southern (Antarctic)—in

2000. The Southern Ocean extends from the coast of Antarctica north to 60°S latitude, encompassing portions of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, although its boundaries have yet to be agreed on by all IHO member countries. A Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution study published in 2010 calculated a mean depth of 12,081 ft for the world's oceans.

Body of water	Area (sq mi)	Avg. depth (ft)
Pacific Ocean	60,060,893	14,040
Atlantic Ocean	29,637,974	11,810
Indian Ocean	26,469,620	12,800
Southern Ocean	7,848,299	14,450
Arctic Ocean	5,427,052	4,300
South China Sea	1,388,385	4,802
Caribbean Sea	1,094,214	8,448
Bering Sea	972,977	4,893
Mediterranean Sea	953,286	4,926
Gulf of Mexico	582,100	5,297
Sea of Okhotsk	537,500	3,192
Sea of Japan	391,100	5,468
Hudson Bay	281,900	305
East China Sea	256,600	620
Andaman Sea	218,100	3,667
Black Sea	196,100	3,906

Red Sea	174,900	1,764
North Sea	164,900	308
Baltic Sea	147,500	180
Yellow Sea	113,500	121
Persian Gulf	88,800	328
Gulf of California	59,100	2,375

Principal Ocean Depths

Source: Intl. Hydrographic Org. (IHO); Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO; National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

	Location	
Body of water	**(lat.)**	**(long.)**
Pacific Ocean		
Mariana Trench	11°22′ N	142°36′ E
Tonga Trench	23°16′ S	174°44′ W
Philippine Trench	10°38′ N	126°36′ E
Kermadec Trench	31°53′ S	177°21′ W
Bonin Trench	24°30′ N	143°24′ E
Kuril Trench	44°15′ N	150°34′ E
Izu Trench	31°05′ N	142°10′ E
New Britain Trench	06°19′ S	153°45′ E
Yap Trench	08°33′ N	138°02′ E
Japan Trench	36°08′ N	142°43′ E
Peru-Chile Trench	23°18′ S	71°14′ W
Palau Trench	07°52′ N	134°56′ E
Aleutian Trench	50°51′ N	177°11′ E
New Hebrides Trench	20°36′ S	168°37′ E

Body of water	Location (lat.)	(long.)
North Ryukyu Trench	24°00′ N	126°48′ E
Middle America Trench	14°02′ N	93°39′ W
Atlantic Ocean		
Puerto Rico Trench	19°55′ N	65°27′ W
South Sandwich Trench	55°42′ S	25°56′ W
Romanche Gap	0°13′ S	18°26′ W
Cayman Trench	19°12′ N	80°00′ W
Brazil Basin	09°10′ S	23°02′ W
Indian Ocean		
Java Trench	10°19′ S	109°58′ E
Ob’ Trench	09°45′ S	67°18′ E
Diamantina Trench	35°50′ S	105°14′ E
Vema Trench	09°08′ S	67°15′ E
Agulhas Basin	45°20′ S	26°50′ E
Arctic Ocean		
Eurasia Basin	82°23′ N	19°31′ E
Mediterranean Sea		
Ionian Basin	36°32′ N	21°06′ E

Body of water	Depth (meters)	(fathoms)	(feet)
Pacific Ocean			
Mariana Trench	10,994	6,012	36,069
Tonga Trench	10,800	5,906	35,433
Philippine Trench	10,057	5,499	32,995
Kermadec Trench	10,047	5,494	32,963
Bonin Trench	9,994	5,464	32,788
Kuril Trench	9,750	5,331	31,988

Body of water	Depth (meters)	(fathoms)	(feet)
Izu Trench	9,695	5,301	31,808
New Britain Trench	8,940	4,888	29,331
Yap Trench	8,527	4,663	27,976
Japan Trench	8,412	4,600	27,599
Peru-Chile Trench	8,064	4,409	26,457
Palau Trench	8,054	4,404	26,424
Aleutian Trench	7,679	4,199	25,194
New Hebrides Trench	7,570	4,139	24,836
North Ryukyu Trench	7,181	3,927	23,560
Middle America Trench	6,662	3,643	21,857
Atlantic Ocean			
Puerto Rico Trench	8,605	4,705	28,232
South Sandwich Trench	8,325	4,552	27,313
Romanche Gap	7,728	4,226	25,354
Cayman Trench	7,535	4,120	24,721
Brazil Basin	6,119	3,346	20,076
Indian Ocean			
Java Trench	7,125	3,896	23,376
Ob’ Trench	6,874	3,759	22,553
Diamantina Trench	6,602	3,610	21,660
Vema Trench	6,402	3,501	21,004
Agulhas Basin	6,195	3,387	20,325
Arctic Ocean			
Eurasia Basin	5,450	2,980	17,881
Mediterranean Sea			
Ionian Basin	5,150	2,816	16,896

Body of water	Depth (meters)	(fathoms)	(feet)

Note: Greater depths have been reported in some areas but have not been officially confirmed by research vessels.

Major World Rivers

North American rivers are listed in a separate table.

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Africa			
Chari	Bamingui-Bangoran region, Central African Republic	Lake Chad	650
Congo	Junction of Lualaba and Luvua Rivers, Dem. Rep. of Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,720
Cubango (fmr. Okavango)	Central Angola	Okavango Delta	1,000
Gambia	Fouta Djallon Highlands, Guinea	Atlantic Ocean	700
Kasai	Central Angola	Congo River	1,100
Limpopo	Junction of Marico and Ngotwane Rivers, South Africa	Indian Ocean	1,100
Lualaba	Southeastern Dem. Rep. of Congo	Congo River	1,100
Niger	Fouta Djallon Highlands, Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Nile	Luvironza River, Burundi	Mediterranean Sea	4,132
Orange	Maluti Mountains, northern Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean	1,300

Sénégal	Junction of Bafing and Bakoy Rivers, Mali	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Ubangi	Junction of Uele and Bomu Rivers, Dem. Rep. of Congo	Congo River	700
Zambezi	Northwestern Zambia	Indian Ocean	1,700
Asia			
Amu Darya	Junction of Vakhsh and Panj Rivers, Afghanistan-Tajikistan	Aral Sea	1,660
Amur	Junction of Shilka and Argun Rivers, China-Russia	Tartar Strait	1,780
Angara	Lake Baikal, Russia	Yenisei River	1,150
Ayeyarwady (fmr. Irrawaddy)	Junction of Mali and Nmai Rivers, Myanmar	Andaman Sea	1,000
Brahmaputra	Kailas Range, Himalayas, southwestern Tibet	Bay of Bengal	1,800
Chang-Jiang	Tibetan Plateau, southwestern Qinghai, China	East China Sea	3,450
Euphrates	Junction of Kara (Sarasu) and Murat Rivers, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,700
Ganges	Gangotri glacier, Himalayas, India	Bay of Bengal	1,560

Godavari	Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	900
Hsi (see Xi He)			
Huang-He	Kunlun Mountains, Qinghai, China	Yellow Sea	3,000
Indus	Kailas Range, Himalayas, Tibet	Arabian Sea	1,900
Irtysh	Kazakhstan-Russia	Ob River	2,650
Jordan	Junction of Dan, Banias, and Hazbani streams, Israel	Dead Sea	200
Kolyma	Kolyma and Cherskogo Ranges, Russia	Arctic Ocean	1,500
Krishna	Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	800
Kura	Northeastern Turkey	Caspian Sea	950
Lena	Western Baikal Range, Russia	Laptev Sea	2,734
Mekong	Eastern Tibetan Plateau, China	South China Sea	2,700
Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, India	Arabian Sea	775
Ob	Junction of Biya and Katun Rivers, Russia	Gulf of Ob	2,300
Salween	Eastern Tibet, China	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Songhua Jiang	Changbai	Amur River	1,150

	Mountains, Jilin, China		
Sungari (see Songhua Jiang)			
Sutlej	Kailas Range, Himalayas, Tibet	Indus River	900
Syr	Junction of Naryn and Kara Darya Rivers, Uzbekistan	Aral Sea	1,380
Tarim	Junction of Kashi and Yarkant Rivers, China	Lop Nor	1,300
Tigris	Taurus Mountains, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,150
Xi He	Eastern Yunnan, China	South China Sea	1,250
Yamuna	Yamnotri glacier, Uttarakhand, India	Ganges River	850
Yangtze (see Chang-Jiang)			
Yellow (see Huang-He)			
Yenisei	Kyzyl, Tuva Republic, Russia	Kara Sea	2,500
Australia			
Darling	Eastern Highlands, NE New South Wales/SE Queensland	Murray River	1,703
Murray	Australian Alps, SE	Southern Ocean	1,558

	New South Wales		
Murrumbidgee	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Murray River	923
Europe			
Buh, Southern	Podolian Upland, Ukraine	Black Sea	532
Buh, Western	Western Ukraine	Vistula River	500
Danube	Brege and Brigach Rivers, Black Forest, southwestern Germany	Black Sea	1,770
Dnieper	Valdai Hills, western Russia	Black Sea	1,420
Dniester	Carpathian Mountains, Ukraine	Black Sea	850
Don	SE of Tula, Russia	Sea of Azov	1,200
Drava	Carnic Alps, northern Italy	Danube River	450
Dvina, North	Near Veliki Ustyug, Vologda, Russia	White Sea	465
Dvina, West	Valdai Hills, Russia	Gulf of Riga	635
Ebro	Cantabrian Mountains, northern Spain	Mediterranean Sea	575
Elbe	Giant Mountains, northwestern Czech Republic	North Sea	725
Garonne	Central Pyrenees, Spain	Bay of Biscay	402
Kama	Ural Mountains, N of Kuliga, Russia	Volga River	1,260
Loire	Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc,	Atlantic Ocean	630

	Vivrais Mountains, France		
Marne	Langres Plateau, northeastern France	Seine River	325
Meuse	Langres Plateau, northeastern France	North Sea	560
Oder	Sudetes Mountains, northeastern Czech Republic	Baltic Sea	562
Oka	S of Orël, Russia	Volga River	925
Pechora	Northern Ural Mountains, Russia	Barents Sea	1,120
Po	Cottian Alps, Piedmont, northwestern Italy	Adriatic Sea	405
Rhine	Swiss Alps	North Sea	766
Rhône	Rhône glacier, northeastern Valais, Switzerland	Mediterranean Sea	505
Seine	Langres Plateau, northern Burgundy, France	English Channel	480
Shannon	Near Cuilcagh Mountain, northwestern Cavan County, Ireland	Atlantic Ocean	240
Tagus	E of Madrid, Spain	Atlantic Ocean	585
Thames	4 headstreams in the Cotswold	North Sea	215

	Hills, Gloucestershire, England, UK		
Tiber	Etruscan Apennines, Italy	Tyrrhenian Sea	251
Tisza	N of Rakhiv, western Ukraine	Danube River	700
Ural	Southern Ural Mountains, northeastern Bashkortostan, Russia	Caspian Sea	1,580
Vistula (Wisla)	W Beskid range, Carpathian Mountains, southwestern Poland	Gulf of Gdansk	665
Volga	Valdai Hills, Smolensk, Russia	Caspian Sea	2,290
Weser	Junction of Fulda and Werra Rivers, Germany	North Sea	273
South America			
Amazon	Junction of Ucayali and Marañón Rivers, Andes Mountains, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	4,000
Araguaía	Serra das Araras, Goiás-Mato Grosso, Brazil	Tocantins River	1,100
Beni	Cordillera Real, La Paz, Bolivia	Madeira River	1,000
Caquetá-Japura	Andes Mountains, southwestern Colombia	Amazon River	1,750

Juruá	Cerros de Canchyuaya, eastern Peru	Amazon River	1,500
Madeira	Junction of Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia	Amazon River	2,100
Magdalena	Cordillera Central, southwestern Colombia	Caribbean Sea	1,000
Negro	Southeastern Colombia	Amazon River	1,400
Orinoco	Near Mt. Delgado Chalbaud, Guiana Highlands, S Venezuela	Atlantic Ocean	1,600
Paraguay	Central Mato Grosso highlands, Brazil	Paraná River	1,584
Paraná	Junction of Paranaíba and Rio Grande Rivers, SE Brazil	Río de la Plata	2,485
Pilcomayo	E of Lake Poopó, Bolivia	Paraguay River	1,000
Purus	Andes Mountains, eastern Peru	Amazon River	2,100
Putumayo	Andes Mountains, southern Colombia	Amazon River	1,000
Río de la Plata	Estuary of Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, Argentina-Uruguay	Atlantic Ocean	170
São Francisco	Serra de Canastra, southwestern	Atlantic Ocean	1,800

	Minas Gerais, Brazil		
Tocantins	South-central Goiás, Brazil	Para River	1,640
Ucayali	Junction of Apurímac and Urubamba Rivers, eastern Peru	Marañón River	1,000
Uruguay	Southern Brazil	Río de la Plata	1,000
Xingu	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil	Amazon River	1,230

Major Rivers in North America

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Alabama	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile River	729
Albany	Lake St. Joseph, ON, Can.	James Bay	610
Allegheny	Potter County, PA	Ohio River, Pittsburgh, PA	325
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers, Newton Co., GA	Atlantic Ocean	392
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towns County, GA	Gulf of Mexico	524
Arkansas	Lake County, CO	Mississippi River	1,459
Assiniboine	Eastern Saskatchewan, Can.	Red River	450
Athabasca	Columbia Icefield, AB, Can.	Lake Athabasca	765

Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat, ON, Can.	James Bay	465
Back (NT)	Contwoyto Lake, NT, Can.	Chantrey Inlet, Arctic Ocean	605
Big Black	Webster County, MS	Mississippi River	330
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall Co., TX	Gulf of Mexico	1,280
Canadian	Las Animas County, CO	Arkansas River	906
Cedar (IA)	Dodge County, MN	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of Antelope Creek and Dry Fork, Converse Co., WY	Missouri River	290
Churchill, Labrador.	Lake Ashuanipi, NL, Can.	Atlantic Ocean	532
Churchill, Manitoba.	Methy Lake, SK, Can.	Hudson Bay	1,000
Cimarron	Colfax County, NM	Arkansas River	600
Colorado (AZ)	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park, CO	Gulf of California	1,450
Colorado (TX)	Dawson County, TX	Matagorda Bay	862
Columbia	Columbia Lake, BC, Can.	Pacific Ocean, Astoria, OR	1,243
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, BC, Can.	Mouth of Snake River	890
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, NH	Long Island Sound, CT	407

Coppermine	Lac de Gras, NT, Can.	Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean	525
Cumberland	Letcher County, KY	Ohio River	720
Delaware	Schoharie County, NY	Liston Point, Delaware Bay	390
Fraser	Near Mount Robson (on Continental Divide)	Strait of Georgia	851
Gila	Catron County, NM	Colorado River	649
Green (UT-WY)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, WY	Colorado River	730
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, NY	Upper New York Bay	306
Illinois	St. Joseph County, IN	Mississippi River	420
James (ND-SD)	Wells County, ND	Missouri River	710
James (VA)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt Co., VA	Hampton Roads	340
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, NC	Ohio River	352
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, KY	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, OR	Pacific O., Klamath, CA	250

Kootenay (Kootenai)	Rocky Mountains, BC, Can.	Columbia River	485
Koyukuk	Endicott Mountains, AK	Yukon River	470
Kuskokwim	Alaska Range	Kuskokwim Bay	724
Liard	Southern Yukon, AK	Mackenzie River	693
Little Missouri	Crook County, WY	Missouri River	560
Mackenzie	Great Slave Lake, NT, Can.	Arctic Ocean	2,635
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, AB, Can.	Missouri River	624
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, MN	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Clearwater County, MN	Gulf of Mexico	2,340
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead County, MT	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Missouri	Junction of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, Gallatin County, MT	Mississippi River	2,315
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead County, MT	Mississippi River	2,540
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile Bay	774

Nelson	Lake Winnipeg, MB, Can.	Hudson Bay	400
Neosho	Morris County, KS	Arkansas River, OK	460
Niobrara	Niobrara County, WY	Missouri River, NE	431
North Canadian	Union County, NM	Canadian River, OK	800
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson Co., CO	Platte River, NE	618
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA	Mississippi River, Cairo, IL	981
Osage	East-central Kansas	Missouri River	500
Ottawa	Lake Capimitchigama, QC, Can.	St. Lawrence River	790
Ouachita	Polk County, AR	Black River	605
Peace	Junction of Finlay and Parsnip Rivers, BC, Can.	Slave River	1,195
Pearl	Neshoba County, MS	Gulf of Mexico	411
Pecos	Mora County, NM	Rio Grande	926
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, NC	Winyah Bay	435
Pend Oreille-Clark Fork	Near Butte, MT	Columbia River	531
Platte	Junction of North	Missouri River	990

	Platte and South Platte Rivers, NE.		
Porcupine	West-central Yukon, Can.	Yukon River, AK	569
Potomac	Garrett County, MD	Chesapeake Bay	383
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, WY	Yellowstone River	375
Red (River of the South)	Curry County, NM	Atchafalaya River, LA	1,290
Red River of the North	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin Co., MN	Lake Winnipeg	545
Republican	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree Rivers, NE	Kansas River	445
Rio Grande (Rio Bravo)	San Juan County, CO	Gulf of Mexico	1,900
Roanoke	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery Co., VA	Albemarle Sound	380
Rock (IL-WI)	Dodge County, WI	Mississippi River	300
Sabine	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt Co., TX	Sabine Lake	380
Sacramento	Siskiyou County, CA	Suisun Bay	377
Saguenay	Lake St. John, QC,	St. Lawrence	434

	Can.	River	
St. Francis	Iron County, MO	Mississippi River	425
St. John	Northwestern Maine	Bay of Fundy	418
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario, NY-ON, Can.	Gulf of St. Lawrence, Atlantic Ocean	800
Salmon (ID)	Custer County, ID	Snake River	420
San Joaquin	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera Co., CA	Suisun Bay	350
San Juan	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, CO	Colorado River	360
Santee-Wateree-Catawba	McDowell County, NC	Atlantic Ocean	538
Saskatchewan, North	Rocky Mountains, AB, Can.	Saskatchewan R.	800
Saskatchewan, South	Rocky Mountains, AB, Can.	Saskatchewan R.	865
Savannah	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson Co., SC	Atlantic Ocean, GA-SC.	314
Severn (ON)	Sandy Lake, ON, Can.	Hudson Bay	610
Smoky Hill	Cheyenne County, CO	Kansas River, KS	540
Snake	Teton County, WY	Columbia River, WA	1,038
South Platte	Junction of South	Platte River	424

	and Middle Forks, Park County, CO		
Susitna	Alaska Range	Cook Inlet	313
Susquehanna	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, NY	Chesapeake Bay	447
Tallahatchie	Tippah County, MS	Yazoo River	301
Tanana	Wrangell Mountains, AK	Yukon River	659
Tennessee	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, TN	Ohio River	652
Tennessee-French Broad	Courthouse Creek, Transylvania County, NC	Ohio River	886
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, MS	Mobile River	525
Trinity	N of Dallas, TX	Galveston Bay	360
Usumacinta	Junction of Pasión and Chixoy Rivers, Guatemala	Bay of Campeche, Mex.	600
Wabash	Darke County, OH	Ohio River	512
Washita	Hemphill County, TX	Red River, OK	500
White (AR-MO)	Madison County, AR	Mississippi River	722
Willamette	Douglas County, OR	Columbia River	309
Wind-Bighorn	Junction of Wind and Little Wind Rivers, Fremont	Yellowstone River.	338

	Co., WY (source of Wind R. is Togwotee Pass, Teton Co., WY)		
Wisconsin	Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, WI	Mississippi River	430
Yellowstone	Park County, WY	Missouri River	682
Yukon	McNeil River, YT, Can.	Bering Sea	1,979

Major Natural Lakes of the World

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Natural Resources Canada

A lake is generally defined as a body of water surrounded by land. By this definition some bodies of water that are called seas, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea, are really lakes. In the following table, the word “lake” is omitted when it is part of the name.

Name	Continent	Area (sq mi)	Length (mi)
Caspian Sea[1]	Asia-Europe	144,001	760
Superior	North America	31,700	350
Victoria	Africa	26,828	209
Huron	North America	23,000	206
Michigan	North America	22,300	307
Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	420
Baikal	Asia	12,162	395
Great Bear	North America	12,096	192

Name	Continent	Maximum	Elevation
Nyasa (Malawi)	Africa	11,150	360
Great Slave	North America	11,030	298
Erie	North America	9,910	241
Winnipeg	North America	9,416	266
Ontario	North America	7,340	193
Balkhash[1]	Asia	7,115	376
Ladoga	Europe	6,835	124
Maracaibo	South America	5,217	133
Aral Sea[1,2]	Asia	4,040	260
Onega	Europe	3,710	145
Eyre[1]	Australia	3,600[3]	90
Titicaca	South America	3,200	122
Nicaragua	North America	3,100	102
Athabasca	North America	3,064	208
Reindeer	North America	2,568	143
Tonle Sap	Asia	2,500[3]	70
Turkana (Rudolf)	Africa	2,473	154
Issyk Kul[1]	Asia	2,355	115
Torrens[1]	Australia	2,230[3]	130
Vänern	Europe	2,181	91
Nettilling	North America	2,140	67
Winnipegosis	North America	2,075	141
Albert	Africa	2,075	100
Nipigon	North America	1,872	72
Gairdner[1]	Australia	1,840[3]	90
Manitoba	North America	1,799	140
Urmia[1]	Asia	888	90
Chad	Africa	521[4]	175

		depth (ft)	(ft)
Caspian Sea[1]	Asia-Europe	3,363	–92
Superior	North America	1,333	601
Victoria	Africa	270	3,720
Huron	North America	750	578
Michigan	North America	923	578
Tanganyika	Africa	4,823	2,534
Baikal	Asia	5,315	1,493
Great Bear	North America	1,463	512
Nyasa (Malawi)	Africa	2,280	1,550
Great Slave	North America	2,014	512
Erie	North America	210	569
Winnipeg	North America	200	712
Ontario	North America	802	243
Balkhash[1]	Asia	85	1,115
Ladoga	Europe	738	13
Maracaibo	South America	115	sea level
Aral Sea[1,2]	Asia	180	175
Onega	Europe	328	108
Eyre[1]	Australia	4	–49
Titicaca	South America	922	12,500
Nicaragua	North America	230	102
Athabasca	North America	407	699
Reindeer	North America	720	1,106
Tonle Sap	Asia	45	NA
Turkana (Rudolf)	Africa	240	1,230
Issyk Kul[1]	Asia	2,303	5,279
Torrens[1]	Australia	NA[3]	92
Vänern	Europe	328	144
Nettilling	North America	NA[3]	98

Winnipegosis	North America	38	833
Albert	Africa	168	2,030
Nipigon	North America	540	853
Gairdner[1]	Australia	NA[3]	112
Urmia[1]	Asia	49	4,177
Manitoba	North America	21	813
Chad	Africa	24	787

NA = Not available. (1) Salt lake. (2) The diversion of its two feeder rivers since the 1960s has devastated the Aral—once the world's fourth-largest lake (26,000 sq mi) with length, max. depth, and elevation shown. By 2000, the Aral had effectively become three lakes, with the total area shown. (3) Subject to great seasonal variation. (4) Once fourth-largest lake in Africa (about 10,000 sq mi in the 1960s), Chad had shrunk to around 5% of its original size by 2006 as a result of irrigation and long-term drought.

The Great Lakes

Source: National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Great Lakes form the world's **largest freshwater body** (in surface area) and with their connecting waterways are the largest inland water transportation unit. Draining the north-central basin of the U.S., they enable shipping to get to the Atlantic via their outlet, the St. Lawrence R.; the Gulf of Mexico can be reached via the Illinois Waterway, between Lake

Michigan and the Mississippi R. A third outlet connects with the Hudson R. and then the Atlantic via the New York State Barge Canal System. Illinois Waterway and NYS Barge Canal System traffic is limited to recreational boating and small shipping vessels.

Only Lake Michigan is wholly in the U.S.; the other lakes are shared with Canada. Ships move from the shores of Lake Superior to Whitefish Bay in the east, then through the Soo Locks in Sault Ste. Marie, MI, onto St. Mary's R. and into Lake Huron. To reach the Port of Indiana-Burns Harbor and South Chicago, IL, ships travel west from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinac. Low water datum is based on the International Great Lakes Datum (1985), with Rimouski, Quebec, as the reference zero point. The distance between Duluth, MN, and Lake Ontario's east end is 1,156 mi.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron
Length (mi)	350	307	206
Breadth (mi)	160	118	183
Deepest soundings (ft)	1,333	923	750

Volume of water (cu mi)	2,935	1,180	850
Area (sq mi) water surface—U.S.	20,600	22,300	9,100
Canada	11,100	NA	13,900
Area (sq mi) entire drainage basin—U.S.	16,900	45,600	16,200
Canada	32,400	NA	35,500
Total area (sq mi), U.S. and Canada	**81,000**	**67,900**	**74,700**
Low water datum above mean water level at Rimouski, QC, avg. level (ft)	601.10	577.50	577.50
Latitude, N	46°25′	41°37′	43°00′
	49°00′	46°06′	46°17′
Longitude, W	84°22′	84°45′	79°43′
	92°06′	88°02′	84°45′
National boundary line (mi)	282.8	NA	260.8
U.S. shoreline (mainland only) (mi)	863	1,400	580

	Erie	**Ontario**
Length (mi)	241	193
Breadth (mi)	57	53
Deepest soundings (ft)	210	802

Volume of water (cu mi)	116	393
Area (sq mi) water surface—U.S.	4,980	3,460
Canada	4,930	3,880
Area (sq mi) entire drainage basin—U.S.	18,000	15,200
Canada	4,720	12,100
Total area (sq mi), U.S. and Canada	**32,630**	**34,850**
Low water datum above mean water level at Rimouski, QC, avg. level (ft)	569.20	243.30
Latitude, N	41°23′	43°11′
	42°52′	44°15′
Longitude, W	78°51′	76°03′
	83°29′	79°53′
National boundary line (mi)	251.5	174.6
U.S. shoreline (mainland only) (mi)	431	300

NA = Not applicable.

Notable Waterfalls

The magnitude of a waterfall is determined not only by height but also by volume and steadiness of flow, crest width, the angle of a drop, and the number of leaps it may make. A series of low falls over a considerable distance is known as a cascade. Waterfalls are highly variable and

few authoritative figures exist. For more information and some alternative measurements, see the World Waterfall Database at www.worldwaterfalldatabase.com.

Estimated mean annual flow (ft^3/sec): Niagara, 205,000; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Iguazú, 61,000; Victoria, 35,400.

Height is total drop in feet in one or more leaps. If river name is not shown, it is the same as the waterfall. # = more than one leap; * = diminishes greatly seasonally; ** = reduces to a trickle or is dry for part of each year; R. = river; (C) = cascade.

Name, location	Height (ft)
Africa	
Angola-Namibia	
Ruacana, Cunene R.	352
Lesotho	
Maletsunyane*	630
South Africa	
Augrabies, Orange R.*	480
Tugela#	2,800
Tanzania-Zambia	
Kalambo*	704
Zimbabwe-Zambia	

Victoria, Zambezi R.*	343
Asia and Oceania	
Australia	
New South Wales	
Wentworth	614
Wollomombi	722
Queensland	
Tully**	984
Wallaman, Stony Creek	879
India	
Jog, Sharavati R.*	829
Sivasamudram	320
Japan	
Kegon, Lake Chuzenji*	350
New Zealand	
Helena	722
Sutherland, Arthur R.#	1,904
Europe	
Austria	
Gastein#	487
Krimml#	1,246
France	
Gavarnie*	1,385
Italy	
Toce (C)	470
Norway	
Mardalsfossen#**	2,154
Skykje**	984

Vetti, Morka-Koldedola R.	900
Sweden	
Handol#	345
Switzerland	
Giessbach (C)	984
Reichenbach#	394
Staubbach	974
Trümmelbach#	950
United Kingdom	
Glomach, Scotland	370
Pistyll Rhaeadr, Wales	240
North America	
Canada	
Alberta	
Panther, Nigel Creek	600
British Columbia	
Della#	1,444
Takakkaw, Daly Glacier#	992
Ontario	
Niagara (Horseshoe)	167
Québec	
Montmorency	276
United States	
Alabama	
Noccalula Falls	90
California	
Feather*	640

Yosemite National Park	
Bridalveil*	620
Nevada, Merced R.*	594
Ribbon**	1,612
Silver Strand, Meadow Brook**	574
Vernal, Merced R.*	317
Wapama	1,310
Yosemite#**	2,425
Colorado	
Seven Falls, S. Cheyenne Creek#	300
Hawaii	
Akaka, Kolekole Stream	420
Idaho	
Shoshone, Snake R.**	212
Kentucky	
Cumberland	68
Maryland	
Great, Potomac R. (C)*	76
Minnesota	
Minnehaha**	53
New Jersey	
Great, Passaic R.	70
New York	
Kaaterskill, Lake Creek*	231
Niagara (American)	120
Taughannock*	215

Oregon	
Multnomah#	620
Tennessee	
Fall Creek	256
Washington	
Colonial Creek	2,568
Sluiskin, Paradise R.	300
Snoqualmie**	268
Wisconsin	
Big Manitou, Black R. (C)*	165
Wyoming	
Tower	132
Yellowstone (lower)*	308
Yellowstone (upper)*	109
South America	
Argentina-Brazil	
Iguazú	269
Brazil	
Cachoeira da Fumaça*	1,312
Paulo Afonso, São Francisco R.	275
Colombia	
Tequendama, Bogota R.*	482
Ecuador	
Agoyan, Pastaza R.*	200
Guyana	
Kaieteur, Potaro R.	741
King George VI, Kamarang R.	1,600

Marina, Ipobe R.#	500
Venezuela	
Angel (Kerepakupai Merú), Churún#*	3,212
Cuquenan	2,000

Latitude and Longitude of World Cities

Source: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

	Lat.		Long.	
City, country	°	′	°	′
Athens, Greece	37	59 N	23	44 E
Bangkok, Thailand	13	45 N	100	31 E
Beijing, China	39	55 N	116	23 E
Berlin, Germany	52	31 N	13	24 E
Bogotá, Colombia	4	38 N	74	3 W
Buenos Aires, Argentina	34	35 S	58	40 W
Cairo, Egypt	30	4 N	31	17 E
Jakarta, Indonesia	6	10 S	106	49 E
Jerusalem, Israel	31	45 N	35	0 E
Johannesburg, South Africa	26	12 S	28	2 E
Kiev, Ukraine	50	26 N	30	31 E
Lagos, Nigeria	6	35 N	3	45 E
London, UK (Greenwich)	51	28 N	0	0
Manila, Philippines	14	35 N	121	0 E
Mexico City, Mexico	19	26 N	99	8 W
Moscow, Russia	55	45 N	37	36 E

City, country	Lat. °	′	Long. °	′
Mumbai (Bombay), India	18	59 N	72	50 E
New Delhi, India	28	36 N	77	12 E
Paris, France	48	52 N	2	20 E
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22	52 S	43	16 W
Rome, Italy	41	54 N	12	29 E
Santiago, Chile	33	27 S	70	40 W
Seoul, South Korea	37	35 N	127	0 E
Sydney, Australia	33	51 S	151	12 E
Tehran, Iran	35	40 N	51	25 E
Tokyo, Japan	35	41 N	139	45 E

Highest and Lowest Continental Elevations

Continent	Highest point	Elev. (ft)
Asia	Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035
South America	Aconcagua, Argentina	22,831
North America	Denali (fmr. McKinley), Alaska, U.S.	20,310
Africa	Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,341
Europe	Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	16,066
Australia	Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,310

Continent	Lowest point	Ft below sea level

Antarctica	Denman Glacier	11,483
Asia	Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan	1,414
Africa	Lake Assal, Djibouti	509
South America	Laguna del Carbón, Argentina	344
North America	Death Valley, California, U.S.	282
Europe	Caspian Sea, Azer.-Kazakh.-Russ.	92
Australia	Lake Eyre, South Australia	49

Latitude, Longitude, and Elevation of U.S. and Canadian Cities

Source: U.S. geographic positions and altitudes provided by U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Canadian geographic positions and altitudes provided by Natural Resources Canada.

	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
City, state/province	**°**	**′**	**″**	**°**	**′**	**″**	**(ft)**
Albany, NY	42	39	9	73	45	22	149
Albuquerque, NM	35	5	4	106	39	4	4,956
Anchorage, AK	61	13	5	149	54	1	104
Annapolis, MD	38	58	42	76	29	32	43
Atlanta, GA	33	44	56	84	23	17	1,050
Augusta, GA	33	28	15	81	58	29	141
Augusta, ME	44	18	38	69	46	46	123
Austin, TX	30	16	2	97	44	35	489

City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
Baltimore, MD	39	17	25	76	36	44	36
Baton Rouge, LA	30	27	3	91	9	16	46
Billings, MT	45	47	0	108	30	2	3,124
Birmingham, AL	33	31	14	86	48	9	610
Bismarck, ND	46	48	30	100	47	1	1,695
Boise, ID	43	36	49	116	12	12	2,699
Boston, MA	42	21	30	71	3	35	45
Buffalo, NY	42	53	11	78	52	42	600
Burlington, VT	44	28	33	73	12	43	196
Calgary, AB	51	2	45	114	3	27	3,557
Carson City, NV	39	9	50	119	46	3	4,681
Casper, WY	42	52	0	106	18	47	5,105
Cedar Rapids, IA	42	0	30	91	38	39	808
Charleston, SC	32	46	36	79	55	51	11
Charleston, WV	38	20	59	81	37	57	596
Charlotte, NC	35	13	38	80	50	35	762
Charlottetown, PE	46	14	25	63	8	5	160
Cheyenne, WY	41	8	24	104	49	13	6,087
Chicago, IL	41	51	0	87	39	0	586
Churchill, MB.	58	46	51	94	11	13	94
Cleveland, OH	41	29	58	81	41	43	653
Colorado Springs, CO	38	50	2	104	49	17	6,010
Columbia, SC	34	0	3	81	2	5	300
Columbus, OH	39	57	40	82	59	56	780
Concord, NH	43	12	29	71	32	15	273
Corpus Christi, TX	27	48	2	97	23	47	7

City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
Dallas, TX	32	46	59	96	48	24	421
Denver, CO	39	44	21	104	59	5	5,277
Des Moines, IA	41	36	2	93	36	33	873
Detroit, MI	42	19	53	83	2	45	598
Dover, DE	39	9	29	75	31	27	28
Durham, NC	35	59	39	78	53	55	400
Edmonton, AB.	53	32	4	113	29	25	2,200
El Paso, TX	31	45	31	106	29	13	3,717
Eugene, OR	44	3	7	123	5	12	430
Evansville, IN	37	58	29	87	33	21	388
Fairbanks, AK	64	50	16	147	42	59	445
Fargo, ND	46	52	38	96	47	23	902
Ft. Smith, AR	35	23	9	94	23	55	440
Ft. Wayne, IN	41	7	50	85	7	44	810
Ft. Worth, TX	32	43	31	97	19	15	653
Frankfort, KY	38	12	3	84	52	24	507
Fredericton, NB.	45	56	43	66	40	0	67
Greensboro, NC	36	4	21	79	47	31	827
Greenville, SC	34	51	9	82	23	38	984
Gulfport, MS	30	22	3	89	5	34	21
Halifax, NS	44	52	0	63	42	58	477
Hamilton, ON	43	14	34	79	59	22	780
Harrisburg, PA	40	16	25	76	53	4	332
Hartford, CT	41	45	49	72	41	6	29
Helena, MT	46	35	34	112	2	10	4,047
Hilo, HI	19	43	47	155	5	24	59
Honolulu, HI	21	18	25	157	51	30	17

City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
Houston, TX	29	45	48	95	21	48	37
Idaho Falls, ID	43	28	0	112	2	3	4,705
Indianapolis, IN	39	46	6	86	9	29	720
Iqaluit, NU	63	45	0	68	31	0	112
Jackson, MS	32	17	56	90	11	5	280
Jacksonville, FL	30	19	56	81	39	20	15
Jefferson City, MO	38	34	36	92	10	25	630
Jersey City, NJ	40	43	41	74	4	40	34
Juneau, AK	58	18	7	134	25	11	33
Kansas City, MO	39	5	59	94	34	43	898
Knoxville, TN	35	57	38	83	55	15	904
Lansing, MI	42	43	57	84	33	20	853
Laredo, TX	27	30	23	99	30	27	415
Las Vegas, NV	36	10	30	115	8	14	2,001
Lexington, KY	37	59	19	84	28	40	968
Lincoln, NE	40	48	0	96	40	0	1,200
Little Rock, AR	34	44	47	92	17	23	333
Los Angeles, CA	34	3	8	118	14	37	291
Louisville, KY	38	15	15	85	45	34	466
Madison, WI	43	4	23	89	24	4	873
Manchester, NH	42	59	44	71	27	17	258
Memphis, TN	35	8	58	90	2	56	260
Miami, FL	25	46	27	80	11	37	8
Milwaukee, WI	43	2	20	87	54	23	615
Minneapolis, MN	44	58	48	93	15	50	830
Mobile, AL	30	41	40	88	2	35	10
Montgomery, AL	32	22	0	86	18	0	238

City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
Montpelier, VT	44	15	36	72	34	31	526
Montréal, QC	45	31	0	73	39	0	221
Nashville, TN	36	9	57	86	47	4	567
New Orleans, LA	29	57	17	90	4	30	1
New York, NY	40	42	51	74	0	22	35
Newark, NJ	40	44	8	74	10	21	32
Nome, AK	64	30	4	165	24	23	37
Oklahoma City, OK	35	28	3	97	30	59	1,198
Olympia, WA	47	2	16	122	54	3	93
Omaha, NE	41	15	31	95	56	16	1,059
Ottawa, ON	45	20	0	75	35	3	382
Overland Park, KS	38	58	56	94	40	15	1,084
Philadelphia, PA	39	57	8	75	9	50	45
Phoenix, AZ	33	26	54	112	4	27	1,085
Pierre, SD	44	22	6	100	21	3	1,479
Pittsburgh, PA	40	26	26	79	59	45	766
Portland, OR	45	31	24	122	40	34	33
Providence, RI	41	49	26	71	24	46	9
Provo, UT	40	14	2	111	39	31	4,551
Québec, QC	46	49	0	71	13	0	244
Raleigh, NC	35	46	20	78	38	19	315
Rapid City, SD	44	4	50	103	13	52	3,243
Regina, SK	50	27	17	104	36	24	1,894
Reno, NV	39	31	47	119	48	50	4,505
Richmond, VA	37	33	14	77	27	37	213
Rochester, NY	43	9	17	77	36	56	504
Sacramento, CA	38	34	54	121	29	40	27

City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	(ft)
St. John’s, NL	47	28	56	52	47	49	461
St. Louis, MO	38	37	38	90	11	52	464
St. Paul, MN	44	56	34	93	5	36	789
Salem, OR	44	56	35	123	2	6	157
Salt Lake City, UT	40	45	39	111	53	28	4,265
San Antonio, TX	29	25	27	98	29	37	649
San Diego, CA	32	42	55	117	9	26	63
San Francisco, CA	37	46	30	122	25	10	54
San Jose, CA	37	20	22	121	53	42	82
San Juan, PR	18	27	59	66	6	21	26
Santa Fe, NM	35	41	13	105	56	16	6,995
Saskatoon, SK	52	8	23	106	41	10	1,653
Savannah, GA	32	5	1	81	5	59	20
Seattle, WA	47	36	22	122	19	55	177
Shreveport, LA	32	31	31	93	45	1	151
Sioux City, IA	42	30	0	96	24	1	1,201
Sioux Falls, SD	43	33	0	96	42	1	1,473
Spokane, WA	47	39	35	117	25	45	1,732
Springfield, IL	39	48	6	89	38	37	600
Tacoma, WA	47	15	10	122	26	39	250
Tampa, FL	27	56	51	82	27	30	15
Topeka, KS	39	2	54	95	40	41	948
Toronto, ON	43	44	30	79	22	24	251
Trenton, NJ	40	13	1	74	44	35	61
Tucson, AZ	32	13	18	110	55	35	2,490
Tulsa, OK	36	9	14	95	59	34	721
Vancouver, BC	49	15	40	123	6	50	14

City, state/province	Lat. N °	′	″	Long. W °	′	″	Elev. (ft)
Victoria, BC	48	25	42	123	21	53	63
Virginia Beach, VA	36	51	11	75	58	41	11
Washington, DC	38	53	42	77	2	11	24
Whitehorse, YT	60	41	46	135	4	51	2,305
Wichita, KS	37	41	32	97	20	15	1,302
Wilmington, DE	39	44	45	75	32	48	91
Wilmington, NC	34	13	33	77	56	41	36
Winnipeg, MB	49	53	4	97	8	47	783
Yakima, WA	46	36	7	120	30	21	1,068
Yellowknife, NT.	62	27	13	114	22	12	675

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RELIGION

Religious Affiliation in the U.S., 2023

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2022)

Affiliation	2023 pop.	Percent
Agnostics	58,776,000	17.5%
Atheists	11,266,000	3.3
Baha'is	595,000	0.2
Buddhists	4,539,000	1.3
Chinese folk-religionists	118,000	—
Christians	245,189,000	72.8%
Daoists	13,700	—
Ethnic religionists	1,153,000	0.3
Hindus	1,719,000	0.5
Jains	109,000	—
Jews	5,535,000	1.6
Muslims	5,108,000	1.5%
New religionists	1,791,000	0.5
Shintoists	68,800	—
Sikhs	419,000	0.1
Spiritists	261,000	0.1
Zoroastrians	18,300	—

— = Less than 0.05%.

Religious Group Membership in the U.S., 2015

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Gina A. Zurlo, eds., *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2022)

Figures generally are based on collected reports made by each denomination as of 2015 and include only persons affiliated with a congregation of the denomination. Reporting practices vary from one denomination to another but generally include all members, not only full communicants. Denominations with fewer than 28,000 members not generally shown. Broad religious groups are indicated in **boldface**.

Group (congregations)	Members
African Methodist Episcopal Church (9,000)	2,800,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (3,400)	1,750,000
Agnosticism	**51,565,000**
Albanian Orthodox Archdiocese in America (15)	35,000
American Baptist Assn. (1,500)	100,000
American Baptist Churches in the USA (5,100)	1,469,000
Antiochian Orthodox Christian (270)	480,000
Apostolic Assemblies of Christ Intl. (260)	50,000

Apostolic Assembly of the Faith in Christ Jesus (760)	89,700
Armenian Apostolic Church of America (37)	360,000
Armenian Church of North America (100)	370,000
Armenian Evangelical Union of Churches (60)	40,000
Assemblies of God USA (13,700)	3,522,000
Assemblies of the Lord Jesus Christ (440)	62,000
Assembly of Christian Churches (140)	28,000
Assn. of Free Lutheran Congregations (280)	48,000
Assn. of Intl. Gospel Assemblies (260)	270,000
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (290)	50,000
Assyrian Church of the East (23)	115,000
Atheism	**8,820,000**
Baha'i Faith	**544,000**
Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (4,500)	1,730,000
Baptist General Conference (1,300)	399,000
Baptist Missionary Assn. of America (1,300)	230,000
Bible Way Churches of Our Lord Jesus Christ World-Wide (750)	150,000
Buddhism	**4,209,000**
Calvary Chapels Intl. (1,200)	525,000
Catholic Church in the USA[1] (18,000)	72,798,000
Charis Fellowship (260)	36,500
Chinese folk-religions[2]	**114,000**
Christian and Missionary Alliance (2,100)	653,000
Christian Brethren (Open) (1,300)	112,000
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (3,600)	786,000
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (4,800)	1,150,000

Christian Congregation (1,600)	130,000
Christian International Ministries (150)	36,000
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (3,900)	1,000,000
Christian Reformed Church in N. America (1,100)	236,000
Christianity	**240,445,000**
Church of Christ, Scientist (1,200)	140,000
Church of God (Anderson, IN) (2,000)	277,000
Church of God (Cleveland, OH) (6,500)	1,454,000
Church of God (Huntsville, AL) (1,600)	83,000
Church of God in Christ (24,000)	8,046,000
Church of God of Prophecy (1,700)	108,000
Church of Jesus Christ (400)	100,000
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (14,200)	6,642,000
Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Apostolic Faith (550)	670,000
Church of the Brethren (970)	138,000
Church of the Living God (170)	42,000
Church of the Nazarene (4,500)	773,000
Churches of Christ (Non-Instrumental) (12,200)	1,510,000
Churches of God General Conference (330)	39,000
Churches of God (Holiness) (30)	30,000
Churches on the Rock Intl. (100)	100,000
Community of Christ (900)	170,000
Conservative Baptist Assn. of America (1,100)	186,000
Conservative Congregational Christian Conference (320)	40,000

Coptic Orthodox Church (250)	500,000
Covenant Ministries Intl. (35)	95,000
Crenshaw Christian Center (2)	28,000
Cumberland Presbyterian Church (920)	70,800
Czechoslovak Hussite Church (20)	50,000
Daoism	**13,000**
Defenders of the Christian Faith (90)	30,000
Elim Assemblies Fellowship (260)	40,000
Episcopal Church in the USA (4,800)	1,917,000
Ethiopian Orthodox Church in the USA (80)	85,000
Ethnic religions[2]	**1,137,000**
Evangelical Covenant Church of America (900)	160,000
Evangelical Fellowship Intl. (300)	90,000
Evangelical Free Church of America (1,500)	375,000
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (10,500)	4,300,000
Evangelical Presbyterian Church (600)	145,000
Evangelistic Messengers Assn. (650)	65,000
Faith Christian Fellowship Intl. (150)	75,000
Fellowship of Christian Believers (70)	30,000
Free Methodist Church of North America (1,100)	76,000
Friends General Conference (600)	28,000
Friends United Meeting (600)	40,000
Full Gospel Baptist Church Fellowship (600)	180,000
Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers (800)	450,000
General Assn. of General Baptists (820)	59,200
General Assn. of Regular Baptist Churches	200,000

(1,200)	
Global Christian Ministry Forum (75)	37,500
Global Network of Christian Ministries (280)	45,000
Grace Communion International (130)	30,000
Grace Intl. (110)	130,000
Greater Emmanuel Intl. Fellowship (50)	50,000
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (540)	1,500,000
Gulf States Pastors & Churches Fellowship (360)	28,000
Hinduism	**1,553,000**
Independent Assemblies Fellowship (500)	80,000
Independent Assemblies of God Intl. (310)	122,000
Independent Fundamental Churches of America (620)	58,000
Intl. Church of the Foursquare Gospel (1,900)	327,000
Intl. Churches of Christ (170)	52,100
Intl. Convention of Faith Ministries (420)	105,000
Intl. Council of Community Churches (130)	66,000
Intl. Pentecostal Holiness Church (1,700)	265,000
Islam[3]	**4,433,000**
Jainism	**92,000**
Jehovah’s Witnesses (13,600)	2,834,000
Judaism[4]	**5,554,000**
Korean American Presbyterian Church (670)	72,000
Korean Full Gospel Churches of America (850)	260,000
Korean Presbyterian Church in America (310)	60,000
Korean Presbyterian Church of America (1,900)	600,000

Latin American Council of Christian Churches (200)	36,000
Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (6,100)	2,061,000
Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church of the East (100)	50,000
Mennonite Church USA (850)	130,000
Ministers Fellowship Intl. (210)	55,000
Missionary Church (400)	50,000
Moravian Church in America (170)	40,000
Native American Church of North America (400)	200,000
Natl. Assn. of Free Will Baptists (2,100)	178,000
Natl. Baptist Convention of America (12,500)	4,250,000
Natl. Baptist Convention, USA (40,000)	9,200,000
Natl. Missionary Baptist Conv. of America (270)	440,000
Natl. Primitive Baptist Convention (1,600)	600,000
New Apostolic Church USA (220)	38,400
New Religions[2]	**1,680,000**
North American Baptist Conference (380)	61,900
North American Old Roman Catholic Church (140)	66,000
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church (1,000)	126,000
Old Order & Wisler Mennonite Church (64)	28,000
Open Bible Churches (320)	42,000
Orthodox Church in America (530)	2,900,000
Orthodox Presbyterian Church (270)	32,000
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (1,600)	1,300,000
Pentecostal Church of God (1,100)	100,000
Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith	75,000

(350)	
Potter’s House (10)	35,000
Presbyterian Church in America (1,900)	372,000
Presbyterian Church (USA) (9,600)	1,705,000
Primitive Baptists (3,000)	135,000
Progressive Natl. Baptist Convention (1,200)	1,857,000
Redeemed Christian Church of God (700)	35,000
Reformed Church in America (890)	214,000
Rhema Bible Churches (600)	180,000
Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America (100)	110,000
Salvation Army (1,100)	400,000
Serbian Orthodox Church in N. and S. Amer. (120)	68,000
Seventh-day Adventist Church (5,000)	1,309,000
Shintoism	**65,800**
Sikhism	**399,000**
Southern Baptist Convention (47,300)	18,836,000
Spiritism	**235,000**
Syriac Orthodox Church of Antioch (33)	31,000
Unitarian Universalist Assn. (1,000)	216,000
United Baptist churches (400)	55,000
United Brethren in Christ (200)	37,000
United Church of Christ (5,000)	880,000
United Church of Jesus Christ (Apostolic) (120)	36,000
United Free Will Baptist Church (700)	100,000
United House of Prayer for All People (140)	1,700,000
United Methodist Church (33,000)	7,067,000
United Pentecostal Church Intl. (4,500)	875,000

Unity School of Christianity (680)	140,000
Universal Fellowship of MCCs (220)	40,000
U.S. Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches (200)	45,000
Vineyard Churches (USA) (590)	180,000
Way of the Cross Church of Christ (75)	80,000
Wesleyan Church (1,600)	135,000
Willow Creek Assn. of Churches (2,200)	440,000
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (1,300)	367,000
World Council of Independent Christian Chs. (240)	40,000
World Harvest Ministerial Alliance (140)	40,000
Zoroastrianism	**18,500**

(1) According to the U.S. Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, there were 75.4 mil self-identified Catholics in the U.S. in 2015 and 73.2 mil in 2021. (2) **Chinese folk-religionists** include followers of traditional Chinese religion; it may involve worship of local deities, ancestor veneration, Confucian ethics, divination, and Buddhist or Taoist elements, among other beliefs and practices. **Ethnic religionists** include followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, generally belonging to a single ethnic group. **New religionists** include followers of Asian new religions, neoreligious movements, radical new crisis religions, and syncretistic mass religions. (3) Other sources vary. In 2017, the Council on American-Islamic Relations estimated a total of 2,000 mosques and 6-7 mil Muslims in the U.S., and a 2021 Pew Research Center report estimated the U.S. Muslim pop. at 3.85 mil in 2020. (4) Includes Jewish Reconstructionist Communities (about 90), Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (500), Other Orthodox congregations (1,200), Chabad (over 2,000), Union for Reform Judaism (850), and United Synagogue of

Conservative Judaism (580). Among Jewish adherents in the U.S., about 35% classify themselves as Reform, 18% as Conservative, 10% as Orthodox, 2% as Reconstructionist, the rest as "just Jewish." Source: Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "United States Jewish Population, 2019," in *The American Jewish Year Book* (Dordrecht: Springer, 2019). (This source estimates the total American Jewish population at 6.7 mil.)

World Adherents of Religions by Continental Area, 2023

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2022). All adherents figures are midyear estimates, in thous.

Religion (no. of countries/territories)	Africa	Asia	Europe
Baha'is (224)	2,998	4,081	170
Buddhists (152)	394	542,728	2,052
Chinese folkreligionists (120)	260	479,116	680
Christians (234)	710,891	394,170	566,067
Catholics (234)	254,496	156,026	247,892
Protestants (231)	274,064	111,064	86,070
Independents (231)	136,695	130,117	12,350
Orthodox (142)	62,069	18,859	204,939
Confucianists (17)	38	8,705	18
Ethnoreligionists (148)	111,030	158,336	1,201

Hindus (144)	3,731	1,072,112	1,377
Jains (20)	132	6,273	25
Jews (148)	90	7,217	1,288
Muslims (217)	600,697	1,333,526	55,053
Sunnis (214)	594,772	1,127,767	52,351
Shiites (149)	1,012	193,969	2,662
New religionists (121)	162	61,069	398
Shintoists (9)	—	2,736	—
Sikhs (64)	100	26,448	753
Spiritists (59)	4	2	159
Taoists (7)	—	9,602	—
Zoroastrians (29)	1	151	6
All religious adherents (234)	**1,430,526**	**4,106,272**	**629,247**
Nonreligious (233)	9,827	647,229	117,843
Agnostics (233)	9,068	535,149	102,490
Atheists (223)	759	112,080	15,353

Religion (no. of countries/territories)	**Latin America**	**Northern America**	**Oceania**
Baha’is (224)	1,077	658	147
Buddhists (152)	949	5,233	1,030
Chinese folkreligionists (120)	223	902	200
Christians (234)	616,926	269,011	28,879
Catholics (234)	507,663	88,105	10,197
Protestants (231)	66,353	57,534	13,403
Independents (231)	61,797	65,824	2,202
Orthodox (142)	1,483	8,612	1,178

Confucianists (17)	1	—	84
Ethnoreligionists (148)	3,969	1,306	451
Hindus (144)	821	2,252	849
Jains (20)	2	127	8
Jews (148)	394	5,900	114
Muslims (217)	1,909	6,595	965
Sunnis (214)	1,389	4,583	732
Shiites (149)	505	1,284	230
New religionists (121)	1,958	1,893	149
Shintoists (9)	9	69	—
Sikhs (64)	8	958	203
Spiritists (59)	14,557	280	10
Taoists (7)	—	14	15
Zoroastrians (29)	—	26	3
All religious adherents (234)	**642,803**	**295,223**	**33,105**
Nonreligious (233)	28,260	80,285	11,180
Agnostics (233)	24,886	67,900	9,214
Atheists (223)	3,375	12,385	1,966

Religion (no. of countries/territories)	**World**	**% of world pop.**
Baha’is (224)	9,130	0.1%
Buddhists (152)	552,387	6.9
Chinese folkreligionists (120)	481,380	6.0
Christians (234)	2,585,944	32.2
Catholics (234)	1,264,378	15.7
Protestants (231)	608,488	7.6
Independents (231)	408,985	5.1

Orthodox (142)	297,140	3.7
Confucianists (17)	8,845	0.1
Ethnoreligionists (148)	276,293	3.4
Hindus (144)	1,081,142	13.5
Jains (20)	6,567	0.1
Jews (148)	15,003	0.2
Muslims (217)	1,998,744	24.9
Sunnis (214)	1,781,594	22.2
Shiites (149)	199,661	2.5
New religionists (121)	65,629	0.8
Shintoists (9)	2,814	—
Sikhs (64)	28,470	0.4
Spiritists (59)	15,011	0.2
Taoists (7)	9,631	0.1
Zoroastrians (29)	187	—
All religious adherents (234)	**7,137,176**	**88.9**
Nonreligious (233)	894,624	11.1
Agnostics (233)	748,707	9.3
Atheists (223)	145,917	1.8

— = Less than 500 adherents or 0.05% of world pop. **Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. Continental areas are as per UN demographic terminology; “Asia” is defined to include the former Soviet Central Asian states, while “Europe” includes all of Russia, extending to the Pacific coast. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of countries/territories where the religion or type of belief has a significant following. **Buddhists** include Mahayana (72%), Theravada or Hinayana (25%), and Tantrayana (incl. Lamaists, Tibetans) (3%). **Chinese folk-religionists** are followers of traditional Chinese religion; it may involve worship of local deities, ancestor veneration,

Confucian ethics, divination, and Buddhist or Daoist elements, among other beliefs and practices. **Christians** are usually baptized members of a church belonging to one of the major Christian traditions shown here. Those characterized as Independents belong to groups that consider themselves independent of historical mainstream institutionalized Christianity; these include groups such as Unitarians, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Jehovah's Witnesses. **Confucianists** are followers of Confucius, mostly living in China or elsewhere in East/Southeast Asia. **Ethnic religionists** are followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, generally belonging to a single ethnic group. **Hindus** include Vaishnavites (38%); Shaivites (36%); and Shaktas, neo-Hindi, and reformed Hindi (26%). **New religionists** include followers of Asian new religions, neoreligious movements, radical new crisis religions, and syncretistic mass religions.

Episcopal Church Liturgical Colors and Calendar, 2022-26

The most common liturgical colors in the Episcopal Church are as follows: **White**—Christmas Day through first Sunday after Epiphany; Maundy Thursday (as an alternative to crimson at the Eucharist); from the Vigil of Easter to the Day of Pentecost (Whitsunday); Trinity Sunday; Feasts of the Lord (except Holy Cross Day); the Confession of St. Peter; the Conversion of St. Paul; St. Joseph; St.

Mary Magdalene; St. Mary the Virgin; St. Michael and All Angels; All Saints' Day; St. John the Evangelist; memorials of other saints who were not martyred; Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day; weddings and funerals. **Red**—the Day of Pentecost; Holy Cross Day; feasts of apostles and evangelists (except those previously mentioned); feasts and memorials of martyrs (including Holy Innocents' Day). **Violet**—Advent and Lent. **Crimson** or oxblood (dark red)—Holy Week. **Green**—the seasons after Epiphany and after Pentecost. **Black**—optional alternative for funerals and Good Friday.

The days of fasting are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. Other days of special devotion (penitence) include the 40 days of Lent. Ember days are days of prayer for the church's ministry. They fall on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the Day of Pentecost, Holy Cross Day, and Dec. 13. Rogation Days, the three days before Ascension Day, are days of prayer for God's blessing

on the crops, on commerce and industry, and for conservation of the Earth's resources.

Holy days and other variables	2022	2023	2024
Golden Number	8	9	10
Sunday Letter	B	A	G/F
Sundays after Epiphany	8	7	6
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Feb. 14
First Sunday in Lent	Mar. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 18
Passion/Palm Sunday	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Good Friday	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	Mar. 29
Easter Day	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Mar. 31
Ascension Day	May 26	May 18	May 9
Day of Pentecost	June 5	May 28	May 19
Trinity Sunday	June 12	June 4	May 26
Numbered Proper of 2 Pentecost	#7	#5	#4
First Sunday of Advent	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 1

Holy days and other variables	2025	2026
Golden Number	12	13
Sunday Letter	E	D
Sundays after Epiphany	8	6

Ash Wednesday	Mar. 5	Feb. 18
First Sunday in Lent	Mar. 9	Feb. 22
Passion/Palm Sunday	Apr. 13	Mar. 29
Good Friday	Apr. 18	Apr. 3
Easter Day	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Ascension Day	May 29	May 14
Day of Pentecost	June 8	May 24
Trinity Sunday	June 15	May 31
Numbered Proper of 2 Pentecost	#7	#5
First Sunday of Advent	Nov. 30	Nov. 29

Greek Orthodox Movable Ecclesiastical Dates, 2022-26

Feast days and fasting days are determined annually on the basis of the date of Holy Pascha (Easter). Western Easter dates are also included for reference. This ecclesiastical cycle begins with the first day of the Triodion and ends with the Sunday of All Saints, a total of 18 weeks. In years where Pascha falls on or after May 3, Fast of Holy Apostles lasts zero days.

Holy days and observances	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**

Triodion begins	Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Feb. 25
1st Saturday of Souls	Feb. 26	Feb. 18	Mar. 9
Meat-Fare Sunday	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10
2nd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Lent begins	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18
St. Theodore—3rd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 23
Sunday of Orthodoxy	Mar. 13	Mar. 5	Mar. 24
Saturday of Lazarus	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Apr. 27
Palm Sunday	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Apr. 28
Holy (Good) Friday	Apr. 22	Apr. 14	May 3
Western Easter	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Mar. 31
Orthodox Pascha (Easter)	Apr. 24	Apr. 16	May 5
Ascension	June 2	May 25	June 13
Saturday of Souls	June 11	June 3	June 22
Pentecost	June 12	June 4	June 23
All Saints	June 19	June 11	June 30
Fast of Holy Apostles (first day)	June 20	June 12	NA
Fast of Holy Apostles lasts—	9 days	17 days	0 days

Holy days and observances	**2025**	**2026**
Triodion begins	Feb. 9	Feb. 1
1st Saturday of Souls	Feb. 22	Feb. 14
Meat-Fare Sunday	Feb. 23	Feb. 15

2nd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Lent begins	Mar. 3	Feb. 23
St. Theodore—3rd Saturday of Souls	Mar. 8	Feb. 28
Sunday of Orthodoxy	Mar. 9	Mar. 1
Saturday of Lazarus	Apr. 12	Apr. 4
Palm Sunday	Apr. 13	Apr. 5
Holy (Good) Friday	Apr. 18	Apr. 10
Western Easter	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Orthodox Pascha (Easter)	Apr. 20	Apr. 12
Ascension	May 29	May 21
Saturday of Souls	June 7	May 30
Pentecost	June 8	May 31
All Saints	June 15	June 7
Fast of Holy Apostles (first day)	June 16	June 8
Fast of Holy Apostles lasts—	13 days	21 days

Jewish Holy Days, 5782-5786 (2021-26)

The Jewish calendar consists of 12 lunar months, alternating between 29 and 30 days. It is lunisolar and adjusts for the solar cycle by adding an extra month (Adar II) in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. The calendar starts on the day of Creation, reckoned in the 2nd-3rd cent.

BCE as Tishrei 1, 3,761 years before the common era.

The religious calendar begins with the month Nisan, from which all other months are counted, and the civil calendar with Tishrei. The months are 1) Nisan, 2) Iyar, 3) Sivan, 4) Tammuz, 5) Av (also Abh), 6) Elul, 7) Tishrei, 8) Cheshvan (also Marcheshvan), 9) Kislev, 10) Tevet (also Tebeth), 11) Shevat (also Shebhat), 12) Adar, and 12a) Adar Sheni (II), added in leap years.

All holidays listed below begin at sunset of the previous day and end at nightfall on the last day shown.

Holiday	Date on Jewish cal.	5782 (2021-22)		5783 (2022-23)	
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 7	Tue.	Sept. 26	Mon.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 8	Wed.	Sept. 27	Tue.
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Sept. 16	Thu.	Oct. 5	Wed.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Sept. 21	Tue.	Oct. 10	Mon.
	Tishrei 21	Sept. 27	Mon.	Oct. 16	Sun.
Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Sept.	Tue.	Oct.	Mon.

		28		17	
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Sept. 29	Wed.	Oct. 18	Tue.
Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Nov. 29	Mon.	Dec. 19	Mon.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 6	Mon.	Dec. 26	Mon.
Purim	Adar 14	Mar. 17	Thu.	Mar. 7	Tue.
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Apr. 16	Sat.	Apr. 6	Thu.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 23	Sat.	Apr. 13	Thu.
Shavuot	Sivan 6	June 5	Sun.	May 26	Fri.
	Sivan 7	June 6	Mon.	May 27	Sat.
Fast of the 9th of Av	Av 9	Aug. 7	Sun.	July 27	Thu.

Holiday	**Date on Jewish cal.**	**5784 (2023-24)**		**5785 (2024-25)**	
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 16	Sat.	Oct. 3	Thu.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 17	Sun.	Oct. 4	Fri.
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Sept. 25	Mon.	Oct. 12	Sat.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Sept. 30	Sat.	Oct. 17	Thu.
	Tishrei 21	Oct. 6	Fri.	Oct. 23	Wed

Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Oct. 7	Sat.	Oct. 24	Thu.
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Oct. 8	Sun.	Oct. 25	Fri.
Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Dec. 8	Fri.	Dec. 26	Thu.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 15	Fri.	Jan. 2	Thu.
Purim	Adar 14	Mar. 24	Sun.	Mar. 14	Fri.
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Apr. 23	Tue.	Apr. 13	Sun.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 30	Tue.	Apr. 20	Sun.
Shavuot	Sivan 6	June 12	Wed.	June 2	Mon.
	Sivan 7	June 13	Thu.	June 3	Tue.
Fast of the 9th of Av	Av 9	Aug. 13	Tue.	Aug. 3	Sun.

Holiday	**Date on Jewish cal.**	**5786 (2025-26)**	
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 23	Tue.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 24	Wed.
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Oct. 2	Thu.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Oct. 7	Tue.
	Tishrei 21	Oct. 13	Mon.
Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Oct. 14	Tue.
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Oct. 15	Wed.

Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Dec. 15	Mon.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 22	Mon.
Purim	Adar 14	Mar. 3	Tue.
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Apr. 2	Thu.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 9	Thu.
Shavuot	Sivan 6	May 22	Fri.
	Sivan 7	May 23	Sat.
Fast of the 9th of Av	Av 9	July 23	Thu.

Hindu Festivals, 2022-26

There are various traditional lunisolar Hindu calendars. Most have similar names for the 12 lunar months, with days beginning at dawn or sunrise, but they differ in various ways, including the numbering of years and the starting point of months. The Indian civil (Saka) calendar, adopted in 1957, is solar-based, and begins Mar. 22 (Mar. 21 in leap years). There are many Hindu holidays and festivals; some are observed only in certain regions. Below are three of the most widely observed.

Festival	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Maha Shivaratri (Night of Shiva)[1]	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 8	Feb. 26	Feb. 15

Holi (Festival of Color)	Mar. 18	Mar. 7	Mar. 25	Mar. 14	Mar. 3
Diwali (Festival of Lights)	Oct. 24	Nov. 12	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 8

(1) Begins the night of the previous day.

Islamic Holy Days, 1443-1447 AH (2021-26)

The Islamic calendar is a strict lunar calendar reckoned from the year of the Hijra (anno Hegirae, or AH)—Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina, in 622 CE. Each year consists of 12 lunar months of 29 or 30 days beginning and ending with each new moon's visible crescent. Common years have 354 days; leap years have 355 days. Some Muslim countries employ a conventionalized calendar with the leap day added to the last month, Dhu'l-Hijja, but for religious purposes the leap date is taken into account by tracking each new moon sighting.

Holy days begin at sunset of the day previous to the day cited. The actual dates may vary slightly from what is

shown below, depending on the locality and the times of actual moon sightings as determined by different authorities.

Holy day (date)	1443 (2021-22)	1444 (2022-23)	1445 (2023-24)
New Year’s Day (Muharram 1)	Aug. 9, 2021	July 30, 2022	July 19, 2023
Ashura (Muharram 10)	Aug. 18, 2021	July 8, 2022	July 28, 2023
Mawlid (Rabi’ I 12)	Oct. 19, 2021	Oct. 8, 2022	Sept. 27, 2023
Ramadan begins (Ramadan 1)	Apr. 3, 2022	Mar. 23, 2023	Mar. 11, 2024
Eid al-Fitr (Shawwal 1)	May 3, 2022	Apr. 22, 2023	Apr. 10, 2024
Eid al-Adha (Dhu’l-Hijja 10)	July 10, 2022	June 29, 2023	June 17, 2024

Holy day (date)	1446 (2024-25)	1447 (2025-26)
New Year’s Day (Muharram 1)	July 7, 2024	June 26, 2025
Ashura (Muharram 10)	July 16, 2024	July 5, 2025
Mawlid (Rabi’ I 12)	Sept. 15, 2024	Sept. 4, 2025
Ramadan begins (Ramadan 1)	Mar. 1, 2025	Feb. 18, 2026
Eid al-Fitr (Shawwal 1)	Mar. 30, 2025	Mar. 20, 2026

Eid al-Adha (Dhu’l-Hijja 10)	June 6, 2025	May 27, 2026

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday (Western Churches), 2001-2100

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
2001	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
2002	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2003	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2004	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
2005	Feb. 9	Mar. 27
2006	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
2007	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
2008	Feb. 6	Mar. 23
2009	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
2010	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2011	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
2012	Feb. 22	Apr. 8
2013	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2014	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2015	Feb. 18	Apr. 5
2016	Feb. 10	Mar. 27
2017	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
2018	Feb. 14	Apr. 1
2019	Mar. 6	Apr. 21
2020	Feb. 26	Apr. 12
2021	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2022	Mar. 2	Apr. 17
2023	Feb. 22	Apr. 9

2024	Feb. 14	Mar. 31
2025	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2026	Feb. 18	Apr. 5
2027	Feb. 10	Mar. 28
2028	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
2029	Feb. 14	Apr. 1
2030	Mar. 6	Apr. 21
2031	Feb. 26	Apr. 13
2032	Feb. 11	Mar. 28
2033	Mar. 2	Apr. 17
2034	Feb. 22	Apr. 9
2035	Feb. 7	Mar. 25
2036	Feb. 27	Apr. 13
2037	Feb. 18	Apr. 5
2038	Mar. 10	Apr. 25
2039	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
2040	Feb. 15	Apr. 1
2041	Mar. 6	Apr. 21
2042	Feb. 19	Apr. 6
2043	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
2044	Mar. 2	Apr. 17
2045	Feb. 22	Apr. 9
2046	Feb. 7	Mar. 25
2047	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
2048	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
2049	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
2050	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
2051	Feb. 15	Apr. 2
2052	Mar. 6	Apr. 21

2053	Feb. 19	Apr. 6
2054	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
2055	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
2056	Feb. 16	Apr. 2
2057	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
2058	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
2059	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
2060	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
2061	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
2062	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
2063	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
2064	Feb. 20	Apr. 6
2065	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
2066	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
2067	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
2068	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
2069	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
2070	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
2071	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
2072	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
2073	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
2074	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
2075	Feb. 20	Apr. 7
2076	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
2077	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
2078	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
2079	Mar. 8	Apr. 23
2080	Feb. 21	Apr. 7
2081	Feb. 12	Mar. 30

2082	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
2083	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2084	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
2085	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
2086	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2087	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2088	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
2089	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
2090	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
2091	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
2092	Feb. 13	Mar. 30
2093	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
2094	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
2095	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
2096	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
2097	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
2098	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
2099	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
2100	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy

The Roman Catholic Church is headed by the pope, or bishop of Rome. He is assisted and advised by members of the College of Cardinals. The church is governed through a central administrative body, the Roman Curia. Dioceses around the world are headed by

bishops appointed by the pope; collectively they also play a part in leadership of the church as a whole.

The Papacy

Roman Catholics consider Peter the Apostle to have been the first bishop of Rome and first in a line of popes extending to the present. He is said to have arrived in Rome c. 42 CE and to have been martyred there c. 67; he was later canonized as a saint. Popes through history have had both religious and secular roles. The pope today is the head of state of Vatican City as well as leader of the church.

German-born Pope **Benedict XVI**, formerly Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who was elected in Apr. 2005, resigned effective Feb. 28, 2013, citing his age (85) and declining health. Assuming the title of supreme pontiff emeritus, he took up residence in a restored convent near the Vatican.

At a papal conclave in Mar. 2013, 115 cardinals from 48 countries chose

Argentinean Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio as pope. He took the name **Francis**, after St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), known for his life of poverty and devotion to the poor. Pope Francis was the first member of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), a Roman Catholic order, to become pope, and the first born outside Europe since Syrian-born Gregory III, who died in 741.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: *Annuario Pontificio*

Table lists year of accession of each pope. * = antipope, an illegitimate claimant to the papal throne.

Year	Pope
NA	St. Peter
67	St. Linus
76	St. Anacletus, or Cletus
88	St. Clement I
97	St. Evaristus
105	St. Alexander I
115	St. Sixtus I
125	St. Telesphorus
136	St. Hyginus
140	St. Pius I
155	St. Anicetus

166	St. Soter
175	St. Eleutherius
189	St. Victor I
199	St. Zephyrinus
217	St. Callistus I
217	St. Hippolytus*
222	St. Urban I
230	St. Pontian
235	St. Anterus
236	St. Fabian
251	St. Cornelius
251	Novatian*
253	St. Lucius I
254	St. Stephen I
257	St. Sixtus II
259	St. Dionysius
269	St. Felix I
275	St. Eutychian
283	St. Caius
296	St. Marcellinus
308	St. Marcellus I
309	St. Eusebius
311	St. Melchiades
314	St. Sylvester I
336	St. Marcus
337	St. Julius I
352	Liberius
355	Felix II*
366	St. Damasus I

366	Ursinus*
384	St. Siricius
399	St. Anastasius I
401	St. Innocent I
417	St. Zosimus
418	St. Boniface I
418	Eulalius*
422	St. Celestine I
432	St. Sixtus III
440	St. Leo I
461	St. Hilary
468	St. Simplicius
483	St. Felix III (II)
492	St. Gelasius I
496	Anastasius II
498	St. Symmachus
498	Lawrence* (also in 501-505)
514	St. Hormisdas
523	St. John I, Martyr
526	St. Felix IV (III)
530	Boniface II
530	Dioscorus*
533	John II
535	St. Agapitus I
536	St. Silverius, Martyr
537	Vigilius
556	Pelagius I
561	John III
575	Benedict I

579	Pelagius II
590	St. Gregory I
604	Sabinian
607	Boniface III
608	St. Boniface IV
615	St. Deusdedit, or Adeodatus
619	Boniface V
625	Honorius I
640	Severinus
640	John IV
642	Theodore I
649	St. Martin I, Martyr
654	St. Eugene I
657	St. Vitalian
672	Adeodatus II
676	Donus
678	St. Agatho
682	St. Leo II
684	St. Benedict II
685	John V
686	Conon
687	Theodore*
687	Paschal*
687	St. Sergius I
701	John VI
705	John VII
708	Sisinnius
708	Constantine
715	St. Gregory II

731	St. Gregory III
741	St. Zachary
752	Stephen II (III)[1]
757	St. Paul I
767	Constantine*
768	Philip*
768	Stephen III (IV)
772	Adrian I
795	St. Leo III
816	Stephen IV (V)
817	St. Paschal I
824	Eugene II
827	Valentine
827	Gregory IV
844	John*
844	Sergius II
847	St. Leo IV
855	Benedict III
855	Anastasius*
858	St. Nicholas I
867	Adrian II
872	John VIII
882	Marinus I
884	St. Adrian III
885	Stephen V (VI)
891	Formosus
896	Boniface VI
896	Stephen VI (VII)
897	Romanus

897	Theodore II
898	John IX
900	Benedict IV
903	Leo V
903	Christopher*
904	Sergius III
911	Anastasius III
913	Landus
914	John X
928	Leo VI
928	Stephen VII (VIII)
931	John XI
936	Leo VII
939	Stephen VIII (IX)
942	Marinus II
946	Agapitus II
955	John XII
963	Leo VIII
964	Benedict V
965	John XIII
973	Benedict VI
974	Boniface VII*
974	Benedict VII
983	John XIV
984	Boniface VII*
985	John XV
996	Gregory V
997	John XVI*
999	Sylvester II

1003	John XVII
1004	John XVIII
1009	Sergius IV
1012	Benedict VIII
1012	Gregory*
1024	John XIX
1032	Benedict IX
1045	Sylvester III
1045	Benedict IX
1045	Gregory VI
1046	Clement II
1047	Benedict IX
1048	Damasus II
1049	St. Leo IX
1055	Victor II
1057	Stephen IX (X)
1058	Benedict X*
1059	Nicholas II
1061	Alexander II
1061	Honorius II*
1073	St. Gregory VII
1080	Clement III*
1086	Bl. Victor III
1088	Bl. Urban II
1099	Paschal II
1100	Theodoric*
1102	Albert*
1105	Sylvester IV*
1118	Gelasius II

1118	Gregory VIII*
1119	Callistus II
1124	Honorius II
1124	Celestine II*
1130	Innocent II
1130	Anacletus II*
1138	Victor IV*
1143	Celestine II
1144	Lucius II
1145	Bl. Eugene III
1153	Anastasius IV
1154	Adrian IV
1159	Alexander III
1159	Victor IV*
1164	Paschal III*
1168	Callistus III*
1179	Innocent III*
1181	Lucius III
1185	Urban III
1187	Clement III
1187	Gregory VIII
1191	Celestine III
1198	Innocent III
1216	Honorius III
1227	Gregory IX
1241	Celestine IV
1243	Innocent IV
1254	Alexander IV
1261	Urban IV

1265	Clement IV
1271	Bl. Gregory X
1276	Bl. Innocent V
1276	Adrian V
1276	John XXI
1277	Nicholas III
1281	Martin IV
1285	Honorius IV
1288	Nicholas IV
1294	St. Celestine V
1294	Boniface VIII
1303	Bl. Benedict XI
1305	Clement V
1316	John XXII
1328	Nicholas V*
1334	Benedict XII
1342	Clement VI
1352	Innocent VI
1362	Bl. Urban V
1370	Gregory XI
1378	Urban VI
1378	Clement VII*
1389	Boniface IX
1394	Benedict XIII*
1404	Innocent VII
1406	Gregory XII
1409	Alexander V*
1410	John XXIII*
1417	Martin V

1431	Eugene IV
1439	Felix V*
1447	Nicholas V
1455	Callistus III
1458	Pius II
1464	Paul II
1471	Sixtus IV
1484	Innocent VIII
1492	Alexander VI
1503	Pius III
1503	Julius II
1513	Leo X
1522	Adrian VI
1523	Clement VII
1534	Paul III
1550	Julius III
1555	Marcellus II
1555	Paul IV
1559	Pius IV
1566	St. Pius V
1572	Gregory XIII
1585	Sixtus V
1590	Urban VII
1590	Gregory XIV
1591	Innocent IX
1592	Clement VIII
1605	Leo XI
1605	Paul V
1621	Gregory XV

1623	Urban VIII
1644	Innocent X
1655	Alexander VII
1667	Clement IX
1670	Clement X
1676	Bl. Innocent XI
1689	Alexander VIII
1691	Innocent XII
1700	Clement XI
1721	Innocent XIII
1724	Benedict XIII
1730	Clement XII
1740	Benedict XIV
1758	Clement XIII
1769	Clement XIV
1775	Pius VI
1800	Pius VII
1823	Leo XII
1829	Pius VIII
1831	Gregory XVI
1846	Pius IX
1878	Leo XIII
1903	St. Pius X
1914	Benedict XV
1922	Pius XI
1939	Pius XII
1958	St. John XXIII
1963	Paul VI
1978	John Paul I

1978	St. John Paul II
2005	Benedict XVI
2013	Francis

NA = Not available. Bl. = Blessed. (1) A Roman priest named Stephen was elected but died before assuming the papacy. Another Stephen was then elected to succeed St. Zachary, as Stephen II. He is sometimes listed as Stephen III.

Pope Francis

Pope Francis was born Jorge Mario Bergoglio in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dec. 17, 1936; his parents were Italian immigrants. He joined the Jesuits in 1958 and was ordained a priest in 1969. Bergoglio served as a parish priest, theology professor, and college administrator. Ordained a bishop in 1992, he was named archbishop of Buenos Aires in 1998 and made a cardinal in 2001.

Soon after his election in 2013, Francis approved measures for reform of the scandal-ridden Vatican Bank and established a commission on clerical sex abuse. In 2015, Francis released an encyclical focusing on consumerism and the environment, and the next year

addressed family life, divorce, and inclusion. A 2018 publication offered guidance on holy behavior, including the need to care for poor, sick, and migrant populations. Francis convened a summit on clergy sex abuse in Rome in Feb. 2019 and in May 2019 issued guidance mandating that church officials worldwide report clergy sexual abuse and cover-ups to their church superiors.

College of Cardinals

Members of the Sacred College of Cardinals are chosen by the pope to be his chief assistants and advisers in the administration of the church. Among their duties is the election of the pope.

In its present form, the College of Cardinals dates from the 12th century. The first cardinals, from about the 6th century, were deacons and priests of the leading churches of Rome and were bishops of neighboring dioceses. The title of cardinal was limited to members of the college in 1567. The number of cardinals was set at 70 in 1586. Pope John XXIII

began to increase the number in 1959; however, the number eligible to participate in papal elections was limited to 120. Previous limitations were set aside by Pope John Paul II when he created new cardinals. In 1918, the Code of Canon Law specified that all cardinals must be priests. Pope John XXIII in 1962 ruled that cardinals must ordinarily be bishops. In 1971, Pope Paul VI decreed that at age 80, cardinals must retire from curial departments and offices and cannot be summoned to participate in papal elections.

As of Sept. 2022, there were 226 cardinals from 89 countries, of whom 131 from 68 countries remained eligible to vote.

North American Cardinals

Name	Office	Born	Named cardinal
Carlos Aguiar Retes	Archbishop of Mexico City	1950	2016
Felipe Arizmendi Esquivel[2]	Bishop emeritus of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico	1940	2020
Raymond L. Burke	Archbishop emeritus of	1948	2010

	St. Louis		
Thomas C. Collins	Archbishop of Toronto, Canada	1947	2012
Blase J. Cupich	Archbishop of Chicago	1949	2016
Michael Czerny	Undersecretary of Migrant and Refugee Section, Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development	1946	2019
Daniel N. DiNardo	Archbishop of Galveston-Houston	1949	2007
Timothy M. Dolan	Archbishop of New York	1950	2012
Kevin J. Farrell	Prefect, Dicastery for Laity, Family, and Life; bishop emer. of Dallas	1947	2016
Wilton Daniel Gregory	Archbishop of Washington, DC	1947	2020
James M. Harvey	Archpriest of St. Paul Outside-the-Walls	1949	2012
Gérald Cyprien Lacroix[1]	Archbishop of Québec, Canada	1957	2014
Roger Mahony[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Los Angeles	1936	1991
Adam Joseph Maida[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Detroit	1930	1994
Robert Walter McElroy	Bishop of San Diego	1954	2022
Edwin F. O’Brien[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Baltimore	1939	2012
Sean O’Malley[3]	Archbishop of Boston	1944	2006
Marc Ouellet	Prefect, Congregation for Bishops; pres., Pontifical	1944	2003

	Commission for Latin America		
Justin F. Rigali[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Philadelphia	1935	2003
Norberto Rivera Carrera[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Mexico City, Mexico	1942	1998
José Francisco Robles Ortega	Archbishop of Guadalajara, Mexico	1949	2007
Juan Sandoval Íñiguez[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Guadalajara, Mexico	1933	1994
James F. Stafford[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Denver	1932	1998
Alberto Suárez Inda[2]	Archbishop emeritus of Morelia, Mexico	1939	2015
Joseph W. Tobin	Archbishop of Newark	1952	2016
Donald W. Wuerl[2,4]	Archbishop emeritus of Washington, DC	1940	2010

Note: (1) Member, Council for the Economy. (2) Ineligible to vote in a papal conclave because of age. (3) Member, Council of Cardinals and Pres., Pontifical Commission for the Protection of Minors. (4) Resigned as archbishop in Oct. 2018 after allegations he concealed clergy sexual abuse.

The Ten Commandments

In the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) the Ten Commandments (also called the Decalogue, from the Greek meaning “ten words”) were revealed by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. They form the covenant between God and the Israelites and the

moral code that is the basis for the Jewish and Christian religions. The Ten Commandments appear in two places in the Old Testament—Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

Most Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Christians follow Jewish tradition, as shown here, which considers the introduction (“I am the Lord…”) the first commandment and makes the prohibition against idolatry the second. Roman Catholic and Lutheran traditions combine I and II and split the last commandment into two that separately prohibit coveting of a neighbor’s wife and of a neighbor’s goods. This arrangement alters the numbering of the other commandments by one.

Following is the text as it appears in Exodus 20:1-17 in the King James version of the Bible [Roman numerals added]:

And God spake all these words, saying,

I. I *am* the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out

of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of *any thing* that *is* in heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God *am* a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day *is* the sabbath of the LORD thy God: *in it* thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy

maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that *is* within thy gates: for *in* six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that *is* thy neighbour's.

Books of the Bible

Old Testament—Standard Protestant List

Genesis	I Kings	Ecclesiastes	Obadiah
Exodus	II Kings	Song of Solomon	Jonah

Leviticus	I Chronicles	Isaiah	Micah
Numbers	II Chronicles	Jeremiah	Nahum
Deuteronomy	Ezra	Lamentations	Habakkuk
Joshua	Nehemiah	Ezekiel	Zephaniah
Judges	Esther	Daniel	Haggai
Ruth	Job	Hosea	Zechariah
I Samuel	Psalms	Joel	Malachi
II Samuel	Proverbs	Amos	

New Testament List

Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Mark	Philippians	James
Luke	Colossians	I Peter
John	I Thessalonians	II Peter
Acts	II Thessalonians	I John
Romans	I Timothy	II John
I Corinthians	II Timothy	III John
II Corinthians	Titus	Jude
Galatians	Philemon	Revelation

The standard Protestant Old Testament consists of the same 39 books as in the Bible of Judaism, but the latter is organized differently. The Old Testament used by Roman Catholics has 7 additional deuterocanonical books, plus some additional parts of books. The 7 are **Tobit**, **Judith**, **Wisdom**, **Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)**, **Baruch**, **I Maccabees**, and **II Maccabees**. Both Catholic and Protestant versions of the New Testament have 27 books with the same names.

Figures in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Aaron: First of Hebrew high priests; brother of Moses and Miriam.

Abel: Second son of Adam and Eve; slain by Cain.

Abraham: Founder of monotheism; patriarch; also called Abram.

Adam: First human according to Genesis.

Amos: Herdsman; prophesized against social injustice and oppression of the poor.

Bathsheba: Seduced by King David; mother of King Solomon.

Cain: First son of Adam and Eve; killed his brother Abel.

Cyrus: Persian ruler; sent Jews home to Jerusalem from exile.

Daniel: Cast into lion’s den for violating decree of King Darius; saved.

David: Israel’s greatest king; shepherd, warrior, musician, psalmist.

Deborah: Prophet and judge; ruled over Israel.

Elijah: Great prophet; was victorious over the priests of the Phoenician god Baal.

Elisha: Prophet; successor to Elijah.
Esther: Jewish wife of the king of Persia; saved Jews from annihilation.
Eve: First woman according to Genesis.
Ezekiel: Visionary; prophesized hope to exiled Jews in Babylon.
Ezra: Great Jewish leader; rededicated worship and Torah law after exile.
Goliath: Giant Philistine warrior; slain by David.
Hannah: Childless; promised child to God; mother to the prophet Samuel.
Hosea: Enacted prophecy; asked God's forgiveness for Israel's unfaithfulness.
Isaac: Son of Abraham and Sarah; saved from sacrificial altar.
Isaiah: Highly educated prophet; avoided war with Assyria; Israel destroyed; Jerusalem survived.
Jacob: Son of Isaac; father of the Twelve Tribes; renamed "Israel" by angel.
Jeremiah: Confronted leaders and urged surrender to Babylon.
Jezebel: Phoenician queen of King Ahab of Israel; had Israelite prophets killed.

Job: “Blameless” man; allowed by God to lose family, health, and possessions in a test of his faith.

Jonah: Swallowed by a great fish; prophesied destruction of the city of Nineveh, averted when the people repented.

Jonathan: Son of King Saul; friend of David.

Joseph: Favorite of Jacob; interpreted Pharaoh’s dreams; brought Hebrews to Egypt.

Joshua: Successor of Moses; led Hebrews into Canaan.

Josiah: Reformist king; repaired Solomon’s Temple; restored worship; reintroduced Passover.

Leah: Matriarch; older sister of Rachel; Jacob’s wife.

Micah: Prophet; predicted the end of war and beginning of peace.

Miriam: Prophet and great leader of the Hebrews; sister to Moses and Aaron.

Moses: Most important Hebrew prophet; leader of the Israelites; received the Torah.

Nathan: Prophet; confronted King David over his seduction of the married Bathsheba.
Nebuchadnezzar: Babylonian king; destroyed Jerusalem.
Nehemiah: Led Jews back to Jerusalem from Babylonian exile.
Noah: Man of great faith who, according to Genesis, saved his family and two of every living thing on Earth from a great flood.
Rachel: Matriarch; younger sister of Leah; Jacob's wife; Joseph's mother.
Rebecca: Matriarch; wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob.
Ruth: Moabite convert; ancestor of David.
Samson: Judge and military leader of Israel; possessed super-human strength.
Samuel: Prophet; anointed Saul king of Israel and later anointed David to succeed him.
Sarah: First matriarch of Israel; wife of Abraham; mother of Isaac.
Saul: First king of Israel; father of Jonathan.

Solomon: King of Israel at its zenith; known for great wisdom.
Zechariah: Prophet; encouraged rebuilding of Solomon's Temple, which had been destroyed by Babylonians.

Figures in the New Testament

Andrew: One of the Twelve Apostles; brother of Peter and former fisherman; one of the earlier disciples.
Barabbas: Imprisoned with Jesus; set free by Pilate on Passover.
Barnabas: Disciple of Jesus; closely connected with Paul.
Bartholomew: A lesser-known member of the Twelve Apostles; cheerful and prayed often.
Cornelius: Roman convert; defended by Peter, allowing Gentiles to become Christians.
Elizabeth: Mother of John the Baptist; relation of the Virgin Mary.
Gabriel: Archangel; appeared to the Virgin Mary to announce that she was to give birth to the Messiah.

Herod: May refer to Herod the Great, who ordered the death of children after Jesus's birth, or to his son, Herod, who had John the Baptist beheaded.

James: May refer to either of two apostles: James, son of Zebedee, brother of John the Apostle, or the lesser-known James, son of Alphaeus.

Jesus: Central figure of the Gospels; believed to be the Messiah and son of God; crucified by the Romans.

John (Apostle): Beloved disciple of Jesus; one of the Twelve Apostles; possible author of fourth Gospel; brother of James.

John (Baptist): Known as John the Baptist; important prophet and forerunner to Jesus; relation of the Virgin Mary.

Joseph: Husband of the Virgin Mary; descendant of King David.

Judas Iscariot: Betrayer of Jesus; prominent member of the Apostles; committed suicide.

Judas Thaddeus: One of the Twelve Apostles; also called Jude to distinguish

him from Judas Iscariot.

Lazarus: Brother of the disciples Martha and Mary of Bethany; raised from the dead by Jesus at their request; possibly the same Lazarus who appears in Jesus's parable of the rich man.

Luke: Traditional author of the Gospel of Luke; possibly a follower of Paul.

Mark: Traditional author of the Gospel of Mark; possibly a disciple of Peter.

Mary, the mother of Jesus: Traditionally believed to be a virgin who conceived without sin; wife of Joseph.

Mary Magdalene: Important female disciple of Jesus; witness to his death and resurrection.

Matthew: One of the Twelve Apostles; possible author of the Gospel of Matthew; former tax collector.

Matthias: Often included on lists of the Twelve Apostles as the apostle who replaced Judas Iscariot after his betrayal.

Paul (Saul): Writer of nearly a quarter of the New Testament; a former persecutor of Christians, converted after a vision;

played a significant role in spreading Christianity.

Peter: Considered the foremost of the Twelve Apostles; traditionally the first pope and “rock” of the Christian church; author of epistles; also called Simon and Simon Peter.

Philip: One of the Twelve; considered pragmatic and sensible.

Pilate, Pontius: A Roman prefect; played large role in the trial and crucifixion of Jesus.

Simon: One of the Twelve Apostles; known as “the Zealot” to distinguish from Simon Peter.

Stephen: Fervently preached that Jesus was the Messiah; stoned to death by angry mob, including Saul (Paul); important figure in Saul’s conversion.

Thomas: One of the Twelve Apostles; known as “Doubting Thomas” because he did not believe Jesus was risen until he could touch him.

Timothy: A disciple closely connected with Paul; recipient of epistles.

Zacharias: Father of John the Baptist; husband of Elizabeth; struck dumb when he doubted his barren wife could become pregnant.

Major Christian Denominations: How Do They Differ?

Brackets indicate some features that tend to distinguish a denomination sharply from others.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Baptists	In radical Reformation, objections to infant baptism, demands for church and state separation; John Smyth, English Separatist, in 1609; Roger Williams, 1638, Providence, RI.	Congregational; each local church is autonomous.

Authority	Special rites
Scripture; some Baptists, particularly in the South, interpret the Bible literally.	[Baptism, usually early teen years and after, by total immersion]; Lord’s Supper.

Practice	Ethics

	Worship style varies from staid to evangelistic; extensive missionary activity.	Usually opposed to alcohol and tobacco; some tendency toward a perfectionist ethical standard.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	[No creed; true church is of believers only, who are all equal.]	Believing no authority can stand between the believer and God, the Baptists are strong supporters of church and state separation.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Church of Christ (Disciples)	Among evangelical Presbyterians in KY (1804) and PA (1809), in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor; organized in 1832.	Congregational.
	Authority	**Special rites**
	[“Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent.”]	Adult baptism; Lord’s Supper (weekly).
	Practice	**Ethics**

	Tries to avoid any rite not considered part of the 1st-cent. church; some congregations may reject instrumental music.	Some tendency toward perfectionism; increasing interest in social action programs.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	Simple New Testament faith; avoids any elaboration not firmly based on Scripture.	Highly tolerant in doctrinal and religious matters; strongly supportive of scholarly education.
Denomination	**Origins**	**Organization**
Episcopalians	Henry VIII separated English Catholic Church from Rome, 1534, for political reasons; Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S. founded in 1789.	[Diocesan bishops, in apostolic succession, are elected by parish representatives; the national Church is headed by General Convention and Presiding Bishop; part of the Anglican Communion.]
	Authority	**Special rites**
	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, especially 39 Articles (1563);	Infant baptism, Eucharist, and other sacraments; sacrament taken to

	tri-annual convention of bishops, priests, and lay people.	be symbolic, but as having real spiritual effect.
	Practice	**Ethics**
	Formal, based on *Book of Common Prayer*, updated 1979; services range from austerely simple to highly liturgical.	Tolerant, sometimes permissive; some social action programs.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	Scripture; the “historic creeds,” which include the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian, and the *Book of Common Prayer*; ranges from Anglo-Catholic to low church, with Calvinist influences.	Strongly ecumenical, holding talks with many branches of Christendom.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Jehovah’s Witnesses	Founded in 1870 in PA by Charles Taze Russell; incorporated as Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of PA, 1884; name Jehovah’s Witnesses adopted in 1931.	A governing body located in NY coordinates worldwide activities; each congregation cared for by a body of elders; each Witness considered a minister.

	Authority	Special rites
	The Bible.	Baptism by immersion; annual Lord’s Meal ceremony.
	Practice	**Ethics**
	Meetings are held in Kingdom Halls and members’ homes for study and worship; [extensive door-to-door visitations].	High moral code; stress on marital fidelity and family values; avoidance of tobacco and blood transfusions.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	[God, by his first creation, Christ, will soon destroy all wickedness; 144,000 faithful ones will rule in heaven with Christ over others on a paradise earth.]	Total allegiance proclaimed only to God’s kingdom or heavenly government by Christ.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	In a vision of the Father and the Son reported by Joseph Smith (1820s) in NY; Smith also reported receiving new scripture on golden	Theocratic; 1st Presidency (church president, two counselors), 12 Apostles preside over international church; local congregations

tablets: the Book of Mormon.	headed by lay priesthood leaders.

Authority	Special rites
Revelation to living prophet (church president). The Bible, Book of Mormon, and other revelations to Smith and his successors.	Baptism at age 8; laying on of hands (which confers the gift of the Holy Ghost); Lord’s Supper; temple rites: baptism for the dead, marriage for eternity, others.

Practice	Ethics
Simple service with prayers, hymns, sermon; private temple ceremonies may be more elaborate.	Temperance; strict moral code; [tithing]; a strong work ethic with communal self-reliance; [strong missionary activity]; family emphasis.

Doctrine	Other
Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Eternal Father. Jesus’s atonement saves all humans; those who are obedient to God’s laws may become joint-heirs with Christ in God’s kingdom.	Mormons believe theirs is the true church of Jesus Christ, restored by God through Joseph Smith. Official name: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Lutherans	Begun by Martin Luther in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1517; objection to Catholic doctrine of salvation and sale of indulgences; break complete, 1519.	Varies from congregational to episcopal; in U.S., a combination of regional synods and congregational polities is most common.
	Authority	**Special rites**
	Scripture alone; the *Book of Concord* (1580), which includes the three Ecumenical Creeds, is subscribed to as a correct exposition of Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; Christ's true body and blood present "in, with, and under the bread and wine."
	Practice	**Ethics**
	Relatively simple, formal liturgy with emphasis on the sermon.	Generally conservative in personal and social ethics; doctrine of "two kingdoms" (worldly and holy) supports conservatism in secular affairs.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	Salvation by grace alone through faith;	Though still somewhat divided

	Lutheranism has made major contributions to Protestant theology.	along ethnic lines (German, Swedish, etc.), main divisions are between fundamentalists and liberals.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Methodists	Rev. John Wesley began movement in 1738, within Church of England; first U.S. denomination in Baltimore (1784).	Conference and superintendent system; [in United Methodist Church, general superintendents are bishops—not a priestly order, only an office—who are elected for life].

Authority	Special rites
Scripture as interpreted by tradition, reason, and experience.	Baptism of infants or adults; Lord’s Supper commanded; other rites: marriage, ordination, solemnization of personal commitments.

Practice	Ethics
Worship style varies widely by denomination, local church, geography.	Originally pietist and perfectionist; always strong social activist elements.

	Doctrine	Other
	No distinctive theological development; 25 articles abridged from Church of England’s 39, not binding.	In 1968, The United Methodist Church was formed by the union of The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Orthodox	Developed in original Christian proselytizing; broke with Rome in 1054 after centuries of doctrinal disputes and diverging traditions.	Synods of bishops in autonomous, usually national, churches elect a patriarch, archbishop, or metropolitan; these men, as a group, are the heads of the church.

	Authority	Special rites
	Scripture, tradition, and the first seven church councils up to Nicaea II in 787; bishops in council have authority in doctrine and policy.	Seven sacraments: infant baptism and anointing, Eucharist, ordination, penance, marriage, and anointing of the sick.

	Practice	Ethics
	Elaborate liturgy, usually in the vernacular, though	Tolerant; little stress on social action; divorce, remarriage

	extremely traditional; the liturgy is the essence of Orthodoxy; veneration of icons.	permitted in some cases; bishops are celibate; priests need not be.

Doctrine	Other
Emphasis on Christ’s resurrection, rather than crucifixion; the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father only.	Orthodox Church in America originally under Patriarch of Moscow, was granted autonomy in 1970; Greek Orthodox do not recognize this autonomy.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
Pentecostal	In Topeka, KS (1901) and Los Angeles (1906), in reaction to perceived loss of evangelical fervor among Methodists and others.	Originally a movement, not a formal organization, Pentecostalism now has a variety of organized forms and continues also as a movement.

Authority	Special rites
Scripture; individual charismatic leaders, the teachings of the Holy Spirit.	[Spirit baptism, especially as shown in “speaking in tongues”; faith healing; sometimes exorcism]; adult

		baptism; Lord’s Supper.
	Practice	**Ethics**
	Loosely structured service with rousing hymns and sermons, culminating in spirit baptism.	Usually, emphasis on perfectionism, with varying degrees of tolerance.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	Simple traditional beliefs, usually Protestant, with emphasis on the immediate presence of God in the Holy Spirit.	Once appealed mostly to lower classes; formation of charismatic fellowships in mainline churches expanded reach.
Denomination	**Origins**	**Organization**
Presbyterians	In 16th-cent. Calvinist reformation; differed with Lutherans over sacraments, church government; John Knox founded Scotch Presbyterian church about 1560.	[Highly structured representational system of ministers and lay persons (presbyters) in local, regional, and national bodies (synods).]
	Authority	**Special rites**
	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord’s Supper; bread and wine symbolize

		Christ’s spiritual presence.
	Practice	**Ethics**
	A simple, sober service in which the sermon is central.	Traditionally, a tendency toward strictness, with firm church- and self-discipline; otherwise tolerant.
	Doctrine	**Other**
	Emphasizes the sovereignty and justice of God; no longer dogmatic.	Although traces of belief in predestination (that God has foreordained salvation for the “elect”) remain, this idea is no longer a central element in Presbyterianism.

Denomination	**Origins**	**Organization**
Roman Catholics	Traditionally, founded by Jesus who named St. Peter the first vicar; developed in early Christian proselytizing, especially after the conversion of imperial Rome in the 4th cent.	[Hierarchy with supreme power vested in pope elected by cardinals]; councils of bishops advise on matters of doctrine and policy.

Authority	Special rites
[The pope, when speaking for the whole church in matters of faith and morals, and tradition (which is expressed in church councils and in part contained in Scripture).]	Mass; seven sacraments: baptism, reconciliation, Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, ordination, and anointing of the sick (unction).
Practice	**Ethics**
Relatively elaborate ritual centered on the Mass; also rosary recitation, novenas.	Traditionally strict but increasingly tolerant in practice; divorce and remarriage not accepted, but annulments sometimes granted; celibate clergy, except in Eastern rite.
Doctrine	**Other**
Highly elaborated; salvation by merit gained through grace; dogmatic; special veneration of Mary, the mother of Jesus.	Relatively rapid changes followed Vatican Council II (1962-65). Mass held in vernacular instead of Latin; more stress on social action, tolerance, ecumenism.

Denomination	Origins	Organization
United Church of Christ	By ecumenical union, in 1957, of Congregationalists and Evangelical and Reformed, representing both Calvinist and Lutheran traditions.	Congregational; a General Synod, representative of all congregations, sets general policy.

Authority	Special rites
Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord’s Supper.

Practice	Ethics
Usually simple service with emphasis on the sermon.	Tolerant; some social action emphasis.

Doctrine	Other
Standard Protestant; Statement of Faith (1959) is not binding.	Two main churches in the 1957 union represented earlier unions with small groups of almost every Protestant denomination.

Major Religions
Islam

Founded: Muhammad received his first revelation in 610 CE.

Founder: Muhammad (c. 570-632 CE), the Prophet.

Sacred texts: Two texts constitute the Muslim sacred canon, the *Quran* (Koran) and the *Hadith*. The Quran provides the foundation for Islamic religion and culture. It is regarded as the final, perfect, and complete word of God as revealed to Muhammad over the course of his life. Received by Muhammad in the Arabic language, it is memorized in Arabic by adherents regardless of their native language. It is divided into 114 chapters of unequal length, the shortest containing only 3 verses, and the longest containing 286 verses. The Quran is the ultimate source of everything Islamic, from metaphysics to theology to sacred history, to ethics and law, to art. The Hadith, which describes Muhammad's actions, attitudes, and teachings, complements the Quran. Due to its long history of oral transmission, the Hadith's lessons are seen as somewhat vulnerable

to human error. It is not said to contain God’s unadulterated voice as is the Quran but functions as a powerful spiritual and behavioral code nonetheless.

Organization: Muhammad was both the last prophet and a statesman. Muslim leaders have often assumed both civil and moral functions within Islamic states. Within the larger community, there are cultural and national groups, held together by a common religious law, the *Sharia*. Muslims believe that God is the ultimate lawgiver and that human beings cannot devise laws that oppose divine laws. Still, the Sharia is approached differently in different parts of the Islamic world. Over the centuries, Sunnis have developed four major schools of law: the Hanafi, the Shafi’i, the Hanbali, and the Maliki. The Ja’fari is the most important and well-known Shiite school. Before the 20th century, religious scholars known as the *ulama* held much legal power. Judges (*qadis*) and law-interpreters (*muftis*) are people learned in religious law who lead

congregational prayers in mosques and perform other religious duties.

Practice: Five duties (of both men and women), known as the Pillars of Islam, are regarded as cardinal in Islam and as central to the life of the Islamic community. In accordance with Islam's absolute commitment to monotheism, the first duty is the profession of faith (the *Shahadah*): "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet." A Muslim must profess this belief publicly at least once in his or her lifetime; it defines the membership of an individual in the Islamic community. The second duty is that of five daily prayers organized in intervals throughout the day: sunrise, early afternoon, late afternoon, immediately after sunset, and before midnight. During prayer, Muslims face the Kaaba, a small, cube-shaped structure in the courtyard of al-Haram (the "inviolate place"), at the Grand Mosque of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. All five prayers in Islam are congregational and are to be

offered in a mosque, but they may be offered individually if one cannot be present with a congregation. Congregational prayer is required only at the early afternoon prayer on Friday for men. The third cardinal duty of a Muslim is to pay alms, or *zakat,* which should be 2.5% of one's total wealth. This was originally the tax levied by Muhammad on the wealthy members of the community, primarily to help the poor. Only when zakat has been paid is the rest of a Muslim's property considered purified and legitimate. The fourth duty is the fast of the lunar month of Ramadan. During the fasting month, one must abstain from eating, drinking, smoking, impure thoughts, and sexual intercourse from dawn until sunset, and feed at least one poor person, if able. The fifth duty is the pilgrimage to the Kaaba, known as the hajj, which a Muslim must undertake, with exceptions for poverty and ill health, at least once during his or her lifetime.

Divisions: There are two major groups: the majority Sunni (85%-90% of the worldwide Muslim population) and the minority Shiites. Sects first appeared in Islam at the time of Muhammad's death. The group that came to be known as Sunni accepted Abu Bakr, an early convert, as his successor (caliph), while a smaller number, which became the Shia, believed that Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in-law and first cousin of the prophet, should have become his successor (Imam). Imams are believed to interpret the Quran infallibly. **Shiites** fall into three major branches: Fivers, Seveners, and Twelvers, reflecting the number of Imams they recognize. Twelvers believe that the 12th Imam has lived an invisible existence since 874, and will return as the Mahdi (a messiah figure) who will usher in a 1,000-year reign of peace and justice. **Sufism** (mystical dimension of Islam) emphasizes personal relation to God and obedience informed by love of God; it is prevalent among both Sunni and Shiites.

Location: W Africa to Philippines, across a band including E Africa, Central Asia and western China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia. Islam has several million adherents in North America and about 30 mil in Europe.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is creator of the universe, omnipotent, omniscient, just, forgiving, and merciful. God revealed the Quran to Muhammad to guide humanity to truth and justice. Those who sincerely "submit" (literal meaning of "Islam") to God attain salvation.

World's Largest Muslim Populations, 2023

Source: Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2022)

Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of country's pop.
1.	Pakistan	225,899,000	96.6%
2.	Indonesia	224,059,000	79.5
3.	India	211,324,000	14.9
4.	Bangladesh	150,497,000	88.8
5.	Nigeria	103,464,000	46.6

6.	Egypt	97,533,000	90.3
7.	Iran	85,683,000	98.5
8.	Turkey	84,509,000	98.3
9.	Algeria	45,238,000	98.2
10.	Sudan	43,434,000	92.2
11.	Ethiopia	42,402,000	34.3
12.	Iraq	42,157,000	97.7
13.	Afghanistan	41,628,000	99.9
14.	Morocco	38,073,000	99.7
15.	Uzbekistan	33,408,000	96.0
16.	Saudi Arabia	32,812,000	90.3
17.	Yemen	31,570,000	99.2
18.	Niger	26,096,000	96.4
19.	China	25,693,000	1.8
20.	Tanzania	21,050,000	32.3
21.	Mali	19,674,000	89.0
22.	Syria	19,672,000	95.3
23.	Malaysia	18,808,000	56.0
24.	Russia	18,227,000	12.5
25.	Somalia	17,314,000	99.9

Baha’i

Founded: Mid-19th century.

Founder: Mirza Husayn-Ali Nuri (1817-92), later known as Baha’u’llah (Arabic for “Glory of God”).

Sacred texts: The writings of Baha’u’llah and of his herald the Bab

(Siyyid Ali-Muhammad, 1819-50). The primary text is *Kitab-i-Aqdas* (Most Holy Book).

Organization: The Baha'i administrative system consists of elected nine-member councils at the local, national, and international levels. There are also more than 180 National Spiritual Assemblies and an elected, international governing body known as the Universal House of Justice.

Practice: Prayer, meditation, and fasting are key components of the Baha'i Faith. Work performed in a spirit of service to humanity is considered an important form of worship. The Baha'i Faith has no clergy and minimal ritual and congregational worship.

Divisions: In a religion in which unity is perhaps the central spiritual value, the Baha'i Faith has avoided separating into sects with differentiated theologies and practices.

Location: Worldwide.

Beliefs: God has progressively revealed His will and purpose through a series of Divine manifestations including Jesus, Buddha, Muhammad, Zoroaster, and Baha'u'llah. Baha'u'llah's teachings include the oneness of humanity, the equality of men and women, the harmony of science and religion, and the need to abandon all forms of prejudice and eliminate extremes of poverty and wealth.

Buddhism

Founded: About 525 BCE, reportedly near Benares, India.

Founder: Gautama Siddhartha (c. 563-483 BCE), the Buddha, who achieved enlightenment through intense meditation.

Sacred texts: The *Tripitaka*, a collection of the Buddha's teachings, rules of monastic life, and philosophical commentaries on the teachings; also a vast body of Buddhist teachings and commentaries, many of which are called *sutras*.

Organization: The basic institution is the *sangha,* or monastic order, through which traditions are passed down. Monastic life tends to be democratic and antiauthoritarian.

Practice: Varies widely according to the sect and ranges from austere meditation to magical chanting and elaborate temple rites. Many practices, such as exorcism of devils, reflect pre-Buddhist beliefs.

Divisions: A variety of sects grouped into three primary branches: Theravada, which emphasizes the importance of pure thought and deed; Mahayana (includes Zen and Soka-gakkai), which ranges from philosophical schools to belief in the saving grace of higher beings or ritual practices and to practical meditative disciplines; and Vajrayana, or Tantrism, a combination of belief in ritual magic and sophisticated philosophy.

Location: Mainly in Asia, from Sri Lanka to Japan.

Beliefs: Life is suffering, and there is no ultimate reality behind it. The cycle of birth and rebirth continues because of desire and attachment to the unreal "self." Meditation and deeds will end the cycle and achieve Nirvana (nothingness, enlightenment).

Hinduism

Founded: About 1500 BCE to 300 CE as a religion and *dharma* (way of life); a diverse synthesis of primarily Indian traditions, practices, and beliefs.

Sacred texts: The *Vedas* (Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva); the *Upanishads*, a collection of rituals and commentaries; a vast number of epic stories about gods, heroes, and saints, including the *Puranas, Ramayana*, and *Mahabharata*; the *Bhagavad Gita*; and the *Agamas*.

Organization: None, strictly speaking. No single founder, establishment date, authoritative scripture, or central religious organization exist.

Practice: *Sanskara*, or rites of passage (e.g., initiation, marriage, death), and

devotionals (*bhakti*). Bhakti may be practiced privately, as at a household shrine, or in a group.

Divisions: There is no concept of orthodoxy in Hinduism, which presents a variety of sects. Three major traditions are those devoted to the gods Vishnu and Shiva and to the goddess Shakti, but others believe in *brahman* (the All) as a more impersonal but infinite spiritual core. Numerous beliefs and practices, often in amalgamation, exist side by side with various philosophical schools.

Location: Mainly India, Nepal, Malaysia, Mauritius, Guyana, Suriname, and Sri Lanka.

Beliefs: Two basic tenets of Hinduism include a belief in the unity of existence as well as in the process of transmigration and rebirth (*samsara*) with no clear beginning or end. Life in all its forms is an aspect or manifestation of the divine or of divine qualities.

Judaism

Founded: About 2000 BCE.

Founder: Abraham is regarded as the founding patriarch.

Sacred texts: The five books of Moses (the Torah), the basic source of teachings.

Organization: Originally theocratic, Judaism has evolved into a congregational polity. The basic institution is the local synagogue or temple, operated by the congregation and led by a rabbi of their choice. Chief rabbis in France and Great Britain have authority only over those who accept it; in Israel, the two chief rabbis (one each from the Sephardic Jewish and Ashkenazi Jewish communities) have civil authority in family law.

Practice: Among traditional practitioners, almost all areas of life are governed by strict discipline. Sabbath and holidays are marked by observances, and attendance at public worship is considered especially important. Chief annual observances are Passover, celebrating liberation of the Israelites

from Egypt and marked by the Seder meal in homes, and the 10 days from Rosh Hashanah (New Year) to Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), a period of penitence.

Divisions: Judaism is an unbroken spectrum from ultraconservative to ultraliberal, largely reflecting different points of view regarding the binding character of the prohibitions and duties—particularly the dietary and Sabbath observations—traditionally prescribed for the daily life of the Jew.

Location: Mainly in Israel and the U.S.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is the creator and ruler of the universe. God established a particular relationship with the Hebrew people: by obeying a divine law God gave them, they would be a special witness to God's mercy and justice. Judaism stresses ethical behavior (and, among the traditional, careful ritual obedience) as true worship of God.

Sikhism

Founded: Late 15th century in South Asia.

Founder: Guru Nanak Dev ji, Sikhism's first Guru.

Sacred texts: The *Guru Granth Sahib* was compiled by the Sikh Gurus and contains their experiences of the Divine. It also contains writings by other saintly figures of different faiths.

Organization: Each Sikh must make her or his own spiritual journey and not depend on clergy. Congregational prayer led by both men and women takes place in local *Gurdwaras* ("doorway to the Guru"). Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, Punjab (northern India), is the central place of worship.

Practice: Prayers are required in the morning, evening, and before sleeping. The most important mode of congregational prayer is the singing of hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib. The "Five Ks" are five articles of faith required of all Sikhs: *Kes* (uncut hair),

Kangha (comb), *Kara* (steel bracelet), *Kirpan* (sword), and *Kaccha* (short pants).

Divisions: The last living Guru, Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708), crystallized the practices and beliefs of the faith and determined that no future living Guru was needed. Today the religion is guided by joint sovereignty of Guru Granth and Guru Panth. Guru Granth is the Sikh scripture, as the spiritual manifestation of the Guru, while the Guru Panth is the collectivity of all initiated Sikhs worldwide, as the physical manifestation of the Guru.

Location: Many Sikhs have Punjabi backgrounds. The Punjab region was divided between India and Pakistan with the end of British rule.

Beliefs: Sikhism preaches a message of devotion, remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality between all human beings, and social justice, while denouncing what is considered superstition and blind ritualism. Sikhism

is a monotheistic religion based on revelation.

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LANGUAGE

New Words in English

The following new words and definitions were provided by Merriam-Webster, Inc., publishers of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*, and other language references. The words are among those added in 2022 by Merriam-Webster's editors to the digital version of the dictionary, available as the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* app and online at www.merriam-webster.com..

adorkable: socially awkward or quirky in a way that is endearing

altcoin: any of various cryptocurrencies that are regarded as alternatives to established cryptocurrencies and especially to Bitcoin

atmospheric river: a concentrated band of water vapor that flows through the atmosphere and that is a significant part of the global hydrological cycle and an important source of regional precipitation

baller: excellent, exciting, or extraordinary especially in a way that is suggestive of a lavish lifestyle

banh mi: a usually spicy sandwich in Vietnamese cuisine consisting of a split baguette filled typically with meat (such as pork or chicken) and pickled

vegetables (such as carrot and daikon) and garnished with cilantro and often cucumbers

birria: a Mexican dish of stewed meat seasoned especially with chili peppers

body wave: an earthquake vibration transmitted through the earth's interior

booster dose: a supplementary dose of a therapeutic agent designed to increase the effectiveness of one or more previously administered doses

cootie catcher: a child's toy that consists of paper folded into four pyramid-shaped parts that are manipulated by the fingers to open and close with each part having a flap that can be unfolded to reveal an answer to one's question about the future

dumbphone: a cell phone that does not include advanced software features (such as email or an internet browser) typically found on smartphones

Galentine's Day: a holiday observed on February 13 as a time to celebrate friendships especially among women

gift economy: a system in which goods and services are given freely between people rather than sold or bartered

greenwash: to make (something, such as a product, policy, or practice) appear to be more environmentally friendly or less environmentally damaging than it really is

hairy eyeball: a look expressing disapproval, disgust, or scorn

hefeweizen: an unfiltered, light-colored, and highly carbonated ale

hyperlocal: limited to a very small geographic area

Juneteenth: June 19 observed as a legal holiday in the United States in commemoration of the end of slavery in the U.S.

Latine: of, relating to, or marked by Latin American heritage—used as a gender-neutral alternative to *Latina* or *Latino*

loctician: a hairdresser specializing in the growth, maintenance, and styling of dreadlocks

meatspace: the physical world and environment especially as contrasted with the virtual world of cyberspace

metaverse: a persistent virtual environment that allows access to and interoperability of multiple individual virtual realities

plant-based 1: made or derived from plants **2:** consisting primarily or entirely of food derived from plants

pumpkin spice: a mixture of usually cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, cloves, and often allspice that is commonly used in pumpkin pie

pwn *slang***:** to dominate and defeat (someone or something)

side hustle: work performed for income supplementary to one's primary job

sponcon: content posted usually by an influencer on social media that looks like a typical post but for which the poster has been paid to advertise a product or service

supply chain: the chain of processes, businesses, etc. by which a commodity is produced and distributed

sus *slang***:** suspicious, suspect

unbanked: people who do not have money deposited in a bank— usually used with *the*

yeet: to throw especially with force and without regard for the thing being thrown

National Spelling Bee

The Scripps National Spelling Bee, conducted each year since 1925, allows students under age 16 in 8th grade or lower to compete for a chance to advance to national championship finals in Washington, DC. After announcing it was running out of challenging words, the competition named eight spellers co-champions in 2019; the 2020 Bee was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, after contest format changes to help avert ties common in recent years, Harini Logan, a 14-year-old from San Antonio, TX, was named the winner. When a speed-based spell-off round was activated with two spellers remaining, Logan spelled 22 words correctly in 90 seconds; the runner-up, Vikram Raju of Aurora, CO, spelled 15 correctly.

Here are the last words given and spelled correctly at the National Spelling

Bee in recent years:

1982	psoriasis
1983	purim
1984	luge
1985	milieu
1986	odontalgia
1987	staphylococci
1988	elegiacal
1989	spoliator
1990	fibranne
1991	antipyretic
1992	lyceum
1993	kamikaze
1994	antediluvian
1995	xanthosis
1996	vivisepulture
1997	euonym
1998	chiaroscurist
1999	logorrhea
2000	demarche
2001	succedaneum
2002	prospicience
2003	pococurante
2004	autochthonous
2005	appoggiatura
2006	Ursprache
2007	serrefine
2008	guerdon

2009	Laodicean
2010	stromuhr
2011	cymotrichous
2012	guetapens
2013	knaidel
2014	feuilleton stichomythia
2015	scherenschnitte nunatak
2016	Feldenkrais gesellschaft
2017	marocain
2018	koinonia
2019	auslaut, erysipelas, palama, aiguillette, odylic, cernuous, pendeloque, bougainvillea
2021	murraya
2022	moorhen

Non-English Words and Phrases Commonly Used by English Speakers

A = Arabic; F = French; Ger = German; Gr = Greek; I = Italian; J = Japanese; L = Latin; R = Russian; S = Spanish; Y = Yiddish

ad hoc (L; ad-HOK): for the end or purpose at hand; impromptu

ad hominem (L; ad-HOH-mee-nem): argument that criticizes an opponent, often unfairly, rather than addressing an issue directly

al fresco (I; ahl-FRAYS-koh): outdoors

anime (J: A-nuh-may): Japanese-style animation

apparatchik (R: ap-per-AT-chik): functionary; blindly devoted official or working member of a party/other organization

au courant (F; oh-koo-RAHN): up-to-date, fashionable
belles lettres (F; bel-LET-truh): writing aspiring to artistic merit
bête noire (F; bet-NWAHR): literally, black beast; a thing or person viewed with particular dislike or fear
bildungsroman (Ger; BIL-doongs-roh-mahn): novel embodying coming-of-age story
bodega (S; boh-DAY-gah): grocery store
bon vivant (F; bon-vee-VAHN): a person with refined tastes, esp. for food and drink
bonhomie (F; boh-noh-MEE): friendliness
bourgeois (F; boo-ZHWAH): middle-class; materialistic
carte blanche (F; kahrt-BLANSH): full discretionary power
cause célèbre (F; kawz-suh-LEB): a notorious incident
chutzpah (Y, HUHTS-pah): audacity, nerve
coup de grâce (F; kooh-duh-GRAHS): the decisive final blow
cum laude/magna cum laude/summa cum laude (L; kuhm-LOU-day; MAG-na…; SOO-ma…): with praise or honor/with great praise or honor/with the highest praise or honor
de facto (L; day-FAK-toh): in fact, if not by law
de jure (L; dee-JOOR-ee, day-YOOR-ay): by right or by law
de rigueur (F; duh-ree-GUR): required by convention or etiquette
détente (F; day-TAHNT): an easing of strained relations

deus ex machina (L; DAY-uhs-eks-MAH-keh-nah): person/event that provides a solution unexpectedly or suddenly, esp. (in literature) a contrived solution to a plot
doppelgänger (Ger; DAH-pul-gang-ur): a double or ghostly counterpart of a person
double entendre (F; DOO-blahn-TAHN-druh): expression with a double meaning, one meaning of which is often risqué
e pluribus unum (L; eh-PLOO-ree-boos-OO-noom): out of many, one (U.S. motto)
éminence grise (F; ay-meh-nahns-GREEZ): one who wields power behind the scenes
ennui (F; ah-NOOEE): boredom; world-weariness; annoyance
ersatz (Ger; EHR-zats): artificial; being a (usually inferior) substitute
ex post facto (L; eks-pohst-FAK-toh): retroactive(ly)
fait accompli (F; fayt-uh-kom-PLEE): an accomplished fact
fatwa (A; FAHT-wah): in Islam, a legal or religious decree
faux pas (F; foh-PAH): false step; breach of etiquette
habeas corpus (L; HAY-bee-ahs-KOR-pus): an order for a prisoner to be brought to court to challenge his or her detention
hoi polloi (Gr; hoy-puh-LOY): the masses
impresario (I; im-prah-SAH-ri-oh): manager, promoter, or sponsor of a musical or theatrical program or company
imprimatur (L; im-prah-MAH-toor): approval or official permission to print, esp. by the Roman Catholic

church

in loco parentis (L; in-LOH-koh-puh-REN-tis): in place of a parent

in medias res (L; in-MAY-dee-oos-rays): into the middle of things

intelligentsia (R; in-te-luh-JEN-see-uh): elite social class made up of intellectuals and educated people

ipso facto (L; ip-soh-FAK-toh): by that fact itself

je ne sais quoi (F; zhuh-nuh-say-KWAH): literally, “I don’t know what”; the little something that eludes description

jihad (A; jih-HAHD): Islamic holy war; struggle in devotion to Islam

joie de vivre (F; zhwah-duh-VEEV-ruh): zest for life

kvetch (Y; Kuh-VETCH): complain, gripe

leitmotif (Ger; lyt-moh-TEEF): the central theme or idea, particularly in art and literature

mano a mano (S; MAH-noh-ah-MAH-noh): hand to hand; in direct combat

mea culpa (L; MAY-uh-CUL-puh): through my fault

mensch (Y; MENTSCH): an upright, noble, admirable person

modus operandi (L; MOH-duhs-op-uh-RAN-dee): method of operation

mujahedeen (A; moo-jah-ha-DEEN): Islamic holy warrior

noblesse oblige (F; noh-BLES-oh-BLEEZH): the obligation of nobility to help the less fortunate

nolo contendere (L; NOH-loh-kohn-TEN-duh-ree): a plea of no contest to charges, without admitting guilt

non compos mentis (L; non-KOM-puhs-MEN-tis): not of sound mind
non sequitur (L; non-SEH-kwi-tour): a conclusion that does not logically follow from what preceded it
nouveau riche (F; noo-voh-REESH): a newly rich person, esp. one who spends money conspicuously
ombudsman (Swedish; AHM-budz-muhn): person who receives, investigates, and settles complaints
pariah (Tamil; par-EYE-ah): an outcast; member of low caste in India
persona non grata (L; per-SOH-nah-non-GRAH-tah): unwelcome person
pièce de résistance (F; pee-es-duh-ray-ZEES-tonz): the outstanding item in a series or group
prima facie (L; pry-muh-FAY-shee-ee; pry-muh-FAY-shuh): true at first glance; presumptively valid
pro bono (L; proh-BOH-noh): (work) donated for the public good
quid pro quo (L; kwid-proh-KWOH): something given or received for something else
raison d'être (F; RAY-zohnn-DET-ruh): reason for being
savoir faire (F; sav-wahr-FAIR): dexterity in social affairs
schadenfreude (Ger; SHAH-duhn-froy-deh): joy at another's misfortune
semper fidelis (L; SEM-puhr-fee-DAY-lis): always faithful
sobriquet (F; SOH-bri-kay): nickname or informal descriptive name for someone
sotto voce (I; sah-toh-VOH-chee); in a low voice

sui generis (L; soo-ee-JEN-er-is); unique; one of a kind
terra firma (L; TER-uh-FUR-muh): solid ground
verboten (Ger; ver-BOH-ten): forbidden
vis-à-vis (F; vee-zuh-VEE): compared with; with regard to
voir dire (F; vwar-DEER): examination by lawyers or judge to determine the suitability of a witness or a prospective juror
zeitgeist (Ger; ZITE-gyste): the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era

Names for Animal Young

calf: cattle, elephant, hippo, camel, others
cheeper: grouse, partridge, quail
chick: chicken, penguin, other birds
cockerel: rooster
codling, sprag: codfish
colt: horse, zebra (male)
cria: llama, alpaca
cub: lion, bear, shark, fox, others
cygnet: swan
duckling: duck
elver: eel
ephyra: jellyfish
eyas: hawk, other birds
fawn: deer, antelope
filly: horse, zebra (female)
fingerling, fry: fish generally
fledgling, nestling: birds generally
foal: horse, zebra, others
gosling: goose

heifer: cow
hoglet: hedgehog
joey: kangaroo, opossum, wombat
kid: goat
kit: beaver, rabbit, ferret, others
kitten: cat, other small mammals
lamb: sheep
larva: frog, sea urchin, insects generally
parr, smolt, grilse: salmon
piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling: pig
polliwog, tadpole: frog
poult: turkey
pullet: hen
pup: dog, fox, seal, rat, others
spat: oyster, other bivalves
spiderling: spider
spike, blinker, tinker: mackerel
squab: pigeon
whelp: dog, tiger, other carnivores
yearling: cattle, sheep, horse, others

Names for Animal Collectives

alligators: congregation
ants: army, colony, swarm
apes: shrewdness, troop
bears: sleuth, sloth
bees: colony, swarm, hive
birds: flight, volery
buffalo: gang, obstinacy
butterflies: flutter
buzzards: wake
camels: caravan, flock, train

cats: clowder, cluster, pounce
cattle: drove
cheetahs: coalition
cockroaches: intrusion
cranes: sedge, siege
crocodiles: bask, nest, float
crows: murder, horde
dolphins: pod
doves: dule, pitying
ducks: brace, team
eagles: convocation, aerie
ferrets: business
finches: charm
fish: school, shoal
flamingos: stand, flamboyance
foxes: skulk
geese: flock, gaggle, skein
giraffes: corps, herd, tower
goats: tribe, trip
gorillas: band, troop, whoop
grasshoppers: cloud
hawks: cast, kettle
hedgehogs: array, prickle
hippopotamuses: bloat
horses: pair, team
hounds: cry, mute, pack
hyenas: cackle
iguanas: mess
jellyfish: smack
kangaroos: mob, troop
larks: exaltation
leopards: leap

lions: pride
locusts: plague, swarm
mice, rats: mischief
moles: labor
monkeys: troop
mules: barren, span
nightingales: watch
otters: romp
owls: parliament
oxen: yoke
peacocks: muster
pheasants: nest, nide, bouquet
ponies: string
raccoons: gaze
ravens: unkindness
rhinoceroses: crash
seals: pod
sheep: flock, drove, hurtle
snakes: nest
squirrels: dray, scurry
starlings: flock, murmuration
swans: bevy
tigers: streak
toads: knot
trout: hover
turkeys: rafter
turtles: bale
vultures: committee
whales: gam, herd, pod
woodchucks: fall
woodpeckers: descent
zebras: herd, zeal

Some Common Abbreviations

(See also Abbreviations in the General Index.) Abbreviations include acronyms, pronounceable words formed from first letters, or syllables, of other words, e.g., AIDS. Some acronyms are words coined as abbreviations and written in lowercase (e.g., sonar). Italicized words below are Latin unless otherwise noted.

A: ampere
AA: Alcoholics Anonymous
ABA: American Bar Association
AC: alternating current; air-conditioning
ACA: Affordable Care Act
ACLU: American Civil Liberties Union
AD: *anno Domini* (in the year of the Lord)
AD(H)D: attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder
AFL-CIO: American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
AFSCME: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
AFT: American Federation of Teachers
AI: artificial intelligence
AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ALA: American Library Association
a.m. or **AM:** *ante meridiem* (before noon)
AP: Associated Press
APO: army post office
APR: annual percentage rate
AQAP: al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

ARM: adjustable rate mortgage
ASAP: as soon as possible
ASCAP: American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATM: automated teller machine
Ave.: Avenue
AWOL: absent without leave
BA: Bachelor of Arts
bbl: barrel(s)
BC: before Christ
BCE: before Common, or Christian, Era
Benelux: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
bpd or **b/d:** barrels per day
BRB: be right back
Brexit: British exit (from the EU)
BS: Bachelor of Science
Btu: British thermal unit(s)
BTW: by the way
B2B: business-to-business (company)
bu: bushel(s)
BYOB: bring your own bottle
C: Celsius, centigrade
c.: *circa* (about); copyright
C(A)T: computerized (axial) tomography
CD: compact disc
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Community Development Corporation
CE: Common Era; Christian Era
CEO: chief executive officer
cf.: *confer* (compare)

CFO: chief financial officer
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency
COBRA: Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (health insurance continuation)
COD: cash (or collect) on delivery
COL or **Col.:** Colonel
COLA: cost of living adjustment
COO: chief operating officer
CPA: certified public accountant
CPI: consumer price index
CPL or **Cpl.:** Corporal
CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPU: central processing unit
CRT: critical race theory
CST: central standard time
CV: curriculum vitae
DA: district attorney
DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
DC: direct current
DD: Doctor of Divinity
DDS: Doctor of Dental Surgery
DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS: Department of Homeland Security
DJ or **deejay:** disc jockey
DM: direct message
DMD: Doctor of Dental Medicine
DMZ: demilitarized zone
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DNC: Democratic National Committee
DNR: do not resuscitate
DOA: dead on arrival
DOB: date of birth

DoD: Department of Defense
dpi: dots per inch
DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
DUI: driving under the influence
DVD: digital video disc
DVM: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
DWI: driving while intoxicated
ECB: European Central Bank
ed.: edited; edition; editor
EEG: electroencephalogram
e.g.: *exempli gratia* (for example)
EKG or **ECG:** electrocardiogram
EMT: emergency medical technician
EOE: equal opportunity employer
EP: extended play
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERA: Equal Rights Amendment; earned run average
ESL: English as a second language
ESP: extrasensory perception
Esq.: Esquire
EST: eastern standard time
et al.: *et alii* (and others)
etc.: *et cetera* (and so forth)
EU: European Union
F: Fahrenheit
Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association
FAQ: frequently asked questions
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEC: Federal Election Commission
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

ff.: and those following
FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security)
FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association
fl.: *floruit* (flourished), used for historical figures when life dates uncertain
FLOTUS: First Lady of the United States
FOMO: Fear of missing out
Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FTP: file transfer protocol
FWIW: for what it's worth
FY: fiscal year
FYI: for your information
GB: gigabyte(s)
GDP: gross domestic product
GED: general equivalency diploma
GMO: genetically modified organism
GMT: Greenwich mean time
GOP: Grand Old Party (Republican Party)
GPS: Global Positioning System
GTG: got to go
GUI: graphical user interface
ha: hectare
hazmat: HAZardous MATerial
HDTV: high-definition television
HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
HMO: health maintenance organization
HMS: His/Her Majesty's Ship (UK)
Hon.: the Honorable
HOV: high-occupancy vehicle

HRH: Her (His) Royal Highness (UK)
HTML: hypertext markup language
HTTP: hypertext transfer protocol
HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVAC: heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning
Hz: hertz
ibid.: *ibidem* (in the same place)
ICE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (agency)
ICU: intensive care unit
ICYMI: in case you missed it
i.e.: *id est* (that is)
IM: instant messaging
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IM(H)O: in my (humble) opinion
INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPO: initial public offering
IQ: intelligence quotient
IRA: individual retirement account; Irish Republican Army
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
ISBN: International Standard Book Number
ISIL or **ISIS:** Islamic State of Iraq in the Levant, or of Iraq and Syria
ISP: Internet service provider
IVF: in vitro fertilization
JD: *Juris Doctor* (Doctor of Law)
k: karat; **K:** Kelvin
kWh: kilowatt-hour(s)
laser: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
lb: pound

LGBT(QIA): lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (queer/questioning, intersex, asexual)
LLP: limited liability partnership
loc. cit.: *loco citato* (in the place cited)
LOL: laughing out loud
LSAT: Law School Admission Test
LT or **Lt.:** Lieutenant
MA: Master of Arts
MB: megabyte(s)
MBA: Master of Business Administration
MCAT: Medical College Admission Test
MD: *Medicinae Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine)
MIA: missing in action
modem: MOdulator-DEModulator
MP: member of Parliament (UK)
mph: miles per hour
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
ms, mss: manuscript(s)
MS: Master of Science; multiple sclerosis
MSG: monosodium glutamate
MST: mountain standard time
MVP: most valuable player
MYOB: mind your own business
NA: not applicable; not available
NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB or **n.b.:** *nota bene* (note carefully)
NCAA: National Collegiate Athletic Association

NEA: National Education Association; National Endowment for the Arts
NFT: non-fungible token
NIH: National Institutes of Health
NIMBY: not in my backyard
NOW: National Organization for Women
NPR: National Public Radio
NRA: National Rifle Association
NSA: National Security Agency
NSC: National Security Council
obs.: obsolete
OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OED: Oxford English Dictionary
OMB: Office of Management and Budget
OMG: Oh my goodness/gosh/God!
op., opp.: *opus* (work[s])
OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC: over-the-counter
oz: ounce
p., pp.: page(s)
PA: public address
PAC: political action committee
PC: personal computer; politically correct
PDA: personal digital assistant
PET: positron emission tomography
PETA: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
PhD: *Philosophiae Doctor* (Doctor of Philosophy)
PIN: personal identification number
p.m. or **PM:** post meridiem (after noon)
PM: private message; prime minister
POTUS: President of the United States

PPE: personal protective equipment
PPO: preferred provider organization, a type of health-care provider network
PS: *post scriptum* (postscript)
PST: Pacific standard time
pt: part(s); pint(s); point(s)
PT: physical therapy/training
PTSD: post-traumatic stress disorder
PVT or **Pvt.:** Private
QC: Queen's Council (UK)
QED: *quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated)
radar: RAdio Detecting And Ranging
RAM: random access memory
RC: Roman Catholic
RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REM: rapid eye movement
Rev.: Reverend
rev.: revised; reviewed
RIP: *requiescat in pace* (may he/she rest in peace)
RN: registered nurse
RNA: ribonucleic acid
RNC: Republican National Committee
ROFL: rolling on the floor laughing
ROM: read only memory
ROTC: Reserve Officers' Training Corps
rpm: revolutions per minute
RSVP: *répondez s'il vous plaît* (Fr.) (please reply)
SARS: severe acute respiratory syndrome
SCOTUS: Supreme Court of the United States
scuba: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission
SEO: search engine optimization
SETI: Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence
SGT or **Sgt.:** Sergeant
SIDS: sudden infant death syndrome
SJ: Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
SMH: shaking my head
sonar: SOund NAvigation and Ranging
SOTU: State of the Union
SPCA: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSI: Supplementary Security Income
St.: Saint; Street
STEM: science, technology, engineering, math
TB: tuberculosis; terabyte(s)
TBA/TBD: to be announced/determined
tbsp: tablespoon
TBT: Throwback Thursday
TEFL: teaching English as a foreign language
TIA: transient ischemic attack
TMI: too much information
TPP: Trans-Pacific Partnership (trade agreement)
TSA: Transportation Security Administration
tsp: teaspoon
UFO: unidentified flying object
UPC: Universal Product Code
URL: Universal Resource Locator
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USS: United States ship
UTC: coordinated universal time
VA: Department of Veterans Affairs
VAT: value-added tax
VCR: videocassette recorder

VISTA: Volunteers in Service to America
viz: *videlicet* (namely)
VP: vice president
W: watt(s)
WHO: World Health Organization
WMD: weapon of mass destruction
WPM: words per minute
WTF: what the f--- [expletive]
WTO: World Trade Organization
WWW: World Wide Web
YMCA/YWCA: Young Men's/Women's Christian Association
YOLO: you only live once
YTD: year to date
yuppie: young urban professional
ZIP: zone improvement plan (U.S. Postal Service)

Most Popular U.S. First Names by Decade or Year of Birth

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration

All names are from Social Security card applications for births that occurred in the United States after 1879. Rankings are based on one spelling of the name; variant spellings and similar sounding names are considered separate names.

	BOYS
1880-1889	John, William, James, George, Charles, Frank, Joseph, Henry, Robert, Thomas
1890-1899	John, William, James, George, Charles,

	Joseph, Frank, Robert, Edward, Henry
1900-1909	John, William, James, George, Charles, Robert, Joseph, Frank, Edward, Thomas
1910-1919	John, William, James, Robert, Joseph, George, Charles, Edward, Frank, Thomas
1920-1929	Robert, John, James, William, Charles, George, Joseph, Richard, Edward, Donald
1930-1939	Robert, James, John, William, Richard, Charles, Donald, George, Thomas, Joseph
1940-1949	James, Robert, John, William, Richard, David, Charles, Thomas, Michael, Ronald
1950-1959	Michael, David, James, John, Robert, Mark, William, Richard, Thomas, Jeffrey
1960-1969	Michael, David, John, James, Robert, Mark, William, Richard, Thomas, Jeffrey
1970-1979	Michael, Christopher, Jason, David, James, John, Robert, Brian, William, Matthew
1980-1989	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, David, James, Daniel, Robert, John, Joseph
1990-1999	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, Jacob, Nicholas, Andrew, Daniel, Tyler, Joseph
2000-2009	Jacob, Michael, Joshua, Matthew, Daniel, Christopher, Andrew, Ethan, Joseph, William
2010-2019	Noah, Liam, Jacob, William, Mason, Ethan, Michael, Alexander, James, Elijah
2021	Liam, Noah, Oliver, Elijah, James, William, Benjamin, Lucas, Henry, Theodore

GIRLS

1880-1889	Mary, Anna, Emma, Elizabeth, Margaret, Minnie, Ida, Bertha, Clara, Alice
1890-1899	Mary, Anna, Margaret, Helen, Elizabeth, Ruth, Florence, Ethel, Emma, Marie
1900-1909	Mary, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Ruth, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Marie, Florence, Mildred
1910-1919	Mary, Helen, Dorothy, Margaret, Ruth, Mildred, Anna, Elizabeth, Frances, Virginia
1920-1929	Mary, Dorothy, Helen, Betty, Margaret, Ruth, Virginia, Doris, Mildred, Frances
1930-1939	Mary, Betty, Barbara, Shirley, Patricia, Dorothy, Joan, Margaret, Nancy, Helen
1940-1949	Mary, Linda, Barbara, Patricia, Carol, Sandra, Nancy, Sharon, Judith, Susan
1950-1959	Mary, Linda, Patricia, Susan, Deborah, Barbara, Debra, Karen, Nancy, Donna
1960-1969	Lisa, Mary, Susan, Karen, Kimberly, Patricia, Linda, Donna, Michelle, Cynthia
1970-1979	Jennifer, Amy, Melissa, Michelle, Kimberly, Lisa, Angela, Heather, Stephanie, Nicole
1980-1989	Jessica, Jennifer, Amanda, Ashley, Sarah, Stephanie, Melissa, Nicole, Elizabeth, Heather
1990-1999	Jessica, Ashley, Emily, Sarah, Samantha, Amanda, Brittany, Elizabeth, Taylor, Megan
2000-2009	Emily, Madison, Emma, Olivia, Hannah, Abigail, Isabella, Samantha, Elizabeth, Ashley
2010-2019	Emma, Olivia, Sophia, Isabella, Ava, Mia, Abigail, Emily, Charlotte, Madison

2021	Olivia, Emma, Charlotte, Amelia, Ava, Sophia, Isabella, Mia, Evelyn, Harper

Words and Expressions in Common Languages

English	Arabic	Chinese[1]	French	German
Hello/hi	Salam	Ni hao	Bonjour	Hallo
Good morning	Sabah el kheer	Zao shang hao	Bonjour	Guten Morgen
Good night	Tosbeho ʿala khair	Wan an	Bonne nuit	Gute Nacht
Good-bye	Maʿa salama	Zai jian	Au revoir	Auf wiedersehen
Please	Men fadlek	Qing	S’il vous plaît	Bitte
Thank you very much	Shokran jazeelan	Xie xie	Merci beaucoup	Danke schön
You’re welcome	Alʿ afw	Huan ying	De rien/pas de quoi	Bitte schön
How are you?	Kaifa haloka?	Ni hao?	Comment allez-vous?	Wie geht’s dir/Ihnen?
I’m fine	Ana bekhair	Hen hao	Je vais bien	Mir geht’s gut
I’m sorry	Aasef	Bao qian	Je suis désolé	Entschuldigung
Excuse me	Almaʿderah	Bao qian	Pardon	Darf ich mal vorbei?
yes	naʿam	shi [it is so]	oui	ja
no	laa	bu [not]	non	nein

one	wahed	yi	un	eins
two	ithnaan	er	deux	zwei
three	thalatha	san	trois	drei
four	arbaʿa	si	quatre	vier
five	khamsa	wu	cinq	fünf

English	**Hebrew**	**Russian**	**Spanish**
Hello/hi	Shalom	Privet (informal)	Hola
Good morning	Boker tov	Dobraye utra	Buenos días
Good night	Layla tov	Spakoynay noci	Buenas noches
Good-bye	Lehitraot	Da svidan’ya	Adiós
Please	Bevakasha	Pazhalusta	Por favor
Thank you very much	Toda raba	Spasiba	Muchas gracias
You’re welcome	Bevakasha	Pazhalusta	De nada
How are you?	Ma shelomkha?	Kak dela?	¿Cómo estás?
I’m fine	Tov	Harasho	Estoy bien
I’m sorry	Ani mamash mitstaer	Prastite	Lo siento
Excuse me	Selikha	Izvinite	Perdone
yes	ken	da	sí
no	lo	nyet	no
one	ekhad	adin	uno
two	shenayim	dva	dos
three	shelosha	tri	tres
four	arbaa	chityri	cuatro
five	khamisha	p’at	cinco

Note: Actual form or usage of some words and expressions may vary depending on dialect, grammar, or circumstances. Transliterations for languages not in Latin alphabet vary. (1) Mandarin.

Principal Languages of the World

Source: Used by permission. © 2022 SIL International, from *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, 25th Edition*

Languages shown in italics are macrolanguages, or language groups that are equivalent in some ways to individual languages. Each language group consists of a number of variants, which may be mutually unintelligible; these variants, when they have 2.5 mil speakers or more, appear in the larger table below, and occasionally have the same name as the macrolanguage. Numbers are estimates and count only speakers for whom the language is a first language, or mother tongue.

Languages Spoken by the Most People

Language	Speakers (mil)
Chinese	1,321.7
Spanish	474.4
English	372.9

Arabic	361.8
Hindi	343.9
Bengali	233.7
Portuguese	232.4
Russian	154.0
Japanese	123.0
Lahnda	100.8
Vietnamese	84.6
Marathi	83.1
Telugu	82.6
Turkish	82.2
Malay	81.6
Korean	81.5
French	79.6
Tamil	77.5
German	76.5
Vietnamese	76.1
Urdu	69.0
Javanese	68.3
Persian	65.7
Italian	64.8
Gujarati	56.9
Pushto	53.1
Bhojpuri	52.3
Hausa	48.6
Punjabi, Eastern	48.6
Kannada	43.6
Yoruba	41.0
Polish	40.0

Languages With at Least 2.5 Million Speakers

Primary country is country of origin, not necessarily the country where the most speakers reside (e.g., Portugal is the primary country for Portuguese, but more Portuguese speakers live in Brazil). Number of speakers is worldwide total for each language.

Primary country	Language	Countries	Speakers (mil)
Afghanistan	Pashto, Southern	4	16.3
	Dari	3	9.5
	Uzbek, Southern	2	4.8
	Hazaragi	3	3.6
Albania	*Albanian*	21	6.1
	Albanian, Gheg	6	4.1
Algeria	Arabic, Algerian Spoken	2	34.7
	Amazigh	1	6.8
Angola	Umbundu	1	7.0
	Chokwe	3	2.5
Armenia	Armenian	4	3.8
Austria	Bavarian	4	14.5
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, North	4	9.2
Bangladesh	Bengali	4	233.7
	Chittagonian	1	13.0
	Rangpuri	2	10.5

	Sylheti	2	10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	6	2.7
Botswana	Setswana	4	5.9
Brazil	Hunsrik	1	3.0
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	8	8.3
Burkina Faso	Mòoré	4	8.0
Burundi	Rundi	1	11.3
Côte d’Ivoire	*Baoulé*	1	4.7
Cambodia	Khmer	2	17.0
Cameroon	Fulfulde, Adamawa	5	3.0
China	*Chinese*	66	1,321.7
	Chinese, Mandarin	17	919.9
	Chinese, Yue	14	85.2
	Chinese, Wu	1	81.8
	Chinese, Min Nan	10	49.3
	Chinese, Jinyu	1	47.1
	Chinese, Hakka	14	43.8
	Chinese, Xiang	1	37.4
	Chinese, Gan	1	22.2
	Zhuang	2	14.9
	Chinese, Min Bei	2	11.5
	Chinese, Min Dong	6	10.8
	Uyghur	5	10.4
	Hmong	9	8.0
	Chinese, Huizhou	1	5.4
	Chinese Sign	1	4.2

	Language		
	Chinese, Min Zhong	1	3.6
	Mongolian, Peripheral	2	3.4
	Chinese, Pu-Xian	3	3.2
	Bouyei	3	3.0
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Lingala	2	20.3
	Kongo	3	6.9
	Luba-Kasai	2	6.4
	Koongo	3	6.2
	Kituba	1	4.2
Croatia	Croatian	8	5.5
Czechia	Czech	8	10.7
Denmark	Danish	5	5.6
Egypt	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken	2	74.8
	Arabic, Sa’idi Spoken	1	24.1
Eritrea	Tigrigna	3	9.9
Ethiopia	*Oromo*	4	37.4
	Amharic	2	32.4
	Oromo, West Central	1	19.2
	Oromo, Eastern	1	9.7
	Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji	3	8.4
	Sidamo	1	4.3
	Afar	3	2.5
Finland	Finnish	5	5.0

France	French	99	79.9
Georgia	Georgian	4	3.9
Germany	German, Standard	46	75.6
Ghana	Akan	1	8.3
	Éwé	2	5.0
Greece	Greek	10	13.2
Guinea	*Mandingo*	7	8.8
	Pular	5	4.8
	Maninkakan, Eastern	3	3.7
Haiti	Haitian Creole	3	8.2
Hungary	Hungarian	9	12.6
India	Hindi	5	343.9
	Marathi	1	83.1
	Telugu	4	82.7
	Tamil	9	78.4
	Gujarati	8	57.0
	Bhojpuri	3	52.3
	Punjabi, Eastern	6	48.1
	Kannada	1	43.6
	Oriya	6	37.1
	Malayalam	2	36.5
	Odia	1	34.5
	Maithili	2	33.9
	Magahi	2	20.7
	Marwari	3	20.6
	Chhattisgarhi	1	16.3
	Rajasthani	3	16.2
	Assamese	1	15.3

	Deccan	1	12.8
	Haryanvi	1	9.8
	Marwari	2	7.9
	Santhali	3	7.6
	Kashmiri	2	7.1
	Varhadi-Nagpuri	1	7.0
	Indian Sign Language	2	6.8
	Kanauji	1	6.0
	Konkani	5	5.9
	Bundeli	1	5.6
	Malvi	1	5.4
	Sadri	2	5.1
	Lambadi	1	5.1
	Awadhi	2	4.4
	Mewari	1	4.2
	Merwari	1	3.9
	Dogri	1	3.7
	Konkani, Goan	2	3.7
	Wagdi	1	3.4
	Bhili	1	3.3
	Shekhawati	1	3.0
	Godwari	1	3.0
	Haroti	1	2.9
	Bagheli	1	2.7
	Sambalpuri	1	2.6
	Dogri	1	2.6
	Garhwali	1	2.5
Indonesia	Javanese	3	68.3

	Indonesian	2	43.6
	Sunda	1	32.4
	Madura	2	7.8
	Betawi	1	5.0
	Minangkabau	1	4.9
	Bugis	2	3.9
	Banjar	2	3.7
	Aceh	1	3.5
	Bali	1	3.3
	Musi	1	3.1
	Aceh	1	2.8
Iran	*Persian*	34	65.8
	Persian, Iranian	7	56.4
	Azerbaijani	21	23.8
	Azerbaijani, South	5	14.6
	Kurdish, Southern	2	3.7
	Gilaki	1	2.5
Iraq	*Kurdish*	30	24.7
	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken	4	19.1
	Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken	4	10.3
	Kurdish, Central	2	5.3
Israel	Hebrew	2	6.1
Italy	Italian	17	64.8
	Napoletano-Calabrese	1	5.7
	Sicilian	1	4.7

	Lombard	2	3.9
	Venetian	5	3.9
Jamaica	Jamaican English Creole	3	3.0
Japan	Japanese	4	125.3
Jordan	Arabic, South Levantine Spoken	3	12.7
Kazakhstan	Kazakh	6	12.7
Kenya	Gikuyu	1	8.2
	Dholuo	2	5.3
	Kamba	2	4.7
	Kalenjin	3	4.6
	Oluluyia	3	3.3
	Ekegusii	2	2.7
Korea	Korean	7	81.7
Kuwait	Arabic, Gulf Spoken	10	10.7
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	5	5.1
Laos	Lao	3	3.7
Lesotho	Sotho, Southern	2	5.6
Libya	Arabic, Libyan Spoken	3	5.3
Lithuania	Lithuanian	2	2.9
Madagascar	*Malagasy*	5	18.1
	Malagasy, Merina	2	7.5
Malawi	Chichewa	5	14.4
	Lomwe, Malawi	1	4.0
	Yao	4	3.7
Malaysia	*Malay*	28	82.2
	Malay	3	16.2

	Malay, Kedah	2	2.6
Mali	Bamanankan	3	4.2
Mauritania	Hassaniyya	7	4.9
Mongolia	*Mongolian*	12	6.1
	Mongolian, Halh	2	2.7
Morocco	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken	3	28.2
	Tachelhit	3	5.1
	Tamazight, Central Atlas	1	4.7
	Tarifit	2	4.4
Mozambique	Makhuwa	2	4.0
	Lomwe	1	2.5
Myanmar	Burmese	1	33.0
	Shan	3	4.7
	Rohingya	2	2.5
Nepal	*Nepali*	3	16.7
	Nepali	24	16.6
Netherlands	Dutch	7	22.8
Niger	Zarma	4	4.3
Nigeria	Hausa	9	50.8
	Yoruba	4	43.6
	Igbo	1	30.8
	Fulfulde, Nigerian	3	16.6
	Kanuri	6	8.8
	Kanuri, Yerwa	5	8.3
	Ibibio	1	6.3
	Pidgin, Nigerian	1	4.7
	Tiv	2	4.6
	Anaang	1	2.9

Norway	Norwegian	1	5.3
Oman	Arabic, Omani Spoken	5	2.9
Pakistan	*Lahnda*	11	100.8
	Urdu	8	70.2
	Punjabi, Western	2	66.4
	Pushto	16	53.4
	Sindhi	4	33.2
	Pashto, Northern	4	28.8
	Saraiki	2	26.2
	Baluchi	10	8.8
	Pashto, Central	1	8.5
	Hindko, Northern	1	3.6
	Balochi, Southern	4	3.6
	Pahari-Potwari	2	3.5
	Balochi, Eastern	2	2.9
	Brahui	3	2.9
Paraguay	*Guarani*	5	6.7
	Guaraní, Paraguayan	1	6.5
Peru	*Quechua*	6	7.2
Philippines	Tagalog	5	28.2
	Cebuano	1	15.9
	Ilocano	1	6.5
	Hiligaynon	1	6.2
	Waray-Waray	1	2.6
Poland	Polish	10	40.0
Portugal	Portuguese	16	232.4
Romania	Romanian	6	24.1
Russia	Russian	22	154.0

	Tatar	4	5.3
Rwanda	Kinyarwanda	3	13.1
Saudi Arabia	*Arabic*	90	361.8
	Arabic, Najdi Spoken	4	18.2
	Arabic, Hijazi Spoken	3	10.8
Senegal	*Fulah*	20	35.3
	Wolof	2	5.9
	Pulaar	6	5.4
Serbia	*Serbo-Croatian*	31	18.8
	Serbian	11	10.3
Sierra Leone	Mende	2	2.5
Slovakia	Slovak	8	5.2
Somalia	Somali	4	21.8
	Maay	1	2.6
South Africa	Zulu	5	12.1
	Xhosa	3	8.2
	Afrikaans	6	7.3
	Tsonga	4	6.6
	Sotho, Northern	1	4.6
South Sudan	*Dinka*	2	4.2
Spain	Spanish	41	474.7
	Catalan	4	4.1
	Galician	3	3.1
Sri Lanka	Sinhala	2	15.5
Sudan	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken	5	33.3
	Bedawiyet	3	2.5
Sweden	Swedish	4	9.9

Switzerland	German, Swiss	5	6.4
Syria	Arabic, North Levantine Spoken	5	29.8
Tajikistan	Tajik	5	8.2
Tanzania	*Swahili*	22	18.1
	Swahili	9	16.1
	Sukuma	1	8.1
Thailand	*Thai*	2	20.7
	Thai, Northeastern	1	15.0
	Thai, Northern	2	6.0
	Thai, Southern	1	4.5
Tunisia	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken	2	11.7
Turkey	Turkish	10	82.2
	Kurdish, Northern	9	15.7
Turkmenistan	Turkmen	7	6.7
Uganda	Ganda	1	5.6
	Nyankore	2	3.4
	Soga	1	3.0
	Ateso	2	2.8
Ukraine	Ukrainian	9	27.4
United Kingdom	English	170	372.9
Uzbekistan	*Uzbek*	15	32.5
	Uzbek, Northern	6	27.7
Vietnam	Vietnamese	5	84.6
Yemen	Arabic, Sanaani Spoken	1	12.6
	Arabic, Ta’izzi-Adeni Spoken	3	11.8

	Arabic, Hadrami Spoken	1	5.1
Zambia	Bemba	2	4.1
Zimbabwe	Shona	3	7.4

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BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS

100 Tallest Buildings in the World

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org

Only buildings that are completed or under construction and topped out as of Oct. 2022, are shown here. Structures under construction and topped out architecturally are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from the lowest significant open-air pedestrian entrance to the architectural top, including spires and other decorative features that are an integral part of the design, but not including flagpoles and antennae. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not available.

Building	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2010)	2,717	163
*Merdeka PNB 118, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2022)	2,227	118
Shanghai Tower, Shanghai, China (2015)	2,074	128
Makkah Royal Clock Tower Hotel, Mecca, Saudi Arabia (2013)	1,972	120

Ping An Finance Center, Shenzhen, China (2016)	1,965	115
*Goldin Finance 117, Tianjin, China (On hold)	1,957	128
Lotte World Tower, Seoul, South Korea (2017)	1,819	123
One World Trade Center, New York, NY, U.S. (2014)	1,782	94
CTF Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2016)	1,739	111
Tianjin CTF Finance Center, Tianjin, China (2019)	1,739	97
Citic Tower, Beijing, China (2018)	1,732	108
Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan (2004)	1,667	101
Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai, China (2008)	1,614	101
International Commerce Centre, Hong Kong, China (2010)	1,588	108
*Wuhan Greenland Center, Wuhan, China (2023)	1,560	97
Central Park Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2021)	1,550	95
Lakhta Center, St. Petersburg, Russia (2019)	1,516	87
Vincom Landmark 81, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (2018)	1,513	81
The Exchange 106, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2019)	1,488	97
*International Land-Sea Center, Chongqing, China (2024)	1,503	98
Changsha IFS Tower T1, Changsha, China (2018)	1,483	94

Petronas Tower I, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Petronas Tower II, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Suzhou IFS, Suzhou, China (2019)	1,476	95
Zifeng Tower, Nanjing, China (2010)	1,476	66
Wuhan Center, Wuhan, China (2019)	1,454	88
Willis (fmr. Sears) Twr., Chicago, IL, U.S. (1974)	1,451	108
KK100, Shenzhen, China (2011)	1,449	100
Guangzhou International Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2010)	1,439	103
111 West 57th St., New York, NY, U.S. (2021)	1,428	82
Minying International Trade Center T2, Dongguan, China (2021)	1,401	88
One Vanderbilt, New York, NY, U.S. (2020)	1,401	62
432 Park Avenue, New York, NY, U.S. (2015)	1,397	85
Marina 101, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,394	101
Trump Intl. Hotel & Tower, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2009)	1,389	98
Jin Mao Tower, Shanghai, China (1999)	1,380	88
Princess Tower, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,356	101
Al Hamra Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2011)	1,354	80
Two International Finance Centre, Hong Kong, China (2003)	1,352	88
LCT Landmark Tower, Busan, South Korea (2019)	1,350	101
Guangxi China Resources Tower, Nanning,	1,321	85

China (2020)		
Guiyang Financial Ctr. Twr. 1, Guiyang, China (2021)	1,316	79
*Iconic Tower, Cairo, Egypt (2023)	1,292	80
China Resources HQ, Shenzhen, China (2018)	1,288	66
23 Marina, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,287	88
CITIC Plaza, Guangzhou, China (1997)	1,280	80
Sum Yip Upperhills Twr. 1, Shenzhen, China (2020)	1,273	80
*Citimark Center, Shenzhen, China (2023)	1,273	70
30 Hudson Yards, New York, NY (2019)	1,268	73
PIF Tower, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2021)	1,260	76
Shun Hing Square, Shenzhen, China (1996)	1,260	69
Eton Place Dalian Tower 1, Dalian, China (2016)	1,257	80
*Autograph Tower, Jakarta, Indonesia (2022)	1,256	75
Burj Mohammed Bin Rashid Tower, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2014)	1,251	88
Logan Century Center 1, Nanning, China (2019)	1,251	82
Empire State Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1931)	1,250	102
Elite Residence, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,248	87
1 Corporate Avenue, Wuhan, China (2021)	1,234	73
Shenzhen Center, Shenzhen, China (2021)	1,232	71
Central Plaza, Hong Kong, China (1992)	1,227	78
Vostok, Moscow, Russia (2017)	1,226	93

*Hengfeng Guiyang Ctr. Twr. 1, Guiyang, China (2023)	1,225	77
Dalian Intl. Trade Center, Dalian, China (2019)	1,214	86
Hai Tian Center Tower 2, Qingdao, China (2021)	1,211	72
Golden Eagle Tiandi Tower A, Nanjing, China (2019)	1,207	76
Address Boulevard, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,207	72
Bank of China Tower, Hong Kong, China (1989)	1,205	72
Bank of America Twr., New York, NY, U.S. (2009)	1,200	55
St. Regis Chicago, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2020)	1,191	101
*Ciel Tower, Dubai, UAE (2023)	1,199	81
Almas Tower, Dubai, UAE (2008)	1,181	68
*Ping’an Finance Ctr. Twr. 1, Jinan, China (2023)	1,181	63
*Huiyin Center, Shenzhen, China (2023)	1,178	80
Hanking Center, Shenzhen, China (2018)	1,177	65
*Greenland Group Suzhou Center, Suzhou, China (2023)	1,175	77
Gevora Hotel, Dubai, UAE (2017)	1,169	76
*Il Primo Tower 1, Dubai, UAE (2022)	1,168	79
*Galaxy World Tower 1, Shenzhen, China (2023)	1,168	71
*Galaxy World Tower 2, Shenzhen, China (2023)	1,168	71
JW Marriott Marquis Hotel Dubai Tower 2,	1,166	82

Dubai, UAE (2013)		
JW Marriott Marquis Hotel Dubai Tower 1, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,166	82
Chongqing Raffles City T3N, Chongqing, China (2019)	1,163	81
Chongqing Raffles City T4N, Chongqing, China (2019)	1,163	81
Emirates Office Tower, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,163	54
OKO South Tower, Moscow, Russia (2015)	1,162	90
The Torch, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,155	86
Forum 66 Tower 1, Shenyang, China (2015)	1,150	67
The Pinnacle, Guangzhou, China (2012)	1,149	60
*Glory-Xi’an Intl. Finance Ctr., Xi’an, China (2022)	1,148	75
Spring City 66, Kunming, China (2019)	1,145	61
Tuntex Sky Tower, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (1998)	1,140	85
Shimao Hunan Center, Changsha, China (2019)	1,138	76
Aon Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1973)	1,136	83
The Center, Hong Kong, China (1998)	1,135	73
Neva Towers 2, Moscow, Russia (2020)	1,132	79
875 N. Michigan Ave. (fmr. John Hancock Ctr.), Chicago, IL, U.S. (1969)	1,128	100
*Xiamen Cross-Strait Financial Centre, Xiamen, China (On hold)	1,128	68
Four Seasons Pl., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2018)	1,124	65
ADNOC Headquarters, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2015)	1,122	65

Comcast Technology Ctr., Phila., PA, U.S. (2018)	1,121	59

Tallest Free-Standing Towers in the World

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org Year is date of completion or projected completion. As of Oct. 2022.

Tower	Ht. (ft)	Year
Tokyo Sky Tree, Tokyo, Japan	2,080	2012
Canton Tower, Guangzhou, China	1,969	2010
CN Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada	1,815	1976
Ostankino Tower, Moscow, Russia	1,772	1967
Oriental Pearl Television Tower, Shanghai, China	1,535	1995
Crystal Top Tower, Incheon, South Korea	1,470	2024
Milad Tower, Tehran, Iran	1,427	2008
Manara Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1,379	1996
Tianjin Radio & TV Tower, Tianjin, China	1,362	1991
Central Radio & TV Tower, Beijing, China	1,347	1992
Henan Province Radio & Television Emission Tower, Zhengzhou, China	1,273	2010
Kiev TV Tower, Kiev, Ukraine	1,263	1974
Tashkent Tower, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1,230	1985

Liberation Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait	1,220	1996
Alma-Ata Tower, Almaty, Kazakhstan	1,217	1982
Camlica TV Tower, Istanbul, Turkey	1,211	2019
TV Tower, Riga, Latvia	1,208	1987
Berliner Fernsehturm, Berlin, Germany	1,207	1969
Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV, U.S.	1,149	1996
Lotus Tower, Colombo, Sri Lanka	1,148	2019
West Pearl Tower, Chengdu, China	1,112	2004
Macau Tower, Macau, China	1,109	2001
Europaturm, Frankfurt, Germany	1,106	1979

Tall Buildings in Selected North American Cities

Source: Phorio, phorio.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), www.ctbuh.org

List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of Oct. 2021 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from the lowest significant open-air pedestrian entrance to the architectural

top, including penthouses, spires, and other decorative features that are an integral part of the design, but not including flagpoles and antennae. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not applicable/available.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Atlanta, GA		
Bank of America Plaza (incl. spire), 600 Peachtree St. NE (1992)	1,023	55
Truist Plaza, 303 Peachtree St. NE[1] (1993)	867	60
One Atlantic Center, 1201 W. Peachtree St. (1987)	820	50
191 Peachtree Tower (1991)	770	50
Westin Peachtree Plaza, 210 Peachtree St. NW[2] (1976)	723	73
Georgia Pacific Tower, 133 Peachtree St. NE (1981)	697	51
Promenade II (incl. spire), 1230 Peachtree St. NE (1989)	691	40
AT&T Bldg., 675 W. Peachtree St. (1980)	677	47
Sovereign, 3344 Peachtree (2008)	665	48
1180 Peachtree (2006)	657	41
GLG Grand/Four Seasons Hotel, 75 14th St. NE (1992)	609	53
The Mansion on Peachtree, 3376 Peachtree Rd. NE (2008)	580	42

Atlantic, 270 17th St. NW (2009)	577	46
State of Georgia Bldg., 2 Peachtree St. NW[3] (1967)	556	44
Marriott Marquis, 265 Peachtree Center Ave NE (1985)	554	52

(1) 902 ft incl. antenna. (2) 883 ft incl. antenna. (3) 599 ft incl. antenna.

Austin, TX

*Waterline, 98 Red River St. (2026)	1,021	74
*6 X Guadalupe, 400 W. 6th St. (2023)	847	66
*The Republic, 308 Guadalupe St. (2025)	708	46
The Independent, 301 West Ave. (2019)	694	58
Austonian, 200 Congress Ave. (2010)	683	56
*415 Colorado (2025)	633	47
*601 West 2nd St. (2022)	594	35
Fairmont Austin (incl. spire), 101 Red River St. (2018)	591	36
360 Condominiums (incl. spire), 360 Nueces St. (2008)	581	45
*44 East Avenue (2023)	573	49
Indeed Tower, 200 W. 6th St. (2021)	542	36

Boston, MA

200 Clarendon (1976)	790	62
Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston St.[1] (1964)	750	52
Four Seasons Hotel and Private Residences One Dalton Street (2020)	743	61
*115 Winthrop Square (2022)	691	48

Millennium Tower, 426 Washington St. (2016)	681	54
*South Station Tower (2024)	678	51
Federal Reserve Bldg., 600 Atlantic Ave. (1978)	604	32
BNY Mellon Center at One Boston Place, 201 Washington St. (1970)	602	41
One International Place, 100 Oliver St. (1987)	600	46
*One Congress Street Tower 2 (2022)	600	43
100 Federal St. (1971)	591	37
One Financial Center, 10 Dewey Square (1984)	590	46
111 Huntington Ave. (2002)	564	36
Two International Place (1993)	538	35
One Post Office Square (1981)	525	40

(1) 920 ft incl. antenna.

Burnaby, BC, Canada

*Two Gilmore Place (2024)	708	64
Solo District-Altus (2017)	616	49
Brentwood One (2019)	611	53
Brentwood Two (2019)	611	53
Brentwood Three (2021)	597	55
*Hillside East C (2023)	597	55
*Highline, 6511 Sussex Ave. (2023)	581	53
*6000 McKay (2022)	564	52
4670 Assembly Way (2018)	535	48

Calgary, AB, Canada

Brookfield Place Tower One, 225 6th Ave. (2017)	810	56
The Bow, 510 Centre St. (2012)	779	57
Telus Sky (2019)	737	59
Petro Canada Centre West Tower, 150 6th Ave. SW (1984)	705	53
Eighth Avenue Place East Tower, 8th Ave. & 5th St. SW (2011)	696	49
Bankers Hall West Tower, 888 3rd St. SW (2000)	645	50
Bankers Hall East Tower, 855 2nd St. SW (1989)	645	50
Calgary Tower, 101 9th Ave. SW (1967)	626	NA
Centennial Place 1 (incl. spire), 520 3rd Ave. SW (2010)	599	40
TransCanada Tower, 450 1st St. SW (2001)	581	38
Canterra Tower, 400 3rd Ave. SW (1988)	580	46
Eighth Avenue Place West Tower, 8th Ave. & 5th St. SW (2014)	580	40
Jamieson Place (incl. spires), 302 4th Ave. SW (2009)	568	38
First Canadian Centre, 350 7th Ave. SW (1982)	547	41
Western Canadian Place-N. Tower, 707 6th St. SW (1983)	538	41
Canada Trust, Calgary Eatons Centre, 421 7th Ave. SW (1991)	530	40

Charlotte, NC

Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 N. Tryon St. (1992)	871	60
Duke Energy Center, 534 S. Tryon St. (2010)	786	48
Hearst Tower, 214 N. Tryon St. (2002)	659	47
Bank of America Tower, 620 Tryon St. (2019)	632	33
*Charlotte Metro, S. Tryon St. (2022)	629	40
One Wells Fargo Center, 301 S. College St. (1988)	588	42
The Vue, 400 W. 5th St. (2010)	574	50

Chicago, IL

Willis (fmr. Sears) Tower, 233 S. Wacker Dr.[1] (1974)	1,451	108
Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 401 N. Wabash Ave. (2009)	1,389	98
St. Regis Chicago, 381 E. Wacker Dr. (2020)	1,191	101
Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St. (1973)	1,136	83
875 N. Michigan Ave. (fmr. John Hancock Ctr.)[2] (1969)	1,128	100
Franklin Center-North Tower (incl. spires), 227 W. Monroe St. (1989)	1,007	60
Two Prudential Plaza (incl. spire), 180 N. Stetson Ave. (1990)	978	64
One Chicago Square East Tower, 732 N. State St. (2022)	969	76
311 S. Wacker Drive (1990)	961	65
NEMA Chicago, 1200 S. Indiana Ave. (2019)	896	81
900 N. Michigan Ave. (1989)	871	66

Chase Tower, 21 S. Clark St. (1969)	868	61
Aqua at Lakeshore East, 225 N. Columbus Dr. (2009)	859	86
Water Tower Place, 845 N. Michigan Ave. (1976)	859	74
Park Tower, 800 N. Michigan Ave. (2000)	844	68
One Bennett Park, 451 E. Grand Ave. (2018)	837	67
*Salesforce Tower, 333 Wolf Point Plaza (2023)	835	60
The Legacy at Millennium Park, 21-39 S. Wabash (2010)	818	73
110 N. Wacker Dr. (2020)	817	55
*1000M, 1000 S. Michigan Ave. (2024)	788	74
300 N. LaSalle (2009)	785	60
3 First National Plaza, 70 W. Madison St. (1981)	767	57
Grant Thornton Tower, 161 N. Clark St. (1992)	756	50
Blue Cross Headquarters, 300 E. Randolph St. (2010)	744	54
River Point, 444 W. Lake St. (2017)	732	52
Olympia Centre, 737 N. Michigan Ave. (1986)	731	63
BMO Tower, 310 S. Canal St. (2021)	727	50
One Museum Park, 1215 S. Prairie Ave. (2009)	726	62
150 North Riverside (2017)	725	53
AMA Plaza, 330 N. Wabash Ave. (1973)	695	52

Waldorf Astoria Chicago, 940 N. Rush St. (2009)	686	60
111 S. Wacker Dr. (2005)	681	51
181 W. Madison St. (1990)	680	50
71 S. Wacker (2005)	679	48
One Magnificent Mile, 980 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	673	57
340 on the Park, 340 E. Randolph St. (2007)	672	64
Wolf Point East Tower, 350 N. Orleans St. (2020)	668	60
United Bldg., 77 W. Wacker Dr. (1992)	668	49
UBS Tower, 1 N. Wacker Dr. (2001)	652	50
Daley Center, 55 W. Washington St. (1965)	648	31
55 E. Erie St. (2004)	647	56
Lake Point Tower, 505 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1968)	645	70
River East Center, 350 E. Illinois St. (2001)	644	58
Grand Plaza I (incl. spire), 540 N. State St. (2003)	641	57
155 N. Wacker Dr. (2009)	638	45
Leo Burnett Bldg., 35 W. Wacker Dr. (1989)	635	46
The Heritage at Millennium Park, 125 N. Wabash Ave. (2005)	631	57
NBC Tower (incl. spire), 455 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr. (1989)	627	37
353 N. Clark (2009)	623	44
OneEleven, 111 West Wacker (2014)	616	58
Millennium Centre, 33 W. Ontario St. (2003)	610	58

Board of Trade (incl. statue), 141 W. Jackson Blvd. (1930)	609	44
Chicago Place, 700 N. Michigan Ave. (1991)	608	49
Essex on the Park, 812 S. Michigan Ave. (2019)	607	56
CNA Plaza, 325 S. Wabash St. (1972)	601	44
One Prudential Plaza, 130 E. Randolph St.[3] (1955)	601	41
500 W. Monroe St. (1992)	600	45
One Madison Plaza, 200 W. Madison St. (1982)	599	44
The Grant, 201 E. Roosevelt Rd. (2010)	595	54
1000 Lake Shore Plaza (1964)	590	55
The Clare at Water Tower, 55 East Pearson St. (2008)	589	52
Marina City I, 300 N. State St. (1964)	588	61
Marina City II, 301 N. Dearborn St. (1964)	588	61
Accenture Tower, 500 W. Madison St. (1987)	588	42
Optima Signature, 220 E. Illinois St. (2017)	587	57
The Park Monroe, 65 E. Monroe St. (1972)	583	49
Crain Communications Bldg., 150 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	582	41
North Pier Apts., 474 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1990)	581	61
Citadel Center, 131 S. Dearborn St. (2003)	580	39
The Fordham, 25 E. Superior St. (2003)	574	52
23 W. Chicago Ave. (2022)	574	49
190 S. LaSalle St. (1987)	573	40

One S. Dearborn (2005)	571	39
Onterie Center, 446 E. Ontario St. (1986)	570	58
Loews Chicago Hotel, 455 North Park Dr. (2015)	569	52
Chicago Temple, 77 W. Washington St. (1924)	568	23
Palmolive Bldg. (incl. beacon), 919 N. Michigan Ave. (1929)	565	37
Kluczynski Federal Bldg., 230 S. Dearborn St. (1974)	562	42
Huron Plaza Apts., 30 E. Huron St. (1983)	560	56
Boeing International Headquarters, 100 N. Riverside Plaza (1990)	560	36
Cirrus, 211 N. Harbor Dr. (2021)	559	47
The Parkshore, 195 N. Harbor Dr. (1991)	556	56
North Harbor Tower, 175 N. Harbor Dr. (1988)	556	55
Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Dr. (1929)	555	45
Streeter Place, 351 E. Ohio St. (2009)	554	55
Harbor Point, 155 N. Harbor Dr. (1975)	554	54
Newberry Plaza, 1000 N. State St. (1974)	553	53
Michigan Plaza South, 205 N. Michigan Ave. (1985)	553	46
30 N. LaSalle St. (1975)	553	44
Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. Washington St. (1927)	551	38
One S. Wacker Dr. (1982)	550	40

(1) 1,729 ft incl. antenna. (2) 1,499 ft incl. antenna. (3) 912 ft incl. antenna.

Cleveland, OH

Key Tower (incl. spire), 127 Public Sq. (1991)	947	57
Terminal Tower, 50 Public Sq.[1] (1928)	708	52
200 Public Square (1985)	658	46
*Sherwin-Williams HQ, 145 W. 3rd St. (2024)	616	36
Tower at Erieview, 1301 E. 9th St. (1964)	529	40

(1) 771 ft incl. flagpole.

Columbus, OH

James A. Rhodes State Office Tower, 30 E. Broad St. (1973)	624	41
Leveque-Lincoln Tower, 50 W. Broad St. (1927)	555	47
William Green Bldg., 30 W. Spring St. (1990)	530	33

Dallas, TX

Bank of America Plaza, 901 Main St. (1985)	921	72
Renaissance Tower (incl. spire), 1201 Elm St. (1974)	886	56
Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main St. (1987)	787	60
JP Morgan Chase Tower, 2200 Ross Ave. (1987)	738	55
Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Ave. (1986)	720	58
Trammel Crow Center, 2001 Ross Ave. (1984)	686	50
1700 Pacific Ave. (1983)	655	50
Thanksgiving Tower, 1600 Pacific Ave. (1982)	645	50
Energy Plaza, 1601 Bryan St. (1983)	629	49

The Drever, 1401 Elm St. (1965)	628	52
Gables Republic Tower (incl. spire), 300 N. Ervay (1954)	602	36
Republic Center Tower II, 325 N. St. Paul (1964)	598	50
One AT&T Plaza, 208 S. Akard St. (1984)	580	37
Ross Tower, 500 N. Akard St. (1984)	579	45
AMLI Fountain Place, 1800 N. Field St. (2020)	562	46
Museum Tower, 2112 Flora St. (2013)	560	42
Tower at Cityplace, 2711 N. Haskell Ave. (1989)	560	42
Reunion Tower, 300 Reunion Blvd. (1976)	560	NA
Sheraton Dallas Hotel Center Tower, 400 Olive St. (1959)	550	42
Denver, CO		
Republic Plaza, 330 17th St. (1984)	714	56
1801 California Street (1982)	709	52
Wells Fargo Center, 1700 Lincoln Ave. (1983)	698	50
Four Seasons Hotel & Private Residences, 1111 14th St. (2010)	639	45
1144 Fifteenth (2018)	602	42
1999 Broadway (1985)	544	43
Detroit, MI		
Marriott Hotel, Renaissance Center I[1] (1977)	727	70
*Hudsons Tower, 1246 Woodward Ave. (2024)	680	51
One Detroit Center, 500 Woodward Ave.	619	43

(1991)		
Penobscot Bldg., 633 Griswold Ave.[2] (1928)	565	47

(1) 755 ft incl. antenna. (2) 665 ft incl. antenna.

Fort Worth, TX

Burnett Plaza, 801 Cherry St. (1983)	567	40
D.R. Horton Tower, 301 Commerce St. (1984)	547	38
Carter Burgess Plaza, 777 Main St. (1982)	525	40

Houston, TX

600 Travis St. (1982)	1,002	75
Wells Fargo Plaza, 1000 Louisiana St. (1983)	992	71
Williams Tower, 2800 Post Oak Blvd. (1982)	901	64
TC Energy Center, 700 Louisiana St. (1983)	780	56
Texaco Heritage Plaza, 1111 Bagby St. (1987)	762	53
Enterprise Plaza, 1100 Louisiana St.[1] (1980)	756	55
609 Main at Texas (2017)	755	48
Centerpoint Energy Plaza, 1111 Louisiana St. (1996)	741	53
Texas Tower, 801 Texas Ave. (2021)	735	47
1600 Smith St. (1984)	732	55
Fulbright Tower, 1301 McKinney St. (1982)	725	52
One Shell Plaza, 900 Louisiana St.[2] (1970)	714	50
1400 Smith St. (1983)	691	50
3 Allen Center, 333 Clay St. (1980)	685	50
LyondellBassell Tower, 1221 McKinney St.	678	47

(1978)		
First City Tower, 1001 Fannin St. (1984)	662	47
BG Group Place, 811 Main St. (2011)	632	46
San Felipe Plaza, 5847 San Felipe Blvd. (1984)	625	45
ExxonMobil Bldg., 800 Bell Ave. (1962)	606	44
1500 Louisiana St. (2002)	600	40
America General Center, 2929 Allen Pkwy. (1983)	590	42
Two Houston Center, 909 Fannin St. (1974)	579	40
San Jacinto Monument, La Porte (1939)	570	NA
Marathon Oil Tower, 5555 San Felipe Blvd. (1983)	562	41
1415 Louisiana (1983)	550	44
KBR Tower, 601 Jefferson St. (1973)	550	40
*The Preston, 414 Milam St. (2022)	549	46
Memorial Hermann Tower (incl. spires), 929 Gessner Rd. (2009)	542	35
2929 Weslayan (2015)	533	40
Bank of America Tower, 800 Capitol St. (2019)	532	35

(1) 782 ft incl. antenna. (2) 999 ft incl. antenna.

Jersey City, NJ

99 Hudson St. (2020)	889	76
30 Hudson St. (2004)	781	42
Journal Squared 2, 537 Summit Ave. (2021)	759	72
*One Journal Square Tower I (2026)	710	64

*One Journal Square Tower II (2026)	710	64
URL Harborside Tower 1 (2016)	700	70
Journal Squared 1, 615 Pavonia Ave. (2016)	574	53
*The Charlotte, 25 Columbus Dr. (2022)	626	57
101 Hudson St. (1992)	548	42
235 Grand St. (2019)	537	45
Trump Plaza I, 88 Morgan St. (2008)	532	55
Newport Tower, 525 Washington Blvd. (1990)	531	37
90 Columbus (2018)	529	50
70 Columbus (2015)	529	50

Las Vegas, NV

Stratosphere Tower, 2000 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1996)	1,149	NA
*The Drew Las Vegas, 2755 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2023)	735	63
Resorts World Las Vegas Tower I (2021)	674	57
The Palazzo, 3339 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	642	53
Encore at Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	631	52
Trump International Hotel and Tower 1, 3128 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	622	64
Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2005)	613	45
Cosmopolitan Casino Spa Tower, Las Vegas Blvd. S. and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	52
Cosmopolitan Beach Resort Tower, Las Vegas Blvd. S. and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	50

Aria Resort & Casino (2009)	600	60
Elara-Hilton Grand Vacations Hotel, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	597	50
VDARA, 2551 W. Harmon Ave. (2009)	556	55
Eiffel Tower, Paris Hotel and Casino, 3645 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	540	NA
Mandarin Oriental Hotel Las Vegas, 3750 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	539	47
New York, New York Hotel & Casino, 3790 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1997)	529	48

Los Angeles, CA

Wilshire Grand Center (2017)	1,100	62
US Bank Tower, 633 W. 5th St. (1990)	1,018	72
Aon Center, 707 Wilshire Blvd. (1974)	858	62
Two California Plaza, 350 S. Grand Ave. (1992)	750	52
Gas Company Tower, 555 W. 5th St. (1991)	749	52
Wells Fargo North Tower, 333 S. Grand Ave. (1983)	740	54
Bank of America Plaza, 333 S. Hope St. (1975)	735	55
777 Tower, 777 S. Figueroa St. (1991)	725	53
Figueroa at Wilshire, 601 S. Figueroa St. (1989)	717	52
City National Tower, 555 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
Paul Hastings Tower, 515 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
*945 W. 8th St. (2023)	695	64

*Oceanwide Plaza Tower I (On hold)	677	53
Ritz Carlton/Marriott Marquis Los Angeles, 900 W. Olympic Blvd. (2010)	667	54

Building/structure	**Ht. (ft)**	**Stories**
Thea at Metropolis Tower 3, 1000 W. 8th St. (2019)	627	56
FourFortyFour South Flower (1982)	625	48
611 W. 6th St. (1969)	620	42
Wells Fargo South Tower, 355 S. Grand Ave. (1984)	606	45
*Olympic & Hill, 1000 S. Hill St. (2024)	594	54
One California Plaza, 300 S. Grand Ave. (1985)	578	42
Century Plaza Tower 1, 2029 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Century Plaza Tower 2, 2049 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
825 S. Hill (2019)	563	53
Century Plaza N. Twr., 2025 Ave. of the Stars (2022)	537	46
Century Plaza S. Twr., 2025 Ave. of the Stars (2022)	537	46
Ernst & Young, LLP Plaza, 725 S. Figueroa St. (1986)	534	41
SunAmerica Center, 1999 Ave. of the Stars (1989)	533	39
*8th & Figueroa, 744 S. Figueroa St. (2023)	530	42

*Oceanwide Plaza Tower II (On hold)	530	40
*Oceanwide Plaza Tower III (On hold)	530	40

Mexico City, Mexico

Torre Mitikah, Rio Churubusco 601 (2022)	877	67
Torre Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 483 (2016)	807	57
Chapultepec Uno, Paseo de la Reforma 509 (2019)	789	59
Torre BBVA Bancomer, Paseo de la Reforma 506 (2015)	771	50
Torre Mayor, Paseo de la Reforma 505 (2003)	738	55
Torre Ejecutiva Pemex, Marina Nacional 329 Col. Huasteca (1984)	693	51
*The University Tower, Paseo de la Reforma 150 (2024)	666	58
*Torre Aeromexico, Paseo de la Reforma 445 (On hold)	660	47
*Rosewood Mexico City (2025)	659	48
*Downtown & Be Grand Reforma, La Fragura 7 (2023)	657	50
Torre Paradox, Av. Santa Fe 562 (2018)	644	60
Torre Reforma Latino, Paseo de la Reforma 296 (2016)	599	47
Torre Cuarzo, Paseo de la Reforma 26 (2017)	591	40
Torre M, Rio Churubusco 601 (2019)	577	35
Torre 300, Santa Fe 578 (2019)	574	51
Torre Altus, Paseo de los Laureles 416	571	47

(1998)		
World Trade Center, Montecito 38 Col. Napoles (1972)	565	50
Sofitel Hotel Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 297 (2019)	558	41
Miyana Torre Chapulin, Av. Ejecito Nacional (2020)	563	49
Siroco Elite Residences, Av. Santa Fe 482 (2015)	561	43
Torre Latino Americana, Eje Central Lazaro Cardenas 2[1] (1956)	545	44
Peninsula Tower, Av. Santa Fe 1240 (2014)	539	50
Torre Punta Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 180 (2015)	537	37
Arcos Torre II East, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35
Arcos Torre II West, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35
Arcos Torre I, Paseo de los Tamarindos 400 (1997)	529	35

(1) 595 ft incl. antenna.

Miami, FL

Panorama Tower, 1101 Brickell Ave. (2018)	828	81
*Aston Martin Residences, 300 Biscayne Blvd. Way (2022)	817	66
Four Seasons Hotel & Tower, 1441 Brickell Ave. (2003)	789	64
*1 Southside Park, 191 SW 12th St. (2024)	773	64
Wachovia Financial Center, 200 S. Biscayne	764	55

Blvd. (1983)		
*830 Brickell, 830 SE 1st Ave. (2023)	724	55
Paramount Miami Worldcenter, 129 NE 8th St. (2019)	706	57
Marquis, 1100 Biscayne Blvd. (2009)	702	63
One Thousand Museum, 1000 Biscayne Blvd. (2019)	699	60
Brickell Flatiron, 1001 S. Miami Ave. (2019)	698	64
*Legacy Hotel & Residences, 942 NE 1st Ave. (2025)	690	51
Wells Fargo Tower, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	655	47
900 Biscayne Bay, 900 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	650	63
*Missoni Baia, 700 NE 26th Ter. (2022)	646	57
Elysee, 700 NE 23rd St. (2021)	644	57
*Miami River Phase 1, 265 SW 6th St. (2025)	640	54
Echo Brickell, 1451 Brickell Ave. (2017)	637	57
Mint at Riverfront, 90 SW 3rd St. (2009)	631	55
Infinity at Brickell, 60 W. 13th St. (2008)	630	52
Miami Tower, 100 SE Second St. (1987)	625	47
Marinablue, 888 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	615	57
*Una Residences, 175 SE 25th Rd. (2023)	613	47
Plaza on Brickell Tower I, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	610	56
Epic Residences & Hotel, 300 Biscayne Blvd. Way (2009)	601	54
One Paraiso, 620 NE 31st St. (2018)	601	53

SLS Brickell, 1300 S. Miami Ave. (2016)	599	52
SLS Lux Brickell, 801 S. Miami Ave. (2018)	595	57
*Natiivo, 159 NE 6th St. (2022)	588	51
Icon Brickell North Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Icon Brickell South Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
*400 Biscayne (2022)	573	49
*Downtown 1st, 34 SW 1st St. (2023)	560	57
Paramount at Edgewater Square, 2066 N. Bayshore Dr. (2009)	555	47
50 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	554	55
Quantum on the Bay South Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	554	51
Biscayne Beach, 701 NE 29th St. (2017)	550	51
Solitair Brickell, 80 SW 8th St. (2018)	550	49
Brickell Heights North Tower, 850 S. Miami Ave. (2017)	549	52
GranParaiso, 600 NE 31st St. (2018)	548	55
ParaisoBay, 600 NE 31st St. (2017)	548	55
1010 Brickell (2017)	548	50
Opera Tower, 1750 N. Bayshore Dr. (2007)	543	56
Viceroy, 495 Brickell Ave. (2009)	542	50
Vizcayne North Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Vizcayne South Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Avant at Met Square, 340 SE 3rd St. (2018)	538	46

Quantum on the Bay North Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	536	44
Aria on the Bay, 1770 N. Bayshore Dr. (2018)	535	53
Ten Museum Park, 1040 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	530	50
Brickell Heights South Tower, 850 S. Miami Ave. (2017)	529	52
Jade at Brickell Bay, 1331 Brickell Bay Dr. (2004)	528	49
Plaza on Brickell Tower II, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	525	48

Minneapolis, MN

IDS Center, 80 8th St. South[1] (1973)	792	55
Capella Tower, 225 South Sixth (1992)	776	56
Wells Fargo Center, 90 7th St. South (1988)	775	56
33 South Sixth St. (1983)	668	52
Two22 Tower, 222 9th St. South (1985)	582	42
US Bank Plaza I, 200 6th St. South (1981)	561	40
*Eleven, 1111 West River Parkway (2022)	547	44
RBC Plaza, 60 6th St. South (1992)	539	40

(1) 910 ft incl. antenna.

Mississauga, ON, Canada

*M City Tower 3 (2023)	854	77
*Exchange District Condos, EX1 (2024)	659	60
*M City Tower 2, 3883 Quartz Rd. (2023)	650	60
*M City Tower 1, 3980 Burnhamthorpe Rd.	650	60

(2022)		
Absolute World 56, 50 Absolute Ave. (2012)	576	56
*Oro at Edge Towers (2024)	558	51
Monterrey, Mexico		
T.Op Corporativo (2020)	1,002	64
Torre Koi, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2017)	916	65
*Sohl, Constitucion 999 (2025)	879	62
Hotel Safi Metropolitan, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2020)	764	56
Pabellon M (2015)	681	47
Santa Maria Torre 6 (2020)	620	43
*Torre ¡LoLa! (2023)	604	44
Metropolitan Center Torre II, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2017)	594	52
Centro de Gobierno Plaza Civica (2010)	591	36
*Ikon Tower, Av. Lazaro Cardenas 2305, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2024)	574	38
LIU East, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2013)	564	39
Torre Avalanz, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2000)	548	41
*Torre LaLo (2024)	525	42
Montréal, QC, Canada		
*1 Square Phillips, 539 Rue St. Catherine O. (2024)	763	61
1250 Boulevard Rene-Levesque O. (incl. spire) (1992)	743	47
1000 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1992)	673	51

*Le 900 Saint James (2025)	656	62
*Victoria Sur le Parc, 700 Rue Saint James (2023)	656	58
*National Bank Headquarters, 800 Rue Saint James (2023)	656	40
*Maestra Tour B (2023)	651	58
Tour de la Bourse, 800 Place Victoria (1964)	624	47
1 Place Villa Marie (1962)	616	43
*Maestra Tour A (2023)	606	55
L’Avenue, 1175 Avenue des Canadiens (2017)	605	51
La Tour CIBC, 1155 Boul. Rene-Levesque O.[1] (1962)	604	45
Montreal Tower (1987)	574	NA
Tour des Canadiens 3, 1250 Rue St. Antoine O. (2021)	551	53
Tour des Canadiens 2, 1150 Rue St. Antoine O. (2019)	551	53
Tour des Canadiens, 1288 Ave. des Canadiens (2016)	548	50

(1) 740 ft incl. antenna.

New Orleans, LA

Hancock Whitney Center, 701 Poydras St. (1972)	697	51
CapitalOne Center, 201 St. Charles Ave. (1985)	645	53
Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Ave. (1969)	531	45
Energy Centre, 1100 Poydras St. (1984)	530	39

New York, NY

One World Trade Center (incl. spire) (2014)	1,782	94
Central Park Tower, 217 W. 57th St. (2021)	1,550	98
111 W. 57th St. (2021)	1,428	82
One Vanderbilt Place, 51 E. 42nd St. (2020)	1,401	62
432 Park Avenue (2015)	1,397	85
*JPMorgan Chase World Headquarters, 270 Park Ave. (2025)	1,388	63
30 Hudson Yards (2019)	1,268	73
Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave.[1] (1931)	1,250	102
Bank of America Tower (incl. spire), One Bryant Park (2009)	1,200	55
Three World Trade Center, 175 Greenwich St. (2018)	1,079	69
*The Brooklyn Tower, 340 Flatbush Ext., Brooklyn (2022)	1,073	74
53 West 53rd (2019)	1,050	77
Chrysler Building (incl. spire), 405 Lexington Ave. (1930)	1,046	77
New York Times Tower (incl. spire), 620 8th Ave. (2007)	1,046	52
*The Spiral, 435 10th Ave. (2022)	1,031	66
One57, 157 W. 57th St. (2014)	1,005	75
*520 5th Ave. (2026)	1,000	76
35 Hudson Yards (2019)	1,000	72
*262 5th Ave. (2024)	1,000	54
*50 Hudson Yards, 504 W. 34th St. (2022)	981	58

4 World Trade Center, 150 Greenwich St. (2014)	977	65
220 Central Park South (2019)	952	70
70 Pine (incl. spire) (1932)	952	67
*Two Manhattan West (2023)	935	58
The Trump Bldg., 40 Wall St. (1930)	927	71
30 Park Place, 99 Church St. (2016)	926	67
Citigroup Center, 153 E. 53rd St. (1977)	915	63
15 Hudson Yards (2019)	914	70
*125 Greenwich St. (2022)	912	72
10 Hudson Yards (2016)	878	50
New York by Gehry at Eight Spruce Street (2011)	870	76
Trump World Tower, 845 UN Plaza (2001)	861	72
425 Park Avenue (2021)	860	44
Comcast Bldg., 30 Rockefeller Center (1933)	850	70
One Manhattan Square, 250 South St. (2019)	847	72
Sutton 58, 428-432 E. 58th St. (2022)	847	65
Cityspire Center, 150 W. 56th St. (1987)	814	75
28 Liberty (1961)	813	60
56 Leonard St. (2016)	813	57
4 Times Square[2] (1999)	809	48
MetLife Bldg., 200 Park Ave. (1963)	808	59
Bloomberg Tower, 731 Lexington Ave.[3] (2005)	806	54
Madison House, 126 Madison Ave. (2022)	805	56

The Centrale, 138 E. 50th St. (2019)	803	64
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway (1913)	792	58
111 Murray St. (2019)	788	60
520 Park Avenue (2018)	781	52
50 West, 50 West St. (2018)	779	64
Madison Square Park Tower, 41 E. 22nd St. (2017)	778	61
55 Hudson Yards (2019)	778	51
1 Worldwide Plaza, 935 8th Ave. (1989)	778	47
*50 W. 66th St. (2025)	775	52
Skyline Tower, 23-15 44th Dr., Queens (2021)	762	67
19 Dutch St. (2018)	758	63
Carnegie Hall Tower, 152 W. 57th St. (1991)	757	60
Sven, 29-55 Northern Blvd., Queens (2021)	755	67
The Wall Street Tower, 130 William St. (2021)	755	61
383 Madison Ave. (2001)	755	47
1717 Broadway (2013)	753	67
AXA Center, 787 7th Ave. (1985)	752	51
One Penn Plaza, 250 W. 34th St. (1972)	750	57
1251 Ave. of the Americas (1971)	750	54
Time Warner Center North Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	749	55
Time Warner Center South Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	749	55
Goldman Sachs HQ, 200 Murray St. (2010)	749	44

60 Wall Street (1989)	745	55
One Astor Plaza, 1515 Broadway (1972)	745	54
One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway (1972)	743	54
7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St. (2006)	743	49
Twenty Exchange, 20 Exchange Pl. (1931)	741	57
Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey St. (1986)	739	51
ARO, 242 W. 53rd St. (2018)	738	62
1540 Broadway (incl. spire) (1990)	732	42
Times Square Tower, 1459 Broadway (2004)	726	47
Brooklyn Point, 138 Willoughby St., Brooklyn (2020)	723	57
Metropolitan Tower, 142 W. 57th St. (1985)	716	68
252 E. 57th St. (2016)	715	59
100 E. 53rd St. (2018)	711	61
General Motors Bldg., 767 5th Ave. (1968)	705	50
The Eugene, 401 W. 31st St. (2017)	702	64
25 Park Row (2020)	702	54
Metropolitan Life Tower, 1 Madison Ave. (1909)	700	50
500 5th Ave. (1931)	697	59
*Block 675 Tower A, 601 W. 29th St. (2022)	695	62
Americas Tower, 1177 Ave. of the Americas (1992)	692	48
Solow Bldg., 9 W. 57th St. (1974)	689	49
Marine Midland Bldg., 140 Broadway (1967)	688	52

55 Water St. (1972)	687	53
277 Park Ave. (1963)	687	50
The Beekman Hotel & Residences, 5 Beekman St. (2017)	687	47
1585 Broadway (1989)	685	42
Random House/Park Imperial, 1739 Broadway (2003)	684	52
Four Seasons Hotel, 57 E. 57th St. (1993)	682	52
Sky, 605 W. 42nd St (2015)	676	61
McGraw-Hill Bldg., 1221 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	674	51
Barclay Tower, 10 Barclay St. (2007)	673	56
One Grand Central Place, 60 E. 42nd St. (1930)	673	53
277 5th Ave. (2019)	673	52
One Court Square, Queens (1990)	673	50
*One Seaport, 161 Maiden Ln. (On hold)	670	60
Paramount Plaza, 1633 Broadway (1970)	670	48
200 Amsterdam Ave. (2021)	668	55
*45 Park Place (On hold)	667	43
Trump Tower, 725 5th Ave. (1982)	664	58
Bank of New York Bldg., 1 Wall St. (1932)	654	50
Silver Towers East, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
Silver Towers West, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
599 Lexington Ave. (1986)	653	51
712 5th Ave. (1990)	650	53
Chanin Bldg., 122 E. 42nd St. (1929)	649	56

245 Park Avenue (1967)	648	47
550 Madison Avenue (1983)	647	37
Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty St. (1986)	645	44
1095 Ave. of the Americas (1974)	645	43
*450 11th Ave. (2023)	642	51
570 Lexington Ave. (1931)	642	50
1 New York Plaza, 1 Water St. (1969)	640	50
Rose Hill, 30 E. 29th St. (2021)	639	45
1 MiMA Tower, 440 W. 42nd St. (2011)	638	63
Tower 28, 42-12 28th St., Queens (2017)	638	58
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 885 2nd Ave. (1972)	637	48
345 Park Ave. (1968)	634	44
Langham Place, 400 5th Ave. (2010)	632	58
Mercantile Bldg., 10 E. 40th St. (1929)	632	48
W New York Downtown Hotel & Residences, 123 Washington St. (2010)	631	57
Grace Plaza, 1114 Ave. of the Amer. (1972)	630	50
Home Insurance Plaza, 59 Maiden Ln. (1966)	630	44
101 Park Ave. (1982)	629	49
Central Park Place, 301 W. 57th St. (1988)	628	56
888 7th Ave. (1971)	628	45
11 Hoyt St., Brooklyn (2020)	626	51
Burlington House, 1345 Ave. of the Americas (1969)	625	50
Waldorf Astoria New York, 301 Park Ave.	625	47

(1931)		
Avalon Willoughby West, 100 Willoughby St., Brooklyn (2015)	624	57
Trump Palace, 200 E. 69th St. (1991)	623	54
One Madison Park, 20 E. 23rd St. (2010)	621	51
Olympic Tower, 645 5th Ave. (1976)	620	51
425 Fifth Ave. (2003)	618	55
The Epic, 125 W. 31st St. (2007)	615	61
919 3rd Ave. (1970)	615	47
Tower 49, 12 E. 49th St. (1985)	615	44
750 7th Ave. (incl. spire) (1989)	615	35
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave. (1928)	615	33
835 6th Ave. (2010)	614	53
*1-15 57th Ave., Queens (2022)	612	57
551 10th Ave. (2016)	612	52
Baccarat Hotel & Residences, 20 W. 53rd St. (2014)	610	46
Credit Lyonnais Bldg., 1301 Ave. of the Amer. (1964)	609	46
The Orion, 350 W. 42nd St. (2006)	604	58
590 Madison Ave. (1983)	603	41
The Hub, 333 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn (2017)	602	54
250 W. 55th St. (2013)	602	40
Eleven Times Square, 644 8th Ave. (2011)	601	40
1166 Avenue of the Americas (1974)	600	44
Eagle Lofts, 43-22 Queens St., Queens	598	55

(2018)		
Hawthorn Park, 160 W. 62nd St. (2014)	598	54
Hearst Magazine Tower, 959 8th Ave. (2006)	597	46
3 Lincoln Center, 160 W. 66th St. (1993)	595	60
Celanese Bldg., 1211 Ave. of the Amer. (1973)	592	45
The London NYC, 151 W. 54th St. (1990)	590	54
388 Bridge St., Brooklyn (2014)	590	51
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse, 505 Pearl St. (1936)	590	37
Museum Tower Apts., 21 W. 53rd St. (1985)	589	52
The Millennium Hilton Hotel, 55 Church St. (1992)	588	58
Sky House, 11 E. 29th St. (2008)	588	55
*Hunter’s Point South Phase 2 Tower A, 52-03 Center Blvd., Queens (2022)	587	55
1271 Ave. of the Americas (1959)	587	48
451 10th Ave. Residential Tower (2022)	587	45
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plz. (1967)	587	41
W Times Square, 1567 Broadway (2000)	584	53
Trump Intl. Hotel & Twr., 15 Columbus Cir. (1970)	583	44
3 Jackson Park, 28-30 Jackson Ave., Queens (2018)	581	54
Stevens Tower, 1185 Ave. of the Amer. (1971)	580	42
Ritz-Carlton NoMad, 1185 Broadway (2022)	580	40

Municipal Bldg., 1 Centre St. (1914)	580	34
520 Madison Ave. (1981)	577	43
One World Financial Center, 200 Liberty St. (1985)	577	37
Merchandise Mart, 41 Madison Ave. (1973)	576	42
Park Ave. Plaza, 55 E. 52nd St. (1981)	575	44
300 Madison Ave. (2003)	575	38
Lehman Bldg., 745 7th Ave. (2001)	575	38
32 Old Slip (1987)	575	37
Marriott Marquis Times Square, 1531 Broadway (1985)	574	50
299 Park Ave. (1967)	574	42
5 Times Square, 590 7th Ave. (2002)	574	40
Socony Mobil Bldg., 150 E. 42nd St. (1956)	572	42
Lyra, 555 W. 38th St. (2022)	571	52
1290 Ave. of the Americas (1963)	571	43
780 3rd Ave. (1983)	570	49
600 3rd Ave. (1971)	570	42
The Ashland, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn (2016)	568	51
450 Lexington Ave. (1991)	568	38
Paramount Tower, 240 E. 39th St. (1998)	567	51
230 Park Ave. (1928)	565	35
New York Palace Hotel, 455 Madison Ave. (1980)	563	51
Continental Bank Bldg., 30 Broad St. (1932)	562	48
Turkevi Center, 821 UN Plaza (2021)	561	36

Park Ave. Tower, 65 E. 55th St. (1986)	561	36
Nelson Tower, 450 7th Ave. (1931)	560	46
Sherry-Netherland, 781 5th Ave. (1927)	560	40
623 5th Ave. (1990)	560	36
South Park Tower, 124 W. 60th St. (1986)	558	51
100 UN Plaza, 327 E. 48th St. (1986)	557	52
Continental Can, 633 3rd Ave. (1962)	557	39
Summit New York, 222 E. 44th St. (2018)	556	42
3 Park Ave. (1975)	556	42
Continental Center, 180 Maiden Ln. (1983)	555	41
330 Madison Ave. (1964)	555	41
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway (1915)	555	38
3 Times Square[4] (2001)	555	30
Tower 111, 885 6th Ave. (2011)	554	48
Instrada Nomad, 10 E. 29th St. (1999)	554	48
Inmont Bldg., 1133 Ave. of the Amer. (1970)	553	44
One Willoughby Square, 420 Albee Sq., Brooklyn (2021)	552	35
Downtown by Philippe Starck, 15 Broad St. (1927)	551	42
*Strata Tower, 8 W. 30th St. (2023)	551	34
Hyatt Times Square, 135 W. 45th St. (2013)	550	53
Biltmore Tower, 267 W. 47th St. (2003)	550	51
Unisys Bldg., 605 3rd Ave. (1963)	550	44
The Tower at 15 Central Park West (2008)	550	35
AT&T Long Lines Bldg., 33 Thomas St.	550	29

(1974)		

(1) 1,455 ft incl. antenna. (2) 1,118 ft incl. antenna. (3) 941 ft incl. antenna. (4) 659 ft incl. antenna.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Philadelphia, PA		
Comcast Technology Center, 1800 Arch St. (2018)	1,121	59
Comcast Center, 1701 JFK Blvd. (2008)	974	57
One Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1650 Market St. (1987)	945	61
Two Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1601 Chestnut St. (1989)	848	58
BNY Mellon Bank Center, 1735 Market St. (1990)	792	54
Three Logan, 1717 Arch St. (1991)	739	55
FMC Tower at Cira Centre South (2017)	730	49
G. Fred DiBona Jr. Bldg., 1901 Market St. (1990)	625	45
The W Philadelphia and Element, 1441 Chestnut St. (2019)	617	51
*The Laurel, 1911 Walnut St. (2022)	599	50
Commerce Square #1, 2005 Market St. (1990)	572	40
Commerce Square #2, 2001 Market St. (1992)	572	40
City Hall (incl. statue) (1901)	548	7
*Arthaus, 309 S. Broad St. (2022)	528	47

Pittsburgh, PA		
US Steel Tower, 600 Grant St. (1970)	841	64
BNY Mellon Center, 500 Grant St. (1983)	725	54
One PPG Place (1984)	635	40
Fifth Ave. Place, 120 5th Ave. (1987)	616	32
One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant St. (1982)	615	46
Gulf Tower, 707 Grant St. (1932)	582	44
The Tower at PNC Plaza (2015)	545	33
University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, 4200 5th Ave. (1936)	535	42
Portland, OR		
Wells Fargo Center, 1300 SW 5th Ave. (1973)	546	40
Park Avenue West (incl. spire), 728 SW 9th Ave. (2016)	537	30
U.S. Bancorp Tower, 111 SW 5th Ave. (1983)	536	42
Puebla, Mexico		
*Oak 58 Torre Orso (2023)	761	58
*Inxignia (2022)	738	45
*Torre NVBOLA (2022)	650	40
*Oak 58 Torre Lupo (2023)	630	48
St. Louis, MO		
Gateway Arch, 11 N. 4th St. (1965)	630	NA
Metropolitan Square Tower, 211 N. Broadway (1988)	593	42
900 Pine St. (1986)	588	44

Thomas F. Eagleton Federal Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St. (2000)	557	29

San Francisco, CA

Salesforce Tower, 415 Mission St. (2018)	1,070	61
Sutro Tower (1972)	977	NA
Transamerica Pyramid, 600 Montgomery St. (1972)	853	48
181 Fremont (2018)	810	56
555 California St. (1969)	779	52
345 California Center (1986)	695	48
Millennium Tower, 301 Mission St. (2009)	645	58
The Avery, 400 Folsom St. (2019)	618	56
One Rincon Hill South Tower, 425 First St. (2008)	605	54
Park Tower at Transbay (2018)	605	43
101 California St. (1982)	600	48
50 Fremont Center (1985)	600	43
575 Market St. (1975)	573	40
Four Embarcadero Center, 55 Clay St. (1984)	570	45
One Embarcadero Center, 355 Clay St. (1970)	569	45
44 Montgomery St. (1967)	565	43
Spear Tower, 1 Market St. (1976)	565	42
One Sansome Street (1984)	550	43
One Rincon Hill North Tower, 425 First St. (2014)	541	45

Shaklee Terrace Bldg., 444 Market St. (1982)	537	38
First Market Tower, 525 Market St. (1972)	529	38
McKesson Plaza, 1 Post St. (1969)	529	38
Seattle, WA		
Columbia Center, 701 5th Ave. (1985)	933	76
Rainier Square Tower, 1301 5th Ave. (2020)	852	58
1201 Third Avenue Tower, 1201 3rd Ave. (1988)	772	55
Two Union Square, 601 Union St. (1989)	740	56
Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5th Ave. (1990)	722	57
The Mark, 811 5th Ave. (2017)	660	44
Safeco Plaza, 1001 4th Ave. (1969)	630	50
City Centre, 1420 5th Ave. (1989)	606	44
Space Needle, 203 6th Ave. (1962)	605	NA
Russell Investments Center, 1301 2nd Ave. (2006)	598	42
Wells Fargo Center, 999 3rd Ave. (1983)	574	47
Madison Centre, 505 Madison St. (2017)	560	36
Bank of America Fifth Avenue Plaza, 800 Fifth Ave. (1981)	543	42
901 5th Ave. (1973)	536	41
2+U, 1201 2nd Ave. (2019)	527	38
Sunny Isles Beach, FL		
*Estates at Acqualina Boutique North Tower, 17901 Collins Ave. (2022)	672	52
Estates at Acqualina South Tower, 17901	672	52

Collins Ave. (2022)		
Turnberry Ocean Club, 18501 Collins Ave. (2020)	649	52
Muse, 17141 Collins Ave. (2018)	649	47
Porsche Design Tower, 18555 Collins Ave. (2016)	644	58
Mansions at Acqualina, 17749 Collins Ave. (2015)	643	46
The Ritz-Carlton Residences, 15701 Collins Ave. (2020)	642	52
Residences by Armani Casa, 18975 Collins Ave. (2019)	639	55
Jade Signature, 16901 Collins Ave. (2017)	636	57
Jade on the Beach Condominiums, 17001 Collins Ave. (2008)	574	51
Trump Royale, 18201 Collins Ave. (2008)	551	43
Trump Palace, 18101 Collins Ave. (2005)	551	43
Acqualina Resort & Spa, 17875 Collins Ave. (2004)	550	51
Jade Ocean, 17121 Collins Ave. (2009)	543	51
Tampa, FL		
Regions Bldg., 100 N. Tampa St. (1992)	579	42
Bank of America Plaza, 101 E. Kennedy Blvd. (1986)	577	42
One Tampa City Center, 201 N. Franklin St. (1981)	537	39
Truist Place, 401 E. Jackson St. (1992)	525	36
Toronto, ON, Canada		

CN Tower, 310 Front St. West (1976)	1,815	NA
*The One, 1 Bloor St. West (2022)	1,012	85
*Sky Tower, 1 Yonge St. (2024)	1,025	95
First Canadian Place, 100 King St. West[1] (1975)	978	72
The St. Regis Toronto (incl. spire), 325 Bay St. (2012)	908	63
Scotia Tower, 40 King St. West (1989)	902	68
Aura at College Park, 388 Yonge St. (2014)	892	78
Brookfield Place (incl. spire), 161 Bay St. (1990)	856	53
Number One Bloor, 1 Bloor St. East (2017)	844	75
*CIBC Square II, 141 Bay St. (2024)	792	53
*160 Front (2023)	787	46
Commerce Court West, 199 Bay St.[2] (1973)	784	57
CIBC Square I, 81 Bay St. (2021)	780	49
Ice Condos at York Centre 2, 16 York St. (2015)	768	67
Harbour Plaza Residences E., 90 Harbour St. (2017)	764	71
*Canada House 1, 23 Spadina Ave. (2024)	759	69
*Sugar Wharf Tower D, 95 Lakeshore East (2022)	755	70
Eau de Soleil Sky Tower, 2183 Lake Shore Blvd. W., Etobicoke (2019)	747	67
Harbour Plaza Residences W., 90 Harbour St. (2017)	735	67
Ten York (2018)	735	65

Ten York (2018)	735	65
TD Centre-Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, 66 Wellington St. West (1967)	730	56
*Sugar Wharf Tower E, 95 Lakeshore East (2022)	717	65
*The Prestige at Pinnacle One Yonge (2022)	709	65
*The Pemberton, 33 Yorkville Ave. (2024)	708	68
Bay-Adelaide Center West Twr., 335 Bay St. (2010)	704	52
Living Shangri-La Toronto, 180 University Ave. (2012)	702	65
*Cru Condos, 11 Yorkville Ave. (2024)	699	62
Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Residences, 185 Wellington St. West (2011)	687	54
The Residences of 488 University Avenue (2019)	679	58
BCE Place, Bay-Wellington Tower, 181 Bay St. (1991)	679	49
L Tower, 1 Front St. (2014)	673	59
Massey Tower, 199 Yonge St. (2019)	670	62
88 Scott St. (2017)	669	58
Four Seasons Private Residences West, 48 Yorkville Ave. (2012)	669	55
YC Condos, 460 Yonge St. (2018)	664	60
*Canada House 2, 23 Spadina Ave. (2024)	663	59
Ice Condos at York Centre 1, 16 York St. (2014)	663	57
Bay-Adelaide Center East Twr., 40 Adelaide St. (2016)	643	44

E Condos South, 8 Eglington Ave. (2019)	642	58
Wellesley on the Park, 11 Wellesley St. W. (2021)	637	60
22|21 Yonge, 2221 Yonge St. (2021)	632	58
EY Tower, 100 Adelaide St. West (2017)	617	40
*19 Duncan St. (2023)	612	58
*Rosedale on Bloor, 403 Bloor St. East (2022)	610	55
RBC Centre, 155 Wellington St. West (2009)	607	42
CASA II, 42 Charles St. East (2016)	605	57
U Condominiums East Tower, 50 St. Joseph St. (2016)	604	55
One Yorkville (2020)	601	58
TD North Tower, 77 King St. West (1969)	600	46
*Water’s Edge at the Cove, 38 The Marginal Blvd., Etobicoke (2023)	598	56
*10 Wellesley West (2024)	598	55
Maple Leaf Square North Tower, 65 Bremmer Blvd. (2010)	595	54
Eau de Soleil Water Tower, 2183 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2019)	593	49
CASA III, 50 Charles St. East (2018)	589	55
*United Bldg., 481 University Ave. (2024)	589	52
Vita on the Lake, 2165 Lake Shore Blvd. West, Etobicoke (2022)	587	55
INDX Condominiums, 70 Temperance St. (2016)	585	54
1 King West (2005)	578	51

The Well Office Tower, 410 Front St. West (2022)	571	36
Success Tower 2, 33 Bay St. (2010)	569	55
Royal Bank Plaza-South Tower, 200 Bay St. (1976)	567	41
Maple Leaf Square South Tower, 55 Bremmer Blvd. (2010)	562	50
Teahouse Condominiums South, 501 Yonge St. (2022)	561	52
The Selby Condominiums, 592 Shelbourne St. (2019)	560	51
*Eight Cumberland, 826 Yonge St. (2022)	557	51
Hullmark Centre I, 4789 Yonge St. (2015)	557	45
*4800 Yonge (2025)	552	49
Lago at the Waterfront, 2151 Lake Shore Blvd. W., Etobicoke (2016)	550	49

(1) 1,116 ft incl. antenna. (2) 942 ft incl. antenna.

Vancouver, BC, Canada

Shangri-La Vancouver, 1120 W. Georgia St. (2009)	659	59
1133 W. Georgia (2016)	616	58
*The Butterfly, 969 Burrard St. (2023)	586	57
*The Stack, 1133 Melville St. (2022)	553	34
One Burrard Place (2021)	551	54

Vaughan, ON, Canada

*CG Tower (2023)	621	60
*Festival Tower A (2024)	615	59

Transit City Condos 3 (2021)	587	55
*Festival Tower A (2024)	583	55
Transit City Condos 1 (2021)	575	55
Transit City Condos 2 (2021)	575	55
*TC4 (2023)	546	50

Other Tall Buildings in North America

Building/structure	City	Ht. (ft)	Stories
Devon Energy Center (2012)	Oklahoma City, OK	844	52
Stantec Tower (2019)	Edmonton, AB, Can.	816	66
RSA Battle House Tower (incl. spire) (2007)	Mobile, AL	745	35
Ocean Resort Casino (2012)	Atlantic City, NJ	718	53
Salesforce Tower1 (1990)	Indianapolis, IN	701	49
Hotel Riu Plaza Guadalajara (incl. spire) (2011)	Guadalajara, Mexico	669	42
BOK Tower (1975)	Tulsa, OK	667	52
Great American Twr. at Queen City Square (2011)	Cincinnati, OH	665	40
Cityplex Central Tower (1979)	Tulsa, OK	648	60
The Tower at First National Center (2002)	Omaha, NE	634	45

801 Grand (1991)	Des Moines, IA	630	44
JW Marriott-Legends Private Residences (2019)	Edmonton, AB, Can.	627	56
One Kansas City Place (incl. spire) (1988)	Kansas City, MO	623	42
Tower of the Americas (1968)	San Antonio, TX	622	NA
Bank of America Tower (1990)	Jacksonville, FL	617	42
AT&T Building (1994)	Nashville TN	617	33
U.S. Bank Center (1973)	Milwaukee, WI	601	42
*Bellevue 600 (2024)	Bellevue, WA	600	43
*555 108th Ave. NE (2023)	Bellevue, WA	600	42
Town Pavilion (1986)	Kansas City, MO	591	38
Erastus Corning II Twr. (1973)	Albany, NY	589	44
*Pier West 1 (2023)	New Westminster, BC, Can.	584	53
Niagara Falls Hilton Phase 2 (2009)	Niagara Falls, ON, Can.	581	58
Carew Tower[2] (1931)	Cincinnati, OH	574	49
Concourse Corporate Ctr. V (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA	570	34
Hyatt Regency Andares (2017)	Zapopan, Mexico	568	41
Torre Aura Altitude (2008)	Zapopan, Mexico	563	44

Blue Diamond Tower (2000)	Miami Beach, FL	559	44
Green Diamond Tower (2000)	Miami Beach, FL	559	44
Bosque Real Residence Torre 3-4 (2021)	Huixquilucan, Mex.	558	52
Bosque Real Residence Torre 1-2 (2019)	Huixquilucan, Mex.	558	52
Washington Monument (1884)	Washington, DC	555	NA
Concourse Corporate Ctr. VI (incl. spire) (1991)	Sandy Springs, GA	553	34
Northwestern Mutual Tower (2017)	Milwaukee, WI	550	33
400 West Market (1992)	Louisville, KY	549	35
Simmons Tower (1986)	Little Rock, AR	546	40
Marriott Rivercenter (incl. spires) (1988)	San Antonio, TX	546	38
*Four Seasons Hotel & Residences (2022)	Nashville, TN	539	40
PNC Plaza (incl. spire) (2008)	Raleigh, NC	538	32
City Place I (1980)	Hartford, CT	535	38
Modis Tower (1975)	Jacksonville, FL	535	37
One America Tower (1982)	Indianapolis, IN	533	38
567 Clarke + Como	Coquitlam, BC, Can.	532	49

(2021)			
Corporativo Bansi (2019)	Guadalajara, Mexico	532	32
Torre 40 Residencial Gran Jardin (2020)	León, Mexico	531	44
Transamerica Tower (1973)	Baltimore, MD	529	40
Seneca One (1970)	Buffalo, NY	529	38
*Highpoint (2023)	Coquitlam, BC, Can.	528	50
Travelers Tower (1919)	Hartford, CT	527	24
Vehicle Assembly Bldg. (1965)	Cape Canaveral, FL	526	40
Harrah’s Waterfront Twr. (2008)	Atlantic City, NJ	525	44
*The Sky (2023)	Mérida, Mexico	525	37

(1) 811 ft incl. antenna. (2) 623 ft incl. antenna.

Selected Bridge Styles

Bridges support weight through tension (pulling), compression (pushing), or a combination of both. **Suspension** and **cable-stayed** bridges are characterized by cables under tension. While the deck of a suspension bridge hangs from suspenders, that of a cable-stayed bridge ties directly to a bridge tower. The elements of a **truss** form triangles, which distribute the forces of tension and compression. Truss bridges can thus carry more weight than beam bridges. Steel plates can be welded or bolted together to make a **plate girder**, a kind of beam. A common form is the **box girder**.

A bridge can have a **simple** configuration, whereby its load is supported at both ends. If a bridge is **continuous**, its load extends across multiple supports. In a **cantilever** configuration, structural elements (e.g., trusses or girders) supported at one end project out, or cantilever, to carry a span.

Notable North American Bridges

Source: World Almanac research; Office of Bridge Technology, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Asterisk (*) designates a bridge that carries railroads only. All other bridges carry roads or roads and rail unless otherwise noted. Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its main supports. As of mid-2022.

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
		Suspension	
1964	Verrazzano-Narrows	New York, NY	4,260
1937	Golden Gate	San Francisco Bay, CA	4,200
1957	Mackinac	Straits of Mackinac, MI	3,800
1931	George Washington	New York, NY-Fort Lee, NJ	3,500
1950/2007	Tacoma Narrows	Tacoma, WA	2,800

	(twin)		
2003	Al Zampa Mem. (New Carquinez) (westbound)	Carquinez Strait, CA	2,388
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (West Span)[1]	San Francisco-Yerba Buena Isl., CA	2,310
1939	Bronx-Whitestone	East R., New York, NY	2,300
1970	Pierre Laporte	Quebec City, QC, Can.	2,190
1951/68	Delaware Mem. (twin)	Pennsville, NJ-New Castle, DE	2,150
1957	Walt Whitman	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	2,000
1929	Ambassador	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	1,850
1961	Throgs Neck	New York, NY	1,801
1926	Benjamin Franklin	Phila., PA-Camden, NJ	1,750
1924	Bear Mountain	Hudson R., Peekskill, NY	1,632
1969	Claiborne Pell/Newport	Narragansett Bay, RI	1,600
1952/73	William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial (twin)	Sandy Point, MD	1,600
1903	Williamsburg	East R., New York, NY	1,600
1883	Brooklyn	East R., New York, NY	1,596
1938	Lions Gate	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,549
1963	Vincent Thomas	L.A. Harbor, CA	1,500
1930	Mid-Hudson	Poughkeepsie, NY	1,495
1909	Manhattan	East R., New York, NY	1,470
1955	Angus L. Macdonald	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,447
1970	A. Murray MacKay	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,400
1936	Triborough (Harlem R. Lift/Bronx Crossing/East R. Suspension)	East R., New York, NY	1,380
2013	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (SAS)[2]	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,263
	Cantilever		
1917	Quebec	Quebec City, QC, Can.	1,800
1974	Commodore Barry	Chester, PA-Bridgeport, NJ	1,644

1958/88	Crescent City Connection (twin)	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1995	Veterans Memorial	Gramercy, LA	1,460
1968	Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	1,235
1930	Lewis and Clark	Longview, WA-Rainier, OR	1,200
1909	Queensboro	East R., New York, NY	1,182
1958	Carquinez (eastbound)	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,100
1930	Jacques Cartier	Montreal, QC, Can.	1,097
1968	Isaiah D. Hart	Jacksonville, FL	1,088
1956	Richmond-San Rafael (twin)	San Francisco Bay, CA	1,070
1963/80	Newburgh-Beacon (twin)	Hudson R., NY	1,000

Truss

1966	Astoria-Megler (U.S. 101)	Columbia R., OR-WA	1,232
1976	Francis Scott Key	Baltimore, MD	1,200
1981	Ravenswood	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	902
1995	Taylor-Southgate, Ohio R.	Cincinnati, OH-Newport, KY	850
1943	Julien Dubuque (U.S. 20)	Mississippi R., IA-IL	845
1966	Charles Braga	Fall River, MA	840
1963	Brent Spence (I-71/I-75)	Ohio R., OH-KY	831
1956	Shawneetown (KY 56) (twin)	Ohio R., IL-KY	825
1953	John E. Mathews	Jacksonville, FL	810
1992	Cooper R.	Charleston, SC	800
1957	Kingston-Rhinecliff	Hudson R., NY	800
1950	Maurice J. Tobin	Boston, MA	800
1940	Nice/Middleton (U.S. 301).	Potomac R., MD-VA	800
1986	Rochester-Monaca	Rochester-Monaca, PA	780
1973/88	Atchafalaya R. (U.S. 190) (twin)	Krotz Springs, LA	780
1988	Phil G. McDonald (Glade Creek)	Beckley, WV	784

1917	*Sciotoville RR (twin)	Sciotoville, OH-KY	775
1981	Sewickley	Sewickley, PA	750
1977	Jennings Randolph	Chester, WV-E. Liverpool, OH	750
1974	Carroll C. Cropper (I-275)	Ohio R., IN-KY	750
1940	Glover Cary	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	750
1984	13th Street	Ohio R., Ashland, KY-OH	740
1959	Monaca-E. Rochester	Monaca-E. Rochester, PA	730
1976	Betsy Ross	Phila., PA-Pennsauken, NJ	729
2013	Milton-Madison (U.S. 421)	Ohio R., KY-IN	727
1967	Matthew E. Welsh	Ohio R., Mauckport, IN-KY	725
1994	Robert C. Byrd	Huntington, WV	720
1971	Atchafalaya R. (LA 1)	Simmesport, LA	720
1962	U.S. 41 Twin	Ohio R., Evansville, IN-Henderson, KY	720
1929	Irvin S. Cobb (U.S. 45)	Ohio R., Brookport, IL-Paducah, KY	716
1970	Vanport	Vanport, PA	715
1973	Girard Point	Philadelphia, PA	700
1963	John F. Kennedy (I-65)	Ohio R., Louisville, KY-Jeffersonville, IN	700
1923	*Mears Mem., Tanana R.	Nenana, AK	700

Plate and Box Girder

1997	Confederation[3]	Prince Edward Isl.-NB, Can.	820
2010	Kanawha R. (I-64)	S. Charleston-Dunbar, WV	760
1982	Jesse H. Jones Memorial	Houston, TX	750
1977	LA 27, Intracoastal Canal	Gibbstown, LA	750
1976	LA 82, Intracoastal Canal	Forked Isl., LA	750
1967	San Mateo-Hayward	San Francisco Bay, CA	750

1992	Jamestown-Verrazano	Narragansett Bay, RI	674
2002	Vietnam Veterans Mem.	James R., Richmond, VA	672
1986	Umatilla	Columbia R., OR-WA	660
1969	San Diego-Coronado (twin)	San Diego Bay, CA	660
2007	Benicia-Martinez (new)	Carquinez Strait, CA	659

Cable-Stayed

2024	Gordie Howe Intl.	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	2,798
2012	Baluarte Bicentennial	Sinaloa-Durango, Mex.	1,706
2024	New Harbor (U.S. 181)	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX	1,661
2011	John James Audubon	St. Francisville, LA	1,583
2005	Arthur Ravenel Jr.	Charleston, SC	1,546
2012	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,542
1986	Alex Fraser	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,526
2014	Stan Musial Veterans Memorial (I-70)	Miss. R., St. Louis, MO-IL	1,500
2010	Greenville (U.S. 82)	MS-Lake Village, AR	1,378
1994	Clark	Alton, IL-MO	1,360
1989	Dames Point	Jacksonville, FL	1,300
2003	Sidney Lanier	Brunswick, GA	1,250
1995	Fred Hartman	Houston Ship Channel, Baytown, TX	1,250
2007	Veterans’ Glass City Skyway	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	1,225
1983	Hale Boggs Memorial	Luling, LA	1,222
2017	Mario Cuomo (I-287) (twin)	Hudson R., Tarrytown-Nyack, NY	1,200
2002	William Natcher, Ohio R.	Owensboro, KY-IN	1,200
1987	Sunshine Skyway (I-275)	Tampa Bay, FL	1,200
2012	Margaret Hunt Hill	Trinity R., Dallas, TX	1,197
1988	Tampico	Panuco R., Mex.	1,181
2006	Penobscot Narrows	Bucksport, ME	1,161

2003	Bill Emerson Memorial	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	1,150
1988	Skybridge[4]	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,115
1991	Talmadge Memorial	Savannah, GA	1,100
2000	Maysville (Wm. H. Harsha)	Savannah, GA	1,050

Steel Arch

1977	New River Gorge	Fayetteville, WV	1,700
1931	Bayonne (Kill Van Kull)	Bayonne, NJ-New York, NY	1,675
1973	Fremont	Portland, OR	1,255
1964	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,200
1967	Laviolette	Trois-Rivières, QC, Can.	1,100
1990	Roosevelt Lake	Roosevelt Lake, AZ	1,080
1959	Glen Canyon	Page, AZ	1,028
1962	Lewiston-Queenston	NY-ON, Can.	1,001
1976	Perrine	Twin Falls, ID	993
1916	*Hell Gate	East R., New York, NY	978
1941	Rainbow	Niagara Falls, NY-ON, Can.	950
1997	Second Blue Water	Port Huron, MI-ON, Can.	922
1977	Moundsville	Ohio R., WV	912
1983/92	Jefferson Barracks (I-255) (twin)	Mississippi R., IL-MO	910
1973	Hernando DeSoto (I-40) (two spans)	Mississippi R., AR-TN	900
2008	Blennerhassett (U.S. 50)	Parkersburg, WV-OH	878
1936	Henry Hudson	Harlem R., New York, NY	840
2022	Wellsburg, Ohio R.	WV-Brilliant, OH	830
1966	Bob Cummings Lincoln Trail	Ohio R., IN-KY	825
1978	I-57, Mississippi R.	Cairo, IL	821
1980	I-65, Mobile R.	Mobile, AL	800
1962	Sherman Minton (I-64)	IN-Louisville, KY	800
1978	I-470, Ohio R.	Wheeling, WV	780

1932	West End	Pittsburgh, PA	780
1971	Piscataqua R. (I-95 High Level)	Portsmouth, NH-Kittery, ME	756
1959	Fort Pitt	Pittsburgh, PA	750

Movable Bridges

Vertical Lift

1959	*Arthur Kill	New York, NY-Elizabeth, NJ	558
1935	*Cape Cod Canal	Buzzards Bay, MA	544
1896	*Delair[5]	Pennsauken, NJ-Phila., PA	542
1937	Marine Pkwy. Hodges Mem.	Jamaica Bay, New York, NY	540
1931	Burlington-Bristol	Delaware R., NJ-PA	540
1908	*Burlington Northern RR[6]	Portland, OR	516
1968	*Second Narrows Railway	Vancouver, BC, Can.	499
1911	*Armour-Swift-Burlington	Missouri R., Kansas City, MO	428

Bascule

1940	Charles Berry Memorial	Lorain, OH	333
1917	Market St./Ch. John Ross	Chattanooga, TN	310
2003	SW 2nd Avenue	Miami, FL	302

Swing

1927	Fort Madison (Santa Fe)	Mississippi R., IA	525
1952	George P. Coleman Mem.	Yorktown, VA	500
1991	SW Spokane St.	Seattle, WA	480
1899	*Illinois Central RR	Chicago, IL	479
1914	*Coos Bay RR	Coos Bay, OR	458
1913	East Haddam (Rt. 82)	Connecticut R., CT	458

Floating Pontoon[7]

2016	New SR 520	Seattle, WA	7,709

1993	Lacey V. Murrow (I-90)	Seattle, WA	6,620
1961	Hood Canal (SR 104)	Kitsap-Jefferson Cos., WA	6,521
1989	Homer M. Hadley (I-90)	Seattle, WA	5,811

Other Notable North American Bridges

Year	Bridge	Type	Location	Tot. length (ft)
1956/69	Lake Pontchartrain Causeway[8]	Twin concrete trestle	Metairie-Mandeville, LA	126,055
1979	Manchac Swamp	Twin concrete trestle	Manchac, LA	120,384
1973	Atchafalaya Basin (I-10)	Twin concrete trestle	Baton Rouge, LA	95,040
1982	Seven Mile (Overseas Hwy., U.S. 1)	Segmental concrete	Florida Keys	35,867
2009/11	I-10 Twin Spans	Twin concrete trestle	Slidell-New Orleans, LA	29,040
2002	Croatan Sound	Continuous post-tensioned girder	Manteo, NC	27,000
1993	Choctawhatchee Mid-Bay	Segmental concrete	Destin-Niceville, FL	19,265
1962	International	Arch truss	Sault Ste. Marie, MI-ON, Can.	9,278
2009	Walkway Over the Hudson[9]	Pedestrian	Poughkeepsie-Highland, NY	6,768
1874	Eads, Mississippi R.[10]	Steel arch	St. Louis, MO-IL	6,442
2013	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (Skyway)	Segmental concrete box girder	San Francisco Bay, CA	6,336
1987	Powder Point	Tropical hardwood	Duxbury, MA	2,200
1969	Silver Memorial, Ohio R.[11]	Cantilever	Pt. Pleasant, WV-OH	1,964
2010	O'Callaghan-Tillman Mem. (U.S. 93)[12]	Concrete arch	Colorado R., AZ-NV	1,900
1994	Natchez Trace Parkway	Concrete arch	Franklin, TN	1,572
1901	Hartland[13]	Covered	St. John R., Hartland, NB, Can.	1,282

(1) Two complete bridges each 2,310-ft long, which share an anchor point. (2) Self-Anchored Suspension Span (SAS); world's longest single-tower, self-anchored suspension bridge. (3) World's longest bridge crossing ice-covered water, with total length of 8 mi. (4) World's longest cable-stayed bridge carrying mass transit only. (5) Vertical-lift span replaced fixed span of swing bridge in 1959. (6) Vertical lift replaced swing span in 1989. (7) Length listed is of bridge's floating section. (8) World's longest continuous spans over water. (9) Opened in 1889 as a railroad bridge. (10) World's first major structure made of alloy steel. (11) Replaced Silver Bridge, the collapse of which in 1967 led to the creation of National Bridge Inspection Standards in the U.S. (12) Longest single-span concrete arch in Western Hemisphere. (13) World's longest covered bridge.

Oldest U.S. Bridges in Continuous Use

Built in 1697, the stone-arch Frankford Ave. Bridge (U.S. 13) crosses Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, PA. It is 73-ft long and consists of three spans. The bridge was constructed as part of the King's Road, which connected Philadelphia to New York.

The oldest covered bridge, completed in 1829, is the double-span, 256-ft-long Bath-Haverhill Bridge, which spans the Ammonoosuc River between the towns of Bath and Haverhill, NH. The bridge was bypassed in 1999. It has since reopened to pedestrian traffic only.

Notable World Bridges

Source: World Almanac research; as of mid-2022

Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its main supports. NA = Not available.

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft)
	Suspension		
2022	Çanakkale 1915	Turkey	6,637
1998	Akashi Kaikyo	Japan	6,532
2019	Yangsigang	China	5,577
2019	Nansha	China	5,538
2009	Xihoumen	China	5,413
1998	Storebælt (Great Belt, East Bridge)	Denmark	5,328
2016	Osman Gazi (Izmit	Turkey	5,085

	Bay)		
2012	Yi Sun-sin (Gwangyang)	South Korea	5,069
2005	Runyang Yangtze R. (south)	China	4,888
2018	Second Dingtinghu	China	4,854
2012	Nanjing Fourth Yangtze R.	China	4,652
1981	Humber	England	4,625
2016	Yavuz Sultan Selim (Third Bosphorus)	Turkey	4,619
2021	Jin'an	China	4,547
1999	Jiangyin Yangtze R.	China	4,544
1997	Tsing Ma	China	4,518
2013	Hardanger	Norway	4,298
2007	Yangluo Yangtze R.	China	4,199
1997	Höga Kusten	Sweden	3,970
2019	Hongjun Chishulhe	China	3,937
2019	Dasha	China	3,937
2016	Longjian	China	3,924
2012	Aizhai	China	3,858
2015	Ulsan Grand	South Korea	3,773
2018	Halogaland	Norway	3,756
2015	Qingshui R.	China	3,710
2008	Huangpu	China	3,635
2018	Xingkang	China	3,609
1988	Minami Bisan-Seto	Japan	3,609
1988	Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Bosphorus II)	Turkey	3,576
2009	Baling R.	China	3,570
2012	Taizhou Yangtze R.[1]	China	3,543
1973	Bosphorus	Turkey	3,524
2017	Fuma Yangtze R.	China	3,445
1999	Kurushima III	Japan	3,379
1999	Kurushima II	Japan	3,346
1966	Ponte 25 de Abril, Tagus R.	Portugal	3,323

1964	Forth Road	Scotland	3,300

(1) Two consecutive spans of equal length.

Steel Arch

2009	Chaotianmen Yangtze R.	China	1,811
2003	Lupu	China	1,804
2012	Bosideng	China	1,739
1932	Sydney Harbour	Australia	1,650
2005	Wushan Yangtze R.	China	1,614
2023	Chenab (rail)[1]	India	1,532
2013	Xijiang (rail)	China	1,476
2007	Xinguang	China	1,404
2007	Caiyuanba	China	1,378
2010	Daning R.	China	1,312
2007	Lianxiang	China	1,312
2010	Hiroshima Airport	Japan	1,247
1959	Sloboda	Croatia	1,224
2007	Maocao Street	China	1,207

(1) Will be world’s highest rail bridge (1,178 ft) upon completion.

Concrete Arch

2016	Beipanjiang	China	1,460
1997	Wanxian Yangtze R.	China	1,378
2015	Nanpanjiang (rail)	China	1,365
1980	Krk I	Croatia	1,280
2016	Almonte Viaduct	Spain	1,260

Cantilever

1890	Forth Rail[1]	Scotland	1,710
1974	Minato	Japan	1,673
1943	Rabindra Setu (Howrah)	India	1,500

(1) Two spans of equal length.

Plate and Box Girder

2006	Shibanpo	China	1,083

1998	Stolmasundet	Norway	988
1974	Pres. Costa e Silva (Rio-Niterói)	Brazil	984
1998	Raftsund	Norway	978

Cable-Stayed

2012	Russky Island	Russia	3,622
2020	Hutong	China	3,583
2008	Sutong Yangtze R.	China	3,570
2009	Stonecutters	China	3,340
2009	Edong	China	3,038
2018	Jiayu Yangtze R.	China	3,018
1999	Tatara	Japan	2,920
1995	Normandy	France	2,808
2019	Chizhou Yangtze R.	China	2,717
2019	Shishou Yangtze R.	China	2,690
2013	Jiujiang Yangtze R. Expressway	China	2,684
2010	Jingyue Yangtze R.	China	2,677
2017	Second Wuhu Yangtze R.	China	2,644
2009	Incheon	South Korea	2,625
2016	Yachi R.	China	2,600
2013	Xiamen Zhangzhou Cross-sea	China	2,559
2012	Zolotoy Rog	Russia	2,418
2009	Shanghai Yangtze R.	China	2,395
2009	Minpu	China	2,323
2017	Queensferry	Scotland	2,132
2005	Third Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,126
2001	Second Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,060
2000	Third Wuhan Yangtze R. (Baishazhou)	China	2,028
2002	Qingzhou Minjiang R.	China	1,985
1993	Yangpu	China	1,975
1998	Meiko Chuo	Japan	1,936

1997	Xupu	China	1,936
2004	Rion-Antirion	Greece	1,837
2015	La Pepa	Spain	1,772
2014	Bukhang	South Korea	1,772

Other Notable World Bridges[1]

2011	Danyang-Kunshan Grand (rail)[2]	China	538,000
2011	Tianjin Grand (rail)	China	373,824
2008	Weinan Weihe Grand (rail)	China	261,588
2000	Bang Na Expressway[3]	Thailand	180,446
2010	Beijing Grand (rail)	China	157,982
2007	Yangcun (rail)	China	117,493
2007	Hangzhou Bay	China	117,037
2011	Qingdao-Haiwan (Jiaozhou Bay)	China	87,598
2018	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Main[4]	China	75,131
2013	Jiashao	China	33,136
2018	Maputo-Katembe[5]	Mozambique	9,977
2004	Millau Viaduct[6]	France	8,071
1978	Demerara Harbour (floating)	Guyana	6,074
1991	Ikitsuki[7]	Japan	1,312

(1) Total bridge length is listed unless otherwise noted. (2) World's longest bridge. (3) World's longest road bridge. (4) World's longest oversea bridge in aggregate (only length of its multiple bridges given here). Part of HZMB link, which also consists of an underwater tunnel and artificial islands. (5) Longest suspension bridge in Africa. (6) World's tallest bridge; max. height of 1,125 ft from top of pylon to valley floor. (7) Length listed is of main span, world's longest continuous truss span.

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

Source: World Almanac research

Year is date of opening or projected opening unless otherwise noted. As of mid-2022.

Year	Tunnel	Location	Operating railway	Length (mi)
2032	Brenner Base (twin)	Austria-Italy	Austrian Federal	39.8

			Railways (ÖBB) and Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	
2016	Gotthard Base (twin)	Switzerland-Italy	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	35.4/35.5
1988	Seikan	Japan	Japan Railways Group	33.5
1994	English Channel (Chunnel) (twin)	UK-France	Eurotunnel	31.5
2016	Yulhyeon	South Korea	SR/Korea Railroad Corporation (Korail)	31.2
2016	Songshan Lake	China	Dongguan-Huizhou Intercity Railway	24.0
2007	Lötschberg Base (twin)	Switzerland	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	21.5
2025	Koralm (twin)	Austria	Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB)	20.5
2014	New Guanjiao	China	Qinghai-Tibet Railway Company	20.3
2007	Guadarrama (twin)	Spain	Renfe	17.6
2016	West Qinling	China	Chongqing-Lanzhou Railway	17.5
2009	Taihang (twin)	China	China’s Ministry of Railways	17.3
1940	Northern Line	UK	London Underground	17.3
2005	Hakkoda	Japan	Japan Railways Group	16.4
2018	Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL), Hong Kong section	China	MTR Corporation	16.2
2002	Iwate-Ichinohe	Japan	Japan Railways Group	16.0
2022	Pajares (twin)	Spain	Renfe	15.3
2015	Iiyama	Japan	Japan Railways Group	13.8
1982	Daishimizu	Japan	Japan Railways Group	13.8
2022	Crossrail (twin)	UK	Transport for London	13.0
2008-09	Geumjeong	South Korea	Korea Railroad Corporation (Korail)	12.6
2006	Wushaoling (twin)	China	China’s Ministry of Railways	12.5
1906/22	Simplon No. 1 and 2	Switzerland-Italy	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	12.3
2022	Follo Line (twin)	Norway	Vy (Norwegian State Railways)	12.1
1999	Vereina	Switzerland	Rhätische Bahn (RhB)	11.8

1975	Shin-Kanmon (twin)	Japan	Japan Railways Group	11.6
1934	Apennine	Italy	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	11.5
2029	Fehmarnbelt[1]	Denmark-Germany	DSB (Danish State Railways)	11.2

NA = Not available. (1) Would be world's longest immersed tunnel for rail and auto.

Underwater U.S. Vehicular Tunnels

Source: National Tunnel Inventory, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation (year is date of opening)

Year	Name	Location	Waterway	Length (ft)
1950	Hugh L. Carey (twin)	Brooklyn-Manhattan, New York, NY	East River	9,137
1927	Holland	New York, NY-Jersey City, NJ	Hudson River	8,556
1937/45/57	Lincoln (center/north/south tubes)	New York, NY-Weehawken, NJ	Hudson River	8,216/7,482/8,006
1958	Baltimore Harbor (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore Harbor	7,651
1957/1976	Hampton Roads (westbound, eastbound)	Norfolk-Hampton, VA	Hampton Roads Harbor	7,479/7,315
1985	Fort McHenry (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Patapsco River	7,209
1940	Queens Midtown (twin)	Queens-Manhattan, New York, NY	East River	6,272
2004	Silver Line	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	6,233
1964	Thimble Shoal	Virginia Beach, VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,738
1934	Sumner	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,655
1964	Chesapeake Channel	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,424
1930	Detroit-Windsor	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Canada	Detroit River	5,160
1961	Callahan	Boston, MA	Boston	5,070

Harbor

(1) As part of an expansion project, twin tunnels are under construction with expected completion in 2025. (2) A Parallel Thimble Shoal tunnel is under construction with expected completion in 2024.

Land Vehicular Tunnels in the U.S.

Source: World Almanac research; Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Name	Location	Length (ft)
Anton Anderson Memorial[1]	Whittier, AK	13,300
SR 99 (Alaskan Way)	Seattle, WA	12,244
Edwin C. Johnson Memorial	I-70, Clear Creek Co.-Summit Co., CO	8,877
Eisenhower Memorial	I-70, Clear Creek Co.-Summit Co., CO	8,856
Ted Williams[2]	MA Turnpike, Boston, MA	8,448
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	I-93, Boston, MA	7,920
Tetsuo Harano (twin)	Oahu, HI	6,336
Allegheny (twin)	Somerset Co., PA	6,069
Liberty (twin)	PA Turnpike, Pittsburgh, PA	5,898
East River Mountain (twin)	I-77, Rocky Gap, VA-Bluefield, WV	5,661
Zion-Mount Carmel	Zion Natl. Park, UT	5,613
Tuscarora Mountain (twin)	Franklin Co.-Huntingdon Co., PA	5,324
Cumberland Gap (twin)	U.S. 25E, KY-TN	4,860
Kittatinny Mountain (twin)	Franklin Co., PA	4,727
Lehigh (twin)	Lehigh Co.-Carbon Co., PA	4,383
Tom Lantos/Devil's Slide (twin)	San Mateo Co., CA	4,342/4,265
Blue Mountain (twin)	Newburg, PA	4,340
Wawona	Yosemite Natl. Pk., CA	4,237
Big Walker Mountain (twin)	Bland Co., VA	4,228
Squirrel Hill (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	4,225
Hanging Lake (twin)	Glenwood Canyon, CO	4,035/3,941
Cave Rock (eastbound)	Douglas Co., NV	3,915
Wabash HOV	Pittsburgh, PA	3,661

Caldecott (4 tubes)	Oakland, CA	3,616/3,610/3,371/3,399
Fort Pitt (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	3,614
Mount Washington Transit	Pittsburgh, PA	3,549
I-395 Mall (Third St.)	Washington, DC	3,400

(1) Vehicles and trains take turns using the tunnel's one lane. (2) Total length of tunnel is 8,448 ft, of which 3,960 ft is underwater.

Major U.S. Dams and Reservoirs

Source: 2018 National Inventory of Dams, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Highest U.S. Dams

Rank	Dam (year completed)	River	Location	Type	Height (ft)
1.	Oroville (1968)	Feather	California	Embankment earthfill	770
2.	Hoover (1935)	Colorado	Nevada-Arizona	Arch-Gravity	730
3.	Dworshak (1973)	N. Fork Clearwater	Idaho	Gravity	717
4.	Glen Canyon (1963)	Colorado	Arizona	Arch	710
5.	New Bullards Bar (1970)	North Yuba	California	Arch	645
6.	New Melones (1979)	Stanislaus	California	Embankment rockfill	625
7.	Mossyrock (1968)	Cowlitz	Washington	Arch	606
8.	Shasta (1945)	Sacramento	California	Gravity	602
9.	Don Pedro (1971)	Tuolumne	California	Embankment earthfill	585
10.	Hungry Horse (1952)	S. Fork Flathead	Montana	Arch	564

Note: The height of a dam is the vertical distance between the original streambed or excavated foundation and the dam's crest, parapet wall, or maximum design water level. Tailings and other mining dams (i.e., dams built from the waste generated by mining operations) are not included in this list.

Largest U.S. Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam (year completed)	River	Location	Volume in cubic yards (thous.)
1.	Fort Peck (1957)	Missouri	Montana	125,628

Largest U.S. Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam (year completed)	River	Location	Volume in cubic yards (thous.)
2.	Oahe (1966)	Missouri	South Dakota	92,000
3.	Oroville (1968)	Feather	California	80,000
4.	B. F. Sisk (San Luis) (1967)	San Luis Creek	California	77,664
5.	Garrison (1953)	Missouri	North Dakota	66,500
6.	Scotts Flat (1948)	Deer Creek	California	66,300
7.	Cochiti (1975)	Rio Grande	New Mexico	65,000
8.	Herbert Hoover (1965)	Kissimmee River Basin	Florida	54,700
9.	Fort Randall (1954)	Missouri	South Dakota	50,200
10.	Castaic (1973)	Castaic Creek	California	44,000

Note: An embankment dam is any dam constructed with excavated material, including earth, rocks, and mining or other industrial waste. (In contrast, gravity, arch, and buttress dams are generally made out of concrete or masonry.) The majority of the world's dams are embankment dams. All dams in this list are earthfill, or formed primarily out of layers of compacted earth.

Largest-Capacity U.S. Reservoirs

Rank	Dam (year completed)	Reservoir	Location	Maximum capacity (thous. acre-feet)
1.	Hoover (1935)	Lake Mead	Nevada-Arizona	30,237
2.	Glen Canyon (1963)	Lake Powell	Arizona	29,875
3.	Garrison (1953)	Lake Sakakawea	North Dakota	26,000
4.	Oahe (1966)	Lake Oahe	South Dakota	23,600
5.	Fort Peck (1957)	Fort Peck Lake	Montana	19,100
6.	Grand Coulee (1941)	Lake Roosevelt	Washington	9,562

Largest-Capacity U.S. Reservoirs

Rank	Dam (year completed)	Reservoir	Location	Maximum capacity (thous. acre-feet)
7.	Herbert Hoover (1965)	Lake Okeechobee	Florida	8,519
8.	Kentucky (1944)	Kentucky Lake	Kentucky	7,535
9.	Sam Rayburn (1965)	Sam Rayburn Lake	Texas	6,520
10.	Wright Patman (1954)	Wright Patman Lake	Texas	6,505

Note: A reservoir is a body of water created by a dam for storage. This water may serve a single or multiple purposes, such as irrigation, flood reduction, and electricity generation.

Major Dams and Reservoirs of the World

Source: World Register of Dams, Intl. Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD)

Asterisk (*) designates structure is planned or under construction as of mid-2022. NA = Not available.

World's Highest Dams

Rank	Dam	Country	Meters	Feet
1.	*Rogun	Tajikistan	335	1,099
2.	*Shuangjiangkou	China	312	1,023
3.	Jinping 1	China	305	1,001
4.	Nurek	Tajikistan	300	984
5.	*Lianghekou	China	295	968
6.	Xiaowan	China	294	965
7.	Xiluodu	China	286	938
8.	Grande Dixence	Switzerland	285	935
9.	*Baihetan	China	277	909
10.	*Bakhtiyari	Iran	275	902
11.	*Diamer-Bhasha	Pakistan	272	892
12.	Enguri	Georgia	272	892
13.	*Yusufeli	Turkey	270	886

World’s Highest Dams

Rank	Dam	Country	Meters	Feet
14.	Manuel Moreno Torres (Chicoasén)	Mexico	262	860
15.	Nuozhadu	China	262	860

World’s Largest-Capacity Reservoirs

Rank	Dam	Country	Max. capacity (thous. cubic meters)
1.	Kariba	Zambia/Zimbabwe	180,600,000
2.	Bratsk	Russia	169,000,000
3.	Akosombo	Ghana	150,000,000
4.	Daniel Johnson	Canada	141,851,350
5.	Guri	Venezuela	135,000,000
6.	High Aswan	Egypt	132,000,000
7.	W.A.C. Bennett	Canada	74,300,000
8.	*Grand Ethiopian Renaissance	Ethiopia	74,000,000
9.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	73,300,000
10.	Zeya	Russia	68,400,000
11.	Robert-Bourassa	Canada	61,400,000
12.	La Grande-3	Canada	59,994,000
13.	Ust-Ilimsk	Russia	59,300,000
14.	Cutarm Creek	Canada	58,595,982
15.	Boguchany	Russia	58,200,000

World’s Largest-Capacity Hydroelectric Plants

Rank	Dam	Country	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy generated (GWh/year)
1.	Sanxia (Three Gorges)	China	22,500	98,100
2.	*Baihetan	China	16,000	51,500
3.	Itaipu	Brazil/Paraguay	14,000	98,300
4.	Xiluodu	China	13,860	57,120

World’s Largest-Capacity Hydroelectric Plants

Rank	Dam	Country	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy generated (GWh/year)
5.	Belo Monte	Brazil	11,234	NA
6.	Guri	Venezuela	10,235	53,400
7.	Tucurui	Brazil	8,370	41,400
8.	*Ta Sang	Myanmar	7,100	35,446
9.	Grand Coulee	U.S.	6,809	NA
10.	*Grand Ethiopian Renaissance	Ethiopia	6,420	NA
11.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia	6,400	22,800
12.	Xiangjiaba	China	6,400	30,747
13.	Longtan	China	6,300	18,710
14.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	6,000	20,400
15.	Nuozhadu	China	5,850	23,912

Dams by Purpose, Worldwide

	Single-purpose dams		Multi-purpose dams	
Purpose	**Number**	**Percent distrib.**	**Number**	**Percent distrib.**
Irrigation	13,580	47.2%	6,278	23.8%
Hydropower	6,115	21.2	4,135	15.7
Water supply	3,376	11.7	4,587	17.4
Flood control	2,539	8.8	4,911	18.6
Recreation	1,361	4.7	3,035	11.5
Fish farming, navigation, tailing, and others	1,820	6.3	3,463	13.1

Note: Based on a survey of 28,791 single-purpose dams and 10,319 multi-purpose dams registered with ICOLD. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Timeline of Selected Architectural Styles and Structures

Asterisk (*) denotes part of a UNESCO World Heritage site as of mid-2022.

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Mesopotamian c. 3500-539 BCE	City-states of Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria (modern-day Iraq). Mud-brick rectangular temples on oval platforms with simple corbel vaults, later ziggurats. Painted terra-cotta mosaics and murals; carved reliefs on columns and walls. **Ziggurat of Nanna**, Ur (Muqayyar, Iraq), ordered by Ur-Nammu, c. 2100 BCE **Anu Ziggurat and White Temple**, Uruk (Warka, Iraq), c. 3000 BCE
Egyptian c. 3000-30 BCE	Along Nile R. Mud-brick and limestone tombs and massive, geometric pyramids, post-and-lintel construction. Highly decorative with colorful hieroglyphics, carvings, columns, obelisks, paintings, and sculpture. ***Stepped Pyramid of Pharaoh Djoser** (Saqqara, Egypt), by Imhotep, c. 2737-2717 BCE ***Great Pyramid of Khufu** (Giza, Egypt), c. 2250 BCE ***Great Temple of Amon-Ra** (Karnak, Egypt), c. 1530-300 BCE ***Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut**, Deir el-Bahari (Thebes, Egypt), by Senenmut, c. 1479-1458 BCE
Three Dynasties c. 2100-221 BCE	China. Single-level mud-brick or mud-smeared timber structures on earthen platforms with thatched roofs. Later, bracketed wooden-framed structures with brick-tiled floors, roofs with overhanging eaves. **City of Erlitou** (Yanshi, China), c. 1900-1500 BCE
Minoan c. 1800-1450 BCE	Crete. Palaces, tombs in monumental style adapted from Mesopotamia and Egypt. Multilevel stone palaces with large central court, no fortifications. Walls made of doors (*polythyron*); stone porticoes and lintels; wooden ceilings and columns; beehive-shaped tombs (*tholi*). **Palace at Knossos** (Heraklion, Crete, Greece), c. 1700 BCE
Mycenaean c. 1600-1100 BCE	Greece. Adapted Minoan style, with large stone masonry, huge walls, and fortified citadels with complex palaces (*megaron*). ***Treasury of Atreus** (Mycenae, Greece), c. 1250 BCE
Olmec c. 1200-400 BCE	Mexico Gulf Coast. Many religious structures, including stone temple-pyramids centered in cities; also large stone sculptures and mosaic pavement with natural and animistic themes. **Great Pyramid** (La Venta, Mexico), c. 800-400 BCE
Mayan c. 900 BCE-900 CE	Central America. Religious structures with plaster-surfaced stone temple-pyramids with stairs containing tombs. Decorative animistic and geometric relief sculptures, lintels, and stone monuments with hieroglyphics. ***Pyramid of the Magician** (Uxmal, Mexico), c. 700-910 CE ***North Acropolis** (Tikal, Guatemala), c. 200 BCE

Greek c. 750-323 BCE	Greek peninsula, Asia Minor, North Africa, western Mediterranean. Religious, civic buildings in monumental style, inspired by Egypt, based on strict rules of form and human proportion; many ornamental details. Marble and limestone structures (including rectangular temples) with pediment, colonnaded porticoes in diverse regional styles, defined by orders of architecture like Ionic, Doric, Corinthian. Most early buildings with timber supports; solid stone in later temples. ***Parthenon, Acropolis** (Athens, Greece), by Ictinus and Callicrates, 447-436 BCE ***Temple of Zeus** (Olympia, Greece), by Libon of Elis, mid-5th cent. BCE **Mausoleum of Halicarnassus** (Bodrum, Turkey), by Pythis, c. 353 BCE (destroyed) ***Temple of Apollo Epicurius** (Bassae, Greece), by Ictinus, c. 420 BCE
Achaemenid c. 550-334 BCE	Persian Empire (Eastern Mediterranean to Indus R.). Palatial complexes influenced by cultures absorbed by the empire; limestone and mud-brick complexes on raised stone terraces with ornamental stairways, rectangular pillared audience halls with porticoes and corner towers; pleasure gardens (*bâgh*) as focal point of architecture. ***Pasargadae** (Iran), founded by Cyrus II, after 547 BCE ***Persepolis** (Iran), founded by Darius I, around 518 BCE
Roman c. 500 BCE-400 CE	Roman Empire. Civic and religious structures with grandiose limestone brick and concrete construction in systematic, practical layout. Adapted Greek orders in many structures, including circular temples and large covered halls (basilica), but emphasized movement with rounded arches and domes, geometric vaults. ***Pantheon** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Hadrian, 118-128 CE ***Colosseum** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Vespasian, 70-82 CE ***Roman Forum** (Rome, Italy), 500s BCE-608 CE
Qin and Han c. 221 BCE-220 CE	China. Massive public works, palaces, tombs, and planned cities; systematic layout and design determined by divination techniques (geomancy). Multistoried timber palace complexes with gardens, courtyards laid along a long hall with a south-north axis for weather; decorative roof with overhanging eaves. ***The Great Wall** (China), ordered by Qin Shi Huang, 220 BCE-c. 1600 CE ***Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor** (Xianyang [Xi'an], China), c. 210 BCE
Sassanian 226-651	Iran. Mud-brick, mortared rubble, and stone palaces on platforms. Tall, vaulted entry chambers with one open side (*iwans*). Three-aisled hall chambers covered with rudimentary barrel vaults. Parabolic domes abandoned for square courtyards in later Sassanian period.

	***Palace of Ardashir I** (Firuzabad, Iran), c. 224 **Taq-i Kisra** [Arch of Khosrau] (Ctesiphon, Iraq), c. 260 or c. 550
Byzantine 330-1453	Byzantine Empire, Italy, Russia. Religious structures with masonry construction based on Roman architecture, many salvaged pieces. Centralized cross-in-square layout, with large central dome supported by vaults. Highly decorative, with iconographic frescoes, glass mosaics. ***Hagia Sophia** (Istanbul, Turkey), by Anthemius and Isidorus, 532-37 ***St. Mark's Basilica** (Venice, Italy), ordered by Domenico Contarini, 1063-94
Sui and Tang 581-906	China. Includes influences from other cultures; geomancy used to enhance harmony and social status. Rectangular, multistory modular timber structures with interlinking corridors; single-eaved roofs with exposed beams. **Daming Palace** (Xi'an, China), 634 (destroyed) ***Hall of the Great Buddha**, Foguang Temple (Mount Wutai, China), ordered rebuilt by Xuan Zhong, 857
Early Islamic (Umayyad) 692-c. 1000	Syria, Middle East, North Africa, southern Spain. Mosques in adapted Sassanian style. Austere exteriors; simple columned halls with minarets and mihrabs (prayer niches), walled courtyards and gardens, onion domes. Highly decorative interiors with patterned marble, mosaics. ***Dome of the Rock** [Qubbat al-Sakhra] (Jerusalem), ordered by Abd al-Malik, 692 ***Great Mosque of Córdoba** (Spain), ordered by Abd al-Rahman I, 784-86
Khmer c. 880-1200s	Indochina. Hindu or Buddhist temple complexes, including brick, later sandstone beehive-shaped shrines with arches atop terraced temple "mountains" symbolizing Mount Meru, Hindu and Buddhist center of the universe, where the gods dwell. Concentric layout of structures mimics the cosmos, relating religious narrative in carved reliefs. ***Angkor Wat** (Cambodia), ordered by Suryavarman II, 12th cent.
Romanesque (Norman) c. 900s-1100s	Western Europe. Churches and monasteries in localized Roman style; many reused material from Roman structures. Austere, heavy, simple masonry construction with thick walls, concealed buttresses, small windows, barrel arches, and vaults. Churches like Roman basilica with arched central nave, lower side aisles, apse, transept formed Latin cross. Monumental art and ornaments with Christian narrative throughout, especially on façade and portals. ***Durham Cathedral** (England, UK), ordered by Bishop William de Saint-Calais, 1093-1133 ***Cathedral, Baptistery, and "Leaning" Tower** (Pisa, Italy), by various architects, begun in 1063, tower not completed until 1372

Gothic c. 1100s-1500s	France, Europe. Cathedrals meant to inspire spirituality with design like Roman basilica: pointed arches and spires that reach toward heavens, skeletal masonry, revealed structure like flying buttresses, ribbed vaults to allow better lighting, large stained-glass windows. **Abbey Church of Saint-Denis** (France), ordered by Abbot Suger, 1135-44 ***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Paris, France), ordered by Bishop Maurice de Sully, 1163-1351 ***Cologne Cathedral** (Cologne, Germany), ordered by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden, 1248-1880 ***St. Vitus Cathedral** (Prague, Czech Republic), by Matthias of Arras, later Peter Parler, 1344-1929
Yuan and Ming 1279-1644	China. Mongol-influenced timber and some brick structures influenced by geomancy. Emphasized monumental mass in low-lying, sprawling structures with simple rectangular pavilions, great halls, elaborate wooden latticework, carved and painted details. ***Forbidden City** (Beijing, China), ordered by Emperor Yongle, 1406-20
Renaissance 1420s-1520s	Italy. The rebirth or rediscovery of ancient Roman design, grounded in a scholarly approach to architecture. Followed rules of proportion in perspective and symmetry, classical orders, and simple but perfected geometric forms; emphasis on human scale. ***Pazzi Chapel** (Florence, Italy), by Filippo Brunelleschi, 1429-61 ***Palazzo Medici-Riccardi** (Florence, Italy), by Michelozzo di Bartolomeo, 1444-60 ***Tempietto San Pietro** (Rome, Italy), by Donato Bramante, 1502-10 ***Villa Almerico Capra, or La Rotonda** (near Vicenza, Italy), by Andrea Palladio, later Vincenzo Scamozzi, 1566-1610
Mughal 1526-1858	India. Monumental palaces and mosques blending Hindu and Islamic architecture. Sandstone with marble inlay; highly decorative, with semiprecious stones, vegetal and Koranic motifs. Formulaic four-part pleasure gardens (*charbâgh*), exemplified by grounds of Taj Mahal. ***Humayun's Tomb** (Delhi, India), by Sayyid Muhammad, 1562-72 ***Taj Mahal** (Agra, India), ordered by Emperor Shah Jahan, 1631-48
Baroque 1630s-1700s	Italy, later Western Europe. Elaborate and theatrical religious and civic structures, focused on dramatic overall effect. Complex geometric shapes and elaborate sculptures meant to be viewed from many angles. **St. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane** (Rome, Italy), by Francesco Borromini, 1638-41

	***Palace of Versailles** (Versailles, France), royal hunting lodge (built 1631-34) expanded under Louis XIV, 1661-1710 **Church of San Lorenzo** (Turin, Italy), by Guarino Guarini, 1666-79 **Church of St. John of Nepomuk, or Asamkirche** (Munich, Germany), by Cosmas Damian and Egid Quirin Asam, 1733-46
Rococo 1690s-1700s	Europe. Mostly interior, simplified but still fanciful Baroque designs; ornate with natural motifs, gold trim, light and creamy colors, asymmetrical designs, and unusual materials. ***Sanssouci Palace** (Potsdam, Germany), by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-47
Neoclassicism 1750-1830	Europe, Americas. Civic, commercial, and religious structures; chaste, non-decorative designs in reaction to Baroque excess. Grounded in Enlightenment-era principles and simple, strict adherence to classic (Greek, Roman, Renaissance) forms and details. Palladian style in England, Federal style in U.S. **Chiswick House** (Chiswick, England, UK), by Richard Boyle, 1725-29 ***Monticello** (Charlottesville, VA), by Thomas Jefferson, 1768-1809
Neo-Gothic 1837-1900s	Britain, U.S. Civic, commercial, and religious structures utilizing Gothic forms in new commercial enterprises like railway stations and hotels. Traditional masonry façade disguised modern structural material like iron and glass. ***Westminster Palace** (London, England, UK), by Charles Barry and A.W.N. Pugin, 1840-47 **Hotel fronting St. Pancras Railway Station** (London, England, UK), by George Gilbert Scott, 1865-71
Arts and Crafts 1850s-1930s	England, U.S. Residential structures made of brick and other indigenous materials with pastoral and traditional elements like gabled roofs. Conceived as a reaction against homogenization of style following the Industrial Revolution. **Red House** (Bexley Heath, England, UK), by Philip Webb, 1859 **Tigbourne Court** (Surrey, England, UK), by Edwin Lutyens, 1898
Beaux-Arts 1870s-1930s	France, U.S. Grandiose, highly decorative style, using a mix of classical forms taught at the École des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) in Paris: columns, wall projections, elaborate rooftops, high-relief decoration. **Boston Public Library** (Boston, MA), by McKim, Mead, and White, 1888-95 **Grand Central Terminal** (New York, NY), Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore, 1903-13
Art Nouveau 1884-1905	Europe (esp. Brussels, Belgium; France). Civic and residential structures using industrial products like metal and glass to

	mimic natural forms; airy, fluid, and ornate. ***Hôtel Tassel** (Brussels, Belgium), by Victor Horta, 1892-93 **Entrances to Métro (subway)** (Paris, France), by Hector Guimard, 1900
Prairie 1893-1917	U.S. Mostly residences, some civic buildings in adapted Arts and Crafts style. Inspired by American Midwest and small-town values. Frank Lloyd Wright most notable architect of the style. Buildings centered on chimney, with overhanging eaves and horizontal emphasis, long bands of windows. ***Robie House** (Chicago, IL), by Frank Lloyd Wright, 1908-10 **National Farmer's Bank** (Owatonna, MN), by Louis Sullivan, 1906-08
Futurism 1913-14	Italy. Purely theoretical style that produced no actual structures. Emphasized concrete, glass, and steel construction; pure geometric forms and straight lines; and exposed structure and utilities. **La Città Nuova (The New City)** (sketches), by Antonio Sant'Elia, 1913
Constructivism 1914-20s	Russia, Europe. Public buildings based on socialist philosophies. Purely utilitarian industrial design, modern materials. **Rusakov Club** (Moscow, Russia), by Konstantin Melnikov, 1927-28
De Stijl 1917-31	Netherlands. Building and fixtures designed as a complete, sculpture-like piece of art; emphasis on primary colors, simple but asymmetrical geometry. Name is Dutch for "The Style." ***Schröder House** (Utrecht, Netherlands), by Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, 1924
Bauhaus 1919-33	Weimar Republic Germany. Art and design school founded by Walter Gropius with philosophy that the machine is the modern medium. Concrete, glass, and steel construction that united industrial crafts and fine arts with simple geometric forms and colors. ***Bauhaus** (Dessau, Germany), by Walter Gropius, 1925-26
International Style 1920s-70s	Asia, Europe, North America. Reinforced concrete and steel structures, mostly commercial buildings with some residences and civic structures. Post-and-slab construction meant walls no longer supported weight so façades could be continuous strip (ribbon) glass "curtain-walls" with modular interiors. Emphasis on simple forms; glass, marble, and stainless steel; minimal decoration. **Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building** (Philadelphia, PA), by George Howe and William Lescaze, 1926-32 **Villa Savoye** (Poissy, France), by Le Corbusier, 1928-31 **Seagram Building** (New York, NY), by Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe with Philip Johnson, 1954-58
Art Deco 1925-30s	Europe, U.S. Traditional, symmetric, elegant construction like Beaux-Arts whimsically mixed with modern styles like

	geometric forms and steel or chrome features. **Chrysler Building** (New York, NY), by William van Alen, 1928-30 **Empire State Building** (New York, NY), by Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, 1930-31
Postmodernism 1970s-present	Asia, Europe, North America. Playful reaction against generic, mainstream “orthodox modern architecture,” according to Robert Venturi. Token references to traditional architectural elements like pediments or gables on houses; aim to present, Venturi wrote, “old clichés in new settings.” **Vanna Venturi House** (Philadelphia, PA), by Robert Venturi, 1962 **Public Service Building** (Portland, OR), by Michael Graves, 1980-82

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INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

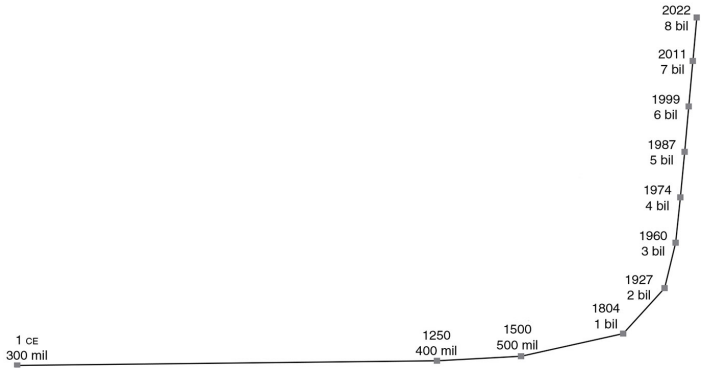
World Population Growth

There were perhaps 50 mil people in the world in 1000 BCE. The United Nations (UN) Population Division estimates a figure of 300 mil for 1 CE. This diagram shows estimated population growth since then.

Although different sources may provide varying numbers, they agree that the world's population began growing more rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries and increased at an even greater rate in the 20th century. According to the UN, the total population reached 1 bil in 1804; rose to 2 bil 123 years later, in 1927; to 3 bil 33 years after that, in 1960; to 4 bil in 1975; to 5 bil in 1987; to 6 bil in 1999; and to 7 bil in 2011.

The UN put the world population in mid-2022 at 7.98 bil. It projects that the population will reach 8 bil in mid-Nov. 2022, 9 bil by 2037, and 10 bil by 2058. Between 2022 and 2050, eight countries are expected to account for more than half the increase in the world population: Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Tanzania. The

proportion of the population age 65 and older (10% in 2022) is getting larger. Fertility rates have declined even as life expectancy at birth has increased (though progress slowed in 2020-21 because of the COVID-19 pandemic).



Area and Population of the World by Continent, 1950-2035

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

	Land area		
Continent/region	**(sq mi)**	**(sq km)**	**% of Earth's land**
Asia	11,922,585	30,879,354	21.1
Africa	11,533,768	29,872,321	20.5
Europe[2]	8,559,255	22,168,368	15.2
N. America	7,880,511	20,410,430	14.0
Latin America[3]	7,723,205	20,003,010	13.7

Continent/region	Land area (sq mi)	Land area (sq km)	% of Earth's land
Oceania	3,277,072	8,487,578	5.8
Antarctica[4]	5,482,651	14,200,000	9.7
World[5]	**56,379,047**	**146,021,061**	**100.0**

Continent/region	Population (midyear) 1950	Population (midyear) 1975	Population (midyear) 2000
Asia	1,437,565,483	2,412,768,719	3,727,477,124
Africa	229,049,683	417,040,599	807,568,544
Europe[2]	547,140,324	678,635,710	731,570,664
N. America	165,945,185	238,783,486	313,388,419
Latin America[3]	165,442,794	320,977,684	521,642,616
Oceania	12,476,128	21,181,359	30,808,618
Antarctica[4]	NA	NA	NA
World[5]	**2,557,619,597**	**4,089,387,557**	**6,132,455,985**

Continent/region	Population (midyear) 2022	% of world total, 2022	2035[1]
Asia	4,668,124,353	59.1	5,030,470,543
Africa	1,412,334,123	17.9	1,890,100,532
Europe[2]	748,900,859	9.5	742,751,210
N. America	375,709,933	4.8	406,417,366
Latin America[3]	655,989,894	8.3	713,337,086
Oceania	44,278,734	0.6	51,791,810
Antarctica[4]	NA	NA	NA
World[5]	**7,905,337,896**	**100.0**	**8,834,868,547**

Continent/region	Population (midyear) 2022	% of world total, 2022	2035[1]

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Composition of geographical (continental) regions are as defined by the United Nations. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Projected. (2) Includes all of Russia. (3) Includes the Caribbean. (4) Antarctica has no indigenous inhabitants, though people are present at permanent and seasonal research stations. Only an est. 110,039 sq mi are ice free. (5) Total pops. do not include countries for which ests. or projections are not available.

Population of the World's Largest Urban Areas, 1975-2035

Source: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision,* Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division

Population figures are midyear estimates or projections for urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density. In 2022, 57.0% of the world's population lived in an urban area. That proportion is expected to increase to an est. 62.5% in 2035.

Data may differ from figures elsewhere in *The World Almanac*. MMA = Major Metropolitan Area.

(ranked by mid-2022 population)

	Population (thous.)

Rank	Urban area, country	Population (thous.) 1975	2000	2022	2035
Rank	Urban area, country	1975	2000	2022	2035
1.	Tokyo, Japan	26,615	34,450	37,274	36,014
2.	Delhi, India	4,436	15,692	32,066	43,345
3.	Shanghai, China	5,658	14,247	28,517	34,341
4.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	2,221	10,285	22,478	31,234
5.	São Paulo, Brazil	9,614	17,014	22,430	24,490
6.	Mexico City, Mexico	10,734	18,457	22,085	25,415
7.	Cairo, Egypt	6,450	13,626	21,750	28,504
8.	Beijing, China	4,828	10,285	21,333	25,366
9.	Mumbai (Bombay), India	7,685	16,147	20,961	27,343
10.	Kinki MMA (Osaka), Japan	16,298	18,660	19,060	18,346
11.	New York, NY-Newark, NJ, U.S.	15,880	17,813	18,867	20,817
12.	Chongqing, China	2,545	7,863	16,875	20,531
13.	Karachi, Pakistan	3,989	9,825	16,840	23,128
14.	Istanbul, Turkey (Türkiye)	3,600	8,744	15,636	17,986
15.	Kinshasa, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,482	6,140	15,628	26,682

		Population (thous.)			
Rank	**Urban area, country**	**1975**	**2000**	**2022**	**2035**
16.	Lagos, Nigeria	1,890	7,281	15,388	24,419
17.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	9,143	12,504	15,370	17,128
18.	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	8,166	13,097	15,134	19,564
19.	Manila, Philippines	4,999	9,958	14,406	18,649
20.	Tianjin, China	3,527	6,989	14,012	16,446
21.	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	1,698	7,812	13,965	16,741
22.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7,733	11,307	13,634	14,810
23.	Lahore, Pakistan	2,399	5,576	13,542	19,117
24.	Bangalore, India	2,111	5,581	13,193	18,066
25.	Shenzhen, China	36	6,550	12,831	15,185
26.	Moscow, Russia	7,623	10,005	12,641	12,823
27.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, U.S.	8,926	11,798	12,488	13,778
28.	Chennai (Madras), India	3,594	6,593	11,503	15,376
29.	Bogotá, Colombia	3,040	6,329	11,344	12,753
30.	Paris, France	8,558	9,737	11,142	12,065

Rank	Urban area, country	Rate of change (%) 1975-2000	2000-22	2022-35	Pop. of urban area as % of country's 2022 pop.
1.	Tokyo, Japan	29.4%	8.2%	–3.4%	29.7%
2.	Delhi, India	253.7	104.3	35.2	2.3
3.	Shanghai, China	151.8	100.2	20.4	2.0
4.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	363.1	118.6	39.0	13.0
5.	São Paulo, Brazil	77.0	31.8	9.2	10.4
6.	Mexico City, Mexico	72.0	19.7	15.1	16.1
7.	Cairo, Egypt	111.3	59.6	31.1	20.4
8.	Beijing, China	113.0	103.2	21.4	1.5
9.	Mumbai (Bombay), India	110.1	29.8	30.4	1.5
10.	Kinki MMA (Osaka), Japan	14.5	2.1	–3.7	15.2
11.	New York, NY-Newark, NJ, U.S.	12.2	5.9	10.3	5.6
12.	Chongqing, China	209.0	114.6	21.7	1.2
13.	Karachi, Pakistan	146.3	71.4	37.3	7.8
14.	Istanbul, Turkey (Türkiye)	142.9	78.8	15.0	18.4

Rank	Urban area, country	Rate of change (%) 1975-2000	2000-22	2022-35	Pop. of urban area as % of country's 2022 pop.
15.	Kinshasa, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	314.4	154.5	70.7	16.4
16.	Lagos, Nigeria	285.3	111.3	58.7	7.1
17.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	36.8	22.9	11.4	33.2
18.	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	60.4	15.6	29.3	1.1
19.	Manila, Philippines	99.2	44.7	29.5	12.8
20.	Tianjin, China	98.1	100.5	17.4	1.0
21.	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	360.0	78.8	19.9	1.0
22.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	46.2	20.6	8.6	6.3
23.	Lahore, Pakistan	132.5	142.8	41.2	6.3
24.	Bangalore, India	164.4	136.4	36.9	0.9
25.	Shenzhen, China	18,327.5	95.9	18.3	0.9
26.	Moscow, Russia	31.2	26.4	1.4	8.8
27.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, U.S.	32.2	5.8	10.3	3.7

Rank	Urban area, country	Rate of change (%) 1975-2000	2000-22	2022-35	Pop. of urban area as % of country's 2022 pop.
28.	Chennai (Madras), India	83.5	74.5	33.7	0.8
29.	Bogotá, Colombia	108.2	79.2	12.4	22.3
30.	Paris, France	13.8	14.4	8.3	16.8

National Rankings by Population, Area, Population Density, 2022

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Population figures are for midyear. In mid-2022, the world had an estimated population of 7.9 bil, of which China represented nearly one-fifth. Population density is calculated using land area, which does not include inland water.

Largest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	China[1]	1,410,539,758
2.	India	1,389,637,446
3.	United States	337,341,954
4.	Indonesia	277,329,163

5.	Pakistan	242,923,845
6.	Nigeria	225,082,083
7.	Brazil	217,240,060
8.	Bangladesh	165,650,475
9.	Russia	142,021,981
10.	Mexico	129,150,971

Smallest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	Vatican City	1,000
2.	Nauru	9,811
3.	Tuvalu	11,544
4.	Palau	21,695
5.	Monaco	31,400
6.	San Marino	34,682
7.	Liechtenstein	39,711
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	54,488
9.	Dominica	74,629
10.	Marshall Islands	79,906

Largest Land Areas

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Russia	6,323,482	16,377,742
2.	China[1]	3,600,947	9,326,410
3.	United States	3,533,044	9,150,541
4.	Canada	3,511,023	9,093,507
5.	Brazil	3,227,096	8,358,140
6.	Australia	2,966,153	7,682,300
7.	India	1,147,956	2,973,193
8.	Argentina	1,056,642	2,736,690

9.	Kazakhstan	1,042,360	2,699,700
10.	Algeria	919,595	2,381,741

Smallest Land Areas

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Vatican City	0.17	0.44
2.	Monaco	0.77	2
3.	Nauru	8	21
4.	Tuvalu	10	26
5.	San Marino	24	61
6.	Liechtenstein	62	160
7.	Marshall Islands	70	181
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	101	261
9.	Maldives	115	298
10.	Malta	122	316

Most Densely Populated

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Monaco	40,662.8	15,700.0
2.	Singapore	21,630.3	8,351.5
3.	Vatican City	5,886.3	2,272.7
4.	Bahrain	5,250.0	2,027.1
5.	Malta	3,804.5	1,468.9
6.	Maldives	3,391.0	1,309.3
7.	Bangladesh	3,295.9	1,272.6
8.	Taiwan	1,893.2	731.0
9.	Barbados	1,823.1	703.9
10.	Mauritius	1,669.1	644.4

Least Densely Populated

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Mongolia	5.38	2.08
2.	Namibia	8.58	3.31
3.	Australia	8.81	3.40
4.	Iceland	9.24	3.57
5.	Guyana	10.39	4.01
6.	Mauritania	10.46	4.04
7.	Suriname	10.50	4.06
8.	Libya	10.51	4.06
9.	Canada	10.89	4.20
10.	Botswana	10.90	4.21

(1) Does not include Hong Kong (mid-2022 pop., 7,276,588; area, 414 sq mi) and Macau (635,293; 11 sq mi).

Current Population and Projections for Countries and Other Areas

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
(midyear figures)

Country/area	2022	2035	2050
Afghanistan	37,466,414	49,971,066	63,197,340
Afghanistan	38,346,720	49,971,066	63,197,340
Albania	3,095,344	3,088,040	2,894,358
Algeria	44,178,884	50,313,187	56,117,140
American Samoa	45,443	37,849	31,305

Andorra	85,560	83,961	78,031
Angola	34,795,287	53,282,768	82,021,832
Anguilla	18,741	23,061	27,546
Antigua and Barbuda	100,335	114,077	124,705
Argentina	46,245,668	50,803,301	54,950,409
Armenia	3,000,756	2,813,532	2,521,147
Aruba	122,320	138,571	153,739
Australia	26,141,369	29,791,638	33,374,282
Austria	8,913,088	9,202,329	9,383,858
Azerbaijan	10,353,296	11,031,759	11,361,504
Bahamas, The	355,608	387,949	408,923
Bahrain	1,540,558	1,700,439	1,847,256
Bangladesh	165,650,475	183,161,334	194,343,726
Barbados	302,674	307,710	298,257
Belarus	9,413,505	8,987,651	8,461,760
Belgium	11,847,338	12,539,867	13,095,652
Belize	412,387	499,528	592,243
Benin	13,754,688	20,785,031	32,070,919
Bermuda	72,337	74,001	71,717
Bhutan	867,775	968,448	1,047,471
Bolivia	12,054,379	13,504,069	14,596,934
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,816,459	3,649,137	3,303,663
Botswana	2,384,246	2,795,948	3,199,855
Brazil	217,240,060	232,129,523	238,435,974
Brunei	478,054	563,881	646,799
Bulgaria	6,873,253	6,315,986	5,740,967
Burkina Faso	21,935,389	29,082,087	36,938,704
Burundi	12,696,478	18,294,904	25,611,635
Cabo Verde	596,707	680,565	745,776
Cambodia	16,713,015	18,651,681	20,202,507
Cameroon	29,321,637	41,067,264	57,310,971

Canada	38,232,593	41,420,185	44,002,894
Cayman Islands	64,309	78,906	93,381
Central African Republic	5,454,533	6,771,878	8,322,885
Chad	17,963,211	26,161,691	37,418,108
Chile	18,430,408	19,631,668	20,126,545
China	1,410,539,758	1,419,797,578	1,361,613,688
Colombia	49,059,221	51,529,656	51,491,975
Comoros	876,437	1,026,481	1,172,195
Congo Republic	5,546,307	7,472,548	10,192,844
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	108,407,721	160,911,174	240,710,111
Cook Islands	8,128	6,328	5,392
Costa Rica	5,204,411	5,785,418	6,188,395
Côte d'Ivoire	28,713,423	37,217,421	46,939,672
Croatia	4,188,853	3,939,174	3,623,602
Cuba	11,008,112	10,703,968	10,100,436
Curaçao	152,379	155,690	153,245
Cyprus	1,295,102	1,413,331	1,428,212
Czechia	10,705,384	10,602,485	10,470,774
Denmark	5,920,767	6,215,716	6,416,507
Djibouti	957,273	1,189,701	1,391,020
Dominica	74,629	73,032	66,443
Dominican Republic	10,694,700	11,799,644	12,608,829
Ecuador	17,289,554	19,561,162	21,348,217
Egypt	107,770,524	127,733,072	150,738,197
El Salvador	6,568,745	6,693,932	6,492,154
Equatorial Guinea	1,679,172	2,399,813	3,052,647
Eritrea	6,209,262	7,353,464	8,921,842
Estonia	1,211,524	1,093,594	970,580

Eswatini (Swaziland)	1,121,761	1,216,135	1,309,186
Ethiopia	113,656,596	151,372,229	195,982,344
Faroe Islands	52,269	55,974	58,360
Fiji	943,737	986,402	1,018,845
Finland	5,601,547	5,671,447	5,620,077
France	68,305,148	70,717,443	71,416,579
French Polynesia	299,356	320,833	330,218
Gabon	2,340,613	3,132,314	4,081,893
Gambia, The	2,413,403	3,101,196	3,826,233
Gaza Strip	1,997,328	2,520,726	3,060,115
Georgia	4,935,518	4,904,446	4,815,328
Germany	84,316,622	82,632,717	79,776,607
Ghana	33,107,275	43,079,646	55,437,373
Gibraltar	29,573	29,806	28,946
Greece	10,533,871	10,066,836	9,504,172
Greenland	57,792	56,560	53,424
Grenada	113,949	116,330	116,072
Guam	169,086	168,908	159,508
Guatemala	17,703,190	21,096,354	24,442,800
Guernsey	67,491	68,819	68,777
Guinea	13,237,832	18,812,686	27,517,931
Guinea-Bissau	2,026,778	2,817,191	4,036,411
Guyana	789,683	830,909	843,728
Haiti	11,334,637	12,999,321	14,521,985
Honduras	9,459,440	10,819,671	11,934,762
Hong Kong	7,276,588	7,271,766	6,890,901
Hungary	9,699,577	9,254,346	8,664,334
Iceland	357,603	391,869	417,620
India	1,389,637,446	1,522,819,483	1,622,372,511
Indonesia	277,329,163	301,603,148	318,393,046
Iran	86,758,304	95,163,155	100,972,304

Iraq	40,462,701	51,251,890	63,087,363
Ireland	5,275,004	5,875,210	6,478,153
Isle of Man	91,382	95,321	95,693
Israel	8,914,885	10,637,373	12,563,059
Italy	61,095,551	60,887,498	61,036,680
Jamaica	2,818,596	2,869,074	2,972,457
Japan	124,214,766	116,494,761	106,156,887
Jersey	102,146	107,852	110,111
Jordan	10,998,531	13,207,868	15,735,443
Kazakhstan	19,398,331	20,944,420	22,380,770
Kenya	55,864,655	71,838,265	89,573,347
Kiribati	114,189	128,289	139,289
Korea, North	25,955,138	26,986,455	27,200,057
Korea, South	51,844,834	52,598,115	50,217,135
Kosovo	1,952,701	2,121,219	2,243,316
Kuwait	3,068,155	3,492,016	3,896,539
Kyrgyzstan	6,071,750	6,635,711	7,097,955
Laos	7,749,595	8,934,325	9,920,518
Latvia	1,842,226	1,586,003	1,341,195
Lebanon	5,296,814	5,652,938	5,744,987
Lesotho	2,193,970	2,423,048	2,638,694
Liberia	5,358,483	7,520,214	10,557,787
Libya	7,137,931	8,369,582	9,734,776
Liechtenstein	39,711	42,897	44,924
Lithuania	2,683,546	2,346,636	2,050,440
Luxembourg	650,364	769,014	884,664
Macau	635,293	679,863	697,801
Madagascar	28,172,462	36,418,409	45,355,015
Malawi	20,794,353	27,022,619	33,877,000
Malaysia	33,871,431	37,957,793	41,286,972
Maldives	390,164	416,544	449,604
Mali	20,741,769	29,679,103	41,603,635
Malta	464,186	484,290	490,187

Marshall Islands	79,906	92,725	103,319
Mauritania	4,161,925	5,249,163	6,467,891
Mauritius	1,308,222	1,305,007	1,232,670
Mexico	129,150,971	142,051,813	152,646,592
Micronesia, Federated States of	101,009	90,317	74,899
Moldova	3,287,326	2,802,592	2,287,079
Monaco	31,400	33,636	32,661
Mongolia	3,227,863	3,497,963	3,699,569
Montenegro	604,966	563,539	494,545
Montserrat	5,414	5,707	5,546
Morocco	36,738,229	40,402,356	43,116,499
Mozambique	31,693,239	44,206,049	63,366,021
Myanmar (Burma)	57,526,449	62,244,488	64,837,457
Namibia	2,727,409	3,398,921	4,151,610
Nauru	9,811	10,351	11,329
Nepal	30,666,598	33,250,249	35,274,683
Netherlands	17,400,824	18,096,999	18,405,073
New Caledonia	297,160	339,444	376,851
New Zealand	5,053,004	5,591,053	5,990,813
Nicaragua	6,301,880	6,953,360	7,287,372
Niger	24,484,587	38,971,565	62,099,731
Nigeria	225,082,083	310,623,710	428,438,012
North Macedonia	2,130,936	2,135,941	2,074,629
Northern Mariana Islands	51,475	49,497	45,315
Norway	5,553,840	6,069,685	6,518,282
Oman	3,764,348	4,594,402	5,421,335
Pakistan	242,923,845	303,043,639	366,569,839

Palau	21,695	22,628	22,478
Panama	4,337,768	5,123,749	5,796,506
Papua New Guinea	9,593,498	12,576,047	15,933,221
Paraguay	7,356,409	8,305,805	8,954,539
Peru	32,275,736	35,145,177	37,977,511
Philippines	114,597,229	137,176,759	158,108,572
Poland	38,093,101	36,269,582	33,491,484
Portugal	10,242,081	10,083,359	9,728,863
Puerto Rico	3,098,423	2,646,152	2,163,684
Qatar	2,508,182	2,587,812	2,586,967
Romania	18,519,899	16,854,271	15,560,475
Russia	142,021,981	137,323,001	131,733,062
Rwanda	13,173,730	16,065,002	19,133,170
Saint Barthélemy	7,103	6,997	6,721
Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	7,925	7,935	7,569
Saint Kitts and Nevis	54,488	57,569	57,519
Saint Lucia	167,122	171,168	167,817
Saint Martin	32,792	34,033	35,182
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5,257	4,475	3,685
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100,969	98,989	95,383
Samoa	206,179	224,906	246,912
San Marino	34,682	36,771	36,514
São Tomé and Príncipe	217,164	258,415	306,603
Saudi Arabia	35,354,380	42,536,636	47,966,097

Senegal	17,923,036	23,938,019	30,635,314
Serbia	6,739,471	6,238,163	5,692,788
Seychelles	97,017	102,137	101,082
Sierra Leone	8,692,606	11,399,388	14,356,255
Singapore	5,921,231	6,536,522	6,959,346
Sint Maarten	45,126	50,943	54,257
Slovakia	5,431,252	5,275,705	4,972,634
Slovenia	2,101,208	2,059,546	1,983,776
Solomon Islands	702,694	855,336	1,006,932
Somalia	12,386,248	16,987,551	22,655,319
South Africa	57,516,665	63,582,370	68,434,347
South Sudan	11,544,905	17,304,109	23,592,886
Spain	47,163,418	47,798,695	47,250,516
Sri Lanka	23,187,516	24,706,443	25,595,389
Sudan	47,958,856	66,369,914	88,749,624
Suriname	632,638	716,199	784,492
Sweden	10,483,647	11,108,774	11,771,380
Switzerland	8,508,698	9,172,236	9,822,717
Syria	21,563,800	28,091,447	33,355,509
Taiwan	23,580,712	23,481,565	22,132,472
Tajikistan	9,119,347	10,643,899	12,088,991
Tanzania	63,852,892	89,502,233	124,222,573
Thailand	69,648,117	70,086,586	66,768,316
Timor-Leste	1,445,006	1,824,351	2,184,155
Togo	8,492,333	11,447,738	15,344,759
Tonga	105,517	100,169	90,196
Trinidad and Tobago	1,405,646	1,409,512	1,359,882
Tunisia	11,896,972	12,553,077	12,895,172
Turkey (Türkiye)	83,047,706	88,693,414	90,656,580
Turkmenistan	5,636,011	6,216,739	6,627,470

Turks and Caicos Islands	58,286	71,821	86,092
Tuvalu	11,544	12,551	13,341
Uganda	46,205,893	67,953,747	96,972,729
Ukraine	43,528,136	40,597,628	37,422,979
United Arab Emirates	9,915,803	10,965,355	12,429,115
United Kingdom	67,791,400	71,307,950	74,268,354
United States	337,341,954	364,862,145	388,922,201
Uruguay	3,407,213	3,504,442	3,560,420
Uzbekistan	31,104,937	33,775,322	35,560,973
Vanuatu	308,043	370,413	432,719
Vatican City	1,000	NA	NA
Venezuela	29,789,730	34,187,388	36,513,281
Vietnam	103,808,319	114,434,819	121,027,926
Virgin Islands, British	38,632	47,666	56,060
Virgin Islands, U.S.	105,413	96,072	82,348
Wallis and Futuna	15,891	16,126	15,971
West Bank	3,000,021	3,628,844	4,240,579
Yemen	30,984,689	38,207,444	45,693,399
Zambia	19,642,123	27,807,418	38,476,482
Zimbabwe	15,121,004	19,323,074	24,837,643
World[1]	**7,905,337,896**	**8,834,868,547**	**9,740,512,435**

NA = Not available. **Note:** Figures for countries do not include the population of any dependencies listed separately in this table. For example, China's population estimate and projections do not include Hong Kong or Macau. (1) Total projected populations do not include countries for which projections were not available.

Countries Ranked by Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita GDP, 2021

Source: The World Bank

Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP)—the value of all final goods and services that a country produced in a year—were made based on purchasing power parity exchange rates. Per capita GDP is calculated using the estimated population size as of July 1 in a given year. GDP figures are 2021 ests. unless otherwise noted.

	GDP (in mil)		
Highest		**Lowest**	
1. China[1]	$27,312,548	1. Tuvalu	$61
2. U.S.	22,996,100	2. Nauru[2]	164
3. India	10,218,573	3. Marshall Islands[2]	249
4. Japan	5,396,819	4. Kiribati[2]	259
5. Germany	4,815,479	5. Palau[2]	295
6. Russia	4,785,445	6. Micronesia, Federated States	412
7. Indonesia	3,566,265	7. Dominica	864
8. Brazil	3,435,882	8. Vanuatu	976
9. France	3,424,152	9. São Tomé and Príncipe	993
10. UK	3,344,468	10. Samoa	1,285
11. Italy	2,713,266	11. St. Kitts and Nevis	1,406
12. Mexico	2,609,993	12. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1,560

GDP (in mil)			
Highest		**Lowest**	
13. Turkey (Türkiye)	2,591,455	13. Solomon Islands	1,870
14. South Korea	2,427,791	14. Grenada	1,885
15. Canada	1,992,050	15. Antigua and Barbuda	1,959
16. Spain	1,929,759	16. San Marino[2]	2,022
17. Saudi Arabia	1,751,178	17. St. Lucia	2,591
18. Australia	1,436,442	18. Belize	2,803
19. Poland	1,416,885	19. Comoros	2,918
20. Egypt	1,388,329	20. Seychelles	2,960

Per capita GDP			
Highest		**Lowest**	
1. Luxembourg	$118,360	1. Burundi	$793
2. Singapore	116,486	2. Central African Republic	1,021
3. India	10,218,573	3. Marshall Islands	249
4. Qatar	93,521	4. Somalia	1,302
5. Norway	79,201	5. Niger	1,310
6. Switzerland	77,324	6. Mozambique	1,342
7. U.S.	69,288	7. Liberia	1,553
8. United Arab Emirates[2]	66,766	8. Chad	1,591
9. Brunei	66,620	9. Madagascar	1,635
10. Denmark	64,651	10. Malawi	1,658
11. Netherlands	63,767	11. Sierra Leone	1,816
12. San Marino[2]	59,572	12. Guinea-Bissau	2,057
13. Sweden	59,324	13. Afghanistan[2]	2,078
14. Belgium	58,931	14. Kiribati[2]	2,172
15. Austria	58,427	15. Togo	2,380

Per capita GDP				
Highest			**Lowest**	
16. Germany	57,928	16. Uganda		2,398
17. Iceland	57,646	17. Gambia, The		2,434
18. Australia	55,807	18. Zimbabwe		2,444
19. Finland	55,007	19. Mali		2,447
20. Canada	52,085	20. Burkina Faso		2,462

(1) Does not include Hong Kong ($489.1 bil GDP) or Macau ($48.6 bil GDP). (2) 2020 est.

Budget Deficits as Percent of GDP in Selected Countries, 1995-2022

Source: *OECD Economic Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); as of May 31, 2022

Country	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Australia	–1.8%	1.0%	2.3%	–4.3%	–1.8%
Austria	–6.1	–2.4	–2.5	–4.4	–2.7
Belgium	–4.5	–0.1	–2.7	–4.1	–3.1
Brazil*	NA	–3.3	–3.5	–2.4	–6.0
Canada	–5.5	2.6	1.6	–4.7	0.2
China*	–1.0	–2.6	–0.6	–0.4	–0.3
Colombia	NA	–4.7	–2.5	–0.8	–3.1
Czechia	–12.4	–3.6	–3.0	–4.2	–2.1
Denmark	–3.6	1.9	5.0	–2.7	1.1
Estonia	1.0	–0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7
Finland	–5.9	6.9	2.7	–2.5	–3.0
France	–5.1	–1.3	–3.4	–6.9	–3.9
Germany	–9.4	–1.6	–3.3	–4.4	0.6
Greece	–8.7	–4.0	–6.2	–11.3	–3.6
Hungary	–8.6	–3.0	–7.8	–4.4	–2.8

Country	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Iceland	–2.9	1.4	5.0	–6.7	0.4
India*	–6.5	–9.4	–6.6	–7.0	–6.7
Indonesia*	NA	NA	NA	–0.4	–1.9
Ireland	–2.1	4.9	1.6	–32.1	–3.6
Israel	NA	–0.8	–2.8	–3.8	–2.3
Italy	–7.2	–2.4	–4.1	–4.2	–3.0
Japan	–4.3	–7.3	–4.4	–9.1	–5.6
Korea, South	2.8	4.2	1.4	0.9	1.2
Latvia	–1.4	–2.7	–0.5	–8.6	–1.6
Luxembourg	2.7	5.5	–0.2	–0.3	1.3
Netherlands	–8.7	1.2	–0.4	–5.3	–2.3
New Zealand	2.4	1.7	4.8	–6.8	0.5
Norway	3.1	15.1	14.8	10.9	8.6
Poland	–4.3	–4.0	–3.9	–7.4	–3.6
Portugal	–5.2	–3.2	–6.1	–11.4	–7.4
Slovakia	–3.5	–12.6	–2.9	–7.5	–3.1
Slovenia	–8.1	–3.6	–1.3	–5.6	–5.5
South Africa*	–3.1	–2.1	–1.3	–3.1	–4.0
Spain	–6.8	–1.2	1.2	–9.5	–6.1
Sweden	–7.0	3.1	1.8	–0.1	–1.5
Switzerland	–1.9	0.3	–0.6	0.4	–0.2
United Kingdom	–5.0	1.3	–3.0	–9.3	–5.5
United States	–4.7	0.3	–4.5	–12.5	–5.4
OECD countries	**–5.2**	**–0.9**	**–2.9**	**–8.1**	**–3.7**

Country	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
Australia	–1.6%	–0.6%	–12.6%	–5.1%	–1.1%
Austria	–1.5	0.2	–8.1	–5.9	–3.1
Belgium	–2.4	–0.9	–9.0	–5.5	–5.6

Country	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
Brazil*	–9.0	–7.0	–13.6	–4.0	–6.4
Canada	–0.5	0.4	–11.4	–5.0	–2.4
China*	–3.0	–3.1	–6.9	–6.6	–6.5
Colombia	–4.9	–5.1	–10.1	–7.1	–5.4
Czechia	0.7	0.9	–5.8	–5.9	–5.1
Denmark	–0.1	0.8	–0.2	2.3	3.7
Estonia	–0.4	–0.6	–5.6	–2.4	1.0
Finland	–1.7	–0.9	–5.5	–2.6	–3.1
France	–3.6	–2.3	–8.9	–6.4	–5.4
Germany	1.2	1.9	–4.3	–3.8	–3.4
Greece	0.2	0.9	–10.2	–7.4	–4.1
Hungary	–1.8	–2.1	–7.8	–6.8	–5.5
Iceland	12.6	1.0	–8.6	–8.8	–4.8
India*	–6.9	–5.8	–13.3	–9.4	–8.3
Indonesia*	–2.8	–1.3	–5.4	–5.8	–4.4
Ireland	–0.8	0.1	–5.1	–1.9	–0.5
Israel	–1.7	–3.6	–10.8	–3.8	–1.9
Italy	–2.4	–2.2	–9.6	–7.2	–6.1
Japan	–3.6	–2.5	–9.0	–5.7	–6.9
Korea, South	2.2	3.0	–2.3	–3.0	–2.5
Latvia	0.02	–0.8	–4.5	–7.3	–4.4
Luxembourg	1.9	3.0	–3.4	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	0.01	1.4	–3.7	–2.5	–0.9
New Zealand	1.2	0.9	–7.3	–4.2	–5.1
Norway	4.1	7.9	–2.6	9.1	10.6
Poland	–2.4	–0.2	–6.9	–1.9	–4.4
Portugal	–1.9	–0.3	–5.8	–2.8	–1.5
Slovakia	–2.6	–1.0	–5.5	–6.2	–4.5
Slovenia	–1.9	0.7	–7.8	–5.2	–3.7
South Africa*	–4.0	–3.4	–11.6	–6.4	–5.2
Spain	–4.3	–2.6	–10.3	–6.9	–5.0

Country	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
Sweden	1.0	0.8	–2.6	–0.2	0.02
Switzerland	0.2	1.3	–2.8	–0.8	0.4
United Kingdom	–3.3	–2.2	–12.8	–8.3	–5.3
United States	–5.5	–6.2	–15.4	–11.8	–6.7
OECD countries	**–3.0**	**–2.8**	**–10.4**	**–7.4**	**–5.0**

* = Not an OECD member nation; excluded from OECD country total. NA = Not available.

Gold Reserves of Selected Central Banks and Governments, 1975-2021

Source: *International Financial Statistics,* International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(in mil fine troy ounces)

Year end	World[1]	China[2]	France	Germany[3]	India
1975	1,179.8	NA	100.9	117.6	7.0
1980	1,152.9	12.8	81.9	95.2	8.6
1985	1,146.7	12.7	81.9	95.2	9.4
1990	1,144.2	12.7	81.9	95.2	10.7
1995	1,114.7	12.7	81.9	95.2	12.8
2000	1,067.8	12.7	97.2	111.5	11.5
2005	992.9	19.3	90.9	110.2	11.5
2008	964.6	19.3	80.1	109.7	11.5
2010	991.8	33.9	78.3	109.3	17.9
2012	1,018.8	33.9	78.3	109.0	17.9
2014	1,037.5	33.9	78.3	108.8	17.9
2015	1,061.6	56.7	78.3	108.7	17.9
2016	1,080.1	59.2	78.3	108.6	17.9
2017	1,093.1	59.2	78.3	108.5	17.9

2018	1,100.6	59.6	78.3	108.3	19.3
2019	1,118.3	62.6	78.3	108.2	20.4
2020	1,134.5	62.6	78.3	108.1	21.8
2021	1,141.9	62.6	78.3	108.0	24.2

Year end	IMF	Italy	Japan	Russia
1975	153.4	82.5	21.1	NA
1980	103.4	66.7	24.2	NA
1985	103.4	66.7	24.2	NA
1990	103.4	66.7	24.2	NA
1995	103.4	66.7	24.2	9.4
2000	103.4	78.8	24.5	12.4
2005	103.4	78.8	24.6	12.4
2008	103.4	78.8	24.6	16.7
2010	90.5	78.8	24.6	25.4
2012	90.5	78.8	24.6	30.8
2014	90.5	78.8	24.6	38.8
2015	90.5	78.8	24.6	45.5
2016	90.5	78.8	24.6	51.9
2017	90.5	78.8	24.6	59.1
2018	90.5	78.8	24.6	67.9
2019	90.5	78.8	24.6	73.0
2020	90.5	78.8	24.6	73.9
2021	90.5	78.8	27.2	74.0

Year end	Saudi Arabia	Switzerland	Turkey (Türkiye)	U.S.
1975	3.1	83.2	3.6	274.7
1980	4.6	83.3	3.8	264.3
1985	4.6	83.3	3.9	262.7
1990	4.6	83.3	4.1	261.9
1995	4.6	83.3	3.7	261.7

2000	4.6	77.8	3.7	261.6
2005	4.6	41.5	3.7	261.6
2008	10.4	33.4	3.7	261.5
2010	10.4	33.4	3.7	261.5
2012	10.4	33.4	11.6	261.5
2014	10.4	33.4	17.0	261.5
2015	10.4	33.4	16.6	261.5
2016	10.4	33.4	12.1	261.5
2017	10.4	33.4	18.2	261.5
2018	10.4	33.4	15.7	261.5
2019	10.4	33.4	17.8	261.5
2020	10.4	33.4	23.0	261.5
2021	10.4	33.4	21.1	261.5

IMF = International Monetary Fund. NA = Not available. (1) Includes countries and international organizations not shown here. (2) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong (0.07 mil oz t in 2021) or Macau. (3) West Germany prior to 1991.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Countries, 1960-2022

Source: *OECD Economic Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); as of May 31, 2022

Year	Australia	Canada	Chile	France	Germany	Greece
1960	NA	6.9%	NA	1.3%	NA	NA
1965	1.3%	3.9	NA	1.4	NA	NA
1970	1.6	5.7	NA	2.2	NA	NA
1975	4.9	6.9	NA	3.6	NA	NA
1980	6.1	7.5	NA	5.6	NA	NA
1985	8.3	10.5	NA	9.1	NA	NA
1990	6.9	8.2	7.9%	8.0	NA	NA
1995	8.5	9.5	7.5	10.0	8.2%	9.7%

2000	6.3	6.8	9.9	8.6	7.9	11.6
2005	5.0	6.8	9.4	8.9	11.0	10.0
2008	4.2	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.8
2010	5.2	8.1	8.3	9.3	7.0	12.7
2014	6.1	7.0	6.5	10.3	5.0	26.5
2015	6.1	6.9	6.3	10.4	4.6	24.9
2016	5.7	7.0	6.7	10.1	4.2	23.5
2017	5.6	6.4	7.0	9.5	3.8	21.5
2018	5.3	5.9	7.4	9.1	3.4	19.3
2019	5.2	5.7	7.2	8.5	3.2	17.3
2020	6.5	9.5	10.7	8.1	3.9	16.3
2021	5.1	7.4	8.8	7.9	3.6	14.7
2022	4.1	5.6	8.2	7.5	3.1	12.4

Year	Italy	Japan	South Korea	Sweden	Turkey (Türkiye)	UK	U.S.
1960	4.0%	1.6%	NA	2.3%	8.8%	2.8%	5.6%
1965	3.8	1.2	7.3%	1.6	9.1	2.7	4.5
1970	3.8	1.2	4.4	2.0	5.7	3.5	5.0
1975	4.1	1.9	4.1	2.2	6.9	4.5	8.5
1980	5.4	2.0	5.2	2.7	7.5	6.8	7.2
1985	8.3	2.6	4.0	3.7	6.6	11.4	7.2
1990	8.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	7.5	7.1	5.6
1995	11.3	3.1	2.1	10.7	7.1	8.6	5.6
2000	10.0	4.7	4.4	6.9	6.0	5.5	4.0
2005	7.7	4.4	3.7	7.9	9.5	4.8	5.1
2008	6.8	4.0	3.2	6.4	10.0	5.7	5.8
2010	8.5	5.0	3.7	8.8	11.1	7.9	9.6
2014	12.7	3.6	3.5	8.1	9.9	6.2	6.2
2015	12.0	3.4	3.6	7.6	10.3	5.4	5.3
2016	11.7	3.1	3.7	7.1	10.9	4.9	4.9
2017	11.3	2.8	3.7	6.9	10.9	4.4	4.4
2018	10.6	2.4	3.9	6.5	10.9	4.1	3.9

2019	9.9	2.4	3.8	7.0	13.7	3.8	3.7
2020	9.3	2.8	3.9	8.5	13.1	4.5	8.1
2021	9.5	2.8	3.6	8.8	12.0	4.5	5.4
2022	9.0	2.6	3.2	7.4	11.8	3.8	3.6

NA = Not available. **Note:** Labor market data are subject to differences in definitions across countries. Because of changes in methodology, some data may not be fully comparable over time.

Personal Tax Rates in Selected Countries, 2021

Source: *Taxing Wages,* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Rates are averages for a single person without children at the income level of the average full-time worker.
(as % of gross wage earnings before taxes in U.S. dollars with equal purchasing power; ranked by total payment rate)

Country	Total payment rate[1]	Income tax	Employee soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings
Belgium	39.8%	25.8%	14.0%	$69,734
Germany	37.7	17.5	20.2	71,157
Lithuania	36.5	17.0	19.5	40,831
Denmark	35.5	35.5	0.0	70,755
Slovenia	34.5	12.4	22.1	40,860
Hungary	33.5	15.0	18.5	35,782
Austria	33.2	15.2	18.0	66,751
Luxembourg	31.9	19.6	12.3	77,897
Finland	30.8	20.3	10.5	58,079
Italy	29.6	20.1	9.5	52,324
Turkey (Türkiye)	29.4	14.4	15.0	37,161

Portugal	28.0	17.0	11.0	37,068
Iceland	28.0	27.9	0.1	68,960
France	27.8	16.5	11.3	56,677
Norway	27.6	19.4	8.2	65,769
Netherlands	27.5	15.6	11.9	73,185
Ireland	26.7	22.7	4.0	67,635
Latvia	26.5	16.0	10.5	31,747
Canada	25.1	18.6	6.5	59,377
United States	24.8	17.2	7.7	62,954
Sweden	24.5	17.5	7.0	55,518
Poland	24.2	6.4	17.8	35,981
Slovakia	23.8	10.4	13.4	27,264
United Kingdom	23.7	14.3	9.4	64,716
Australia	23.2	23.2	0.0	62,376
Greece	22.4	8.3	14.1	36,311
Japan	22.3	7.8	14.5	51,923
Spain	21.1	14.7	6.4	44,497
Israel	19.7	11.4	8.3	49,921
Czechia	19.6	8.6	11.0	34,369
New Zealand	19.4	19.4	0.0	46,216
Switzerland	17.9	11.5	6.4	84,437
Estonia	17.1	15.5	1.6	35,444
South Korea	15.3	6.2	9.1	55,346
Costa Rica	10.5	0.0	10.5	26,462
Mexico	10.2	8.9	1.4	13,984
Chile	7.0	0.0	7.0	25,127
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,877
OECD[2]	**24.6**	**14.9**	**9.7**	**50,223**

(1) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (2) The 38 countries shown here.

Consumer Price Changes in Selected Countries, 1975-2021

Source: *International Financial Statistics,* International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(annual average % change)

Country	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95
Canada	8.8%	7.5%	4.5%	2.3%
Chile	82.5	21.5	19.4	13.9
China[1]	NA	NA	9.5	13.1
France	10.5	9.7	3.0	2.2
Germany	4.0	3.9	1.4	3.6
Greece	16.3	20.7	17.4	13.9
Japan	6.6	2.8	1.4	1.4
Spain	18.6	12.2	6.5	5.2
Sweden	10.5	9.0	6.2	4.2
Turkey (Türkiye)	52.6	38.3	53.2	79.3
United Kingdom	14.4	7.2	5.1	3.9
United States	8.9	5.5	4.0	3.1

Country	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-17
Canada	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Chile	5.2	2.6	3.7	3.4	3.0
China[1]	1.9	1.3	3.0	2.8	1.8
France	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.6
Germany	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0
Greece	4.9	3.4	3.2	0.2	0.1
Japan	0.3	–0.4	–0.1	0.7	0.2

Spain	2.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	0.9
Sweden	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.4
Turkey (Türkiye)	74.1	27.5	8.7	7.9	9.5
United Kingdom	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.8
United States	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.7

Country	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
Canada	2.3%	1.9%	0.7%	3.4%
Chile	2.4	2.6	3.0	4.5
China[1]	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.0
France	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.6
Germany	1.7	1.4	0.5	3.1
Greece	0.6	0.3	–	1.2
Japan	1.0	0.5	–0.0	–0.2
Spain	1.7	0.7	–0.3	3.1
Sweden	2.0	1.8	0.5	2.2
Turkey (Türkiye)	16.3	15.2	12.3	19.6
United Kingdom	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.5
United States	2.4	1.8	1.2	4.7

NA = Not available. (1) Figures for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong (1.6% in 2020-21) or Macau (0.8% in 2019-20).

Number of Days Off Work Per Year in Selected Countries

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Center for Economic and Policy Research

Entitlements are generally for full-time, full-year private-sector employees working

a five-day week who have been with their current employer for at least one year. The U.S. is the only OECD country without a national statute that entitles workers to a minimum number of days off per year.

Country	Paid days off[1]	Public holidays[2]	Total minimum days off
Australia	20	7	27
Austria	25	13	38
Belgium	20	10	30
Bulgaria	20	12	32
Canada	10	9	19
Chile	15	5	20
Colombia	15	18	33
Costa Rica	10	11	21
Croatia	20	13	33
Cyprus	20	14-17	34-37
Czechia	20	13	33
Denmark	25	11	36
Estonia	20	11	31
Finland	24	11	35
France	25	11	36
Germany	20	10-14	30-34
Greece	20	11	31
Hungary	20	11	31
Iceland	24	12	36
Ireland	20	9	29
Israel	16	9	25
Italy	20	12	32

Japan	10	16	26
Korea, South	15	15	30
Latvia	20	15	35
Lithuania	20	15	35
Luxembourg	26	10	36
Malta	24	14	38
Mexico	6	8	14
Netherlands	20	9	29
New Zealand	20	11	31
Norway	21	10	31
Poland	20	13	33
Portugal	22	13	35
Romania	20	13	33
Slovakia	20	15	35
Slovenia	20	13	33
Spain	22	14	36
Sweden	25	11	36
Switzerland	20	9-13	29
Turkey (Türkiye)	14	15	29
UK	28	8	28
U.S.	0	NA[3]	0

NA = Not applicable. (1) Statutory minimum. (2) Generally set at the national or federal level. May vary at the state level. In some countries, including the U.S., public holidays do not have to be given as paid leave. (3) The government designates 11 federal holidays per year (Inauguration Day is also a holiday for federal employees in the Washington, DC, metro area). Private sector employers decide how much paid leave to offer.

International Migrants by Destination and Origin, 2000, 2020

Source: *International Migrant Stock 2020,* Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division
(numbers in thousands)

Places hosting the most international migrants

	2020		2000	
	Country/terr.	**Migrants**	**Country/terr.**	**Migrants**
1.	U.S.	50,632.8	U.S.	34,814.1
2.	Germany	15,762.5	Russia	11,900.3
3.	Saudi Arabia	13,454.8	Germany	8,992.6
4.	Russia	11,636.9	India	6,411.3
5.	UK	9,359.6	France	6,278.7
6.	UAE	8,716.3	Ukraine	5,527.1
7.	France	8,524.9	Canada	5,511.9
8.	Canada	8,049.3	Saudi Arabia	5,263.4
9.	Australia	7,685.9	UK	4,730.2
10.	Spain	6,842.2	Australia	4,386.3
11.	Italy	6,387.0	Pakistan	4,181.9
12.	Turkey (Türkiye)	6,052.7	Kazakhstan	2,874.2
13.	Ukraine	4,997.4	Hong Kong	2,669.1
14.	India	4,878.7	Iran	2,476.5
15.	Kazakhstan	3,732.1	UAE	2,447.0
16.	Thailand	3,632.5	Côte d’Ivoire	2,163.6
17.	Malaysia	3,476.6	Italy	2,121.7
18.	Jordan	3,457.7	Jordan	1,927.8
19.	Pakistan	3,276.6	Israel	1,851.3
20.	Kuwait	3,110.2	Japan	1,686.4
21.	Hong Kong	2,962.5	Spain	1,657.3

22.	South Africa	2,860.5	Switzerland	1,570.8
23.	Iran	2,797.2	Netherlands	1,556.3
24.	Japan	2,771.0	Argentina	1,540.2
25.	Côte d’Ivoire	2,564.9	Malaysia	1,463.6
26.	Singapore	2,523.6	Uzbekistan	1,406.5
27.	Switzerland	2,491.2	Singapore	1,351.7
28.	Oman	2,372.8	Turkey (Türkiye)	1,281.0
29.	Netherlands	2,358.3	Belgium	1,268.4
30.	Argentina	2,281.7	Thailand	1,257.8
	World	**280,598.1**	**World**	**173,230.6**

Places of origin with the largest diaspora populations

	2020		**2000**	
	Country/terr.	**Migrants**	**Country/terr.**	**Migrants**
1.	India	17,869.5	Russia	10,664.8
2.	Mexico	11,185.7	Mexico	9,562.9
3.	Russia	10,756.7	India	7,928.1
4.	China[1]	10,461.2	China[1]	5,884.9
5.	Syria	8,457.2	Ukraine	5,596.5
6.	Bangladesh	7,401.8	Bangladesh	5,441.1
7.	Pakistan	6,328.4	Afghanistan	4,750.7
8.	Ukraine	6,139.1	UK	3,860.0
9.	Philippines	6,094.3	Kazakhstan	3,554.5
10.	Afghanistan	5,853.8	Pakistan	3,406.4
11.	Venezuela	5,415.3	Germany	3,235.2
12.	Poland	4,825.1	Italy	3,067.5
13.	UK	4,732.5	Philippines	3,062.7
14.	Indonesia	4,601.4	Turkey (Türkiye)	2,847.3
15.	Kazakhstan	4,203.9	Palestine	2,767.3

16. Palestine	4,022.8	Indonesia	2,415.1
17. Romania	3,987.1	Vietnam	2,158.5
18. Germany	3,855.3	Morocco	2,077.0
19. Myanmar	3,711.8	Poland	2,047.6
20. Egypt	3,610.5	Portugal	1,993.8
21. Turkey (Türkiye)	3,411.4	U.S.	1,979.3
22. Vietnam	3,392.0	South Korea	1,875.4
23. Morocco	3,262.2	Egypt	1,708.3
24. Italy	3,258.8	Belarus	1,685.6
25. Colombia	3,024.3	Azerbaijan	1,630.6
26. U.S.	2,996.2	Puerto Rico	1,600.1
27. Nepal	2,599.7	Uzbekistan	1,576.0
28. South Sudan	2,575.9	France	1,555.4
29. France	2,341.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,496.7
30. South Korea	2,204.6	Colombia	1,433.9
World	**280,598.1**	**World**	**173,230.6**

(1) Not incl. Hong Kong or Macau.

Refugees and Other Populations of Concern, 2012-21

Source: *UNHCR Global Trends,* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees are persons recognized under the 1951 UN Refugee Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU (Org. of African Unity) Refugee Convention, the refugee definition in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration as incorporated into national

laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, and persons granted or receiving protection. The UNHCR also extends assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), although they legally remain under their home country's protection. Stateless persons are not considered nationals under any state under the operation of its laws. Others of concern comprises persons who do not necessarily belong in any one category. All data are provisional; population as of year-end.

Category	2012	2014	2016	2018
Refugees	10,498,000	14,380,100	17,187,500	20,360,600
Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	942,800	1,796,200	2,826,500	3,503,300
Returned refugees[1]	525,900	126,900	552,200	593,800
IDPs[2]	17,670,400	32,274,600	36,627,100	41,425,100
Returned IDPs[1]	1,545,400	1,822,700	6,511,100	2,312,900
Stateless persons	3,335,800	3,492,100	3,242,200	2,820,300
Others of concern	1,329,700	1,052,800	803,100	1,182,900
Venezuelans displaced abroad[3]	NA	NA	NA	2,592,900

Total	**35,440,100**	**42,865,300**	**63,907,700**	**71,439,500**

Category	2019	2020	2021	% change 2020-21
Refugees	20,445,900	20,650,300	21,326,917	3.3%
Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	4,149,900	4,139,300	4,623,754	11.7
Returned refugees[1]	317,200	251,000	429,234	71.0
IDPs[2]	43,503,400	48,557,400	51,322,623	5.7
Returned IDPs[1]	5,343,800	3,184,100	5,265,622	65.4
Stateless persons	4,162,000	4,176,900	4,337,558	3.8
Others of concern	6,140,700	8,309,800	4,223,827	–49.2
Venezuelans displaced abroad[3]	3,582,200	3,856,300	4,406,409	14.3
Total	**86,531,700**	**91,920,400**	**94,663,734**	**3.0**

NA = Value is zero or not available. (1) Persons who have returned to their place of origin in that year. (2) Conflict-generated only, of concern to UNHCR. (3) Persons of Venezuelan origin who have not applied for asylum in the country where they are currently. Prior to 2018, this pop. was included in “Others of concern.”

Refugees and People in a Refugee-Like Situation, 2021

Source: *UNHCR Global Trends,* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees are persons recognized under the 1951 UN Refugee Convention/1967 Protocol, 1969 OAU (Org. of African Unity) Refugee Convention, the refugee definition in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, and persons granted/receiving protection. Persons in a refugee-like situation have not yet had their status ascertained. Only countries hosting 50,000 or more refugees/people in a refugee-like situation are shown; of those countries, only places originating 5,000 or more persons are given, in decreasing order. Data are provisional and as of year-end.

Place of asylum	Origin of most refugees (excl. asylum-seekers with pending cases)	Number
Africa		**7,483,184**
Algeria	Western Sahara, Syria	97,890
Burundi	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	81,491
Cameroon	Central African Republic, Nigeria	457,269
Chad	Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria	555,782

Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Central African Republic, Rwanda, South Sudan, Burundi	524,148
Egypt	Syria, Palestinian[1], Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia	280,686
Ethiopia	South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan	821,283
Kenya	Somalia, South Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi	481,048
Mauritania	Mali, Western Sahara	101,942
Niger	Nigeria, Mali	249,945
Nigeria	Cameroon	77,132
Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi	121,896
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Somalia, Ethiopia	75,512
South Sudan	Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	333,673
Sudan	South Sudan, Eritrea, Syria, Ethiopia, Central African Republic	1,103,918
Tanzania	Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	207,101
Uganda	South Sudan, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea	1,529,903
Zambia	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Burundi	75,154

Asia		**9,845,603**
Afghanistan	Pakistan	66,949
Bangladesh	Myanmar (Burma)	918,907
China	Vietnam	303,436
India	Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar (Burma), Afghanistan	212,413
Iran	Afghanistan, Iraq	798,343
Iraq	Syria, Turkey (Türkiye), Palestinian[1]	280,072
Jordan	Syria, Iraq	712,823
Lebanon	Syria	845,865
Malaysia	Myanmar (Burma)	132,086
Pakistan	Afghanistan	1,491,070
Thailand	Myanmar (Burma)	100,510
Turkey (Türkiye)	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	3,759,817
Yemen	Somalia, Ethiopia	89,467
Europe		**3,189,403**
Austria	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Iran, Russia, various/unknown	152,514
Belgium	Syria, various/unknown, Afghanistan, Iraq	74,063
France	Afghanistan, Syria, Sri Lanka, Russia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, Guinea, Serbia-Kosovo, Turkey (Türkiye), Iraq, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea,	499,914

	China, Albania, Somalia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Mauritania, Mali, various/unknown, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Angola, Haiti, Laos, Armenia, Georgia, Congo Republic, Nigeria, Central African Republic	
Germany	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Eritrea, Iran, various/unknown, Turkey (Türkiye), Somalia, stateless[2], Nigeria, Russia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Serbia-Kosovo	1,255,694
Greece	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, various/unknown, Palestinian[1]	119,650
Italy	Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mali, Somalia, Gambia, Iraq, Bangladesh	144,862
Netherlands	Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran	99,586
Spain	Venezuela, Syria	122,539
Sweden	Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea, stateless[2], Iraq, Somalia, Iran	240,853
Switzerland	Eritrea, Syria,	118,829

	Afghanistan, Turkey (Türkiye), Sri Lanka	
United Kingdom	Iran, Eritrea, Syria, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq	137,078
Latin America		**265,306**
Brazil	Venezuela	61,956
Ecuador	Colombia	56,603
Mexico	Honduras, Venezuela, El Salvador	73,448
Oceania		**70,210**
Australia	Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan	55,606
North America and the Caribbean		**473,211**
Canada	Nigeria, Turkey, Pakistan, China, Iran	130,125
United States	China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela, Honduras, Haiti, Egypt, Mexico, India, Syria, Ethiopia, Russia, various/unknown, Nepal, Iraq, Iran, Eritrea, Cameroon	339,179
Total		**21,326,917**

(1) Number of Palestinians under the UNHCR mandate only. (2) Persons not considered nationals by any state under the operation of its laws.

Internally Displaced Persons, 2021

Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to move due to conflict or natural disasters but who have not crossed into another country. As such, they are not protected by international refugee law and legally remain under the protection of their home country. Estimates shown are of those displaced by conflict and violence only as of year-end 2021; they may comprise only registered IDPs or those displaced from a certain area of a country.

Country/territory	Number
Abyei Area[1]	15,000
Afghanistan	4,314,000
Armenia	800
Azerbaijan	655,000
Bangladesh	427,000
Benin	2,700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92,000
Brazil	21,000
Burkina Faso	1,580,000
Burundi	19,000
Cameroon	909,000
Central African Republic	692,000
Chad	392,000
Colombia	5,235,000

Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5,339,000
Congo Republic	57,000
Côte d’Ivoire	302,000
Cyprus	242,000
Ethiopia	3,589,000
Georgia	305,000
Guatemala	243,000
Haiti	17,000
Honduras	247,000
India	506,000
Indonesia	73,000
Iraq	1,187,000
Kenya	190,000
Kosovo	16,000
Lebanon	50
Libya	160,000
Madagascar	2,800
Mali	326,000
Mayotte (France)	8
Mexico	379,000
Mozambique	735,000
Myanmar (Burma)	649,000
New Caledonia (France)	150
Niger	224,000
Nigeria	3,228,000
North Macedonia	110
Pakistan	104,000
Palestine[2]	12,000
Papua New Guinea	24,000
Peru	60,000

Philippines	108,000
Russia	470
Senegal	8,400
Sierra Leone	5,500
Solomon Islands	1,000
Somalia	2,968,000
South Sudan	1,369,000
Sri Lanka	12,000
Sudan	3,175,000
Syria	6,662,000
Thailand	41,000
Turkey (Türkiye)	1,099,000
Uganda	1,700
Ukraine	854,000
Yemen	4,289,000
Total	**59.1 mil**

(1) IDPs in Abyei Area, disputed territory between Sudan and South Sudan, are listed separately. (2) Populations in the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza.

Countries With Highest Mortality Rates by Selected Causes of Death

Source: *World Health Statistics 2022,* World Health Organization (WHO)

(per 100,000 live births or 100,000 population)

Rank	Country	Maternal mortality ratio, 2017
1.	South Sudan	1,150
2.	Chad	1,140

3.	Sierra Leone	1,120
4.	Nigeria	917
5.	Central African Rep.	829
6.	Somalia	829
7.	Mauritania	766
8.	Guinea-Bissau	667
9.	Liberia	661
10.	Afghanistan	638
11.	Côte d’Ivoire	617
12.	The Gambia	597
13.	Guinea	576
14.	Mali	562
15.	Burundi	548
16.	Lesotho	544
17.	Cameroon	529
18.	Tanzania	524
19.	Niger	509
20.	Eritrea	480
	Global	**211**

Rank	**Country**	**Suicide mortality rate, 2019**
1.	Lesotho	72.4
2.	Guyana	40.3
3.	Eswatini	29.4
4.	South Korea	28.6
5.	Kiribati	28.3
6.	Micronesia	28.2
7.	Lithuania	26.1
8.	Suriname	25.4
9.	Russia	25.1

10.	South Africa	23.5
11.	Ukraine	21.6
12.	Belarus	21.2
13.	Uruguay	21.2
14.	Montenegro	21.0
15.	Latvia	20.1
16.	Slovenia	19.8
17.	Belgium	18.3
18.	Vanuatu	18.0
19.	Mongolia	17.9
20.	Kazakhstan	17.6
	Global	**9.2**

Rank	**Country**	**Mortality rate due to homicide, 2019**
1.	El Salvador	85.0
2.	Honduras	66.9
3.	Venezuela	63.6
4.	Jamaica	50.3
5.	Lesotho	43.5
6.	Trinidad and Tobago	39.4
7.	Colombia	38.3
8.	The Bahamas	38.1
9.	Belize	37.3
10.	South Africa	35.9
11.	Brazil	32.6
12.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29.4
13.	Mexico	25.4
14.	Guatemala	25.1
15.	Guyana	24.7

16.	Central African Republic	21.3
17.	Haiti	20.7
18.	St. Lucia	20.2
19.	Eswatini	18.5
20.	Namibia	18.0
	Global	**6.2**

Note: 2019 rankings did not include countries with a population of less than 90,000.

Global HIV/AIDS Status, 2021-22

Source: HIV Justice Network, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The annual number of AIDS-related deaths has dropped approximately 67.5% between 2004—when the number of such deaths reached a peak of 2.0 million—and 2021. The number of new infections each year has also decreased (53.1%), from a high of 3.2 million in 1996 to 1.5 million in 2021, but the year-on-year declines have gotten smaller (3.6% between 2020 and 2021). They have been offset by increases in new infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America. The risk of HIV infection remained high and access to services was inadequate for what UNAIDS considers key population groups: sex

workers and their clients, people who inject drugs, gay men and men who have sex with men, and transgender people. While individuals in these groups make up less than 5% of the global population, they and their sexual partners accounted for 70% of new infections in 2021. In 2021, about 75% of all people living with HIV had accessed treatment. Laws criminalizing nondisclosure, exposure, or transmission of HIV existed in 94 countries and 30 U.S. states as of 2022.

An estimated $562.6 billion was spent on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in 2000-15 according to a study published in *The Lancet* in 2018. At year-end 2021, $21.4 billion (in constant 2019 U.S. dollars) was available to low- and middle-income countries in responding to AIDS. Progress in ending the AIDS epidemic has slowed, however, because of insufficient funds and COVID-19 pandemic disruptions to treatment and prevention.

Current and New HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths by Region, 2021

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Region	Number living with HIV	Percent of world total[1]	New HIV infections	AIDS-related deaths
Asia and the Pacific	6,000,000	15.6%	260,000	140,000
Caribbean	330,000	0.9	14,000	5,700
Eastern and Southern Africa	20,600,000	53.6	670,000	280,000
Eastern Europe and Central Asia[2]	1,800,000	4.7	160,000	44,000
Latin America	2,200,000	5.7	110,000	29,000
Middle East and North Africa	180,000	0.5	14,000	5,100
Western and Central Africa	5,000,000	13.0	190,000	140,000
Western and Central Europe and North America[2]	2,300,000	6.0	63,000	13,000

World[3]	**38,400,000**	**100.0**	**1,500,000**	**650,000**

(1) Population within a region living with HIV as a percentage of population worldwide living with HIV. (2) Numbers do not include estimates for children (aged 0-14 years). (3) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In 2020, an estimated 90% of the world's population had access to at least basic drinking water services, up from 82% in 2000. A gap remained, however, between coverage in urban (96%) and rural areas (82%). Having basic drinking water service means access to an off-premise improved water source, collecting water from which takes up to 30 min. roundtrip. As of the same year, 78% of people worldwide, compared to 56% in 2000, used at least basic sanitation services; 13% of the rural population and <1% of the urban population still practiced open defecation. Those without access to improved sanitation facilities, which are designed to prevent contact with human waste, are at increased risk of contracting a variety of

infectious and parasitic diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, and hepatitis A.

The G7 countries had near-universal (99% or greater) access to at least basic water and sanitation services in 2020. In comparison, while 97% of Russia's population had access to at least basic drinking water services, only 89% had access to at least basic sanitation services. In China, the figures were 94% and 92%, respectively.

In 2020, only 71% of the world population had access to basic hygiene services at home, specifically a basic handwashing facility with soap and water available.

Lowest Access to Basic Drinking Water Services, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

A person who spends up to 30 min. roundtrip collecting water from an off-premise improved water source is said to have basic access to drinking water. Improved water sources protect from outside contamination and include piped

water, boreholes or tubewells, dug wells, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. (ranked by % of total pop. with at least basic access)

		% of pop. with access		
Rank	**Country/area**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**
1.	Central African Republic	37.2%	49.7%	28.1%
2.	South Sudan	41.0	70.0	33.6
3.	Papua New Guinea	45.3	86.1	39.1
4.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	46.0	74.5	22.0
5.	Chad	46.2	74.2	37.6
6.	Niger	46.9	85.8	39.2
7.	Burkina Faso	47.2	80.1	32.7
8.	Ethiopia	49.6	84.2	40.0
9.	Eritrea[1]	51.8	89.7	27.8
10.	Madagascar	53.4	80.5	36.4
11.	Uganda	55.9	78.8	48.2
12.	Somalia	56.5	79.1	37.1
13.	Angola	57.2	71.7	27.8
14.	Guinea-Bissau	59.0	70.6	49.8
15.	Rwanda	60.4	83.0	55.6
16.	Sudan	60.4%	73.8%	53.2%
17.	Yemen	60.7	77.0	50.7
18.	Tanzania	60.7	88.8	45.4
19.	Kenya	61.6	87.0	51.8
20.	Burundi	62.2	90.7	57.7

Rank	Country/area	% of pop. with access		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Australia and New Zealand	>99	>99	>99
	Central and Southern Asia	91	95	89
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	94	98	89
	Latin America and the Caribbean	97	>99	90
	Northern America and Europe	>99	>99	98
	Oceania	57	93	47
	Sub-Saharan Africa	65	87	49
	Western Asia and Northern Africa	92	96	85
	World	**90**	**96**	**82**

(1) 2016 ests.

Lowest Access to Basic Sanitation Services, 2020

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically prevent human contact with feces and urine, including sewer or septic system connections, ventilated improved pit latrines, and composting toilets, and are not shared with other households. If human waste is not

safely managed on- or off-site, then access to sanitation services is considered basic. (ranked by % of total pop. with at least basic access)

		% of pop. with access		
Rank	**Country/area**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**
1.	Ethiopia	8.9%	21.4%	5.5%
2.	Eritrea[1]	11.9	22.0	5.6
3.	Chad	12.1	39.7	3.6
4.	Madagascar	12.3	18.5	8.4
5.	Central African Republic	14.1	25.3	5.9
6.	Niger	14.8	51.7	7.4
7.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	15.4	20.4	11.2
8.	South Sudan	15.8	41.8	9.3
9.	Sierra Leone	16.5	25.3	9.9
10.	Benin	17.0	26.5	8.0
11.	Liberia	18.2	29.0	6.4
12.	Guinea-Bissau	18.2	34.7	5.2
13.	Togo	18.6	32.5	8.2
14.	Papua New Guinea	19.2	48.8	14.7
15.	Uganda	19.8	28.0	17.1
16.	Congo Republic	20.5%	27.2%	6.3%
17.	Burkina Faso	21.7	40.3	13.5
18.	Ghana	23.7	28.4	17.4
19.	Malawi	26.6	34.3	24.9
20.	Guinea	29.8	45.6	20.5

Rank	Country/area	% of pop. with access		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Australia and New Zealand	>99	NA	NA
	Central and Southern Asia	71	79	67
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	91	95	86
	Latin America and the Caribbean	89	93	73
	Northern America and Europe	98	99	94
	Oceania	35	71	24
	Sub-Saharan Africa	33	46	23
	Western Asia and Northern Africa	88	95	77
	World	**78**	**88**	**66**

NA = Not available. (1) 2016 ests.

Foreign Development Aid Donors, 2019-21

The amount of official development assistance (ODA), in the form of grants or loans, each DAC member country disbursed to developing countries is given here. Net ODA are disbursements less repayments on earlier loans. The OECD uses the ODA grant equivalent to better reflect donor effort, with more generous loans having a higher ODA value.

(ranked by size of ODA grant equivalent as % of 2021 gross national income [GNI]; 2021 figures are prelim.)

		ODA as % of GNI	Net ODA in mil of current U.S. dollars		
Rank	**Donor**	**2021**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
1.	Luxembourg	0.99%	$538.9	$452.3	$471.6
2.	Norway	0.93	4,673.1	4,195.7	4,297.8
3.	Sweden	0.92	5,926.6	6,348.4	5,204.7
4.	Germany	0.74	31,490.9	29,320.4	24,122.4
5.	Denmark	0.70	2,867.2	2,640.9	2,541.4
6.	France	0.52	16,699.9	16,013.1	11,984.2
7.	Netherlands	0.52	5,287.6	5,358.9	5,292.0
8.	Switzerland	0.51	3,925.9	3,720.8	3,095.5
9.	UK	0.50	16,379.3	19,253.4	19,354.2
10.	Finland	0.47	1,493.2	1,277.9	1,149.3
11.	Belgium	0.46	2,573.8	2,376.4	2,207.7
12.	Japan	0.34	15,750.0	13,660.2	11,720.2
13.	Canada	0.32	6,225.7	4,870.9	4,534.5
14.	Austria	0.31	1,485.2	1,321.4	1,227.1
15.	Ireland	0.31	1,168.8	987.8	973.4
16.	Hungary	0.29	455.0	417.9	312.1
17.	Iceland	0.28	71.9	57.9	61.4
18.	Italy	0.28%	$6,119.3	$4,395.9	$4,298.2
19.	New Zealand	0.28	681.0	529.7	554.8
20.	Spain	0.25	3,251.9	2,739.3	2,708.7
21.	Australia	0.22	3,444.4	2,868.8	2,888.4
22.	Slovenia	0.19	114.8	90.7	87.7

Rank	Donor	ODA as % of GNI 2021	Net ODA in mil of current U.S. dollars 2021	2020	2019
23.	Portugal	0.18	437.7	420.5	381.6
24.	U.S.	0.18	41,872.1	35,396.4	32,980.7
25.	South Korea	0.16	2,986.6	2,292.8	2,517.1
26.	Poland	0.15	940.0	812.0	761.0
27.	Czechia	0.13	361.7	299.1	309.2
28.	Slovakia	0.13	150.7	141.2	115.8
29.	Greece	0.12	263.8	325.4	367.7
Total DAC countries		**0.33**	**177,637.0**	**162,586.0**	**146,520.3**
G7 countries[1]		**0.32**	**134,537.1**	**122,910.3**	**108,994.3**
EU institutions		**NA**	**22,591.8**	**21,055.9**	**15,266.6**
Total non-DAC countries[2]		**NA**	**12,688.3**	**15,592.0**	**16,852.6**

NA = Not applicable/available. (1) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S. (2) Countries not shown here.

Recipients of U.S. Official Development Assistance, 2019-20

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

(net flows of official development assistance, in mil of current U.S. dollars; ranked by 2020 numbers)

Rank	Country	2019	2020
1.	Jordan	$1,106.41	$1,212.80

2.	Afghanistan	1,428.21	1,009.47
3.	Nigeria	651.18	926.80
4.	Ethiopia	865.98	794.18
5.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	646.16	778.09
6.	South Sudan	558.42	724.76
7.	South Africa	390.48	717.23
8.	Yemen	638.05	703.78
9.	Somalia	470.01	690.42
10.	Syria	573.07	690.14
11.	Kenya	685.36	679.42
12.	Uganda	$516.50	$642.26
13.	Tanzania	464.56	605.55
14.	Colombia	433.25	558.76
15.	Iraq	597.15	533.81
16.	Mozambique	352.07	483.14
17.	Zambia	318.41	391.79
18.	Malawi	262.73	319.70
19.	Bangladesh	404.87	309.57
20.	Pakistan	318.15	301.06
Total developing countries		**28,814.12**	**29,673.06**

Nuclear Powers of the World

As of Sept. 2022, eight countries were acknowledged nuclear weapons states: the **U.S., UK**, **France**, **China**, **India**, **Pakistan**, **Russia**, **North Korea**. **Israel** was presumed to have an arsenal.

All of the more than 40 nations with the knowledge or technology to produce

nuclear weapons have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with the exception of Israel, India, and Pakistan. After expelling Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors in Dec. 2002, North Korea announced on Jan. 10, 2003, its withdrawal from the NPT effective the following day.

Iran argued for the right to pursue the peaceful application of nuclear technology, but the IAEA maintained the country had violated the NPT. In 2015, the so-called P5+1 (the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany) signed a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with Iran, which agreed to curb its ability to enrich uranium as well as reduce its current stockpile of the material. Nuclear-related sanctions on Iran were lifted on Jan. 16, 2016, after the IAEA certified the country had implemented key measures. The U.S., under Pres. Donald Trump, pulled out of the JCPOA on May 8, 2018, and reimposed sanctions Nov. 5. The other JCPOA states maintained their commitment. In July 2019, Iran resumed enriching uranium, increasing its stockpile

beyond what the deal allowed. Pres. Joe Biden expressed U.S. interest in rejoining the agreement on the condition that Iran returned to compliance, with talks ongoing as of Sept. 2022.

North Korea conducted six nuclear tests between 2006 and 2017. In July 2017, it held two intercontinental ballistic missile tests, which appeared to indicate North Korean missiles were capable of reaching the U.S. In response, the UN Security Council unanimously approved new sanctions on North Korea. The country resumed missile testing in May 2019. Although Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un met in June 2018 and in Feb. and June 2019, no formal agreement on denuclearization was reached. At a party congress in Jan. 2021, Kim vowed to continue developing North Korea’s nuclear weapons arsenal.

Estimated Numbers of Nuclear Weapons by Country, 1945-2022

Source: Nuclear Information Project, Federation of American Scientists (FAS)

Year	United States	USSR/Russia	United Kingdom
1945	6	—	—
1950	369	5	—
1960	20,434	1,605	30
1970	26,662	11,643	280
1980	24,304	30,062	350
1990	21,004	37,000	300
2000	10,577	21,000	185
2010	9,400	12,300	225
2020	5,800	6,372	195
2022[3]	5,428	5,977	225

Year	France	China	Israel[1]
1945	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—
1970	36	75	8
1980	250	280	31
1990	505	430	53
2000	470	400	72
2010	300	240	60-80
2020	290	320	90
2022[3]	290	350	90

Year	India	Pakistan	Total[2]
1945	—	—	**6**
1950	—	—	**374**
1960	—	—	**22,069**
1970	—	—	**38,696**

1980	—	—	**55,246**
1990	—	—	**59,239**
2000	—	—	**32,632**
2010	60-80	70-90	**22,400**
2020	150	160	**13,410**
2022[3]	160	165	**12,705**

(1) Israel is widely presumed to have a nuclear stockpile although it has never confirmed nor denied its nuclear status. (2) Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding and include deployed warheads, those in reserve or in a military stockpile, and retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. (3) As of early 2022, North Korea was estimated to have produced sufficient material for about 40-50 warheads, although how many were assembled or deployed was difficult to assess.

Nuclear Arms Treaties and Negotiations: A Historical Overview

Aug. 5, 1963: Partial (Limited) Test Ban Treaty signed by the UK, U.S., and USSR, went into effect Oct. 10, 1963. Prohibits parties from testing or participating in the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

July 1, 1968: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) opened to signatures, went into effect Mar. 5, 1970. With the UK, U.S., and USSR as major signers, the parties agree not to help non-nuclear nations get or make nuclear

weapons, though such nations can pursue the peaceful application of nuclear energy. On May 11, 1995, parties to the treaty voted to extend it indefinitely. As of Sept. 2022, 191 states were party to the treaty, not including North Korea, which withdrew in 2003. Israel, India, and Pakistan were not signatories.

May 26, 1972: The **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)** led to the signing of two agreements by the U.S. and USSR: the **Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems** (or **ABM Treaty**) and an interim agreement. These agreements cap the numbers of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers.

July 3, 1974: Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (or **Threshold Test Ban Treaty**) signed by the U.S. and USSR. Limits underground testing of nuclear weapons to yields of 150 kilotons or less. On May 28, 1976, U.S. and Russia signed the **Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty**, governing explosions

outside weapons test sites. Both treaties entered into force Dec. 11, 1990.

June 18, 1979: Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (or **SALT II**) signed by the U.S. and USSR. Limited each side to 2,400 missile launchers and heavy bombers; ceiling to apply until Jan. 1, 1985. Never ratified; superseded by START I.

Dec. 8, 1987: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by the U.S. and USSR. Eliminated all U.S. and Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, the first time a treaty banned an entire category of nuclear weapons. Entered into force June 1, 1988. The treaty lapsed Aug. 2, 2019, after the U.S., citing Russian “noncompliance,” gave formal notice of its withdrawal on Feb. 2, 2019, and Russia responded by suspending its participation.

July 31, 1991: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) signed by the USSR and U.S. to reduce long-range nuclear forces no later than seven years after the treaty entered into force. This was the first treaty to mandate reductions in so-

called strategic nuclear weapons by the superpowers.

With the Soviet Union breakup in Dec. 1991, four former republics became independent nations with strategic nuclear arms: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. Under the **Lisbon Protocol** of May 1992, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus agreed to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states, to destroy or transfer their nuclear weapons to Russia, and to ratify START I. START I expired on Dec. 5, 2009.

Jan. 3, 1993: START II signed by the U.S. and Russia, ratified by the two on Jan. 26, 1996, and Apr. 14, 2000, respectively. Called for further reductions in their long-range nuclear arsenals. Both sides withdrew before the treaty went into force.

Sept. 24, 1996: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) signed by 71 countries, including the five nuclear-weapons states (China, France, Russia, UK, U.S.). The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. It is intended to prevent the nuclear powers from developing more advanced weapons while limiting the ability of other states to

acquire such devices. As of Aug. 2022, the CTBT had been signed by 186 nations and ratified by 174 of them. It will enter into force only after all Annex 2 states—the 44 states with nuclear capabilities at the time of the treaty's final negotiations—have signed and ratified it. Only 36 have done so to date. Of the remaining Annex 2 countries, five have yet to ratify the CTBT (China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, the U.S.), and three have yet to sign it (India, North Korea, Pakistan).

Dec. 13, 2001: The U.S. announced its intention to withdraw from the **ABM Treaty** in 180 days, arguing that it hindered the government in protecting itself from "future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks." Russia responded by withdrawing from **START II**, stating that U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty effectively invalidated START II.

May 24, 2002: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT or **Moscow Treaty)** signed by the U.S. and Russia, entered into force June 1, 2003. Committed both countries to cutting nuclear arsenals to 1,700-2,200 warheads each by Dec. 31,

2012. SORT lapsed upon entry into force of the New START Treaty.

Apr. 8, 2010: New START Treaty signed by the U.S. and Russia, entered into force Feb. 5, 2011. It limits each country's arsenal of deployed strategic nuclear warheads to 1,550. Both countries agreed in Feb. 2021 to a five-year extension on the treaty.

Major International Organizations

African Union (AU), inaugurated July 9, 2002, following disbanding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Africa's 55 countries make up its members. (Morocco withdrew in 1984 after the OAU admitted Western Sahara [Sahrawi Arab Dem. Rep.], a territory it claimed, but Morocco rejoined in 2017.) **Headquarters:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Website:** au.int

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), founded Nov. 1989. Its 21 member economies are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand,

the U.S., and Vietnam. **Secretariat:** Singapore. **Website:** www.apec.org

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed Aug. 8, 1967. Its 10 members are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Secretariat:** Jakarta, Indonesia. **Website:** asean.org

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, then the Commonwealth of Nations, in 1949, is an association of nations and dependencies, most part of the former British Empire. King Charles III, the current British monarch, is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. The secretary-general is chosen by Commonwealth leaders.

There are 56 independent, sovereign nations in the Commonwealth as of Sept. 2022. Among them are the UK and 14 other nations, known as Commonwealth Realms, that recognize the British monarch as their head of state. **Secretariat:** London, UK. **Website:** thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), established in Dec. 1991 as

an alliance of former Soviet constituent republics. Its members are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; Turkmenistan is an associate member. Georgia and Ukraine withdrew from the organization following fighting with Russia over disputed territory. **Headquarters:** Minsk, Belarus. **Website:** www.cis.minsk.by or www.cisstat.com/eng/

European Union (EU), known as the European Community (EC) until 1993. The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) was signed on Feb. 7, 1992 (in effect Nov. 1993). As of Jan. 1, 1993, there has been a single market, with no restrictions on the movement of people, goods, services, and money, within the EU.

The EU has its origins in the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Economic Community (EEC, or Common Market), and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). A merger of the three communities' executives went into effect in 1967. As of Sept. 2022, there were 27 EU members: 11 of the 12 original members (Belgium, Denmark, France,

Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain); 3 that joined in 1995 (Austria, Finland, Sweden); 10 in 2004 (Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia); 2 in 2007 (Bulgaria, Romania); and 1 in 2013 (Croatia). The euro is the official currency in 19 of these 27 countries (Croatia will be the 20th as of 2023). Albania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey (Türkiye), and Ukraine were candidate countries. The UK, one of the original EU members, withdrew from the organization, Jan. 31, 2020, after UK citizens voted in favor of Brexit in 2016. **De facto capital:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** europa.eu

Group of Seven (G7), forum of major industrialized countries. France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S. first met in 1975 as the Group of Six. Canada joined in 1976. In 2014, group members boycotted a planned G8 summit in Russia (joined 1998) in condemnation of its annexation of Crimea. The EU is represented at summits. The **Group of Twenty (G20)**, which first

gathered in 1999, comprises 19 countries and the EU.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), created 1923, is the world's largest international police organization. There were 194 member nations as of Sept. 2021. **General Secretariat:** Lyon, France. **Website:** www.interpol.int

League of Arab States (Arab League), created Mar. 22, 1945. Its members are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine (considered an independent state by the League), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria (membership suspended since 2011), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. **Headquarters:** Cairo, Egypt. **Website:** www.lasportal.org

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), created with the signing of what is popularly known as the Washington Treaty Apr. 4, 1949 (in effect Aug. 24, 1949). Its 30 members as of Sept. 2022 are Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey (Türkiye), UK, and U.S. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** www.nato.int

With the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, members put greater stress on political action and on creating a force that could rapidly deploy to local crises. A NATO-led multinational force was deployed to help keep the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. In 1999, a force was deployed in Kosovo. NATO assumed control of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF), Aug. 2003, marking the first time NATO led a mission outside Europe.

Organization of American States (OAS), which describes itself as the world's oldest regional organization, was officially formed by the signing of a charter on Apr. 30, 1948. The OAS's 35 members are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,

Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S., Uruguay, and Venezuela. **Headquarters:** Washington, DC. **Website:** www.oas.org

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), established Dec. 14, 1960. Its 38 members, as of Sept. 2022, are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, and the U.S. **Headquarters:** Paris, France. **Website:** www.oecd.org

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), created Sept. 14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. In addition to the

founding countries, members as of Sept. 2022 include Algeria, Angola, Congo Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, and United Arab Emirates. Indonesia, Qatar, and Ecuador are former members. **Secretariat/headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.opec.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established in 1972 by NATO and Warsaw Pact members. There were 57 member states as of Sept. 2022, making it the world's largest regional security organization. **Secretariat:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.osce.org

United Nations

The 77th regular session of the UN General Assembly opened on Sept. 13, 2021, attended by delegates from 193 member states. The UN headquarters is located on 18 acres, considered international territory, in New York, NY.

Proposals to establish an organization for maintaining world peace led to the convening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in

San Francisco, Apr. 25-June 26, 1945, where the UN charter was drawn. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations and on Oct. 15 by Poland. It went into effect Oct. 24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of the other signatories.

Purposes. To maintain international peace and security; to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; to protect human rights; and to advance justice and international law.

Visitors to the UN. Normally, the UN headquarters is open every day except New Year's Day, Good Friday, Eid al-Fitr, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Eid al-Adha, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. It is typically closed to the public during the UN general debate and for meetings of heads of state and government. Guided tours were temporarily suspended in Mar. 2020, when the UN closed its headquarters to the public

because of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has since reopened.

As of Sept. 2022, the UN offered a one-hour in-person guided tour with proof of full COVID-19 vaccination or a virtual tour with a live guide to groups of up to 20-30 people. Specialty tours with a focus on Black history among other subjects were also available. In addition, groups could book an online briefing with a UN expert. Children under 5 years of age are not permitted on tours. Guided tours at the UN's other headquarters—in Geneva, Switzerland; Vienna, Austria; and Nairobi, Kenya—are also available. For updates, visit the UN website. **Website:** www.un.org/visit

Six Main Organs of the United Nations

General Assembly. The General Assembly comprises representatives from all member nations. Each nation is entitled to one vote. The General Assembly meets in Sept. for an annual session; the Security Council or a majority of UN members can convoke a special session. Decisions on important issues, such as security, require a two-thirds majority of the General

Assembly; a simple majority can decide other issues.

The General Assembly must approve the UN budget and apportion expenses among members. A member in arrears can lose its vote if the amount of arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due for the preceding two full years. **Website:** www.un.org/en/ga/

Security Council. The Security Council has primary responsibility within the UN for maintaining peace and security. It consists of 15 members, five of whom (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, U.S.) have permanent seats. Ten are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. Nonpermanent members with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2022, are India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, and Norway; those with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2023, are Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, and United Arab Emirates. Ecuador, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, and Switzerland have been elected to two-year terms starting on Jan. 1, 2023.

Any UN member may participate in Council discussions at its invitation.

Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members (giving them veto power). The Security Council directs the various peacekeeping forces deployed throughout the world. **Website:** www.un.org/securitycouncil/

Secretariat. The Secretariat is responsible for the UN's day-to-day operations. It is headed by the secretary-general, who is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a five-year, renewable term. The secretary-general reports to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens international peace. The Secretariat maintained an international staff of 36,827 as of Dec. 31, 2020. **Website:** www.un.org/en/about-us/secretariat

United Nations Secretaries General

Took office	Secretary, nation
1946	Trygve Lie, Norway

1953	Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden
1961	U Thant, Burma (Myanmar)
1972	Kurt Waldheim, Austria
1982	Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Peru
1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt
1997	Kofi Annan, Ghana
2007	Ban Ki-moon, South Korea
2017	António Guterres, Portugal

Economic and Social Council. ECOSOC consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to overlapping three-year terms. The council is responsible for economic, social, and environmental issues in relation to sustainable development. It meets with academics, non-governmental organizations, and private-sector representatives throughout the year. A multi-week substantive session is held each July in New York or Geneva, Switzerland. **Website:** www.un.org/ecosoc/

International Court of Justice (World Court). The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The Court has jurisdiction over cases that UN members or parties to the court's statute submit to it. In addition to rendering

judgments, the Court issues advisory opinions.

The court's 15 judges are elected to nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. No two judges may come from the same nation, and they should represent the world's principal legal systems. Once elected, the judges no longer act as representatives of a government. The Court remains permanently in session, except during vacations. All questions are decided by a majority. The International Court of Justice sits in The Hague, Netherlands. **Website:** www.icj-cij.org

Trusteeship Council. The Trusteeship Council, made up of the five permanent Security Council members, supervised the administration of UN trust territories. All 11 trust territories have since attained their right to self-determination. The Council formally suspended its work on Nov. 1, 1994, with Palau's independence.

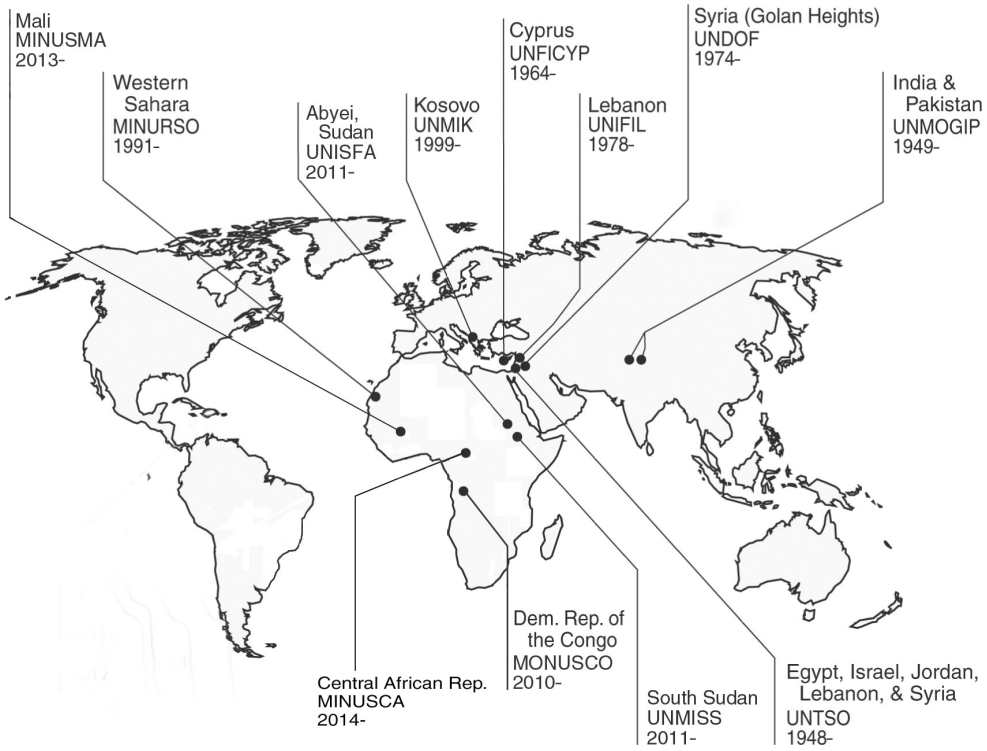
The text of the **UN Charter** is online at www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/.

Ongoing UN Peacekeeping Missions, 2022

Source: Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Dept. of Field Support, Dept. of Management; United Nations Secretariat

Unless otherwise noted, numbers are for peacekeeping operations only (not including political and peacebuilding missions) as of May 31, 2022. Year given in graphic is the year each mission started.

Uniformed personnel (troops, police, military observers, and staff officers)	74,330
Countries contributing uniformed personnel	121
Civilian personnel (as of May 2018 except for MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNIFIL, UNMISS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO as of 2021):	11,996
Total personnel serving in 12 current peacekeeping operations (as of May 31, 2022)	87,122
Approved budget for July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023 (excl. UNTSO and UNMOGIP, financed by UN regular budget)	$6.45 bil
Peacekeeping operations since 1948	71
Total fatalities in all peace operations since 1948 (as of June 30, 2022)	4,220
Est. total cost of operations, 1948 to June 30, 2010	$69 bil



Roster of the United Nations

Listed below are the 193 members of the United Nations, with the years in which they were admitted (as of Sept. 2022). Vatican City (Holy See), Kosovo, and China (Taiwan)[1] are not members. Taiwan's repeated bids for UN membership have so far been unsuccessful. Palestine and Vatican City are non-member states of the UN with permanent observer status.

Member	Year
Afghanistan	1946
Albania	1955
Algeria	1962

Andorra	1993
Angola	1976
Antigua and Barbuda	1981
Argentina	1945
Armenia	1992
Australia	1945
Austria	1955
Azerbaijan	1992
Bahamas, The	1973
Bahrain	1971
Bangladesh	1974
Barbados	1966
Belarus	1945
Belgium	1945
Belize	1981
Benin	1960
Bhutan	1971
Bolivia	1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]	1992
Botswana	1966
Brazil	1945
Brunei	1984
Bulgaria	1955
Burkina Faso	1960
Burundi	1962
Cabo Verde	1975
Cambodia	1955
Cameroon	1960
Canada	1945
Central African Rep.	1960

Chad	1960
Chile	1945
China[1]	1945
Colombia	1945
Comoros	1975
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1960
Congo Republic	1960
Costa Rica	1945
Côte d’Ivoire	1960
Croatia[2]	1992
Cuba	1945
Cyprus	1960
Czechia[3]	1993
Denmark	1945
Djibouti	1977
Dominica	1978
Dominican Republic	1945
Ecuador	1945
Egypt[4]	1945
El Salvador	1945
Equatorial Guinea	1968
Eritrea	1993
Estonia	1991
Ethiopia	1945
Fiji	1970
Finland	1955
France	1945
Gabon	1960
Gambia, The	1965
Georgia	1992

Germany[5]	1973
Ghana	1957
Greece	1945
Grenada	1974
Guatemala	1945
Guinea	1958
Guinea-Bissau	1974
Guyana	1966
Haiti	1945
Honduras	1945
Hungary	1955
Iceland	1946
India	1945
Indonesia[6]	1950
Iran	1945
Iraq	1945
Ireland	1955
Israel	1949
Italy	1955
Jamaica	1962
Japan	1956
Jordan	1955
Kazakhstan	1992
Kenya	1963
Kiribati	1999
Korea, North	1991
Korea, South	1991
Kuwait	1963
Kyrgyzstan	1992
Laos	1955

Latvia	1991
Lebanon	1945
Lesotho	1966
Liberia	1945
Libya	1955
Liechtenstein	1990
Lithuania	1991
Luxembourg	1945
Madagascar	1960
Malawi	1964
Malaysia[7]	1957
Maldives	1965
Mali	1960
Malta	1964
Marshall Islands	1991
Mauritania	1961
Mauritius	1968
Mexico	1945
Micronesia, Fed. States	1991
Moldova	1992
Monaco	1993
Mongolia	1961
Montenegro[2,8]	2006
Morocco	1956
Mozambique	1975
Myanmar (Burma)	1948
Namibia	1990
Nauru	1999
Nepal	1955
Netherlands	1945

New Zealand	1945
Nicaragua	1945
Niger	1960
Nigeria	1960
North Macedonia[2, 9]	1993
Norway	1945
Oman	1971
Pakistan	1947
Palau	1994
Panama	1945
Papua New Guinea	1975
Paraguay	1945
Peru	1945
Philippines	1945
Poland	1945
Portugal	1955
Qatar	1971
Romania	1955
Russia[10]	1945
Rwanda	1962
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1983
Saint Lucia	1979
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1980
Samoa	1976
San Marino	1992
São Tomé and Príncipe	1975
Saudi Arabia	1945
Senegal	1960
Serbia[2,9]	2000
Seychelles	1976

Sierra Leone	1961
Singapore[8]	1965
Slovakia[3]	1993
Slovenia[2]	1992
Solomon Islands	1978
Somalia	1960
South Africa[11]	1945
South Sudan[12]	2011
Spain	1955
Sri Lanka	1955
Sudan[12]	1956
Suriname	1975
Swaziland	1968
Sweden	1946
Switzerland	2002
Syria[3]	1945
Tajikistan	1992
Tanzania[13]	1961
Thailand	1946
Timor-Leste	2002
Togo	1960
Tonga	1999
Trinidad and Tobago	1962
Tunisia	1956
Turkey (Türkiye)	1945
Turkmenistan	1992
Tuvalu	2000
Uganda	1962
Ukraine	1945
United Arab Emirates	1971

United Kingdom	1945
United States	1945
Uruguay	1945
Uzbekistan	1992
Vanuatu	1981
Venezuela	1945
Vietnam	1977
Yemen[14]	1947
Zambia	1964
Zimbabwe	1980

(1) The General Assembly (GA) voted in 1971 to expel the Chinese government in Taiwan and admit the government in Beijing. (2) The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original UN member. After four of its six republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia) declared independence in 1991-92, the two remaining republics, Montenegro and Serbia, reconstituted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They sought to take over the former Yugoslavia's UN seat in 1992 but were expelled a few months later by GA vote. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was granted membership in 2000. In 2003, the country changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. (3) Czechoslovakia, an original UN member from 1945 to 1992, was succeeded by both the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. (4) Egypt and Syria were original UN members. In 1958, Egypt and Syria established the United Arab Republic and continued under a single UN membership. In 1961, Syria resumed separate membership following independence. (5) The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became UN members in 1973. In 1990, the two formed one sovereign state. (6) Withdrew from the UN in 1965; rejoined in 1966. (7) The Federation of Malaya joined the UN in 1957. In 1963, it changed its name to Malaysia following the accession of Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent UN member in 1965. (8) After Montenegro declared independence in 2006, the Republic of Serbia

continued Serbia and Montenegro's UN membership. Montenegro was admitted to the UN as the Republic of Montenegro the same month. (9) Admitted to the UN under the provisional name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Under the terms of an agreement with Greece in force Feb. 12, 2019, the country changed its name to the Republic of North Macedonia. (10) The USSR was an original UN member. After the USSR's dissolution in 1991, Russia informed the UN it would continue the Soviet Union's membership in the Security Council and all other UN organs with the support of the Commonwealth of Independent States (comprising most of the former Soviet republics). (11) Readmitted in 1994. Its delegation had been suspended from participation in 1974 because of apartheid. (12) The Republic of South Sudan seceded from the Republic of the Sudan in 2011 and was admitted to the UN the same year. (13) Tanganyika (UN member from 1961) and Zanzibar (from 1963), merged in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, later renamed the United Republic of Tanzania. It continued a single UN membership. (14) The Yemen Arab Republic was admitted in 1947; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1967. In 1990, the two nations formed the Republic of Yemen.

U.S. Representatives to the United Nations, 1946-2022

The U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations is head of the U.S. Mission to the UN in New York. He or she is appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Year given is the year each took office.

Year	Representative

1946	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.
1946	Herschel V. Johnson[1]
1947	Warren R. Austin
1953	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
1960	James J. Wadsworth
1961	Adlai E. Stevenson
1965	Arthur J. Goldberg
1968	George W. Ball
1968	James Russell Wiggins
1969	Charles W. Yost
1971	George H. W. Bush
1973	John A. Scali
1975	Daniel P. Moynihan
1976	William W. Scranton
1977	Andrew Young
1979	Donald McHenry
1981	Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
1985	Vernon A. Walters
1989	Thomas R. Pickering
1992	Edward J. Perkins
1993	Madeleine K. Albright
1997	Bill Richardson
1998	A. Peter Burleigh[1]
1999	Richard C. Holbrooke
2001	James B. Cunningham[1]
2001	John D. Negroponte
2004	John C. Danforth
2005	Anne W. Patterson[1]
2005	John R. Bolton
2006	Alejandro D. Wolff[1]

2007	Zalmay M. Khalilzad
2009	Susan E. Rice
2013	Samantha Power
2017	Nikki R. Haley
2019	Jonathan R. Cohen[1]
2019	Kelly Craft
2021	Linda Thomas-Greenfield

(1) Acting.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was created when 120 nations signed the Rome Statute on July 17, 1998. Its mission is to try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, which was undertaken in the past by temporary tribunals. The statute came into force on July 1, 2002. As of Sept. 2022, 123 nations were state parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC. China, Russia, and the U.S. are among those countries that have not yet signed or ratified the treaty.

The ICC, unlike the International Court of Justice (or World Court), is not part of the UN. It is an independent international agency with its own administration and budget, which is made up of funds from member states and voluntary contributions

by other institutions, international groups, individuals, and corporations. It consists of 18 judges elected by state parties to nine-year, non-renewable terms. An absolute majority of these 18 judges elect three from among themselves to serve as president and first and second vice presidents. A Registry handles the nonjudicial aspects of administration. The Office of the Prosecutor reviews, investigates, and prosecutes cases referred to it by a state or by the UN Security Council.

As of Sept. 2022, 31 cases had been brought before the ICC. The Office of the Prosecutor was investigating situations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar (Burma), Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Palestine, the Philippines, Sudan (Darfur), Uganda, Ukraine, and Venezuela. It was conducting preliminary examinations in Guinea, Nigeria, and Venezuela. The court issued its first-ever conviction in 2012, when it found the warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo guilty of war crimes for his use of child soldiers in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo.

Though jurisdiction is limited to member nations, the ICC is a court of last resort. It may also initiate cases involving non-member nations if it deems the country's authorities have not taken steps to investigate or prosecute a case. The ICC is headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, though it may sit elsewhere.

Website: www.icc-cpi.int

Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are four international treaties governing the protection of civilians and medical and religious personnel in times of war, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the care of the wounded and sick in the armed forces. The first convention, covering the sick and wounded in war, was concluded in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, at a conference convened by the Swiss government at the urging of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The convention was amended and expanded in 1906. In 1929, two more conventions covering the wounded and prisoners of war were signed. Outrage at the treatment of

prisoners and civilians during WWII by some belligerents, notably Germany and Japan, prompted the conclusion, on Aug. 12, 1949, of four new conventions. Three of these restated and strengthened the previous conventions.

The fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 codified general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime, with special safeguards for wounded persons, children under 15 years of age, pregnant women, and the elderly. Discrimination on racial, religious, national, or political grounds was forbidden. Torture, collective punishment, unwarranted destruction of property, and forced use of civilians for an occupier’s armed forces were prohibited. Also included was a pledge for the humane treatment, adequate feeding, and delivery of supplies to prisoners. Two additional protocols, adopted in June 1977, increased protections for victims of international and non-international armed conflicts (e.g., civil wars). (A third protocol, adopted in 2005, created the Red Crystal emblem for use

along with the Red Cross and Red Crescent.)

Nearly all countries have formally accepted all or most international humanitarian law as binding. However, there is no permanent international machinery in place to enforce these treaties.

Genocide

Source: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, United Nations Treaty Series 277; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The term “genocide” (which combines Greek and Latin roots to mean “murder of a race”) was coined by Polish-Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin in 1944 to describe the intentional or attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. Genocide is defined as killing members of a group, causing serious bodily harm to members of a group, or otherwise attempting to bring about a group’s destruction, including efforts to prevent births or transfer children away from a

group. Although the legal definition of genocide does not extend to political groups, the term is often used colloquially to refer to large-scale political violence.

The prohibition against genocide is part of customary international law and is codified in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which entered into force on Jan. 12, 1951. As of Sept. 2022, 153 nations, including the U.S., were parties to it. Genocide is also prohibited by the domestic laws of many nations.

The first modern trials for genocide were conducted by the Allies after WWII. Although the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal—the international court set up to try Nazi war criminals—did not use the term genocide, its definition of “crimes against humanity” included persecution on racial or religious grounds. More recently, the UN Security Council created ad hoc tribunals to try those responsible for genocide and other serious crimes in former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda. The ICC also has jurisdiction to try perpetrators. Sudanese Pres. Omar Hassan al-Bashir is

the first person the ICC has charged with the crime of genocide, for the violence in Darfur against the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa people. Bashir was deposed in Apr. 2019 and remained detained in Sudan as of mid-2022. The ICC opened its first Darfur-related trial in Apr. 2022, with former Janjaweed commander Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (Ali Kushayb) as defendant.

UN investigators recommended, Aug. 2018, that Myanmar's top military leaders be tried on charges including genocide of the country's Rohingya population. At least 6,700 Rohingya are estimated to have been killed by armed government forces in Aug.-Sept. 2017. In Jan. 2020, the International Criminal Court ruled that Myanmar must prevent genocidal acts against the Rohingya.

Examples of Genocides Since 1900

Year	Event	Location	Est. deaths
1915	Extermination of Armenians by the nationalist Young Turks	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1,000,000+
1930s	Intentional	Soviet Union	6,000,000-

	infliction of famine on Ukraine	(Ukraine)	7,000,000
1933-45	Attempted destruction of European Jewry (Holocaust)	Europe	6,000,000
1975-79	Khmer Rouge campaign of extermination under Pol Pot[1]	Cambodia	1,500,000-2,000,000
1981-83	Army and paramilitary killings of indigenous Mayan during civil war	Guatemala	200,000+
1988	Anfal Campaign (named by the Iraqi government) against Iraqi Kurds	Iraq	100,000-200,000
1992-95	Ethnic killings during the breakup of Yugoslavia, chiefly Serbs against Bosnian Muslims (known as Bosniaks)	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia	200,000
1994	Hutu massacre of Tutsis	Rwanda	800,000
2003-	Govt. forces and	Darfur region,	300,000-

present	govt.-backed Arab militia (Janjaweed) attacks on non-Arab southern tribes, mainly Fur, Masalit, Zaghawa[2]	Sudan	600,000
2014-19	Self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIS) against Yazidi, Christian, and Shia Muslim population	Iraq, Syria	3,100+

Note: Ests. based on historical evidence. The legal definition of “genocide” does not include politically motivated mass killings. Therefore, instances of mass violence against political or class enemies, such as Josef Stalin’s purges of some 20 mil Soviets in the 1930s, and Mao Zedong’s Cultural Revolution, which killed several million Chinese, are not included. (1) Though many of the murders committed by the Khmer Rouge regime were politically or class motivated, a UN-backed tribunal, Nov. 2018, found two senior officials guilty of genocide of Vietnamese in Cambodia and the Cham ethnic group. (2) In 2005, a UN commission concluded that although the “international offenses… that have been committed in Darfur may be no less serious and heinous than genocide,” it did not term the situation a genocide.

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NATIONS OF THE WORLD

As of mid-2022, there were **196 nations** in the world. This number includes three nations that are not United Nations (UN) members—Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City (Holy See). Certain regions and territories can be found under the entry for their governing nation. **Sources:** FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT, Food and Agric. Org. of the UN (FAO); Global Health Observatory and Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard, World Health Organization (WHO); Intl. Data Base, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Energy; *International Financial Statistics*, Intl. Monetary Fund (IMF); Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization; *The Military Balance*, Intl. Inst. for Strategic Studies; Oil & Gas Journal, Endeavor Business Media; Our World in Data; *International Migrant Stock* and *World Urbanization Prospects*, Population Div., UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs; UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO); UNWTO World Tourism Barometer © World Tourism Org.; U.S. Dept. of State; Wards Intelligence, a div. of Informa; *The World Bank*; The World Factbook, Central Intelligence

Agency (CIA); Todd M. Johnson and Brian J. Grim, eds., *World Religion Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, July 2022); World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, Intl. Telecommunication Union.

Note: Because of rounding or incomplete enumeration, percentages may not add up to 100%. FY = Fiscal year. NA = Not available/applicable. Figures are for years noted below unless otherwise indicated within a country's profile. **Population, age distrib.**, and **pop. density** are mid-2022 ests. **Growth** gives the avg. annual percent change in the pop. resulting from **births** and **deaths** at midyear 2022 as well as the flow of migrants into and out of a country. International **migrants**, including foreign-born citizens and refugees, as a percent of the total pop. is for mid-2020. Percent of total pop. living in **urban** areas, as defined by each country, are projections for mid-2022. **Ethnic groups** are given in descending order of size; data are most recent available. **Languages** are ranked with those most widely spoken listed first. **Arable land** is given as percentage of country's land area. Pop. of **capitals** and **cities** are projected ests. for urban agglomerations as of mid-2018 or mid-2022. **Defense budget** and **active troops** are for 2021. Selected **industries** are ranked by descending value of annual output. Selected **chief agric.** products are listed

in descending order of importance by annual tonnage. Total renewable **water** resources per inhabitant is for 2018. Reserves of **crude oil** (incl. lease condensate) are as of Jan. 1, 2021; countries without this entry lack reserves. **Electricity prod.** indicates net, not gross, generated in 2020. **Labor force** percentages are latest available; **unemployment** (percentage of total labor force age 15 and older currently available for and seeking work) are 2021 ests. **Monetary unit** exchange rate is as of Aug. 28, 2022. **GDP** and **per capita GDP**, 2021 ests., are based on purchasing power parity exchange rates; **GDP growth** is annual. Value of **imports** and **exports**, calculated on an exchange rate basis, are from 2020; 2019 trade partners are listed in descending order of importance by percentage of total dollar value. **Tourism** is 2019 receipts from intl. visitors; data not available for all countries. **Budget calculated on an exchange rate basis, not purchasing power parity terms, is 2017 expenditures. Inflation** is measured by the percent change in the consumer price index (or avg. consumer cost for certain goods and services) between 2020 and 2021. Total length of a country's **railway** network is the latest available. **Motor vehicle** statistics, for cars and comm. vehicles in operation based on registrations, are for 2020. The number of **airports** with paved, usable

runways are latest available. Number of **mobile**-cellular telephone subscriptions offering voice communications and active mobile-**broadband** subscriptions are for 2021. Percentage of pop. accessing the **internet**, regardless of device used, are for 2021. Current health **expend.** (both government and private) is given as a percentage of GDP in 2019. **Life expect.** is in avg. number of years at birth for persons born in 2022. **Infant mortality** measures the probability of a child dying between birth and exact age 1 in 2022. **Undernourished**, the prevalence of undernourishment, is the proportion of the population in 2019-21 whose habitual food consumption is insufficient for an active, healthy life. **HIV** prevalence is the percentage of a country's pop. of 15- to 49-year-olds living with HIV in 2021. **COVID-19** data were reported to WHO, unless otherwise noted, as of Aug. 22, 2022; all figures subject to continuous verification and change; vaccinated data include those who received at least one dose of any COVID vaccine. **Education** and **literacy** rate ests. are latest available. Literacy measures the percent of the pop. age 15 and older able to read and write simple statements; some countries define as literate those who have completed certain schooling. Current events as of Oct. 1, 2022.

See pages 489-504 for full-color maps and flags of all nations.

Afghanistan

Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

People: Population: 38,346,720 (37). **Age distrib.:** <15: 40.0%; 65+: 2.8%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 152.3 per sq mi, 58.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek; smaller numbers of 10 other constitutionally recognized ethnic groups. **Languages:** Afghan Persian or Dari, Pashto (both official); Uzbek, English, Turkmen, Urdu. **Religions:** Muslim 99.9% (Sunni [official] 89%, Shia 11%).

Geography: Total area: 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km (41); **Land area:** 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, NW of Indian subcontinent. Pakistan on E, S; Iran on W; Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan on N. NE tip touches China. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, much of it over 4,000 ft above sea level. The Hindu Kush Mts. tower 16,000 ft above Kabul and reach a height of 25,000 ft to the E. Dry climate with extreme temperatures; large desert regions. **Arable land:** 12.0%. **Capital:** Kabul, 4,457,882. **Cities:** Herat, 665,477; Mazar-e Sharif, 594,551; Kandahar, 526,775.

Government: Type: Taliban govt. (not formally recognized by the U.S.). **Religious head:** Haibatullah Akhundzada. **Head of state and govt.:** Acting Prime Min. Mohammad Hassan Akhund; in office: Sept. 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 34 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.9 bil. **Active troops:** 165,000 (Taliban).

Economy: Industries: small-scale prod. of bricks, textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, apparel, food prods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, prec./semiprec. stones. **Water:** 1,758 cu m per capita.

Electricity prod.: 784.3 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 46.9%, industry 18.8%, services 34.3%. **Unemployment:** 13.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Afghani (AFN) (88.48 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $80.9 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $2,078; **GDP growth** (2020): –2.4%. **Imports:** $7.0 bil; UAE 23%, Pakistan 17%, India 13%, China 9%, U.S. 9%, Uzbekistan 7%, Kazakhstan 6%. **Exports:** $1.5 bil (not incl. illicit exports); UAE 45%, Pakistan 24%, India 22%. **Tourism:** $72 mil. **Budget:** $5.3 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 45.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 29.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 58.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 19.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 18.4%.

Health: Expend.: 13.2%. **Life expect.:** 52.1 male; 55.3 female. **Births:** 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 104.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 29.8%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 190,767 cases, 7,764 deaths; rates per 100,000: 490.0 cases, 19.9 deaths. 26.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 37.3%.

Website: moj.gov.af/en/ or www.state.gov/countries-areas/afghanistan/

Afghanistan, occupying a favored invasion route since antiquity, has been variously known as Ariana or Bactria (in ancient times) and Khorasan (in the Middle Ages). Foreign empires alternated rule with local emirs and kings until the 18th cent., when a unified kingdom was established. In 1973, a military coup ushered in a republic.

Pro-Soviet leftists took power in a bloody 1978 coup. In Dec. 1979 the USSR began a massive airlift into Kabul and backed a new coup, leading to the installation of a more pro-Soviet leader. Soviet forces fanned out over Afghanistan and waged a protracted guerrilla war against Muslim rebels (aided by the U.S.); some 15,000 Soviet troops reportedly died.

A UN-mediated agreement was signed Apr. 14, 1988, providing for withdrawal of Soviet troops, a neutral Afghan

state, and repatriation of refugees. Afghan rebels rejected the pact. The Soviets completed their troop withdrawal Feb. 15, 1989; fighting between Afghan rebels and government forces ensued. Communist Pres. Najibullah resigned Apr. 16, 1992, as competing guerrilla forces advanced on Kabul. The rebels achieved power Apr. 28. More than 2 mil Afghans had been killed, and 6 mil had left the country since 1979.

Clashes between moderates and Islamic fundamentalist forces followed the rebel victory. The Taliban, an insurgent radical-Islamist faction, captured Kabul in Sept. 1996 and empowered religious police to enforce strict Islamic codes of dress and behavior.

Victories in the north, Aug. 1998, essentially gave the Taliban control over the entire country. On Aug. 20, 1998, U.S. cruise missiles struck SE of Kabul, hitting facilities the U.S. said were terrorist training camps run by al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the U.S., blaming bin Laden, demanded that the Taliban surrender him and shut down his al-Qaeda terrorist network. When the Taliban refused, the U.S., with British assistance, began bombing Afghanistan Oct. 7, and sent in ground troops as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

Supported by the U.S., the opposition Northern Alliance captured Kabul in Nov.; Taliban forces abandoned Kandahar, their last stronghold, to southern tribal fighters Dec. 7. A power-sharing agreement signed by four anti-Taliban factions, including the Northern Alliance, provided for an interim government headed by Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun tribal leader.

A new constitution, approved in Jan. 2004, included protections for women’s rights denied under Taliban rule. Karzai won the Oct. 9, 2004, presidential election.

Although the U.S. announced the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan, May 1, 2003, resistance continued. NATO officially assumed control of peacekeeping forces—the Intl. Security Assistance Force (ISAF)—Aug. 11, 2003.

The most intense fighting in more than 4 years erupted Mar. 2006 with a new wave of attacks and other strikes by Taliban insurgents. Operating from sanctuaries in Pakistan, Islamist suicide bombers and Taliban insurgents stepped up their activities, 2007-11. Karzai was sworn in for a second term Nov. 19, 2009.

Ending a decade-long manhunt, U.S. commandos killed bin Laden shortly after midnight May 2, 2011, in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Ayman al-Zawahiri, who helped plan the Sept. 11 and other attacks on the U.S., succeeded bin Laden as head of al-Qaeda.

Between Jan. 2009 and June 2011, the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan rose from about 36,000 to 101,000, while the number of allied foreign forces under ISAF increased from nearly 32,000 to more than 42,000. The U.S., June 22, 2011, outlined a timetable for drawing down troops and ending their combat role, with a residual force focusing on combating Islamic extremists and training and advising Afghan troops. OEF and ISAF officially ended Dec. 28, 2014; since Oct. 2001, 2,215 U.S. and 1,270 allied troops had been killed. The NATO-led Resolute Support Mission (RSM) to aid Afghan forces began Jan. 1, 2015.

A June 14, 2014, presidential runoff election was marred by allegations of electoral fraud. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai was declared the winner Sept. 21. Fighting between government and Taliban forces continued. Beginning in 2014, an affiliate of the Sunni extremist group ISIS was active in eastern Afghanistan. Following the death of his predecessor in a 2016 U.S. drone strike, Haibatullah Akhundzada became head of the Taliban.

A U.S. report estimated that, in late 2018, the government effectively controlled only about half of the country’s districts. Ghani won a Sept. 28, 2019, presidential election. U.S. intelligence officials concluded, by early 2020, that Russia had paid bounties to Taliban-linked forces to kill U.S. and allied troops.

Combat, including airstrikes, and terrorist attacks caused high civilian casualties. The UN reported over 26,000 conflict-related civilian deaths, Jan. 2014-June 2021.

Under a U.S.-Taliban bilateral agreement signed Feb. 29, 2020, in return for a Taliban pledge that Afghanistan would not be a base for anti-U.S. terrorism, the U.S. pledged to withdraw its troops (then about 12,000). U.S. Pres. Joe Biden announced, Apr. 14, 2021, that withdrawal of the remaining 2,500-3,500 U.S. troops would begin May 1, to be completed by Sept. Remaining non-U.S. RSM forces also began withdrawing May 1.

Direct Taliban-Afghan government talks began in Qatar, Sept. 12, 2020, but made little progress, and the Taliban stepped up its attacks. With the U.S. withdrawal nearing completion in mid-2021, Taliban offensives rapidly captured provinces and major cities nationwide. Taliban forces entered and effectively took control of Kabul, Aug. 15, and Ghani fled the country.

The U.S. sent thousands of troops to evacuate people from Kabul’s airport. By the time U.S. and coalition-partner flights ended Aug. 30 and the last U.S. troops left, about 123,000 civilians had been evacuated, including 6,000 Americans, other foreign nationals, and Afghans who had assisted the U.S. and its allies since 2001. As thousands of Afghans seeking (often unsuccessfully) to leave gathered outside the airport, an ISIS suicide bombing, Aug. 26, resulted in the deaths of 13 U.S. troops and some 170 others.

The Taliban, Sept. 7, 2021, announced an interim government led by Mohammad Hasan Akhund. Taliban officials limited women’s rights, including restricting education and work opportunities and imposing dress codes, as well as limiting other freedoms. The U.S. and many other nations did not recognize the Taliban government, and foreign aid fell sharply. Drought and aid cuts contributed to a humanitarian crisis; perhaps 20 mil Afghans faced acute hunger in 2022. As of mid-2022, the UNHCR estimated that more than 2 mil Afghans were refugees in Pakistan, Iran, or Central Asia.

A U.S. drone strike, July 31, 2022, killed al-Qaeda leader al-Zawahiri in Kabul.

Albania

Republic of Albania

People: Population: 3,095,344 (134). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.8%; 65+: 14.1%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 292.6 per sq mi, 113.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 82.6%. **Languages:** Albanian (official). **Religions:** Muslim 58.7% (Sunni 54%, Shia 4%), Christian 38.4% (Orthodox 18.6%, Catholic 18.3%), agnostic 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 11,100 sq mi, 28,748 sq km (141); **Land area:** 10,578 sq mi, 27,398 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on SE coast of Adriatic Sea. Greece on S; Montenegro, Kosovo on N; North Macedonia on E. **Topography:** Narrow coastal plain; hills and mountains covered with scrub forest, cut by small E-W rivers. **Arable land:** 21.9%. **Capital:** Tirana, 511,559.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bajram Begaj; b. 1967; in office: July 24, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Edi Rama; b. 1964; in office: Sept. 15, 2013. **Local divisions:** 12 counties. **Defense budget:** $246 mil. **Active troops:** 7,500.

Economy: Industries: food, footwear, apparel, clothing, lumber. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons, wheat. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 10,476 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 5.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34.6%, industry 21.6%, services 43.8%. **Unemployment:** 11.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lek (ALL) (117.55 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $44.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,646; **GDP growth:** 8.5%. **Imports:** $5.7 bil; Italy 28%, Greece 12%, China 11%,

Turkey 9%. **Exports:** $3.5 bil; Italy 45%, Spain 8%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $3.9 bil. **Inflation:** 2.0%.

Transport: Railways: 421 mi. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Mobile: 92.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 72.0 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 79.3%.

Health: Expend. (2018): 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 76.8 male; 82.3 female. **Births:** 12.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.9%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 323,050 cases, 3,574 deaths; rates per 100,000: 11,225.6 cases, 124.2 deaths. 46.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.1%.

Website: www.kryeministria.al

Ancient Illyria was conquered by Romans, Slavs, and Turks (15th cent.); the Turks Islamized the population. Independent Al-bania was proclaimed in 1912. Italy invaded in 1939.

Communist partisans took over in 1944 and allied Albania with the USSR but broke with the USSR in 1960 over de-Stalinization. Billions of dollars in Chinese financial assistance was cut off in 1978 when Albania attacked China's policies. Large-scale purges of officials occurred during the 1970s.

Enver Hoxha, the nation's ruler for four decades, died Apr. 11, 1985. The new regime introduced some liberalization.

Albania's former Communists were routed in elections Mar. 1992, amid economic collapse and social unrest. Sali Berisha was elected as the first non-Communist president since WWII. Berisha's party claimed a landslide victory in disputed parliamentary elections, May 26 and June 2, 1996. Public protests over the collapse of fraudulent investment schemes in Jan. 1997 led to armed rebellion. The UN Security Council, Mar. 28, authorized a 7,000-member force to restore order. Socialists and their allies won parliamentary elections, June 29 and July 6, 1997.

During NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Albania hosted some 465,000 Kosovar refugees. A pro-Berisha coalition victory in July 3, 2005, elections ended eight years of Socialist rule. Albania became a full member of NATO Apr. 1,

2009. Socialists won June 23, 2013, parliamentary elections, and Edi Rama became prime min. The Socialists won June 25, 2017, elections; in the campaign, Rama pledged to reduce organized crime and political corruption, key issues for EU membership. Rama's Socialists won Apr. 25, 2021, parliamentary elections. EU membership negotiations began, July 19, 2022.

Algeria

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

People: Population: 44,178,884 (34). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.1%; 65+: 6.7%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 48.0 per sq mi, 18.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), French (lingua franca), Berber or Tamazight (official), Berber dialects. **Religions:** Muslim 98.2% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,740 sq km (10); **Land area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,740 sq km. **Location:** NW Africa, from Medit. Sea into Sahara. Morocco, Western Sahara on W; Mauritania, Mali, Niger on S; Libya, Tunisia on E. **Topography:** The Tell, on the coast, comprises fertile plains 50-100 mi wide with a moderate climate and adequate rain. Two major chains of Atlas Mts., running roughly E-W and reaching 7,000 ft, enclose a dry plateau region. The Sahara lies below. **Arable land:** 3.2%. **Capital:** Algiers, 2,853,959. **Cities:** Oran, 922,302.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdelmadjid Tebboune; b. 1945; in office: Dec. 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ayman Benabderrahmane; b. 1966; in office: June 30, 2021. **Local divisions:** 58 provinces. **Defense budget:** $9.0 bil. **Active troops:** 139,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nat. gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food proc. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, wheat, milk, watermelons, barley, onions. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc. **Water:** 276 cu m per capita.

Crude oil reserves: 12.2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 72.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.3%, industry 31.0%, services 58.6%. **Unemployment:** 12.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (DZD) (141.14 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $537.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,037; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports** (2019): $54.3 bil; China 18%, France 14%, Italy 8%, Spain 8%. **Exports** (2019): $38.3 bil; Italy 13%, France 13%, Spain 12%, U.S. 7%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $112 mil. **Budget:** $70.2 bil. **Inflation:** 7.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,469 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 147.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 67.

Communications: Mobile: 106.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 97.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 62.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 76.6 male; 79.6 female. **Births:** 18.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 269,805 cases, 6,878 deaths; rates per 100,000: 615.3 cases, 15.7 deaths. 17.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 81.4%.

Website: www.algerianembassy.org, www.premier-ministre.gov.dz

Earliest known inhabitants were ancestors of Berbers, followed by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. Turkey ruled 1518-1830, when France took control. Large-scale European immigration followed. Arab nationalists launched a guerrilla war, 1954, that more than 400,000 French troops were unable to suppress. After French Pres. Charles de Gaulle came to power, 1958, colonial rule ended, nearly all Europeans left, and Algeria declared independence July 5, 1962. Ahmed Ben Bella ruled until 1965, when an army coup installed Col. Houari Boumedienne, a former guerrilla leader who held power until his death in 1978.

Hundreds died in anti-government riots protesting economic hardship, Oct. 1988. The government canceled the Jan. 1992 elections and banned all nonreligious activities at Algeria's 10,000 mosques. Pres. Mohammed Boudiaf was assassinated

June 29, 1992. Over the next seven years, Muslim fundamentalists attacked high-ranking officials, security forces, and foreigners; pro-government death squads were active.

Liamine Zeroual won the Nov. 16, 1995, presidential election. A new constitution banning Islamic political parties and increasing the president's powers passed in a Nov. 1996 referendum. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who became president after a flawed Apr. 15, 1999, election, reconciled with rebels. Bouteflika was reelected Apr. 8, 2004, though opponents charged fraud.

Under a reconciliation plan approved by referendum Sept. 2005, the government in Mar. 2006 began freeing Islamists jailed for their role in the 1990s civil war, which left up to 200,000 people dead and 8,000 "disappeared."

Radical Islamists bombed police stations in Oct. 2006 and Feb. 2007. A group known as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) carried out terrorist attacks, 2007-08, that killed more than 200 people.

Bouteflika claimed more than 90% of the vote in a 2009 election denounced as fraudulent by opposition parties. During Arab Spring uprisings in early 2011, Bouteflika's government suppressed street protests in Algiers, Feb. 12. The country's governing party, the Natl. Liberation Front (FLN), strengthened its hold on power in May 10, 2012, parliamentary elections that opposition groups called fraudulent.

AQIM members seized the In Amenas gas facility Jan. 16, 2013, holding about 40 foreign workers hostage for 4 days and demanding the release of about 100 Islamist prisoners; 38 hostages died, as well as some 29 militants, as Algerian special forces attempted to liberate the facility.

The 77-year-old Bouteflika, who had suffered a stroke in 2013, won a fourth term as president with 81.5% of the vote in the Apr. 17, 2014, election. The FLN won May 4, 2017, parliamentary elections.

Large-scale protests following the Feb. 2019 announcement that Bouteflika would seek a fifth term led to his forced resignation Apr. 2, 2019. In a Dec. 12, 2019, presidential election, boycotted by many government opponents, FLN candidate Abdelmadjid Tebboune won with 58% of the vote. Following June 12, 2021, parliamentary elections, won by the FLN, Tebboune appointed a new prime minister.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a drop in oil exports, beginning in 2020, that hurt the economy. Oil output and revenue rebounded by late 2021.

Andorra

Principality of Andorra

People: Population: 85,560 (186). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.7%; 65+: 18.8%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 59.0%. **Pop. density:** 473.5 per sq mi, 182.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.8%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Andorran 48.3%, Spanish 24.8%, Portuguese 11.2%, French 4.5%. **Languages:** Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese. **Religions:** Christian 89.1% (Catholic [official] 88.1%), agnostic 7.6%.

Geography: Total area: 181 sq mi, 468 sq km (180); **Land area:** 181 sq mi, 468 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe, in Pyrenees Mts. Spain on S, France on N. **Topography:** High mountains and narrow valleys across country. **Arable land:** 1.5%. **Capital:** Andorra la Vella, 22,614.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Heads of state:** President of France and Bishop of Urgell (Spain), as co-princes. **Head of govt.:** Xavier Espot Zamora; in office: May 16, 2019. **Local divisions:** 7 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism (skiing), banking, timber, furniture. **Chief agric.:** rye, wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle. **Natural resources:** hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead. **Water:** 4,098 cu m per capita. **Labor force:** agric. 0.5%, industry 4.4%, services: 95.1%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** 8.9%. **Imports** (2015): $1.3 bil; Spain 71%, France 17%. **Exports** (2015): $78.7 mil; Spain 40%, France 19%, U.S. 11%. **Budget** (2016): $2.1 bil. **Inflation:** NA.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 121.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 69.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 91.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 81.2 male; 85.8 female. **Births:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 45,975 cases, 154 deaths; rates per 100,000: 59,503.0 cases, 199.3 deaths. 76.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100.0%.

Website: www.govern.ad

France and the bishop of Urgell held joint sovereignty over Andorra from 1278 to 1993. Voters chose to adopt a parliamentary system Mar. 14, 1993, although co-princes remain heads of state. Tourism, especially skiing, and banking are economic mainstays. For years, Andorra served as a tax haven, but it began reforms in 2008 and was removed by the OECD from its list of uncooperative tax havens, May 27, 2009. In Mar. 2015, the government seized control of Banca Privada d'Andorra (BPA) and arrested its chief executive after money laundering accusations. The parliament approved, Nov. 30, 2016, a measure to end, in stages, banking secrecy for foreigners' accounts.

Angola

Republic of Angola

People: Population: 34,795,287 (42). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.4%; 65+: 2.3%. **Growth:** 3.4%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 72.3 per sq mi, 27.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo

13%, mestico (mixed European/native African) 2%. **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Umbundu, Kikongo, Kimbundu, Chokwe, Nhaneca, Nganguela, Fiote. **Religions:** Christian 93.5% (Catholic 57.6%, Protestant 29.1%), ethnic religionist 4.5%.

Geography: Total area: 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km (22); **Land area:** 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Africa on the Atlantic. Namibia on S, Zambia on E, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on N; Cabinda, an exclave separated by short Atlantic coast of Dem. Rep. of the Congo, borders Congo Rep. **Topography:** Mostly plateau 3,000-5,000 ft above sea level, rising from a narrow coastal strip. Temperate highland area in the W-central region, a desert in S, and a tropical rain forest in Cabinda. **Arable land:** 3.9%. **Capital:** Luanda, 8,952,496. **Cities:** Lubango, 914,456; Cabinda, 861,878.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** João Lourenço; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 26, 2017. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** $956 mil. **Active troops:** 107,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, diamonds, cement, metal prods., fish/food proc. **Chief agric.:** cassava, bananas, maize, sweet potatoes, pineapples, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium. **Water:** 4,817 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 14.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 58.7%, industry 7.8%, services 33.5%. **Unemployment:** 8.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwanza (AOA) (428.62 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $223.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,581; **GDP growth:** 0.7%. **Imports:** $15.1 bil; China 22%, Portugal 15%, Nigeria 6%, Belgium 6%. **Exports:** $21.0 bil; China 62%, India 10%. **Tourism:** $384 mil. **Budget:** $45.4 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 17.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,772 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 32.

Communications: Mobile: 44.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 21.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 36.0%.

Health: Expend.: 2.5%. **Life expect.:** 60.1 male; 64.2 female. **Births:** 41.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 58.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 20.8%. **HIV:** 1.6%. **COVID-19:** 102,636 cases, 1,917 deaths; rates per 100,000: 312.3 cases, 5.8 deaths. 42.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 66.0%.

Website: www.governo.gov.ao

From the early centuries CE to 1500, Bantu tribes penetrated most of the region. Portuguese came in 1583, allied with the Bakongo kingdom in the north, and developed the slave trade. Large-scale colonization began in the 20th cent., when 400,000 Portuguese immigrated.

A guerrilla war, 1961-75, ended when Portugal granted Angola independence. Fighting then erupted among rival rebel groups, including the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), aided by the U.S. and South Africa. Cuban troops helped the MPLA win control of most of the country by 1976, although fighting continued. MPLA-UNITA peace accords in 1991 and 1994 failed to hold. The UN estimated that the civil war had claimed some 1 mil lives and left another 2.5 mil people homeless by mid-2001. Government troops killed rebel leader Jonas Savimbi Feb. 22, 2002. UNITA agreed to a truce Apr. 4, 2002. Separatist rebels in oil-rich Cabinda agreed to a cease-fire July 2006.

With proven petroleum reserves estimated at more than 8 bil barrels, Angola is among Africa's leading oil producers. Wealth is extremely unevenly distributed, and corruption has been widespread. The ruling MPLA claimed victory in voting Sept. 2008, in Angola's first parliamentary elections in 16 years. Parliament approved Jan. 21, 2010, a new constitution augmenting the power of MPLA leader José Eduardo dos Santos, Angola's president since 1979. The MPLA won flawed elections, Aug 31, 2012, giving dos Santos another 5-year term. The MPLA won disputed Aug. 23, 2017, elections, and João Lourenço took office as president, Sept. 26. On Nov. 15,

Lourenço dismissed as head of the state oil company dos Santos's daughter, Isabel dos Santos, suspected of misappropriating government funds. On Jan. 11, 2018, Lourenço removed as head of the country's sovereign wealth fund dos Santos's son, José Filomeno dos Santos; he was sentenced, Aug. 2020, to 5 years in prison for embezzlement.

A new penal code, approved Jan. 23, 2019, decriminalized same-sex relationships and prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation.

The MPLA was declared, Aug. 29, 2022, the winner by a slim margin of Aug. 24 parliamentary elections. A UNITA challenge was rejected by the Constitutional Court, Sept. 8, giving Lourenço another term as president.

Antigua and Barbuda

People: Population: 100,335 (184). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.1%; 65+: 9.7%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 30.0%. **Pop. density:** 587.1 per sq mi, 226.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.3%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 87.3%, mixed 4.7%, Hispanic 2.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Antiguan creole. **Religions:** Christian 92.4% (Protestant 77.1%, Catholic 10.4%), Spiritist 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 171 sq mi, 443 sq km (Antigua, 108 sq mi, 280 sq km; Barbuda, 62 sq mi, 161 sq km) (183); **Land area:** 171 sq mi, 443 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean. St. Kitts and Nevis to W, Guadeloupe (Fr.) to S. **Topography:** Mostly low-lying and limestone coral islands. Antigua is mostly hilly with an indented coast; Barbuda is a flat island with a large lagoon on W. **Arable land:** 9.1%. **Capital:** St. John's, 20,764.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Rodney Williams; b. 1947; in office: Aug. 14, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Gaston Browne; b. 1967; in office: June 13, 2014. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $7 mil. **Active troops:** 180.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., light mfg. **Chief agric.:** tropical fruit, milk, mangoes/guavas, melons, tomatoes, pineapples. **Natural resources:** negligible. **Water:** 540 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 326.4 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $19,838; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports** (2018): $1.1 bil; U.S. 39%, Poland 16%, China 7%. **Exports** (2018): $1.2 bil; Poland 37%, Suriname 33%, UAE 8%. **Tourism:** $776 mil. **Budget:** $334 mil. **Inflation:** 2.1%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 198.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 51.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2016): 73.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 75.6 male; 80.1 female. **Births:** 15.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 8,895 cases, 144 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,083.1 cases, 147.0 deaths. 65.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99.0%.

Website: ab.gov.ag

Christopher Columbus landed on Antigua in 1493. The British colonized it in 1632. The British-associated state of Antigua achieved independence as Antigua and Barbuda on Nov. 1, 1981. Tourism generally accounts for well over half of GDP. The worldwide recession caused the economy to shrink in 2009-11. With the economy still weak, the opposition Antigua and Barbuda Labour Party (ABLP) won June 12, 2014, parliamentary elections. ABLP leader Gaston Browne became prime minister and supported economic development projects opposed by environmental groups and others. The ABLP retained power in Mar. 21, 2018, elections.

Hurricane Irma caused massive damage on Barbuda, Sept. 5-6, 2017.

The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the country's tourism industry beginning in 2020, but tourism began to rebound by the second half of 2021.

Argentina

Argentine Republic

People: Population: 46,245,668 (32). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.7%; 65+: 12.5%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 5.0%. **Pop. density:** 43.8 per sq mi, 16.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.3%. **Ethnic groups:** European (mostly Spanish/Italian descent) and mestizo (mixed European/Amerindian) 97.2%, Amerindian 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Italian, English, German, French, Indigenous (Mapudungun, Quechua). **Religions:** Christian 88.3% (Catholic [official] 76.1%), agnostic 7.2%, Muslim 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 1,073,518 sq mi, 2,780,400 sq km (8); **Land area:** 1,056,642 sq mi, 2,736,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of southern S America. Chile on W; Bolivia, Paraguay on N; Brazil, Uruguay on NE. **Topography:** Andean, Central, Misiones, and Southern mountain ranges in W. Aconcagua (22,831 ft) is highest peak in Western Hemisphere. Gran Chaco, heavily wooded plains, are E of Andes in the N; fertile, treeless Pampas in the central region. Patagonia, in S, is bleak and arid. Rio de la Plata, an estuary in NE, 170 by 140 mi, is mostly freshwater, from 2,485-mi Paraná and 1,000-mi Uruguay Rivers. **Arable land:** 11.9%. **Capital:** Buenos Aires, 15,369,919. **Cities:** Córdoba, 1,597,844; Rosario, 1,574,235; Mendoza, 1,209,458; San Miguel de Tucumán, 1,013,645.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Alberto Ángel Fernández; b. 1956; in office: Dec. 10, 2019. **Local divisions:** 23 provinces, 1 autonomous city. **Defense budget:** $2.6 bil. **Active troops:** 72,100.

Economy: Industries: food proc., motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals. **Chief agric.:** maize, soybeans, wheat, sugarcane, milk,

barley. **Natural resources:** lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium. **Water:** 19,752 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 137.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.7%, industry 20.0%, services 72.4%. **Unemployment:** 10.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (ARS) (137.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $23,627; **GDP growth:** 10.3%. **Imports:** $52.1 bil; Brazil 21%, China 18%, U.S. 14%, Germany 6%. **Exports:** $64.2 bil; Brazil 16%, China 11%, U.S. 7%. **Tourism:** $5.2 bil. **Budget:** $158.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 25.7%.

Transport: Railways: 22,939 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 308.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 161.

Communications: Mobile: 130.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 68.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 87.1%.

Health: Expend.: 9.5%. **Life expect.:** 75.2 male; 81.6 female. **Births:** 15.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 9.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.7%. **HIV:** 0.4%. **COVID-19:** 9,633,732 cases, 129,566 deaths; rates per 100,000: 21,315.6 cases, 286.7 deaths. 91.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 99.0%.

Website: www.argentina.gob.ar

Nomadic Indians roamed the Pampas when Spaniards arrived, 1515-16, led by Juan Díaz de Solís. Nearly all the Indians were killed by the late 19th cent. The colonists won independence, 1816. A long period of disorder ended in a strong centralized government.

Large-scale Italian, German, and Spanish immigration in the decades after 1880 spurred modernization. Social reforms were enacted in the 1920s, but military coups prevailed, 1930-46, until Gen. Juan Perón was elected president.

Perón, with his wife, Eva Duarte (d. 1952), introduced labor reforms but suppressed speech and press freedoms, closed religious schools, and ran the country into debt. A 1955 coup exiled Perón. A series of military and civilian regimes followed. Perón returned in 1973 and was again elected president. He

died 10 months later. His wife and vice president, Isabel, succeeded him.

A military junta ousted Isabel Perón in 1976 amid charges of corruption. Under a continuing state of siege, the army conducted a “dirty war” against guerrillas and leftists. An estimated 30,000 people “disappeared.”

Argentine troops seized control of the British-held Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) on Apr. 2, 1982. The British imposed an air and sea blockade around the Falklands. Fighting began May 1. British troops landed on East Falkland May 21. Argentine troops surrendered, June 14.

Democratic rule returned in 1983. On Dec. 9, 1985, five former junta members were found guilty of murder and human rights abuses during the “dirty war” period. Buenos Aires Mayor Fernando de la Rúa won the presidential election Oct. 24, 1999, but resigned in 2001 after a prolonged recession resulted in debt of more than $130 bil. Congress, Jan. 1, 2002, chose a Peronist, Eduardo Alberto Duhalde, to finish de la Rúa’s term. Further economic decline and renewed protests led Duhalde, July 2, to schedule an early presidential election for Mar. 2003; another Peronist, Néstor Kirchner, took office May 25, 2003. A new IMF aid deal, approved Sept. 10, 2003, rescued Argentina from default.

The Supreme Court, June 14, 2005, overturned amnesty laws that had barred prosecution for “dirty war” crimes committed while the military ruled Argentina. In July 2010, Argentina became the first Latin American country to extend full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

Cristina Fernández de Kirchner ran as the Peronist candidate after her husband and was elected president Oct. 28, 2007. She was reelected Oct. 23, 2011. In 2013, special prosecutor Alberto Nisman accused Fernández de Kirchner of interfering with his investigation of Iranian involvement in a 1994 Jewish community center bombing in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people. Nisman was found shot dead in his home, Jan. 18, 2015. A border police investigation concluded, Nov. 2017, that Nisman had been murdered. On Mar. 5, 2018, Fernández de

Kirchner was ordered to stand trial on charges of covering up Iranian involvement in the Jewish center bombing; a court dismissed that case, Oct. 7, 2021. Other corruption charges remained pending.

Buenos Aires Archbishop Jorge Mario Bergoglio was elected pope Mar. 13, 2013; he was the first pope from the Americas. He took the name Francis.

Defeating Peronist candidate Daniel Scioli in a runoff, Mauricio Macri of the center-right Republican Proposal Party was elected president Nov. 22, 2015. Pres. Macri, Sept. 3, 2018, announced austerity measures to stem a budget deficit and a sharp drop in the value of the peso. With economic problems continuing, Peronist Alberto Fernández defeated Macri in the Oct. 27, 2019, presidential election; Cristina Fernández de Kirchner was elected vice president. Argentina's Congress, Dec. 30, 2020, completed legislation legalizing abortion in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy. Fernández de Kirchner was unharmed in a Sept. 1, 2022, assassination attempt.

COVID-19 and lockdown measures to slow spread of the disease hurt the economy beginning in 2020. One of the hardest-hit countries by the pandemic, Argentina recorded 9.6 mil cases and nearly 130,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022.

Armenia

Republic of Armenia

People: Population: 3,000,756 (136). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.2%; 65+: 13.8%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 6.4%. **Pop. density:** 275.6 per sq mi, 106.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Armenian 98.1%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.2%. **Languages:** Armenian (official), Kurdish. **Religions:** Christian 94.7% (Orthodox [official] 81.5%), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 11,484 sq mi, 29,743 sq km (139); **Land area:** 10,889 sq mi, 28,203 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. Georgia on N, Azerbaijan on E, Iran on S, Turkey on W.

Topography: Mountainous with many peaks above 10,000 ft. **Arable land:** 15.6%. **Capital:** Yerevan, 1,092,028.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Vahagn Khachaturyan; b. 1959; in office: Mar. 13, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Nikol Pashinyan; b. 1975; in office: Sept. 10, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 provinces. **Defense budget:** $603 mil. **Active troops:** 42,900.

Economy: Industries: brandy, mining, diamond proc., metal-cutting machine tools, forging/pressing machines, elec. motors, knitted wear. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, grapes, vegetables, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, bauxite. **Water:** 2,632 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 7.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 30.3%, industry 17.5%, services 52.2%. **Unemployment:** 20.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dram (AMD) (402.69 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $43.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,630; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $5.0 bil; Russia 29%, China 10%, Georgia 8%, Iran 6%. **Exports:** $3.8 bil; Russia 22%, Switzerland 20%, China 7%, Bulgaria 6%. **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $3.2 bil. **Inflation:** 7.2%.

Transport: Railways: 485 mi (only partly operational). **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Mobile: 129.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 95.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 76.5%.

Health: Expend.: 11.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 79.7 female. **Births:** 11.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 432,274 cases, 8,648 deaths; rates per 100,000: 14,587.9 cases, 291.8 deaths. 38.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.gov.am

Ancient Armenia extended into parts of what are now Turkey and Iran. Present-day Armenia was set up as a Soviet republic Apr. 2, 1921. It joined Georgian and Azerbaijan SSRs Mar. 12, 1922, to form the Transcaucasian SFSR, which

became part of the USSR Dec. 30, 1922. Armenia became a constituent republic of the USSR Dec. 5, 1936. An earthquake struck Armenia Dec. 7, 1988; approximately 25,000 were killed.

Armenia became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan with an ethnic Armenian majority, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988. A 1992-94 war that cost 30,000 lives ended in a cease-fire with Armenian forces in control of Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent areas. Voters in the breakaway region approved a pro-independence constitution Dec. 10, 2006. Deadly clashes between Armenian and Azerbaijani forces occurred in 2015-16 in and near Nagorno-Karabakh. After Azerbaijani victories in heavy fighting beginning in Sept. 2020, Armenia agreed, in a Nov. 9 cease-fire, to cede areas in Azerbaijan it had controlled since 1994. New fighting occurred in Sept. 2022.

Voters approved, July 5, 1995, a new constitution increasing presidential powers. Pres. Levon Ter-Petrosian won reelection Sept. 22, 1996, amid claims of fraud. He resigned Feb. 3, 1998, and Robert Kocharian, a nationalist born in Nagorno-Karabakh, won the presidency Mar. 30, 1998. Gunmen stormed Parliament Oct. 27, 1999, killing Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian and 7 others. Kocharian won a second term Mar. 5, 2003.

Prime Min. Serzh Sargsyan defeated Ter-Petrosian in a Feb. 19, 2008, presidential election and won reelection Feb. 18, 2013. Constitutional revisions transitioned the government to a parliamentary system as of 2018. Opposition leader Nikol Pashinyan was elected prime min. by parliament May 8. Pashinyan’s party won a landslide victory in Dec. 9, 2018, parliamentary elections. Blamed for Armenia’s defeat in 2020 fighting against Azerbaijan, Pashinyan resigned Apr. 25, 2021, but retained office after winning June 20 elections; the opposition charged electoral fraud.

Armenia did not ratify an Oct. 2009 treaty it had approved with Turkey over the 1915-18 killing of more than 1 mil

Armenians by Ottoman Turks, due to renewed friction between the countries in 2010.

Australia

Commonwealth of Australia

People: Population: 26,141,369 (54). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.6%; 65+: 16.4%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 30.1%. **Pop. density:** 8.8 per sq mi, 3.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.5%. **Ethnic groups:** English 36.1%, Australian 33.5%, Irish 11.0%, Scottish 9.3%, Chinese 5.6%, Italian 4.6%, German 4.5%, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 2.8%, Indian 2.8%. **Languages:** English, Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese), Arabic, Vietnamese, Italian. **Religions:** Christian 54.0% (Catholic 23.7%, Protestant 22.5%), agnostic 27.7%, atheist 7.2%, Buddhist 3.2%, Muslim 3.1% (Sunni 2%), Hindu 1.9%.

Geography: Total area: 2,988,902 sq mi, 7,741,220 sq km (6); **Land area:** 2,966,153 sq mi, 7,682,300 sq km. **Location:** SE of Asia. Surrounded by Indian O. on W and S, Pacific O. (Coral, Tasman Seas) in E. Tasmania lies 150 mi S of Victoria state, across Bass Strait. Nearest are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea on N; Solomons, Fiji, and New Zealand on E. **Topography:** An island continent. The Great Dividing Range along the E coast has Mt. Kosciusko (7,310 ft). The Western Plateau rises to 2,000 ft, with arid areas in the Great Sandy and Great Victoria Deserts. The NW part of Western Australia and Northern Terr. are arid and hot. The NE has heavy rainfall. Jungles in Cape York Peninsula. **Arable land:** 4.0%. **Capital:** Canberra, 467,194. **Cities:** Melbourne, 5,150,766; Sydney, 5,056,571; Brisbane, 2,472,222; Perth, 2,092,649; Adelaide, 1,355,522.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. David Hurley; b. 1953; in office: July 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Anthony Albanese; b. 1963; in office: May 23, 2022. **Local divisions:** 6 states, 2

territories. **Defense budget:** $34.3 bil. **Active troops:** 59,600.

Economy: Industries: mining, industrial and transp. equip., food proc., chemicals, steel. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, wheat, barley, milk, rapeseed, beef. **Natural resources:** alumina, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, rare earth elements, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, nat. gas, petroleum. **Water:** 19,761 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 243.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.4%, industry 18.8%, services 78.8%. **Unemployment:** 5.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (AUD) (1.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $55,807; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports:** $249.1 bil; China 25%, U.S. 12%, Japan 7%. **Exports:** $299.0 bil; China 39%, Japan 15%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $45.7 bil. **Budget:** $496.9 bil. **Inflation:** 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 20,512 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 755 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 349.

Communications: Mobile: 104.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 122.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 89.6%.

Health: Expend.: 9.9%. **Life expect.:** 80.9 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 9,887,663 cases, 13,229 deaths; rates per 100,000: 38,775.3 cases, 51.9 deaths. 87.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.australia.gov.au

Australia harbors many plant and animal species not found elsewhere, including kangaroos, koalas, platypuses, dingoes (wild dogs), Tasmanian devils, wombats, and barking and frilled lizards.

Aboriginal peoples first reached Australia, from SE Asia, at least 45,000-50,000 years ago and perhaps thousands of years earlier. British Capt. James Cook explored the eastern coast in 1770, when the entire continent and its offshore islands were inhabited by Indigenous peoples. The first

European settlers, beginning in 1788, were mostly convicts, soldiers, and government officials. By 1830, Britain had claimed the entire continent, and the immigration of free settlers accelerated. The Commonwealth was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901. Northern Terr. was granted limited self-rule July 1, 1978.

State/territory, capital	Tot. area (sq mi)	Pop. (2021 census)
New South Wales, Sydney	309,326	8,072,163
Victoria, Melbourne	87,817	6,503,491
Queensland, Brisbane	667,857	5,156,138
Western Australia, Perth	975,685	2,660,026
South Australia, Adelaide	380,048	1,781,516
Tasmania, Hobart	26,410	557,571
Australian Capital Terr., Canberra	910	454,499
Northern Terr., Darwin	520,385	232,605

Note: Pop. as of Aug. 10, 2021. (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

In a 1967 referendum, Australians voted to change parts of the country's constitution that discriminated against Aboriginal Australians. Racially discriminatory immigration policies ended in 1973, after 3 mil Europeans (half British) had entered since 1945.

Australia is among the top exporters of lamb, wool, and wheat. Major mineral deposits, including coal, have been developed, largely for export. Slumping commodity prices and sluggish exports to China impacted the economy beginning in 2016. By 2019, the government instituted various economic stimulus measures to boost sagging GDP growth.

Australian troops fought in U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan (beginning 2001) and Iraq (beginning 2003); the last Australian troops left Afghanistan in 2021. Some 2,000 Australian peacekeepers began arriving in the Solomon Isls., July 24, 2003; nearly all were withdrawn by mid-2005. In race

riots in Sydney suburbs, Dec. 11-12, 2005, thousands of youths assaulted people of Middle Eastern ancestry, who then retaliated. Australian troops were dispatched, 2006, to suppress disorder in the Solomon Isls. in Apr. and Timor in May. The last Australian troops in Timor returned home on Mar. 27, 2013.

Australian warplanes joined the U.S.-led air campaign in Iraq (2014-18) and Syria (2015-18) against the Sunni extremist group ISIS. About 23,000 refugees fleeing warfare in Syria and Iraq arrived in Australia 2015-17.

The Labor Party's Julia Gillard became, June 24, 2010, Australia's first female prime minister. Downpours from Cyclone Tasha and other storms caused severe flooding in Queensland, Dec. 2010-Jan. 2011. Prime Min. Gillard, Mar. 20, 2013, officially apologized for Australia's forced adoption policy (in effect late 1950s-70s), in which the state took the babies of single, teenage, or "unfit" mothers, often under duress. Labor's Kevin Rudd replaced Gillard June 26, 2013.

The conservatives returned to power after Sept. 7, 2013, elections, making Tony Abbott prime min. Malcolm Turnbull replaced Abbott as prime min., Sept. 15, 2015, after defeating him in a vote for Liberal Party leader. Turnbull's Liberal/National Party coalition won a narrow victory in July 2, 2016, elections. Liberal Scott Morrison replaced Turnbull as prime min., Aug. 24, 2018.

National and state governments instituted travel restrictions and lockdown measures, beginning in 2020, to combat the COVID-19 pandemic; violent anti-vaccination, anti-lockdown protests took place in Melbourne, Sept. 2021. As of Aug. 22, 2022, Australia had recorded nearly 9.9 mil total COVID-19 cases (14th-highest in the world) and over 13,200 deaths.

Under an agreement announced mid-Sept. 2021, Australia, with U.S. and UK assistance, would build and deploy nuclear-powered submarines, countering China's growing sea power.

May 21, 2022, elections returned Labor to power, with a slim House of Representatives majority; Anthony Albanese became prime min.

Australian External Territories

Norfolk Isl., area 14.3 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 2,188, was taken over, 1914. The soil is very fertile, suitable for citrus, bananas, and coffee. Many of the inhabitants are descended from Pitcairn Islanders who moved to Norfolk in 1856 after the British abandoned an attempted penal colony. Australia offered the island limited home rule in 1979 but revoked its autonomy in 2015. The island's legislative assembly was replaced by an elected regional council in 2016. **Website:** www.norfolkisland.gov.nf

The only inhabitants of **Coral Sea Isls.**, area 2.7 sq mi, are meteorological staff on Willis Isl.

Ashmore and Cartier Isls., area 1.9 sq mi, in the Indian O., came under Australian authority in 1934. **Heard Isl. and McDonald Isls.**, area 159.1 sq mi, are administered by the Australian Antarctic Division.

Cocos (Keeling) Isls. are 27 coral islands in the Indian O. about 1,833 mi NW of Australia. Area 5.4 sq mi; pop. (2021 census) 593. The residents voted to become part of Australia, Apr. 1984. **Website:** www.shire.cc

Christmas Isl., area 52.1 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 1,692; 230 mi S of Java, was transferred by Britain in 1958. Phosphate mining is the main economic activity, though high-grade phosphate deposits are nearly depleted. **Website:** www.shire.gov.cx

Australian Antarctic Territory was claimed by the UK and then transferred to Australian sovereignty in 1933. It comprises some 2.2 mil sq mi of territory S of 60th parallel S lat. between 45°E and 160°E (not incl. France's Adelie Coast) and between 136°E and 142°E.

Austria

Republic of Austria

People: Population: 8,913,088 (99). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.1%; 65+: 20.5%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 19.3%. **Pop. density:** 280.0 per sq mi, 108.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.3%.

Ethnic groups (by birth country): Austrian 80.8%, German 2.6%. **Languages:** German (official), Turkish, Serbian, Croatian (official in one state). **Religions:** Christian 67.6% (Catholic 60.2%), agnostic 21.8%, Muslim 7.8% (Sunni), atheist 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 32,383 sq mi, 83,871 sq km (112); **Land area:** 31,832 sq mi, 82,445 sq km. **Location:** S Central Europe. Switzerland, Liechtenstein on W; Germany, Czechia on N; Slovakia, Hungary on E; Slovenia, Italy on S. **Topography:** Primarily mountainous, with the Alps and foothills covering the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin. **Arable land:** 16.0%. **Capital:** Vienna, 1,960,023.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alexander Van der Bellen; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 26, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Chancellor Karl Nehammer; b. 1972; in office: Dec. 6, 2021. **Local divisions:** 9 states. **Defense budget:** $3.7 bil. **Active troops:** 23,300.

Economy: Industries: constr., machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals, chemicals, lumber and paper, electronics, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, sugar beet, wheat, barley, potatoes **Natural resources:** oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite, tungsten, graphite, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 8,739 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 70.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.7%, industry 25.6%, services 70.6%. **Unemployment:** 6.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $523.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $58,427; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $211.9 bil; Germany 39%, Italy 7%. **Exports:** $226.8 bil; Germany 28%, U.S. 7%, Italy 6%. **Tourism:** $22.9 bil. **Budget:** $204.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 3,293 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 636.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Mobile: 122.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 118.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92.5%.

Health: Expend.: 10.4%. **Life expect.:** 79.6 male; 85.0 female. **Births:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,915,074 cases, 20,573 deaths; rates per 100,000: 55,218.9 cases, 231.1 deaths. 77.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at

Rome conquered Austrian lands from Celtic tribes around 15 BCE. In 788 the territory was incorporated into Charlemagne's empire. By 1300, the House of Habsburg had gained control; it added vast territories in all parts of Europe to the realm in the next few hundred years.

Austrian dominance of Germany was undermined in the 18th cent. and ended by Prussia by 1866. But the Congress of Vienna, 1815, confirmed Austrian control of a large empire in SE Europe consisting of Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, and others. The dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy was established in 1867, giving autonomy to Hungary and almost 50 years of peace.

World War I, which started after the June 28, 1914, assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Habsburg heir, by a Serbian nationalist, destroyed the empire. By 1918 Austria was reduced to a small republic, with the borders it has today.

Nazi Germany, ruled by the Austrian-born Adolf Hitler, annexed Austria Mar. 13, 1938. The republic was reestablished in 1945, under Allied occupation. Full independence and neutrality were restored in 1955. Austria joined the EU Jan. 1, 1995.

The right-wing, anti-immigrant Austrian Freedom Party (FPO) challenged the dominance of the Social Democratic Party (SPO) beginning in the late 1990s. However, the SPO won parliamentary elections in 2006, 2008, and 2013. Hundreds of thousands of migrants fleeing war and hardship in Syria and elsewhere entered Austria in 2015, many en route to N Europe. About 125,000 migrants applied for asylum in

Austria in 2015-16. Government actions in 2016 sharply limited future asylum claims.

Former Green Party leader Alexander Van der Bellen defeated FPO candidate Norbert Hofer in a Dec. 4, 2016, presidential runoff election. The conservative Austrian People's Party (OVP) won Oct. 15, 2017, parliamentary elections; after forming a coalition with the FPO, OVP leader Sebastian Kurz became chancellor Dec. 18. After the coalition collapsed, the OVP won Sept. 29, 2019, elections, and Kurz formed a new coalition with the Green Party. Under investigation for corruption, Kurz announced his resignation, Oct. 9, 2021. The OVP's Karl Nehammer became chancellor Dec. 6, 2021.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Austria recorded more than 4.9 mil cases—a case count equal to about 55% of the country's pop.—as of Aug. 22, 2022.

Azerbaijan

Republic of Azerbaijan

People: Population: 10,353,296 (90). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.1%; 65+: 8.1%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.5%. **Pop. density:** 324.5 per sq mi, 125.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.2%. **Ethnic groups:** over 80 ethnic groups, incl. Azerbaijani 91.6%, Lezghin 2%. **Languages:** Azerbaijani (Azeri) (official), Russian, Armenian. **Religions:** Muslim 96.3% (Shia 66%, Sunni 30%), Christian 2.4% (Orthodox).

Geography: Total area: 33,436 sq mi, 86,600 sq km (111); **Land area:** 31,903 sq mi, 82,629 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. Russia, Georgia on N; Iran on S; Armenia on W; Caspian Sea on E. **Topography:** The Great Caucasus Mts. in N, Karabakh Upland in W border the Kur-Araz lowland. Arid climate except in subtropical SE. **Arable land:** 25.2%. **Capital:** Baku, 2,401,108.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ilham Aliyev; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 31, 2003. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ali Asadov; b. 1956; in office: Oct. 8, 2019.

Local divisions: 66 districts, 11 cities. **Defense budget:** $2.7 bil. **Active troops:** 66,950.

Economy: Industries: petroleum/petroleum prods., nat. gas, oil field equip.; steel, iron ore; cement. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, potatoes, barley, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, bauxite. **Water:** 3,485 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 24.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34.2%, industry 15.4%, services 50.4%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Manat (AZN) (1.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $160.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,843; **GDP growth:** 5.6%. **Imports:** $15.5 bil; UK 17%, Russia 17%, Turkey 12%, China 6%. **Exports:** $15.2 bil; (2017) Italy 28%, Turkey 15%, Israel 7%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $10.2 bil. **Inflation:** 6.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,830 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 142 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 30.

Communications: Mobile: 104.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 68.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 84.6%.

Health: Expend.: 4.0%. **Life expect.:** 71.1 male; 77.4 female. **Births:** 13.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 23.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 807,984 cases, 9,784 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,968.9 cases, 96.5 deaths. 53.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.president.az

Azerbaijan was home to Scythian tribes and part of the Roman Empire. Overrun by Turks in the 11th cent. and conquered by Russia in 1806 and 1813, it joined the USSR Dec. 30, 1922, and became a constituent republic in 1936. Azerbaijan gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave with a majority population of ethnic Armenians, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988, triggering a war between mostly Muslim Azerbaijan and mostly Christian

Armenia, 1992-94, in which 30,000 died. After heavy fighting Sept.-Nov. 2020, Azerbaijan regained control of much of the territory lost in the early 1990s.

Voters approved a new constitution expanding presidential powers, Nov. 12, 1995. Pres. Haydar Aliyev, a pro-Russian former Communist, was reelected Oct. 11, 1998, but international monitors called the vote seriously flawed. His son Ilham Aliyev won a flawed Oct. 15, 2003, presidential election. He responded to violent protests Oct. 16 by arresting hundreds of opposition leaders and their supporters. The opening May 25, 2005, of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, providing an outlet for Azerbaijan's vast Caspian oil reserves, transformed the nation's economy. Construction began in 2014 on new pipelines to carry natural gas from Caspian Sea deposits in Azerbaijan to Georgia, Turkey, and Europe.

Pres. Ilham Aliyev won a second term Oct. 15, 2008. In OSCE-criticized elections, Aliyev won a third term Oct. 9, 2013, and a fourth term Apr. 11, 2018.

The European Parliament voted, Sept. 2017, to investigate a so-called Azerbaijani Laundromat scheme, in which almost $3 bil was reportedly sent out of Azerbaijan, including money allegedly paid to European officials to influence policy toward Azerbaijan.

An agreement announced July 18, 2022, would significantly increase Azerbaijani gas exports to the EU, which was seeking to reduce reliance on Russian energy following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine.

The Bahamas

Commonwealth of The Bahamas

People: Population: 355,608 (173). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.5%; 65+: 9.4%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 16.2%. **Pop. density:** 92.0 per sq mi, 35.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.5%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 90.6%, white 4.7%, mixed 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Creole (among Haitian

immigrants). **Religions:** Christian (official) 92.5% (Protestant 71.5%, Catholic 13.3%), agnostic 4.6%.

Geography: Total area: 5,359 sq mi, 13,880 sq km (156); **Land area:** 3,865 sq mi, 10,010 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., SE of Florida. U.S. is on W, Cuba to SW. **Topography:** Nearly 700 islands (30 inhabited) and over 2,000 cays in the W Atlantic O. extend 760 mi NW to SE. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Nassau, 279,668.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Cornelius A. Smith; b. 1937; in office: June 28, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Philip Davis; b. 1951; in office: Sept. 18, 2021. **Local divisions:** 31 districts. **Defense budget:** $95 mil. **Active troops:** 1,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, oil bunkering, maritime, transshipment and logistics, salt, aragonite. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, grapefruit, vegetables, bananas, tomatoes, poultry. **Natural resources:** salt, aragonite, timber. **Water:** 1,815 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.2%, industry 11.7%, services 85.1%. **Unemployment:** 13.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BSD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $34,108; **GDP growth:** 13.7%. **Imports:** $3.6 bil; U.S. 31%, South Korea 29%, Japan 14%. **Exports:** $1.7 bil; Poland 32%, U.S. 17%, Ecuador 9%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $4.1 bil. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Inflation:** 2.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 430.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 114.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 97.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 87.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.2 male; 79.1 female. **Births:** 14.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 1.3%. **COVID-19:** 36,944 cases,

823 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,394.7 cases, 209.3 deaths. 43.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.bahamas.gov.bs

Christopher Columbus likely first set foot in the Americas on San Salvador (Watling Isl.) in 1492, when Arawak Indians inhabited the islands. British settlement began in 1647; the islands became a British colony in 1783. Independence was attained July 10, 1973. Tourism and international finance are major industries. Hurricane Dorian, Sept. 1-3, 2019, devastated the northern Bahamas. The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the tourism industry; real GDP fell more than 16% in 2020, before rebounding in 2021. The impact of the pandemic hurt the governing party in Sept. 16, 2021, parliamentary elections; Philip Davis of the opposition Progressive Liberal Party became prime minister after the PLP won 32 of 39 lower house seats.

Bahrain

Kingdom of Bahrain

People: Population: 1,540,558 (151). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.2%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 55.0%. **Pop. density:** 5,250.0 per sq mi, 2,027.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 89.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Bahraini 46%, Asian 45.5%, other Arab 4.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Farsi, Urdu. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 81.7% (Shia 53%, Sunni 29%), Christian 11.5% (Catholic 9.5%), Hindu 5.8%.

Geography: Total area: 293 sq mi, 760 sq km (174); **Land area:** 293 sq mi, 760 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, in Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia on W, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bahrain Island and several adjacent, smaller islands are flat, hot, and humid with little rain. **Arable land:** 2.0%. **Capital:** Manama, 688,558.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa; b. 1950; in office: as emir Mar. 6, 1999; as king Feb. 14, 2002. **Head of govt.:**

Prime Min. Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa; b. 1969; in office: Nov. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 4 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.4 bil. **Active troops:** 8,200.

Economy: Industries: petroleum proc. and refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, Islamic and offshore banking, insurance. **Chief agric.:** mutton, dates, milk, poultry, tomatoes, fruit. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, pearls. **Water:** 74 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 187 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 29.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.0%, industry 34.9%, services 64.1%. **Unemployment:** 1.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (BHD) (0.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $79.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $45,411; **GDP growth:** 2.2%. **Imports** (2018): $27.2 bil; UAE 27%, China 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%. **Exports** (2018): $30.1 bil; UAE 31%, Saudi Arabia 12%, Japan 8%, U.S. 8%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $9.4 bil. **Inflation:** –0.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 452.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile: 131.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 135.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 100.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.0%. **Life expect.:** 77.6 male; 82.2 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 2.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 669,650 cases, 1,513 deaths; rates per 100,000: 39,354.7 cases, 88.9 deaths. 72.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.5%.

Website: www.bahrain.bh

Long ruled by the Khalifa family, Bahrain was a British protectorate from 1861 to Aug. 15, 1971, when it regained independence. Oil was discovered in 1932. Natural gas output has more than doubled since 1990. A major offshore oil and gas field discovery was announced in Apr. 2018.

Emir Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa proclaimed himself king Feb. 14, 2002. Local elections in May 2002 marked the first time Bahraini women were allowed to vote and run for office. The

monarchy suppressed Arab Spring demonstrations Feb.-Mar. 2011. Protests, however, continued, largely by members of the country's Shiite majority against the mostly Sunni ruling elite. A Nov. 2015 Human Rights Watch report accused the government of torturing detained dissidents. Forced labor and sexual exploitation of Asian and African immigrants also gained international attention. Court rulings July 17, 2016, and May 31, 2017, ordered the dissolution of leading Shiite and secular opposition groups. Crown prince Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa became prime minister, Nov. 11, 2020.

Bahrain was one of a Saudi-led group of nations that broke diplomatic relations and embargoed trade with Qatar, June 2017-Jan. 2021, alleging Qatari support for terrorist and sectarian groups. Bahrain and Israel signed an agreement, Sept. 15, 2020, to establish diplomatic relations.

Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh

People: Population: 165,650,475 (8). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 7.3%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 3,295.9 per sq mi, 1,272.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Bengali 98%+. **Languages:** Bangla or Bengali (official). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 88.8% (Sunni), Hindu 9.3%.

Geography: Total area: 57,321 sq mi, 148,460 sq km (92); **Land area:** 50,259 sq mi, 130,170 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, on N bend of Bay of Bengal. India nearly surrounds country on W, N, E; Myanmar on SE. **Topography:** Mostly a low plain cut by the Ganges and Brahmaputra R. and their delta. Alluvial and marshy along the coast. Hilly only in the extreme SE and NE. Its tropical monsoon climate makes country among the world's rainiest. **Arable land:** 61.5%. **Capital:** Dhaka, 22,478,117. **Cities:** Chittagong, 5,252,842.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdul Hamid; b. 1944; in office: Apr. 24, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hasina; b. 1947; in office:

Jan. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 8 divisions. **Defense budget:** $4.1 bil. **Active troops:** 163,050.

Economy: Industries: jute, cotton, garments, paper, leather, fertilizer, iron and steel, cement, petroleum prods., tobacco, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** rice, potatoes, maize, sugarcane, milk, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, timber, coal. **Water:** 7,604 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 28 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 75.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 37.1%, industry 21.7%, services 41.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Taka (BDT) (95.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $6,613; **GDP growth:** 6.9%. **Imports:** $57.3 bil; China 31%, India 15%. **Exports:** $38.8 bil; U.S. 15%, Germany 14%, UK 8%, Spain 7%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $388 mil. **Budget:** $33.5 bil. **Inflation:** 5.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,529 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 106.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 58.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 24.8%.

Health: Expend.: 2.5%. **Life expect.:** 72.5 male; 77.0 female. **Births:** 17.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 11.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 2,009,970 cases, 29,315 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,220.5 cases, 17.8 deaths. 78.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 74.9%.

Website: bangladesh.gov.bd

Muslim invaders conquered the formerly Hindu area in the 12th cent. British rule lasted from the 18th cent. to 1947, when East Bengal became part of Pakistan.

Opposing domination by West Pakistan, the Awami League, based in the East, won control of the National Assembly in 1971. Assembly sessions were postponed; riots broke out. Pakistani troops attacked, Mar. 25; Bangladesh independence was proclaimed the next day. In the ensuing civil war, 1 mil died and 10 mil fled to India. War between India and Pakistan broke out Dec. 3, 1971. Pakistan surrendered in the East on

Dec. 16. Mujibur Rahman, known as Sheikh Mujib, became prime min.; he was killed in a coup Aug. 15, 1975.

Army rivals killed Pres. Ziaur Rahman in an unsuccessful coup attempt, May 1981. Vice Pres. Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency but was ousted in a coup led by army chief of staff Gen. H. M. Ershad, Mar. 1982. A parliamentary system of government was adopted in 1991. A cyclone, Apr. 1991, killed over 131,000 people.

Political turmoil led to the resignation, Mar. 1996, of Prime Min. Khaleda Zia, Ziaur Rahman's widow. Sheikh Mujib's daughter, known as Sheikh Hasina, led the country after the June 1996 election. Khaleda Zia returned to power following parliamentary elections, Oct. 1, 2001. Militant Islamist bombings killed more than two dozen people Aug.-Dec. 2005. Bangladeshi economist Muhammad Yunus won the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for using very small loans (microcredit) to help alleviate the nation's severe poverty.

Amid escalating political violence, Pres. Iajuddin Ahmed declared a state of emergency, Jan. 11, 2007, and a military-backed caretaker government took office. Cyclone Sidr struck Nov. 15, 2007, damaging more than 1.5 mil homes and leaving about 3,400 dead.

The Awami League triumphed in parliamentary elections Dec. 2008, and Sheikh Hasina returned as prime min. Jan. 6, 2009. She remained in office when her party won 2014 and 2018 elections. Her political rival, Khaleda Zia, was convicted, Feb. and Oct. 2018, on embezzlement charges Zia claimed were politically motivated; she was sentenced to a total of 17 years in prison.

A garment factory fire Nov. 24, 2012, near Dhaka killed 112 workers. Rana Plaza, a building near Dhaka that housed garment factories, collapsed Apr. 24, 2013, killing more than 1,100 workers in the deadliest garment-industry disaster in world history. The owner of Rana Plaza, Sohel Rana, was among dozens of people charged, in 2016, with murder in connection with the disaster. With the murder case still pending, Sohel Rana was convicted, Aug. 29, 2017, and

sentenced to 3 years in prison on corruption charges. After lengthy procedural delays, the murder trial resumed in early 2022.

Security forces in Dhaka, July 1-2, 2015, arrested 12 people said to be affiliated with al-Qaeda. Assassinations of non-Muslims and activists, attributed to Islamist militants, escalated in 2016. In an attack in Dhaka, July 1-2, 2016, for which ISIS claimed responsibility, 20 people, mostly foreigners, held hostage inside a restaurant were killed, as well as 2 police officers and 5 terrorist gunmen.

Beginning in late 2016, recurrent military and vigilante attacks in neighboring Myanmar caused much of the Rohingya population to seek refuge in Bangladesh. Anti-Rohingya violence in Myanmar peaked in Aug.-Sept. 2017, leading hundreds of thousands to flee. As of Aug. 31, 2022, more than 943,000 Rohingya refugees were in Bangladesh.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted Bangladesh, beginning in 2020. By Aug. 22, 2022, the country had recorded 2 mil total cases and over 29,000 deaths; significant underreporting was suspected.

Barbados

People: Population: 302,674 (175). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.9%; 65+: 15.0%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 12.1%. **Pop. density:** 1,823.1 per sq mi, 703.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.3%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 92.4%, mixed 3.1%, white 2.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Bajan (English-based Creole). **Religions:** Christian (official) 94.6% (Protestant 79.0%).

Geography: Total area: 166 sq mi, 430 sq km (184); **Land area:** 166 sq mi, 430 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., farthest E of West Indies. Nearest neighbors are St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the W. **Topography:** Almost completely surrounded by coral reefs. Highest point is Mt. Hillaby (1,102 ft). **Arable land:** 16.3%. **Capital:** Bridgetown, 89,201.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sandra Mason; b. 1949; in office: Nov. 30, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mia Mottley; b. 1965; in office: May 25, 2018. **Local divisions:** 11 parishes, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $40 mil. **Active troops:** 610.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar, light mfg., component assembly for export. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, poultry, vegetables, milk, eggs, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, nat. gas. **Water:** 279 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 970.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.8%, industry 16.6%, services 80.6%. **Unemployment:** 10.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BBD) (2.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,817; **GDP growth:** 1.4%. **Imports** (2017): $1.5 bil; U.S. 35%, Trinidad and Tobago 14%, China 9%. **Exports** (2017): $485.4 mil; U.S. 21%, Poland 14%, Jamaica 8%, Guyana 6%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 4.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 414.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 112.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 67.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 81.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.3%. **Life expect.:** 75.8 male; 81.4 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.4%. **HIV:** 0.9%. **COVID-19:** 98,622 cases, 525 deaths; rates per 100,000: 34,318.2 cases, 182.7 deaths. 56.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Website: www.gov.bb

Barbados was probably named by Portuguese sailors in reference to bearded fig trees. An English ship visited in 1605, and English settlers arrived on the uninhabited island in 1627. Enslaved labor was forced to work the sugarcane plantations until slavery was abolished in 1834. Barbados became independent Nov. 30, 1966. Tourism, banking, and

manufacturing have surpassed sugarcane in economic importance since the 1990s. Ousting the ruling Democratic Labour Party, the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) won all 30 House of Assembly seats in May 24, 2018, elections, making Mia Mottley the country's first female prime min.

Barbados became a republic, Nov. 30, 2021, ending the role of the British monarch as head of state. Elected by Parliament, Oct. 20, 2021, Sandra Mason became the country's first president. Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry, Mottley's BLP again won all 30 seats in Jan. 19, 2022, elections.

Belarus

Republic of Belarus

People: Population: 9,413,505 (96). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.0%; 65+: 16.8%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 11.3%. **Pop. density:** 120.2 per sq mi, 46.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 80.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Belarusian 83.7%, Russian 8.3%, Polish 3.1%. **Languages:** Russian, Belarusian (both official). **Religions:** Christian 79.6% (Orthodox 64.6%, Catholic 11.5%), agnostic 17.9%, atheist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 80,155 sq mi, 207,600 sq km (84); **Land area:** 78,340 sq mi, 202,900 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Poland on W; Latvia, Lithuania on N; Russia on E; Ukraine on S. **Topography:** Landlocked country consisting mostly of hilly lowland with significant marsh areas in S. **Arable land:** 27.9%. **Capital:** Minsk, 2,048,575.

Government: Type: Presidential republic in name; in fact a dictatorship. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko; b. 1954; in office: July 20, 1994. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Roman Golovchenko; b. 1973; in office: June 4, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 regions, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $638 mil. **Active troops:** 47,950.

Economy: Industries: metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, trucks, earthmovers. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, wheat, triticale, barley. **Natural resources:**

timber, peat, oil, nat. gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay. **Water:** 6,125 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 198 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 36.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.1%, industry 32.6%, services 59.4%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (BYN) (2.53 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $202.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,699; **GDP growth:** 2.5%. **Imports:** $35.2 bil; Russia 57%, China 7%. **Exports:** $37.0 bil; Russia 42%, Ukraine 13%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $901 mil. **Budget:** $20.6 bil. **Inflation:** 9.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,435 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 393.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Mobile: 122.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.9%.

Health: Expend.: 5.9%. **Life expect.:** 68.9 male; 80.0 female. **Births:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 994,037 cases, 7,118 deaths; rates per 100,000: 10,519.7 cases, 75.3 deaths. 68.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.9%.

Website: www.belarus.by

Belarus became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1922. Overrun by German armies in 1941, Belarus was recaptured by Soviet troops in 1944. Following WWII, Belarus increased in area through Soviet annexation of part of NE Poland. Belarus became independent when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Russia and Belarus signed a pact, Apr. 2, 1996, linking their political and economic systems. Sept. 2021 talks strengthened economic ties.

An authoritarian constitution enacted in Nov. 1996 gave Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko (elected 1994) vast new powers. He retained office in flawed 2001, 2006, 2010, and 2015 elections. Weeks of large-scale protests followed flawed Aug. 9, 2020, elections, in which official results gave Lukashenko 80% of the vote; a brutal government response included

thousands of arrests, alleged torture of prisoners, and expulsions of dissidents. Belarus supported Russia's invasion of Ukraine that began Feb. 24, 2022. Russian ground troops entered N Ukraine from Belarus, and Russian air attacks were launched from Belarus.

Belgium

Kingdom of Belgium

People: Population: 11,847,338 (81). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.1%; 65+: 19.6%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 17.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,013.4 per sq mi, 391.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 98.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Belgian 75.2%, Italian 4.1%, Moroccan 3.7%, French 2.4%, Turkish 2%, Dutch 2%. **Languages:** Dutch, French, German (all official). **Religions:** Christian 62.0% (Catholic 59.1%), agnostic 26.2%, Muslim 8.6% (Sunni 9%), atheist 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 11,787 sq mi, 30,528 sq km (137); **Land area:** 11,690 sq mi, 30,278 sq km. **Location:** Western Europe, on North Sea. France on W and S, Luxembourg on SE, Germany on E, Netherlands on N. **Topography:** Mostly flat; trisected by the Scheldt and Meuse, major commercial rivers. The land becomes hilly and forested in the Ardennes region to the SE. **Arable land:** 28.6%. **Capital:** Brussels, 2,109,631. **Cities:** Antwerpen, 1,052,622.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Philippe; b. 1960; in office: July 21, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Alexander De Croo; b. 1975; in office: Oct. 1, 2020. **Local divisions:** 3 regions. **Defense budget:** $6.4 bil. **Active troops:** 24,450.

Economy: Industries: engineering and metal prods., motor vehicle assembly, transp. equip., scientific instruments, processed food/beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugar beet, milk, potatoes, wheat, pork, lettuce. **Natural resources:** constr. materials, silica sand, carbonates. **Water:** 1,594 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 85.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric.

0.9%, industry 19.4%, services 79.7%. **Unemployment:** 6.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $682.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $58,931; **GDP growth:** 6.2%. **Imports:** $412.9 bil; Netherlands 16%, Germany 13%, France 10%, U.S. 8%. **Exports:** $414.8 bil; Germany 17%, France 14%, Netherlands 13%, UK 8%, U.S. 6%. **Tourism:** $8.9 bil. **Budget:** $258.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,232 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 582.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Mobile: 101.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 93.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92.8%.

Health: Expend.: 10.7%. **Life expect.:** 79.3 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 11.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,466,095 cases, 32,436 deaths; rates per 100,000: 38,760.0 cases, 281.5 deaths. 80.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.belgium.be

Belgium derives its name from the Belgae, the first recorded inhabitants, probably Celts. The land was ruled for 1,800 years by conquerors, including Rome, the Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France. After 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands but became an independent constitutional monarchy in 1830.

King Leopold III surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940. After WWII, he was forced to abdicate in favor of his son, King Baudouin. Baudouin was succeeded by his brother, Albert II, Aug. 9, 1993. Albert's son Philippe became king July 21, 2013.

The Flemings of northern Belgium speak Dutch, while the Walloons in the south speak French. The language difference is a source of controversy between the two groups. Parliament has passed measures transferring power from the central government to three regions—Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels. Constitutional changes in 1993 made Belgium a federal state. After elections June 2007, rivalries between

Flemings and Walloons created a 9-month political stalemate. June 2010 elections led to a political deadlock that lasted until Dec. 2011. After May 25, 2014, elections, Charles Michel was sworn in as prime min. Oct. 11, heading a center-right coalition government.

Evidence emerged in Nov. 2015 that Islamist extremists living in Belgium planned and took part in terrorist attacks in France, Nov. 13, that killed 130. In Mar. 22, 2016, attacks for which the Sunni extremist group ISIS claimed responsibility, 3 suicide bombers killed 32 others in a Brussels subway station and at the city's airport.

Michel's coalition collapsed, Dec. 2018, over immigration policy; he continued as caretaker prime min. After inconclusive May 26, 2019, elections, Sophie Wilmès became caretaker prime min., Oct. 27—Belgium's first female head of government. A 7-party coalition headed by Prime Min. Alexander De Croo took office Oct. 1, 2020.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Belgium had nearly 4.5 mil recorded cases (a case count exceeding one-third of the pop.) and over 32,000 deaths as of Aug. 22, 2022.

Belize

People: Population: 412,387 (170). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.4%; 65+: 4.8%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 15.6%. **Pop. density:** 46.8 per sq mi, 18.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.4%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo 52.9%, Creole 25.9%, Maya 11.3%, Garifuna 6.1%, East Indian 3.9%, Mennonite 3.6%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole, Maya, German, Garifuna. **Religions:** Christian 92.2% (Catholic 60.6%, Protestant 25.8%), Baha'i 2.5%, Hindu 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 8,867 sq mi, 22,966 sq km (148); **Land area:** 8,805 sq mi, 22,806 sq km. **Location:** Eastern coast of Central America. Mexico on N, Guatemala on W and S. **Topography:** Swampy lowlands in N, Maya Mts. in S, coral reefs and cays near coast. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 3.9%. **Capital:** Belmopan, 22,964.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Froyla Tzalam; in office: May 27, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Johnny Briceño; b. 1960; in office: Nov. 12, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $20 mil. **Active troops:** 1,500.

Economy: Industries: garment prod., food proc., tourism, constr. **Chief agric.:** sugar care, oranges, bananas, maize, poultry, rice. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 56,736 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 597.4 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 21.2%, industry 18.9%, services 59.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BZD) (2.02 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,921; **GDP growth:** 9.8%. **Imports:** $900.0 mil; U.S. 36%, China 13%, Mexico 12%, Guatemala 10%. **Exports:** $710.0 mil; UK 27%, U.S. 24%, Spain 6%. **Tourism:** $527 mil. **Budget:** $572.0 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 119.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 66.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 44.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 50.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.0%. **Life expect.:** 74.2 male; 77.5 female. **Births:** 21.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.4%. **HIV:** 1.1%. **COVID-19:** 67,891 cases, 680 deaths; rates per 100,000: 17,074.0 cases, 171.0 deaths. 62.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-12. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.belize.gov.bz

Belize (formerly British Honduras) gained independence from Great Britain Sept. 21, 1981. Belize has become a center for drug trafficking between Colombia and the U.S. Ending 12 years of United Democratic Party governance, the People’s

United Party swept Nov. 11, 2020, elections, making PUP leader Juan Briceño prime minister.

Benin

Republic of Benin

People: Population: 13,754,688 (74). **Age distrib.:** <15: 45.4%; 65+: 2.4%. **Growth:** 3.3%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 322.0 per sq mi, 124.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Fon and related 38.4%, Adja/related 15.1%, Yoruba/related 12%, Bariba/related 9.6%, Fulani/related 8.6%, Ottamari/related 6.1%, Yoa-Lokpa/related 4.3%, Dendi/related 2.9%. **Languages:** French (official), Fon, Yoruba in S; Bariba, Fulfulde in N. **Religions:** Christian 45.1% (Catholic 23.4%, independent 11.5%, Protestant 10.1%), Muslim 27.5% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 27.0%.

Geography: Total area: 43,484 sq mi, 112,622 sq km (100); **Land area:** 42,711 sq mi, 110,622 sq km. **Location:** W Africa on Gulf of Guinea. Togo on W; Burkina Faso, Niger on N; Nigeria on E. **Topography:** Mostly flat and covered with dense vegetation. The coast is hot, humid, and rainy. **Arable land:** 24.8%. **Capital:** Cotonou (seat), 708,999; Porto-Novo (constitutional), 285,328. **Cities:** Abomey-Calavi, 1,188,736.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Patrice Talon; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2016. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** $228 mil. **Active troops:** 7,250.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., constr. materials, cement. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, maize, cotton, oil palm fruit, rice. **Natural resources:** offshore oil, limestone, marble, timber. **Water:** 2,298 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 226.1 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 28.1%, industry 22.5%, services 49.3%. **Unemployment:** 1.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $47.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,789; **GDP growth:** 6.6%. **Imports** (2019): $4.3 bil; China 28%, Thailand

9%, India 8%, Togo 6%. **Exports** (2019): $3.6 bil; Nigeria 25%, Bangladesh 14%, UAE 14%, India 13%, China 8%. **Tourism:** $240 mil. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 272 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 98.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 33.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 25.8%.

Health: Expend.: 2.4%. **Life expect.:** 60.4 male; 64.1 female. **Births:** 41.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 55.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.4%. **HIV:** 0.8%. **COVID-19:** 27,316 cases, 163 deaths; rates per 100,000: 225.3 cases, 1.3 deaths. 26.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 42.4%.

Website: www.gouv.bj

The Kingdom of Abomey, rising to power in the 17th cent., came under French domination in the late 19th cent. and was incorporated into French West Africa by 1904. Under the name Dahomey, the country gained independence Aug. 1, 1960; it became Benin in 1975. In the fifth coup since independence, Mathieu (Ahmed) Kérékou took power in 1972; he ruled until 1991, when democracy was restored, and served as elected president 1996-2006.

Patrice Talon won a presidential runoff election Mar. 20, 2016. Rule changes to help Talon loyalists in Apr. 28, 2019, legislative elections, as well as a crackdown on dissent, led to violent protests. With opposition suppressed, Talon won reelection, Apr. 11, 2021, with more than 86% of the vote.

Beginning Nov. 2017, Benin troops joined a multinational force to fight Nigeria-based Islamist extremists.

Benin’s parliament, Oct. 20, 2021, adopted legislation to legalize abortion in most cases.

Bhutan

Kingdom of Bhutan

People: Population: 867,775 (161). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.9%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 6.9%. **Pop. density:** 58.5 per sq mi, 22.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Ngalop or Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepali (predom. Lhotshampas) 35%, Indigenous or migrant tribes 15%. **Languages:** Sharchopkha, Dzongkha (official), Lhotshamkha. **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 81.7% (Lamaist), Hindu 12.0% (Shaivite 6%, Vaishnavite 6%), ethnic religionist 3.5%, Christian 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km (133); **Land area:** 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, in eastern Himalayan Mts. India (Sikkim state) on W and S, China on N. **Topography:** Very high mountains in the N, fertile valleys in the center, and thick forests in the Duar Plain in the S. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Thimphu, 203,297.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck; b. 1980; in office: Dec. 14, 2006. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Lotay Tshering; in office: Nov. 7, 2018. **Local divisions:** 20 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: cement, wood prods., processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, rice, maize, potatoes, roots/tubers, oranges. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate. **Water:** 103,395 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 9.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 56.0%, industry 10.1%, services 33.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ngultrum (BTN) (79.99 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $8.6 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $11,129; **GDP growth** (2020): –10.1%. **Imports:** $1.2 bil; India 85%. **Exports:** $790.0 mil; India 94%. **Tourism:** $120 mil. **Budget:** $737.4 mil (nearly one-quarter financed by India’s govt.). **Inflation:** 7.3%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile: 100.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 86.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85.6%.

Health: Expend.: 3.6%. **Life expect.:** 71.2 male; 73.5 female. **Births:** 15.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 27.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 60,898 cases, 21 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,892.3 cases, 2.7 deaths. 90.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 66.6%.

Website: www.bhutan.gov.bt

The region came under Tibetan rule in the 16th cent. British influence grew in the 19th cent. A Buddhist monarchy was set up in 1907. After a 1910 treaty, Britain guided Bhutan's external affairs, while the country remained internally self-governing. Upon independence the treaty was revised, 1949, to allow India to assume Britain's role.

Isolated for much of its history, Bhutan has taken steps toward modernization. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in power since 1972, stepped down Dec. 14, 2006, in favor of his son, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck. Multiparty parliamentary elections took place Mar. 24, 2008. A new constitution, ratified July 18, made Bhutan a democratic constitutional monarchy. The People's Democratic Party won July 13, 2013, parliamentary elections. After the United Party of Bhutan won Oct. 18, 2018, elections, surgeon Lotay Tshering became prime min.

Bhutan launched an intensive COVID-19 vaccination campaign in 2021. As of Aug. 2022, over 90% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

Bolivia

Plurinational State of Bolivia

People: Population: 12,054,379 (79). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.7%; 65+: 6.7%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 28.8 per sq mi, 11.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed white/Amerindian) 68%, Indigenous 20%, white 5%, cholo/chola 2%. **Languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara, Guarani (all official). **Religions:**

Christian 92.5% (Catholic 78.3%), ethnic religionist 2.6%, Baha'i 2.3%, agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 424,164 sq mi, 1,098,581 sq km (27); **Land area:** 418,265 sq mi, 1,083,301 sq km. **Location:** W central South America, in the Andes Mts. One of two landlocked countries in S America. Peru, Chile on W; Argentina, Paraguay on S; Brazil on E and N. **Topography:** The great central plateau, more than 500 mi long at an elevation of 12,000 ft, lies between two cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in S America. Lake Titicaca, on Peruvian border, is world's highest lake (12,500 ft) navigable by large boats. The E central region has semitropical forests; the llanos, or Amazon-Chaco lowlands, are in E. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** La Paz (administrative), 1,907,686; Sucre (constitutional [legislative/judicial]), 277,910. **Cities:** Santa Cruz, 1,784,372; Cochabamba, 1,368,920.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Alberto Arce Catacora; b. 1963; in office: Nov. 8, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** $476 mil. **Active troops:** 34,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, smelting, electricity, petroleum, food/beverages, handicrafts, clothing, jewelry. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, soybeans, potatoes, maize, sorghum, rice. **Natural resources:** tin, nat. gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 50,559 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 241 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 9.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.2%, industry 18.5%, services 52.2%. **Unemployment:** 8.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Boliviano (BOB) (6.93 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $106.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,030; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** $8.3 bil; (2017) Brazil 22%, Chile 15%, China 13%, Peru 11%, Argentina 8%, U.S. 7%. **Exports:** $7.6 bil; Argentina 16%, Brazil 15%, UAE 12%, India 10%, U.S. 6%. **Tourism:** $837 mil. **Budget:** $18.0 bil. **Inflation:** 0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 2,461 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 80.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Mobile: 99.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 86.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 59.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.9%. **Life expect.:** 71.0 male; 74.0 female. **Births:** 18.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 13.9%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 1,088,291 cases, 22,155 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,323.1 cases, 189.8 deaths. 62.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 93.9%.

Website: www.bolivia.gob.bo

The Incas conquered the region's earlier Indian inhabitants in the 13th cent. Spanish colonial rule began in the 1530s and lasted until Aug. 6, 1825. The country is named after independence fighter Simón Bolívar. In a series of wars, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast to Chile, the oil-bearing Chaco to Paraguay, and rubber-growing areas to Brazil, 1879-1935.

Economic unrest, especially among militant mine workers, led to continuing political instability. A reformist government under Victor Paz Estenssoro, 1951-64, nationalized tin mines and attempted to improve conditions for the Indian majority but was overthrown by a military junta. A series of coups and countercoups continued until constitutional government was restored in 1982.

U.S. pressure on the government to reduce production of coca, the raw material for cocaine, led to clashes between police and growers. Gen. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who ruled as a dictator, 1971-78, later governed as president, 1997-2001.

Leftist Juan Evo Morales Ayma won the presidential election, Dec. 2005. Bolivia's first Indigenous president, he nationalized the hydrocarbon sector and launched a land-redistribution program. Voters, Jan. 25, 2009, approved a new constitution strengthening the rights of Bolivia's Indigenous majority. Morales won a second term Dec. 6, 2009. His government nationalized major utility companies in 2012. Morales won reelection Oct. 12, 2014.

After Morales appeared to narrowly win a fourth term in Oct. 20, 2019, elections, large-scale protests and allegations of

fraud forced his resignation, Nov. 10; second Senate Vice Pres. Jeanine Áñez Chavez became acting president, Nov. 12, in a process later criticized by the OAS. In a new election, Oct. 18, 2020, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora of Morales's leftist party easily won the presidency. Áñez, who was arrested Mar. 13, 2021, was convicted of assuming the presidency illegally and sentenced to 10 years in prison, June 10, 2022; additional charges were pending.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Bolivia had more than 1 mil recorded cases and over 22,000 recorded deaths by Aug. 22, 2022. Underreporting of deaths was suspected; a WHO study released in May 2022 estimated 88,000 excess deaths in Bolivia in 2020-21.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

People: Population: 3,816,459 (129). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.2%; 65+: 17.2%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 193.1 per sq mi, 74.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Bosniak 50.1%, Serb 30.8%, Croat 15.4%. **Languages:** Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian (all official). **Religions:** Christian 49.4% (Orthodox 37.8%, Catholic 11.3%), Muslim 47.3% (Sunni), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 19,767 sq mi, 51,197 sq km (125); **Land area:** 19,763 sq mi, 51,187 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Serbia, Montenegro on E and SE; Croatia on N and W. **Topography:** Hilly with some mountains. **Arable land:** 19.8%. **Capital:** Sarajevo, 344,481.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Heads of state:** Collective presidency with rotating leadership every 8 months. **Head of govt.:** Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zoran Tegeltija b. 1961; in office: Dec. 5, 2019. **Local divisions:** 3 first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget:** $194 mil. **Active troops:** 10,500.

Economy: Industries: steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco prods. **Chief agric.:** maize, milk, vegetables, potatoes, wheat, plums/sloes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron

ore, antimony, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 11,282 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 17.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11.3%, industry 34.3%, services 54.4%. **Unemployment:** 15.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Convertible Mark (BAM) (1.96 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $55.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,846; **GDP growth:** 7.1%. **Imports:** $9.7 bil; Croatia 15%, Serbia 13%, Germany 10%, Italy 9%, Slovenia 7%, China 6%. **Exports:** $6.8 bil; Germany 14%, Italy 12%, Croatia 11%, Serbia 11%, Austria 9%, Slovenia 8%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $7.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.0%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Mobile: 114.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 55.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 75.7%.

Health: Expend.: 9.0%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 81.2 female. **Births:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 393,554 cases, 15,985 deaths; rates per 100,000: 11,995.6 cases, 487.2 deaths. 28.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.5%.

Website: www.fbihvlada.gov.ba

Bosnia was ruled by Croatian kings c. 958 CE, and by Hungary 1000-1200. It became organized c. 1200 and later took control of Herzegovina. The kingdom disintegrated after 1391, with the southern part becoming the independent duchy of Herzegovina. It was conquered by Turks in 1463 and made a Turkish province. The area was placed under control of Austria-Hungary in 1878 and made part of the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formally annexed to Austria-Hungary, 1908. Bosnia became a province of Yugoslavia in 1918. It was reunited with Herzegovina as a federated republic under the 1946 Yugoslav constitution.

Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty Oct. 15, 1991. A referendum for independence was passed Feb. 29, 1992. Ethnic Serbs' opposition to the referendum spurred

violent clashes and bombings. The U.S. and EU recognized the republic Apr. 7. Fierce three-way fighting continued between Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims, and Croats. Serb forces engaged in ethnic cleansing, killing thousands of Bosnian Muslims (Bosniaks) and expelling Muslims and other non-Serbs from areas under Bosnian Serb control. Muslims and Croats in Bosnia began a cease-fire Feb. 23, 1994, and signed an accord, Mar. 18, to create a Muslim-Croat confederation in Bosnia. However, by mid-1994, Bosnian Serbs controlled over 70% of the country.

As fighting continued in 1995, the balance of power shifted toward the Muslim-Croat alliance. Massive NATO airstrikes on Bosnian Serb targets beginning Aug. 30 triggered a new round of peace talks. These talks produced an agreement to create autonomous regions within Bosnia, with the Serb region (Republika Srpska) constituting 49% of the country.

A peace agreement was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, 1995, by leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Some 60,000 NATO troops (about 20,000 from the U.S.) moved in to police the accord. Meanwhile, a UN tribunal—the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), established in 1993 at The Hague, Netherlands—began bringing charges against suspected war criminals. Elections were held Sept. 14, 1996, for a 3-person collective presidency, for seats in a federal parliament, and for regional offices. In Dec. a revamped NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) of over 30,000 members (more than 8,000 from the U.S.) received an 18-month mandate, which was later extended.

The ICTY found Radislav Krstic, a Bosnian Serb general, guilty in 2001, in connection with the genocide of thousands of Muslims at Srebrenica in 1995. An EU peacekeeping force (EUFOR), initially with 7,000 members, assumed responsibility from SFOR, Dec. 2, 2004. Accused of complicity in the Srebrenica and other atrocities, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was convicted, Mar. 24, 2016, by the ICTY of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity; he was ultimately sentenced to life in prison. Gen. Ratko Mladic, the

former Bosnian Serb military commander accused of directing the Srebrenica massacre, was convicted by the ICTY, Nov. 22, 2017, of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and sentenced to life in prison. An ICTY successor tribunal at The Hague convicted, June 30, 2021, two former high-ranking Serbian security officials of abetting war crimes in Bosnia. EUFOR strength in Bosnia was about 1,100 in 2022.

Bosnia ranked among the hardest-hit countries by per capita deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Botswana

Republic of Botswana

People: Population: 2,384,246 (142). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.6%; 65+: 5.8%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 10.9 per sq mi, 4.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 72.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Tswana or Setswana 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%. **Languages:** Setswana, Sekalanga, Shekgalagadi, English (official). **Religions:** Christian 74.1% (independent 48.3%, Protestant 18.1%), ethnic religionist 24.3%.

Geography: Total area: 224,607 sq mi, 581,730 sq km (48); **Land area:** 218,816 sq mi, 566,730 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Namibia on N and W, Zambia on N, Zimbabwe on NE, South Africa on S. **Topography:** The Kalahari Desert, supporting nomadic peoples and wildlife, spreads over SW. Swamplands and farming areas in N; rolling plains in E where livestock are grazed. **Arable land:** 0.5%. **Capital:** Gaborone, 269,338.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mokgweetsi Masisi; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 1, 2018. **Local divisions:** 10 districts, 6 town councils. **Defense budget:** $522 mil. **Active troops:** 9,000.

Economy: Industries: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver. **Chief agric.:** milk, roots/tubers, vegetables, sorghum, beef, game meat. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash,

coal, iron ore, silver. **Water:** 5,430 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 23.1%, industry 14.7%, services 62.2%. **Unemployment:** 24.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pula (BWP) (12.76 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $42.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,604; **GDP growth:** 11.4%. **Imports** (2019): $7.4 bil; South Africa 58%, Namibia 9%, Canada 7%. **Exports** (2019): $6.2 bil; India 21%, Belgium 19%, UAE 19%, South Africa 9%, Israel 7%, Hong Kong 6%. **Tourism:** $571 mil. **Budget:** $5.5 bil. **Inflation:** 7.2%.

Transport: Railways: 552 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 253.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Mobile: 160.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 93.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 64.0%.

Health: Expend.: 6.0%. **Life expect.:** 63.6 male; 67.7 female. **Births:** 20.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 21.9%. **HIV:** 18.6%. **COVID-19:** 325,470 cases, 2,770 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,840.2 cases, 117.8 deaths. 72.1% vaccinated.

Education: Free primary and junior secondary; not compulsory. **Literacy:** 88.5%.

Website: www.gov.bw

First inhabited by San people, then Bantus, the region became the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1886. The country became fully independent Sept. 30, 1966. Mining, especially of diamonds, has contributed to economic growth. Pres. Festus Mogae transferred power Apr. 1, 2008, to Seretse Khama Ian Khama, son of Botswana's independence leader and first president (1966-80), Sir Seretse Khama. Mokgweetsi Eric Masisi became president, Apr. 1, 2018. In power since independence, the Botswana Democratic Party won Oct. 23, 2019, legislative elections—keeping the BDP's Masisi in office.

The High Court, June 11, 2019, struck down 1965 penal code provisions criminalizing same-sex relationships. The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 325,000 recorded cases in Botswana as of Aug. 22, 2022; Botswana had the 2nd-highest vaccination rate of any country on the African mainland.

Brazil

Federative Republic of Brazil

People: Population: 217,240,060 (7). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.0%; 65+: 10.2%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 67.3 per sq mi, 26.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.6%. **Ethnic groups:** white 47.7%, mixed 43.1%, Black 7.6%. **Languages:** Portuguese (official). **Religions:** Christian 90.5% (Catholic 64.0%, Protestant 14.3%, independent 12.1%), Spiritist 4.8%, agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 3,287,957 sq mi, 8,515,770 sq km (5); **Land area:** 3,227,096 sq mi, 8,358,140 sq km. **Location:** Occupies eastern half of S America. French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela on N; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay on W; Argentina, Uruguay on S. **Topography:** Atlantic coastline stretches 4,603 mi. Heavily wooded Amazon basin covers N half of country. Vast network of navigable rivers. The Amazon R. flows 2,093 mi in Brazil. The NE region is semiarid scrubland, heavily settled and poor. Almost half of pop. resides in S central region. Most major cities are in the narrow coastal belt. Almost the entire country has a tropical or semitropical climate. **Arable land:** 6.7%. **Capital:** Brasília, 4,803,877. **Cities:** São Paulo, 22,429,799; Rio de Janeiro, 13,634,274; Belo Horizonte, 6,194,292.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Jair Bolsonaro; b. 1955; in office: Jan. 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 26 states, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** $21.8 bil. **Active troops:** 366,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, soybeans, maize, milk, cassava, oranges. **Natural resources:** alumina, bauxite, beryllium, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, niobium, phosphates, platinum, tantalum, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, petroleum. **Water:** 41,281 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.7 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 622.0 bil kWh.

Labor force: agric. 9.7%, industry 20.6%, services 69.7%. **Unemployment:** 14.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Real (BRL) (5.06 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $16,056; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports:** $227.4 bil; China 21%, U.S. 18%, Germany 6%, Argentina 6%. **Exports:** $239.2 bil; China 28%, U.S. 13%. **Tourism:** $6 bil. **Budget:** $756.3 bil. **Inflation:** 8.3%.

Transport: Railways: 18,548 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 215.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 698.

Communications: Mobile: 102.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 95.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 81.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.5 male; 79.5 female. **Births:** 14.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 13.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 34,223,207 cases, 682,010 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,100.5 cases, 320.9 deaths. 85.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 93.2%.

Website: www.brasil.gov.br

Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is generally credited as the first European to reach Brazil, in 1500. The country was thinly settled by various Indigenous groups. Only a few survive today, mostly in the Amazon Basin.

In the next centuries, Portuguese colonists gradually pushed inland, bringing along large numbers of enslaved Africans. (Slavery was not abolished until 1888.) The king of Portugal, fleeing Napoleon’s army, moved the seat of government to Brazil in 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI. After Joao VI returned to Portugal, his son Pedro proclaimed Brazil’s independence, Sept. 7, 1822, and was crowned emperor. The second emperor, Dom Pedro ll, was deposed in 1889, and a republic proclaimed.

A military junta took control in 1930; Getulio Vargas assumed dictatorial power. The military forced him out in 1945. A democratic regime prevailed 1945-64, during which time the capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília. Military-backed governments ruled Brazil for the next 20

years. Censorship was imposed, and the opposition was suppressed. Democratic presidential elections held in 1985 brought back civilian rule.

By the 1990s, Brazil had one of the world's largest economies (8th-largest in 2021). Income is unevenly distributed, however, and poverty widespread. Development has destroyed much of the Amazon ecosystem.

A new civil code guaranteeing legal equality for women was enacted Aug. 15, 2001. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a union leader and reformer, won a presidential runoff, Oct. 2002. Brazil's space program launched its first rocket into space Oct. 23, 2004.

Despite political corruption scandals, Lula won a second presidential term, Oct. 2006. The nation reported huge offshore oil finds in 2007-08. Lula's former chief of staff, Dilma Rousseff, won a runoff election Oct. 31, 2010, to become Brazil's first woman president. She narrowly won reelection in an Oct. 26, 2014, runoff.

Responding to a Zika virus outbreak and related cases of microcephaly, Brazil declared a public health emergency, Nov. 11, 2015; the emergency was ended May 11, 2017. Through the end of 2017, health officials recorded 2,952 confirmed microcephaly cases and 369,013 confirmed or suspected Zika infections.

A $3-bil bribery and corruption scandal involving Petrobras (the national oil company), Pres. Rousseff's Workers' Party, and high-level government officials led to the resignations of Petrobras's top executives in Feb. 2015. The Workers' Party's former treasurer was convicted of bribery and sentenced, Sept. 21, 2015, to more than 15 years in prison, while José Dirceu, Lula's former chief of staff, was sentenced, May 18, 2016, to 23 years in prison for money laundering and other Petrobras-related offenses. Former Pres. Lula was convicted, July 12, 2017, of bribery and money laundering in connection with the Petrobras scandal; Mar. 2021 court rulings essentially overturned his convictions.

As Brazil suffered an economic downturn, the lower house of Congress, Apr. 17, 2016, charged Pres. Rousseff with illegally manipulating the federal budget. Her Senate impeachment trial, Aug. 25-31, ended with her conviction and removal from office. Vice Pres. Michel Temer, a centrist and political rival, succeeded Rousseff. Former lower house speaker Eduardo Cunha was sentenced, Mar. 30, 2017, to more than 15 years in prison following his conviction on Petrobras-related corruption charges. Pres. Temer was charged with corruption in 2017.

Campaigning against corruption, pledging to boost the economy (including through further Amazon development), and promising harsh action against violent crime and an alleged leftist threat, far-right candidate Jair Bolsonaro won an Oct. 28, 2018, presidential runoff election. Amazon deforestation accelerated beginning in 2019.

Bolsonaro belittled the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic. His government often did not take containment measures and was slow to begin a vaccination program (amid allegations of corruption in vaccine procurement). Brazil was affected worse than almost any other country by the pandemic. As of Aug. 22, 2022, Brazil had about 34 mil recorded COVID-19 cases (3rd-highest in the world) and over 680,000 recorded deaths (2nd-highest).

Lula opposed Bolsonaro in the 2022 presidential election. After finishing with about 48% and 43% of the vote, respectively, in Oct. 2 first-round voting, they faced a runoff Oct. 30, 2022.

Brunei

Brunei Darussalam

People: Population: 478,054 (168). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.0%; 65+: 6.7%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 25.6%. **Pop. density:** 235.2 per sq mi, 90.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 65.8%, Chinese 10.2%. **Languages:** Malay (Bahasa Melayu) (official), English, Chinese dialects.

Religions: Muslim 57.6% (Sunni [official]), Christian 12.1%, Buddhist 10.2%, ethnic religionist 10.1%, Chinese folk-religionist 5.5%, Confucianist 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 2,226 sq mi, 5,765 sq km (165); **Land area:** 2,033 sq mi, 5,265 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on the N coast of the island of Borneo. It is surrounded on its landward side by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. **Topography:** Narrow coastal plain with mountains in E, hilly lowlands in W. Swamps in W and NE. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, 40,781.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy or sultanate. **Head of state and govt.:** Sultan and Prime Min. Sir Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah; b. 1946; in office: Jan. 1, 1984 (sultan since Oct. 5, 1967). **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget:** $457 mil. **Active troops:** 7,200.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied nat. gas, constr. **Chief agric.:** poultry, eggs, fruit, cassava, bananas, legumes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 19,815 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.3%, industry 24.3%, services 74.4%. **Unemployment:** 7.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BND) (1.39 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $29.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $66,620; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports** (2019): $6.8 bil; Singapore 18%, China 14%, Malaysia 12%. **Exports** (2019): $7.8 bil; Japan 34%, Australia 12%, Singapore 10%, India 8%, Malaysia 8%, Thailand 7%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $217 mil. **Budget:** $4.3 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 631.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 135.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 136.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 95.0%.

Health: Expend.: 2.2%. **Life expect.:** 76.0 male; 80.9 female. **Births:** 16.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.9%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 215,283 cases,

124 deaths; rates per 100,000: 49,209.9 cases, 28.3 deaths. 101.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.2%.

Website: www.gov.bn

The Sultanate of Brunei was a powerful state in the early 16th cent., with authority over all of the island of Borneo as well as parts of the Sulu Islands and the Philippines. In 1888, a treaty placed the state under the protection of Great Britain.

Brunei became a fully sovereign and independent state on Jan. 1, 1984. A new penal code based on Islamic law, implemented in stages 2014-19, imposed harsh physical punishments for crimes such as theft, as well as for adultery and gay sex. Brunei outlawed public Christmas celebrations and displays in 2015.

Oil and natural gas account for about 50% of GDP and 82% of exports in 2020. Brunei's GDP per capita is among the world's highest.

Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria

People: Population: 6,873,253 (106). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.2%; 65+: 20.6%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.7%. **Pop. density:** 164.1 per sq mi, 63.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Bulgarian 76.9%, Turkish 8%, Romani 4.4%. **Languages:** Bulgarian (official), Turkish, Romani. **Religions:** Christian 82.9% (Orthodox 78.8%), Muslim 13.7% (Sunni), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 42,811 sq mi, 110,879 sq km (103); **Land area:** 41,888 sq mi, 108,489 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, in E Balkan Peninsula on Black Sea. Romania on N; Serbia, North Macedonia on W; Greece, Turkey on S. **Topography:** The Stara Planina (Balkan) Mts. stretch E-W across the center of country, with the Danubian plain on N, the Rhodope Mts. on SW, and Thracian Plain on SE. **Arable land:** 32.2%. **Capital:** Sofia, 1,286,789.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Rumen Radev; b. 1963; in office: Jan. 22, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Acting Prime Min. Galab Donev; b. 1967; in office: Aug. 2, 2022. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.3 bil. **Active troops:** 36,950.

Economy: Industries: electricity, gas, water; food, beverages, tobacco; machinery and equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, maize, sunflower seed, milk, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber. **Water:** 3,021 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 37.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.3%, industry 30.8%, services 62.9%. **Unemployment:** 5.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lev (BGN) (1.96 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $184.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $26,705; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $38.1 bil; Germany 11%, Russia 9%, Italy 7%, Romania 7%, Turkey 7%. **Exports:** $39.3 bil; Germany 16%, Romania 8%, Italy 7%, Turkey 7%, Greece 6%. **Tourism:** $4.3 bil. **Budget:** $19.4 bil. **Inflation:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 3,178 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 482.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 57.

Communications: Mobile: 114.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 110.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 75.3%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 72.4 male; 79.0 female. **Births:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 14.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.0%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,233,760 cases, 37,544 deaths; rates per 100,000: 17,748.2 cases, 540.1 deaths. 30.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 98.4%.

Website: www.gob.bg

Bulgaria was settled by Slavs in the 6th cent. Turkic Bulgars arrived in the 7th cent., merged with the Slavs, became Christians by the 9th cent., and set up powerful empires in the 10th and 12th cents. Ottomans took over in 1396 and ruled for nearly 500 years.

An 1876 revolt led to an independent kingdom in 1908. Bulgaria expanded after the first Balkan War but lost its Aegean coastline in WWI, when it sided with Germany. Bulgaria joined the Axis in WWII but withdrew in 1944. Communists took power with Soviet aid; the monarchy was abolished Sept. 8, 1946.

On Nov. 10, 1989, Communist Party leader and head of state Todor Zhivkov resigned after 35 years. In Jan. 1990, Parliament voted to revoke the constitutionally guaranteed dominant role of the Communist Party. A new constitution took effect July 13, 1991.

Bulgaria became a full member of NATO, Apr. 2, 2004, and entered the EU, Jan. 1, 2007.

A terrorist blew up a bus carrying Israeli tourists, July 18, 2012, leaving 5 Israelis, the Bulgarian bus driver, and the bomber dead. An investigation ending Feb. 5, 2013, blamed the Muslim militant group Hezbollah, which denied involvement.

Worsening economic conditions in 2012-13 inspired protests that led center-right, pro-EU Prime Min. Boyko Borisov to submit his government's resignation Feb. 20, 2013. After Oct. 5, 2014, elections, Borisov again became prime min. Construction began in 2015 on the second phase of a security fence along the Turkish border, intended to stop Middle Eastern, SW Asian, and African migrants from entering Bulgaria; about 30,000 entered in 2015.

Socialist-backed, pro-Moscow candidate Rumen Radev won Bulgaria's presidential runoff election Nov. 13, 2016. Radev was reelected, Nov. 21, 2021.

Borisov's party won Mar. 26, 2017, parliamentary elections. After inconclusive Apr. 4 and July 11, 2021, parliamentary elections, in which widespread corruption hurt Borisov's party, a new anticorruption party headed by Kiril Petkov and Assen Vassilev won Nov. 14 elections. Petkov became prime min., heading a coalition government, but resigned, June 27, 2022, after losing a no-confidence vote. Borisov's party won the most votes in new elections Oct. 2, 2022.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Bulgaria had over 1.2 mil recorded cases as of Aug. 22, 2022; deaths per 100,000 pop. were among the highest in the world.

Burkina Faso

People: Population: 21,935,389 (59). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.7%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 207.5 per sq mi, 80.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Mossi 52%, Fulani 8.4%, Gurma 7%, Bobo 4.9%, Gurunsi 4.6%, Senufo 4.5%, Bissa 3.7%, Lobi 2.4%, Dagara 2.4%. **Languages:** French (official), native African Sudanic-family langs. **Religions:** Muslim 56.2% (Sunni), Christian 23.4% (Catholic 15.2%, Protestant 7.7%), ethnic religionist 19.9%.

Geography: Total area: 105,869 sq mi, 274,200 sq km (74); **Land area:** 105,715 sq mi, 273,800 sq km. **Location:** W Africa, S of the Sahara. Mali on NW; Niger on NE; Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire on S. **Topography:** Landlocked in the savanna region of W Africa. The N is arid, hot, and thinly populated. **Arable land:** 21.9%. **Capital:** Ouagadougou, 3,055,788. **Cities:** Bobo-Dioulasso, 1,074,309.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Interim Pres. Ibrahim Traoré; in office: Oct. 6, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Albert Ouedraogo b. 1969; in office: Mar. 3, 2022. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $464 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agric. proc., soap, cigarettes, textiles. **Chief agric.:** sorghum, maize, millet, cotton, cow peas, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** gold, manganese, zinc, limestone, marble, phosphates, pumice, salt. **Water:** 683 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 73.3%, industry 7.1%, services 19.7%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $52.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,462; **GDP growth:** 6.9%. **Imports** (2019): $5.0 bil; Côte d'Ivoire 15%, China 9%, Ghana 8%, France 8%, India 6%. **Exports** (2019):

$4.5 bil; Switzerland 59%, India 21%. **Tourism:** $116 mil. **Budget:** $3.7 bil. **Inflation:** 3.7%.

Transport: Railways: 386 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 19.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile: 111.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 60.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 22.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.5%. **Life expect.:** 61.6 male; 65.3 female. **Births:** 33.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 49.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 18.0%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 21,128 cases, 387 deaths; rates per 100,000: 101.1 cases, 1.9 deaths. 12.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 39.4%.

Website: www.gouvernement.gov.bf or burkina-usa.org

The Mossi people entered Burkina Faso in the 11th-13th cents. Their kingdoms ruled until they were defeated by the Mali and Songhai empires. French control came by 1896, but Upper Volta (renamed Burkina Faso on Aug. 4, 1984) was not established as a separate territory until 1947. Independence came Aug. 5, 1960. The military seized power in 1980. After a 1987 coup, Blaise Compaoré became sole ruler by 1989. Violent protests in 2014 led to his resignation Oct. 31. Civilian Michel Kafando became interim president Nov. 18, 2014. Former center-left Prime Min. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré was elected president, Nov. 29, 2015.

Islamist extremists attacked a café and hotel in Ouagadougou Jan. 15-16, 2016, leaving 30 victims dead. By mid-2019, insurgents allied with Islamist extremists controlled parts of northern and eastern Burkina Faso, and extremist violence escalated in late 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Kaboré, who had won reelection Nov. 22, 2020, was ousted in a military coup, Jan. 24, 2022. Coup leader Lt. Col. Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba pledged stronger action against insurgents, but attacks by Islamist extremists continued in subsequent months. More than 1.9 mil people were internally displaced as of Aug. 31, 2022. A coup, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, by

military units dissatisfied with the lack of progress against insurgents, led by Capt. Ibrahim Traoré, ousted Damiba.

Burma

See Myanmar.

Burundi

Republic of Burundi

People: Population: 12,696,478 (77). **Age distrib.:** <15: 43.0%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 3.6%. **Migrants:** 2.9%. **Pop. density:** 1,280.5 per sq mi, 494.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa (Pygmy). **Languages:** Kirundi, French (both official). **Religions:** Christian 94.1% (Catholic 64.7%, Protestant 26.1%), ethnic religionist 3.5%, Muslim 2.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 10,745 sq mi, 27,830 sq km (143); **Land area:** 9,915 sq mi, 25,680 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Rwanda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Tanzania on E and S. **Topography:** Mostly grassy highland, with mountains reaching 8,900 ft. The southernmost source of the White Nile is located in Burundi. Lake Tanganyika is the world's second deepest lake (max. depth 4,823 ft). **Arable land:** 46.7%. **Capital:** Bujumbura, 1,139,265.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Evariste Ndayishimiye b. 1968; in office: June 18, 2020. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** $66 mil. **Active troops:** 30,050.

Economy: Industries: light consumer goods, cement, assembly of imported components, public works constr., food proc. (fruits). **Chief agric.:** cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, plantains, beans, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone. **Water:** 1,122 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 350.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85.9%, industry 3.6%, services 10.5%. **Unemployment:** 1.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (BIF) (2,041.51 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $793; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports** (2018): $910.0 mil; China 14%, Saudi Arabia 14%, India 9%, Kenya 7%, UAE 7%. **Exports** (2018): $290.0 mil; UAE 50%, Dem. Rep. of Congo 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $729.6 mil. **Inflation:** 8.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 61.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 8.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 9.4%.

Health: Expend.: 8.0%. **Life expect.:** 65.3 male; 69.6 female. **Births:** 35.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.9%. **COVID-19:** 48,975 cases, 15 deaths; rates per 100,000: 411.9 cases, 0.1 deaths. 0.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 68.4%.

Website: presidence.gov.bi or www.burundiembassydc-usa.org

The Pygmy Twa people were the first inhabitants, followed by Bantu Hutus, who were conquered in the 16th cent. by the Tutsi (Watusi), probably from Ethiopia. Germany gained control in 1899. Belgium took over in 1916, successively exercising a League of Nations mandate and UN trusteeship over Ruanda-Urundi (now the two countries of Rwanda and Burundi). Burundi became independent July 1, 1962.

An unsuccessful Hutu rebellion in 1972-73 left 10,000 Tutsi and 150,000 Hutu dead. Over 100,000 Hutu fled to Tanzania and Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo). In the 1980s, Burundi's Tutsi-dominated regime pledged itself to ethnic reconciliation and democratic reform. In the nation's first democratic presidential election, June 1993, a Hutu, Melchior Ndadaye, was elected. He was killed in an attempted coup, Oct. 21, 1993. At least 150,000 Burundians died in ethnic conflicts over the next three years. Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira, elected Jan. 1994, and the president of Rwanda were killed when missiles shot down their plane, Apr. 6. The incident

sparked massive carnage in Rwanda; violence in Burundi, initially far more limited, intensified in 1995. Ethnic strife continued after a military coup, July 25, 1996. Most warring groups signed a draft peace treaty, Aug. 2000. A power-sharing government headed by Pierre Buyoya was sworn in Nov. 1, 2001, but clashes with rebels continued.

Domitien Ndayizeye, a Hutu, became president Apr. 2003. The UN Security Council authorized, May 2004, a peacekeeping force (ONUB) for Burundi. Approval of a power-sharing constitution by referendum, Feb. 28, 2005, paved the way for local and parliamentary elections. Chosen by parliament, Pierre Nkurunziza, former leader of a Hutu rebel group, became president Aug. 2005. ONUB was succeeded by the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), 2007-10, and by the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB), 2011-14, both intended to assist with political transition. Under a reconciliation accord reached Dec. 4, 2008, remaining Hutu rebels began to demobilize. Candidates opposing Nkurunziza dropped out of the June 2010 presidential election, claiming the vote was rigged. The government was accused of ordering extrajudicial killings, 2010-11.

Violent protests began after Nkurunziza's Apr. 2015 decision to seek a constitutionally dubious third term, which he won, July 21, despite a coup attempt. Political violence and harsh government repression continued in Nkurunziza's third term, leading hundreds of thousands to flee the country. Evariste Ndayishimiye, of Nkurunziza's ruling party, won the May 20, 2020, election, which the opposition claimed was rigged. Nkurunziza died June 8, 2020, before the end of his term.

Cabo Verde

Republic of Cabo Verde

People: Population: 596,707 (167). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.0%; 65+: 5.9%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 383.2 per sq mi, 148.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%.

Languages: Portuguese (official), Krioulo (Portuguese-based Creole). **Religions:** Christian 94.6% (Catholic 83.9%), Muslim 3.0% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km (167); **Land area:** 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., off W tip of Africa. Nearest neighbors are Mauritania, Senegal to E. **Topography:** 15 Cabo Verde islands, volcanic in origin (active crater on Fogo). Landscape is eroded and stark, with vegetation mostly in interior valleys. **Arable land:** 12.4%. **Capital:** Praia, 167,504.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. José Maria Neves; b. 1960; in office: Nov. 9, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. José Ulisses Correia e Silva; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 22, 2016. **Local divisions:** 22 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $12 mil. **Active troops:** 1,200.

Economy: Industries: food and beverages, fish proc., shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, tomatoes, bananas, cabbages, coconuts, cassava. **Natural resources:** salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish, clay, gypsum. **Water:** 552 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 449.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11.0%, industry 22.2%, services 66.9%. **Unemployment:** 15.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Escudo (CVE) (110.65 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,028; **GDP growth:** 7.0%. **Imports:** $1.0 bil; Portugal 36%, Netherlands 16%, Spain 11%, China 6%. **Exports:** $420.0 mil; Spain 65%, Portugal 14%, Italy 8%. **Tourism:** $502 mil. **Budget:** $546.7 mil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Airports: 9.

Communications: Mobile: 100.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 76.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 64.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.9%. **Life expect.:** 71.4 male; 76.2 female. **Births:** 18.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 23.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 17.7%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 62,282

cases, 410 deaths; rates per 100,000: 11,202.1 cases, 73.7 deaths. 64.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 86.8%.

Website: www.governo.cv

The first Portuguese colonists landed in 1462; enslaved African workers were brought soon after, and most Cabo Verdeans descend from both groups. Independence for Cabo Verde (known as Cape Verde until Oct. 2013) came July 5, 1975. Remittances from Cabo Verdean emigrants are a major source of income.

The nation's first free presidential election was held Feb. 17, 1991. Jorge Carlos Fonseca, of the center-right MFD party, won a presidential runoff election Aug. 21, 2011; he was reelected, Oct. 2, 2016. José Maria Neves, of the leftist PAICV, won the Oct. 17, 2021, presidential election.

Cambodia

Kingdom of Cambodia

People: Population: 16,713,015 (72). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.0%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 245.2 per sq mi, 94.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Khmer 95.4%, Cham 2.4%. **Languages:** Khmer (official). **Religions:** Buddhist 85.5% (Theravadin 83%), ethnic religionist 4.1%, Christian 2.8%, Chinese folk-religionist 2.5%, agnostic 2.3%, Muslim 1.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 69,898 sq mi, 181,035 sq km (88); **Land area:** 68,153 sq mi, 176,515 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on Indochina Peninsula. Thailand on W and N, Laos on NE, Vietnam on E. **Topography:** The central area, formed by the Mekong R. basin and Tonle Sap Lake, is level. Hills and mountains in SE; long escarpment in NW separates the country from Thailand. **Arable land:** 22.0%. **Capital:** Phnum Pénh (Phnom Penh), 2,211,444.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni; b. 1953; in office: Oct. 29, 2004. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hun Sen;

b. 1952; in office: Jan. 14, 1985. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $1.0 bil. **Active troops:** 124,300.

Economy: Industries: tourism, garments, constr., rice milling, fishing, wood and wood prods., rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles. **Chief agric.:** cassava, rice, maize, vegetables, sugarcane, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil and gas, timber, gems, iron ore, manganese, phosphates. **Water:** 29,299 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 7.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.9%, industry 25.4%, services 35.7%. **Unemployment:** 0.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riel (KHR) (4,099.41 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $79.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,683; **GDP growth:** 3.0%. **Imports:** $23.1 bil; China 27%, Thailand 25%, Vietnam 15%, Singapore 8%. **Exports:** $19.4 bil; U.S. 21%, Singapore 8%, Thailand 8%, Germany 7%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $4.8 bil. **Budget:** $4.4 bil. **Inflation:** 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 399 mi (under restoration). **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Mobile: 120.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 105.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 32.9%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 72.6 female. **Births:** 19.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 29.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.3%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 137,426 cases, 3,056 deaths; rates per 100,000: 822.0 cases, 18.3 deaths. 90.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 80.5%.

Website: cnv.org.kh

Early kingdoms dating from that of Funan in the 1st cent. CE culminated in the great Khmer empire that flourished from the 9th cent. to the 13th, encompassing present-day Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam. The peripheral areas were lost to invading Siamese and Vietnamese. France established a protectorate in 1863. Independence came in 1953.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, king (1941-55) and head of state from 1960, tried to maintain neutrality during the Vietnam War. The U.S. bombed Cambodia, 1969-73, targeting suspected border sanctuaries of Vietnamese insurgents.

In 1970, pro-U.S. Prem. Lon Nol seized power, demanded removal of 40,000 North Vietnamese troops, and abolished the monarchy. Open war began between Lon Nol's government and Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas, led by Pol Pot and supported by Vietnam and China. The U.S. provided Lon Nol with military and economic aid.

Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh Apr. 17, 1975. Cities were depopulated with the stated goal of making Cambodia a classless agrarian society; Cambodians were executed or forced to work on cooperative farms. An estimated 1.7 mil people died in "killing fields" or from other hardships under Khmer Rouge rule, 1975-79.

Border fighting in 1978 developed into a full-fledged Vietnamese invasion. Formation of a Vietnamese-backed government was announced, Jan. 8, 1979, one day after Phnom Penh was seized. Thousands of refugees fled to Thailand; widespread starvation was reported. Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia until Sept. 1989 to combat resistance from Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Following 1993 UN-sponsored elections, two leading parties agreed to share power in an interim government. On Sept. 21, the National Assembly adopted a constitution reestablishing a monarchy with Sihanouk as king. The Khmer Rouge insurgency weakened and splintered by 1996.

Co-Prime Min. Hun Sen staged a coup July 5, 1997, ousting his rival, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. Pol Pot was denounced by his former comrades at a show trial, July 25, 1997, and sentenced to house arrest; he died Apr. 15, 1998. Sihanouk abdicated because of poor health and was succeeded, Oct. 2004, by his son Norodom Sihamoni. A UN-backed war crimes tribunal convicted a former prison warden known as Duch July 2010 for overseeing the killing and torture of more than 14,000 inmates under the Khmer Rouge. Two high-level Khmer

Rouge leaders were convicted of crimes against humanity, Aug. 7, 2014, and of genocide, Nov. 16, 2018.

Hun Sen's party retained power through a series of flawed elections and repressive policies. The political party of opposition leader Kem Sokha, accused of treason, was dissolved in Nov. 2017, and several media outlets were shut down by the government. Apr. 2020 state-of-emergency legislation, passed during the COVID-19 pandemic, broadened Hun Sen's powers. A series of trials of more than 100 opposition figures resulted in convictions and prison terms, 2021-22.

In recent years, Chinese investment, military and other aid, and tourism have increased sharply.

Cameroon

Republic of Cameroon

People: Population: 29,321,637 (51). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.9%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 2.7%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 160.7 per sq mi, 62.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Bamileke-Bamu 24.3%, Beti/Bassa, Mbam 21.6%, Biu-Mandara 14.6%, Arab-Choa/Hausa/Kanuri 11%, Adamawa-Ubangi 9.8%, Grassfields 7.7%, Kako, Meka/Pygmy 3.3%, Cotier/Ngoe/Oroko 2.7%. **Languages:** English, French (both official); 24 major African lang. groups. **Religions:** Christian 61.7% (Catholic 29.6%, Protestant 25.2%), Muslim 20.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 17.2%.

Geography: Total area: 183,568 sq mi, 475,440 sq km (54); **Land area:** 182,514 sq mi, 472,710 sq km. **Location:** Between W and central Africa. Nigeria on NW; Chad, Central African Republic on E; Congo Rep., Gabon, Equatorial Guinea on S. **Topography:** Low coastal plain with rain forests in S; plateaus in center lead to forested mountains in W, including Mt. Cameroon (13,435 ft). Grasslands in N, marshes around Lake Chad. **Arable land:** 13.1%. **Capital:** Yaoundé, 4,336,670. **Cities:** Douala, 3,926,645.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Biya; b. 1933; in office: Nov. 6, 1982. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Joseph Dion Ngute; b. 1954; in office: Jan. 4, 2019. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $448 mil. **Active troops:** 25,400.

Economy: Industries: petroleum prod./refining, aluminum prod., food proc., light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair. **Chief agric.:** cassava, plantains, maize, oil palm fruit, taro, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 11,229 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 200 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 8.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.6%, industry 15.5%, services 41.9%. **Unemployment:** 3.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $110.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,064; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports** (2019): $9.1 bil; China 28%, Nigeria 15%, France 9%, Belgium 6%. **Exports** (2019): $7.7 bil; China 17%, Netherlands 14%, Italy 9%, UAE 8%, India 7%, U.S. 6%, Belgium 6%. **Tourism:** $653 mil. **Budget:** $6.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.3%.

Transport: Railways: 613 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 17.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile: 82.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 35.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 37.8%.

Health: Expend.: 3.6%. **Life expect.:** 61.5 male; 65.1 female. **Births:** 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 48.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.7%. **HIV:** 2.9%. **COVID-19:** 120,967 cases, 1,933 deaths; rates per 100,000: 455.7 cases, 7.3 deaths. 5.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77.1%.

Website: www.spm.gov.cm

Portuguese sailors were the first Europeans to reach Cameroon, in the 15th cent. The European and American slave trade was very active in the area. German control lasted from 1884 to 1916, when France and Britain divided the territory. French Cameroon became independent Jan. 1, 1960; one part

of British Cameroon joined Nigeria in 1961 while the other part joined Cameroon. Pres. Paul Biya has retained power since 1982 in a series of elections that were boycotted by opposition parties or disputed as fraudulent.

More than a dozen French citizens were kidnapped during 2013, allegedly in retaliation for France's intervention in Mali, by the Nigerian-based jihadist group Boko Haram. Kidnappings and attacks by Boko Haram in northern Cameroon continued in subsequent years. Beginning in 2015, Cameroon troops fought in Nigeria against Islamist-extremist forces; a 2017 Amnesty Intl. report accused the Cameroon military of torturing detainees.

Beginning in late 2016, government forces violently suppressed protesters and fought separatists in Anglophone areas of western Cameroon. As a result of violence in the north and west, about 975,000 people were internally displaced as of Aug. 31, 2022.

Canada

People: Population: 38,232,593 (38). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.8%; 65+: 20.0%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 21.3%. **Pop. density:** 10.9 per sq mi, 4.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Canadian 32.3%, English 18.3%, Scottish 13.9%, French 13.6%, Irish 13.4%, German 9.6%, Chinese 5.1%, Italian 4.6%, N. Amer. Indian 4.4%, East Indian 4%, Ukrainian 3.9%. **Languages:** English, French (both official). **Religions:** Christian 61.3% (Catholic 43.1%, Protestant 10.2%), agnostic 23.6%, Muslim 3.8% (Sunni), atheist 2.9%, Chinese folk-religionist 2.0%, Buddhist 1.8% (Mahayanist), Sikh 1.4%, Hindu 1.4%.

Geography: Total area: 3,855,103 sq mi, 9,984,670 sq km (2); **Land area:** 3,511,023 sq mi, 9,093,507 sq km. **Location:** Extends 3,426 mi E-W and S from the North Pole to the U.S. **Topography:** Seacoast includes 36,356 mi of mainland and 115,133 mi of islands, including the Arctic islands almost from Greenland to near the Alaskan border. Generally temperate, though varies from freezing winter cold

to blistering summer heat. **Arable land:** 4.3%. **Capital:** Ottawa-Gatineau, 1,422,635. **Cities:** Toronto, 6,312,974; Montréal, 4,276,526; Vancouver, 2,631,690; Calgary, 1,611,475; Edmonton, 1,518,921; Québec, 837,814; Winnipeg, 832,944; Halifax, 417,173; Victoria, 393,812.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Mary Simon; b. 1947; in office: July 26, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Justin Trudeau; b. 1971; in office: Nov. 4, 2015. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 3 territories. **Defense budget:** $23.2 bil. **Active troops:** 66,500.

Economy: Industries: transp. equip., chemicals, minerals, food prods., wood and paper prods., fish prods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, rapeseed, maize, barley, milk, soybeans. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, uranium, rare earth elements, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, nat. gas. **Water:** 78,275 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 170.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 630.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.3%, industry 19.3%, services 79.4%. **Unemployment:** 7.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (CAD) (1.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.0 tril; **per capita GDP:** $52,085; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports:** $510.3 bil; U.S. 57%, China 11%. **Exports:** $477.3 bil; U.S. 73%. **Tourism:** $28 bil. **Budget:** $665.7 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 30,709 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 663.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 523.

Communications: Mobile: 85.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 82.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 92.3%.

Health: Expend.: 10.8%. **Life expect.:** 81.5 male; 86.2 female. **Births:** 10.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,109,931 cases, 43,178 deaths; rates per 100,000: 10,889.5 cases, 114.4 deaths. 86.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.
Website: www.canada.ca

Canada's Provinces and Territories				
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Alberta	1905	255,541	4,262,635	Edmonton
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Jason Kenney	United Cons.	2019
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
British Columbia	1871	364,764	5,000,879	Victoria
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		John Horgan	New Democratic	2017
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Manitoba	1870	250,116	1,342,153	Winnipeg
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Heather Stefanson	Prog. Cons.	2021
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
New Brunswick	1867	28,150	775,610	Fredericton
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Blaine Higgs	Prog. Cons.	2018
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1949	156,453	510,550	St. John's
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Andrew	Liberal	2020

		Furey		
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Nova Scotia	1867	21,345	969,383	Halifax
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Tim Houston	Prog. Cons.	2021
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Ontario	1867	415,598	14,223,942	Toronto
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Doug Ford	Prog. Cons.	2018
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Prince Edward Island	1873	2,185	154,331	Charlottetown
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Dennis King	Prog. Cons.	2019
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Québec	1867	595,391	8,501,833	Québec
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		François Legault	Coalition Avenir Québec	2018
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Saskatchewan	1905	251,366	1,132,505	Regina
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Scott Moe	Saskatchewan	2018
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**

Northwest Territories[1]	1871	519,734	41,070	Yellowknife
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Caroline Cochrane	Nonpartisan	2019
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Nunavut[1, 2]	1999	808,185	36,858	Iqaluit
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		P.J. Akeeagok	Nonpartisan	2021
Province/territory	**Joined confed.**	**Tot. area (sq mi)**	**Population (2021)**	**Capital**
Yukon[1]	1898	186,272	40,232	Whitehorse
		Premier	**Party**	**In office**
		Sandy Silver	Liberal	2016

Note: Census pop. as of Jan. 1. (Source: Statistics Canada.) (1) Territories also have federally appointed commissioners to represent federal interests. (2) Territory created in 1999 from eastern portion of Northwest Territories.

Indigenous people have lived in Canada for at least 12,000 years. Vikings reached and briefly settled in part of Newfoundland in the 10th cent. Italian seaman Giovanni Caboto (a.k.a. John Cabot) claimed parts of the Atlantic coast for England in 1497 and 1498. After French explorer Jacques Cartier reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, France pioneered Canadian settlement by Western Europeans, establishing Québec City (1608) and Montréal (1642) and declaring New France a colony in 1663.

Britain acquired Acadia (later Nova Scotia) in 1717 and defeated French forces in Canada to gain control of all of New France by 1763. The French, through the Quebec Act of 1774, retained rights to their language, religion, and civil law. During the American Revolution, many colonials, calling themselves

United Empire Loyalists, moved north to Canada. Fur traders and explorers led Canadians of European origin westward across the continent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific in 1793 and scrawled on a rock, “From Canada by land.”

In Upper and Lower Canada (later called Ontario and Quebec) and in the Maritimes, legislative assemblies were formed in the 18th cent. Upper Canada was involved in the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the U.S.

In 1837 political agitation for a more democratic government culminated in rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada and the union of the two into the colony of Canada in 1839. The union lasted until the 1867 British North America Act (now known as the Constitution Act, 1867) launched the Dominion of Canada, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, and the former colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The British North America Act, which was the basis for the country’s written constitution, established a federal system of government modeled on the British parliament and cabinet structure under the crown. Canada was proclaimed a self-governing dominion within the British Empire in 1931. The Constitution Act, 1982, gave Canada the right to amend its constitution, thereby severing its last legislative link with Britain.

Failure in 1990 of the so-called Meech Lake Accord, which would have assured constitutional protection for Quebec’s efforts to preserve its French language and culture, sparked a separatist revival in Quebec. The Charlottetown agreement, calling for constitutional changes, such as recognition of Quebec as a “distinct society” within the Canadian confederation, was defeated by a national referendum Oct. 1992. A Quebec referendum on secession, Oct. 1995, also failed.

On Jan. 7, 1998, the government apologized to Indigenous peoples for 150 years of mistreatment. Nunavut (“Our Land”), carved from the Northwest Territories as a homeland for the Inuit, was established Apr. 1, 1999. A national commission

concluded in 2015 that the forced removal, 1883-1996, of thousands of Indigenous children to residential schools (including Roman Catholic and other religious schools), where some students suffered abuse, constituted “cultural genocide”; in mid-2021, the remains of more than 1,000 children were found on the grounds of several former schools.

Canada sent troops and warships to aid the U.S.-led coalition in Afghanistan, 2001-11.

Same-sex marriage (already permitted in 8 provinces) became legal throughout the country July 2005. Marijuana was legalized nationally for medical purposes in 2001 and for recreational use in 2018.

Twelve years of Liberal Party rule ended when the Conservatives won parliamentary elections, Jan. 23, 2006. Elections Oct. 19, 2015, returned Liberals to power, and Justin Trudeau, son of former Prime Min. Pierre Trudeau, became prime min. After Oct. 21, 2019, and Sept. 20, 2021, elections, Justin Trudeau continued as prime minister, although the Liberals fell short of a majority each time.

The Canadian government approved, Nov. 29, 2016, a major expansion (opposed by environmental groups) of the Trans Mountain pipeline to transport oil from Alberta to British Columbia. Building the Keystone XL pipeline, to carry Alberta oil through the central U.S. to the Gulf of Mexico, was approved by Pres. Donald Trump, Mar. 24, 2017; after Pres. Joe Biden, Jan. 20, 2021, rescinded approval, the company building the pipeline announced, June 9, it was terminating the project.

On Oct. 22, 2014, a terrorist gunman in Ottawa, apparently inspired by the Islamist extremist group ISIS, killed a soldier at the Canadian War Memorial and opened fire in the Parliament building before being shot to death. Canada joined the U.S.-led campaign of airstrikes against ISIS forces in Iraq (2014-16) and Syria (2015-16). Canada resettled, 2015-16, almost 40,000 refugees fleeing Syria’s civil war. Following the Aug. 2021 Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Canada announced, Sept. 27, it would accept 40,000 Afghan refugees.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) among Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. A revised agreement—renamed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)—including auto industry changes and increased U.S. access to the Canadian dairy market, went into effect July 1, 2020.

A Canada-EU trade agreement eliminating almost all tariffs was signed Oct. 30, 2016. Canada signed, Mar. 8, 2018, an 11-nation trans-Pacific trade-liberalization agreement.

The COVID-19 pandemic reached Canada by early 2020. After several severe spikes in new cases, by Aug. 22, 2022, Canada had recorded more than 4 mil total cases and over 43,000 deaths. Large-scale protests by truckers and their supporters, Jan.-Feb. 2022, against vaccination requirements and other COVID-19 restrictions, blocked downtown Ottawa as well as Canada-U.S. border crossings, severely disrupting trade; Trudeau became the first prime min. to invoke Canada's Emergencies Act, to facilitate breaking up the protests.

A mass stabbing, Sept. 4, 2022, on the James Smith Cree Nation and in nearby Weldon, Saskatchewan, left 11 victims dead and 18 wounded.

Central African Republic

People: Population: 5,454,533 (118). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.1%; 65+: 3.4%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 1.8%. **Pop. density:** 22.7 per sq mi, 8.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Baya 28.8%, Banda 22.9%, Mandjia 9.9%, Sara 7.9%, M'Baka-Bantu 7.9%, Arab-Fulani (Peul) 6%, Mbum 6%, Ngbanki 5.5%, Zande-Nzakara 3%, other Central African Republic ethnic groups 2%. **Languages:** French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national lang.), tribal langs. **Religions:** Christian 74.4% (Catholic 38.4%, independent 18.1%, Protestant 17.8%), Muslim 13.9% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 10.7%.

Geography: Total area: 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km (45); **Land area:** 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Chad on N, Cameroon on W, Congo Republic

and Dem. Rep. of the Congo on S, South Sudan and Sudan on E. **Topography:** Mostly rolling plateau, avg. elevation 2,000 ft, with rivers draining S to the Congo and N to Lake Chad. Open, well-watered savanna covers most of area, with an arid area in NE and tropical rain forest in SW. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Bangui, 933,176.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faustin-Archange Touadéra; b. 1957; in office: Mar. 30, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Félix Moloua; in office: Feb. 7, 2022. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures, 2 economic prefectures, 1 commune. **Defense budget:** $44 mil. **Active troops:** 9,150.

Economy: Industries: gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, sugar refining. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, groundnuts, taro, bananas, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower. **Water:** 30,216 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 151.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 68.5%, industry 6.7%, services 24.8%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,021; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports** (2017): $393.1 mil; India 18%, France 12%, U.S. 11%, China 9%, Netherlands 7%, Belgium 7%, Malta 6%. **Exports** (2017): $113.7 mil; China 41%, UAE 19%, France 7%. **Budget:** $300.1 mil. **Inflation:** 4.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 1.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 34.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 5.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 10.4%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 54.2 male; 56.9 female. **Births:** 32.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 83.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 52.2%. **HIV:** 2.7%. **COVID-19:** 14,802 cases, 113 deaths; rates per 100,000: 306.5 cases, 2.3 deaths. 27.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 37.4%.

Website: www.gouv.cf or www.usrcaembassy.org

Various Bantu peoples migrated through the region for centuries before French control was asserted in the late 19th cent., when the region was named Ubangi-Shari. Independence was attained Aug. 13, 1960.

Pres. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who seized power in a 1965 military coup, proclaimed himself emperor Dec. 1976. Bokassa's rule was characterized by ruthless authoritarianism. He was ousted in a bloodless coup aided by France, Sept. 20, 1979. In 1981, Gen. André Kolingba became head of state in another bloodless coup. Elections in Aug. and Sept. 1993 led to civilian rule under Pres. Ange-Félix Patassé.

Patassé was ousted Mar. 15, 2003, by rebels under former army chief François Bozizé. Bozizé won a presidential runoff election May 8, 2005, but insurgent activity by Patassé loyalists and others continued in the north. A national peace conference, Dec. 8-20, 2008, enabled the installation of a unity government Jan. 19, 2009. Pres. Bozizé won reelection Jan. 23, 2011, but was ousted when the largely Muslim rebel group Seleka, led by Michel Djotodia, seized the capital Mar. 24, 2013. Bozizé supporters and Christian militias clashed with pro-Djotodia and Muslim fighters, resulting in thousands of deaths. A National Transitional Council elected Catherine Samba-Panza interim pres. Jan. 20, 2014. France sent peacekeeping troops (2014-16). A UN peacekeeping force (MINUSCA) was authorized Apr. 10, 2014. UNICEF reported, Mar. 2016, over 100 mostly underage women alleged sexual abuse by peacekeepers, 2013-15.

Faustin-Archange Touadéra, a Christian, won a UN-supervised presidential runoff election, Feb. 14, 2016. Violence between Muslims and Christians, as well as between rival militias and ethnic groups, continued. The government signed peace agreements with rebel groups Feb. 6 and Apr. 9, 2019. But violence persisted, and rebels at times controlled large areas of the country. Russian Wagner Group mercenaries assisted CAR troops fighting rebels, beginning in 2018. Touadéra won reelection, Dec. 27, 2020. More than 14,000 MINUSCA uniformed personnel were in the CAR as of mid-

2022. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2022, more than 647,000 people were internally displaced and about 735,000 were refugees.

Chad

Republic of Chad

People: Population: 17,963,211 (67). **Age distrib.:** <15: 46.7%; 65+: 2.5%. **Growth:** 3.1%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 36.9 per sq mi, 14.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sara (Ngambaye/Sara/Madjingaye/Mbaye) 30.5%, Kanembu/Bornu/Buduma 9.8%, Arab 9.7%, Wadai/Maba/Masalit/Mimi 7%, Gorane 5.8%, Masa/Musseye/Musgum 4.9%, Bulala/Medogo/Kuka 3.7%, Marba/Lele/Mesme 3.5%, Mundang 2.7%, Bidiyo/Migaama/Kenga/Dangleat 2.5%, Dadjo/Kibet/Muro 2.4%, Tupuri/Kera 2%, Gabri/Kabalaye/Nanchere/Somrai 2%. **Languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Sara; 120+ langs. and dialects. **Religions:** Muslim 56.7% (Sunni), Christian 35.1% (Catholic 20.0%, Protestant 10.0%), ethnic religionist 7.2%.

Geography: Total area: 495,755 sq mi, 1,284,000 sq km (20); **Land area:** 486,180 sq mi, 1,259,200 sq km. **Location:** Central N Africa. Libya on N; Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon on W; Central African Republic on S; Sudan on E. **Topography:** Wooded savanna, steppe, and desert in the S; part of the Sahara in the N. Southern rivers flow N to Lake Chad, surrounded by marshland. **Arable land:** 4.1%. **Capital:** N'Djaména, 1,532,588.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Interim Pres. Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno; b. 1984; in office: Apr. 20, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Interim Prime Min. Albert Pahimi Padacké; b. 1966; in office: Apr. 26, 2021. **Local divisions:** 23 provinces. **Defense budget:** $289 mil. **Active troops:** 33,250.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton textiles, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, constr. materials. **Chief**

agric.: sorghum, groundnuts, millet, yams, cereals, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish, gold, limestone, sand/gravel, salt. **Water:** 2,953 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 284.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 68.9%, industry 9.7%, services 21.4%. **Unemployment:** 1.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $26.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,591; **GDP growth:** –1.2%. **Imports** (2017): $2.2 bil; China 29%, UAE 16%, France 10%, U.S. 8%. **Exports** (2017): $2.5 bil; China 32%, UAE 21%, India 19%, U.S. 10%, France 6%. **Budget:** $1.5 bil. **Inflation:** –0.8%.

Transport: Airports: 9.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 52.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 3.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 10.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 57.3 male; 61.1 female. **Births:** 40.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 65.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 32.7%. **HIV:** 1.1%. **COVID-19:** 7,456 cases, 193 deaths; rates per 100,000: 45.4 cases, 1.2 deaths. 22.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 22.3%.

Website: presidence.td

Chad was the site of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures before the Sahara Desert formed. A succession of kingdoms and Arab slave traders dominated Chad until France took control around 1900. Independence came Aug. 11, 1960. Northern Muslim rebels fought animist and Christian southern government and French troops from 1966.

Rebel forces led by Hissène Habré captured the capital and forced Pres. Goukouni Oueddei to flee the country in June 1982. In Dec. 1990, a Libyan-supported insurgent group, the Patriotic Salvation Movement, overthrew Habré, who went into exile in Senegal. (Accused of killing and torturing thousands in the 1980s, Habré was convicted in Senegal, May 30, 2016, of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life in prison. Habré died Aug. 24, 2021.)

After approval of a new constitution Mar. 1996, Chad's first multiparty presidential election was held in June and July.

Violence along the Sudan border escalated in 2006, as Sudanese janjaweed militias and Chadian rebels attacked civilians, and Darfur rebels preyed on refugee camps. On Jan. 15, 2010, Chad and Sudan signed an accord aimed at normalizing relations and suppressing cross-border activities by rebel groups. More than 387,000 Sudanese refugees were living in Chad as of Aug. 31, 2022.

After Islamist groups took over northern Mali and imposed a repressive regime in late 2012, Chad contributed roughly 2,000 soldiers to aid French, Malian, and other African forces in a military intervention. On Apr. 15, 2013, Chad announced it would begin pulling its troops out of Mali. Beginning in 2015, Chad periodically sent troops into Nigeria to fight Boko Haram Islamist extremists; extremist fighters and suicide bombers staged attacks in Chad.

Pres. Idriss Déby, who won reelection for a sixth term, Apr. 11, 2021, died Apr. 20 from injuries suffered while he was with government troops fighting rebels in northern Chad. His son, Mahamat Idriss Déby, succeeded him. More than 381,000 Chadians were internally displaced as of Aug. 31, 2022. The Chad government signed a cease-fire agreement with some rebel groups, Aug. 8, 2022.

Chile

Republic of Chile

People: Population: 18,430,408 (66). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.5%; 65+: 12.6%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 8.6%. **Pop. density:** 64.2 per sq mi, 24.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.9%. **Ethnic groups:** white and non-Indigenous 88.9%, Mapuche 9.1%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), English, Indigenous. **Religions:** Christian 87.5% (Catholic 60.4%, independent 22.5%), agnostic 8.8%, atheist 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 291,933 sq mi, 756,102 sq km (37); **Land area:** 287,187 sq mi, 743,812 sq km. **Location:** W

coast of southern S America. Peru on N, Bolivia on NE, Argentina on E. **Topography:** Andes Mts., with some of world's highest peaks, on E border; on W is 2,650-mi Pacific coast. Width varies 100-250 mi. Atacama Desert in N. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Santiago, 6,856,939; Valparaíso, 1,000,467 (seat of national legislature).

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Gabriel Boric; b. 1986; in office: Mar. 11, 2022. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $4.2 bil. **Active troops:** 68,500.

Economy: Industries: copper, lithium, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish proc., iron and steel, wood and wood prods., transp. equip., cement. **Chief agric.:** grapes, apples, wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes. **Natural resources:** copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, prec. metals, molybdenum, hydropower. **Water:** 49,285 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 79.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.6%, industry 23.0%, services 70.4%. **Unemployment:** 9.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CLP) (892.63 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $559.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $29,104; **GDP growth:** 11.7%. **Imports:** $66.4 bil; China 24%, U.S. 20%, Brazil 8%. **Exports:** $79.8 bil; China 32%, U.S. 14%, Japan 9%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $65.4 bil. **Inflation:** 4.5%.

Transport: Railways: 4,525 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 288.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 90.

Communications: Mobile: 136.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 110.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 88.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.3%. **Life expect.:** 76.8 male; 82.9 female. **Births:** 12.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 2.6%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 4,409,873 cases, 60,043 deaths; rates per 100,000: 23,068.8 cases, 314.1 deaths. 94.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.4%.

Website: www.gob.cl

Northern Chile was under Inca rule before the Spanish conquest, 1536-40. The southern Araucanian Indians resisted until the late 19th cent. Independence was gained 1810-18 under José de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins; the latter, as supreme director 1817-23, sought social and economic reforms until deposed. Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia in 1836-39 and 1879-84, gaining mineral-rich northern land. Chile is the world's largest producer of copper, responsible for more than 25% of the world total; copper exports are a mainstay of the economy.

In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, became president. His government improved conditions for the poor, but property seizures by left-wing extremists, poorly planned socialist economic programs, and a destabilization campaign backed by the U.S. led to political and financial chaos. A U.S.-backed military junta seized power Sept. 11, 1973; Allende apparently killed himself. The junta, headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, implemented plans to privatize the economy and "exterminate Marxism." Repression continued into the 1980s.

In Dec. 1989 voters elected a civilian president. In Mar. 1994, a Chilean human rights group estimated that more than 3,100 people were killed or "disappeared" during Pinochet's rule.

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Chile's first Socialist president since the 1973 coup, took office Mar. 11, 2000. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, also a Socialist, won a runoff election Jan. 2006 and took office in Mar. as Chile's first woman president.

Billionaire businessman Sebastián Piñera Echenique, a conservative, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 2010. An earthquake and tsunami, Feb. 27, 2010, killed at least 521 people and caused up to $30 bil in property damage. Low wages sparked protests against the Piñera government. Bachelet returned to the presidency after winning a runoff election Dec. 15, 2013. Chile legalized civil unions between same-sex couples, Oct. 22, 2015, and abortion in very limited circumstances, Aug. 2, 2017.

With the Socialists' popularity hurt by a sluggish economy, Piñera returned as president after winning a Dec. 17, 2017, runoff. Pope Francis, Apr. 11, 2018, apologized for "grave errors" in the handling by Catholic Church officials in Chile of numerous allegations of child sex abuse by clergy. Months of large-scale demonstrations, beginning Oct. 2019, protested economic inequality. A harsh police response resulted in more than 30 deaths and thousands of injuries. Progressive Gabriel Boric defeated a rightist candidate in a Dec. 19, 2021, runoff to become Chile's youngest elected president.

In an Oct. 25, 2020, plebiscite, Chileans voted to rewrite the country's Pinochet-era constitution. However, the new constitution was widely perceived as overly progressive and was voted down in a Sept. 4, 2022, plebiscite.

Chile was hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, with more than 4.4 mil cases and 60,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022. More than 94% of Chileans had been vaccinated—the highest rate in Latin America.

Tierra del Fuego is the largest (18,800 sq mi) island in the archipelago of the same name at the southern tip of S America. It was visited 1520 by Magellan and named Land of Fire because of its many Indian bonfires. Part of the island is in Chile, part in Argentina. Punta Arenas, on a mainland peninsula, is the world's southernmost city; Puerto Williams is the southernmost settlement.

China

People's Republic of China

(Statistical data do not include Hong Kong or Macau.)

People: Population: 1,410,539,758 (1). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.7%; 65+: 13.6%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 391.7 per sq mi, 151.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese 91.1%, ethnic minorities (incl. Zhang, Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean) 8.9%. **Languages:** Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official; Putonghua, based on

Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects. **Religions:** agnostic 31.7%, Chinese folk-religionist 31.1%, Buddhist 16.6% (Mahayanist), Christian 7.6%, atheist 6.5%, ethnic religionist 4.1%, Muslim 1.8% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 3,705,407 sq mi, 9,596,960 sq km (4); **Land area:** 3,600,947 sq mi, 9,326,410 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of the habitable mainland of E Asia. Mongolia on N; Russia on NE and NW; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan on W; India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam on S; North Korea on NE. **Topography:** Two-thirds of territory is mountainous or desert. The Da Xing'an Ling Mts. in N separate Manchuria and Mongolia. Other ranges incl. the Tien Shan in Xinjiang and the Himalayan and Kunlun Mts. in the SW and in Tibet. Three great river systems—the Chang (Yangtze), Huang (Yellow), and Xi—cross the country's eastern half. **Arable land:** 12.7%. **Capital:** Beijing, 21,333,331. **Cities:** Shanghai, 28,516,903; Chongqing, 16,874,741; Tianjin, 14,011,828; Guangzhou, Guangdong, 13,964,637; Shenzhen, 12,831,330; Chengdu, 9,478,521; Nanjing, Jiangsu, 9,429,381; Wuhan, 8,591,611; Xi'an, Shaanxi, 8,537,646.

Government: Type: Communist party-led state. **Head of state:** Pres. Xi Jinping; b. 1953; in office: Mar. 14, 2013 (gen. sec. of Communist Party since Nov. 15, 2012). **Head of govt.:** Prem. Li Keqiang; b. 1955; in office: Mar. 15, 2013. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces (not incl. Taiwan), 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, special admin. regions of Hong Kong (as of July 1, 1997) and Macau (as of Dec. 20, 1999). **Defense budget:** $207.3 bil. **Active troops:** 2,035,000.

Economy: Industries: mining and ore proc., iron, steel, aluminum, other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizer; consumer prods.; food proc.; transp. equip.; telecom equip.; comm. space launch vehicles, satellites. **Chief agric.:** maize, rice, vegetables, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, petroleum, nat. gas; arsenic,

bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, ferrosilicon; aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium. **Water:** 1,946 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 26 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 7.6 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.4%, industry 28.2%, services 47.4%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yuan Renminbi (CNY) (6.86 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $27.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $19,338; **GDP growth:** 8.1%. **Imports:** $2.4 tril; South Korea 9%, Japan 8%, Australia 7%, Germany 7%, U.S. 7%, Taiwan 6%. **Exports:** $2.7 tril; U.S. 17%, Hong Kong 10%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $35.8 bil. **Budget:** $3.0 tril. **Inflation:** 1.0%.

Transport: Railways: 93,206 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 196.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 510.

Communications: Mobile: 121.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 104.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 73.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 80.7 female. **Births:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 6,143,839 cases, 24,471 deaths; rates per 100,000: 417.6 cases, 1.7 deaths. 88.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.8%.

Website: www.gov.cn

Remains of various humanlike creatures who lived as early as several hundred thousand years ago have been found in many parts of China. Neolithic agricultural settlements dotted the Huang (Yellow) R. basin from about 5000 BCE. Their language, religion, and art were the sources of later Chinese civilization.

Bronze metallurgy reached a peak and Chinese pictographic writing, similar to today's, was in use in the more developed culture of the Shang Dynasty (c. 1766 BCE-c. 1045 BCE), which ruled much of North China.

A succession of dynasties and interdynastic warring kingdoms ruled China for the next 3,000 years. They expanded Chinese political and cultural domination to the south and west, and developed a technologically and

culturally advanced society that was unaffected by foreign rule (Mongols in the Yuan Dynasty, 1279-1368, and Manchus in the Qing Dynasty, 1644-1912).

Rebellions in the 19th cent. left tens of millions dead. Russia, Japan, Britain, and other powers exercised political and economic control in large parts of the country. China became a republic in 1912, when the Qing emperor Puyi abdicated following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party. By 1928, the Kuomintang, led by Chiang Kai-shek, succeeded in nominal reunification of China. About the same time, a bloody purge of Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang fomented hostilities.

For over 50 years, 1894-1945, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. In 1895, China ceded Korea, Taiwan, and other areas. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. Taking advantage of Chinese dissension, Japan invaded China proper July 7, 1937. On Nov. 20 the retreating Nationalist government moved its capital to Chongqing (Chungking) from Nanjing (Nanking), which Japanese troops then ravaged Dec. 13.

From 1939 the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) became part of the broader world conflict. After its defeat in World War II, Japan relinquished China. Within China, conflicts involving the Kuomintang, Communists, and other factions resumed. China came under the domination of Communist armies, 1949-50. The Kuomintang government fled to Taiwan, Dec. 8, 1949.

The People’s Republic of China was proclaimed in Beijing (Peking) Oct. 1, 1949, under Mao Zedong. China and the USSR signed a 30-year treaty of “friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance,” Feb. 15, 1950. The U.S. refused to recognize the new regime. On Nov. 26, 1950, the People’s Republic sent armies into Korea against U.S. troops and forced a stalemate in the Korean War.

Frequent drastic changes in policy and violent factionalism 1949-52 interfered with economic development. In 1957, Mao

admitted an estimated 800,000 people had been executed 1949-54; opponents claimed much higher figures. The Great Leap Forward, 1958-60, tried to accelerate economic development through intensive labor on huge new rural communes and emphasis on ideological purity. Many resisted, and the program was largely abandoned.

By the 1960s, relations with the USSR deteriorated, and the USSR canceled aid accords. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1965, an attempt to instruct a new generation in revolutionary principles, resulted in massive purges. Millions of urban teenagers were relocated to rural areas. By 1968 the movement had run its course; many purged officials returned to office in subsequent years, and several ideological reforms were gradually weakened.

On Oct. 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly ousted the Taiwan government from the UN and seated the People's Republic. U.S. Pres. Richard Nixon visited China Feb. 21-28, 1972. China and the U.S. opened liaison offices in each other's capitals, May-June 1973. The U.S., Dec. 15, 1978, formally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China; diplomatic relations were established, Jan. 1, 1979.

Mao died Sept. 9, 1976. By 1978, Vice Prem. Deng Xiaoping had consolidated power, succeeding Mao as "paramount leader" of China. The new ruling group modified Maoist policies in education, culture, and industry, and sought better ties with non-Communist countries. By the mid-1980s, China had enacted far-reaching economic reforms, including market-oriented incentives, although close government-industry coordination continued.

Some 100,000 students and workers marched in Beijing to demand political reforms, May 4, 1989. As the unrest spread, martial law was imposed, May 20. Troops entered Beijing, June 3-4, and crushed the pro-democracy protests, as tanks and armored personnel carriers rolled through Tiananmen Square. It is estimated that hundreds died and thousands were injured, and hundreds of students and workers were arrested.

Deng Xiaoping died Feb. 19, 1997. Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty July 1, 1997. Portugal returned Macau to China Dec. 20, 1999.

China, Oct. 15-16, 2003, became the third nation (after the U.S. and USSR) to send a person into space. In Dec. 2013, China became the third nation to reach the moon with a spacecraft that made a soft landing. In 2021, China landed a rover on Mars and sent its first astronauts to a space station in Earth orbit.

China's industries, exports, and energy demand have increased rapidly since the 1980s. China became the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. In part to diversify energy production, China completed construction in 2006 of the world's largest hydroelectric dam, the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze R. However, continued burning of fossil fuels caused severe air pollution. China announced, Sept. 3, 2016, that it had ratified the 195-nation agreement to limit climate change negotiated in Paris in Dec. 2015.

An earthquake in Sichuan prov. May 12, 2008, left 69,226 dead and 17,923 missing. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Oct. 8, 2010, to Liu Xiaobo, an incarcerated human rights activist; Liu died of cancer in government custody, July 13, 2017. Xi Jinping was chosen Communist Party general secretary, Nov. 15, 2012. In Mar. 2013, the National People's Congress (NPC) elected Xi as president of China and Li Keqiang as premier. They were reelected Mar. 2018 by the NPC.

Western experts Jan.-Feb. 2010 blamed hackers in China for cyberattacks on Google and other firms. Hackers in China were suspected in two attacks on U.S. government computer systems in 2014. The U.S., July 19, 2021, accused China of orchestrating cyberattacks on companies and organizations in the U.S. and around the world.

After double-digit gains for many years since the 1980s, China's GDP growth slowed beginning in 2012. However, by 2014, China's GDP (measured by purchasing power parity) was the largest in the world. Since 2010, China has been the

world’s largest exporter. Since 2013, partly under the $1-tril Belt and Road Initiative, China has been financing and building infrastructure projects in Asia, Africa, the Pacific, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

The U.S. accused China in 2017 of unfair trade practices. In 2018-19, the U.S. implemented tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars’ worth of Chinese products; China retaliated with tariffs on U.S. goods. The U.S. trade in goods deficit with China fell from $418 bil in 2018 to $353 bil in 2021. In an agreement signed Jan. 15, 2020, the U.S. reduced some tariffs in exchange for Chinese pledges to increase purchases of some U.S. products and take steps to protect U.S. technology and intellectual property

To stem population growth, a requirement that families have a maximum of one child was implemented in 1980. Subsequently, amid concerns about worker shortages and an aging population, the limit was changed to two children by 2016 and three children in 2021.

China has occupied the Paracel Isls., in the South China Sea, since 1974. Taiwan and Vietnam also claim the resource-rich islands. The Spratly Isls. are similarly in dispute with Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The international Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, July 12, 2016, rejected China’s claim to most of the South China Sea as territorial waters and ruled that China’s building of artificial islands—in some cases militarized—in disputed areas violated international law. China had the world’s largest navy by 2017.

A new coronavirus, causing the disease COVID-19, emerged in late 2019 in Wuhan; its severity may have been initially concealed, especially by local officials. The first human infections may have occurred at a market, although uncertainty remained. By Feb. 2020, the virus was spreading worldwide. As of Aug. 22, 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 593 mil confirmed cases globally (over 6.1 mil in China) and more than 6.4 mil confirmed deaths (over 24,000 in China). Beginning in fall 2020, China produced vaccines for its own use and export. Strict lockdown

measures, under the Chinese government's "zero COVID" policy, hurt the Chinese and global economies. Record heat and drought in 2022 reduced hydropower production, further impacting China's economy.

Amid tight COVID-19 precautions, Beijing hosted the Winter Olympics, Feb.4-20, 2022.

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang is in SE China, bounded on the N by Guizhou and Hunan provinces, E and S by Guangdong, on the SW by Vietnam, and on the W by Yunnan. It produces rice and forest products. Pop. (2020): 50,126,804. Capital: Nanning; pop. (2022 est.) 4,085,697.

Inner Mongolia was organized by the People's Republic in 1947. Its boundaries were later expanded, to an area of 454,600 sq mi, allegedly to dilute the minority Mongol population. Han Chinese greatly outnumber Mongols. China began, Sept. 1, 2020, replacing Mongolian- with Mandarin-language instruction in schools. Pop. (2020) 24,049,155. Capital: Hohhot; pop. (2022 est.) 2,312,208.

Ningxia Hui, in N central China, is about 60,000 sq mi. Pop. (2020) 7,202,654. Capital: Yinchuan; pop. (2022 est.) 1,672,688. The climate is mostly semiarid, with desert areas in the N. The Huang (Yellow) R. furnishes water for irrigation. The majority of the population is Han. The Hui, most of whom follow Islam, constitute about one-third of the population; a crackdown on Muslim practices began in the late 2010s.

Xinjiang Uighur, in Central Asia, is 635,900 sq mi, pop. (2020) 25,852,345 (75% Uighurs, a Turkic Muslim group, with a heavy Han Chinese increase in recent years). Capital: Urumqi; pop. (2022 est.) 4,710,203. It is China's richest region in strategic minerals. China has moved to suppress Uighur cultural and religious practices and to crack down on Uighur separatists. A protest march July 5, 2009, by Uighurs in Urumqi led to violent clashes with Han Chinese; at least 197 people (mostly Han) were killed. Unrest and domestic terrorist attacks continued. Legislation effective Apr. 1, 2017, placed

new restrictions on women wearing face veils in public. Chinese authorities reportedly destroyed mosques, removed children from Uighur families, forced birth control measures on Uighur women, and carried out intensive electronic surveillance of the Uighur population. The number of people sentenced to prison terms began increasing sharply in 2017. In addition, by 2019, an estimated 1-1.5 mil Uighurs had been interned in “re-education” or labor camps; thousands were reportedly sent to other parts of China as forced factory laborers. China alleged that, by the end of 2019, most camps had been closed, but dissidents and others reported that large numbers of Uighurs subsequently remained in detention.

Tibet, 471,700 sq mi, is a thinly populated region of high plateaus and massive mountains, the Himalayas on the S, the Kunluns on the N. Capital: Lhasa. Avg. elevation is 15,000 ft. Jiachan, 15,870 ft, is believed to be the highest inhabited town on Earth. Pop. (2020) 3,648,100 (of whom about 500,000 are Chinese). Millions of Tibetans live in vast adjacent areas that have long been incorporated into China.

China ruled all of Tibet from the 18th cent. Independence came in 1911, but China reasserted control in 1951, and a Communist government was installed in 1953. Serfdom was abolished, but all land remained collectivized. A Tibetan uprising within China in 1956 spread to Lhasa in 1959. The rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and Buddhism was almost totally suppressed. The Dalai Lama and 100,000 Tibetans fled to India. Efforts by Chinese authorities to halt peaceful demonstrations by Tibetan monks led to anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, Mar. 14, 2008—crushed by Chinese government troops. Protests (including about 160 self-immolations since 2009), as well as government repression and coerced assimilation, continued in subsequent years.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong (Xianggang), located at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl R.) in SE China, 90 mi S of Guangzhou, was a British dependency from 1842 until July 1, 1997, when it

became a Special Administrative Region of China. Its nucleus is Hong Kong Isl., 31 sq mi, occupied by the British in 1841 and formally ceded to them in 1842, on which is located the seat of government. Opposite is Kowloon Peninsula, 3 sq mi, and Stonecutters Isl., added to the territory in 1860. An additional 355 sq mi known as the New Territories, a mainland area and islands, were leased from China, 1898, for 99 years. Area 428 sq mi (total); 414 sq mi (land); pop. (2022 est.) 7,276,588. **Website:** www.gov.hk

Hong Kong is a major trade and banking center. Per capita GDP, $65,973 (2021 est.), is among the highest in the world. Principal industries are textiles and apparel, tourism, banking, shipping, and electronics. A majority of tourists are from mainland China.

Hong Kong harbor was long an important British naval station and one of the world's great transshipment ports. The colony often provided refuge for exiles from mainland China. It was occupied by Japan during WWII.

From 1949 to 1962, Hong Kong absorbed more than 1 mil refugees fleeing Communist China. Starting in the 1950s, cheap labor led to a boom in light manufacturing, while liberal tax policies attracted foreign investment. Hong Kong became one of the wealthiest, most productive areas in the Far East. In recent years, manufacturing has been shifting from Hong Kong to mainland China.

With the end of the 99-year lease on the New Territories drawing near, Britain and China signed an agreement, Dec. 19, 1984, under which all of Hong Kong was to be returned to China in 1997; under this agreement Hong Kong was to be allowed to keep its capitalist system for 50 years. Following the transfer of government, Hong Kong retained its currency, the Hong Kong dollar; in recent years, a growing portion of financial transactions use the Chinese renminbi. Cantonese, English, and Mandarin are official languages.

Leung Chunying, with close ties to China, was elected chief executive Mar. 2012 by a committee of about 1,200 members. Large pro-democracy protests took place July-Dec. 2014. Pro-

Beijing candidate Carrie Lam was chosen chief executive by the election committee, Mar. 26, 2017. China's foreign ministry stated, June 30, 2017, that the 1984 agreement with Britain no longer had binding force

Large-scale protests (up to 2 mil people) in 2019 opposed proposed legislation authorizing Hong Kong to extradite suspects to mainland China. Police often used force against sometimes-violent demonstrations. Lam, Sept. 4, withdrew the extradition bill. Protests continued, demanding greater democracy and an investigation of police tactics. The Chinese government enacted a broad Hong Kong security law, in effect as of June 30, 2020, that was used to crack down on speech, peaceful protests, media outlets, and political activists. Mar. 2021 electoral-law changes reduced the number of directly elected seats on Hong Kong's Legislative Council and instituted vetting of candidates for compliance with the 2020 security law. In Dec. 19, 2021, Legislative Council elections marked by low turnout, pro-Beijing candidates won virtually all seats at stake. The election committee, May 8, 2022, chose former security chief John Lee as Hong Kong's new chief executive.

Macau

Macau, area of 11 sq mi, is a peninsula and two small islands at the mouth of the Xi (Pearl) R. in China. It was established as a Portuguese trading colony in 1557. In 1849, Portugal claimed sovereignty over the territory; this claim was accepted by China in an 1887 treaty. Portugal granted broad autonomy in 1976. Under a 1987 agreement, Macau reverted to China Dec. 20, 1999. The Chinese government guaranteed Macau it would not interfere in its way of life for a period of 50 years. However, pro-democracy candidates were barred from running in Sept. 12, 2021, legislative elections. Tourism, including casino gambling, is a mainstay of the economy; most tourists are from mainland China. Per capita GDP was $73,802 in 2021, a nearly $60,000 drop from 2019, as COVID-

19 severely hurt the tourism industry. Pop. (2022 est.) 635,293. **Website:** www.gov.mo

Colombia

Republic of Colombia

People: Population: 49,059,221 (29). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.7%; 65+: 10.6%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 122.3 per sq mi, 47.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.1%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo and white 87.6%, Afro-Colombian (incl. mulatto, Raizal, Palenquero) 6.8%, Amerindian 4.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), 65 Amerindian langs. **Religions:** Christian 95.0% (Catholic [official] 86.0%), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 439,736 sq mi, 1,138,910 sq km (25); **Land area:** 401,044 sq mi, 1,038,700 sq km. **Location:** NW corner of S America. Panama on NW, Ecuador and Peru on S, Brazil and Venezuela on E. **Topography:** Three Andes ranges—Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras—run N-S. The eastern range consists mostly of high tablelands. The Magdalena R. rises in the Andes, flows N to Caribbean through a rich alluvial plain. Sparsely settled plains in E are drained by Orinoco and Amazon systems. **Arable land:** 4.4%. **Capital:** Bogotá, 11,344,312. **Cities:** Medellín, 4,067,758; Cali, 2,836,747; Barranquilla, 2,324,690.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Gustavo Petro; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 7, 2022. **Local divisions:** 32 departments, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $6.0 bil. **Active troops:** 255,950.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, oil palm fruit, potatoes, rice, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower. **Water:** 47,522 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 69.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.9%, industry 20.1%, services 63.9%. **Unemployment:** 14.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (COP) (4,401.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $866.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,894; **GDP growth:** 10.6%. **Imports:** $51.6 bil; U.S. 27%, China 20%, Mexico 7%, Brazil 6%. **Exports:** $39.1 bil; U.S. 31%, China 11%, Panama 6%. **Tourism:** $5.7 bil. **Budget:** $91.7 bil. **Inflation:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,330 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 115.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 121.

Communications: Mobile: 145.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 71.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 69.8%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 71.3 male; 78.7 female. **Births:** 15.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.2%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 6,286,392 cases, 141,287 deaths; rates per 100,000: 12,354.6 cases, 277.7 deaths. 83.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 95.6%.

Website: id.presidencia.gov.co

Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms (Funza, Tunja) by the 1530s and ruled Colombia and neighboring areas as New Granada for 300 years. Independence was won by 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1829-30, and Panama withdrew in 1903.

In the 20th and early 21st cents., Colombia was plagued by rural and urban violence. “La Violencia” of 1948-58 claimed 200,000 lives. Guerrilla warfare and terrorist attacks by leftist rebels, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), began in the 1960s. Violence by right-wing paramilitary groups became widespread by the 1980s. Government activity against drug cartels sparked retaliation killings of politicians and judges. The FARC engaged in drug trafficking and kidnappings for ransom to finance its operations.

Álvaro Uribe Vélez, a hardliner, won a presidential election, May 2002, and launched a new government offensive against the FARC. Uribe won reelection, May 2006. Key political figures were arrested in 2007 on charges of colluding with paramilitary death squads. Former Defense Min. Juan Manuel

Santos Calderón won presidential elections, June 2010 and June 2014. A peace accord with the FARC, providing for FARC disarmament and reintegration into civilian life, went into effect Dec. 1, 2016. On Oct. 7, 2016, Santos won the Nobel Peace Prize. On June 27, 2017, about 7,000 FARC rebels finished surrendering weapons, but violence by criminal gangs, former FARC members, and other rebels continued. Millions of Colombians were internally displaced by decades of violence, including, as of June 30, 2022, over 754,000 since the 2016 peace accord. New cease-fires by some armed groups were announced by the government, Sept. 28, 2022.

Iván Duque, a conservative, won a June 17, 2018, presidential runoff election. A series of national strikes, Nov.-Dec. 2019, protested government economic policies, failure to fully implement the FARC accord, and killings of Indigenous and other rights activists. Weeks of demonstrations began Apr. 2021, protesting poverty, inequality, and proposed tax hikes. Promising economic changes, leftist Gustavo Petro won the June 19, 2022, presidential runoff election.

A ruling by Colombia’s Constitutional Court, Feb. 21, 2022, legalized most abortions.

Beginning in 2015, large numbers of Venezuelans fleeing hardship and repression entered Colombia. As of mid-2022, about 1.8 mil Venezuelans were in Colombia, which granted many of them temporary legal status.

Colombia was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, recording almost 6.3 mil cases and about 141,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022.

Comoros

Union of the Comoros

People: Population: 876,437 (160). **Age distrib.:** <15: 34.4%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,015.6 per sq mi, 392.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava. **Languages:** Arabic, French, Shikomoro (Comorian) (similar to Swahili) (all official). **Religions:** Muslim 98.3% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km (170); **Land area:** 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km. **Location:** 3 islands—Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), and Moheli (Mwali)—in the Mozambique Channel between NW Madagascar and SE Africa. Nearest neighbor is Mozambique on W. **Topography:** Of volcanic origin; an active volcano on Grande Comore. **Arable land:** 35.5%. **Capital:** Moroni, 62,351.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Azali Assoumani; b. 1959; in office: May 26, 2016. **Local divisions:** 3 islands. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, perfume distillation. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, rice, bananas, pulses, milk. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 1,442 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 130.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 35.0%, industry 20.2%, services 44.9%. **Unemployment:** 9.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (KMF) (493.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,284; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports** (2019): $350.0 mil; China 22%, UAE 16%, France 11%, Pakistan 9%, India 6%. **Exports** (2019): $140.0 mil; France 32%, India 23%, Germany 10%, Turkey 9%, Madagascar 7%. **Tourism:** $72 mil. **Budget:** $207.3 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Mobile: 103.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 42.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 8.5%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 64.9 male; 69.5 female. **Births:** 22.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 57.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 20.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 8,425 cases, 160 deaths; rates per 100,000: 968.8 cases, 18.4 deaths. 48.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 58.8%.

Website: beit-salam.km

France acquired the islands from Muslim sultans, 1841-1909. The islands were granted internal autonomy in 1961. In a 1974 referendum, all islands favored independence except Mayotte. The Comorian government declared independence July 6, 1975, with Ahmed Abdallah as its president. In a 1976 referendum, Mayotte voted to remain French.

A leftist regime that seized power from Abdallah in 1975 was deposed in a pro-French 1978 coup in which he regained the presidency. In Nov. 1989, Pres.

Abdallah was assassinated; soon after, a multiparty system was instituted.

Anjouan and Moheli seceded from the Comoros in 1997. Unrest on Grande Comore culminated in a military coup, Apr. 1999. A constitution adopted in a referendum Dec. 2001 that went into effect the following year reunited Anjouan and Moheli with Grande Comore, granting each a semi-autonomous status and its own president.

Irregularities marred the Apr. 2002 runoff election for national president, won by Azali Assoumani, who led the 1999 coup. Having left office in 2006, Assoumani was again elected president in an Apr. 10, 2016, runoff. After changing the constitution to permit him to run, Assoumani won reelection, Mar. 24, 2019, in voting international observers deemed not credible.

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(The Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire], now commonly called Congo or DRC, is also known as Congo-Kinshasa. The Republic of the Congo, commonly called Congo Republic, is also known as Congo-Brazzaville.)

People: Population: 108,407,721 (14). **Age distrib.:** <15: 46.2%; 65+: 2.5%. **Growth:** 3.1%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 123.9 per sq mi, 47.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.8%. **Ethnic groups:** 200+ groups, majority Bantu. Four largest tribes (Mongo, Luba, Kongo [all Bantu], and Mangbetu-

Azande [Hamitic]) 45%. **Languages:** French (official), Lingala (lingua franca trade lang.), Kingwana (Kiswahili or Swahili dialect), Kikongo, Tshiluba. **Religions:** Christian 95.2% (Catholic 52.0%, independent 25.4%, Protestant 17.7%), ethnic religionist 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 905,355 sq mi, 2,344,858 sq km (11); **Land area:** 875,312 sq mi, 2,267,048 sq km. **Location:** Central Africa. Congo Republic on W; Central African Republic, South Sudan on N; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania on E; Zambia, Angola on S. **Topography:** Includes the bulk of the Congo R. basin. Central region is a low-lying plateau covered by rain forest. Mountainous terraces in the W, savannas in the S and SE, grasslands toward the N, and Ruwenzori Mts. on the E. A short strip of territory borders the Atlantic O. **Arable land:** 5.9%. **Capital:** Kinshasa, 15,628,085. **Cities:** Mbuji-Mayi, 2,765,002; Lubumbashi, 2,695,331; Kananga, 1,592,924.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Felix Tshisekedi; b. 1963; in office: Jan. 24, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde Kyenge; b. 1977; in office: Feb. 15, 2021. **Local divisions:** 26 provinces. **Defense budget:** $290 mil. **Active troops:** 134,250.

Economy: Industries: mining, mineral proc., consumer prods., metal prods., processed foods and beverages, timber, cement. **Chief agric.:** cassava, plantains, sugarcane, maize, oil palm fruit, rice. **Natural resources:** cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc,

manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber. **Water:** 15,261 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 180 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 9.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 55.3%, industry 10.0%, services 34.7%. **Unemployment:** 5.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CDF) (1,999.14 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $112.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,219; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $14.6 bil; China 29%, South Africa 15%, Zambia 12%. **Exports:** $13.9 bil; China 53%, UAE 11%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $100 mil. **Budget:** $5.0 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 41.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,490 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 24.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 43.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 22.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 13.6%.

Health: Expend.: 3.5%. **Life expect.:** 60.0 male; 63.7 female. **Births:** 40.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 60.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 39.8%. **HIV:** 0.7%. **COVID-19:** 92,587 cases, 1,396 deaths; rates per 100,000: 103.4 cases, 1.6 deaths. 4.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77.0%.

Website: www.presidence.cd

The earliest inhabitants of Congo may have been the Pygmies, followed by Bantus from the east and Nilotic people from the north. The large Bantu Bakongo kingdom ruled much of Congo and Angola when Portuguese explorers visited in the 15th cent.

Leopold II, king of the Belgians, formed an international group to exploit the Congo region in 1876. In 1877, British explorer Henry M. Stanley traveled the Congo R, and in 1879, in the service of Leopold II, he returned to help colonize the region. The Conference of Berlin, 1884-85, established the Congo Free State with Leopold as king and chief owner. The colony became known as the Belgian Congo in 1908 when Leopold sold it to the Belgian government. Millions of Congolese rubber plantation workers were exploited and died under brutal European rule between 1880 and 1920. (On June 30, 2020, Belgium's king expressed "deepest regrets for the wounds of the past.")

Belgian and Congolese leaders agreed Jan. 27, 1960, that Congo would become independent. In May 31 elections, Patrice Lumumba's party won a plurality in the National Assembly. The Republic of the Congo was proclaimed June 30. Europeans and others fled widespread violence. The UN Security Council, Aug. 9, called on Belgium to withdraw its troops and sent a UN contingent. Lumumba was dismissed as premier in Sept. and murdered Jan. 17, 1961. The last UN troops left the Congo June 30, 1964.

In late 1965, Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu was named president. He later changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko and ruled as a dictator. The country became the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC, 1966) and the Republic of Zaire (1971). Under Mobutu, economic decline and government corruption plagued the country.

During 1994, Zaire was inundated with refugees from the massive ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda. Ethnic violence spread to eastern Zaire in 1996. In Oct., militant Hutus, who dominated in the refugee camps, fought rebels (mostly Tutsis) in Zaire, precipitating intervention by government troops. The rebels, led by Gen. Laurent Kabila, moved west across Zaire. On May 17, 1997, Kabila's troops entered Kinshasa, and Mobutu went into exile. The country again became the DRC.

Kabila, who ruled by decree, alienated UN officials, international aid donors, and former allies. Rebels assisted by Rwanda and Uganda threatened Kinshasa in Aug. 1998 but were turned back with help from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Rebel groups agreed to a cease-fire, Aug. 31, 1999, but the truce was widely violated. Kabila was assassinated Jan. 16, 2001, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

The estimated death toll from the civil war and related causes was 3.3 mil through Nov. 2002. By then, Rwanda and Uganda had agreed to pull out their remaining troops. A power-sharing accord signed Apr. 2, 2003, led to the installation of a new Congolese government in July. Under a new constitution in effect as of Feb. 18, 2006, a UN peacekeeping force (MONUC), established in 1999, oversaw July 2006 elections. Kabila defeated former rebel leader Jean-Pierre Bemba in a presidential runoff election, Oct. 2006.

Hundreds reportedly died in Kinshasa, Mar. 22-23, 2007, in clashes between security forces and a militia loyal to Bemba. A peace deal with militia groups in

eastern Congo, including one led by Tutsi rebel Gen. Laurent Nkunda, was signed Jan. 23, 2008, but Nkunda launched a new offensive Aug. 28; Rwandan authorities arrested him Jan. 2009.

Kabila was reelected, Nov. 28, 2011. A June 2011 study estimated that more than 1,000 women were raped in Congo every day. The Intl. Criminal Court (ICC) at The Hague convicted Congolese warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo Mar. 2012 of war crimes for conscripting child soldiers during the country's civil war. The ICC, May 23, 2014, sentenced rebel leader Germain Katanga to 12 years in prison in connection with a 2003 massacre of more than 200 villagers.

The MONUC peacekeeping mission was reconstituted and renamed MONUSCO as of July 1, 2010. Eleven African nations signed a peace plan Feb. 24, 2013, designed to end the violence in Congo. Rebel leader Bosco Ntaganda surrendered in Rwanda Mar. 18, 2013, to face charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity; he was convicted by the ICC, July 8, 2019. A peace agreement with the M23 militia group was reached in Dec. 2013. About 8,000 rebels laid down their arms, but other fighters remained active. With Kabila legally required to leave office in Dec. 2016, protests occurred, 2016-17, over government delays in scheduling the next presidential election. After a Dec. 30, 2018, election—in which wide-spread voting irregularities were reported—Félix Tshisekedi was declared the winner.

Political and ethnic violence continued in eastern Congo, involving various armed rebel groups—including a resurgent M23 (reportedly backed by

Rwanda) and an ISIS affiliate. MONUSCO peacekeepers, almost 15,000 as of May 31, 2022, were increasingly unpopular for failing to prevent violence. Nationwide, over 5.5 mil Congolese were internally displaced as of July 31, 2022, and more than 1 mil were refugees as of Aug. 31, 2022.

A severe Ebola outbreak in eastern Congo began in 2018. By the time the WHO declared the outbreak over, June 25, 2020, there had been 3,470 cases and 2,287 deaths. Although the DRC had over 92,000 recorded COVID-19 cases by Aug. 22, 2022, only 4% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

Congo Republic

Republic of the Congo

(Congo Republic, officially Republic of the Congo, is also known as Congo-Brazzaville. The Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire], now commonly called Congo or DRC, is also known as Congo-Kinshasa.)

People: Population: 5,546,307 (117). **Age distrib.:** <15: 40.9%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 42.1 per sq mi, 16.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Kongo 40.5%, Teke 16.9%, Mbochi 13.1%, foreigner 8.2%, Sangha 5.6%, Mbere/Mbeti/Kele 4.4%, Punu 4.3%. **Languages:** French (official); French Lingala, Monokutuba (lingua franca trade langs.); many local langs., dialects (Kikongo most widespread). **Religions:** Christian 89.5% (Catholic 65.9%,

Protestant 11.8%, independent 11.8%), ethnic religionist 5.1%, agnostic 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 132,047 sq mi, 342,000 sq km (63); **Land area:** 131,854 sq mi, 341,500 sq km. **Location:** W central Africa. Gabon and Cameroon on W, Central African Republic on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on E, Angola on SW. **Topography:** Thick forests across much of country. A coastal plain leads to the fertile Niari Valley. The Congo R. basin consists of flood plains in the lower portion and savanna in the upper. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Brazzaville, 2,552,813. **Cities:** Pointe-Noire, 1,294,612.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 25, 1997. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Anatole Collinet Makosso; b. 1965; in office: July 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** $317 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap. **Chief agric.:** cassava, sugarcane, oil palm fruit, cassava leaves, bananas, plantains. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 158,647 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.9 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 3.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 36.3%, industry 21.2%, services 42.5%. **Unemployment:** 23.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,617; **GDP growth:** –3.5%. **Imports**

(2017): $2.5 bil; China 15%, France 12%, Belgium 6%. **Exports** (2017): $4.2 bil; China 49%, UAE 15%, India 6%. **Budget:** $2.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 317 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 19.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Mobile: 95.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 15.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 8.7%.

Health: Expend.: 2.1%. **Life expect.:** 60.7 male; 63.6 female. **Births:** 31.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 47.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 31.6%. **HIV:** 3.8%. **COVID-19:** 24,775 cases, 386 deaths; rates per 100,000: 449.0 cases, 7.0 deaths. 12.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 80.3%.

Website: presidence.cg or www.ambacongo-us.org

The Loango kingdom flourished in the 15th cent., as did the Anzico kingdom of the Batekes; by the late 17th cent. they had weakened. By 1885, France controlled the region. The Republic of the Congo gained independence Aug. 15, 1960.

After a 1963 coup, the country adopted a Marxist-Leninist stance. However, France remained a dominant trade partner and source of technical assistance, and French-owned private enterprise retained a major economic role. In 1970, the country was renamed People’s Republic of the Congo. Since the 1980s, oil has dominated the economy. In June 2018, the country joined OPEC.

In 1990, Marxism was renounced and opposition parties were legalized. In 1991 the country's name was changed back to Rep. of the Congo. A democratically elected government came into office in 1992. Factional fighting broke out in Brazzaville, June 1997. Troops loyal to former Marxist dictator Denis Sassou-Nguesso took control of the city Oct. 15, 1997; he claimed lopsided victories in 2002 and 2009 presidential elections. After 2015 constitutional changes allowed him to run again, Sassou-Nguesso was reelected Mar. 20, 2016, and Mar. 21, 2021—in the latter case, with almost 90% of the vote after some opposition groups boycotted the election and the main opposition candidate died of COVID-19 on election day.

Costa Rica

Republic of Costa Rica

People: Population: 5,204,411 (123). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.7%; 65+: 9.5%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 10.2%. **Pop. density:** 264.0 per sq mi, 101.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.0%. **Ethnic groups:** white or mestizo 83.6%, mulatto 6.7%, Indigenous 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), English. **Religions:** Christian 94.5% (Catholic [official] 75.4%), agnostic 3.9%.

Geography: Total area: 19,730 sq mi, 51,100 sq km (126); **Land area:** 19,714 sq mi, 51,060 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Nicaragua on N, Panama on S. **Topography:** Tropical lowlands by the Caribbean. The interior plateau, at an elevation of

about 4,000 ft, is temperate. **Arable land:** 4.8%. **Capital:** San José, 1,441,324.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Rodrigo Chaves Robles; b. 1961; in office: May 8, 2022. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** $434 mil (paramilitary budget). **Active troops:** No armed forces. 9,950 paramilitary-style police and coast guard only.

Economy: Industries: medical equip., food proc., textiles and clothing, constr. materials, fertilizer, plastic prods. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, pineapples, bananas, milk, oil palm fruit, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Water:** 22,603 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 11.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.1%, industry 17.2%, services 65.7%. **Unemployment:** 18.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (CRC) (638.14 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $120.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $23,387; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports** (2019): $19.4 bil; U.S. 41%, China 13%, Mexico 7%. **Exports** (2019): $21.2 bil; U.S. 38%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $4 bil. **Budget:** $11.9 bil. **Inflation:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 173 mi (some sections rehabilitated after entire network fell into disrepair). **Motor vehicles:** 259.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 47.

Communications: Mobile: 152.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.7%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 77.0 male; 82.4 female. **Births:** 14.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.4%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 1,069,162 cases, 8,800 deaths; rates per

100,000: 20,988.2 cases, 172.7 deaths. 87.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-16. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.cr

Guaymi Indians inhabited the area when Spaniards arrived, 1502. Independence came in 1821. Costa Rica seceded from the Central American Federation in 1838. Since the civil war of 1948-49, free political institutions have been preserved.

Nobel Peace Prize-winner Óscar Arias Sánchez, president 1986-90, won a second term in 2006. In 2010, the ruling party's Laura Chinchilla Miranda became the nation's first female president. The opposition Citizen Action Party (PAC) won 2014 and 2018 presidential elections. Beginning in 2018, Nicaraguans fleeing political violence and repression entered Costa Rica—a total of 150,000 by 2022.

The important tourism industry was hurt by travel restrictions and business closures to combat the COVID-19 epidemic, which had spread worldwide by 2020.

Economist and political outsider Rodrigo Chavez won the Apr. 3, 2022, presidential runoff election.

Côte d'Ivoire

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

People: Population: 28,713,423 (52). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.3%; 65+: 2.9%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 9.7%. **Pop. density:** 233.9 per sq mi, 90.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan

28.9%, Voltaique or Gur 16.1%, Northern Mande 14.5%, Kru 8.5%, Southern Mande 6.9%, non-Ivoirian 24.2%. **Languages:** French (official), 60 native dialects (Dioula most widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim 42.6% (Sunni), Christian 35.2% (Catholic 18.3%, Protestant 11.9%), ethnic religionist 21.6%.

Geography: Total area: 124,504 sq mi, 322,463 sq km (68); **Land area:** 122,782 sq mi, 318,003 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Liberia, Guinea on W; Mali, Burkina Faso on N; Ghana on E. **Topography:** Forests cover W half of country. A sparse inland plain leads to low mountains in NW. **Arable land:** 11.0%. **Capital:** Abidjan (administrative), 5,515,790; Yamoussoukro (official), 231,072.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alassane Ouattara; b. 1942; in office: Apr. 11, 2011 (sworn in Dec. 4, 2010). **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Patrick Achi; b. 1955; in office: Apr. 19, 2022. **Local divisions:** 12 districts, 2 autonomous districts. **Defense budget:** $644 mil. **Active troops:** 27,400.

Economy: Industries: foodstuffs, beverages, wood prods., oil refining, gold mining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** yams, cassava, cocoa, oil palm fruit, sugarcane, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold, nickel, tantalum, silica sand, clay, cocoa beans, coffee, palm oil, hydropower. **Water:** 3,356 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 9.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric.

45.0%, industry 10.8%, services 44.2%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $160.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,940; **GDP growth:** 7.0%. **Imports** (2019): $12.9 bil; China 18%, Nigeria 13%, France 11%. **Exports** (2019): $13.8 bil; Netherlands 10%, U.S. 6%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $448 mil. **Budget:** $9.5 bil. **Inflation:** 4.1%.

Transport: Railways: 410 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 27.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Mobile: 162.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 79.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 36.3%.

Health: Expend.: 3.3%. **Life expect.:** 60.1 male; 64.5 female. **Births:** 28.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 55.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.4%. **HIV:** 1.9%. **COVID-19:** 86,440 cases, 817 deaths; rates per 100,000: 327.7 cases, 3.1 deaths. 39.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 89.9%.

Website: www.gouv.ci

A French protectorate from 1842, Côte d’Ivoire became independent in 1960. The name was officially changed from Ivory Coast, Oct. 1985.

Students and workers protested, Feb. 1990, demanding the ouster of longtime Pres. Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Côte d’Ivoire held its first multiparty presidential election Oct. 1990, which Houphouët-Boigny won. He died Dec. 7, 1993. His successor, Henri Konan Bédié, was reelected Oct.

1995 but ousted in a military coup Dec. 24, 1999. The coup leader, Robert Guéi, lost a presidential vote Oct. 2000 but claimed victory anyway. After mass protests, he fled, and Laurent Gbagbo became president. Guéi was killed in Abidjan Sept. 19, 2002.

Agreement on power sharing was reached in Mar. 2003, and Gbagbo and former rebel leaders declared an end to their war July 5. The country remained divided, however. Rebels held the north and government forces controlled the south. Under a new accord reached Mar. 2007, rebel leader Guillaume Soro became prime min.

After apparently losing a presidential runoff election, Nov. 28, 2010, to former Prime Min. Alassane Ouattara, Gbagbo clung to power. A violent power struggle followed, claiming several thousand lives and displacing at least 1 mil people. Ouattara loyalists captured Gbagbo in Abidjan, Apr. 2011. After Ouattara took power, Gbagbo supporters were killed and tortured. Ouattara won reelection Oct. 25, 2015. Legislative elections were held and a new constitution approved in 2016. Amid violent clashes over the legality of his candidacy, Ouattara won reelection, Oct. 31, 2020.

The ICC tried Gbagbo for crimes against humanity. He was acquitted, Jan. 15, 2019. His wife, Simone Gbagbo, was sentenced, Mar. 10, 2015, by a Côte d’Ivoire court to 20 years in prison for her role in the violence that followed the 2010 election. (She was released in Aug. 2018.) In attacks, Mar. 13, 2016, for which al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb claimed

responsibility, gunmen killed 19 people and wounded more than 30 at three resort hotels in Grand-Bassam.

Croatia

Republic of Croatia

People: Population: 4,188,853 (127). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.1%; 65+: 22.2%. **Growth:** –0.5%. **Migrants:** 12.9%. **Pop. density:** 193.8 per sq mi, 74.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Croat 90.4%, Serb 4.4%, other (incl. Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, Romani) 4.4%. **Languages:** Croatian (official). **Religions:** Christian 94.5% (Catholic [official] 86.6%), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 21,851 sq mi, 56,594 sq km (124); **Land area:** 21,612 sq mi, 55,974 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. Slovenia, Hungary on N; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro on E. **Topography:** Flat plains in NE; highlands, low mts. along Adriatic. **Arable land:** 15.9%. **Capital:** Zagreb, 684,254.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Zoran Milanovic; b. 1966; in office: Feb. 18, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Andrej Plenkovic; b. 1970; in office: Oct. 19, 2016. **Local divisions:** 20 counties, 1 city with special county status. **Defense budget:** $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 16,700.

Economy: Industries: chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, bauxite, iron

ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 25,383 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 71 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 10.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.8%, industry 28.8%, services 64.4%. **Unemployment:** 8.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kuna (HRK) (7.54 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $131.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $33,801; **GDP growth:** 10.4%. **Imports:** $27.6 bil; Italy 14%, Germany 14%, Slovenia 11%, Hungary 7%, Austria 6%. **Exports:** $23.7 bil; Italy 13%, Germany 13%, Slovenia 10%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 9%, Austria 6%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $24.8 bil. **Inflation:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 1,691 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 461.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 24.

Communications: Mobile: 108.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.3%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 74.1 male; 80.5 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,206,587 cases, 16,571 deaths; rates per 100,000: 29,732.3 cases, 408.3 deaths. 57.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 99.3%.

Website: vlada.gov.hr

From the 7th cent. the area was inhabited by Croats, a south Slavic people. It was formed into a kingdom under Tomislav in 924, and joined with Hungary in 1102. The Croats became westernized

and separated from Slavs under Austro-Hungarian influence. Croatia united with other Yugoslav areas to proclaim the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. A nominally independent state between 1941 and 1945, it became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia in the 1946 constitution.

On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. Fighting began between ethnic Serbs and Croats. The Serbs gained control of some Croatian territory, but Croatian troops recaptured most of it Aug. 1995. A peace accord was signed in Dec. The last Serb-held enclave, E Slavonia, was returned to Croatia in 1998. Croatia became a full NATO member Apr. 1, 2009. It joined the EU July 1, 2013, and the EU formally approved, July 12, 2022, Croatia’s using the euro as its currency beginning Jan. 1, 2023.

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic of the conservative Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) party won a runoff election, Jan. 11, 2015, to become Croatia’s first woman president. Zoran Milanovic of the center-left Social Democratic Party defeated her in a Jan. 5, 2020, presidential runoff.

The HDZ won the most seats in Sept. 11, 2016, parliamentary elections, and party leader Andrej Plenkovic formed a coalition government, Oct. 19. Plenkovic’s HDZ increased its number of seats in July 5, 2020, elections.

Beginning Sept. 2015, tens of thousands of Middle Eastern, Asian, and African refugees and other migrants—most trying to reach N Europe—entered Croatia from Serbia. Croatia announced that as of

Mar. 9, 2016, it would block virtually all migrants from transiting through the country.

Croatia was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of Aug. 22, 2022, the country had recorded about 1.2 mil total cases and 16,500 deaths.

Cuba

Republic of Cuba

People: Population: 11,008,112 (84). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.4%; 65+: 16.4%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 0.03%. **Pop. density:** 259.6 per sq mi, 100.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.4%. **Ethnic groups:** white 64.1%, mulatto or mixed 26.6%, Black 9.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 61.7% (Catholic 54.7%), Spiritist 17.0%, agnostic 16.6%, atheist 4.1%.

Geography: Total area: 42,803 sq mi, 110,860 sq km (104); **Land area:** 42,402 sq mi, 109,820 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, westernmost of West Indies. The Bahamas, U.S. to N; Mexico to W; Jamaica to S; Haiti to E. **Topography:** Coastline is about 2,500 mi. The N coast is steep and rocky, the S coast low and marshy. Low hills and fertile valleys cover more than half the country. Three mountain ranges. **Arable land:** 28.0%. **Capital:** Havana, 2,145,691.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez; b. 1960; in office: Apr. 19, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Manuel Marrero Cruz; b. 1963; in office: Dec. 21, 2019. **Local divisions:** 15 provinces, 1 special

municipality. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nickel, cobalt, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, constr., steel, cement, agric. machinery, sugar. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, vegetables, plantains, sweet potatoes, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, petroleum. **Water:** 3,362 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 124 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 18.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.7%, industry 17.1%, services 65.2%. **Unemployment:** 2.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CUP) (23.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2020): –10.9%. **Imports** (2017): $11.1 bil; Spain 19%, China 15%, Italy 6%. **Exports** (2017): $2.6 bil; China 38%, Spain 11%. **Tourism:** $2.6 bil. **Budget:** $64.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 5.5%.

Transport: Railways: 5,199 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 50.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 64.

Communications: Mobile: 63.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 33.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 71.1%.

Health: Expend.: 11.1%. **Life expect.:** 77.3 male; 82.1 female. **Births:** 10.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 1,109,752 cases, 8,529 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,797.7 cases, 75.3 deaths. 94.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.cu

Some 50,000 Indigenous people lived in Cuba when Christopher Columbus reached it in 1492. Except for British occupation of Havana, 1762-63, Cuba remained Spanish until 1898. A sugar plantation economy, built primarily on enslaved labor, developed from the 18th cent. Sugar remains a leading agricultural product. Spain failed to deliver on rights guaranteed in 1878, prompting a full-scale liberation movement under Jose Martí in 1895.

The Spanish-American War began Apr. 1898, following the Feb. sinking of the USS Maine in Havana harbor. Spain lost the war and gave up all claims to Cuba. U.S. troops withdrew in 1902, but under 1903 and 1934 agreements, the U.S. continued to lease a site at Guantánamo Bay in the SE as a naval base. U.S. and other foreign investors dominated the economy. In 1952, former Pres. Fulgencio Batista established a dictatorship, which grew increasingly harsh and corrupt. Fidel Castro began a rebellion in 1956. Batista fled Jan. 1, 1959, and Castro took power.

Government-instituted economic and social changes failed to restore promised liberties. Opponents were imprisoned or executed. Some 700,000 Cubans emigrated in the first years after Castro’s takeover, mostly to the U.S. By 1960, all banks and industrial companies had been nationalized, including over $1-bil worth of U.S.-owned properties, mostly without compensation. U.S. economic sanctions became a complete trade embargo under legislation passed by Congress in

1961. The U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in Jan. 1961.

In Apr. 1961, some 1,400 Cubans, trained and backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, unsuccessfully tried to overthrow the regime. On Oct. 22, 1962, U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade around Cuba and demanded that Soviet-installed nuclear missiles be withdrawn. The crisis ended Oct. 28 when Soviet Prem. Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles; the U.S. pledged not to invade Cuba and removed its own missiles from Turkey.

In 1978 and 1980, the U.S. agreed to accept political prisoners released by Cuba, some of whom were criminals and mental patients. A 1987 agreement provided for 20,000 Cubans to emigrate to the U.S. each year. Cuba's support for left-wing regimes and liberation movements in Central America, Africa, and the Caribbean contributed to poor relations with the U.S.

Cuba's economy, hobbled by U.S. sanctions and dependent on aid from other Communist countries, was shaken by the collapse of the Communist bloc in the late 1980s. Anti-government demonstrations in Aug. 1994 prompted Castro to loosen emigration restrictions. A new U.S.-Cuba accord in Sept. ended the exodus of "boat people" after more than 30,000 had left Cuba.

On July 31, 2006, the ailing Fidel Castro yielded power to his 75-year-old brother Raúl. (Fidel Castro, age 90, died Nov. 25, 2016.) The U.S. in 2009 eased restrictions on remittances and family travel to Cuba.

The Cuban government announced, Sept. 2010, economic restructuring plans involving cutting more than 500,000 public jobs. A Communist Party conference, Apr. 2011, approved an expansion of private property rights and private ownership of some small businesses. Legislation to encourage foreign investment was adopted in Mar. 2014.

The U.S., Jan. 11, 2002, began using its naval base at Guantánamo Bay to detain prisoners captured in Afghanistan and other suspected Islamist fighters or terrorists. The indefinite detention, as well as aggressive interrogation of prisoners in the early 2000s, was criticized by human rights groups. After over 700 prisoner releases to other countries, the detention center held 36 men as of mid-2022.

Under Pres. Barack Obama, the U.S. restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba, July 20, 2015. Some travel and economic restrictions were eased. Scheduled U.S. commercial flights to Cuba, suspended since the early 1960s, resumed Aug. 31, 2016. The Trump administration, 2017-20, tightened travel regulations and economic sanctions—some of which were again eased by the Biden administration in 2022.

The U.S. announced, Sept. 29, 2017, the withdrawal of nonessential personnel from its Havana embassy, after staff and family members developed various medical problems. A U.S. study concluded in 2020 that “directed, pulsed radiofrequency energy” could have caused “Havana syndrome” illnesses (which also affected U.S. personnel in other countries), although much uncertainty remained.

Elected by the National Assembly, Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez became head of state Apr. 19, 2018, succeeding Raúl Castro. A new constitution, approved in a Feb. 24, 2019, referendum, created a new office of prime minister. Díaz-Canel succeeded Raúl Castro as Communist Party head in Apr. 2021.

Large demonstrations in several cities, July 11, 2021, protesting food shortages and other hardships were met with hundreds of arrests and other government measures to suppress dissent. Continuing economic hardship and repression sparked a new upsurge in immigration to the U.S., 2021-22, often through Central America and Mexico. July 2022 legislation, approved by voters in a Sept. 25 referendum, permitted same-sex couples to marry and adopt children. Hurricane Ian struck western Cuba, Sept. 27, 2022, knocking out power to the entire island.

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus

People: Population: 1,295,102 (155). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.7%; 65+: 13.6%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 15.8%. **Pop. density:** 363.0 per sq mi, 140.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek 98.8% (Greek-Cypriot citizens in govt.-controlled area only). **Languages:** Greek, Turkish (both official); English; Romanian; Russian; Bulgarian. **Religions:** Christian 70.2% (Orthodox 66.8%), Muslim 23.1% (Sunni), agnostic 3.8%.

Geography: Total area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km (164); **Land area:** 3,568 sq mi, 9,241 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Mediterranean Sea, off Turkish coast. Nearest neighbors are Turkey to N, Syria and Lebanon to E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run E-W, separated by a wide, fertile plain. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Lefkosia (Nicosia), 269,469.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nicos Anastasiades; b. 1946; in office: Feb. 28, 2013. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $523 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food and beverage proc., cement and gypsum, ship repair and refurb., textiles, light chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, pork, sheep milk, goat milk, barley. **Natural resources:** copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment. **Water:** 656 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.8%, industry 17.9%, services 79.2%. **Unemployment:** 6.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $38.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $42,556; **GDP growth:** 5.5%. **Imports:** $17.6 bil; Greece 16%, Italy 10%, Turkey 8%. **Exports:** $16.1 bil; India 9%, Greece 9%, Libya 8%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $3.3 bil. **Budget:** $7.9 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 803.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Mobile: 148.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 138.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 90.8%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 76.9 male; 82.7 female. **Births:** 10.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 574,124 cases, 1,152 deaths; rates per 100,000: 64,653.2 cases, 129.7 deaths. 75.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Website: www.cyprus.gov.cy

The Ottoman Empire held Cyprus, 1571-1878, until it yielded control to Britain. Agitation for enosis (union) with Greece, which the Turkish minority opposed, increased after WWII and led to violence in 1955-56. In 1959, Britain, Greece, Turkey, and Cypriot leaders approved a plan for an independent republic, with constitutional guarantees for the Turkish minority.

Archbishop Makarios III was elected president, and full independence became final Aug. 16, 1960. Strife between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities prompted the UN to send a peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) in 1964; more than 850 UNFICYP uniformed personnel were in Cyprus as of May 31, 2022.

The Cypriot National Guard, led by officers from the Greek army, seized the government July 15, 1974. On July 20, Turkey invaded the island, and by Aug. 16, Turkish forces had occupied the northeastern 40%. Turkish troops remained in northern Cyprus in 2022.

Turkish Cyprus opened its border with Greek Cyprus Apr. 23, 2003, for the first time since partition. In separate referendums Apr. 2004, 65% of Turkish Cypriot voters accepted a UN-sponsored reunification plan, but 76% of Greek Cypriots rejected it. Still divided, Cyprus became a full member of the EU on May 1, 2004. Greek Cyprus began using the euro as its currency in 2008. In a runoff election Feb. 24, 2013, the conservative candidate and head of the Democratic Rally party, Nicos Anastasiades, was elected president; he was reelected in a runoff, Feb. 4, 2018.

In part because Cypriot banks held large amounts of Greek bonds, Cyprus suffered a banking crisis in 2013. A bailout package was agreed upon Mar. 5, 2013, by the Intl. Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, and eurozone countries. In exchange for $13 bil in IMF and EU assistance, Cyprus agreed to stringent banking reforms and economic austerity; large depositors lost some of their money.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

A declaration of independence was announced by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, Nov. 15, 1983. The state, a parliamentary republic with enhanced presidency, is not internationally recognized but has trade relations with some countries. Political moderate Mustafa Akinci won an Apr. 26, 2015, presidential runoff election. Akinci and Anastasiades met in May, and new UN-sponsored reunification talks began in June 2015. After several rounds of

negotiations, the UN announced, July 7, 2017, that talks had failed. Akinci was defeated for reelection in an Oct. 18, 2020, presidential runoff by Turkish nationalist Ersin Tatar. An Apr. 2021 UN-sponsored meeting on restarting unification negotiations failed to make progress. Area 1,295 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 286,257, nearly all ethnically Turkish. Capital: Nicosia (Lefkosia). Local divisions: 5 districts. Active troops: 3,000. **Website:** www.kktcb.org

Czechia

Czech Republic

(As of May **17, 2016, the country's official short form name in English was Czechia.)**

People: Population: 10,705,384 (86). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.9%; 65+: 20.9%. **Growth:** 0.02%. **Migrants:** 5.1%. **Pop. density:** 358.9 per sq mi, 138.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Czech 57.3%, Moravian 3.4%. **Languages:** Czech (official). **Religions:** agnostic 57.7%, Christian (official) 35.3% (Catholic 30.9%), atheist 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 30,451 sq mi, 78,867 sq km (114); **Land area:** 29,825 sq mi, 77,247 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Poland on N, Germany on N and W, Austria on S, Slovakia on E and SE. **Topography:** Bohemia, in W, is a plateau surrounded by mountains; Moravia is hilly. **Arable land:** 32.2%. **Capital:** Praha (Prague), 1,318,085.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Milos Zeman; b. 1944; in office: Mar. 8, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Petr Fiala; b.

1964; in office: Dec. 17, 2021. **Local divisions:** 13 regions, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $4.0 bil. **Active troops:** 26,600.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles, metallurgy, machinery and equip., glass, armaments. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, rapeseed, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber. **Water:** 1,233 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 75.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 36.9%, services 60.6%. **Unemployment:** 2.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Koruna (CZK) (24.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $473.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $44,261; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports:** $158.0 bil; Germany 27%, China 12%, Poland 9%. **Exports:** $174.9 bil; Germany 31%, Slovakia 7%, Poland 6%. **Tourism:** $7.3 bil. **Budget:** $83.9 bil. **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 5,846 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 647.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 41.

Communications: Mobile: 124.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 101.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.7%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 76.8 male; 82.8 female. **Births:** 8.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,025,053 cases, 40,726 deaths; rates per 100,000: 37,638.6 cases, 380.8 deaths. 65.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.0%.

Website: www.vlada.cz

Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th cent. and later became part of the Holy Roman Empire. Under the kings of Bohemia, Prague in the 14th cent. was the cultural center of Central Europe. Bohemia and Hungary became part of Austria-Hungary.

In 1914-18, Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes formed a provisional government with the support of Slovak leaders, including Milan Stefanik. They proclaimed the Republic of Czechoslovakia Oct. 28, 1918.

By 1938, Nazi Germany had generated disaffection among German-speaking citizens in Sudetenland and demanded its cession. British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain signed with Adolf Hitler at Munich, Sept. 30, 1938, an agreement to the cession, with a guarantee of peace by Hitler and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Germany occupied Sudetenland Oct. 1-2. Hitler on Mar. 15, 1939, dissolved Czechoslovakia, made protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, and supported the autonomy of Slovakia, proclaimed independent Mar. 14, 1939.

Soviet troops with some Czechoslovak contingents entered eastern Czechoslovakia in 1944 and reached Prague in May 1945; Benes returned as president. In May 1946 elections, the Communist Party won 38% of the votes. In Feb. 1948, the Communists seized power in advance of scheduled elections. The country was renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A harsh Stalinist period followed; all opposition was suppressed.

In Jan. 1968 a liberalization movement spread through Czechoslovakia. Long-time Stalinist ruler Antonin Novotny was deposed; the democrat Slovak Alexander Dubcek succeeded him. On Aug. 20, troops from the USSR and 4 Warsaw Pact nations invaded Czechoslovakia. Despite demonstrations and riots by students and workers, press censorship was imposed and liberal leaders were ousted. On Apr. 17, 1969, Dubcek resigned as Communist Party leader and was succeeded by Gustav Husak. Censorship was tightened, and the Communist Party expelled a third of its members.

More than 700 leading Czechoslovak intellectuals and former party leaders signed a human rights manifesto in 1977, called Charter 77, prompting a renewed crackdown by the regime.

The police crushed a massive protest in Prague, Nov. 17, 1989. As protesters demanded free elections, the Communist Party leadership resigned Nov. 24; millions went on strike Nov. 27.

On Dec. 10, 1989, the first cabinet in 41 years without a Communist majority took power; Vaclav Havel, playwright and human rights campaigner, was chosen president, Dec. 29. In Mar. 1990 the country was officially renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. A Slovak-led coalition blocked Havel’s bid to win reelection July 1992.

Slovakia declared sovereignty, July 17, 1992. Czech and Slovak leaders agreed, July 23, on a plan for a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. It split into two separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—Jan. 1, 1993. Havel was elected president of the

Czech Republic on Jan. 26. The country became a full member of NATO in 1999.

Vaclav Klaus replaced the retiring Havel, 2003. The nation became a full EU member May 1, 2004.

Center-right parties made a strong showing in May 2010 parliamentary elections. Conservative Milos Zeman was elected president, Jan. 26, 2013; running on an anti-immigration, anti-EU platform, Zeman narrowly won reelection, Jan. 2018.

Billionaire Andrej Babis became prime minister, Dec. 13, 2017, after his new, anti-immigration party ANO won the most seats in Oct. elections. In 2019, Babis resisted calls for his resignation over corruption allegations. The center-right Together bloc, headed by Petr Fiala, narrowly outpolled ANO in Oct. 2021 elections; Fiala formed a coalition government and became prime minister Dec. 17, 2021.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Czechia had recorded more than 4 mil total cases by Aug. 22, 2022; per capita deaths were 10th-highest in the world.

Following Russia’s Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, more than 431,000 Ukrainian refugees were in Czechia as of mid-Sept. 2022. Soaring energy costs related to the Ukraine war contributed to double-digit inflation by Sept. and protests over economic conditions.

Denmark

Kingdom of Denmark

People: Population: 5,920,767 (113). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.3%; 65+: 20.4%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 12.4%. **Pop. density:** 361.4 per sq mi, 139.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Danish (incl. Greenlandic [predom. Inuit] and Faroese) 85.6%, Turkish 1.1%, other (incl. Polish, Syrian, Romanian, German, Iraqi) 13.3%. **Languages:** Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic, English (predominant second lang.). **Religions:** Christian 78.8% (Protestant 76.5%), agnostic 12.9%, Muslim 5.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 16,639 sq mi, 43,094 sq km (130); **Land area:** 16,384 sq mi, 42,434 sq km. **Location:** Northern Europe, separating North and Baltic Seas. Germany on S, Norway on NW, Sweden on NE. **Topography:** Consists of the Jutland Peninsula and more than 400 islands; flat and gently rolling plains. **Arable land:** 59.3%. **Capital:** Copenhagen, 1,370,131.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II; b. 1940; in office: Jan. 14, 1972. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mette Frederiksen; b. 1977; in office: June 27, 2019. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $5.4 bil. **Active troops:** 15,400.

Economy: Industries: wind turbines, pharmaceuticals, medical equip., shipbuilding and refurb, iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food proc., machinery and transp. equip., textiles and clothing. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand. **Water:** 1,043 cu m per capita. **Crude oil**

reserves: 441 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 28.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.0%, industry 19.3%, services 78.6%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (DKK) (7.47 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $378.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $64,651; **GDP growth:** 4.7%. **Imports:** $170.3 bil; Germany 21%, Sweden 11%, Netherlands 8%, China 7%. **Exports:** $191.5 bil; Germany 14%, U.S. 11%, Sweden 10%, UK 7%, Norway 6%. **Tourism:** $8.7 bil. **Budget:** $168.9 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 2,160 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 537.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 28.

Communications: Mobile: 124.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 138.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 98.9%.

Health: Expend.: 10.0%. **Life expect.:** 79.7 male; 83.7 female. **Births:** 11.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 3,262,219 cases, 6,846 deaths; rates per 100,000: 56,025.3 cases, 117.6 deaths. 82.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: denmark.dk

Most of the Viking raiders in the early Middle Ages were Danes. The Danish kingdom was a major power until the 17th cent., when it lost its land in southern Sweden. Norway was separated in 1815, and Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. Northern Schleswig was returned in 1920. Nazi Germany occupied Denmark, Apr. 1940-May 1945, but Danes helped more than 7,200 Jews escape to safety in Sweden, Sept. 1943.

The Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten published, Sept. 30, 2005, cartoon images of the prophet Muhammad, offensive to Muslims; the caricatures, republished elsewhere, triggered violent protests and a boycott of Danish products in Islamic countries.

After Sept. 2011 parliamentary elections, Helle Thorning-Schmidt of the center-left Social Democrats became Denmark's first female prime min. A bill granting marriage rights to same-sex couples was voted into law, June 7, 2012. In 2014-16, in part as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis, almost 50,000 migrants sought asylum in Denmark. A center-right coalition returned to power in June 2015 elections in which the anti-immigration Danish People's Party won 21% of the vote. A 2016 law allowed the government to seize the assets of arriving asylum seekers. Asylum applications fell sharply beginning in 2017. May 2018 legislation banned wearing a face-covering garment such as a burqa or niqab in public. Dec. 2018 legislation required preschool education, including "Danish values" lessons, in largely immigrant areas. After the Social Democrats won June 5, 2019, elections, party leader Mette Frederiksen formed a minority government. June 2021 legislation allowed Denmark to move asylum seekers to countries outside Europe while their applications were being processed.

Denmark's COVID-19 reported case count was equivalent to over half the pop., but its death tally remained relatively low in comparison.

The **Faroe Islands** in the N Atlantic, about 300 mi NW of the Shetlands, and 850 mi from Denmark

proper, 18 inhabited, have an area of 538 sq mi and pop. (2022 est.) of 52,269. They are an administrative division of Denmark, self-governing in most matters. Capital: Tórshavn; pop. (2018 est.) 20,817. Fish is a primary export. **Website:** www.government.fo

Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland)

Greenland, an island between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Total area is 836,330 sq mi, about 79% of which is ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000-10,000 ft in elevation. The average thickness of the cap is 1,000 ft. Scientists point to accelerated melting of Greenland's ice sheet—about 4 tril tons of ice lost 1994-2017, according to a 2021 study—as evidence of global warming. The pop. (2022 est.) was 57,792. Ethnic groups: Greenlandic 89.1%, Danish 7.5%. Under the 1953 Danish constitution, the colony gained representatives in the Folketing (Danish legislature). The Danish parliament, 1978, approved home rule for Greenland, effective May 1, 1979. With home rule, Greenlandic place names came into official use. The name for its capital is Nuuk (2018 est. pop., 18,406), rather than Godthab. Voters approved a new Self-Government Act in Nov. 2008. Per capita GDP was $41,800 (2015 est.). The labor force is distributed as follows: agric. 15.9%, industry 10.1%, services 73.9%. Fish and fish products account for over 90% of exports. Other natural

resources include coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, molybdenum, diamonds, gold, platinum, uranium, and hydropower. **Website:** naalakkersuisut.gl

Djibouti

Republic of Djibouti

People: Population: 957,273 (158). **Age distrib.:** <15: 28.9%; 65+: 4.1%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 12.1%. **Pop. density:** 107.0 per sq mi, 41.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 60%, Afar 35%, other (mostly Yemeni Arab, also French, Ethiopian, Italian) 5%. **Languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Somali; Afar. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 97.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 8,958 sq mi, 23,200 sq km (147); **Land area:** 8,950 sq mi, 23,180 sq km. **Location:** E coast of Africa, separated from Arabian Peninsula by strategically vital strait of Bab el-Mandeb. Eritrea on NW, Ethiopia on W and SW, Somalia on SE. **Topography:** Low coastal plain with mountains behind and an interior plateau. Arid, sandy, and desolate. Hot and dry climate. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Capital:** Djibouti, 591,469.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh; b. 1947; in office: May 8, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdoulkader Kamil Mohamed; b. 1951; in office: Apr. 1, 2013. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 10,450.

Economy: Industries: constr., agric. proc., shipping. **Chief agric.:** vegetables, milk, beef, camel

milk, lemons, limes. **Natural resources:** potential geothermal power, gold, clay, granite, limestone, marble, salt, diatomite, gypsum, pumice, petroleum. **Water:** 313 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 54.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.2%, industry 6.1%, services 92.7%. **Unemployment:** 28.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (DJF) (178.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,926; **GDP growth:** 4.3%. **Imports** (2019): $4.8 bil; China 43%, UAE 15%, India 7%. **Exports** (2019): $5.2 bil; Saudi Arabia 42%, India 15%, China 14%. **Tourism:** $63 mil. **Budget:** $899.2 mil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 60 mi (Djibouti segment of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway). **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Mobile: 44.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 25.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 59.0%.

Health: Expend.: 1.8%. **Life expect.:** 62.7 male; 68.0 female. **Births:** 22.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 46.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 13.5%. **HIV:** 0.7%. **COVID-19:** 15,690 cases, 189 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,588.1 cases, 19.1 deaths. 22.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.presidence.dj

France gained control of the territory in stages between 1862 and 1900. As French Somaliland, it became an overseas French territory in 1945; in 1967 it was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. Ethiopia and Somalia renounced their

claims to the area, but each accused the other of trying to gain control. There were clashes between Afars (ethnically related to Ethiopians) and Issas (related to Somalis) in 1976. Immigrants from both countries continued to enter Djibouti until independence on June 27, 1977.

Post-independence economic support has come from France, Arab countries, the U.S., and China. A peace accord Dec. 1994 ended a 3-year Afar rebel uprising. Protests associated with the Arab Spring broke out in late Jan. 2011 demanding the resignation of Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh. Authorities suppressed the protests. The U.S. announced, May 5, 2014, the signing of a new 20-year lease for its military base in Djibouti. A 460-mi Chinese-built railroad linking Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with Djibouti City began service Oct. 5, 2016. China opened a naval base in Djibouti, Aug. 1, 2017. Guelleh won a fifth term in Apr. 9, 2021, elections largely boycotted by the opposition.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

People: Population: 74,629 (188). **Age distrib.:** <15: 21.0%; 65+: 13.0%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 11.5%. **Pop. density:** 257.4 per sq mi, 99.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.7%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 84.5%, mixed 9%, Indigenous 3.8%. **Languages:** English (official), French patois. **Religions:** Christian 94.1% (Catholic 49.7%, Protestant 41.2%), Spiritist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 290 sq mi, 751 sq km (175); **Land area:** 290 sq mi, 751 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean, most northerly Windward Isl. Guadeloupe to N, Martinique to S (both French terr.). **Topography:** Central ridge runs N-S, terminating in cliffs. Volcanic in origin, with numerous thermal springs. **Arable land:** 8.0%. **Capital:** Roseau, 14,942.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Charles A. Savarin; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 2, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Roosevelt Skerrit; b. 1972; in office: Jan. 8, 2004. **Local divisions:** 10 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes. **Chief agric.:** bananas, yams, grapefruit, taro, milk, coconuts. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower. **Water:** 2,792 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 163.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $864.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** $11,974; **GDP growth:** 6.5%. **Imports** (2018): $430.0 mil; U.S. 57%, Nigeria 11%, China 6%. **Exports** (2018): $160.0 mil; Saudi Arabia 47%. **Tourism:** $105 mil. **Budget:** $260.4 mil. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 105.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 120.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 69.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.5%. **Life expect.:** 75.3 male; 81.3 female. **Births:** 13.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.9%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 14,852 cases, 68 deaths; rates per 100,000: 20,630.4 cases, 94.5 deaths. 45.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: dominica.gov.dm

A British colony since 1805, Dominica was granted self-government in 1967. Independence was achieved Nov. 3, 1978.

Hurricane David struck, Aug. 30, 1979, devastating the island. Coups were attempted in 1980 and 1981. Prime Min. Pierre Charles died Jan. 6, 2004, and was succeeded by Roosevelt Skerrit. Tropical storm Erika, Aug. 27, 2015, killed 30 and caused widespread damage. Hurricane Maria, Sept. 18, 2017, left more than 30 dead and damaged or destroyed over 90% of buildings. The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the important tourism industry beginning in 2020.

Dominican Republic

People: Population: 10,694,700 (87). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.2%; 65+: 6.7%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 573.2 per sq mi, 221.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mixed 70.4% (mestizo/indio 58%, mulatto 12.4%), Black 15.8%, white 13.5%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 94.2% (Catholic 80.8%), agnostic 2.8%, Spiritist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 18,792 sq mi, 48,670 sq km (128); **Land area:** 18,656 sq mi, 48,320 sq km. **Location:** W Indies, sharing isl. of Hispaniola with Haiti on W, Puerto Rico (U.S.) to E. **Topography:** The Cordillera Central range crosses center, rising to over 10,000 ft, highest in the Caribbean. Cibao Valley to N. **Arable land:** 18.2%. **Capital:** Santo Domingo, 3,457,626.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Rodolfo Abinader Corona; b. 1967; in office: Aug. 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $579 mil. **Active troops:** 56,050.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, papayas, rice, plantains, milk. **Natural resources:** nickel, bauxite, gold, silver. **Water:** 2,211 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 17.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.3%, industry 20.3%, services 71.4%. **Unemployment:** 8.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (DOP) (53.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $227.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,769; **GDP growth:** 12.3%. **Imports:** $20.2 bil; U.S. 50%, China 13%. **Exports:** $14.4 bil; U.S. 54%, Switzerland 8%. **Tourism:** $7.5 bil. **Budget:** $13.6 bil. **Inflation:** 8.2%.

Transport: Railways: 308 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 196.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 87.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 66.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 76.9%.

Health: Expend.: 5.9%. **Life expect.:** 70.9 male; 74.3 female. **Births:** 18.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 21.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.7%. **HIV:** 0.9%. **COVID-19:** 635,461 cases, 4,384 deaths; rates per 100,000: 5,857.9 cases, 40.4 deaths. 66.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 93.8%.

Website: www.dominicana.gob.do

Carib and Arawak Indians inhabited the island of Hispaniola when Christopher Columbus landed in 1492. The city of Santo Domingo, founded 1496, is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

France took over the western third of the island (now Haiti) in 1697 and Santo Domingo in 1795. Spain returned intermittently 1803-21, as several native republics came and went. Haiti ruled again, 1822-44; Spanish occupation occurred 1861-63. U.S. Marines occupied the country 1916-24.

In 1930, Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was elected president. The brutal Trujillo era ended with his assassination in 1961. Pres. Joaquín Balaguer, appointed by Trujillo in 1960, resigned under pressure in 1962.

Juan Bosch, elected president in the first free elections in 38 years, was overthrown in 1963. On Apr. 24, 1965, Bosch's followers and others, including a few Communists, launched a revolt. Four days later U.S. Marines intervened against pro-Bosch forces. A provisional government supervised a June 1966

election in which Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer remained in office for most of the next 28 years, but his May 1994 reelection was widely denounced as fraudulent. He called for new elections but did not run, and Leonel Fernández Reyna was elected June 1996. After a presidential election defeat in 2000, Fernández again won the presidency in 2004 and 2008. Fernández ally Danilo Medina Sánchez, of the center-left Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), was elected in 2012 and 2016. In the 2020 presidential election (delayed from May 17 to July 5 by the COVID-19 pandemic), businessman Luis Rodolfo Abinader defeated the PLD candidate.

The Constitutional Court ruled, Sept. 23, 2013, that people born in the Dominican Rep. after 1929 to undocumented immigrant parents were not entitled to citizenship. The decision affected perhaps 200,000 people, most of Haitian descent. May 2014 legislation provided a complex path to citizenship for such people, which most did not complete. In 2015, the government also required undocumented immigrants —estimated at more than 500,000, most of them Haitian—to register by June 17 or face deportation; about half had not registered by the deadline. By the end of 2017, more than 250,000 Haitians had left the country voluntarily or been deported.

A 2015-16 Zika virus outbreak resulted in about 5,250 confirmed or suspected cases.

Ecuador

Republic of Ecuador

People: Population: 17,289,554 (71). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.9%; 65+: 8.8%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 4.4%. **Pop. density:** 161.8 per sq mi, 62.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.6%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 71.9%, Montubio 7.4%, Amerindian 7%, white 6.1%, Afroecuadorian 4.3%. **Languages:** Spanish (Castilian) (official), Quechua. **Religions:** Christian 95.1% (Catholic 83.8%), agnostic 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 109,484 sq mi, 283,561 sq km (73); **Land area:** 106,889 sq mi, 276,841 sq km. **Location:** NW S America, on Pacific coast, astride the equator. Colombia on N, Peru on E and S. **Topography:** Two Andes ranges run N-S, splitting country into 3 zones: hot, humid lowlands on coast; temperate highlands between ranges; and rainy, tropical lowlands to E. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** Quito, 1,928,296. **Cities:** Guayaquil, 3,092,355.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Guillermo Lasso Mendoza; b. 1955; in office: May 24, 2021. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.6 bil. **Active troops:** 41,250.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, food proc., textiles, wood prods., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, milk, oil palm fruit, maize, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 25,895 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 32.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 32.2%, industry 16.8%, services 51.0%. **Unemployment:** 6.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) ($1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $208.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,661; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $19.9 bil; U.S. 22%, China 18%, Colombia 9%. **Exports:** $22.2 bil; U.S. 30%, China 13%, Panama 8%, Chile 7%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $38.1 bil. **Inflation:** 0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 104.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 104.

Communications: Mobile: 94.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 56.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 70.7%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 81.1 female. **Births:** 16.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.4%. **HIV:** 0.4%. **COVID-19:** 986,169 cases, 35,811 deaths; rates per 100,000: 5,589.6 cases, 203.0 deaths. 86.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 93.6%.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ec

The region, which was the northern Inca empire, was conquered by Spain in 1533. Liberation forces defeated the Spanish May 24, 1822, near Quito. Ecuador became part of the Great Colombia Republic but seceded, May 13, 1830.

Ecuadoran Indigenous peoples, demanding greater rights, staged protests in the 1990s. A border war with Peru flared Jan. 26-Mar. 1, 1995. Elected president, July 1996, Abdalá Bucaram—a populist known as El Loco, or “The Crazy One”—imposed stiff

price increases and other austerity measures. His rising unpopularity and erratic behavior led the National Congress, Feb. 1997, to dismiss him for “mental incapacity.”

Jamil Mahuad Witt won a presidential runoff election July 1998. Opposed by Indian groups and military leaders, he was ousted Jan. 2000, and succeeded by Vice Pres. Gustavo Noboa Bejarano. Noboa enacted a plan introduced by Mahuad to replace the sucre with the U.S. dollar as Ecuador’s currency. Lucio Gutiérrez Borbúa, a leader in the 2000 coup, won a presidential runoff Nov. 2002.

Gutiérrez imposed economic austerity measures, purged opponents from the Supreme Court, Dec. 2004, and then dissolved it, Apr. 2005. Congress ousted Gutiérrez Apr. 20. In May 2006, Ecuador took over oil assets belonging to U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum.

Rafael Correa, a left-wing economist, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 2006. Early in his term, when oil revenues were high, Correa boosted development spending and aid to poor families; later, as oil prices dropped, Ecuador in Dec. 2008 defaulted on part of its $10-bil foreign debt. Correa, reelected Apr. 2009, pressured foreign oil companies in 2010 to increase the government’s share of mineral revenues. Correa was reelected Feb. 17, 2013. A 2013 communications law limited press freedom. Beginning in 2013, the government encouraged new exploration for oil and other mineral resources in the Amazon. Lenin Moreno Garces won an Apr. 2, 2017, presidential runoff election. In an Apr. 11, 2021,

presidential runoff, businessman Guillermo Lasso Mendoza was elected.

Ecuador granted asylum, Aug. 16, 2012, to Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks. Assange was in Ecuador's UK embassy in London, avoiding possible extradition to Sweden for sexual assault charges or to the U.S. in connection with the hacking and publication of classified information. After Ecuador withdrew asylum, Assange was arrested at the embassy, Apr. 11, 2019. His U.S. extradition case was still pending in British courts in Sept. 2022.

Beginning in 2018, large numbers of Venezuelans fleeing economic hardship and repression entered Ecuador; many continued on to Peru or other nations. About 514,000 Venezuelan refugees were in Ecuador as of mid-2022.

Pres. Lasso, 2021-22, took emergency measures to combat drug trafficking and a related rise in crime. Following a 2021 court decision, regulations in effect in 2022 permitted abortion in limited circumstances for rape victims.

The **Galápagos Islands**, pop. (2008 est.) 30,000, about 600 mi to the W, are the home of giant tortoises and other distinctive animals. The oil tanker Jessica ran aground Jan. 16, 2001, off San Cristóbal Isl., spilling some 185,000 gallons of fuel. The Galápagos are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Ecuador announced, Nov. 2, 2021, it would increase by almost 50% the size of a protected marine reserve.

Egypt

Arab Republic of Egypt

People: Population: 107,770,524 (15). **Age distrib.:** <15: 34.8%; 65+: 5.1%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 280.4 per sq mi, 108.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.0%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Egyptian 99.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes. **Religions:** Muslim 90.3% (Sunni [official]), Christian 9.1%.

Geography: Total area: 386,662 sq mi, 1,001,450 sq km (29); **Land area:** 384,345 sq mi, 995,450 sq km. **Location:** NE corner of Africa. Libya on W; Sudan on S; Israel, Gaza Strip on E. **Topography:** Almost entirely desolate and barren with hills and mountains in E and along Nile. Most people live in 550-mi-long Nile Valley. **Arable land:** 3.4%. **Capital:** Cairo, 21,750,020. **Cities:** Alexandria, 5,483,605.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi; b. 1954; in office: June 8, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mostafa Madbouly; in office: June 7, 2018. **Local divisions:** 27 governorates. **Defense budget:** $4.8 bil. **Active troops:** 438,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, constr., cement, metals, light manufactures. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, sugar beet, wheat, maize, tomatoes, rice. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone,

gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, rare earth elements, zinc. **Water:** 584 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 158.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 19.8%, industry 29.1%, services 51.1%. **Unemployment:** 9.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (EGP) (19.20 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $13,316; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports:** $72.5 bil; China 15%, Russia 7%, U.S. 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Exports:** $40.1 bil; U.S. 9%, UAE 6%, Italy 6%, Turkey 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $13 bil. **Budget:** $62.6 bil. **Inflation:** 5.2%.

Transport: Railways: 3,160 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 68.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 72.

Communications: Mobile: 94.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 77.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 71.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 75.7 female. **Births:** 21.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 17.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.1%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 515,264 cases, 24,791 deaths; rates per 100,000: 503.5 cases, 24.2 deaths. 51.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 71.2%.

Website: www.egypt.gov.eg

Archaeological records of ancient Egyptian civilization date back to 4000 BCE. A unified kingdom arose around 3200 BCE and extended south into Nubia and as far north as Syria. A high culture of

rulers and priests was built on an economic base of serfdom, fertile soil, and annual flooding of the Nile.

Imperial decline facilitated conquest by Asian invaders (Hyksos, Assyrians). The last native dynasty fell in 341 BCE to the Persians, who were in turn replaced by Greeks (Alexander and the Ptolemies), Romans, Byzantines, and Arabs, who introduced Islam and the Arabic language. The ancient Egyptian language is preserved only in Coptic Christian liturgy.

Egypt was ruled as part of larger Islamic empires for many centuries. Britain intervened in Egypt in 1882 and ruled the country as a protectorate, 1914-22. A 1936 treaty strengthened Egyptian autonomy, but Britain retained bases in Egypt and a condominium (joint rule with Egypt) over Sudan. When the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948, Egypt joined other Arab nations invading Israel and was defeated. In 1951 Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty; Sudan became independent in 1956.

A July 1952 uprising overthrew King Farouk and established a republic. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser rose to power, becoming premier in 1954 and president in 1956. Nasser pushed construction of Egypt’s Aswan High Dam, completed in 1970.

After guerrilla raids across its border, Israel invaded Egypt’s Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 29, 1956. Egypt rejected a cease-fire demand by Britain and France; on Oct. 31 the two nations dropped bombs and on Nov. 5-6 landed forces. Egypt and Israel accepted a UN cease-fire; fighting ended Nov. 7. Full-scale war with Israel broke out again, June 5, 1967; before it ended under a UN cease-fire June 10, Israel had

captured Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula and taken control of the E bank of the Suez Canal.

Nasser died Sept. 28, 1970, and was replaced by Vice Pres. Anwar Sadat. In a surprise attack Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal into the Sinai. (At the same time, Syrian forces attacked Israelis on the Golan Heights.) Israel counterattacked, crossed the canal, and surrounded Suez City. A UN cease-fire took effect Oct. 24. Under an agreement signed Jan. 1974, Israeli forces withdrew from the canal's W bank; limited numbers of Egyptian forces occupied a strip along the E bank. A second accord was signed in 1975, with Israel yielding Sinai oil fields.

Pres. Sadat's surprise visit to Jerusalem, Nov. 1977, opened the prospect of peace with Israel. On Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war and establishing diplomatic relations. On Oct. 6, 1981, Muslim extremists within the army assassinated Pres. Sadat, who was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak. Israel returned control of the Sinai to Egypt in Apr. 1982.

Egyptian security forces battled Islamist violence in the 1990s and early 2000s. On Nov. 17, 1997, near Luxor, Muslim extremists killed 58 foreign tourists and 4 Egyptians. Bombs Oct. 7, 2004, in and near Taba, a Sinai tourist site popular with Israelis, killed at least 35 people. Another 88 people were killed in bombings July 23, 2005, at Sharm el Sheikh, a Red Sea resort city. Suicide bombings at the Sinai resort town of Dahab, Apr. 24, 2006, killed at least 18 people; security forces May 9 killed Nasser Khamis al-

Mallahi, leader of the group blamed for the Taba, Sharm el Sheikh, and Dahab attacks.

Following 18 days of mass protests in which at least 846 people died in clashes between Arab Spring dissidents and Mubarak loyalists, Mubarak surrendered power Feb. 11, 2011. A transitional military regime prepared for elections. Mubarak was convicted on corruption charges, May 9, 2015, and sentenced to three years in prison. Released, Mar. 24, 2017, from a military hospital, Mubarak died Feb. 25, 2020.

Islamist candidate Mohammed Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood was declared winner of the presidential election, June 2012. Morsi overhauled the military leadership Aug. 12. On Oct. 8, 2012, he pardoned select political prisoners detained during the Arab Spring uprising. Violent clashes between Morsi supporters and opponents erupted Nov. 23 after Morsi announced an edict interpreted as a power-grab. The proposal of a new Islamist constitution prompted demonstrations throughout Dec.; it passed Dec. 23, 2012.

The military forced Morsi out of office July 3, 2013, and cracked down violently, Aug. 14, on pro-Morsi protesters. More than 600 protesters and at least 40 police officers died in confrontations. The military outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization Dec. 25, 2013. Under a new constitution approved in a Jan. 2014 referendum, former Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, one of the leaders in ousting Morsi, won a May presidential election. Violence between Morsi supporters and security forces

continued, causing hundreds of deaths on both sides. Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohamed Badie was sentenced to death June 21, 2014, in connection with July 2013 violence; the sentence was reduced to life in prison Aug. 30, 2014. Morsi was sentenced to 20 years in prison, Apr. 21, 2015, in a trial related to Dec. 2012 street violence. He died, June 17, 2019, after collapsing in court while facing separate espionage charges.

The Sisi government carried out arrests of dissidents and journalists, and it suppressed protests and free expression. Sisi won a new term as president in a Mar. 2018 election from which opposition candidates were essentially barred. Constitutional changes approved in an Apr. 2019 referendum extended the president's term to 6 years and increased presidential power over the judiciary.

Beginning in 2013, Islamist militants battled security forces and seized territory in the northern Sinai. Terrorist attacks occurred at major tourist sites in Luxor and Giza in June 2015. A Russian airliner crashed in the Sinai, Oct. 31, 2015, apparently after a bomb onboard exploded, killing all 224 on board; Sinai Province, an ISIS-affiliated Islamist group, claimed responsibility. Egypt announced, Aug. 4, 2016, that it had killed Sinai Province's leader in an airstrike. A suicide bombing, for which ISIS claimed responsibility, killed about 30 people at a Coptic Christian chapel in Cairo, Dec. 11, 2016. About 75 people were killed in three attacks on Coptic Christians, Apr.-May 2017. Militant attacks killed scores of Egyptian soldiers and police July-Oct. 2017.

An attack on a Sufi mosque in the northern Sinai, Nov. 24, 2017, left more than 300 dead. An Egyptian military offensive, launched Feb. 2018, against Islamist militants in the Sinai and other areas somewhat reduced militant attacks.

A WHO May 2022 report estimated about 250,000 excess deaths in Egypt in 2020-21 related to the COVID-19 pandemic, compared with the nearly 25,000 officially reported COVID-19 deaths as of Aug. 2022.

The Suez Canal, 103 mi long, links the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It was built by a French corporation 1859-69, but Britain obtained controlling interest in 1875. On July 26, 1956, Egypt nationalized the canal.

El Salvador

Republic of El Salvador

People: Population: 6,568,745 (108). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.5%; 65+: 8.0%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 821.0 per sq mi, 317.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo 86.3%, white 12.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Nawat. **Religions:** Christian 96.3% (Catholic [official] 65.2%, independent 15.8%, Protestant 15.3%), agnostic 2.9%.

Geography: Total area: 8,124 sq mi, 21,041 sq km (150); **Land area:** 8,000 sq mi, 20,721 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Guatemala on W, Honduras on N. **Topography:** A hot Pacific coastal plain in S rises to a cooler plateau and valley region,

densely populated. The N is mountainous with many volcanoes. **Arable land:** 34.8%. **Capital:** San Salvador, 1,110,681.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nayib Bukele; b. 1981; in office: June 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 14 departments. **Defense budget:** $248 mil. **Active troops:** 24,500.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, poultry, sorghum, beans. **Natural resources:** hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum. **Water:** 4,091 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 6.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.2%, industry 23.7%, services 61.0%. **Unemployment:** 5.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (SVC) (8.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $63.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,669; **GDP growth:** 10.8%. **Imports:** $10.8 bil; U.S. 30%, China 14%, Guatemala 13%, Mexico 8%, Honduras 6%. **Exports:** $6.3 bil; U.S. 40%, Guatemala 15%, Honduras 15%, Nicaragua 6%. **Tourism:** $1.3 bil. **Budget:** $6.5 bil. **Inflation:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 8 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 50.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Mobile: 175.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 77.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 54.6%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 71.9 male; 79.0 female. **Births:** 17.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.7%. **HIV:** 0.5%.

COVID-19: 190,818 cases, 4,217 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,941.9 cases, 65.0 deaths. 71.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 1-15. **Literacy:** 90.0%.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.sv

El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821 and of the Central American Federation in 1839.

After a military coup in 1979, a military-civilian junta failed to quell a rebellion by leftist insurgents, armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Right-wing death squads killed thousands of suspected leftists in the 1980s. The U.S. supported the government with military aid. After taking the lives of some 75,000 people (with thousands more “disappeared”), the civil war ended Jan. 16, 1992, as the government and leftist rebels signed a peace treaty.

The right-wing ARENA party held the presidency, 1989-2009, and the leftist FMLN, 2009-19. Rejecting both major parties, voters elected Nayib Bukele, who pledged to reduce corruption, in the Feb. 3, 2019, presidential election. Bukele’s party and allies won a sweeping victory in Feb. 28, 2021, legislative elections.

Beginning in 2013, tens of thousands of migrants or asylum seekers from El Salvador tried to enter the U.S. from Mexico; many were fleeing widespread gang violence. Amid continuing violence, the Legislative Assembly, Mar. 2022, granted the government emergency powers, including suspension of civil liberties; more than 50,000 people had been

arrested by the time emergency powers were extended for a sixth time in Sept.

A Zika virus outbreak that began in 2015 caused more than 11,800 confirmed or suspected cases through the end of 2017.

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

People: Population: 1,679,172 (150). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.5%; 65+: 4.9%. **Growth:** 3.5%. **Migrants:** 16.4%. **Pop. density:** 155.0 per sq mi, 59.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Fang 85.7%, Bubi 6.5%, Mdowe 3.6%. **Languages:** Spanish, French, Portuguese (all official); Fang; Bubi. **Religions:** Christian (official) 89.4% (Catholic 83.4%), Muslim 4.1% (Sunni), agnostic 3.4%.

Geography: Total area: 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km (142); **Land area:** 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km. **Location:** Bioko Isl. off W Africa coast in Gulf of Guinea. Rio Muni, mainland enclave, has Gabon on S, Cameroon on E and N. **Topography:** Bioko Isl. consists of 2 volcanic mountains and connecting valley. Rio Muni, with over 90% of area, has coastal plain and low hills. **Arable land:** 4.9%. **Capital:** Malabo, 296,770.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; b. 1942; in office: Aug. 3, 1979. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Francisco Pascual Eyegue Obama Asue; in office: June 23, 2016. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,450.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, nat. gas, sawmilling. **Chief agric.:** sweet potatoes, cassava, roots/tubers, plantains, oil palm fruit, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, timber, gold, bauxite, diamonds, tantalum, sand and gravel, clay. **Water:** 19,863 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 55.5%, industry 13.7%, services 30.7%. **Unemployment:** 9.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $26.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $18,127; **GDP growth:** –0.9%. **Imports** (2019): $6.2 bil; U.S. 22%, Spain 19%, China 12%, UK 6%. **Exports** (2019): $8.8 bil; China 34%, India 19%, Spain 11%, U.S. 7%. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 4.8%.

Transport: Airports: 6.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 40.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 0.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 26.2%.

Health: Expend.: 3.1%. **Life expect.:** 61.4 male; 66.0 female. **Births:** 30.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 78.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 6.9%. **COVID-19:** 16,823 cases, 183 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,199.1 cases, 13.0 deaths. 19.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 95.3%.

Website: www.guineaecuatorialpress.com

Fernando Po (now Bioko) Island was reached by Portugal in the late 15th cent. and ceded to Spain in

1778. Independence came Oct. 12, 1968. Anti-Spanish riots erupted in 1969 in Rio Muni province on the mainland.

Masie Nguema Biyogo, a mainlander, became president for life in 1972. His reign, among the most brutal in Africa, left the nation bankrupt; most of the nation's 7,000 Europeans emigrated. He was ousted in a military coup, Aug. 1979. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, leader of the coup, became president. Presidential elections in 1996, 2002, 2009, and 2016 were seriously flawed.

The economy is dependent on oil exports. As a result of government misuse and embezzlement of oil revenue, poverty remains widespread.

Human Rights Watch reported in 2012 that the regime "tortures and arbitrarily detains" dissidents. The seat of government was officially moved, Feb. 2017, from Malabo (on Bioko) to a new capital, Oyala (officially, Ciudad de la Paz), constructed on the mainland.

Eritrea

State of Eritrea

People: Population: 6,209,262 (110). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.9%; 65+: 4.0%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 159.2 per sq mi, 61.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Tigrinya 50%, Tigre 30%, Saho 4%, Afar 4%, Kunama 4%, Bilen 3%, Hedareb/Beja 2%, Nara 2%. **Languages:** Tigrinya, Arabic, English (all official);

Tigre; Kunama; Afar. **Religions:** Muslim 51.2% (Sunni 50%), Christian 46.7% (Orthodox 39.5%).

Geography: Total area: 45,406 sq mi, 117,600 sq km (99); **Land area:** 38,996 sq mi, 101,000 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on SW coast of Red Sea. Sudan on W, Ethiopia on S, Djibouti on SE. **Topography:** Includes many islands of Dahlak Archipelago. Low coastal plains in S, mountain range with peaks to 9,000 ft in N. **Arable land:** 5.7%. **Capital:** Asmara, 1,034,872.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Isaias Afwerki; b. 1946; in office: June 8, 1993. **Local divisions:** 6 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 201,750.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, clothing and textiles, light mfg., salt, cement. **Chief agric.:** sorghum, milk, vegetables, barley, cereals, pulses. **Natural resources:** gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, fish. **Water:** 2,119 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 436.7 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 62.4%, industry 8.6%, services 29.0%. **Unemployment:** 8.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Nakfa (ERN) (15.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2017): $1.1 bil; (2017) UAE 14.5%, China 13.2%, Saudi Arabia 13.2%, Italy 12.9%, Turkey 5.6%. **Exports** (2017): $624.3 mil; (2017) China 62%, South Korea 28.3%. **Budget:** $2.6 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 9%.

Transport: Railways: 190 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 50.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 1.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 64.3 male; 69.5 female. **Births:** 27.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 41.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 10,149 cases, 103 deaths; rates per 100,000: 286.2 cases, 2.9 deaths. 0.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 76.6%.

Website: shabait.com

Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum. It was an Italian colony from 1890 to 1941, when it was captured by the British. Following a period of British and UN supervision, Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia as part of a federation in 1952. Ethiopia annexed Eritrea as a province in 1962. After a 31-year struggle, Eritrea formally declared its independence May 24, 1993. A constitution was ratified in 1997 but not implemented.

A border war with Ethiopia erupted in June 1998. Although a peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000, border disputes and tensions continued. Agreements signed July 9, 2018, ended the “state of war between Ethiopia and Eritrea” and restored diplomatic relations as well as communications, transportation, and commercial links.

Many thousands have fled repressive conditions and forced labor in Eritrea. A UN report, issued June 8, 2016, concluded that the government was committing widespread human rights violations. Tens of thousands of Eritreans were among migrants reaching or trying to reach Europe, 2014-18.

Thousands migrated to Ethiopia after the border reopened in 2018.

Beginning in 2020, Eritrean troops fought in northern Ethiopia, assisting government forces fighting Tigrayan rebels. Eritrean soldiers were widely accused of atrocities against civilians.

Estonia

Republic of Estonia

People: Population: 1,211,524 (156). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.9%; 65+: 21.8%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 15.0%. **Pop. density:** 74.0 per sq mi, 28.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Estonian 68.7%, Russian 24.8%. **Languages:** Estonian (official), Russian. **Religions:** agnostic 58.1%, Christian 37.3% (Protestant 19.2%, Orthodox 16.1%), atheist 4.0%.

Geography: Total area: 17,463 sq mi, 45,228 sq km (129); **Land area:** 16,366 sq mi, 42,388 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe, bordering Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland. Russia on E, Latvia on S. **Topography:** Marshy lowland with numerous lakes and swamps. Elongated hills show evidence of former glaciation. More than 800 islands on Baltic coast. **Arable land:** 16.2%. **Capital:** Tallinn, 451,776.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alar Karis; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 11, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kaja Kallas; b. 1977; in office: Jan. 26, 2021. **Local divisions:** 15 urban municipalities, 64 rural municipalities. **Defense budget:** $786 mil. **Active troops:** 7,200.

Economy: Industries: food, engineering, electronics, wood/wood prods., textiles, information tech., telecom. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, barley, rapeseed, rye, oats. **Natural resources:** oil shale, peat, rare earth elements, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, sea mud. **Water:** 9,680 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 5.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 29.0%, services 68.3%. **Unemployment:** 6.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $56.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $42,192; **GDP growth:** 8.3%. **Imports:** $21.7 bil; Russia 12%, Germany 10%, Finland 9%, Lithuania 7%, Latvia 7%, Sweden 6%, Poland 6%, China 6%. **Exports:** $21.7 bil; Finland 13%, Sweden 9%, Latvia 8%, Russia 8%, U.S. 7%, Lithuania 6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $1.7 bil. **Budget:** $10.4 bil. **Inflation:** 4.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,333 mi. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Mobile: 149.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 151.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 91.0%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 82.7 female. **Births:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 595,419 cases, 2,642 deaths; rates per 100,000: 44,802.8 cases, 198.8 deaths. 63.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.eesti.ee

Estonia, a province of imperial Russia before World War I, was independent between World Wars I and II.

The USSR conquered it in 1940 and incorporated it as the Estonian SSR. Estonia, Aug. 20, 1991, declared independence, which the Soviet Union recognized Sept. 1991. The first free elections in over 50 years were held Sept. 20, 1992. The last occupying Russian troops departed Aug. 31, 1994.

Estonia became a full member of the EU and NATO, 2004, and adopted the euro, 2011. NATO leaders, July 2016, agreed to station troops in Estonia. Following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, a June 2022 NATO summit agreed to strengthen forces defending Estonia.

Parliament elected Kersti Kaljulaid, Oct. 3, 2016, to be Estonia's first woman president. The Reform Party's Kaja Kallas became, Jan. 26, 2021, Estonia's first post-Soviet female prime minister. Alar Karis, backed by Kallas, was elected president, Aug. 31, 2021.

Energy-cost spikes related to the war in Ukraine contributed to double-digit inflation in 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused over 595,000 cases by Aug. 22, 2022 (a case count equal to nearly half of the pop.).

Eswatini

Kingdom of Eswatini

(King Mswati III announced, Apr. 19, 2018, that he was changing the country's name from Swaziland to "Eswatini" to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its independence.)

People: Population: 1,121,761 (157). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.6%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 168.9 per sq mi, 65.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.6%. **Ethnic groups:** predom. Swazi; smaller pops. of Zulu, people of European ancestry. **Languages:** English (used in govt.), siSwati (both official). **Religions:** Christian 87.3% (independent 63.1%, Protestant 18.5%), ethnic religionist 10.0%.

Geography: Total area: 6,704 sq mi, 17,364 sq km (154); **Land area:** 6,643 sq mi, 17,204 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa, near Indian O. coast. South Africa on N, W, S; Mozambique on E. **Topography:** Descends W-E in broad belts, becoming more arid in low veld region, then rising to plateau in E. **Arable land:** 10.2%. **Capital:** Mbabane (administrative), 68,010; Lobamba (royal/legislative).

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mswati III; b. 1968; in office: Apr. 25, 1986. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Cleopas Sipho Dlamini; b. 1968; in office: July 16, 2021. **Local divisions:** 4 regions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soft drink concentrates, coal, forestry, sugar proc., textiles, apparel. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, roots/tubers, grapefruit, oranges, milk. **Natural resources:** asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold/diamond deposits, quarry stone, talc. **Water:** 3,969 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 645.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.4%, industry 24.5%, services 63.1%. **Unemployment:** 25.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lilangeni (SZL) (16.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $11.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,816; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $1.7 bil; (2017) South Africa 81.6%, China 5.2%. **Exports:** $1.8 bil; (2017) South Africa 94%. **Tourism:** $14 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 187 mi. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 105.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 18.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 30.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.8%. **Life expect.:** 57.6 male; 61.8 female. **Births:** 23.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 39.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 11.0%. **HIV:** 27.9%. **COVID-19:** 73,344 cases, 1,419 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,321.9 cases, 122.3 deaths. 35.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 88.4%.

Website: www.gov.sz

The royal house of Eswatini traces back 400 years. The Zulus drove the Swazis, a Bantu people, from lands to the N, 1820. Britain and Transvaal (later part of South Africa) later guaranteed their autonomy, and Britain assumed control after 1903. Independence came Sept. 6, 1968. In 1973, the king repealed the constitution and assumed full powers.

A new constitution banning political parties took effect Oct. 13, 1978. Under a revised constitution effective Feb. 8, 2006, non-partisan parliamentary elections were permitted. The pro-democracy People’s United Democratic Movement (PU-DEMO)

was outlawed as a terrorist group in 2008. Anti-monarchy protests and looting in mid-2021 were suppressed.

In recent decades, Eswatini has suffered from an AIDS epidemic. AIDS-related deaths fell sharply due to antiretroviral therapy, but as of 2021, 27.9% of adults were HIV positive, the highest rate in the world. As of Aug. 2022, about 35% of people in Eswatini had received a COVID-19 vaccine.

Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

People: Population: 113,656,596 (13). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.2%; 65+: 3.5%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 268.4 per sq mi, 103.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Oromo 35.8%, Amhara 24.1%, Somali 7.2%, Tigray 5.7%, Sidama 4.1%, Guragie 2.6%, Welaita 2.3%, Afar 2.2%. **Languages:** Oromo (official in one state); Amharic (official nationally); Somali, Tigrigna (both official in one state each); Sidamo; Wolaytta; Gurage. **Religions:** Christian 60.3% (Orthodox 41.0%, Protestant 16.2%), Muslim 34.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 5.3%.

Geography: Total area: 426,373 sq mi, 1,104,300 sq km (26); **Land area:** 423,388 sq mi, 1,096,570 sq km. **Location:** E Africa. Sudan, South Sudan on W; Kenya on S; Somalia, Djibouti on E; Eritrea on N. **Topography:** A central plateau, 6,000-10,000 ft high, rises to mountains near the Great Rift Valley, cutting in from SW. Blue Nile and other rivers

cross the plateau, which descends to plains on W and SE. **Arable land:** 14.4%. **Capital:** Addis Ababa, 5,227,794.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sahle-Work Zewde; b. 1950; in office: Oct. 25, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed; b. 1976; in office: Apr. 2, 2018. **Local divisions:** 11 regional states (ethnically based), 2 chartered cities. **Defense budget:** $375 mil. **Active troops:** 138,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, textiles, leather, garments, chemicals, metals proc., cement. **Chief agric.:** maize, cereals, wheat, sorghum, milk, barley. **Natural resources:** gold, platinum, copper, potash, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 1,117 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 428,000 bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 14.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 63.7%, industry 10.2%, services 26.2%. **Unemployment:** 3.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Birr (ETB) (52.40 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $306.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,600; **GDP growth:** 5.6%. **Imports** (2018): $19.9 bil; China 27%, India 9%, UAE 9%, France 9%, UK 7%. **Exports** (2018): $7.6 bil; China 17%, U.S. 16%, UAE 8%, Saudi Arabia 6%. **Tourism:** $786 mil. **Budget:** $13.8 bil. **Inflation:** 26.8%.

Transport: Railways: 409 mi (Ethiopian segment of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad). **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 38.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 19.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 16.7%.

Health: Expend.: 3.2%. **Life expect.:** 66.1 male; 70.4 female. **Births:** 30.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 24.9%. **HIV:** 0.8%. **COVID-19:** 492,960 cases, 7,571 deaths; rates per 100,000: 428.8 cases, 6.6 deaths. 37.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 51.8%.

Website: www.ethiopia.gov.et

Ethiopian culture was influenced by Egypt and Greece. Italy invaded the region in 1880, but Ethiopia maintained its independence until the Italian invasion of 1936. British forces freed the country in 1941.

A series of droughts in the 1970s killed hundreds of thousands. An army mutiny, strikes, and student demonstrations led to the 1974 dethronement of Ethiopia's Emperor, Haile Selassie I, ending his 58-year reign. The ruling junta, known as the Dergue, dissolved parliament, abolished the monarchy, established a socialist state, redistributed land, curbed the influence of the Coptic Church, and violently suppressed opposition.

The regime, torn by bloody coups, faced uprisings by tribal and political groups aided in part by Sudan and Somalia. In 1978, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped defeat Somali forces. Ethiopia and Somalia signed a peace agreement in 1988. A worldwide relief effort began in 1984, as an extended drought precipitated famine; up to 1 mil people died.

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) launched a major push against government forces in 1991, prompting Pres. Mengistu

Haile Mariam’s resignation. The EPRDF set up a transitional government. It won five parliamentary elections, 1995-2015.

Eritrea, a province on the Red Sea, declared its independence May 24, 1993. Fighting along the border with Eritrea, which erupted in 1998, intensified in May 2000. Although a peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000, tensions and border conflicts persisted until a July 9, 2018, accord.

Ethiopian troops joined an African Union peacekeeping force in Somalia in Jan. 2014. About 250,000 refugees from Somalia were in Ethiopia as of Aug. 31, 2022.

Violent protests by members of the Oromo ethnic group claimed hundreds of lives in 2016. Successive droughts caused severe food shortages in 2015-17, affecting about 18 mil people. Amid continuing ethnic violence in eastern Ethiopia and anti-government protests, Prime Min. Hailemariam Desalegn resigned, Feb. 15, 2018. New Prime Min. Abiy Ahmed, the country’s first Oromo leader, implemented some economic and political reforms. For his domestic policies and 2018 peace accord with Eritrea, Abiy was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Oct. 11, 2019. However, political repression subsequently increased.

Elected by parliament, Oct. 25, 2018, Sahle-Work Zewde became Ethiopia’s first female president.

A Nov. 2020 attack on a military base in the opposition-controlled northern Tigray region led to a large-scale government offensive against the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF). Government forces quickly gained control of Tigray’s capital, Mekele.

However, fighting continued, and widespread atrocities against civilians were reported. A TPLF offensive routed government troops from Mekele in mid-2021. By then, hundreds of thousands in Tigray faced famine, as drought plagued the region and the Abiy government reportedly blocked aid shipments. TPLF forces advanced into neighboring regions, before being largely beaten back by government troops and allied militias. A Mar. 2022 truce was agreed between the government and TPLF, but a new round of fighting began in Aug. As of June 30, 2022, over 4.5 mil Ethiopians were internally displaced. An estimated 5.2 mil people in Tigray faced food insecurity as of mid-2022.

A government crackdown began in May against a militia it formerly allied with in the Amhara region, though activists were also swept up. Mid-2022 massacres in the Oromia region were blamed on the rebel Oromo Liberation Army, which denied responsibility.

Ethiopia began construction, Apr. 2, 2011, of Africa's largest dam, the Grand Renaissance Dam across the Blue Nile. The dam raised concerns in Sudan and in Egypt over loss of water resources. Power generation began in 2022.

Fiji

Republic of Fiji

People: Population: 943,737 (159). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 8.2%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 133.8 per sq mi,

51.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.2%. **Ethnic groups:** iTaukei (predom. Melanesian with Polynesian admixture) 56.8%, Indo-Fijian 37.5%. **Languages:** English, iTaukei, Fiji Hindi (all official). **Religions:** Christian 64.2% (Protestant 41.0%, Catholic 11.9%, independent 11.3%), Hindu 27.2% (Shaivite 11%, Vaishnavite 10%), Muslim 6.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km (152); **Land area:** 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km. Viti Levu, largest island of group, has over half the total land area. **Location:** Western S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Vanuatu to W, Tonga to E. **Topography:** 322 isls. (about 110 inhabited), many mountainous, with tropical forests and large fertile areas. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** Suva, 178,339.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Wiliame Katonivere; b. 1964; in office: Nov. 12, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Voreqe “Frank” Bainimarama; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 22, 2014 (acting from Jan. 5, 2007). **Local divisions:** 14 provinces, 1 dependency. **Defense budget:** $47 mil. **Active troops:** 4,040.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., clothing, copra. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, taro, poultry, vegetables, coconuts. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, gold, copper, hydropower. **Water:** 32,315 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 995.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 28.9%, industry 14.7%, services 56.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (FJD) (2.22 = $1 U.S.) **GDP:** $10.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,060; **GDP growth:** –4.1%. **Imports:** $2.0 bil; (2017)

Singapore 18%, China 13.8%, Australia 13%, New Zealand 11%, France 11%, South Korea 8%. **Exports:** $1.2 bil; U.S. 29%, Australia 14%, New Zealand 7%, Japan 6%, Tonga 6%. **Tourism:** $963 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation:** 0.2%%

Transport: Railways: 371 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 129.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 107.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 76.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 68.9%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 71.6 male; 77.1 female. **Births:** 16.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.7%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 68,028 cases, 875 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,588.6 cases, 97.6 deaths. 79.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Website: www.fiji.gov.fj

A British colony since 1874, Fiji became independent Oct. 10, 1970. Cultural differences between Indo-Fijians (mostly descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands from India in the 19th cent.) and Indigenous Fijians have led to political tensions. More than 100,000 people of Indian descent left Fiji after a 1987 coup deposed an Indo-Fijian-majority government.

The country’s first Indo-Fijian prime minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, and other government officials were taken captive May 19, 2000, by Indigenous Fijian gunmen led by George Speight, culminating in a military takeover, May 29, led by Frank

Bainimarama. Release of the last remaining hostages in July 2000 coincided with the installation of an interim military-backed government. Speight was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison in 2002. Prime Min. Laisenia Qarase headed an elected civilian government, 2001-06, but was ousted in a military coup Dec. 5, 2006. Bainimarama took office as interim prime min. After a court ruled in 2009 that the 2006 coup was illegal, Fiji's president abrogated the constitution, dissolved the judiciary, and reappointed Bainimarama. He accepted a new draft constitution released Mar. 22, 2013, and he retained office in democratic elections Sept. 17, 2014. Bainimarama's party narrowly won Nov. 18, 2018, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely hurt the important tourism industry in 2020-21. The government announced, July 8, 2021, it would require all workers to be vaccinated. Fiji began reopening to international tourists in late 2021

Finland

Republic of Finland

People: Population: 5,601,547 (115). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.3%; 65+: 23.0%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 7.0%. **Pop. density:** 47.8 per sq mi, 18.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 85.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Finnish, Swedish, Russian, Estonian, Romani, Sami. **Languages:** Finnish, Swedish (both official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 76.8% (Protestant

74.4%), agnostic 17.7%, Muslim 3.2% (Sunni), atheist 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 130,559 sq mi, 338,145 sq km (64); **Land area:** 117,304 sq mi, 303,815 sq km. **Location:** Northern Europe. Norway on N, Sweden on W, Russia on E. **Topography:** Flat with low hills and many lakes in S and center. The N has mountainous areas 3,000-4,000 ft above sea level. **Arable land:** 7.4%. **Capital:** Helsinki, 1,327,762.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sauli Niinistö b. 1948; in office: Mar. 1, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sanna Marin; b. 1985; in office: Dec. 10, 2019. **Local divisions:** 19 regions. **Defense budget:** $6.0 bil. **Active troops:** 19,250.

Economy: Industries: metals/metal prods., electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, limestone. **Water:** 19,918 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 67.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.1%, industry 21.4%, services 74.5%. **Unemployment:** 7.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $304.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $55,007; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports** (2019): $107.4 bil; Germany 16%, Sweden 14%, Russia 13%, China 6%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports** (2019): $108.2 bil; Germany 14%, Sweden 10%, U.S. 8%, Netherlands

6%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $135.6 bil (central govt.). **Inflation:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 3,682 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 573.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 74.

Communications: Mobile: 129.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 157.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92.8%.

Health: Expend.: 9.2%. **Life expect.:** 78.9 male; 84.8 female. **Births:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 1,250,557 cases, 5,467 deaths; rates per 100,000: 22,633.3 cases, 98.9 deaths. 82.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: valtioneuvosto.fi

Early Finns may have migrated from the Ural region and other areas about 6,000 years ago. Swedish settlers brought the country into Sweden, 1154 to 1809, when Finland became an autonomous grand duchy of the Russian Empire. On Dec. 6, 1917, Finland declared its independence, and in 1919 it became a republic. On Nov. 30, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded, and Finland was forced to cede 16,173 sq mi of territory. After World War II, further cessions were exacted.

Finland entered the EU Jan. 1, 1995. More than 32,000 migrants applied for asylum in Finland in 2015. The government announced, Jan. 28, 2016, it would deport rejected applicants, and Finland concluded agreements with Russia, Mar. 2016, to reduce border crossings. During 2016, 65% of asylum applications were rejected.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) narrowly won Apr. 14, 2019, parliamentary elections; party leader Antti Rinne formed a coalition government. The SDP's Sanna Marin became prime minister, Dec. 10, after Rinne resigned over his handling of a labor dispute. At age 34, she was the world's youngest prime minister when sworn in.

Following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, Finland applied to join NATO, May 18.

Aland, or Ahvenanmaa, an autonomous, Swedish-speaking province, is a group of small islands, 590 sq mi, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi from Sweden, 15 mi from Finland. Mariehamn is the chief port and seat of government. **Website:** www.aland.ax

France

French Republic

People: Population: 68,305,148 (21). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.2%; 65+: 21.1%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 13.1%. **Pop. density:** 276.2 per sq mi, 106.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African (Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian), Indochinese, Basque minorities. **Languages:** French (official), declining regional dialects and langs. (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish, Occitan, Picard). **Religions:** Christian 62.8% (Catholic 58.7%), agnostic 20.6%, Muslim 9.8% (Sunni), atheist 4.4%.

Geography: Total area: 248,573 sq mi, 643,801 sq km (incl. overseas departments) (43); **Land area:** 247,270 sq mi, 640,427 sq km (incl. overseas

departments). **Location:** Western Europe, between Atlantic O. and Medit. Sea. Spain, Andorra, Monaco on S; Italy, Switzerland, Germany on E; Luxembourg, Belgium on N. **Topography:** A wide plain covers more than half of the country, in N and W, drained to W by Seine, Loire, Garonne Rivers. The Alps (Mt. Blanc is tallest in W Europe at 15,781 ft), the lower Jura range, and forested Vosges are in E. The Rhone flows from Lake Geneva to Mediterranean. Pyrenees are on SW border. **Arable land:** 32.8%. **Capital:** Paris, 11,142,303. **Cities:** Lyon, 1,747,575; Marseille-Aix-en-Provence, 1,620,227; Lille, 1,073,395; Toulouse, 1,049,246.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Emmanuel Macron; b. 1977; in office: May 14, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Élisabeth Borne; b. 1961; in office: May 17, 2022. **Local divisions:** 13 metropolitan regions, 5 overseas regions. **Defense budget:** $59.3 bil. **Active troops:** 203,250.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, textiles, food proc., tourism. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, barley, maize, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, timber, fish. **Water:** 3,247 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 62 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 553.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 19.5%, services 78.0%. **Unemployment:** 8.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $50,729; **GDP**

growth: 7.0%. **Imports:** $803.7 bil; Germany 18%, Belgium 9%, Italy 9%, Spain 7%, China 7%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports:** $746.9 bil; Germany 14%, U.S. 8%, Italy 7%, Spain 7%, Belgium 7%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $63.5 bil. **Budget:** $1.5 tril. **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 18,417 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 597.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 294.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 112.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 100.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.1%.

Health: Expend.: 11.1%. **Life expect.:** 79.5 male; 85.8 female. **Births:** 11.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 33,328,522 cases, 150,012 deaths; rates per 100,000: 51,243.6 cases, 230.6 deaths. 81.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gouvernement.fr

Julius Caesar conquered Celtic Gaul 58-51 bce; Romans ruled for 500 years. Under Charlemagne, Frankish rule extended over much of Europe. After his death (in 814), France emerged as one of the successor kingdoms.

The monarchy was overthrown in the French Revolution (1789-93) and succeeded by the First Republic, followed by the First Empire under Napoleon I (1804-15), a monarchy (1814-48), the Second Republic (1848-52), the Second Empire (1852-70), the Third Republic (1871-1946), the Fourth

Republic (1946-58), and the Fifth Republic (1958-present).

France suffered severe losses in people and wealth in WWI (1914-18) when it was invaded by Germany. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, France exacted return of Alsace and Lorraine, provinces seized by Germany in 1871 after it defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War. During WWII (1939-45), Germany invaded France in May 1940 and signed an armistice with a government based in Vichy. After the Allies liberated France in 1944, Gen. Charles de Gaulle became head of the provisional government, serving until 1946. De Gaulle again became premier in 1958, during a crisis over Algeria, and obtained voter approval for a new constitution, ushering in the Fifth Republic. He then became president.

France withdrew from Indochina in 1954 and from Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Most of its remaining African territories, including Algeria, were freed 1958-62.

In May 1968, students in Paris and other centers rioted, battled police, and were joined by workers who launched nationwide strikes. De Gaulle resigned from office in Apr. 1969, after losing a nationwide referendum on constitutional reform. Georges Pompidou was elected to succeed him. After Pompidou’s death, in 1974, Valery Giscard d’Estaing was elected president; he continued his predecessors’ conservative policies.

In 1981, France elected Socialist François Mitterrand president. Under Mitterrand the government nationalized industries and banks. After

1986, however, when rightists won a narrow victory in the National Assembly, France pursued a privatization program, selling many state-owned companies. Mitterrand won a second 7-year term in 1988.

Conservative Jacques Chirac won the presidency in 1995 and was reelected in 2002. A summer 2003 heat wave caused an est. 15,000 deaths. Parliament gave final approval in 2004 to a law barring the wearing of Islamic head scarves and other religious symbols in public schools. A state of emergency was declared Nov. 8, 2005, after 12 days of riots that began in Paris and spread to some 300 French cities and towns; rioters were mainly young immigrants from N and W Africa.

The conservative Nicolas Sarkozy won the 2007 presidential runoff election. Sarkozy responded to the global recession, Dec. 2008, with economic stimulus measures. With France’s economy still struggling, the Socialist François Hollande won a presidential runoff over Sarkozy in 2012. Hollande, May 18, 2013, signed a bill that legalized same-sex marriage and allowed gay couples to adopt children.

After forming a new party in 2016, centrist Emmanuel Macron was elected president, May 7, 2017, defeating Marine Le Pen of the far-right National Front (renamed National Rally in 2018) in a runoff. Macron pledged reforms to improve GDP growth and reduce unemployment. After his party won June 2017 parliamentary elections, the government made it easier for many companies to hire, fire, and negotiate terms with workers. Months

of large “yellow vest” demonstrations began Nov. 17, 2018, triggered by a fuel-tax increase and expanding to protest economic conditions. Government responses included rolling back the tax increase and raising the minimum wage. Macron again defeated Le Pen (by a narrower margin) in an Apr. 24, 2022, presidential runoff to win a second term. Macron’s party and its allies lost their National Assembly majority in June 2022 elections; leftist parties won the second-largest bloc of seats, and the National Rally took 89 seats (a gain of 81).

France participated in military operations that ousted Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi, Aug. 23, 2011. France took part in the U.S.-led campaign of airstrikes against the Sunni extremist group ISIS in Iraq (beginning 2014) and in Syria (beginning 2015). French troops entered the conflict between government forces in Mali and Islamist militants Jan. 11, 2013; they pushed the militants out of most seized territory. France maintained a counterterrorism force in the region, consisting of more than 5,000 troops in June 2021, when Macron announced a significant troop reduction and called for greater international sharing of counterterrorism responsibility.

On Jan. 7, 2015, two Islamist-extremist French gunmen of Algerian descent attacked the Paris offices of the magazine Charlie Hebdo (which had published satirical images of Muhammad), killing 12 people. A third gunman, who claimed loyalty to ISIS, killed 5 people Jan. 8-9. On Nov. 13, 2015, in coordinated attacks in and near Paris for which ISIS claimed

responsibility, terrorists killed 130, many in Paris's Bataclan concert hall. In a July 14, 2016, attack ISIS claimed to have inspired, a Tunisian-born French resident drove a truck through a Bastille Day fireworks crowd in Nice, killing 86.

France ratified, June 15, 2016, a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions negotiated at a UN climate conference in Paris, Dec. 2015. A fire, Apr. 15, 2019, heavily damaged Paris's Notre-Dame Cathedral, largely built in the 12th and 13th cents. June and July 2019 heat waves, including the highest temperature ever recorded in France (46°C, or 114.8°F, on June 28), caused about 1,500 deaths. Extreme heat again gripped the country in summer 2022; heat and drought contributed to extensive wildfires, especially in the SW.

France was one of the countries hardest hit, beginning in 2020, by the COVID-19 pandemic. After several spikes in new cases, France had recorded 33.3 mil total cases (4th-highest in the world) and over 150,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022.

The pandemic had a severe impact on the economy, including the important tourism industry in mainland France, Corsica, and overseas islands. GDP fell about 8% in 2020, before increasing by 7% in 2021.

The island of **Corsica** in the Mediterranean, W of Italy and N of Sardinia, is a territorial collectivity and region of France comprising two departments. It elects 2 senators and 3 deputies to the French Parliament. Area 3,369 sq mi; pop. (2022 est.) 349,465. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of

Napoleon I. Violence by Corsican separatist groups was common in the 1980s and 1990s. Corsicans rejected, 51%-49%, a limited autonomy plan in a referendum July 6, 2003.

Website: www.isula.corsica

French Overseas Departments

French Guiana is on the NE coast of South America with Suriname on the W and Brazil on the E and S. Its area is 35,135 sq mi (total), 34,421 sq mi (land); pop. (2022 est.) 294,436. Guiana sends 1 senator and 2 deputies to the French Parliament. Guiana is administered by a prefect and has a Council General of 16 elected members; capital is Cayenne, pop. (2020 est.) 61,645.

The famous penal colony, Devil's Island, was phased out between 1938 and 1951. The European Space Agency helps to maintain a satellite-launching center (est. 1964 by France), in the city of Kourou.

Immense forests of rich timber cover much of the land. Fishing (especially shrimp), forestry, and gold mining are the most important industries. Natural resources include petroleum, kaolin, niobium, tantalum, and clay.

Guadeloupe, in the West Indies' Leeward Isls., consists of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by the Salt R., plus Marie Galante and the Saintes group to the S and Desirade to the N. A French possession since 1635, the department is represented in the French Parliament; administration

consists of a prefect (governor) as well as an elected general and regional councils.

Area of the islands is 525 sq mi; pop. (2022 est.) 372,939, mainly descendants of enslaved people; capital is Basse-Terre (2018 est. pop. 58,397) on Basse-Terre Island. The land is fertile; sugar, rum, and bananas are exported. Tourism is an important industry.

Martinique, the northernmost of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a department since Mar. 1946. It is represented in the French Parliament by 2 senators and 4 deputies. The island was the birthplace of Napoleon's first wife, Empress Josephine.

It has an area of 425 sq mi (total), 409 sq mi (land); pop. (2022 est.) 350,373, mostly descendants of enslaved laborers. The capital is Fort-de-France; pop. (2018 est.) 79,361. It is a popular tourist destination. The chief exports are rum, bananas, and petroleum products. **Website:** www.collectivitedemartinique.mq

Mayotte, claimed by Comoros and administered by France, voted in 1976 to become a territorial collectivity of France. An island NW of Madagascar, area is 144 sq mi, pop. (2022 est.) 299,348. The capital is Mamoudzou; pop. (2018 est.) 6,180. In a Mar. 29, 2009, referendum, 95% of voters endorsed a plan under which Mayotte became an overseas department of France as of Mar. 31, 2011.

Réunion is a volcanic island in the Indian O. about 420 mi E of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1665. Area, 972 sq mi (total), 968 sq mi (land);

pop. (2022 est.) 868,846. Capital: Saint-Denis; pop. (2018 est.) 147,209. The chief export is sugar. Tourism contributes to the economy. Réunion elects 5 deputies, 3 senators to the French Parliament. **Website:** regionreunion.com

French Overseas Territorial Authorities

French Polynesia, comprises 130 islands widely scattered among 5 archipelagos in the S Pacific; administered by a Council of Ministers (headed by a president). Territorial Assembly and the Council have headquarters at Papeete, on Tahiti, one of the Society Islands (which include the Windward Isls. and Leeward Isls.). Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament.

Other groups are the Marquesas Isls.; the Tuamotu Archipelago; the Gambier Isls.; and the Austral, or Tubuai, Isls.

Total area of the islands administered from Tahiti is 1,609 sq mi (total), 1,478 sq mi (land); pop. (2022 est.) 299,356. Tahiti is mountainous with a productive coastline bearing coconuts, citrus, pineapples, and vanilla. Tourism is the largest industry.

Tahiti was visited by Capt. James Cook in 1769 and by Capt. Bligh in the *Bounty*, 1788-89. Its beauty impressed Herman Melville, Paul Gauguin, and Charles Darwin. A UN General Assembly resolution May 17, 2013, called on France to grant French Polynesia independence, but anti-independence parties won general elections May 5, 2013, and May

6, 2018. A 2013-14 Zika virus outbreak affected about 28,000 people. Website: www.presidence.pf

St. Pierre and Miquelon became a territorial collectivity in 1985. It consists of two groups of rocky islands near the SW coast of Newfoundland. Fish products are the chief export. The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 sq mi; Miquelon, 83 sq mi. Total pop. (2022 est.) 5,257. Capital: Saint-Pierre. Both Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon elect a deputy and a senator to the French Parliament.

St. Barthélemy and **St. Martin**, both formerly part of Guadeloupe, voted for secession in 2003 and became overseas territorial collectivities in 2007. Both suffered severe damage from Hurricane Irma, Sept. 6, 2017, which caused at least 11 deaths. Total area 10 sq mi and 19 sq mi; total pop. (2022 est.) 7,103 and 32,792 respectively.

The territorial collectivity of **Wallis and Futuna** comprises two island groups in the SW Pacific S of Tuvalu, N of Fiji, and W of Samoa. It became an overseas territory July 29, 1961. The islands have a total area of 55 sq mi and pop. (2022 est.) of 15,891. Alofi, attached to Futuna, is uninhabited. Capital: Mata-Utu; pop. (2018 est.) 1,025. Chief exports are copra, chemicals, and construction materials. A senator and a deputy are elected to the French Parliament.

Overseas Territory and Special Collectivity

The territory of the **French Southern and Antarctic Lands** comprises island groups in the Indian O. Area: 2,991 sq mi (total), 2,960 sq mi (land).

The U.S. does not recognize French claim to Adelie Land, an area of about 193,051 sq mi on Antarctica. Adelie, reached 1840, has a 185-mi coastline and tapers 1,240 mi inland to the S Pole. It has a research station. The area includes the Ninnis and Mertz glaciers.

The Indian O. groups are as follows: Kerguelen Archipelago, visited 1772, consists of one large and 300 small islands. The chief is 87 mi long, 74 mi wide, and has Mt. Ross (6,429 ft). Principal research station is Port-aux-Français. There are seals, blue whales, coal, peat, semiprecious stones. Crozet Archipelago, reached 1772, covers 136 sq mi. Eastern Island rises to 6,560 ft. Volcanic Saint Paul, in southern Indian O., has warm springs. Amsterdam Island is nearby; both produce cod and rock lobster. Military garrisons and meteorological stations are located on the Scattered Isls.

The special collectivity of **New Caledonia** and Dependencies is a group of islands in the Pacific O. about 1,115 mi E of Australia and approx. the same distance NW of New Zealand. Dependencies are the Loyalty Isls., Isle of Pines, Belep Archipelago, and Huon Isls.

The largest island, New Caledonia, is 6,530 sq mi. Total area of the territory is 7,172 sq mi (total), 7,056 sq mi (land); pop. (2022 est.) 297,160. The group was acquired by France in 1853.

The territory is administered by a High Commissioner. There is a popularly elected Territorial Congress. Two deputies and two senators are elected to the French Parliament. Capital: Nouméa; pop. (2018 est.) 197,787.

Mining is a key industry. New Caledonia is one of the world's largest nickel producers. Chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, and copper are also found. Tourism is an important industry.

In 1987, New Caledonian voters chose by referendum to remain within France. French and Melanesians (Kanaks) clashed in 1988. An agreement (the Nouméa Accord) signed May 5, 1998, between France and rival New Caledonian factions specified a 20-year period of shared sovereignty and up to three referenda on independence, 2018-22. On Nov. 4, 2018, and Oct. 4, 2020, referendum voters rejected independence. Independence was rejected a third time in a Dec. 12, 2021, referendum boycotted by pro-independence groups, which had wanted a pandemic-related delay.

Website: gouv.nc

Gabon

Gabonese Republic

People: Population: 2,340,613 (143). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.5%; 65+: 4.1%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 18.7%. **Pop. density:** 23.5 per sq mi, 9.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 90.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Gabonese-born 80.1% (incl. Fang, Shira-Punu/Vili, Nzabi-Duma, Mbede-Teke, Myene, Kota-Kele, Okande-

Tsogo, Pygmy), Cameroonian 4.6%, Malian 2.4%, Beninese 2.1%, other (incl. Congolese [Kinshasa], Equatorial Guinean, Nigerian) 5.5%, Romanian 1%. **Languages:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi. **Religions:** Christian 84.9% (Catholic 56.8%, independent 15.9%, Protestant 12.2%), Muslim 10.1% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 3.3%.

Geography: Total area: 103,347 sq mi, 267,667 sq km (76); **Land area:** 99,486 sq mi, 257,667 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W central Africa. Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon on N; Congo Republic on E and S. **Topography:** Heavily forested, consisting of coastal lowlands; plateaus in N, E, and S; mountains in N, SE, and center. The Ogooue R. system covers most of Gabon. **Arable land:** 1.3%. **Capital:** Libreville, 856,854.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Bongo Ondimba; b. 1959; in office: Oct. 16, 2009. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Rose Christiane Ossouka Raponda; b. 1964; in office: July 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $315 mil. **Active troops:** 4,700.

Economy: Industries: petroleum extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles. **Chief agric.:** plantains, cassava, sugarcane, yams, taro, vegetables. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, diamonds, niobium, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower. **Water:** 78,329 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 2.9 bil

kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.0%, industry 16.1%, services 54.9%. **Unemployment:** 22.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Central African CFA Franc (XAF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,598; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports** (2019): $5.0 bil; France 22%, China 17%, Belgium 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports** (2019): $10.8 bil; China 63%. **Budget:** $2.9 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 403 mi. **Airports:** 14.

Communications: Mobile: 134.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 96.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 62.0%.

Health: Expend.: 2.8%. **Life expect.:** 68.0 male; 71.5 female. **Births:** 26.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 28.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 17.2%. **HIV:** 3.0%. **COVID-19:** 48,635 cases, 306 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,185.1 cases, 13.7 deaths. 13.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 84.7%.

Website: www.gouvernement.ga

France established control over the region in the second half of the 19th cent. Gabon became independent Aug. 17, 1960. Backed by France, Pres. Albert-Bernard Bongo (later Omar Bongo Ondimba) ruled the country 1967-2009, greatly enriching himself and his family. After he died June 8, 2009, his son Ali Bongo Ondimba claimed victory in a disputed 2009 presidential election. He claimed a disputed reelection victory in 2016. With Bongo out of the country since Oct. 2018 for medical treatment,

government forces put down a Jan. 7, 2019, attempted coup. On July 16, 2020, Bongo named Rose Christiane Ossouka Raponda as Gabon's first female prime minister.

Gabon benefits economically from abundant natural resources (including oil), although there is extreme income inequality. Gabon joined the Commonwealth in 2022.

The Gambia

Republic of The Gambia

People: Population: 2,413,403 (141). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.5%; 65+: 3.5%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 8.9%. **Pop. density:** 617.7 per sq mi, 238.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Mandinka/Jahanka 33.3%, Fulani/Tukulur/Lorobo 18.2%, Wolof 12.9%, Jola/Karoninka 11%, Serahuleh 7.2%, Serer 3.5%, non-Gambian 9.9%. **Languages:** English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other Indigenous vernaculars. **Religions:** Muslim 89.4% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 4.7%, Christian 4.5% (Catholic 2.9%).

Geography: Total area: 4,363 sq mi, 11,300 sq km (160); **Land area:** 3,907 sq mi, 10,120 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast near W tip of Africa. Surrounded on 3 sides by Senegal. **Topography:** Narrow strip of land on each side of lower Gambia R. **Arable land:** 43.5%. **Capital:** Banjul, 469,534.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Adama Barrow; b. 1965; in office: Jan. 19, 2017. **Local divisions:** 5 regions, 1

city, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $16 mil. **Active troops:** 4,100.

Economy: Industries: peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agric. machinery assembly. **Chief agric.:** groundnuts, milk, oil palm fruit, millet, sorghum, rice. **Natural resources:** fish, clay, silica sand, titanium, tin, zircon. **Water:** 3,509 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 289.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48.5%, industry 7.4%, services 44.1%. **Unemployment:** 11.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dalasi (GMD) (54.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $6.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,434; **GDP growth:** 5.6%. **Imports** (2018): $620.0 mil; China 33%, India 10%. **Exports** (2018): $350.0 mil; (2017) China 38%, India 22%, Mali 7%. **Budget:** $339.0 mil. **Inflation:** 7.4%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 104.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 51.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 36.5%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 65.8 male; 69.4 female. **Births:** 28.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 21.6%. **HIV:** 1.7%. **COVID-19:** 12,311 cases, 371 deaths; rates per 100,000: 509.4 cases, 15.4 deaths. 18.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 50.8%.

Website: op.gov.gm

The peoples of The Gambia were at one time associated with the West African empires of Ghana,

Mali, and Songhai. The area became Britain's first African possession in 1588.

Independence came Feb. 18, 1965; republic status within the Commonwealth was achieved in 1970. The country suffered from severe famine in the 1970s. Senegambia, a confederation with Senegal, lasted from 1982 to 1989.

On July 22, 1994, after 24 years in power, Pres. Dawda K. Jawara was deposed in a bloodless coup by a military officer, Yahya Jammeh. Jammeh barred political activity, detained opponents, and governed by decree. There was a nominal return to constitutional government in 1996. Jammeh won a fourth 5-year term in 2011. After businessman Adama Barrow defeated Jammeh in the Dec. 1, 2016, presidential election, Jammeh rejected the results. Barrow was sworn in, Jan. 19, 2017, in Senegal. Under pressure from ECOWAS and the UN, Jammeh went into exile, Jan. 21, 2017. Barrow won reelection, Dec. 4, 2021.

Georgia

People: Population: 4,935,518 (125). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 17.6%. **Growth:** 0.03%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 183.4 per sq mi, 70.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Georgian 86.8%, Azeri 6.3%, Armenian 4.5%. **Languages:** Georgian (official), Azeri, Armenian, Abkhaz (official in Abkhazia). **Religions:** Christian 86.1% (Orthodox [official] 83.2%), Muslim 11.0% (Shia 6%, Sunni 5%), agnostic 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km (119). (About 18% is occupied by Russia.) **Land area:** 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, on E coast of Black Sea. Russia on N and NE, Turkey and Armenia on S, Azerbaijan on SE. **Topography:** Main range of Caucasus Mts. in NE separates country from Russia. **Arable land:** 4.5%. **Capital:** Tbilisi, 1,080,349.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Salome Zourabichvili; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 16, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Irakli Garibashvili; b. 1982; in office: Feb. 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 9 regions, 1 city, 2 autonomous republics. **Defense budget:** $279 mil. **Active troops:** 20,650.

Economy: Industries: steel, machine tools, elec. appliances, mining, chemicals, wood prods., wine. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, maize, potatoes, wheat, watermelons. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, manganese, iron ore, copper, minor coal/oil deposits. **Water:** 15,821 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 11.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40.4%, industry 13.8%, services 45.8%. **Unemployment:** 10.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lari (GEL) (2.87 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $63.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,997; **GDP growth:** 10.4%. **Imports:** $8.9 bil; Turkey 17%, China 11%, Russia 9%, Azerbaijan 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $5.9 bil; Russia 12%, Azerbaijan 12%, Armenia 9%, Bulgaria 8%, China 6%, Turkey 6%, Ukraine 6%. **Tourism:** $3.3 bil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Inflation:** 9.6%.

Transport: Railways: 847 mi. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Mobile: 137.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 76.4%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.5 male; 81.7 female. **Births:** 11.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.6%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 1,723,087 cases, 16,883 deaths; rates per 100,000: 43,194.1 cases, 423.2 deaths. 32.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Website: www.gov.ge

The region, which contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Iberia, was Christianized in the 4th cent. and conquered by Arabs in the 8th cent. Annexed by Russia in 1801, Georgia was forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1922.

Georgia gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. After a power struggle, former Soviet Foreign Min. Eduard A. Shevardnadze became president. He survived several coup attempts and won reelection in 1995 and 2000. Parliamentary elections Nov. 2, 2003, denounced as fraudulent sparked massive anti-government protests, causing Shevardnadze to resign Nov. 23. Opposition leader Mikhail Saakashvili won the 2004 presidential election. He survived an apparent assassination attempt along with U.S. Pres. George W. Bush in Tbilisi May 10, 2005. He suppressed an alleged coup plot, Sept. 6, 2006, and cracked down violently on anti-government protests, Nov. 2007. He

called early elections, Jan. 2008, which he won. Barred by term limits from seeking reelection in 2013, he left the country. In 2018, he was sentenced to prison terms after convictions in absentia for abuse of power.

Giorgi Margvelashvili of the recently formed Georgian Dream coalition, which won 2012 parliamentary elections, was elected president Oct. 27, 2013. Constitutional changes that went into effect in 2013 greatly increased the powers of the prime minister. Georgian Dream won Oct. 2016 parliamentary elections. Independent Salome Zurabishvili, backed by Georgian Dream, won a disputed Nov. 28, 2018, presidential election, becoming Georgia's first female president. Georgian Dream won disputed Oct.-Nov. 2020 parliamentary elections. Giorgi Gakharia of Georgian Dream, prime minister since 2019, resigned in Feb. 2021 over plans to arrest opposition leader Nika Melia; Irakli Garibashvili replaced Gakharia.

Georgia has close economic ties with the EU under a 2014 cooperation agreement. It applied for EU membership, Mar. 3, 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 1.7 mil cases as of Aug. 22, 2022; per capita deaths were among the highest in the world.

After independence, secessionist movements in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, supported by Russia, rejected the Tbilisi government. Open warfare erupted in Aug. 2008 between Georgia and Russia, which dispatched forces to South Ossetia and Abkhazia and attacked key Georgian cities. After a

cease-fire signed Aug. 15-16, thousands of Russian troops remained in the breakaway regions. Russia, Aug. 2008, formally recognized South Ossetia and Abkhazia's independence; almost all other nations have not.

Germany

Federal Republic of Germany

People: Population: 84,316,622 (18). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.7%; 65+: 22.9%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 18.8%. **Pop. density:** 626.3 per sq mi, 241.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.6%. **Ethnic groups:** German 86.3%, Turkish 1.8%, Polish 1%, Syrian 1%, Romanian 1%. **Languages:** German (official); Danish, Frisian, Sorbian, Romani (all official minority langs.). **Religions:** Christian 65.6% (Protestant 30.9%, Catholic 30.1%), agnostic 24.2%, Muslim 7.1% (Sunni), atheist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 137,847 sq mi, 357,022 sq km (62); **Land area:** 134,623 sq mi, 348,672 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe. Denmark on N; Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France on W; Switzerland, Austria on S; Czechia, Poland on E. Topography: Flat in N, hilly in center and W, and mountainous in Bavaria in the S. Chief rivers—Elbe, Weser, Ems, Rhine, and Main—flow toward North Sea; Danube flows toward Black Sea. **Arable land:** 33.4%. **Capital:** Berlin, 3,570,750. **Cities:** Hamburg, 1,788,170; München (Munich), 1,566,128; Köln (Cologne), 1,136,992.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Frank-Walter Steinmeier; b. 1956; in office: Mar. 22, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Chancellor Olaf Scholz; b. 1958; in office: Dec. 8, 2021. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget:** $56.1 bil. **Active troops:** 183,400.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, automobiles, food and beverages. Chief agric.: milk, sugar beet, wheat, barley, potatoes, pork. Natural resources: coal, lignite, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, constr. materials, timber. **Water:** 1,853 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 115 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 545.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.3%, industry 27.6%, services 71.1%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $57,928; **GDP growth:** 2.9%. **Imports:** $1.5 tril; Netherlands 9%, China 8%, France 7%, Belgium 6%, Poland 6%, Italy 6%. **Exports:** $1.7 tril; U.S. 9%, France 8%, China 7%, Netherlands 6%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $41.8 bil. **Budget:** $1.6 tril. **Inflation:** 3.1%

Transport: Railways: 20,872 mi. Motor vehicles: 652.9 per 1,000 pop. Airports: 318.

Communications: Mobile: 127.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 91.4%.

Health: Expend.: 11.7%. **Life expect.:** 79.2 male; 84.0 female. **Births:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:**

NA. **COVID-19:** 31,808,228 cases, 146,504 deaths; rates per 100,000: 38,246.3 cases, 176.2 deaths. 77.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.deutschland.de

Julius Caesar defeated Germanic tribes, 55 and 53 BCE, but Roman expansion north of the Rhine was stopped in 9 CE. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian, Rhenish, Frankish, and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms.

Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867. In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France, Bismarck formed the German Empire and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia the German emperor (Deutscher kaiser).

The German Empire reached its peak before WWI in 1914, with 208,780 sq mi, plus overseas colonies. After losing the war in 1918, Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France, West Prussia and Posen (Poznan) province to Poland, and part of Schleswig to Denmark. It lost all colonies and the ports of Memel and Danzig.

Republic of Germany, 1919-33, adopted the Weimar constitution; met reparation payments and elected Friedrich Ebert and Gen. Paul von Hindenburg presidents.

Third Reich, 1933-45: Adolf Hitler led the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) party after WWI.

Pres. von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor in 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, the day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler *führer* (leader). Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, and began a long series of persecutions culminating in the murder of millions of Jews and others in the Holocaust.

He repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements, remilitarized the Rhineland (1936), and annexed Austria (Anschluss, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain, which permitted Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia. He declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating WWII. With total defeat near, Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich.

Germany was sectioned into four zones of occupation, administered by the Allied Powers (U.S., USSR, UK, and France). The USSR took control of many E German states. The territory E of the so-called Oder-Neisse line was assigned to, and later annexed by, Poland. The USSR annexed Northern East Prussia (now Kaliningrad). Greater Berlin, within but not part of the Soviet zone, was administered by the four occupying powers under the Allied Command. In 1948 the USSR withdrew, established its single command in East Berlin, and cut off supplies. The Western Allies utilized a gigantic airlift to bring food to West Berlin, 1948-49.

In 1949, two separate German states were established. The zones administered by the Western Allies became West Germany; the Soviet sector became East Germany. West Berlin was considered a West German enclave, a status the Soviet bloc disputed.

East Germany. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949. It was declared fully sovereign in 1954, but Soviet troops remained.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European defense community in 1952, the East German government decreed a prohibited zone 3 mi deep along its 600-mi border with West Germany. East Germany also erected a fortified wall dividing Berlin in 1961, after over 3 mil East Germans had fled to the West. The oppressive Communist regime maintained control through the state security police, known as the Stasi.

By the early 1970s, the economy of East Germany was highly industrialized, and the nation was credited with the highest standard of living among Warsaw Pact countries. Growth slowed in the late 1970s because of shortages of natural resources and labor and huge debt. Comparison with the lifestyle in the West caused many young people to emigrate.

In the late 1980s the government firmly resisted following the USSR's policy of openness (*glasnost*) but was faced with nationwide demonstrations demanding reform. Pres. Erich Honecker, in office since 1976, was forced to resign Oct. 18, 1989. On Nov. 9, the East German government announced its

decision to open the border with the West, signaling the end of the Berlin Wall. On Aug. 23, 1990, the East German parliament agreed to reunite with West Germany.

West Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was proclaimed May 23, 1949, in Bonn. The occupying powers—the U.S., Britain, and France—restored civil status, Sept. 21. The Western Allies ended the state of war with Germany in 1951, while the USSR did so in 1955. The republic became fully independent May 5, 1955. The U.S. maintained military bases.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was made chancellor 1949 and was reelected 1953, 1957, and 1961. Willy Brandt, heading a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, became chancellor 1969 and pursued a policy of *Ostpolitik*, or rapprochement with East Germany and the USSR. Brandt resigned May 1974 after a spy scandal. Terrorist acts on German soil in the 1970s included activities of the Baader-Meinhof gang, also known as the Red Army Faction, and the murder of Israeli athletes by Palestinian commandos at the Olympic Games in Munich, Sept. 5, 1972.

Helmut Kohl became chancellor in 1982 and led the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian sister party Christian Social Union (CSU) to victory in 1983 and 1987.

Unified Germany. In May 1990, NATO ministers voted to make the united Germany a full member of NATO and barred the new Germany from having its own nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The

merger of the two Germanys took place Oct. 3, and the first all-German elections since 1932 were held Dec. 2, with Kohl confirmed as leader of the unified nation. Eastern Germany received over $1 tril in public and private funds from western Germany, 1990-95. In 1991, Berlin again became Germany's official capital; the Bundestag (parliament) relocated from Bonn to Berlin in 1999. The Christian Democrats lost parliamentary elections, Sept. 27, 1998, and Gerhard Schröder, of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), became chancellor. The Christian Democrats, led by Angela Merkel, won a razor-thin plurality in 2005 parliamentary elections, and she became chancellor Nov. 22, heading a "grand coalition" that included the SPD.

Responding to the global recession, the government passed a 50-bil euro economic stimulus plan in early 2009. Merkel led a center-right coalition to victory in 2009 national elections. Merkel led the response to the European debt crisis beginning in late 2009; debtor nations were required to adopt stern austerity measures.

Merkel's Christian Democrats won Sept. 22, 2013, parliamentary elections but fell short of a majority. She formed a new coalition, including the SPD, in Dec.

Germany was the destination in 2015-16 for many migrants reaching Europe after fleeing war or hardship in the Middle East, SW Asia, or Africa; it also received, in 2015, large numbers of migrants from the Balkans. More than 1.2 mil migrants applied for asylum, 2015-16. Germany provided temporary care,

set up expedited procedures for asylum applicants, and began repatriating migrants judged not to be refugees. Germany played a key role in negotiating a Mar. 2016 EU-Turkey agreement to stem the flow of migrants to Europe. In an attack for which ISIS claimed responsibility, a Tunisian migrant killed 12 when he stole a truck and drove it into a crowded Berlin outdoor market, Dec. 19, 2016.

Legislation legalizing same-sex marriage was signed into law by Germany's president, July 21, 2017.

Merkel's CDU/CSU won a plurality in Sept. 24, 2017, elections; the far-right, anti-immigration Alternative for Germany (AfD) party won 12.6% of the vote. Merkel reached agreement, Feb. 2018, on a new coalition with the SPD. Far-right protests and rioting in Chemnitz in Aug. included attacks on apparent immigrants.

A study commissioned by the German Catholic Church, released Sept. 2018, found evidence that more than 3,600 children had been sexually abused, 1946-2014, by over 1,600 members of the clergy.

German Defense Min. Ursula von der Leyen became, Dec. 1, 2019, the first woman to head the European Commission.

In Sept. 26, 2021, parliamentary elections, the SPD increased its vote share and outpolled the CDU/CSU, with the Greens and center-right Free Democrats also increasing their support (AfD won about 10% of the vote). SPD leader Olaf Scholz formed a coalition with the Greens and Free Democrats; he became chancellor Dec. 8.

Heavily dependent on Russian energy imports, Germany joined EU sanctions against Russia over its 2022 invasion of Ukraine. Germany also blocked the opening of a new natural gas pipeline (Nord Stream 2) from Russia, Feb. 22, 2022, and announced, Apr. 20, it would end Russian oil imports by the end of the year. As of Sept. 2022, about 1 mil Ukrainian refugees had entered Germany, of whom 656,000 had been given protected status by the government.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Germany had recorded about 31.8 mil cases by Aug. 22, 2022, 5th-highest in the world; over 146,000 had died.

Helgoland, an island of 0.66 sq mi in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British naval force in 1807 and ceded to Germany in 1890. The island was surrendered to the UK, May 23, 1945, and returned to then-West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952.

Ghana

Republic of Ghana

People: Population: 33,107,275 (44). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.0%; 65+: 4.3%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 376.9 per sq mi, 145.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 45.7%, Mole-Dagbani 18.5%, Ewe 12.8%, Ga-Dangme 7.1%, Gurma 6.4%, Guan 3.2%, Grusi 2.7%, Mande 2%. **Languages:** Asante, Ewe, Fante, Boron (Brong), Dagomba, Dangme, Dagarte (Dagaba), Kokomba, Akyem, Ga, English (official). **Religions:** Christian 73.0% (Protestant 34.2%, independent

22.8%, Catholic 16.0%), Muslim 18.0% (Sunni 12%, Islamic schismatic 7%), ethnic religionist 8.4%.

Geography: Total area: 92,098 sq mi, 238,533 sq km (80); **Land area:** 87,851 sq mi, 227,533 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Côte d'Ivoire on W, Burkina Faso on N, Togo on E. **Topography:** Mostly low fertile plains and scrubland, cut by rivers and by the artificial Lake Volta. **Arable land:** 11.0%. **Capital:** Accra, 2,605,402. **Cities:** Kumasi, 3,630,326; Sekondi Takoradi, 1,034,918.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 7, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $355 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: mining, lumbering, light mfg., aluminum smelting, food proc., cement, small comm. shipbuilding. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, plantains, maize, oil palm fruit, taro. **Natural resources:** gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber, hydropower, petroleum, silver, salt, limestone. **Water:** 1,888 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 660 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 20.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 39.5%, industry 19.1%, services 41.4%. **Unemployment:** 4.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cedi (GHS) (9.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $196.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,178; **GDP growth:** 5.4%. **Imports** (2019): $26.9 bil; China 24%, Nigeria 22%. **Exports** (2019): $25.6 bil; Switzerland 23%, India 17%, China 12%, UAE 8%,

South Africa 8%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $12.4 bil. **Inflation:** 10.0%.

Transport: Railways: 588 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Mobile: 123.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 71.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 68.6%.

Health: Expend.: 3.4%. **Life expect.:** 67.7 male; 71.1 female. **Births:** 28.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 32.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** 1.7%. **COVID-19:** 168,457 cases, 1,459 deaths; rates per 100,000: 542.1 cases, 4.7 deaths. 35.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-14. **Literacy:** 79.0%.

Website: www.ghana.gov.gh

Named for an African empire along the Niger R., 400-1240 CE, Ghana was ruled by Britain for 113 years as the Gold Coast. The UN in 1956 approved merger with the British Togoland trust territory. Independence came Mar. 6, 1957, and republic status within the Commonwealth in 1960.

Pres. Kwame Nkrumah built hospitals and schools and promoted development projects but ran the country into debt, jailed opponents, and was accused of corruption. A 1964 referendum gave Nkrumah dictatorial powers and set up a one-party socialist state. A police-army coup overthrew Nkrumah in 1966. Elections were held in 1969, but four further coups occurred in 1972, 1978, 1979, and 1981. A new constitution, allowing multiparty politics, was approved in Apr. 1992. Former coup leader Jerry Rawlings won the 1996 presidential election.

Opposition leader John Agyekum Kufuor won a 2000 runoff vote and was sworn in Jan. 7, 2001, marking Ghana's first peaceful transfer of power from one elected president to another. A major offshore oil and gas find was announced June 2007; production began Dec. 2010. With unemployment high, incumbent John Dramani Mahama lost to Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo in the Dec. 7, 2016, presidential election. Akufo-Addo won reelection, Dec. 7, 2020.

Greece

Hellenic Republic

People: Population: 10,533,871 (88). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.2%; 65+: 23.0%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 12.9%. **Pop. density:** 208.8 per sq mi, 80.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 80.4%. **Ethnic groups (citizenship):** Greek 91.6%, Albanian 4.4%. Greece does not collect ethnicity data. **Languages:** Greek (official). **Religions:** Christian 88.1% (Orthodox [official] 85.6%), Muslim 6.4% (Sunni), agnostic 4.7%.

Geography: Total area: 50,949 sq mi, 131,957 sq km (95); **Land area:** 50,443 sq mi, 130,647 sq km. **Location:** S end of Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria on N; Turkey on E. **Topography:** About three-quarters is non-arable, with mountains in all areas incl. N-S Pindus Mts. Heavily indented coastline is 9,385 mi long. About 2,000 islands, only 169 inhabited, among them Crete, Rhodes, Milos, Kerkira (Corfu), Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos. **Arable**

land: 16.5%. **Capital:** Athens, 3,153,781. **Cities:** Thessaloniki, 813,793.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Katerina Sakellaropoulou; b. 1956; in office: Mar. 13, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kyriakos Mitsotakis; b. 1968; in office: July 8, 2019. **Local divisions:** 13 regions, 1 autonomous monastic state. **Defense budget:** $7.7 bil. **Active troops:** 143,300.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food and tobacco proc., textiles, chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** maize, olives, wheat, milk, peaches/nectarines, oranges. **Natural resources:** lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, marble, salt. **Water:** 6,501 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 10 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 40.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11.4%, industry 15.3%, services 73.4%. **Unemployment:** 14.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $333.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $31,295; **GDP growth:** 8.3%. **Imports:** $71.8 bil; Germany 11%, China 9%, Italy 8%, Iraq 7%, Russia 6%. **Exports:** $59.0 bil; Italy 10%, Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $20.4 bil. **Budget:** $96.4 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,583 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 649.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 68.

Communications: Mobile: 110.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 88.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 79.0 male; 84.2 female. **Births:** 7.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 4,654,737 cases, 32,028 deaths; rates per 100,000: 43,426.9 cases, 298.8 deaths. 73.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Website: primeminister.gr

The achievements of ancient Greece in art, architecture, science, mathematics, philosophy, drama, literature, and democracy became legacies for succeeding ages. Greece reached the height of its power, particularly in the Athenian city-state, in the 5th cent. BCE. Greece fell under Roman rule in the 2nd and 1st cents. BCE. In the 4th cent. CE, it became part of the Byzantine Empire and, after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, part of the Ottoman Empire.

Greece won its war of independence from Turkey, 1821-29, and became a kingdom. A republic was established 1924; the monarchy was restored, 1935. In Oct. 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy, but the country was defeated and occupied by German, Italian, and Bulgarian forces. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. Communist resistance forces were overcome by Royalist and British troops. A plebiscite restored the monarchy.

Communists waged guerrilla war 1947-49 against the government but were defeated with the aid of the U.S. A period of reconstruction and rapid development followed, mainly with conservative governments under Prem. Constantine Karamanlis. The Center Union, led by Georgios Papandreou, won

elections in 1963 and 1964, but King Constantine forced Papandreou to resign. A period of political maneuvers ended with Col. George Papadopoulos's military takeover Apr. 1967. King Constantine tried to reverse the consolidation of the harsh dictatorship, Dec. 1967, but failed and fled to Italy. Papadopoulos was ousted Nov. 1973.

Greek army officers serving in the Cyprus National Guard staged a coup on the island July 15, 1974. Turkey invaded Cyprus a week later, precipitating the collapse of the Greek junta. Democratic government returned, and in 1975 the monarchy was abolished.

The 1981 electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Andreas Papandreou (Georgios's son) substantially changed Greece's internal and external policies. A scandal contributed to the 1989 defeat of the Socialists at the polls. Papandreou, who was acquitted Jan. 1992 of corruption charges, led the Socialists to a comeback victory in 1993 general elections. The Socialists retained power in 1996 and 2000 elections.

The conservative New Democracy (ND) party won 2004 parliamentary elections, and Konstantinos (Costas) Karamanlis became prime min. Beset by scandals and an ailing economy, Karamanlis called early elections for Oct. 4, 2009, won by Pasok under the leadership of the U.S.-born George A. Papandreou (Andreas's son). The IMF and eurozone countries agreed in 2010 on a 110-bil euro loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debt; in return, Greek leaders implemented an austerity plan. As the debt crisis continued, parliament passed, amid

violent anti-austerity protests, new austerity measures, Feb. 2012, to obtain a second, 130-bil euro bailout in Mar. The conservative, pro-bailout Antonis Samaras of ND became prime min., June 2012. Recession and austerity measures, 2007-13, caused Greece's GDP to shrink by 26%. In 2014, 36% of people lived below the poverty line.

Campaigning against austerity, the leftist Syriza party won Jan. 25, 2015, elections. Syriza's Alexis Tsipras became prime min. and negotiated for a third bailout. In a July 5 referendum, Greek voters decisively rejected further austerity. However, negotiations after the referendum produced an 86-bil euro bailout agreement with tough austerity terms—including further tax increases and pension cuts. As austerity measures were implemented, unemployment was over 20% in 2016 and 2017. After negotiating extended debt repayment, Greece exited the bailout program, Aug. 20, 2018, but was still subject to international supervision of government finances. Hurt by continued austerity, Syriza lost July 7, 2019, elections to ND, and Kyriakos Mitsotakis became prime min. Elected by parliament, Jan. 22, 2020, Ekaterini Sakellaropoulou took office, Mar. 13, as Greece's first woman president.

In 2015, more than 861,000 migrants from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa trying to reach the EU arrived in Greece. A 2016 EU-Turkey agreement reduced the number of undocumented migrants reaching Greece. About 374,000 arrived from 2016 to mid-Sept. 2022. Most migrants tried to continue to N Europe. However, about 90,000 migrants were in

Greece in 2022, some living in harsh conditions in refugee camps. Greece has been accused in recent years of forcibly preventing migrants from entering the country and of forcing out some who had arrived.

Amid heat waves in summer 2021 and 2022, wildfires devastated hundreds of thousands of acres.

Greece's tourism and other economic sectors were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; GDP declined 9% in 2020 before rebounding the next year.

Grenada

People: Population: 113,949 (180). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.6%; 65+: 11.8%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 6.4%. **Pop. density:** 857.9 per sq mi, 331.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 82.4%, mixed 13.3%, East Indian 2.2%. **Languages:** English (official), French patois. **Religions:** Christian 96.4% (Catholic 49.7%, Protestant 40.1%).

Geography: Total area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km (186); **Land area:** 133 sq mi, 344 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, 90 mi N of Venezuela. Trinidad and Tobago to S, St. Vincent and the Grenadines to N. **Topography:** Main island is mountainous. Country also comprises Carriacou and Petit Martinique Isls. **Arable land:** 8.8%. **Capital:** St. George's, 39,297.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Cécile La Grenade; b. 1952; in office: May 7, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Dickon Mitchell; b. 1978; in office: June 24, 2022.

Local divisions: 6 parishes, 1 dependency. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, constr., education, call-center operations. **Chief agric.:** bananas, watermelons, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, tomatoes, plantains. **Natural resources:** timber, tropical fruit. **Water:** 1,794 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 202.9 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11%, industry 20%, services 69%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,680; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports** (2018): $640.0 mil; U.S. 35%, Canada 24%. **Exports** (2018): $650.0 mil; U.S. 40%, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 7%, St. Lucia 7%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $170 mil. **Budget:** $252.3 mil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Airports: 3.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 98.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 95.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 56.9%.

Health: Expend.: 5.0%. **Life expect.:** 73.1 male; 78.6 female. **Births:** 13.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 9.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 19,006 cases, 234 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,890.8 cases, 208.0 deaths. 39.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 98.6%.

Website: www.gov.gd

Christopher Columbus sighted Grenada in 1498. The first European settlers were French, 1650. The island was held alternately by France and England until final British occupation, 1784. Grenada became fully independent Feb. 7, 1974, during a general strike.

On Oct. 14, 1983, a military coup ousted Prime Min. Maurice Bishop, who was executed Oct. 19. A largely U.S. force invaded Grenada, Oct. 25. Resistance from the Grenadian army and Cuban advisors was quickly overcome, and U.S. troops left Grenada in June 1985.

Hurricane Ivan slammed into Grenada, Sept. 7, 2004, killing 39 and damaging an estimated 90% of the buildings. The center-right New National Party (NNP) won 2013 and 2018 legislative elections. In June 23, 2022, elections, the center-left National Democratic Congress (NDC) defeated the NNP. The NDC's Dickon Mitchell became prime min., June 24, 2022.

Guatemala

Republic of Guatemala

People: Population: 17,703,190 (69). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.5%; 65+: 5.1%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 427.9 per sq mi, 165.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.7%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo or Ladino (mixed Amerindian/Spanish) 56%, Maya 41.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Maya langs. (incl. Q'eqchi', K'iche, Mam, Kaqchikel).

Religions: Christian 97.2% (Catholic [official] 65.9%, Protestant 19.0%, independent 11.2%).

Geography: Total area: 42,042 sq mi, 108,889 sq km (105); **Land area:** 41,374 sq mi, 107,159 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Mexico on N and W, El Salvador on S, Honduras and Belize on E. **Topography:** Central highland and mountain areas bordered by a narrow Pacific coast and lowlands and fertile river valleys on the Caribbean. Numerous volcanoes in S, more than half a dozen over 11,000 ft. **Arable land:** 8.0%. **Capital:** Guatemala City, 3,036,405.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Alejandro Giammattei; b. 1956; in office: Jan. 14, 2020. **Local divisions:** 22 departments. **Defense budget:** $337 mil. **Active troops:** 18,050.

Economy: Industries: sugar, textiles/clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, oil palm fruit, maize, melons, potatoes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower. **Water:** 7,416 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 86 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 15.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.2%, industry 22.1%, services 48.8%. **Unemployment:** 3.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Quetzal (GTQ) (7.74 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $167.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,769; **GDP growth:** 7.5%. **Imports:** $19.3 bil; U.S. 36%, China 12%, Mexico 11%. **Exports:** $13.1 bil; U.S. 33%, El Salvador 12%, Honduras 8%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $9.2 bil. **Inflation:** 4.3%.

Transport: Railways: 497 mi (rail service has been suspended since 2007). **Motor vehicles:** 134.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 125.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 17.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 50.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 70.9 male; 75.0 female. **Births:** 22.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.0%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 1,077,836 cases, 19,261 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,016.2 cases, 107.5 deaths. 47.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: through age 16. **Literacy:** 80.8%.

Website: guatemala.gob.gt or www.presidencia.gob.gt

A Mayan Indian empire flourished in present-day Guatemala for over 1,000 years before Spaniards came. Guatemala was a Spanish colony 1524-1821. A republic was established in 1839.

In 1954, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of elected Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, a left-wing reformer. Since then, the country has experienced a variety of military and civilian governments and periods of insurgency, repression, paramilitary violence, and civil war.

The Guatemalan government and leftist rebels signed a peace accord Dec. 29, 1996. During more than 35 years of armed conflict, some 200,000 people were killed or “disappeared” most casualties were attributed to the government and its

paramilitary allies. Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, dictator in 1982-83, was found guilty of genocide May 10, 2013, but the Constitutional Court overturned his conviction May 20; Ríos Montt died, Apr. 1, 2018, during a retrial. Four former high-level military officers were convicted, May 23, 2018, of crimes against humanity and other charges.

Former Pres. Alfonso Portillo was extradited to the U.S. May 24, 2013, and pleaded guilty to money laundering, Mar. 18, 2014. Drug trafficking, arms smuggling, police corruption, and gang violence posed threats to national stability. Hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans were among the asylum seekers and other migrants detained trying to enter the U.S. from Mexico 2013-22.

Vice Pres. Roxana Baldetti resigned, May 2015, and was sentenced, Oct. 9, 2018, to 15.5 years in prison following a corruption conviction. Following large-scale protests, Pres. Otto Pérez Molina resigned Sept. 2, 2015, amid corruption charges.

Former comedian Jimmy Ernesto Morales Cabrera won a runoff election for president, Oct. 25, 2015. Under investigation by a UN-sponsored anti-corruption panel, Morales, 2018-19, took steps to block the panel’s work. Conservative Alejandro Giammattei won an Aug. 11, 2019, presidential runoff election. Demonstrators protesting budget cuts and political corruption set fire, Nov. 21, 2020, to part of the building where Guatemala’s Congress meets.

Guinea

Republic of Guinea

People: Population: 13,237,832 (75). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.0%; 65+: 4.0%. **Growth:** 2.8%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 139.5 per sq mi, 53.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Fulani (Peuhl) 33.4%, Malinke 29.4%, Susu 21.2%, Guerze 7.8%, Kissi 6.2%. **Languages:** French (official), ethnic group-specific langs. **Religions:** Muslim 87.3% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 9.1%, Christian 3.4%.

Geography: Total area: 94,926 sq mi, 245,857 sq km (77); **Land area:** 94,872 sq mi, 245,717 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W Africa. Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali on N; Côte d'Ivoire on E; Liberia, Sierra Leone on S. **Topography:** Narrow coastal belt leads to mountainous middle region, source of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger R. Upper Guinea, farther inland, is cooler upland. The SE is forested. **Arable land:** 12.6%. **Capital:** Conakry, 2,048,525.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Transitional Pres. Mamady Doumbouya; b. 1980; in office: Oct. 1, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Bernard Gomou; in office: Aug. 20, 2022. **Local divisions:** 7 administrative regions, 1 governorate. **Defense budget:** $234 mil. **Active troops:** 9,700.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron ore; light mfg.; agric. proc. **Chief agric.:** rice, cassava, groundnuts, maize, oil palm fruit, fonio. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt. **Water:** 18,205 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3.2 bil kWh.

Labor force: agric. 59.2%, industry 7.0%, services 33.8%. **Unemployment:** 6.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (GNF) (8,628.23 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $38.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,879; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports** (2019): $4.3 bil; China 39%, India 8%, Netherlands 6%. **Exports** (2019): $4.0 bil; UAE 39%, China 36%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $9 mil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation:** 12.6%.

Transport: Railways: 675 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 104.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 24.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 26.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.0%. **Life expect.:** 62.0 male; 65.8 female. **Births:** 35.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 49.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 1.5%. **COVID-19:** 37,470 cases, 447 deaths; rates per 100,000: 285.3 cases, 3.4 deaths. 34.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 39.6%.

Website: www.primature.gov.gn

Guinea, a French colony, attained independence Oct. 2, 1958. Sékou Touré, Guinea's first president (1958-84), turned to Communist nations for support and set up a one-party state. Thousands of opponents were jailed and tortured, and many were killed in the 1970s after an unsuccessful Portuguese invasion.

The military took control in a bloodless coup after the Mar. 1984 death of Touré. A new constitution was approved in 1991, but movement toward democracy was slow. Gen. Lansana Conté, the incumbent, won a

long-awaited presidential election in Dec. 1993, which outside monitors called flawed. Conté won reelection in 1998.

Major opposition parties boycotted the 2003 presidential election, in which the ailing Conté won 95.6% of the vote. More than 120 died in Jan.-Feb. 2007 strikes and protests that pressured Conté to name a new prime min.; protests followed Prime Min. Lansana Kouyate's ouster by Conté in May 2008. After Conté's death Dec. 22, a military junta took power. More than 150 people were reportedly killed Sept. 28, 2009, when Guinean troops fired into a crowd of about 50,000 anti-government protesters in Conakry. After an assassination attempt Dec. 3, 2009, by a former aide left Pres. Moussa Dadis Camara seriously wounded, Vice Pres. Sékouba Konaté became interim head of state.

Presidential elections June-Nov. 2010 brought a civilian government headed by Alpha Condé to power. He won reelection, Oct. 11, 2015. A new constitution, approved in a Mar. 22, 2020, referendum boycotted by the opposition, permitted Condé to seek a third term. He won a disputed Oct. 18, 2020, election. Demonstrations before and after election day left dozens dead. Condé was ousted in a Sept. 5, 2021, military coup led by Col. Mamady Doumbouya, who suspended the constitution and set up a transitional government.

The largest known outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) began in Guinea in Dec. 2013 and spread rapidly to Liberia and Sierra Leone. The WHO lifted its public health emergency in West Africa, Mar. 29,

2016. By June 10, 2016, the WHO had recorded 28,616 EVD cases in the 3 countries (including 3,814 in Guinea) and 11,310 deaths (2,544 in Guinea).

Guinea-Bissau

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

People: Population: 2,026,778 (147). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.7%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 186.7 per sq mi, 72.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 45.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Balanta 30%, Fulani 30%, Manjaco 14%, Mandinga 13%, Papel 7%. **Languages:** Portuguese-based Creole, Portuguese (official), Pular, Mandingo. **Religions:** Muslim 45.5% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 40.1%, Christian 13.2% (Catholic 9.3%).

Geography: Total area: 13,948 sq mi, 36,125 sq km (134); **Land area:** 10,857 sq mi, 28,120 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic coast of W Africa. Senegal on N, Guinea on E and S. **Topography:** A swampy coastal plain covers most of country. Low savanna region to E. **Arable land:** 10.7%. **Capital:** Bissau, 642,564.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Umaro Cissoko Embaló b. 1972; in office: Feb. 27, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Nuno Nabiam; b. 1966; in office: Feb. 27, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 4,450.

Economy: Industries: agric. prods. proc., beer, soft drinks. **Chief agric.:** rice, cashew nuts, roots/tubers, oil palm fruit, plantains, cassava. **Natural resources:** fish, timber, phosphates,

bauxite, clay, granite, limestone. **Water:** 16,753 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 82.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 50.3%, industry 10.5%, services 39.2%. **Unemployment:** 6.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,057; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports** (2019): $500.0 mil; Portugal 31%, Senegal 20%, China 10%, Netherlands 7%, Pakistan 7%. **Exports** (2019): $290.0 mil; India 50%, Belgium 28%, Côte d'Ivoire 8%. **Tourism:** $19 mil. **Budget:** $263.5 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.2%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile: 108.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 52.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 22.9%.

Health: Expend.: 8.3%. **Life expect.:** 61.5 male; 66.0 female. **Births:** 36.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 49.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 31.7%. **HIV:** 3.1%. **COVID-19:** 8,482 cases, 174 deaths; rates per 100,000: 431.0 cases, 8.8 deaths. 27.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 45.6%.

Website: www.gov.gw

Portuguese mariners explored the area in the mid-15th cent.; the slave trade flourished in the 17th and 18th cents., and colonization began in the 19th. Independence came Sept. 10, 1974, ending 13 years of guerrilla warfare against the Portuguese regime.

A Nov. 1980 coup gave army chief João Bernardo Vieira absolute power. Vieira eventually initiated

political liberalization; multiparty elections were held in 1994. A 1998 army uprising triggered a civil war; rebel troops ousted Vieira on May 7, 1999.

Civilian rule returned with 1999-2000 elections, but top military officers staged a coup Sept. 14, 2003. Vieira won a presidential runoff election, July 24, 2005. A group of soldiers murdered Vieira, Mar. 2, 2009. Political violence continued as the 2009 presidential election approached; the ruling party (PAIGC) candidate, Malam Bacai Sanhá, won a runoff vote July 26. He died Jan. 9, 2012. A coup was staged, Apr. 12, 2012. Drug trafficking increased substantially, with the support of the military. José Mário Vaz of the PAIGC won a May 18, 2014, presidential runoff. In a Dec. 29, 2019, presidential runoff, Umaro Sissoco Embaló defeated the candidate of the PAIGC, which disputed the result. Forces loyal to Embaló put down a coup attempt, Feb. 1, 2022. Accusing legislators of corruption, Embaló dissolved parliament, May 16; new elections were scheduled for Dec. 18.

Guyana

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

People: Population: 789,683 (162). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.9%; 65+: 7.6%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 4.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.4 per sq mi, 4.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.0%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 39.8%, African descent 29.3%, mixed 19.9%, Amerindian 10.5%. **Languages:** English (official), Guyanese Creole, Amerindian langs., Indian langs.,

Chinese. **Religions:** Christian 54.4% (Protestant 34.1%, independent 11.5%), Hindu 30.3% (Saktist 14%, Vaishnavite 8%, Shaivite 8%), Muslim 7.8% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 83,000 sq mi, 214,969 sq km (83); **Land area:** 76,004 sq mi, 196,849 sq km. **Location:** N coast of S America. Venezuela on W, Brazil on S, Suriname on E. **Topography:** Dense tropical forests cover much of land. A grassy savanna divides it from flat coastal area, where 90% of the pop. lives, with its rich alluvial soil. **Arable land:** 2.1%. **Capital:** Georgetown, 109,934.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mohammed Irfaan Ali; b. 1980; in office: Aug. 2, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $71 mil. **Active troops:** 3,400.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, coconuts, pumpkins, squash, gourds. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, timber, shrimp, fish. **Water:** 347,879 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.1%, industry 25.4%, services 61.5%. **Unemployment:** 16.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (GYD) (209.99 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $19.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,494; **GDP growth:** 19.9%. **Imports** (2019): $4.0 bil; U.S. 26%, Singapore 18%, Trinidad and Tobago 16%, Liberia 11%. **Exports** (2019): $1.8 bil; Trinidad and Tobago 31%, Canada 11%, Portugal 11%, Ghana 8%,

Norway 6%. **Tourism:** $27 mil. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Inflation:** 5.0%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 131.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 107.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 34.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 37.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.9%. **Life expect.:** 70.0 male; 73.8 female. **Births:** 16.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.9%. **HIV:** 1.4%. **COVID-19:** 70,703 cases, 1,276 deaths; rates per 100,000: 8,989.0 cases, 162.2 deaths. 62.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.6%.

Website: parliament.gov.gy

Guyana became a Dutch possession in the 17th cent., but sovereignty passed to Britain in 1815. Indentured servants from India soon outnumbered the enslaved African population. Guyana became independent May 26, 1966.

The Port Kaituma ambush of U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan and others investigating mistreatment of American followers of the Rev. Jim Jones’s Peoples Temple cult triggered a mass suicide-execution of more than 900 at their commune in Jonestown, Nov. 18, 1978.

An Oct. 1992 election victory began more than two decades of People’s Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) governance. An opposition coalition won May 11, 2015, elections, and coalition leader David Granger became president, May 16. Major offshore oil

discoveries were announced in 2015-19. A Mar. 2, 2020, election returned the PPP/C to power.

Haiti

Republic of Haiti

People: Population: 11,334,637 (83). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.2%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 1,065.2 per sq mi, 411.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 95%, mixed and white 5%. **Languages:** French, Creole (both official). **Religions:** Christian 93.9% (Catholic [official] 66.8%, Protestant 19.7%), agnostic 3.0%, Spiritist 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 10,714 sq mi, 27,750 sq km (144); **Land area:** 10,641 sq mi, 27,560 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean; occupies western third of isl. of Hispaniola. Dominican Republic on E, Cuba to W. **Topography:** About two-thirds is mountainous. Much of rest is semiarid. Coastal areas are warm and moist. **Arable land:** 38.8%. **Capital:** Port-au-Prince, 2,915,276.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ariel Henry; b. 1949; in office: July 20, 2021. Henry also assumed duties as acting head of state until election can be held. **Local divisions:** 10 departments. **Defense budget:** $36 mil. **Active troops:** 500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, light assembly using imported parts. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, mangoes/guavas, plantains, bananas, yams. **Natural**

resources: bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower. **Water:** 1,261 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 938.1 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 45.6%, industry 12.4%, services 42.0%. **Unemployment:** 15.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Gourde (HTG) (120.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $36.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,127; **GDP growth:** –1.8%. **Imports** (2019): $5.2 bil; U.S. 39%, China 22%. **Exports** (2019): $1.7 bil; U.S. 81%, Canada 7%. **Tourism:** $450 mil. **Budget:** $1.7 bil. **Inflation:** 16.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 64.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 28.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 34.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.7%. **Life expect.:** 63.3 male; 68.7 female. **Births:** 21.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 40.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 47.2%. **HIV:** 1.8%. **COVID-19:** 32,703 cases, 838 deaths; rates per 100,000: 286.8 cases, 7.3 deaths. 2.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 61.7%.

Website: www.primature.gouv.ht or www.haiti.org

Haiti, visited by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and a French colony from 1697, attained its independence, 1804, following a rebellion led by formerly enslaved Toussaint L’Ouverture. After a period of political violence, the U.S. occupied the country 1915-34.

François Duvalier, known as Papa Doc, was elected president in 1957; in 1964 he was named president for life. Upon his death in 1971, he was succeeded by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, known as Baby Doc. Following weeks of unrest, Jean Claude fled Haiti aboard a U.S. Air Force jet Feb. 7, 1986. His departure ended the Duvalier family's brutal 28-year dictatorship, but political violence, corruption, poverty, AIDS, and other health problems have continued to plague Haiti.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in 1990, but the military arrested and expelled him from the country in Sept. 1991. The U.S. Coast Guard intercepted some 35,000 Haitian refugees as they tried to enter the U.S., 1991-92. Most were returned to Haiti. There was a new upsurge of refugees starting in late 1993.

The UN authorized in 1994 an invasion of Haiti by a U.S.-led multinational force. A full-scale invasion was averted, Sept. 18, when military leaders agreed to step down. Aristide was restored to office Oct. 15. A UN peacekeeping force exercised responsibility in Haiti from 1995 to 1997. Aristide transferred power to his elected successor, René Préval, in 1996.

Aristide won the 2000 presidency in an election boycotted by opposition groups. An armed uprising in early 2004 and pressure from France and the U.S. toppled Aristide, who went into exile Feb. 29. A U.S.-led contingent, sent in after the upheaval, yielded authority June 1, 2004, to a UN stabilization force (MINUSTAH). MINUSTAH's mission ended Oct. 15, 2017.

Préval was again elected president in 2006. Skyrocketing prices for food imports sparked riots and mass protests in Apr. 2008. A succession of hurricanes and tropical storms, Aug.-Sept. 2008, left more than 550 Haitians dead and up to 1 mil homeless.

An earthquake Jan. 12, 2010, near Port-au-Prince caused cataclysmic damage. More than 220,000 people were killed, at least 300,000 were injured, and more than 1.5 mil were left homeless. In the following years, rebuilding proceeded slowly. A severe cholera epidemic began soon after the 2010 earthquake. By 2018 the number of new cases had dropped sharply, but through 2018, about 820,000 total cases had been reported and almost 9,800 people had died. The UN publicly acknowledged responsibility for the epidemic Dec. 1, 2016.

Michel Martelly, an entertainer, won a Mar. 20, 2011, presidential runoff election. After allegations of widespread fraud in the Oct. 25, 2015, first-round election for a new president, an electoral commission ruled that the balloting should be held again. The Nov. 20, 2016, re-vote was won by businessman Jovenel Moise. Protests, against corruption and economic hardship (and calling for Moise's resignation), occurred in 2019; Oct. legislative elections were postponed. Gang violence and anti-government protests plagued Haiti in early 2021. Pres. Moise was assassinated, July 7, 2021, apparently by Colombian mercenaries; assistance by government personnel or others was suspected, and investigations were launched. On July 20, 2021, Ariel

Henry, designated by Moise shortly before the assassination to become prime minister, took office as prime minister and acting president. A powerful earthquake, Aug. 14, 2021, in SW Haiti killed more than 2,200 and caused widespread damage and suffering. Gang violence and kidnappings for ransom intensified in late 2021 and 2022. Fuel shortages and soaring prices sparked protests in 2022.

Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti by Aug. 22, 2022, had vaccinated only 2% of the pop.

Honduras

Republic of Honduras

People: Population: 9,459,440 (95). **Age distrib.:** <15: 28.6%; 65+: 5.7%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 219.0 per sq mi, 84.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.6%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/European) 90%, Amerindian 7%, African descent 2%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Amerindian dialects. **Religions:** Christian 95.6% (Catholic [official] 70.8%, Protestant 17.0%), agnostic 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 43,278 sq mi, 112,090 sq km (101); **Land area:** 43,201 sq mi, 111,890 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Guatemala on W; El Salvador, Nicaragua on S. **Topography:** Caribbean coast is 500 mi long. Pacific coast, on Gulf of Fonseca, is 40 mi long. Mountainous with wide fertile valleys and rich forests. **Arable land:** 9.1%. **Capital:** Tegucigalpa, 1,526,660.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Iris Xiomara Castro de Zelaya; b. 1959; in office: Jan. 27, 2022. **Local divisions:** 18 departments. **Defense budget:** $347 mil. **Active troops:** 14,950.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., coffee, woven and knit apparel, wood prods., cigars. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, oil palm fruit, milk, bananas, maize, coffee. **Natural resources:** timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 9,613 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 10.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.8%, industry 23.3%, services 51.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lempira (HNL) (24.46 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $62.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,253; **GDP growth:** 12.5%. **Imports** (2019): $11.5 bil; U.S. 42%, China 10%, Guatemala 8%, El Salvador 8%, Mexico 6%. **Exports** (2019): $7.2 bil; U.S. 53%, El Salvador 8%. **Tourism:** $547 mil. **Budget:** $5.3 bil. **Inflation:** 4.5%.

Transport: Railways: 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 22.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Mobile: 73.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 47.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 42.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 71.6 male; 78.8 female. **Births:** 17.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.3%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 449,495 cases, 10,958 deaths; rates per

100,000: 4,538.2 cases, 110.6 deaths. 63.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 88.5%.

Website: hondurasembusa.org

Mayan civilization flourished in Honduras in the 1st millennium CE. Columbus arrived in 1502. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, 1821, and from the Fed. of Central America, 1838.

In 1975, the army ousted Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, president for most of the time since 1963, over charges of pervasive bribery by United Brands Co. of the U.S. An elected civilian government took power in 1982.

Hurricane Mitch, Oct. 1998, killed at least 5,600.

Juan Orlando Hernández of the conservative National Party won the Nov. 2013 presidential election. After the Supreme Court, 2015, struck down presidential term limits, Hernández won reelection, Nov. 26, 2017.

Honduras has become a transshipment point for illegal drugs being smuggled to the U.S. Pres. Hernández's brother was convicted in the U.S, Oct. 18, 2019, of drug-related crimes. Drug-gang violence and other crime apparently contributed to an increase in Honduran migrants and asylum seekers trying to enter the U.S. along the Mexican border, 2013-22.

In Mar. 2016, environmental activist Berta Cáceres was shot to death, a murder apparently ordered by a company facing delays on a dam project. The NGO Global Witness estimated in mid-2017 that more than

120 environmental activists or opponents of land seizures for development had been killed since 2009.

Leftist Xiomara Castro defeated the National Party candidate in the Nov. 28, 2021, election to become Honduras's first woman president. Former Pres. Hernández was extradited to the U.S., Apr. 21, 2022, to face drug charges.

Hungary

People: Population: 9,699,577 (93). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.4%; 65+: 21.5%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 6.1%. **Pop. density:** 280.4 per sq mi, 108.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 72.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Hungarian 85.6%, Romani 3.2% (probable undercount; may be 5%-10% of pop.). **Languages:** Hungarian (official), English, German. **Religions:** Christian 87.3% (Catholic 58.1%, Protestant 25.8%), agnostic 7.6%, atheist 4.1%.

Geography: Total area: 35,918 sq mi, 93,028 sq km (108); **Land area:** 34,598 sq mi, 89,608 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Ukraine, Slovakia on N; Austria on W; Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia on S; Romania on E. **Topography:** Danube R. forms Slovak border in NW, then swings S to bisect country. Eastern half of country is mainly a great fertile plain, the Alfold. Hilly in W and N. **Arable land:** 44.0%. **Capital:** Budapest, 1,775,207.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Katalin Novák; b. 1977; in office: May 10, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Viktor Orbán; b. 1963; in office: May 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19

counties, 23 cities with county rights, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $2.6 bil. **Active troops:** 34,200.

Economy: Industries: mining, metallurgy, constr. materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (espec. pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, milk, sunflower seed, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, nat. gas. **Water:** 10,713 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 33.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.4%, industry 31.4%, services 64.2%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Forint (HUF) (413.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $356.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $36,753; **GDP growth:** 7.1%. **Imports:** $120.3 bil; Germany 25%, China 6%, Poland 6%, Austria 6%. **Exports:** $123.8 bil; Germany 27%. **Tourism:** $7.3 bil. **Budget:** $64.7 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 5,001 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 459.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 20.

Communications: Mobile: 105.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 76.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 73.6 male; 81.1 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 2,021,648 cases, 47,083 deaths; rates per 100,000: 20,693.4 cases, 481.9 deaths. 65.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-16. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Website: kormany.hu

Earliest settlers, chiefly Slav and Germanic, were overrun by Magyars from the east. Stephen I (997-1038) was made king by Pope Sylvester II in 1000 CE. The country suffered repeated Turkish invasions in the 15th-17th cents. After the Turks were defeated, 1686-97, Austria dominated, but Hungary obtained concessions, and regained internal independence in 1867 under a dual monarchy with the emperor of Austria. Defeated with the Central Powers at the end of WWI in 1918, Hungary lost Transylvania to Romania, Croatia and Bacska to Yugoslavia, and Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia. All had large Hungarian minorities. A republic under Michael Karolyi and a Bolshevist revolt under Bela Kun were followed by a vote for a monarchy in 1920 with Adm. Nicholas Horthy as regent.

Hungary allied with Germany before WWII and was allowed to annex, 1938-41, most of its lost territories. Russian troops captured the country, 1944-45. Hungary returned to its borders of 1937.

A republic was declared Feb. 1, 1946. In 1947 a hard-line Communist, pro-Soviet government was installed. Demonstrations against Communist rule developed into open revolt in 1956. Soviet forces launched a massive attack Nov. 4 against Budapest. About 200,000 persons fled the country. Thousands were arrested and executed.

Major economic reforms were launched early in 1968, switching from a central planning system to one based on market forces and profit. In 1989 Parliament legalized freedom of assembly and association as Hungary shifted away from

Communism. In Oct. the Communist Party was formally dissolved. The last Soviet troops left June 19, 1991. Hungary became a full member of NATO in 1999 and of the EU in 2004.

The center-right Fidesz party ousted the Socialists in 2010 parliamentary elections, and Viktor Orbán became prime min. A fiscally and socially conservative constitution went into force Jan. 1, 2012. Fidesz won Apr. 6, 2014, elections.

Hungary was a major transit route in 2015 for migrants from the Balkans, SW Asia, the Middle East, and Africa trying to reach N Europe; more than 411,000 migrants entered or tried to enter Hungary by the end of Oct., when Hungary completed more than 300 mi of security fencing along its southern border. The government refused to participate in a 2015 EU refugee resettlement program.

After an anti-immigration campaign, Fidesz increased its majority in Apr. 8, 2018, voting. The EU in 2018 began consideration of disciplinary measures against Hungary, in part over limits on press and other freedoms. Dec. 2018 Hungarian legislation limited judicial independence. Legislation in 2020 and 2021 repealed legal rights of transgender people and restricted information about gay people in educational materials or media for minors. The EU, in 2021, began withholding grant payments to Hungary.

Elected by parliament, Mar. 10, 2022, Fidesz's Katalin Novák became Hungary's first woman president. Benefitting from gerrymandering and media control, Fidesz won Apr. 3, 2022, elections. Citing Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, Orbán

declared a state of emergency, May 24, expanding his powers. High inflation and declining currency values plagued the economy in 2022.

Severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Hungary had recorded about 2 mil cases and 47,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022; per capita deaths were among the highest in the world.

Iceland

Republic of Iceland

People: Population: 357,603 (172). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.1%; 65+: 16.2%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 19.2%. **Pop. density:** 9.2 per sq mi, 3.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.0%. **Ethnic groups:** (by birth country): Icelandic 81.3%, Polish 5.6%. **Languages:** Icelandic, English, Nordic langs., German. **Religions:** Christian 92.0% (Protestant 80.2%), agnostic 5.4%. Evangelical Lutheran Church of Iceland is official.

Geography: Total area: 39,769 sq mi, 103,000 sq km (106); **Land area:** 38,707 sq mi, 100,250 sq km. **Location:** Isl. at N end of Atlantic O. Nearest neighbor is Greenland (Den.) to W. **Topography:** Recent volcanic origin. Three-quarters of surface is wasteland: glaciers, lakes, a lava desert, geysers, and hot springs. The climate is moderated by the Gulf Stream. **Arable land:** 1.2%. **Capital:** Reykjavík, 216,364.

Government: Type: Unitary parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gudni Thorlacius Johannesson; b. 1968; in office: Aug. 1, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Katrin Jakobsdottir; b. 1976; in

office: Nov. 30, 2017. **Local divisions:** 64 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $44 mil (Coast Guard budget). **Active troops:** No armed forces; 250 Coast Guard. Relies on NATO allies for air policing and defense.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., aluminum smelting, geothermal power, hydropower, medical/pharmaceutical prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, mutton, poultry, potatoes, barley, pork. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite. **Water:** 504,881 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 18.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.0%, industry 18.8%, services 77.1%. **Unemployment:** 5.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (ISK) (141.20 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $21.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $57,646; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports:** $7.6 bil; Norway 11%, Netherlands 10%, Germany 8%, Denmark 8%, U.S. 7%, UK 6%, China 6%. **Exports:** $7.4 bil; Netherlands 23%, UK 9%, Germany 9%, Spain 8%, U.S. 7%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $2.7 bil. **Budget:** $10.0 bil. **Inflation:** 4.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 898.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Mobile: 118.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 119.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 99.7%.

Health: Expend.: 8.6%. **Life expect.:** 81.4 male; 86.0 female. **Births:** 13.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 203,814 cases, 179 deaths; rates per

100,000: 55,972.3 cases, 49.2 deaths. 84.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.government.is

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1262, when it joined with Norway. Its language has maintained its purity for 1,000 years. The Althing, or assembly, established in 930, is the world's oldest surviving parliament. Danish rule lasted 1380-1918; the last ties with the Danish crown were severed in 1944.

Iceland's banking system and currency collapsed amid the global financial crisis in Oct. 2008. More than $10 bil in loans from the IMF and European governments restored financial stability; austerity measures were imposed, and the nation entered a deep recession. An Apr. 2010 eruption of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic. Following Oct. 28, 2017, elections, Katrin Jakobsdottir of the Left-Green Movement became prime min., forming a coalition with center-right parties. The parties in Jakobsdottir's coalition won a majority in Sept. 25, 2021, elections.

Iceland had recorded nearly 204,000 COVID-19 cases as of Aug. 22, 2022 (a case count equivalent to more than 55% of the pop.).

Iceland's glaciers have been shrinking, an apparent effect of climate change.

India

Republic of India

People: Population: 1,389,637,446 (2). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.1%; 65+: 6.8%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,210.5 per sq mi, 467.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%. **Languages:** Hindi (most widely spoken); 22 other official langs. (incl. Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu); English (subsidiary official lang.; most important for natl., political, commercial communication); Hindustani (variant of Hindi/Urdu widely spoken throughout N). **Religions:** Hindu 71.8% (Vaishnavite 27%, Shaivite 26%, Saktist 19%), Muslim 14.9% (Sunni), Christian 5.0%, ethnic religionist 3.7%, Sikh 1.8%, agnostic 1.2%.

Geography: Total area: 1,269,219 sq mi, 3,287,263 sq km (7); **Land area:** 1,147,956 sq mi, 2,973,193 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Indian subcontinent in S Asia. Pakistan on W; China, Nepal, Bhutan on N; Myanmar, Bangladesh on E. **Topography:** The Himalayan Mts., highest in world, stretch across northern borders. The Ganges Plain below is among the world’s most densely populated regions. The climate varies from tropical heat in S to near-Arctic cold in N. Rajasthan Desert in NW. NE Assam Hills get 400 in. of rain a year. **Arable land:** 52.3%. **Capital:** Delhi, 32,065,760. **Cities:** Mumbai (Bombay), 20,961,473; Kolkata (Calcutta), 15,133,888; Bangalore, 13,193,035; Chennai (Madras), 11,503,293; Hyderabad, 10,534,418; Ahmadabad, 8,450,228; Surat, 7,784,276.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Droupadi Murmu; b.

1958; in office: July 25, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Narendra Modi; b. 1950; in office: May 26, 2014. **Local divisions:** 28 states, 8 union territories. **Defense budget:** $65.1 bil. **Active troops:** 1,460,350.

Economy: Industries: textiles, chemicals, food proc., steel, transp. equip., cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, rice, wheat, buffalo milk, milk, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, antimony, iron ore, lead, manganese, mica, bauxite, rare earth elements, titanium ore, chromite, nat. gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone. **Water:** 1,413 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.5 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 44.0%, industry 25.3%, services 30.7%. **Unemployment:** 6.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (INR) (79.99 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $7,334; **GDP growth:** 8.9%. **Imports:** $493.2 bil; China 15%, U.S. 7%, UAE 6%. **Exports:** $485.0 bil; U.S. 17%, UAE 9%. **Tourism:** $30.7 bil. **Budget:** $329.0 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 40,733 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 253.

Communications: Mobile: 82.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 54.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 43.0%.

Health: Expend.: 3.0%. **Life expect.:** 65.5 male; 69.2 female. **Births:** 16.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.3%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 44,348,960 cases, 527,368 deaths;

rates per 100,000: 3,213.7 cases, 38.2 deaths. 74.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 74.4%.

Website: www.india.gov.in

India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar in Delhi are among treasured relics of the past.

Aryan tribes, speaking Sanskrit, invaded from the NW around 1500 BCE. Asoka ruled most of the Indian subcontinent in the 3rd cent. BCE and established Buddhism. But Hinduism revived and eventually predominated. Under the Guptas, 4th-6th cent. CE, science, literature, and the arts enjoyed a golden age. Arab invaders established a Muslim foothold in the west in the 8th cent., and Turkish Muslims gained control of North India by 1200. The Mughal emperors ruled 1526-1857.

Vasco da Gama established Portuguese trading posts 1498-1503. The Dutch followed. The British East India Co. sent Capt. William Hawkins, 1609, to get concessions from the Mughal emperor for spices and textiles. Operating as the East India Co., the British gained control of most of India. The British parliament assumed political direction; under Lord Bentinck, 1828-35, rule by rajahs (princes) was curbed. After the Sepoy troops mutinied, 1857-58, the British supported the native rulers.

Nationalism grew after WWI. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League demanded constitutional reform. A leader emerged in Mohandas K. Gandhi (called Mahatma, or Great Soul) (b. Oct. 2, 1869), who advocated self-rule, nonviolence, and an end to caste discrimination against “untouchables.” In 1930 he launched a program of civil disobedience, boycotting British goods and rejecting taxes without representation. He was assassinated Jan. 30, 1948.

In 1935, Britain gave India a constitution providing a bicameral federal congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League, sought creation of a Muslim nation, Pakistan.

The British government partitioned British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan. India became a member of the UN in 1945, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth in 1947, and a democratic republic, Jan. 26, 1950. More than 12 mil Hindu and Muslim refugees crossed the India-Pakistan borders in 1947; about 200,000 were killed in communal fighting.

After Pakistan troops began attacks on Bengali separatists in East Pakistan, Mar. 25, 1971, some 10 mil refugees fled to India. India and Pakistan went to war Dec. 3, 1971, on both the east and west fronts. Pakistan troops, Dec. 16, surrendered in the east, which became Bangladesh; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the west Dec. 17.

Indira Gandhi, India’s prime minister since Jan. 1966, invoked emergency powers in June 1975. Thousands of opponents were arrested and press censorship imposed. These and other actions,

including population control through forced vasectomies, were widely resented. Opposition parties, united in the Janata coalition, won the 1977 elections.

Gandhi became prime minister for the second time in 1980. She was assassinated by two of her Sikh bodyguards Oct. 31, 1984, in response to the government suppression in June 1984 of a Sikh uprising in Punjab, which included an assault on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holiest Sikh shrine. Widespread rioting followed the assassination; thousands of Sikhs were killed and some 50,000 left homeless. Rajiv, Indira Gandhi's son, replaced her as prime min. A gas leak at a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, Dec. 1984, eventually killed some 14,000 people.

Many died in religious, ethnic, and political conflicts during the late 1980s and early '90s. To suppress the Sikh insurgency in Punjab, Indian government troops attacked the Golden Temple again in 1988. Rajiv Gandhi, swept from office in 1989, was assassinated May 21, 1991. Nationwide riots followed the destruction of a 16th-cent. mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu militants in Dec. 1992. Ethnic clashes in Assam, in NE India, killed thousands in Feb. 1993. Bombs jolted Mumbai and Kolkata, Mar. 12-19, killing over 300.

India conducted a series of nuclear tests in mid-May 1998, raising tensions with Pakistan. India blamed Pakistani-sponsored terrorist groups for an Oct. 1, 2001, suicide attack on the state legislature in Jammu and Kashmir (see below), in which at least 40

people died, and a Dec. 13 assault on the Indian parliament in New Delhi that left 13 people dead. Hindu-Muslim clashes in Gujarat Feb.-Mar. 2002 claimed more than 700 lives.

The Congress Party won the most seats in 2004 parliamentary elections.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 16,000 people dead and over 647,000 displaced in India. Islamic extremists set off 7 bombs on commuter trains in Mumbai, July 11, 2006, killing some 200 people. The unmanned Chandrayaan-1, India's first lunar survey mission, was launched into space Oct. 22, 2008.

Ten Pakistanis linked to a Kashmir militant group stormed several sites in Mumbai, Nov. 2008, killing 163 people.

In 2009 parliamentary elections, the United Progressive Alliance, headed by the Congress Party, gained a resounding victory. Electricity blackouts July 30-31, 2012, left 670 mil people without power.

Several rapes in New Delhi in Nov.-Dec. 2012 prompted protests for their mishandling by police and government inaction. Tougher laws against sexual violence were passed Feb. 4, 2013. The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) won a large majority in Apr.-May 2014 parliamentary elections; Narendra Modi became prime min.

Development of high-tech industries has propelled rapid economic growth in most years since the 1990s; hundreds of millions have emerged from extreme poverty, although distribution of wealth remains highly uneven. Since 2011, India has had the

world’s third-largest GDP. To combat climate change, the government released a plan, Oct. 1, 2015, for reducing the rate of growth in India’s carbon emissions. WHO data released in 2018 showed that 11 of the 12 world cities with the worst air pollution were in India.

The Supreme Court, Sept. 6, 2018, struck down a 19th-cent. law that made consensual gay sex a criminal offense. The BJP increased its majority in Apr.-May 2019 elections. A check of citizenship status in Assam produced a list, released Aug. 31, 2019, of 1.9 mil people, mostly Muslim ethnic Bengalis, judged to be noncitizens and subject to deportation. Dec. 2019 legislation facilitating citizenship excluded Muslims. On Aug. 5, 2020, Modi participated in a groundbreaking ceremony for a Hindu temple on the site of the destroyed Ayodhya mosque. Late 2020 legislation modifying government grain-purchase policies sparked months of large-scale protests by farmers. A Sept. 22, 2021, Supreme Court ruling opened India’s elite military academy to women. A severe heatwave, likely related to climate change, gripped northern India Mar.-June 2022; temperatures as high as 49°C (120°F) were recorded.

The COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020 impacted India more severely than almost any other country in the world. Spikes in new cases at times overwhelmed the health care system. By Aug. 22, 2022, India had recorded over 44.3 mil total cases (second only to the U.S.). A WHO report released in May 2022 estimated that India had more than 4.7 mil excess deaths in 2020-21 associated with COVID-19.

Sikkim, bordered by Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, formerly British protected, became a protectorate of India in 1950. Area 2,740 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 610,577; capital is Gangtok. In Sept. 1974, India's parliament voted to make Sikkim an associate Indian state, absorbing it into India.

Kashmir is a predominantly Muslim region in the NW that borders India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and China. Muslim rule of the previously Hindu kingdom began in 1341; after almost 200 years under the Mughals, the area was incorporated into British India in 1846. Fighting broke out in the region between India and Pakistan in 1947 following independence from Britain. A cease-fire was negotiated by the UN Jan. 1, 1949; it gave Pakistan control of one-third of the area as Azad Kashmir, in the W and NW, and India the remaining two-thirds, as the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Area 39,146 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 12,541,302. Capitals: Srinagar (summer), pop. (2021 est.) 1,622,454; Jammu (winter), pop. (2021 est.) 708,612. Fighting in the area resumed during 1965 and 1971. China occupied about 14,000 sq mi in the Ladakh district after a war with India in 1962. India separated Ladakh from Jammu and Kashmir in 2019. On June 15, 2020, at least 20 Indian soldiers were killed in fighting with Chinese troops in a disputed border area of Ladakh. India and China, in 2021 and 2022, implemented troop pullbacks from parts of the disputed border region.

Since 1989, Indian security forces in Jammu and Kashmir have battled Islamic separatist fighters. India has charged Pakistan with aiding the separatists. A

cease-fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control took effect Nov. 2003. Some breaches occurred, and fighting between Indian forces and Islamic militants has continued. After a period of intense cross-border shelling, India and Pakistan agreed on a new cease-fire, May 29, 2018. More than 40 Indian paramilitary troops in Kashmir were killed in a terrorist bombing, Feb. 14, 2019. India and Pakistan, Feb. 25, 2021, recommitted to uphold a cease-fire. Estimates of conflict-related deaths since 1989 range from 40,000 to over 80,000.

The Indian government revoked statehood for Jammu and Kashmir, effective Oct. 31, 2019, to create two federally administered territories; India increased security forces and reportedly detained thousands.

France, 1952-54, peacefully yielded to India its five colonies, former French India: Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanaon were merged to become Pondicherry, now Puducherry, area 185 sq mi; pop. (2011 census) 1,247,953. The colony of Chandernagor was incorporated into the state of West Bengal.

Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia

People: Population: 277,329,163 (4). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.7%; 65+: 7.4%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 396.5 per sq mi, 153.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Javanese 40.1%, Sundanese 15.5%, Malay 3.7%, Batak 3.6%, Madurese 3%, Betawi 2.9%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Buginese 2.7%, Bantenese 2%. **Languages:** Bahasa Indonesia (official; modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (Javanese most widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim 79.5% (Sunni), Christian 12.3%, ethnic religionist 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 735,358 sq mi, 1,904,569 sq km (14); **Land area:** 699,451 sq mi, 1,811,569 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago SE of Asian mainland along the equator. Malaysia on N, Papua New Guinea on E, Timor-Leste on S. **Topography:** Comprises 17,508 islands (about 6,000 inhabited), incl. Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), and West Irian (Irian Jaya, the W half of New Guinea). Also Bangka, billiton, Madura, Bali, Timor. Cooler climate in mountains and plateaus on the major isls.; tropical lowlands. **Arable land:** 14.0%. **Capital:** Jakarta, 11,074,811. **Cities:** Bekasi, 3,622,203; Surabaya, 3,005,385; Depok, 2,942,149; Bandung, 2,638,090; Tangerang, 2,456,106; Medan, 2,402,041.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Joko Widodo; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 20, 2014. **Local divisions:** 31 provinces, 1 autonomous province, 1 special region, 1 national capital district. **Defense budget:** $8.4 bil. **Active troops:** 395,500.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and nat. gas, textiles, automotive, elec. appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, rice, maize, sugarcane, coconuts, cassava. **Natural resources:** petroleum, tin, nat. gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold, silver. **Water:** 7,542 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 272.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.0%, industry 21.8%, services 49.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupiah (IDR) (14,831.53 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** $12,904; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports:** $159.6 bil; China 27%, Singapore 12%, Japan 8%. **Exports:** $178.3 bil; China 15%, U.S. 10%, Japan 9%, Singapore 8%, India 7%. **Tourism:** $16.9 bil. **Budget:** $159.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 5,070 mi (only partly operational). **Motor vehicles:** 107.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 186.

Communications: Mobile: 133.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 62.1%.

Health: Expend.: 2.9%. **Life expect.:** 70.9 male; 75.4 female. **Births:** 15.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.7 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** 6.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 6,318,857 cases, 157,396 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,310.2 cases, 57.5 deaths. 74.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 96.0%.

Website: www.indonesia.go.id

Hindu and Buddhist civilization from India reached Indonesia nearly 2,000 years ago, taking root especially in Java. Islam spread along the maritime trade routes in the 15th cent. and became predominant by the 16th cent. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the area's most important European trade power in the 17th cent., securing territorial control over Java by 1750. The other islands were subdued in the early 20th cent.

Following Japanese occupation, 1942-45, nationalists led by Sukarno and Hatta declared independence. The Netherlands ceded sovereignty in 1949. A republic was declared, Aug. 17, 1950, with Sukarno as president.

Irian Jaya, on New Guinea, remained under Dutch control but was transferred by the UN to Indonesia in 1963; it became the provinces of Papua and West Papua in the early 2000s. Pro-independence protests and an armed separatist movement have been met by a harsh government crackdown in recent years. Protests in Aug.-Sept. 2019 resulted in dozens of deaths. A new military offensive against separatists and activists began in Apr. 2021.

Sukarno suspended parliament in 1960 and was named president for life in 1963. He made close

alliances with Communist governments. In Sept. 1965 an attempted coup was successfully put down, but Sukarno was forced to cede power to the army, led by Gen. Suharto. The regime blamed the coup on the Communist Party; more than 300,000 alleged Communists were killed in army-initiated massacres.

Parliament reelected Suharto to a seventh consecutive presidential term in 1998, as a severe economic downturn focused public anger on nepotism, cronyism, and corruption in the Suharto regime. Suharto resigned May 21, 1998. Abdurrahman Wahid, leader of Indonesia's largest Muslim organization, was elected president in 1999. In Aug. 2000, under pressure from the legislature, he agreed to share power with Vice Pres. Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of the late Pres. Sukarno. Charging Wahid with incompetence and corruption, the legislature ousted him July 23, 2001, and Megawati became Indonesia's first woman president.

Clashes between Muslims and Christians in the Maluku (Molucca) Isls., 1999-2002, claimed about 5,000 lives. East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that Indonesia invaded in Dec. 1975 and controlled until Oct. 1999, became a fully independent country May 20, 2002, as Timor-Leste.

Separatists in Aceh, NW Sumatra, fought government troops, 1980s-2000s. A peace agreement granting Aceh greater autonomy was signed Aug. 15, 2005. Aceh adopted a strict penal code based on sharia law and sometimes enforced by vigilantes; prohibited conduct was punished by public canings.

Investigators blamed Islamic terrorists for bombings that killed 202 people, mostly foreign tourists, at nightclubs in Bali, Oct. 12, 2002, and 12 people at a Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Aug. 5, 2003. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a retired general, defeated Megawati in a 2004 direct presidential runoff vote.

A massive earthquake off NW Sumatra, Dec. 26, 2004, triggered tsunamis that wreaked havoc in the Indian Ocean region. The death toll in Indonesia alone exceeded 165,000.

Pres. Yudhoyono won a second 5-year term July 8, 2009.

The General Elections Commission, July 22, 2014, declared populist Jakarta governor Joko Widodo the presidential election winner. All 162 people aboard an AirAsia Indonesia flight were killed, Dec. 28, 2014, when the plane crashed into the Java Sea near Borneo.

Assaults by terrorist gunmen and bombers in Jakarta, Jan. 14, 2016, left 8 dead, including 4 attackers; ISIS claimed responsibility. A series of ISIS-inspired suicide bombings at churches and attacks on police, May 2018, left 13 victims dead.

Rainforest destruction and air pollution from fires to clear areas for agriculture have been major environmental problems in recent years. A Sept. 2016 study estimated that especially severe pollution from 2015 fires may have caused more than 100,000 premature deaths.

All 189 on board an Indonesian Lion Air flight were killed, Oct. 29, 2018, when the Boeing 737 Max 8

plane crashed shortly after takeoff from Jakarta.

Pres. Widodo won reelection in Apr. 17, 2019, voting.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating impact in Indonesia, which recorded, as of Aug. 22, 2022, over 6.3 mil cases. A 2022 WHO report estimated more than 1 mil excess deaths in Indonesia in 2020-21, far exceeding the recorded death toll from COVID-19.

On Oct. 1, 2022, in Malang, at least 125 people died when police fired tear gas at unruly soccer fans, touching off panic and stampedes.

Iran

Islamic Republic of Iran

People: Population: 86,758,304 (17). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.7%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 3.3%. **Pop. density:** 146.7 per sq mi, 56.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Persian, Azeri, Kurd, Lur, Baloch, Arab, Turkmen, Turkic tribes. **Languages:** Persian Farsi (official), Azeri and other Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic. **Religions:** Muslim 98.5% (Shia [official] 81%, Sunni 17%).

Geography: Total area: 636,372 sq mi, 1,648,195 sq km (17); **Land area:** 591,352 sq mi, 1,531,595 sq km. **Location:** Between the Middle East and S Asia. Iraq, Turkey on W; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan on N; Afghanistan, Pakistan on E. **Topography:** Interior highlands and plains surrounded by high mountains, up to 18,000 ft. Large

salt deserts cover much of area; some oases and forests. Most of pop. inhabits N and NW. **Arable land:** 9.6%. **Capital:** Tehran, 9,381,546. **Cities:** Mashhad, 3,317,640; Esfahan, 2,219,343; Shiraz, 1,698,584; Tabriz, 1,643,960; Karaj, 1,586,825.

Government: Type: Theocratic republic. **Religious head:** Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei; b. 1939; in office: June 4, 1989. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ebrahim Raisi; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 5, 2021. **Local divisions:** 31 provinces. **Defense budget:** $25.0 bil. **Active troops:** 610,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, fertilizer, caustic soda, textiles, cement and other constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugarcane, milk, sugar beet, tomatoes, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur. **Water:** 1,675 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 208.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 304.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.3%, industry 34.4%, services 49.4%. **Unemployment:** 11.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (IRR) (42,025.41 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP** (2020): $15,791; **GDP growth** (2020): 1.8%. **Imports** (2017): $76.4 bil; China 28%, UAE 20%, India 11%, Turkey 7%, Brazil 6%. **Exports** (2017): $101.4 bil; China 48%, India 12%, South Korea 8%, Turkey 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $5 bil. **Budget:** $84.5 bil. **Inflation:** 43.4%.

Transport: Railways: 5,271 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 75.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 140.

Communications: Mobile: 154.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 104.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 73.9 male; 76.7 female. **Births:** 15.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.1%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 7,506,614 cases, 143,387 deaths; rates per 100,000: 8,937.2 cases, 170.7 deaths. 77.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 85.5%.

Website: www.president.ir

Ancestors of inhabitants of Iran, formerly known as Persia, came from the east during the second millennium BCE; they were an Indo-European group related to the Aryans of India. In 549 BCE, Cyrus the Great united the Medes and Persians in the Persian Empire; he conquered Babylonia in 538 BCE, and restored Jerusalem to the Jews. Alexander the Great conquered Persia in 333 BCE, but Persians regained independence in the next century under the Parthians, themselves succeeded by Sassanian Persians in 226 CE. Arabs brought Islam to Persia in the 7th cent., replacing the Indigenous Zoroastrian faith. After Persian political and cultural autonomy was reasserted in the 9th cent., arts and sciences flourished.

Turks and Mongols ruled Persia in turn from the 11th cent. to 1502, when Ismael I established the Iranian Safavid dynasty and made Shiite Islam the official religion. The dynasty lasted until 1722. The British and Russian empires vied for influence in the

19th cent.; Britain severed Afghanistan from Iran in 1857.

Reza Khan, a military officer, became prime min., 1923, and shah in 1925. He began modernization, curbed foreign influence, and officially changed the country's name from Persia to Iran in 1935. Fearing the shah's Axis sympathies, British and Soviet troops forced him to abdicate, 1941; he was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a major role in the ouster, 1953, of Prime Min. Muhammad Mossadegh, who had nationalized the oil industry.

With U.S. backing, the shah brought economic and social change to Iran (White Revolution), but repression of opposition groups grew severe. Violent protests in 1978 eventually forced the shah to depart, Jan. 16, 1979 (he died in Egypt, July 27, 1980). Forces loyal to Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini defeated government troops, Feb 11, 1979. Khomeini established an Islamic theocracy.

Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran Nov. 4, 1979, and took hostages, including 62 Americans. Despite international condemnations and U.S. efforts, including an abortive Apr. 1980 rescue attempt, the crisis continued until Jan. 20, 1981, when an accord, involving the release of frozen Iranian assets, was reached.

War between Iran and Iraq, 1980-88, killed hundreds of thousands. In Nov. 1986 it became known that the U.S., which had generally sided with Iraq during the war, had secretly shipped arms to Iran

to gain help in obtaining the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

A U.S. Navy warship shot down an Iranian airliner, July 3, 1988, after mistaking it for an F-14 fighter jet; all 290 aboard died.

An earthquake struck northern Iran June 21, 1990, killing more than 45,000 and leaving 400,000 homeless. Some 1 mil Kurdish refugees fled from Iraq to Iran following the Persian Gulf War of 1991. To curb Iran's alleged support for international terrorism, the U.S. in 1996 authorized sanctions on foreign companies that invested there.

Mohammad Khatami, a moderate Shiite Muslim cleric, was elected president in 1997. He was reelected in 2001 but faced on-going resistance from religious conservatives.

An earthquake Dec. 26, 2003, in Bam, SE Iran, killed about 26,000 people.

The religiously conservative mayor of Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, defeated former Pres. Hashemi Rafsanjani in a 2005 runoff election. U.S. Pres. George W. Bush's administration accused Iran of seeking to build nuclear weapons, aiding Shiite militias opposing government forces in the U.S.-led war in Iraq (2003-11), and supplying rockets to Hezbollah fighters in Lebanon for use against Israel.

Seeking to halt Iran's uranium-enrichment program, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions, 2006-07.

Ahmadinejad won the 2009 presidential election. His main opponent claimed the vote count was fraudulent. Huge post-election protests in Tehran and

other major cities were crushed. Tensions with the U.S. and European governments were heightened in 2009 by disclosures that Iran had been secretly enriching uranium and by Iranian tests of medium-range missiles.

The UN and U.S. toughened sanctions, June-July 2010. Iran accused Israel, the U.S., and other Western powers of carrying out cyberattacks against the country's nuclear facilities and of assassinating Iranian scientists. Iran announced, Jan. 2012, it was enriching uranium at its underground Fordo nuclear facility.

The moderate cleric Hassan Rouhani was elected president June 14, 2013. An agreement—signed July 14, 2015, by the U.S., UK, France, Germany, Russia, China, Iran, and the EU—required Iran to limit and partly dismantle its nuclear program and submit to international inspections in return for the lifting of most sanctions. Rouhani won reelection as president, May 19, 2017. Large-scale protests, mainly against poor economic conditions, occurred in dozens of cities around Iran, Dec. 2017-Jan. 2018, until suppressed by forces of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Pres. Donald Trump announced, May 8, 2018, that the U.S. would withdraw from the 2015 nuclear agreement and reimpose U.S. sanctions. Beginning in July 2019, Iran took nuclear program actions in violation of the 2015 accord.

The U.S. blamed Iran for 2019 attacks on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf region. Attacks continued in subsequent years.

Playing a role in regional conflicts, Iran supported the Syrian government in its civil war, beginning 2012; Shiite militia forces in Iraq, beginning 2014. The U.S. and Saudi Arabia blamed Iran for Sept. 14, 2019, drone and cruise missile strikes on two Saudi oil facilities; Houthi rebels had claimed responsibility. Widespread demonstrations protesting economic conditions were suppressed, Nov. 2019; up to 1,500 protesters may have been killed.

A U.S. drone strike in Iraq, Jan. 3, 2020, killed IRGC general Qassem Soleimani, in charge of the corps' foreign operations. Iran, Jan. 7, fired missiles at two Iraqi military bases housing U.S. troops. On Jan. 8, Iran mistakenly shot down a Ukrainian airliner shortly after its takeoff from Tehran, killing all 176 onboard.

An explosion and fire caused extensive damage, July 2, 2020, at a key Iranian nuclear facility; Israeli sabotage was suspected. Similar disasters occurred, 2020-21, at Iranian industrial, nuclear, and infrastructure sites or aboard warships. A leading Iranian nuclear scientist was assassinated, Nov. 27, 2020. Under Pres. Joe Biden in 2021, the U.S. began talks with Iran on reviving the 2015 nuclear agreement. In an election marked by low turnout, hardliner Ebrahim Raisi was elected president, June 18, 2021.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Iran had 7.5 mil recorded cases and about 143,000 deaths as of Aug. 22, 2022. Undercounting was suspected, and health care facilities were at times severely strained.

The death in custody, Sept. 16, 2022, of a Kurdish woman arrested for a dress-code violation sparked

nationwide, sometimes violent protests, met with a lethal response by security forces. The IRGC attacked Iranian Kurdish opposition groups based in Iraq.

Iraq

Republic of Iraq

People: Population: 40,462,701 (36). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.8%; 65+: 3.5%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 239.6 per sq mi, 92.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%, other (incl. Turkmen, Yezidi, Shabak, Kaka'i) 5%. **Languages:** Arabic, Kurdish (both official); Turkmen, Syriac, Armenian (official in areas). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 97.7% (Shia 62%, Sunni 35%).

Geography: Total area: 169,235 sq mi, 438,317 sq km (58); **Land area:** 168,868 sq mi, 437,367 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying most of historic Mesopotamia. Jordan, Syria on W; Turkey on N; Iran on E; Kuwait, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly an alluvial plain, including the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, descending from mountains in N to desert in SW. Persian Gulf region is marshland. **Arable land:** 11.5%. **Capital:** Baghdad, 7,511,920. **Cities:** Al-Mawsil (Mosul), 1,737,101; Al-Basrah (Basra), 1,413,646; Kirkuk, 1,051,780.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Barham Salih; b. 1960; in office Oct. 2, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mustafa al-Kadhimi; b. 1967; in office: May 7, 2020. **Local divisions:** 18 governorates, 1 region

(Kurdistan Regional Govt.). **Defense budget:** $7.4 bil. **Active troops:** 193,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, constr. materials, food proc., fertilizer, metal fabrication/proc. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, dates, tomatoes, rice, maize. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, phosphates, sulfur. **Water:** 2,338 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 145 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 85.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 19.8%, industry 21.3%, services 58.9%. **Unemployment:** 14.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (IQD) (1,459.69 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $428.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,409; **GDP growth:** 2.8%. **Imports:** $54.7 bil; UAE 28%, Turkey 21%, China 19%. **Exports:** $50.6 bil; China 26%, India 24%, South Korea 9%, U.S. 8%, Italy 6%, Greece 6%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $76.8 bil. **Inflation:** 6.0%.

Transport: Railways: 1,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 67.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 72.

Communications: Mobile: 86.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 47.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 44.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 71.3 male; 75.2 female. **Births:** 24.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 15.9%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 2,454,213 cases, 25,338 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,101.6 cases, 63.0 deaths. 27.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.6%.

Website: www.pmo.iq

The Tigris-Euphrates valley, formerly called Mesopotamia, was the site of one of the earliest civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia ceased to be a separate entity after Persian, Greek, and Arab conquests. The Arabs founded Baghdad, from where the caliph ruled a vast Islamic empire in the 8th and 9th cents. Mongol and Turkish conquests led to a decline in the region's population, economy, cultural life, and irrigation system.

Britain secured a League of Nations mandate over Iraq after WWI. Independence under a king came in 1932. Rebellious army officers killed King Faisal II, July 1958, and established a leftist, pan-Arab republic. The Baath Arab Socialist Party increasingly dominated successive regimes. A Baath leader, Saddam Hussein, became president in 1979. He ruled as a dictator for more than two decades, repressing Iraq's Kurds and Shiites. Israeli planes destroyed a nuclear reactor near Baghdad in 1981, claiming it could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

After skirmishing intermittently for 10 months, Iraq and Iran entered into open warfare on Sept. 22, 1980. Iran repulsed early Iraqi advances, producing a long and costly stalemate; hundreds of thousands of Iraqis lost their lives during the 8-year conflict. Saddam used poison gas against Iraqi Kurds in 1988, killing more than 5,000 people in Halabja, the first mass use of poison gas against civilians since the Holocaust.

Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. Backed by the UN, a U.S.-led coalition launched air and missile attacks on Iraq, Jan. 16, 1991, and began a ground attack to

retake Kuwait Feb. 23. Iraqi forces were defeated in four days. Some 175,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner, and Iraqi casualties were estimated at over 85,000. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Iraq agreed to scrap all poison gas and germ weapons and allow UN observers to inspect the sites.

Iraqi cooperation with UN weapons inspection teams was intermittent throughout the 1990s. Standoffs over inspections culminated in intensive U.S. and British aerial bombardment of Iraqi military targets, Dec. 16-19, 1998. After two years of sporadic activity, U.S. and British warplanes struck sites near Baghdad mid-Feb. 2001.

Despite opposition from some countries, including France, Germany, and Russia, a U.S.-led coalition invaded Iraq Mar. 19, 2003. By Apr. 6 the British controlled Basra and other areas in the south, and the U.S. entered Baghdad Apr. 7. Saddam disappeared, the Iraqi government collapsed, and most of Iraq’s armed forces dissolved into the civilian population. On May 1, U.S. Pres. George W. Bush declared the end of major combat. Searches failed to find chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons that the U.S. and other countries claimed Iraq had stockpiled.

The U.S.-led Coalition Provisional Authority was unable to maintain order following Saddam’s fall. Reconstruction efforts were hampered by guerrilla attacks from Baath remnants, Islamic extremists, and others. U.S. troops killed two of Saddam’s sons, Uday and Qusay, July 22, 2003, in Mosul. Saddam Hussein was captured in an underground hideout mid-Dec. 2003; tried and convicted for committing crimes

against humanity in the 1980s, he was executed Dec. 30, 2006.

Photographs released in Apr. 2004 showed instances of physical abuse and sexual humiliation of Iraqi inmates by U.S. military personnel at Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison in 2003.

On June 28, 2004, U.S. authorities transferred sovereignty to a transitional Iraqi government. Despite insurgent threats, an estimated 8 mil people in Iraq, mostly Shiites and Kurds, cast ballots Jan. 30, 2005, for a transitional national assembly. Insurgents launched new waves of attacks. Rumors of a suicide bomber set off a stampede by Shiite pilgrims in northern Baghdad Aug. 31, killing close to 1,000 people. The U.S. blamed Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, for directing a series of kidnappings, beheadings, and suicide bombings. He was killed by a U.S. airstrike, June 2006.

A new government elected in legislative elections Dec. 15, 2005, was installed May 20, 2006, headed by Shiite leader Nouri Kamel al-Maliki. The Iraqi civilian death toll averaged more than 2,800 per month in 2006.

A 2007 "surge" elevated U.S. troop strength from 132,000 in Jan. to 171,000 in Oct. Military and civilian casualties began dropping after mid-2007. A cease-fire by Shiite militias and a shift by Sunni clan leaders against al-Qaeda in Iraq contributed to the reduction in violence.

A Nov. 2008 agreement called for all U.S. forces to leave Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011. Inconclusive legislative

elections were held Mar. 7, 2010. On Aug. 31, Pres. Barack Obama formally declared an end to the U.S. combat role, and Operation Iraqi Freedom was succeeded by Operation New Dawn. More than 9 months of political deadlock ended when Prime Min. Maliki was sworn in for a second term Dec. 21.

U.S. troops completed their withdrawal from Iraq Dec. 15, 2011. From Mar. 2003 through Dec. 2011, more than 4,500 U.S. service members died in operations in Iraq; another 32,000 were wounded. British troop losses totaled 179; other allies, 139. More than 115,000 Iraqi civilians and over 10,000 police and security forces were killed. U.S. budgeted costs of the Iraq war exceeded $820 bil for the 2003-12 period.

Tensions manifested between Sunnis and Shiites after the U.S. departure. The Sunni insurgent group al-Qaeda in Iraq was blamed for ongoing violence. About 25,000 civilians were killed, 2012-14.

In parliamentary elections Apr. 30, 2014, Maliki's coalition won the largest bloc of seats. Shiite Haider al-Abadi, of Maliki's Dawa Party, became prime min. Sept. 8.

In Dec. 2013, the Sunni extremist Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) began crossing from Syria into Iraq and seizing territory. The ISIS offensive intensified beginning in June 2014. The group took control of large areas of northern and central Iraq, including the cities of Mosul (Iraq's second-largest) and Tikrit, where ISIS killed 1,700 captured Shiite soldiers. ISIS imposed Islamic law, with harsh punishments, in areas it controlled while suppressing,

killing, and sexually assaulting civilians who were non-Sunni Muslims or members of the Yazidi sect and other religious minorities. (Nadia Murad, a Yazidi sexual assault survivor, shared the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize for her activism against sexual violence in war.) The U.S., later joined by other nations, began, Aug. 8, 2014, airstrikes against ISIS targets; the U.S. provided military aid, including ground troops (beginning in 2014), to Iraqi government forces and Kurdish fighters opposing ISIS.

Forces fighting ISIS in 2015-17 included government troops, Shiite militias (often backed by Iran), Sunni tribal militias, and Kurdish troops. Kurdish fighters made gains in northern Iraq, and government and Shiite forces completed recapturing Tikrit, Apr. 1, 2015. Abadi proclaimed the recapture of Mosul, July 9, 2017, and announced, Dec. 9, that all ISIS territory in Iraq had been retaken. However, thousands of ISIS fighters remained in the country, attacking civilians and security forces.

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In a Sept. 25, 2017, referendum, called by the Kurdistan Regional Government—but deemed illegal by the Iraqi government—92.7% of participants voted for Kurdistan's independence from Iraq. Iraqi-government and Shiite-militia forces responded by driving Kurdish troops from territory outside the Kurdistan autonomous region that the Kurds had occupied during the fight against ISIS.

The U.S. deactivated, Apr. 30, 2018, its land forces command in Baghdad, but more than 5,000 U.S. troops remained in Iraq—reduced to about 2,500 by late 2020. Combat missions by U.S. troops were officially ended in 2021.

Following May 12, 2018, parliamentary elections, on Oct. 2, 2018, parliament elected Kurdish politician Barham Salih as president, and Shiite consensus candidate Adel Abdul Mahdi was designated prime min. After two months of protests against economic conditions, corruption, and Iranian influence—in which hundreds were killed by security forces—the prime min. resigned, Nov. 29, 2019. Protests continued into 2020. Iran-backed militia forces attacked the U.S. embassy in Baghdad, Dec. 31, 2019. Compromise candidate Mustafa al-Kadhimi was chosen as the new prime min., May 7, 2020.

In Oct. 10, 2021, parliamentary elections, the Sadrist Movement of Shiite leader Muqtada al-Sadr won the largest bloc of seats. Political disputes blocked formation of a new government, and pro-Sadr demonstrators clashed violently with security forces and pro-Iran Shiite militias. The deadlock

delayed the 2022 election of a new president by parliament.

Ireland

People: Population: 5,275,004 (122). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.7%; 65+: 14.3%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 17.6%. **Pop. density:** 198.3 per sq mi, 76.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Irish 82.2%, other white 9.5%, Asian 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official; generally used), Irish (Gaelic or Gaeilge) (official; spoken mainly along W coast). **Religions:** Christian 90.7% (Catholic 85.1%), agnostic 7.0%, Muslim 1.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 27,133 sq mi, 70,273 sq km (118); **Land area:** 26,596 sq mi, 68,883 sq km. **Location:** Atlantic O. just W of Great Britain. Northern Ireland (UK) on E. **Topography:** Central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains. Heavily indented Atlantic coastline. **Arable land:** 6.4%. **Capital:** Dublin, 1,255,963.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michael D. Higgins; b. 1941; in office: Nov. 11, 2011. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Micheál Martin; b. 1960; in office: June 27, 2020. **Local divisions:** 28 counties, 3 cities. **Defense budget:** $1.3 bil. **Active troops:** 8,550.

Economy: Industries: pharmaceuticals, chemicals, computer hardware and software, food prods., beverages and brewing, medical devices. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, beef, wheat, potatoes, pork. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, peat, copper,

lead, zinc, silver, barite, gypsum, limestone, dolomite. **Water:** 10,791 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 33.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.5%, industry 18.8%, services 76.7%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $535.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $106,456; **GDP growth:** 13.5%. **Imports** (2019): $453.0 bil; UK 31%, U.S. 16%, Germany 10%. **Exports** (2019): $502.3 bil; U.S. 28%, Belgium 10%, Germany 10%, UK 9%. **Tourism:** $6.4 bil. **Budget:** $87.2 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 2,673 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 519.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 107.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 108.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 92.0%.

Health: Expend.: 6.7%. **Life expect.:** 79.4 male; 84.1 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 1,653,576 cases, 7,782 deaths; rates per 100,000: 33,308.4 cases, 156.8 deaths. 84.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gov.ie

Celtic tribes invaded the islands about the 4th cent. bce; their Gaelic culture and literature flourished in the 5th cent. ce, the same century in which St. Patrick converted the Irish to Christianity. Norse invasions began in the 8th cent., ending with defeat of the Danes by the Irish King Brian Boru in

1014. English invasions started in the 12th cent. For over 700 years the Anglo-Irish struggle continued with bitter rebellions and savage repressions. In the Irish Potato Famine, failure of the staple potato crop, 1845-49, caused 1 mil deaths from starvation and related diseases; up to 2 mil people emigrated, many to the U.S.

The Easter Monday Rebellion in 1916 failed but was followed by guerrilla warfare and harsh reprisals by British troops called the Black and Tans. The Dail Eireann (Irish parliament) reaffirmed independence in Jan. 1919. The British offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties) Dec. 1921. The constitution of the Irish Free State, a British dominion, was adopted Dec. 11, 1922. Northern Ireland remained part of the UK (see United Kingdom—Northern Ireland).

A new constitution adopted by plebiscite came into operation Dec. 29, 1937. It declared the name of the state Eire in the Irish language (Ireland in the English) and declared it a sovereign democratic state. On Dec. 21, 1948, the country was declared a republic rather than a dominion and withdrew from the Commonwealth. The British Parliament recognized both actions, 1949, but the six northeastern counties remained in the UK.

Irish governments have favored peaceful unification of all Ireland and cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups. After negotiators in Northern Ireland approved a peace settlement on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, voters in the Irish Republic endorsed

the accord, on May 22, and the Irish gave up their constitution's territorial claims on the north.

Expansion of educational opportunities and foreign investment in high-tech industries in the 1990s boosted Ireland's prosperity. In 1990, Mary Robinson became Ireland's first woman president.

Responding to allegations of child sex abuse by Catholic clergy in Ireland, Pope Benedict XVI issued a public apology to victims and their families Mar. 2010.

After a 2008-10 financial crisis, the EU approved an 85-bil euro emergency loan package that obligated Ireland to impose unpopular austerity measures. Fianna Fáil, the party that had dominated Irish politics since the 1930s, was defeated in Feb. 2011 elections, and Enda Kenny of the center-right Fine Gael became prime minister. Leo Varadkar of Fine Gael succeeded Kenny, June 14, 2017. Inconclusive Feb. 8, 2020, elections saw the nationalist Sinn Féin party make gains. On June 27, a coalition government of Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael, and the Green Party took office, initially headed by Fianna Fáil's Micheál Martin; he was to be succeeded by Fine Gael's leader in Dec. 2022.

In a national referendum, May 22, 2015, voters legalized same-sex marriage. In a May 25, 2018, referendum, voters essentially legalized almost all abortions.

Israel

State of Israel

People: Population: 8,914,885 (98). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.3%; 65+: 12.2%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 22.6%. **Pop. density:** 1,074.1 per sq mi, 414.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Jewish 74% (Israel-born 78.7%, Europe/America/Oceania-born 14.8%, Africa-born 4.2%, Asia-born 2.3%), Arab 21.1%. **Languages:** Hebrew (official), Arabic, English. **Religions:** Jewish (official) 71.1%, Muslim 20.5% (Sunni), agnostic 5.1%, Christian 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 8,470 sq mi, 21,937 sq km (149); **Land area:** 8,300 sq mi, 21,497 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. Lebanon on N; Syria, West Bank, Jordan on E; Gaza Strip, Egypt on W. **Topography:** The Mediterranean coastal plain is fertile and well-watered. Judean Plateau in center. Semi-desert Negev region extends to apex at head of Gulf of Aqaba. The E border drops sharply into the Jordan Rift Valley, which incl. Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea (1,339 ft below sea level), lowest point in Asia. **Arable land:** 17.6%. **Capital:** Jerusalem, 956,849. **Cities:** Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 4,343,584; Haifa, 1,163,950.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Isaac Herzog; b. 1960; in office: July 7, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Yair Lapid; b. 1963; in office: July 1, 2022. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $20.3 bil. **Active troops:** 169,500.

Economy: Industries: high-tech prods. (incl. aviation, communications, computer-aided design

and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber optics), wood and paper prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, poultry, tomatoes, carrots, turnips. **Natural resources:** timber, potash, copper ore, nat. gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand. **Water:** 212 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 13 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 68.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 17.0%, services 82.1%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shekel (ILS) (3.26 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $409.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $43,722; **GDP growth:** 8.2%. **Imports:** $96.5 bil; (2020) U.S. 12%, China 11%, Germany 7.5%, Switzerland 7%, Turkey 6%. **Exports:** $113.9 bil; (2020) U.S. 26%, China 9%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $7.6 bil. **Budget:** $100.2 bil. **Inflation:** 1.5%.

Transport: Railways: 860 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 408.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Mobile: 140.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 123.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 90.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7.5%. **Life expect.:** 81.5 male; 85.3 female. **Births:** 17.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,624,131 cases, 11,556 deaths; rates per 100,000: 53,423.9 cases, 133.5 deaths. 81.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-17. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Website: www.gov.il

Occupying the southwest corner of the ancient Fertile Crescent, Israel contains some of the oldest known evidence of agriculture and of primitive town life. The Hebrews probably arrived early in the 2nd millennium BCE. Under King David and his successors (c. 1000 BCE-597 BCE), Judaism was developed and secured. After conquest by Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks, an independent Jewish kingdom was revived, 168 BCE, but Rome took over in the next century, suppressed Jewish revolts in 70 CE and 135 CE, and renamed Judea Palestine, after the earlier coastal inhabitants, the Philistines.

Arab invaders conquered Palestine in 636. The Arabic language and Islam prevailed within a few centuries, but a Jewish minority remained. The land was ruled from the 11th cent. as a part of non-Arab empires by Seljuks, Mamluks, and Ottomans (with a Crusader interval, 1098-1291).

After four centuries of Ottoman rule, the land was taken in 1917 by Britain, which pledged in the Balfour Declaration to support a Jewish homeland there. In 1920 a British Palestine Mandate was recognized; in 1922 the land east of the Jordan R. was detached.

Jewish immigration, begun in the late 19th cent., swelled in the 1930s and 1940s with refugees from Nazi Germany and survivors of the Holocaust; heavy Arab immigration from Syria and Lebanon also occurred. Arab opposition to Jewish immigration turned violent in 1920, 1921, 1929, and 1936. The UN General Assembly voted in 1947 to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. Britain withdrew in May 1948.

Israel was declared independent May 14, 1948; Arabs rejected partition. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia invaded but failed to destroy the Jewish state, which gained territory. Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949; Jordan occupied the West Bank, Egypt occupied Gaza. Neither granted Palestinian autonomy.

After persistent terrorist raids, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai, Oct. 29, 1956, aided briefly by British and French forces. A UN cease-fire was arranged Nov. 6.

An uneasy truce between Israel and the Arab countries lasted until 1967, when Egypt reoccupied the Gaza Strip and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. In the Six-Day War, starting June 5, the Israelis took the Gaza Strip, occupied the Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal, and captured East Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, and Jordan's West Bank.

Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, Oct. 6, 1973 (Yom Kippur, the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar). Israel counterattacked, driving the Syrians back, and crossed the Suez Canal. A cease-fire took effect Oct. 24 and a UN peacekeeping force arrived. Under a 1974 disengagement agreement, Israel withdrew from the canal's west bank. Israeli forces raided Entebbe, Uganda, in 1976 and rescued 103 hostages who had been seized by Arab and German terrorists.

Israel's prime ministers, including David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Yitzhak Rabin, pursued a moderate socialist program, 1948-77. In 1977, the

conservative opposition, led by Menachem Begin, was voted into office for the first time. Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-Sadat visited Jerusalem in 1977, and on Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war. Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt in 1982.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, June 6, 1982, to destroy Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) strongholds. After massive Israeli bombing of West Beirut, the PLO agreed to evacuate the city. Israeli troops entered West Beirut Sept. 14. Israel drew widespread condemnation when Lebanese Christian forces, Sept. 16, entered two West Beirut refugee camps and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

In 1989, violence escalated over the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a series of uprisings known as the first intifada, Palestinian protesters defied Israeli troops, who forcibly retaliated.

Ongoing peace talks led to historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, Sept. 1993. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist; Israel recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' representative. The two sides then signed, Sept. 13, an agreement (known as the Oslo Accord) for limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. A follow-up Sept. 1995 agreement (Oslo II) essentially divided the West Bank into areas under Israeli or Palestinian control. Israel and Jordan signed, July 25, 1994, in Washington, DC, a declaration ending their 46-year state of war.

On Nov. 4, 1995, an Orthodox Jewish Israeli assassinated Labor Party Prime Min. Yitzhak Rabin in

Tel Aviv. Support for Rabin's successor, Shimon Peres, was shaken by a series of suicide bombings and rocket attacks by Islamic militants. Emphasizing security issues, the candidate of the conservative Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, was elected prime minister on May 29, 1996.

Under an interim accord signed by Netanyahu and PLO leader Yasir Arafat, Oct. 23, 1998, Israel agreed to yield more West Bank territory to the Palestinians, in exchange for new security guarantees. After May 1999 elections, the Labor Party's Ehud Barak replaced Netanyahu as prime minister.

Israel pulled virtually all its troops out of southern Lebanon in May 2000. Marathon summit talks in the U.S. between Barak and Arafat, July 11-25, failed. A second intifada began in late Sept. in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Barak called new elections for prime minister but lost Feb. 2001 to Ariel Sharon, a hardliner. The bloodshed intensified during the summer, as Palestinian suicide bombers attacked Israeli civilians, and Israel struck at Palestinian-controlled territory attempting to assassinate suspected terrorists.

Israel launched a major West Bank offensive Mar. 29, 2002, two days after a suicide bomber killed 26 Israeli Jews at a Passover celebration in Netanya. Palestinian-Israeli violence in the West Bank has flared periodically in subsequent years.

Sharon's decision to pull all Israeli settlers and troops out of Gaza was approved by the cabinet Feb. 2005. Sharon and Deputy Prime Min. Ehud Olmert then formed the centrist Kadima Party. Sharon

suffered a massive stroke Jan. 4, 2006. Olmert became prime minister, led Kadima to victory in Mar. elections, and formed a broad coalition government.

Clashes in mid-2006 along the Gaza and Lebanon borders rapidly escalated into full-scale war. By Aug. 14, a UN-sponsored cease-fire had taken hold. Olmert, targeted in multiple corruption inquiries, announced his resignation July 30, 2008. (He was convicted on bribery charges, 2014 and 2015.) After a campaign overshadowed by a three-week war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, both Kadima and Likud fell far short of a majority in Feb. 2009 elections. On Mar. 31, Netanyahu became prime min. for a second time.

Israel's relations with allies were strained when the Israeli government announced in Mar. 2010 that it would build 1,600 homes in Ramat Shlomo (a Jewish settlement in mostly Arab East Jerusalem) and when 10 Turkish pro-Palestinian activists died as a result of clashes with Israeli commandos May 31 on board the **Mavi Marmara**, part of a flotilla seeking to break Israel's blockade of Gaza.

Israel clashed with Palestinians in Gaza Oct.-Nov. 2012.

Netanyahu's right-wing Likud-Yisrael Beitenu political bloc narrowly won Jan. 22, 2013, parliamentary elections. After Mar. 17, 2015, elections, Netanyahu assembled a new coalition government.

Conflict between Israel and Hamas escalated in 2014. Rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel increased beginning in June. Israel launched air and artillery

attacks on targets in Gaza, and Israeli ground forces entered Gaza July 17, in part to destroy tunnels used to infiltrate fighters into Israel. Israeli ground and air attacks caused high civilian casualties. Israel pulled out ground troops Aug. 5. A cease-fire was agreed Aug. 26.

Tensions between Iran and Israel have grown over Iran's nuclear and missile programs, which Israel sees as existential threats, as well as over Iranian support for regional anti-Israel militias and governments. Israeli airstrikes have targeted Iranian military assets or Iranian-backed forces in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.

On May 14, 2018, the U.S. officially moved its embassy from Tel Aviv, where most embassies are located, to Jerusalem. A proclamation signed Mar. 25, 2019, by U.S. Pres. Donald Trump recognized Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Controversial July 2018 legislation declared that "the Jewish people… have an exclusive right to national self-determination" in Israel. With Netanyahu plagued by corruption scandals, Likud finished in a virtual tie with the centrist opposition Blue and White alliance, led by Benny Gantz, in Apr. 9 and Sept. 17, 2019, elections. After a third election, Mar. 2, 2020, produced a similar stalemate, Netanyahu and Gantz reached a power-sharing agreement, with Netanyahu initially continuing as prime minister. Netanyahu had been formally indicted, Jan. 28, 2020, on bribery, fraud, and breach of trust charges. The Netanyahu-Gantz coalition collapsed, Dec. 22, 2020. Following a fourth inconclusive election, Mar. 23, 2021, rightist

Naftali Bennett became prime minister, June 13, initially heading a diverse 8-party coalition.

The U.S., Israel, and the United Arab Emirates announced, Aug. 13, 2020, that Israel and the UAE would normalize relations; Israel agreed to suspend plans to annex portions of the West Bank. Israel, Bahrain, and the U.S. announced, Sept. 11, that Israel and Bahrain would establish diplomatic ties.

Renewed heavy fighting between Hamas and Israel occurred May 2021—and between Islamic Jihad in Gaza and Israel Aug. 2022. Deadly clashes between Palestinians and Israeli security forces in the West Bank intensified in 2022.

Bennett's coalition collapsed, June 2022. Centrist Yair Lapid became interim prime minister July 1, and new elections were scheduled for Nov. 1.

Affected since 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic, Israel in 2021 was quick to implement a vaccination program. By Aug. 22, 2022, the country had recorded more than 4.6 mil cases (equal to over half of the pop.).

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian territories comprise the Gaza Strip, often called Gaza, and the West Bank, both occupied by Israel in 1967. Since 1996 the Palestinian Authority has been responsible for civil government in the territories. Elected president Jan. 20, 1996, PLO leader Yasir Arafat headed the Palestinian Authority until his death Nov. 11, 2004. Mahmoud Abbas, of the PLO's Fatah faction, was elected president Jan. 2005. A victory by Hamas militants in Jan. 2006 legislative

elections led to a power struggle with Abbas. In bitter fighting, Hamas ousted Fatah from Gaza, June 2007, but Abbas retained power in the West Bank. As of 2022, Gaza remained largely in Hamas control.

The UN General Assembly voted, Nov. 29, 2012, to make Palestine a non-member observer state. Speaking at the UN Sept. 30, 2015, Abbas said the Palestinian Authority would no longer be bound by the Oslo Accords, which he alleged Israel had violated.

The **Gaza Strip** extends NE from the Sinai Peninsula for 25 mi, with the Mediterranean Sea to the W and Israel to the E. Nearly all the inhabitants are Palestinian Arabs. Area 139 sq mi; pop. (2022 est.) 1,997,328. Hamas's security force, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, numbers 15,000-20,000.

Israel captured Gaza from Egypt in the 1967 war. It remained under Israeli occupation until May 1994, when the Israeli Defense Forces largely withdrew. Agreements between Israel and the PLO in 1993 and 1994 provided for interim self-rule in Gaza, but Israel retained control over security. Israel forcibly evacuated all 9,000 Jewish settlers from Gaza by Aug. 22, 2005, and the last remaining Israeli soldiers pulled out Sept. 12. Israel established a fortified barrier on its Gaza border to block Palestinian infiltrators.

After the Hamas takeover, Israel declared Gaza a "hostile entity," Sept. 19, 2007, and intensified military and economic pressures. Hamas thwarted an Israeli blockade, Jan. 2008, blowing up part of the border wall between Gaza and Egypt. Retaliating for

Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial assault and ground offensive in Gaza, Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009. After the *Mavi Marmara* incident, Israel June 2010 eased some restrictions on the flow of goods to Gaza. Egypt's new Islamist govt. lifted the blockade along its Gaza border May 28, 2011. However, Egypt's subsequent military government re-closed the border in 2013 and sought to destroy tunnels dug by Hamas to bring military and other equipment into Gaza. Egypt opened the Gaza border intermittently beginning in 2015.

Members of the Israeli Air Force, Oct. 31, 2012, assassinated Hamas's military chief, Ahmed al-Jabari, in the Gaza Strip. In 2017, Israel began building a below-ground barrier on the Gaza border in an effort to block Hamas tunneling. Large-scale, sometimes violent protests occurred, Mar.-May 2018, on the Gaza side of the Israeli border wall, accompanied by attempts to storm the wall and firing across the border into Israel; more than 100 protesters were killed by Israeli security forces. Cross-border violence subsequently flared again periodically.

The **West Bank** is located W of the Jordan R. and Dead Sea, bounded by Jordan on the E and by Israel on the N, W, and S. The Palestinian Authority administers several major cities, but Israel retains control over much land, including Jewish settlements. Total area 2,263 sq mi, land area 2,178 sq mi; pop. (2022 est.) 3,000,021. The Palestinian Authority's National Security Force is a paramilitary organization of about 10,000 that maintains internal security in the West Bank.

In June 2002 the Israeli government began building a controversial security barrier in the West Bank to restrict Palestinian access to Israel and reduce infiltration by suicide bombers. In a nonbinding ruling, July 9, 2004, the World Court said the barrier violated international law. Israel has continued to allow the expansion of Jewish settlements; by Jan. 31, 2022, about 490,000 Jewish settlers were living in the West Bank (not including about 330,000 in East Jerusalem, which Israel annexed in 1967).

The COVID-19 pandemic caused nearly 700,000 cases by Aug. 22, 2022, in the Palestinian territories.

Italy

Italian Republic

People: Population: 61,095,551 (24). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.3%; 65+: 23.0%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 10.6%. **Pop. density:** 538.0 per sq mi, 207.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian (incl. small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in N; Albanian- and Greek-Italians in S). **Languages:** Italian (official), German, French, Slovene. **Religions:** Christian 76.2% (Catholic [official] 71.7%), agnostic 13.2%, Muslim 5.8% (Sunni), atheist 3.8%.

Geography: Total area: 116,348 sq mi, 301,340 sq km (71); **Land area:** 113,568 sq mi, 294,140 sq km. **Location:** Southern Europe, jutting into Mediterranean Sea. France on W; Switzerland, Austria on N; Slovenia on E. **Topography:** Long boot-shaped peninsula, with Apennine Mts. running SE its length,

from the Alps into Mediterranean, with islands of Sicily and Sardinia offshore. The alluvial Po Valley drains most of N. Rest of the country is rugged and mountainous, except for intermittent coastal plains like the Campania S of Rome. **Arable land:** 23.1%. **Capital:** Rome, 4,297,877. **Cities:** Milan, 3,149,223; Naples, 2,180,348; Turin, 1,798,471.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sergio Mattarella; b. 1941; in office: Feb. 3, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Giorgia Meloni; b. 1977; in office: Oct. 22, 2022. **Local divisions:** 20 regions (5 autonomous). **Defense budget:** $33.8 bil. **Active troops:** 161,550.

Economy: Industries: tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food proc., textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, wheat, maize, tomatoes, apples. **Natural resources:** coal, antimony, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorspar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), nat. gas/crude oil reserves, fish. **Water:** 3,155 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 498 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 271.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.1%, industry 26.6%, services 69.3%. **Unemployment:** 9.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.7 tril; **per capita GDP:** $45,936; **GDP growth:** 6.6%. **Imports:** $486.4 bil; Germany 16%, France 9%, China 7%. **Exports:** $558.3 bil; Germany 12%, France 11%, U.S. 10%. **Tourism:** $49.6 bil. **Budget:** $948.1 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 11,739 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 721.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 98.

Communications: Mobile: 131.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 96.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 74.9%.

Health: Expend.: 8.7%. **Life expect.:** 80.3 male; 85.1 female. **Births:** 7.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 21,650,468 cases, 174,722 deaths; rates per 100,000: 36,301.0 cases, 293.0 deaths. 84.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Website: www.governo.it

Rome emerged as the major power in Italy after 500 BCE, dominating the Etruscans to the north and Greeks to the south. Under the Empire, which lasted until the 5th cent. CE, Rome ruled most of Western Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, and North Africa. After Rome fell, Italy became a patchwork of kingdoms, principalities, and city-states until reunified, 1870.

The Fascist leader Benito Mussolini came to power, 1922, and aligned Italy with Nazi Germany in WWII. After Fascism was overthrown in 1943, Italy declared war on Germany and Japan and contributed to the Allied victory. It surrendered conquered lands and lost its colonies. Mussolini was killed by partisans Apr. 28, 1945. Victor Emmanuel III abdicated May 9, 1946; his son Humbert II was king until June 10, when Italy became a republic after a referendum, June 2-3. In the postwar decades, Italy had a succession of short-lived governments.

Christian Democratic leader and former Prime Min. Aldo Moro was abducted and murdered in 1978 by Red Brigade terrorists. A wave of left-wing political violence continued into the 1980s.

In Mar. 1994 voting, right-wing parties won a majority, dislodging Italy's long-powerful Christian Democratic Party. Italy led a 7,000-member peacekeeping force in Albania, Apr.-Aug. 1997.

Supporters of Silvio Berlusconi, a multibillionaire media magnate, won the 2001 parliamentary elections. Berlusconi backed American-led military operations in Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003). The last Italian troops left Afghanistan in 2021.

Berlusconi lost 2006 parliamentary elections but returned at the head of a center-right coalition after Apr. 2008 elections. Sluggish economic growth and rising public debt raised investors' concerns about Italy's financial stability. Berlusconi resigned Nov. 12, 2011, but Italy's economic problems worsened. After Feb. 25, 2013, elections, a coalition government was announced Apr. 27, 2013, led by the center-left Democratic Party (PD). Berlusconi was convicted in 2012 of tax fraud and in 2015 of bribing a senator. Legalization of civil unions between same-sex couples won final parliamentary approval, May 11, 2016.

About 625,000 African, Middle Eastern, and SW Asian migrants fleeing violence and economic hardship crossed the Mediterranean from North Africa (mainly Libya) to Italy, 2014-17. More than 13,000 died trying to make the crossing. Beginning in 2017, Italy worked with various Libyan authorities to reduce migrant crossings. However, the pace of crossings

increased again in 2021, when over 67,000 migrants arrived (over 1,500 deaths). Arrivals Jan. to mid-Sept. 2022 exceeded 62,000.

In Mar. 4, 2018, elections, the populist Five Star Movement (M5S) and the anti-immigration League made strong showings. A League-M5S coalition government took office June 1, 2018. With League-M5S disputes increasing and the economy stagnant, the government resigned, Aug. 20, 2019. M5S and the PD agreed, Aug. 28, to form a new coalition. Prime Min. Giuseppe Conte resigned, Jan. 26, 2021, after losing support largely over response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Mario Draghi became prime minister Feb. 13 but defections from his coalition forced Draghi to resign, July 21, 2022. In Sept. 25, 2022, elections, a rightist, anti-immigration coalition won a majority of seats—led by the Brothers of Italy party of Giorgia Meloni (in line to become Italy's first female prime minister)––and also including the League and Berlusconi's party.

Italy was one of the first European countries severely impacted, in early 2020, by COVID-19. Health care facilities were strained, and GDP fell 9% in 2020. After several spikes in new cases, Italy had recorded, by Aug. 22, 2022, about 21.6 mil total cases—8th-highest in the world; more than 174,000 people had died.

Sicily, 9,927 sq mi, pop. (2014 est.) 5,094,937, is an island 180 by 120 mi, seat of an autonomous region that embraces the island of Pantelleria, 32 sq mi, and the Lipari group, 44 sq mi, including two active volcanoes: Vulcano (1,637 ft) and Stromboli

(3,031 ft). From prehistoric times Sicily has been settled by various peoples; a Greek state had its capital at Syracuse. Rome took Sicily from Carthage 215 BCE. Mt. Etna, a 10,925-ft active volcano, is its tallest peak.

Sardinia, 9,301 sq mi, pop. (2014 est.) 1,663,859, lies in the Mediterranean, 115 mi W of Italy and 7 ½ mi S of Corsica. It is 160 mi long, 68 mi wide, and mountainous. Mining, historically important, has declined in recent decades, and tourism has increased. In 1720, Sardinia was added to the possessions of the Dukes of Savoy in Piedmont and Savoy to form the Kingdom of Sardinia. Elba, 86 sq mi, lies 6 mi W of Tuscany. Napoleon I lived in exile on Elba 1814-15.

Jamaica

People: Population: 2,818,596 (137). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.4%; 65+: 9.7%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 674.0 per sq mi, 260.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 92.1%, mixed 6.1%. **Languages:** English, English patois. **Religions:** Christian 84.8% (Protestant 61.4%, independent 18.3%), Spiritist 9.8%, agnostic 4.2%.

Geography: Total area: 4,244 sq mi, 10,991 sq km (161); **Land area:** 4,182 sq mi, 10,831 sq km. **Location:** W Indies. Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Topography:** Four-fifths of country is covered by mountains. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Kingston, 594,531.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Patrick Allen; b. 1951; in office: Feb. 26, 2009. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Andrew Holness; b. 1972; in office: Mar. 3, 2016. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget:** $209 mil. **Active troops:** 5,950.

Economy: Industries: agriculture, mining, manufacture, constr., financial and insurance services, tourism, telecom. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, goat milk, yams, poultry, coconuts, oranges. **Natural resources:** bauxite, alumina, gypsum, limestone. **Water:** 3,688 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.5%, industry 16.2%, services 68.3%. **Unemployment:** 9.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (JMD) (149.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $29.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,026; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports** (2019): $8.3 bil; U.S. 43%, China 11%. **Exports** (2019): $5.9 bil; U.S. 32%, Netherlands 11%, Germany 9%, Canada 7%, Iceland 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $4.3 bil. **Inflation:** 5.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 74.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile: 102.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 61.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 68.2%.

Health: Expend.: 6.1%. **Life expect.:** 74.0 male; 77.6 female. **Births:** 15.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.9%. **HIV:** 1.3%. **COVID-19:** 148,450 cases, 3,230 deaths; rates per

100,000: 5,013.2 cases, 109.1 deaths. 27.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 88.1%.

Website: jis.gov.jm

Jamaica was visited by Christopher Columbus, 1494, and ruled by Spain (under whom Arawak Indians died out) until seized by Britain, 1655. Jamaica won independence Aug. 6, 1962. The island's rich musical innovations include ska and reggae. Rastafarianism is an influential religious movement.

In 1974 Jamaica sought an increase in taxes paid by U.S. and Canadian bauxite mines. The socialist government acquired 50% ownership of the companies' Jamaican interests in 1976. Rudimentary welfare state measures were passed. Relations with the U.S. improved in the 1980s when Jamaican politics entered a more conservative phase.

Portia Simpson-Miller of the People's National Party (PNP) became Jamaica's first female prime min., Mar. 30, 2006. The Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won Sept. 3, 2007, elections. While trying to arrest alleged gang leader Christopher (Dudus) Coke, police and soldiers clashed with residents in a section of Kingston in May 2010, leaving 76 people dead. Coke pleaded guilty in the U.S. to racketeering charges in 2011. The PNP won Dec. 2011 elections; Simpson-Miller again became prime min. After she implemented unpopular austerity measures to obtain IMF aid, the JLP won Feb. 25, 2016, elections; Andrew Holness became prime min. The JLP won Sept. 3, 2020, elections.

Japan

People: Population: 124,214,766 (11). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.5%; 65+: 29.0%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 882.7 per sq mi, 340.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.0%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Japanese 97.9%. **Languages:** Japanese. **Religions:** Buddhist 56.1% (Mahayanist), new religionist 25.8%, agnostic 10.3%, atheist 2.9%, Shintoist 2.2%, Christian 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 145,914 sq mi, 377,915 sq km (61); **Land area:** 140,728 sq mi, 364,485 sq km. Consists of 4 main islands: Honshu ("mainland"), 87,805 sq mi; Hokkaido, 30,144 sq mi; Kyushu, 14,114 sq mi; Shikoku, 7,049 sq mi. **Location:** Archipelago off E coast of Asia. Russia to N, N. Korea and S. Korea to W. **Topography:** Deeply indented coast. The northern islands are continuation of the Sakhalin Mts. China's Kunlun range continues into southern islands. The ranges meet in Japanese Alps. Group of mostly extinct or inactive volcanoes, incl. Mt. Fuji (Fujiyama) (12,388 ft), cross Honshu E-W in a vast transverse fissure. **Arable land:** 11.3%. **Capital:** Tokyo, 37,274,002. **Cities:** Kinki MMA (Osaka), 19,059,857; Chukyo MMA (Nagoya), 9,571,596; Kitakyushu-Fukuoka MMA, 5,502,591.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emperor Naruhito; b. 1960; in office: May 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Fumio Kishida, b. 1957; in office Oct. 4, 2021. **Local divisions:** 47 prefectures. **Defense budget:** $49.3 bil. **Active troops:** 247,150.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles, electronic equip., machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals. **Chief agric.:** rice, milk, sugar beet, vegetables, eggs, poultry. **Natural resources:** negligible mineral resources, fish. **Water:** 3,380 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 44 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 889.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.2%, industry 23.7%, services 73.1%. **Unemployment:** 2.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yen (JPY) (137.59 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $42,940; **GDP growth:** 1.6%. **Imports:** $799.5 bil; China 23%, U.S. 11%, Australia 6%. **Exports:** $793.3 bil; U.S. 19%, China 18%, South Korea 6%, Taiwan 6%. **Tourism:** $46.1 bil. **Budget:** $1.9 tril. **Inflation:** –0.2%.

Transport: Railways: 16,970 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 625.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 142.

Communications: Mobile: 160.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 223.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 90.2%.

Health: Expend.: 10.7%. **Life expect.:** 81.9 male; 87.9 female. **Births:** 7.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.2%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 17,139,528 cases, 37,008 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,551.6 cases, 29.3 deaths. 82.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.japan.go.jp

According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu, 660 BCE, but earliest records of a unified Japan date from 1,000 years later.

Chinese influence was strong in the formation of Japanese civilization. Buddhism was introduced before the 6th cent. CE.

A feudal system, with locally powerful noble families and their samurai warrior retainers, dominated from 1192. Central power was held by successive families of shoguns (military dictators), 1192-1867, until recovered by Emperor Meiji, 1868. The Portuguese and Dutch had minor trade with Japan in the 16th and 17th cents.; U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened the country to U.S. trade in a treaty ratified 1854. Industrialization began in the late 19th cent. Military conflicts won Taiwan from China, 1894-95, and the southern half of Sakhalin from Russia, 1904-05. Japan annexed Korea, 1910.

In WWI Japan ousted Germany from Shandong in China and took over German Pacific islands. Japan took Manchuria in 1931 and launched full-scale war in China in 1937. In WWII, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, launching war with the U.S. The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, and Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945. Japan surrendered Aug. 14.

In a new constitution adopted May 3, 1947, Japan renounced the right to wage war; the emperor renounced claims to divinity; and the Diet became the sole lawmaking authority. The U.S. and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty with Japan on Sept. 8, 1951; on the same day, the U.S. signed a bilateral defense agreement with Japan. The peace treaty restored Japan’s sovereignty effective Apr. 28, 1952.

Rebuilding after WWII, Japan emerged as one of the most powerful economies in the world. Japan's restrictive import policies allowed it to accumulate huge trade surpluses.

In 1968, the U.S. returned control of the Bonin Isls., Volcano Isls. (including Iwo Jima), and Marcus Isls to Japan. In 1972, the U.S. returned Okinawa, the other Ryukyu Isls., and the Daito Isls., but the U.S. continued to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) governed Japan from the mid-1950s through early 1990s. In 1994, Tomiichi Murayama became Japan's first Socialist premier since 1947-48. With the country mired in a lengthy recession, the LDP regained power in 1996.

For the first time since WWII, Japan sent troops to an overseas war zone, when about 600 noncombat troops served in Iraq Feb. 2004-July 2006. Legislation formalizing a new constitutional interpretation allowing the military to take offensive action to aid an ally, such as the U.S., won final passage Sept. 19, 2015.

The 2008-09 global recession hit Japan hard, prompting a series of economic stimulus plans. The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in 2009 parliamentary elections, won by the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ).

A 9.0 magnitude earthquake and tsunami off Japan's east coast Mar. 11, 2011, left almost 21,000 people dead. The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant experienced meltdowns, spewing radiation over a large area.

Elections swept LDP candidates into office in Dec. 2012, and former Prime Min. Shinzo Abe became prime minister. Abe's LDP won Dec. 14, 2014, and Oct. 22, 2017, elections.

Japan signed, Mar. 8, 2018, an 11-nation trans-Pacific trade pact. Japan and the EU signed, July 17, 2018, a trade liberalization agreement. A limited Japan-U.S. trade deal was signed Sept. 25, 2019.

Emperor Akihito, 85, abdicated, Apr. 30, 2019; he was succeeded, May 1, by his son Naruhito. Abe announced, Aug. 28, 2020, that he would resign because of ill health. The LDP's Yoshihide Suga became prime minister Sept. 16.

The COVID-19 pandemic reached Japan by Jan. 2020. The 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo were delayed until 2021; Japan barred virtually all spectators. Prime Min. Suga, facing declining popularity over handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, announced, Sept. 3, 2021, he would resign. Former foreign min. Fumio Kishida became prime minister, Oct. 4, 2021, and led the LDP to victory in Oct. 31 elections.

Former Prime Min. Abe was shot to death, July 8, 2022, at a political rally; LDP ties to the Unification Church was the assassin's apparent motivation. By Aug. 22, 2022, Japan had recorded a total of over 17.1 mil COVID-19 cases, 10th-highest in the world.

Jordan

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

People: Population: 10,998,531 (85). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.9%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 33.9%. **Pop. density:** 320.8 per sq mi, 123.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.8%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Jordanian 69.3%, Syrian 13.3%, Palestinian 6.7%, Egyptian 6.7%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English (widely understood among upper/middle classes). **Religions:** Muslim 95.4% (Sunni [official] 93%), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 34,495 sq mi, 89,342 sq km (110); **Land area:** 34,287 sq mi, 88,802 sq km. **Location:** Middle East. Israel, West Bank on W; Saudi Arabia on S; Iraq on E; Syria on N. **Topography:** Mostly arid. Fertile areas in W. Only port is on short Aqaba Gulf coast. Country shares Dead Sea (1,339 ft below sea level) with Israel. **Arable land:** 2.3%. **Capital:** Amman, 2,209,584.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Abdullah II; b. 1962; in office: Feb. 7, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Bisher Al Khasawneh; b. 1969; in office: Oct. 7, 2020. **Local divisions:** 12 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.8 bil. **Active troops:** 100,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, information tech., clothing, fertilizer, potash, phosphate mining, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** tomatoes, poultry, olives, milk, potatoes, cucumbers. **Natural resources:** phosphates, potash, shale oil. **Water:** 94 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 1 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 18.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.2%, industry 17.6%, services 79.1%. **Unemployment:** 19.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (JOD) (0.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $112.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,952; **GDP growth:** 2.2%. **Imports** (2019): $22.0 bil; China 17%, Saudi Arabia 15%, U.S. 6%, UAE 6%. **Exports** (2019): $16.3 bil; U.S. 21%, Saudi Arabia 13%, India 8%, Iraq 7%. **Tourism:** $5.8 bil. **Budget:** $11.5 bil. **Inflation:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 316 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 136.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 65.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 65.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 65.2%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 74.5 male; 77.6 female. **Births:** 22.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 13.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.9%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 1,731,549 cases, 14,105 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,970.8 cases, 138.2 deaths. 47.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.2%.

Website: portal.jordan.gov.jo

From ancient times to 1922 the lands to the east of the Jordan R. were culturally and politically united with the lands to the W. Arabs conquered the area in the 7th cent.; the Ottomans took control in the 16th. Britain’s 1920 Palestine Mandate covered both sides of the Jordan. In 1921, Abdullah, son of the ruler of Hejaz in Arabia, was installed by Britain as emir of an autonomous Transjordan, covering two-thirds of Palestine. An independent kingdom was proclaimed, 1946.

During the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the West Bank and East Jerusalem were added to the kingdom, which changed its name to Jordan. These territories were lost to Israel in 1967, which swelled the number of Arab refugees on the East Bank.

Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty, Oct. 26, 1994. King Hussein died Feb. 7, 1999, ending a nearly 47-year reign; his eldest son assumed the throne as Abdullah II. The king responded to Arab Spring protests, 2011-12, by somewhat liberalizing parliamentary election laws.

In 2014, Jordan joined the U.S.-led military campaign against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. More than 676,000 Syrians fleeing civil war were living in Jordan as of Aug. 31, 2022.

Two aides to Abdullah II's half-brother Prince Hamzah were sentenced in July 2021 to 15 years in prison for conspiring with Hamzah to make him ruler of Jordan.

Kazakhstan

Republic of Kazakhstan

People: Population: 19,398,331 (64). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.7%; 65+: 9.1%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 19.9%. **Pop. density:** 18.6 per sq mi, 7.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Kazakh (Qazaq) 68%, Russian 19.3%, Uzbek 3.2%. **Languages:** Kazakh or Qazaq, Russian (both official). **Religions:** Muslim 71.5% (Sunni), Christian 25.0% (Orthodox 23.3%), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 1,052,090 sq mi, 2,724,900 sq km (9); **Land area:** 1,042,360 sq mi, 2,699,700 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Russia on N; China on E; Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Extends from lower reaches of Volga in Europe to Altay Mts. on Chinese border. **Arable land:** 10.9%. **Capital:** Astana (fmr. Nur-Sultan), 1,253,779. **Cities:** Almaty, 1,958,135; Shimkent, 1,125,804.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev; b. 1953; in office: Mar. 20, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Alikhan Smailov; b. 1972; in office: Jan. 11, 2022. **Local divisions:** 17 provinces, 4 cities. **Defense budget:** $1.5 bil. **Active troops:** 39,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, uranium. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, potatoes, barley, watermelons, melons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium. **Water:** 5,918 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 30 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 97.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.0%, industry 21.2%, services 63.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tenge (KZT) (473.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $543.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $28,600; **GDP growth:** 4.0%. **Imports:** $44.3 bil; Russia 34%, China 24%. **Exports:** $51.8 bil; China 13%, Italy 12%, Russia 10%, Netherlands 7%, France 6%. **Tourism:**

$2.5 bil. **Budget:** $38.3 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 6.7%.

Transport: Railways: 10,337 mi. **Airports:** 63.

Communications: Mobile: 126.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 86.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 90.9%.

Health: Expend.: 2.8%. **Life expect.:** 67.4 male; 77.3 female. **Births:** 15.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 1,473,870 cases, 19,036 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,849.5 cases, 101.4 deaths. 57.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: egov.kz

The region came under the Mongols' rule in the 13th cent. and gradually came under Russian rule, 1730-1853. It was admitted to the USSR as a constituent republic in 1936.

Kazakhstan became independent when the Soviet Union dissolved Dec. 26, 1991. The Communist Party chief, Nursultan Nazarbayev, was elected president unopposed. Dissent was suppressed. Nazarbayev encouraged Western investment in the oil industry, helping the economy. Regular production began, Oct. 2016, at the large Kashagan oil field in the Caspian Sea.

Kazakhstan agreed, Feb. 1994, to dismantle nuclear missiles. Private land ownership was legalized Dec. 1995.

Pres. Nazarbayev was reelected in 1999, 2005, 2011, and 2015 (the last time with almost 98% of the

vote). His Nur Otan party won 2016 and 2021 parliamentary elections. Nazarbayev resigned, Mar. 20, 2019, retaining influence as “first president.” Upper-house speaker Kassym-Jomart Tokayev of Nur Otan became acting president and won a June 9, 2019, presidential election.

Sparked by a rise in fuel prices, violent protests over economic conditions and corruption—and a harsh crackdown by security forces—left over 230 dead in Jan. 2022. The prime minister resigned Jan. 5. In a June 5 referendum, voters approved constitutional changes including limits on the official powers of former Pres. Nazarbayev.

Kenya

Republic of Kenya

People: Population: 55,864,655 (27). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.2%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 2.1%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 254.2 per sq mi, 98.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Kikuyu 17.1%, Luhya 14.3%, Kalenjin 13.4%, Luo 10.7%, Kamba 9.8%, Somali 5.8%, Kisii 5.7%, Mijikenda 5.2%, Meru 4.2%, Maasai 2.5%, Turkana 2.1%. **Languages:** English, Kiswahili (both official); numerous Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 81.9% (Protestant 44.8%, Catholic 21.0%, independent 15.5%), ethnic religionist 8.3%, Muslim 7.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 224,081 sq mi, 580,367 sq km (49); **Land area:** 219,746 sq mi, 569,140 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on coast of Indian O. Uganda

on W, Tanzania on S, Somalia on E, Ethiopia on N, South Sudan on NW. **Topography:** Northern three-fifths of country is arid. A low coastal area and a plateau 3,000-10,000-ft high is in S. The Great Rift Valley enters the country N-S, flanked by high mountains. **Arable land:** 10.2%. **Capital:** Nairobi, 5,118,844. **Cities:** Mombasa, 1,388,979.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. William Ruto; b. 1966; in office: Sept. 13, 2022. **Local divisions:** 47 counties. **Defense budget:** $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 24,100.

Economy: Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries), agric. prods., horticulture, oil refining, aluminum, steel, lead, cement, comm. ship repair. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, maize, potatoes, bananas, camel milk. **Natural resources:** limestone, soda ash, salt, gems, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower. **Water:** 597 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 10.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 33.0%, industry 15.7%, services 51.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (KES) (119.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $276.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,024; **GDP growth:** 7.5%. **Imports** (2019): $20.4 bil; China 24%, UAE 10%, India 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%. **Exports** (2019): $11.5 bil; Uganda 10%, U.S. 9%, Netherlands 8%, Pakistan 7%, UK 6%, UAE 6%. **Tourism**: $1 bil. **Budget:** $19.2 bil. **Inflation:** 6.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,373 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 34.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 16.

Communications: Mobile: 122.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 53.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 29.5%.

Health: Expend.: 4.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.0 male; 71.4 female. **Births:** 26.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 27.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 26.9%. **HIV:** 4.0%. **COVID-19:** 338,047 cases, 5,673 deaths; rates per 100,000: 628.7 cases, 10.6 deaths. 23.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 81.5%.

Website: www.president.go.ke

Arab colonies exported spices and slaves from the Kenya coast as early as the 8th cent. Britain obtained control in the 19th cent. Kenya won independence Dec. 12, 1963, four years after the end of the violent Mau Mau uprising. Jomo Kenyatta, the country's leader since independence, died Aug. 22, 1978. He was succeeded by his vice president, Daniel arap Moi.

During the first half of the 1990s, Kenya suffered widespread unemployment and high inflation. Tribal clashes in the western provinces claimed thousands of lives. Pres. Moi won a fourth term in Dec. 1997, in an election plagued by irregularities. A truck bomb explosion at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Aug. 7, 1998, killed more than 200 people and injured about 5,000. The U.S. blamed the attack on al-Qaeda.

Pres. Moi was succeeded, Dec. 2002, by Mwai Kibaki of the opposition Democratic Party. After a disputed election Dec. 2007, Kenya's electoral commission declared Kibaki the winner over

challenger Raila Odinga. Weeks of factional violence followed, leaving some 1,500 people dead and 600,000 displaced. Uhuru Kenyatta (Jomo Kenyatta's son) was declared, Mar. 10, 2013, the winner over Odinga in the Mar. 4 presidential election, amid accusations of vote-rigging. On Aug. 11, 2017, Kenyatta was again declared the victor over Odinga in Aug. 8 presidential voting; Odinga charged electoral fraud. After the Supreme Court, Sept. 1, nullified the result, Kenyatta won an Oct. 26 re-vote boycotted by Odinga. A ruling, May 24, 2019, upheld the constitutionality of a 19th-cent. law criminalizing gay sex.

Kenya sent troops into Somalia in 2011 (they joined with an African Union force in 2012) to combat the Somali Islamist extremist group al-Shabab. Al-Shabab carried out a series of deadly terrorist attacks in Kenya. An Apr. 2, 2015, attack on Garissa Univ. College killed 148. The UNHCR estimated that about 288,000 Somali refugees and asylum seekers were living in Kenya as of June 30, 2022 (in the mid-2010s, tens of thousands were repatriated to Somalia, amid allegations of forced returns).

Years of drought left millions of Kenyans facing food insecurity in 2022.

Vice Pres. William Ruto, with 50.5% of the vote, was declared the winner over Odinga in the Aug. 9, 2022, presidential election. Rejecting a challenge by Odinga, the Supreme Court, Sept. 5, upheld the election result.

Kiribati

Republic of Kiribati

People: Population: 114,189 (179). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.4%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 2.6%. **Pop. density:** 364.7 per sq mi, 140.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.1%. **Ethnic groups:** I-Kiribati 95.78%, I-Kiribati/mixed 3.8%. **Languages:** Gilbertese, English (official). **Religions:** Christian 96.8% (Catholic 44.7%, Protestant 36.3%, independent 15.8%), Baha'i 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 313 sq mi, 811 sq km (173); **Land area:** 313 sq mi, 811 sq km. **Location:** 33 atolls (Gilbert, Line, and Phoenix Isls.) in mid-Pacific scattered over an area of about 1.35 mil sq mi around the point where the International Date Line formerly crossed the Equator. The Date Line was moved in 1997 to follow Kiribati's E border. Nearest neighbors are Nauru to SW, Tuvalu and Tokelau Isls. (N.Z.) to S. **Topography:** Except Banaba (Ocean) Isl., all are low-lying, with soil of coral sand and rock fragments, and erratic rainfall. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Tarawa, 64,011.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Taneti Maamau; b. 1960; in office: Mar. 11, 2016. **Local divisions:** 3 geographical units (no first-order admin. divisions). **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, handicrafts. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, roots/tubers, bananas, vegetables, taro, tropical fruit. **Natural resources:** phosphate (prod. discontinued in 1979), coconuts, fish. **Water:**

0. **Electricity prod.:** 32.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15%, industry 10%, services 75%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $259.4 mil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $2,172; **GDP growth** (2020): –0.5%. **Imports** (2019): $180.0 mil; China 20%, Fiji 19%, Australia 12%, Taiwan 11%, South Korea 11%, New Zealand 7%. **Exports** (2019): $30.0 mil; Thailand 53%, Philippines 17%, South Korea 10%, Japan 9%. **Tourism** (2018): $3 mil. **Budget:** $277.5 mil. **Inflation** (2018-19): –1.8%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Mobile: 42.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 40.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 38.0%.

Health: Expend.: 10.3%. **Life expect.:** 65.3 male; 70.6 female. **Births:** 20.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 32.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.2%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 3,430 cases, 13 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,871.5 cases, 10.9 deaths. 68.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.president.gov.ki

A British protectorate since 1892, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony was completed with the inclusion of the Phoenix Islands, 1937. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in the Pacific during WWII.

Self-rule was granted 1971; the Ellice Islands separated from the colony in 1975 and became

independent Tuvalu, 1978. Kiribati (pronounced *Kiribass*) independence was attained July 12, 1979. Kiribati's land area is shrinking as a result of rising sea levels; in 2014, the government began buying land in Fiji for agriculture and possible future resettlement.

Opposition candidate Taneti Maamau won the Mar. 9, 2016, presidential election. With Chinese investment increasing, Kiribati broke relations with Taiwan, Sept. 20, 2019. Maamau won a second term as president, June 22, 2020.

Korea, North

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

People: Population: 25,955,138 (55). **Age distrib.:** <15: 20.3%; 65+: 10.2%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 558.3 per sq mi, 215.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 62.9%. **Ethnic groups:** racially homogeneous; small Chinese community, a few ethnic Japanese. **Languages:** Korean. **Religions:** agnostic 58.2%, atheist 15.2%, new religionist 12.7%, ethnic religionist 12.0%.

Geography: Total area: 46,540 sq mi, 120,538 sq km (97); **Land area:** 46,490 sq mi, 120,408 sq km. **Location:** Northern E Asia. China and Russia on N, S. Korea on S. **Topography:** Mountains and hills cover nearly entire country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. N and E coasts are most rugged areas. **Arable land:** 18.9%. **Capital:** P'yongyang, 3,132,527.

Government: Type: Dictatorship, single-party state. **Head of state:** State Affairs Commission Pres. Kim Jong Un; b. 1983; officially assumed post Dec. 17, 2011. **Head of govt.:** Supreme People's Assembly Pres. Choe Ryong Hae; in office: Apr. 11, 2019. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 4 special administration cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,280,000.

Economy: Industries: military prods.; machine building, elec. power, chemicals; mining, metallurgy; textiles, food proc.; tourism. **Chief agric.:** rice, maize, vegetables, apples, potatoes, cabbages. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, limestone, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, prec. metals, hydropower. **Water:** 3,020 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 14.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 43.5%, industry 14.2%, services 42.3%. **Unemployment:** 2.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KPW) (900.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2018): $2.3 bil; China 96%. **Exports** (2018): $222.0 mil; China 67%, Suriname 6%. **Budget** (2007): $3.3 bil. **Inflation:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 4,620 mi. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 23.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 23.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 67.9 male; 75.9 female. **Births:** 14.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 41.6%. **HIV:** NA.

COVID-19: 1 case, 6 deaths; rates per 100,000: NA (per Our World in Data).

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 100.0%.

Permanent UN mission: 820 Second Ave., 13th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3105.

Website: korea-dpr.com

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded May 1, 1948, in the zone occupied by Russia after WWII. Its armies tried to conquer the south, 1950. After three years of fighting, with Chinese and U.S. intervention, a cease-fire was proclaimed. A demilitarized zone (DMZ) was established, straddling the cease-fire line.

For the next four decades, a hard-line Communist regime headed by Kim Il Sung kept tight control over the nation's political, economic, and cultural life. The nation used its mineral and hydroelectric resources to develop its military strength. By the early 1990s, North Korea was widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. The U.S. and North Korea signed an agreement, Oct. 21, 1994, providing for phased dismantling of North Korea's nuclear development program in return for U.S. energy aid and improved ties with the U.S.

Kim Il Sung died July 8, 1994. He was succeeded by his son, Kim Jong Il. Defections by high officials, a deteriorating economy, and severe food shortages plagued North Korea, beginning in the late 1990s. North Korea and Japan agreed to normalize relations in a Sept. 2002 summit.

In Oct. 2002, North Korea admitted to pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program in violation of past agreements. During 2003-09, as six-nation talks sponsored by China sought to resolve the nuclear issue, North Korea alternately stopped and resumed its nuclear program. North Korea conducted its first nuclear explosion Oct. 9, 2006.

In Apr.-May 2009, North Korea suspended participation in the six-nation talks, expelled IAEA inspectors, tested multiple missiles, and exploded a nuclear device underground. The UN Security Council June 12 toughened sanctions on North Korea.

Kim Jong Il died Dec. 17, 2011. He was succeeded by his son Kim Jong Un. In Dec. 2013, Kim Jong Un ordered the execution of his politically powerful uncle, Jang Song Thaek.

North Korea conducted a nuclear test Feb. 10, 2013, and it negated, Mar. 11, 2013, the cease-fire agreement with the South that ended the Korean War. It conducted numerous short- and medium-range missile tests 2013-15. North Korea was apparently responsible for cyberattacks on Sony Pictures Entertainment, Nov. 2014, related to a comedy film about Kim Jong Un. North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear weapons test on Jan. 6, 2016, and its fifth on Sept. 9. North Korea continued missile tests, 2016-17, including its first ICBM launch, July 4, 2017. U.S. and UN sanctions were strengthened in 2016 and again in 2017. North Korea conducted its sixth nuclear test, Sept. 3, 2017.

On Apr. 27, 2018, Kim Jong Un met in the DMZ with South Korean Pres. Moon Jae-in. They agreed to work

toward a peace treaty and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. North Korea said it destroyed, May 24, its nuclear test site. At a June 12 summit meeting in Singapore with U.S. Pres. Donald Trump, Kim again made a general denuclearization pledge. However, U.S. officials, and an Aug. 2018 UN report, concluded that North Korea was continuing its nuclear and missile programs. Two Trump-Kim summits in 2019 produced no progress. Beginning May 2019, North Korea fired a number of short-range missiles, its first missile tests since 2017. Tests of various types of missiles continued in 2020-22.

North Korea initially maintained it had no cases of COVID-19, which began spreading worldwide in early 2020. Protective measures, such as closing the border in 2020 with key trading partner China, contributed to a severe economic crisis; some imports from China resumed in early 2022. In May 2022, North Korea acknowledged for the first time that COVID-19 was spreading in the country. Millions of cases had likely occurred by the time Kim Jong Un declared victory over COVID-19 on Aug. 11; the claim met with widespread international skepticism.

Korea, South

Republic of Korea

People: Population: 51,844,834 (28). **Age distrib.:** <15: 11.8%; 65+: 17.5%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 3.4%. **Pop. density:** 1,385.4 per sq mi, 534.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.4. **Ethnic groups:** homogeneous. **Languages:** Korean, English (widely

taught). **Religions:** Christian 32.8% (independent 13.6%, Protestant 12.6%), Buddhist 24.8% (Mahayanist), ethnic religionist 15.3%, new religionist 14.3%, Confucianists 10.9%.

Geography: Total area: 38,502 sq mi, 99,720 sq km (107); **Land area:** 37,421 sq mi, 96,920 sq km. **Location:** Northern E Asia. N. Korea on N. **Topography:** Mountainous, with a rugged E coast. W and S coasts are deeply indented, with many islands and harbors. **Arable land:** 13.9%. **Capital:** Seoul, 9,975,709; Sejong (administrative capital for some of govt.). **Cities:** Busan, 3,468,139; Incheon, 2,834,132; Daegu, 2,184,528; Daejon, 1,573,369; Gwangju, 1,526,457.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Yoon Suk-yeol; b. 1960; in office: May 10, 2022. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 6 metropolitan cities, 1 special city, 1 special self-governing city. **Defense budget:** $46.7 bil. **Active troops:** 555,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, telecom, auto prod., chemicals, shipbuilding, steel. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, cabbages, milk, onions, pork. **Natural resources:** coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead. **Water:** 1,362 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 549.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.3%, industry 24.6%, services 70.0%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KRW) (1,342.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $46,918; **GDP growth:** 4.0%. **Imports:** $541.0 bil; China 22%, U.S. 12%, Japan 9%. **Exports:** $606.7 bil; China 25%,

U.S. 14%, Vietnam 9%, Hong Kong 6%. **Tourism:** $20.9 bil. **Budget:** $335.8 bil. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,472 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 472.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 71.

Communications: Mobile: 140.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 117.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 97.6%.

Health: Expend.: 8.2%. **Life expect.:** 79.9 male; 86.2 female. **Births:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 22,299,377 cases, 26,109 deaths; rates per 100,000: 43,494.7 cases, 50.9 deaths. 87.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA

Website: www.korea.net

The recorded history of Korea, once called the Hermit Kingdom, dates back to the 1st cent. BCE. It was united in a kingdom under the Silla Dynasty, 668 CE. It was at times associated with the Chinese empire; the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. In 1910 Japan forcibly annexed Korea as Chosun.

At the Potsdam conference, July 1945, near the end of WWII, the 38th parallel was designated as the line dividing Soviet (north) and U.S. (south) occupation zones. Soviet troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U.S. troops entered Sept. 8.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May 1948. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president. A separate, Communist regime was formed in the North; its army (later aided by Chinese troops)

attacked the south in June 1950, initiating the Korean War. UN troops, largely U.S. and under U.S. command, supported South Korea in the war, which ended in an armistice (July 1953) leaving Korea divided by a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the 38th parallel. The U.S. kept troops in South Korea (about 28,500 in 2022).

Rhee's authoritarian rule became increasingly unpopular, forcing his resignation Apr. 26, 1960. In an army coup May 16, 1961, Gen. Park Chung-hee became chairman of a ruling junta. First elected president, 1963, Park was assassinated by the chief of the Korean intelligence agency, Oct. 26, 1979.

In May 1980, Gen. Chun Doo-hwan, head of military intelligence, ordered the brutal suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Kwangju. Chun became president, Aug. 27, 1980. On July 1, 1987, following anti-government protests, Chun agreed to democratic reforms. In Dec., Roh Tae-woo, a longtime ally of Chun's, was elected president.

Pres. Kim Young-sam took office in 1993. Convicted of mutiny, treason, and corruption, Chun was sentenced to death by a Seoul court, Aug. 26, 1996, for his role in the 1979 coup and 1980 Kwangju massacre; Roh received a 225-year prison sentence. Kim Dae-jung, a longtime dissident, won the presidential election Dec. 18, 1997. Chun and Roh were released and pardoned Dec. 22.

At a summit meeting in Pyongyang, June 13-15, 2000, North and South Korea agreed to work for reconciliation and eventual reunification. On Oct. 13, 2000, Kim Dae-jung was named the winner of the

Nobel Peace Prize. Roh Moo-hyun won the 2002 presidential election.

The IAEA, Sept. 2, 2004, said South Korea had acknowledged having secretly processed a small amount of uranium to near weapons-grade level in 2000, violating the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a bilateral accord with North Korea (North Korea, 2006-17, conducted 6 nuclear weapons tests).

Conservative Park Geun-hye became South Korea's first female president in Dec. 19, 2012, elections. Pres. Park was impeached for corruption by the National Assembly, Dec. 9, 2016, and removed from office, Mar. 10, 2017. A criminal trial ended, Apr. 6, 2018, in a conviction and prison sentence; she was pardoned and released in Dec. 2021.

Following a series of North Korean missile tests, a U.S.-South Korean agreement to deploy an advanced U.S. missile defense system known as THAAD in South Korea was announced July 8, 2016.

Moon Jae-in of the Democratic Party (DP), who campaigned on a policy of diplomatic engagement with North Korea, won the May 9, 2017, presidential election. Moon met with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un in the DMZ, Apr. 27, 2018. They agreed to work toward a peace treaty and denuclearization, but North-South tensions subsequently increased.

A U.S.-South Korea trade liberalization agreement went into effect Mar. 15, 2012. Revisions signed Sept. 24, 2018, were aimed in part at increasing U.S. auto exports.

The Constitutional Court struck down, Apr. 11, 2019, a 1953 law banning almost all abortions;

abortion was decriminalized as of Jan. 1, 2021. Amid economic problems and a lack of results from engagement with North Korea, conservative Yoon Suk-yeol narrowly defeated the DP candidate in the Mar. 9, 2022, presidential election.

South Korea was affected by late Jan. 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic. By Aug. 22, 2022, South Korea had recorded 22.3 mil total cases (7th-highest in the world); nearly 88% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

Kosovo

Republic of Kosovo

People: Population: 1,952,701 (148). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.5%; 65+: 8.0%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** NA. **Pop. density:** 464.5 per sq mi, 179.4 per sq km. **Urban:** NA. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 92.9%, Bosniak 1.6%, Serb 1.5%. **Languages:** Albanian, Serbian (both official); Bosnian. **Religions:** Muslim 92.7% (Sunni), Christian 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km (162); **Land area:** 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Serbia on N, Montenegro on NW, Albania on SW, North Macedonia on SE. **Topography:** Low flood basins surrounded by several high mountain ranges. **Arable land:** 27.4%. **Capital:** Pristina.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Vjosa Osmani; b. 1982; in office: Apr. 4, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Albin Kurti; b. 1975; in office: Feb. 22, 2021. **Local divisions:** 38 municipalities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active**

troops: 2,500 Kosovo Security Force (non-military) only.

Economy: Industries: mineral mining, constr. materials, base metals, leather, machinery, appliances, foodstuffs and beverages. **Chief agric.:** wheat, corn, berries; dairy, livestock; fish. **Natural resources:** nickel, lead, zinc, magnesium, lignite, kaolin, chrome, bauxite. **Water:** NA. **Electricity prod.:** 8.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.4%, industry 17.4%, services 78.2%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,721; **GDP growth:** 9.1%. **Imports:** $4.2 bil; (2017) Germany 12.4%, Serbia 12.3%, Turkey 9.6%, China 9.1%, Italy 6.4%, North Macedonia 5.1%. **Exports:** $1.7 bil; (2017) Albania 16%, India 14%, North Macedonia 12.1%, Serbia 10.6%, Switzerland 5.6%, Germany 5.4%. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 207 mi. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Mobile: NA. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2018): 89.4%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 73.6 female. **Births:** 14.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 27.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 269,642 cases, 3,181 deaths; rates per 100,000: 15,016.3 cases, 177.1 deaths. 50.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.rks-gov.net

Kosovo was part of the Roman and Byzantine empires before Serbs, a Slavic people, took control in

the Middle Ages. After Ottoman Turks defeated Serb forces, 1389, Kosovo's population became predominantly Muslim and Kosovar (ethnic Albanian). Serbia regained control in the First Balkan War (1912-13). Kosovo entered the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as part of Serbia after World War I and became an autonomous province of Serbia, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, after World War II.

Revoking provincial autonomy, Serbia began ruling Kosovo by force in 1989. Albanian secessionists proclaimed an independent Republic of Kosovo in July 1990. As Yugoslavia collapsed, the republics of Serbia (incl. Kosovo) and Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 1992. Guerrilla attacks by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) in 1997 brought a ferocious counteroffensive by Serbian authorities.

Fearful that the Serbs were employing "ethnic cleansing" tactics, NATO launched an air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999; the Serbs retaliated by terrorizing the Kosovars. Hundreds of thousands fled, mostly to Albania and Macedonia (now North Macedonia). A 50,000-member multinational force (KFOR) entered Kosovo in June, and most refugees returned by Sept. 1, 1999. (About 3,800 KFOR troops remained in Kosovo as of mid-2022.)

From June 1999, Kosovo was administered by a UN mission (UNMIK). Kosovo declared independence, Feb. 17, 2008. More than 100 nations, including the U.S. and most EU members, have recognized Kosovo; Serbia and Russia have not.

An EU special prosecutor reported, July 29, 2014, evidence of ethnic cleansing against Serbs by the KLA in the late 1990s. Prime Min. Hashim Thaçi, who headed the KLA at that time, had denied any wrongdoing. Isa Mustafa replaced Thaçi as prime min., Dec. 9, 2014. Parliament elected Thaçi president of Kosovo, Feb. 26, 2016. Former KLA commander Ramush Haradinaj became prime min., Sept. 9, 2017. Facing questioning by a war crimes tribunal, Haradinaj resigned, July 19, 2019. An indictment against Thaçi for war crimes was announced June 24, 2020; he resigned Nov. 5. Parliament speaker Vjosa Osmani became acting head of state and was elected president by parliament, Apr. 4, 2021. After his party swept Feb. 14, 2021, parliamentary elections, Albin Kurti became prime minister.

Kosovo and Serbia signed an agreement, Sept. 4, 2020, to move toward normalizing economic relations.

Kuwait

State of Kuwait

People: Population: 3,068,155 (135). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.6%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 72.8%. **Pop. density:** 446.0 per sq mi, 172.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Asian 40.3%, Kuwaiti 30.4%, other Arab 27.4%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English (widely spoken). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 82.5% (Sunni 66%, Shia 17%), Christian 12.1%, Hindu 3.9%.

Geography: Total area: 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km (153); **Land area:** 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, at N end of Persian Gulf. Iraq on N, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Flat, very dry, and extremely hot. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Kuwait City, 3,238,523.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy (emirate). **Head of state:** Emir Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah; b. 1937; in office: Sept. 30, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Muhammad Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah; b. 1955; in office: July 19, 2022. **Local divisions:** 6 governorates. **Defense budget:** $9.6 bil. **Active troops:** 17,500.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding and repair, water desalination, food proc., constr. materials. Chief agric.: eggs, dates, tomatoes, cucumbers, poultry, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, shrimp, nat. gas. **Water:** 5 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 101.5 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves with Saudi Arabia). **Electricity prod.:** 66.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.0%, industry 25.3%, services 72.7%. **Unemployment:** 3.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (KWD) (0.31 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $202.0 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $47,303; **GDP growth** (2020): –8.9%. **Imports** (2019): $59.7 bil; China 14%, UAE 12%, U.S. 10%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Japan 6%. **Exports** (2019): $72.8 bil; China 20%, South Korea 16%, India 15%, Japan 10%, Taiwan 6%. **Tourism:** $700 mil. **Budget:** $62.6 bil. **Inflation:** 3.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 778.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile: 162.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 136.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 99.7%.

Health: Expend.: 5.5%. **Life expect.:** 77.7 male; 80.7 female. **Births:** 17.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 2.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 2.7%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 657,042 cases, 2,563 deaths; rates per 100,000: 15,385.3 cases, 60.0 deaths. 80.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.5%.

Website: www.pm.gov.kw

Kuwait is ruled by the Sabah dynasty, founded 1759. Britain ran foreign relations and defense from 1899 until independence in 1961. More than two-thirds of the population is non-Kuwaiti, including many Palestinians and non-Arab Asians, and cannot vote.

Oil exports provide most of Kuwait's income. Oil pays for free medical care and education for citizens. There is no income tax. Government efforts to diversify the economy proceeded slowly.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraqi forces Aug. 1990. In Operation Desert Storm a U.S.-led coalition, with authorization from the UN Security Council, began bombing Iraq and Iraqi forces in Kuwait, Jan. 1991, then launched a ground assault Feb. 23. By Feb. 27, Iraqi forces were routed and Kuwait liberated.

Political rights were extended to women, May 16, 2005; the first female cabinet member was appointed June 12. A suicide bomber killed 27 people and wounded more than 200 at a Shiite mosque, June 26, 2015; an ISIS-affiliated Sunni extremist group claimed responsibility.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, emir for 14 years, died Sept. 29, 2020. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Sheikh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The new emir's half-brother, Crown Prince Sheikh Meshal al-Ahmad al-Sabah, assumed most of the emir's responsibilities in Nov. 2021. The emir's son became prime minister in July 2022. Islamists and other opposition candidates made gains in Sept. 29, 2022, legislative elections.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz Republic

People: Population: 6,071,750 (111). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.9%; 65+: 6.3%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 82.0 per sq mi, 31.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Kyrgyz 73.8%, Uzbek 14.8%, Russian 5.1%, other (incl. Uyghur, Tajik, Turk, Kazakh, Tatar, Ukrainian, Korean, German) 5.2%. **Languages:** Kyrgyz, Russian (both official); Uzbek. **Religions:** Muslim 88.8% (Sunni), agnostic 5.4%, Christian 4.0%.

Geography: Total area: 77,202 sq mi, 199,951 sq km (85); **Land area:** 74,055 sq mi, 191,801 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Kazakhstan on N, China on E, Uzbekistan on W, Tajikistan on S. **Topography:**

Landlocked country nearly covered by Tien Shan and Pamir Mts.; avg. elevation 9,020 ft. Issyk-Kul, a large salt lake in NE, is 1 mi above sea level. **Arable land:** 6.7%. **Capital:** Bishkek, 1,082,214.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Sadyr Japarov; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces, 2 cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 10,900.

Economy: Industries: small machinery, textiles, food proc., cement, shoes, lumber, refrigerators, furniture, elec. motors. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, maize, wheat, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, rare earth metals, coal, oil, nat. gas, nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, zinc. **Water:** 3,746 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 40 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 16.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.6%, industry 26.9%, services 56.6%. **Unemployment:** 9.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (KGS) (80.68 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,288; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports** (2019): $5.7 bil; China 53%, Russia 17%, Kazakhstan 7%, Uzbekistan 7%. **Exports** (2019): $3.1 bil; UK 56%, Kazakhstan 13%, Russia 13%. **Tourism:** $644 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation:** 11.9%.

Transport: Railways: 263 mi. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 132.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 121.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 72.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.5%. **Life expect.:** 68.3 male; 76.7 female. **Births:** 19.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.7 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** 5.3%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 205,537 cases, 2,991 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,150.4 cases, 45.8 deaths. 22.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Website: www.gov.kg

The region was inhabited around the 13th cent. by the Kyrgyz. It was annexed to Russia, 1864, and became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1936. Kyrgyzstan declared independence Aug. 31, 1991, ahead of the USSR disbanding Dec. 26, 1991.

In power since 1990, Pres. Askar Akayev won a third 5-year term in the 2000 election. Fraud by Akayev loyalists in parliamentary elections Feb.-Mar. 2005 sparked protests. Akayev fled the country, Mar. 24, and formally resigned, Apr. 4. His interim successor, former Prime Min. Kurmanbek Bakiyev, a leader of the “tulip revolution,” won the 2005 presidential vote. He was reelected, 2009, but was ousted by opposition parties Apr. 7, 2010.

Fighting in mid-June 2010 between majority Kyrgyz and minority Uzbeks in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad claimed up to 2,000 lives. Former Prime Min. Sooronbay Jeenbekov won the Oct. 15, 2017, presidential election. Violent protests against alleged widespread fraud followed Oct. 4, 2020, parliamentary elections. The results, favoring parties supporting Pres. Jeenbekov, were annulled, and Jeenbekov resigned Oct. 15. Sadyr Japarov, until recently jailed for abducting a political rival, succeeded Jeenbekov and won a landslide victory in a

Jan. 10, 2021, presidential election. A new constitution approved in an Apr. 11, 2021, referendum gave Kyrgyzstan a presidential rather than parliamentary system of government. Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan fighting in a disputed border region flared in Apr. 2021 and again in Sept. 2022.

Laos

Lao People's Democratic Republic

People: Population: 7,749,595 (103). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.1%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 87.0 per sq mi, 33.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Lao 53.2%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 9.2%, Phouthay 3.4%, Tai 3.1%, Makong 2.5%, Katong 2.2%, Lue 2%. **Languages:** Lao (official), French, English, ethnic langs. **Religions:** Buddhist 54.1% (Theravadin 53%), ethnic religionist 41.0%, Christian 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 91,429 sq mi, 236,800 sq km (82); **Land area:** 89,112 sq mi, 230,800 sq km. **Location:** Indochina Peninsula in SE Asia. Myanmar, China on N; Vietnam on E; Cambodia on S; Thailand on W. **Topography:** Landlocked, dominated by jungle. Mountains along E border are source of E-W rivers. Mekong R. defines most of W border. **Arable land:** 5.3%. **Capital:** Vientiane, 706,455.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Thongloun Sisoulith; b. 1945; in office: Mar. 22, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Phankham Viphavan; b. 1951; in office: Mar. 22, 2021. **Local**

divisions: 17 provinces, 1 prefecture. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 29,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, timber, elec. power, agric. proc., rubber, constr., garments. **Chief agric.:** rice, roots/tubers, cassava, sugarcane, vegetables, bananas. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gems. **Water:** 47,228 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 30.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 58.1%, industry 10.8%, services 31.1%. **Unemployment:** 1.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kip (LAK) (15,332.33 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $64.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,674; **GDP growth:** 2.5%. **Imports** (2019): $7.5 bil; Thailand 53%, China 26%, Vietnam 10%. **Exports** (2019): $7.0 bil; Thailand 36%, China 28%, Vietnam 16%. **Tourism:** $935 mil. **Budget:** $4.0 bil. **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Airports: 8.

Communications: Mobile: 65.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 56.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 62.0%.

Health: Expend.: 2.6%. **Life expect.:** 66.5 male; 69.9 female. **Births:** 20.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.1%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 213,209 cases, 757 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,930.5 cases, 10.4 deaths. 80.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 84.7%.

Website: na.gov.la

Laos became a French protectorate in 1893, but regained independence as a constitutional monarchy

July 19, 1949. Conflicts among neutralist, Communist, and conservative factions created a chaotic political situation. Armed conflict increased after 1960.

The three factions formed a coalition government in June 1962 with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier. A 14-nation conference in Geneva signed agreements, 1962, guaranteeing independence. By 1964 the leftist Pathet Lao had withdrawn from the coalition, and, with aid from North Vietnamese troops, renewed attacks. During the Vietnam War, U.S. planes (1964-73) dropped more than 2 mil tons of bombs on targets in Laos, principally the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line from North Vietnam to Communist forces in Laos, South Vietnam, and Cambodia. (Beginning in the 1990s, the U.S., other nations, and the UN provided aid to dismantle unexploded bombs.)

After Pathet Lao military gains in Laos, Souvanna Phouma, May 1975, ordered government troops to cease fighting; the Pathet Lao took control. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic was proclaimed Dec. 3, 1975.

From the mid-1970s through the 1980s, Laos relied on Vietnam for military and financial aid. After easing its finance laws in 1988, Laos attracted investment from Thailand, China, South Korea, the U.S., and other nations. Laos was admitted to the Assn. of SE Asian Nations in 1997. The U.S. Congress approved normalization of trade with Laos in 2004.

Despite environmental and safety concerns, since the 1990s, dozens of dams have been built or planned on Mekong R. tributaries, providing

hydroelectricity for domestic use and export. A dam collapse, July 23, 2018, killed at least 35.

Latvia

Republic of Latvia

People: Population: 1,842,226 (149). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.1%; 65+: 21.2%. **Growth:** –1.1%. **Migrants:** 12.7%. **Pop. density:** 76.6 per sq mi, 29.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Latvian 62.7%, Russian 24.5%, Belarusian 3.1%, Ukrainian 2.2%, Polish 2%. **Languages:** Latvian (official), Russian. **Religions:** Christian 82.7% (Protestant 37.4%, Catholic 22.9%, Orthodox 21.8%), agnostic 13.3%, atheist 3.3%.

Geography: Total area: 24,938 sq mi, 64,589 sq km (122); **Land area:** 24,034 sq mi, 62,249 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, on Baltic Sea. Estonia on N; Russia on E; Belarus, Lithuania on S. **Topography:** Lowland with numerous lakes, marshes, and peat bogs. Principal river is W. Dvina (Daugava). Glacial hills in E. **Arable land:** 21.4%. **Capital:** Riga, 624,925.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Egils Levits; b. 1955; in office: July 8, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Arturs Krisjanis Karins; b. 1964; in office: Jan. 23, 2019. **Local divisions:** 36 municipalities, 7 state cities. **Defense budget:** $835 mil. **Active troops:** 8,750.

Economy: Industries: processed foods, processed wood prods., textiles, processed metals, pharmaceuticals, railroad cars, synthetic fibers. **Chief**

agric.: wheat, milk, rapeseed, barley, oats, potatoes. **Natural resources:** peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, timber. **Water:** 18,118 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 5.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.8%, industry 23.5%, services 69.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $64.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $34,469; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $19.8 bil; Russia 21%, Lithuania 14%, Germany 9%, Poland 7%, Estonia 7%. **Exports:** $20.2 bil; Lithuania 16%, Estonia 10%, Russia 9%, Germany 7%, Sweden 6%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $1 bil. **Budget:** $11.5 bil. **Inflation:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,156 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 443.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 18.

Communications: Mobile: 115.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 142.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 91.2%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 71.5 male; 80.6 female. **Births:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 14.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.7%. **COVID-19:** 891,726 cases, 5,924 deaths; rates per 100,000: 46,744.1 cases, 310.5 deaths. 68.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99.9%.

Website: www.mk.gov.lv

Prior to 1918, Latvia was occupied by the Russians and Germans. It was an independent republic, 1918-39. The Aug. 1939 Soviet-German agreement assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of influence. It was officially absorbed by the USSR in 1940. It was

overrun by the German army in 1941, but retaken in 1945.

Latvia declared independence, Aug. 21, 1991. The last Russian troops in Latvia withdrew by Aug. 31, 1994. Responding to international pressure, Latvian voters, 1998, eased citizenship laws that had discriminated against some 500,000 ethnic Russians. Latvia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. It began using the euro as its currency Jan. 1, 2014.

Facing voter anger over an economic downturn and the influence of wealthy oligarchs, Prime Min. Valdis Dombrovskis's center-right Unity Party came in third in Sept. 2011 elections, but he remained prime min. After more than 50 people died, Nov. 21, 2013, in a Riga supermarket roof collapse, Dombrovskis resigned. Laimdota Straujuma became Latvia's first woman prime min., Jan. 22, 2014. She resigned, Dec. 7, 2015, after agreeing to an unpopular EU refugee resettlement program. NATO announced, Feb. 5, 2016, it would station troops in Latvia to deter Russian aggression. After money-laundering scandals, populist parties did well in inconclusive Oct. 6, 2018, elections. Krisjanis Karins of New Unity formed a coalition and became prime min., Jan. 23, 2019. Following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, a June 2022 NATO summit pledged to increase troops defending Latvia. New Unity won the most votes in Oct. 1, 2022, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic had caused about 892,000 recorded cases in Latvia as of Aug. 22, 2022 (a count equal to almost half the pop.).

Lebanon

Lebanese Republic

People: Population: 5,296,814 (121). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.5%; 65+: 8.7%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 25.1%. **Pop. density:** 1,341.0 per sq mi, 517.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 89.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 95%, Armenian 4%. (Many Christian Lebanese identify not as Arab but as Phoenician, descendants of ancient Canaanites.) **Languages:** Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian. **Religions:** Muslim 60.0% (Shia 28%, Sunni 27%, Islamic schismatic 5%), Christian 33.9% (Catholic 27.7%), agnostic 2.9%, Buddhist 2.0% (Theravadin).

Geography: Total area: 4,015 sq mi, 10,400 sq km (163); **Land area:** 3,950 sq mi, 10,230 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. Syria on E, Israel on S. **Topography:** Narrow coastal strip. Two N-S mountain ranges enclose the fertile Beqaa Valley. The Litani R. runs S through the valley. **Arable land:** 13.2%. **Capital:** Beirut, 2,433,155.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michel Aoun; b. 1933; in office: Oct. 31, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Najib Mikati; b. 1955; in office: Sept. 10, 2021. **Local divisions:** 8 governorates. **Defense budget:** $579 mil. **Active troops:** 60,000.

Economy: Industries: banking, tourism, real estate and constr., food proc., wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chem. prods., wood and furniture prods. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, milk,

tomatoes, apples, oranges, olives. **Natural resources:** limestone, iron ore, salt, water (surplus in a water-deficit region). **Water:** 656 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 19.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 20.8%, services 75.4%. **Unemployment:** 14.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (LBP) (1,507.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $72.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,691; **GDP growth:** –10.5%. **Imports** (2019): $31.3 bil; UAE 11%, China 10%, Italy 8%, Greece 8%, Turkey 7%, U.S. 6%. **Exports** (2019): $18.2 bil; Switzerland 27%, UAE 15%, South Korea 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Kuwait 6%. **Tourism:** $8.6 bil. **Budget:** $15.4 bil. **Inflation:** 154.8%.

Transport: Railways: 249 mi (unusable due to damage from fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 169.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 75.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 76.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 84.1%.

Health: Expend.: 8.6%. **Life expect.:** 77.4 male; 80.2 female. **Births:** 13.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 10.9%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,204,106 cases, 10,602 deaths; rates per 100,000: 17,641.4 cases, 155.3 deaths. 39.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.1%.

Website: www.pcm.gov.lb or www.presidency.gov.lb

Formed from five former Turkish Empire districts, Lebanon became independent Sept. 1, 1920, and was administered under French mandate 1920-41. French troops withdrew in 1946.

Under the 1943 National Covenant, all public positions were divided among the various religious communities, with Christians in the majority. By the 1970s, Muslims became the majority and demanded a larger political and economic role.

U.S. Marines intervened, May-Oct. 1958, during a Syrian-aided revolt. Continued raids against Israeli civilians, 1970-75, brought Israeli retaliation in southern Lebanon.

An estimated 60,000 were killed in a 1975-76 civil war. Palestinian units and leftist Muslims fought against Maronite militia (the Phalange) and other Christians. Several Arab countries provided support to various factions, while Israel aided Christian forces. Syria, which intervened in 1976 to fight Palestinian groups, largely policed a cease-fire.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon June 6, 1982, attacking strongholds of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israeli and Syrian forces engaged in the Bekaa Valley. On Aug. 21, the PLO evacuated W Beirut after massive Israeli bombings. Israeli troops entered W Beirut following the Sept. 14 assassination of newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel. On Sept. 16, 1982, Lebanese Christian troops entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians. An agreement May 17, 1983, between Lebanon, Israel, and the U.S. (but not Syria) provided for the withdrawal of Israeli

troops; at least 30,000 Syrian troops remained in Lebanon, and Israel held onto a “security zone” in the south.

In 1983, some 50 people were killed in an explosion at the U.S. embassy, Apr. 18; 241 U.S. service members and 58 French soldiers died in separate Islamist suicide attacks, Oct. 23. The 1980s witnessed kidnappings of U.S., British, French, and Soviet citizens by Islamic militants.

A treaty signed May 22, 1991, between Lebanon and Syria recognized Lebanon as a separate state for the first time since 1943.

Israeli forces conducted air raids and artillery strikes against guerrilla bases and villages in southern Lebanon, causing over 200,000 to flee their homes July 25-29, 1993. Some 500,000 civilians fled in Apr. 1996 when Israel struck suspected guerrilla bases in the south. The economy revived in the 1990s, but Syria continued to dominate Lebanon’s political affairs. Israel withdrew virtually all its troops from southern Lebanon by May 2000, leaving Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrilla group, in control of much of the region.

Rafik al-Hariri, a former prime min. (1992-98, 2000-04), was killed by a truck bomb, Feb. 14, 2005. Many Lebanese blamed Syria or Hezbollah. As anti-Syrian protests mounted, Syrian troops left Lebanon. A Hezbollah official was convicted in absentia by a UN tribunal, Aug. 18, 2020, of conspiracy in connection with the bombing.

Beginning July 2006, Hezbollah bombarded northern Israel with thousands of rockets, and Israeli

air and ground forces assaulted suspected Hezbollah strongholds in southern Lebanon and southern Beirut. By Aug. 14, 2006, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the war dead included nearly 1,150 Lebanese. To enforce the truce, thousands of Lebanese troops moved into southern Lebanon, and the small UN force already in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was expanded. UNIFIL had almost 10,000 uniformed personnel in Lebanon in mid-2022.

A 2008 power-sharing accord between the government and Hezbollah eased factional violence and paved the way for Gen. Michel Suleiman to become president, ending an 18-month stalemate. Factional disputes in parliament led to a lengthy delay in electing a successor when Suleiman's term expired in May 2014. Maronite Christian Michel Aoun, after gaining the support of Hezbollah, was elected president Oct. 31, 2016. Saad al-Hariri, a Sunni Muslim, became prime min., Dec. 18, 2016. Hezbollah and allied Shiite parties made gains in May 6, 2018, parliamentary elections.

The Syrian civil war, in which Hezbollah fighters supported Syria's government (dominated by followers of the Alawite sect of Shiite Islam) and many opposition fighters were Sunni Muslims, spilled over into Lebanon beginning in 2012. As of June 30, 2022, about 831,000 Syrian refugees were in Lebanon.

Months of protests against deteriorating economic conditions began in Oct. 2019. Prime Min. Hariri resigned, Oct. 29. Hassan Diab replaced him, Jan. 21,

2020. The economic crisis deepened in the following months.

A massive explosion in Beirut, Aug. 4, 2020, at a warehouse storing dangerous chemicals caused more than 200 deaths and about 6,500 injuries and displaced 300,000. Protests against government corruption and inefficiency followed, and the country's economic crisis continued to worsen. Diab resigned Aug. 10, 2020. Entrepreneur and former Prime Min. Najib Mikati formed a new government and became prime minister Sept. 10, 2021. In May 15, 2022, elections, Hezbollah-allied parties lost seats. Mikati became caretaker prime minister, as negotiations to form a new government proceeded.

Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho

People: Population: 2,193,970 (144). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.9%; 65+: 5.4%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 187.2 per sq mi, 72.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Sotho 99.7%. **Languages:** Sesotho, English (both official); Zulu; Xhosa. **Religions:** Christian 92.7% (Catholic 51.4%, Protestant 31.8%), ethnic religionist 5.8%.

Geography: Total area: 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km (138); **Land area:** 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Completely surrounded by South Africa. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, 5,000 to 11,000 ft in elevation. **Arable land:** 19.6%. **Capital:** Maseru, 201,851.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Letsie III; b. 1963; in office: Feb. 7, 1996. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Moeketsi Majoro; b. 1961; in office: May 20, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** $36 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, constr., tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, maize, vegetables, fruit, beef. **Natural resources:** water, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone. **Water:** 1,433 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 501.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 30.0%, industry 34.9%, services 35.1%. **Unemployment:** 24.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Loti (LSL) (16.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,682; **GDP growth:** 1.0%. **Imports:** $2.0 bil; South Africa 85%. **Exports:** $900.0 mil; U.S. 29%, Belgium 26%, South Africa 25%, Switzerland 6%. **Tourism:** $21 mil. **Budget:** $1.3 bil. **Inflation:** 6.0%.

Transport: Airports: 3.

Communications: Mobile: 79.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 68.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 43.0%.

Health: Expend.: 11.3%. **Life expect.:** 57.6 male; 61.6 female. **Births:** 23.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 48.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 34.7%. **HIV:** 20.9%. **COVID-19:** 34,206 cases, 704 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,596.7 cases, 32.9 deaths. 76.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 76.6%.

Website: www.gov.ls

Lesotho (once called Basutoland) became a British protectorate in 1868. Independence came Oct. 4, 1966. Livestock raising is a major industry; textiles, clothing, and diamonds are leading exports. Cultivation of marijuana is a significant source of income.

Letsie III became king Nov. 12, 1990. In Mar. 1993, Ntsu Mokhehle, a civilian, was elected prime minister, ending 23 years of military rule. After a series of violent disturbances, the king dismissed the Mokhehle government Aug. 17, 1994; constitutional rule was restored Sept. 14.

Letsie abdicated, Jan. 25, 1995. King Moshoeshoe died, Jan. 15, 1996, and Letsie returned to power Feb. 7. After parliamentary elections May 26, 2012, the left-leaning Thomas Motsoahae Thabane became prime min. He fled to South Africa, Aug.-Sept. 2014, when units of the military attacked police forces loyal to Thabane. June 3, 2017, elections returned Thabane to office. He resigned May 19, 2020, after allegations he was involved in the 2017 murder of his wife. Finance Min. Moeketsi Majoro became prime min. May 20.

Lesotho suffered a spike in COVID-19 cases with the emergence of the Omicron variant in late 2021-early 2022; travelers from Lesotho were briefly barred from entering a number of countries.

Liberia

Republic of Liberia

People: Population: 5,358,483 (120). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.9%; 65+: 2.8%. **Growth:** 2.7%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 144.1 per sq mi, 55.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Kpelle 20.3%, Bassa 13.4%, Grebo 10%, Gio 8%, Mano 7.9%, Kru 6%, Lorma 5.1%, Kissi 4.8%, Gola 4.4%, Krahn 4%, Vai 4%, Mandingo 3.2%, Gbandi 3%. **Languages:** English (official), about 20 ethnic-group langs. **Religions:** Christian 41.4% (Protestant 18.5%, independent 13.4%), ethnic religionist 40.2%, Muslim 16.3% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 43,000 sq mi, 111,369 sq km (102); **Land area:** 37,189 sq mi, 96,320 sq km. **Location:** SW coast of W Africa. Sierra Leone on W, Guinea on N, Côte d'Ivoire on E. **Topography:** Marshy Atlantic coastline rises to low mountains and plateaus in forested interior. Six major rivers flow in parallel courses to the ocean. **Arable land:** 5.2%. **Capital:** Monrovia, 1,622,582.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. George Weah; b. 1966; in office: Jan. 22, 2018. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** $20 mil. **Active troops:** 2,010.

Economy: Industries: mining, rubber and palm oil proc., diamonds. **Chief agric.:** cassava, sugarcane, oil palm fruit, rice, bananas, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower. **Water:** 48,143 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 897.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:**

agric. 40.6%, industry 8.1%, services 51.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (LRD) (153.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $8.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,553; **GDP growth:** 4.0%. **Imports** (2019): $1.2 bil; China 41%, Japan 21%, South Korea 18%. **Exports** (2019): $550.0 mil; Guyana 32%, Poland 10%, Switzerland 8%, Japan 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $693.8 mil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 23.6%.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi (mostly inoperable due to damage from fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 16.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 32.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 6.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 25.6%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 63.2 male; 67.8 female. **Births:** 36.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 44.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 38.3%. **HIV:** 1.1%. **COVID-19:** 7,656 cases, 294 deaths; rates per 100,000: 151.4 cases, 5.8 deaths. 52.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 48.3%.

Website: www.emansion.gov.lr

Liberia was founded in 1822 by freed Black slaves from the U.S. who settled at Monrovia with the aid of colonization societies. It became a republic July 26, 1847, with a constitution modeled on that of the U.S. Descendants of freed slaves dominated politics for much of the 19th and 20th cents.

Under Pres. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia was a founding member of the UN in 1945. Tubman died in

1971 and was succeeded by his vice president, William R. Tolbert Jr. Charging rampant corruption, an Army Redemption Council of enlisted men staged a bloody predawn coup, Apr. 12, 1980, killing Pres. Tolbert and installing Sgt. Samuel Doe, an Indigenous African, as head of state. In 1985, Doe was chosen president in a disputed election.

A civil war began Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1990, Pres. Doe was executed. Despite the introduction of a multinational peacekeeping force, the conflict intensified. Factional fighting devastated Monrovia in Apr. 1996. Ruth Perry became modern Africa's first female head of state Sept. 3, 1996, leading a transitional government. By then, the civil war had claimed more than 150,000 lives.

Former rebel leader Charles Taylor was elected president July 1997. The UN imposed sanctions in 2001, to punish Liberia for aiding an insurgency in Sierra Leone.

A UN-sponsored war crimes tribunal indicted Taylor, June 2003, for his role in the Sierra Leone conflict. With Liberian rebels threatening Monrovia, Taylor resigned Aug. 11 and went into exile. The UN authorized a 15,000-member peacekeeping force (UNMIL) Sept. 19. (UNMIL officially ended Mar. 30, 2018.) A businessman, Charles Gyude Bryant, was sworn in Oct. 14, 2003, to head a power-sharing interim government. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf won presidential elections in 2005 and 2011, and shared the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize. Charles Taylor was convicted at The Hague in 2012 of aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity,

and sentenced to 50 years in prison. Former soccer star George Weah succeeded Johnson-Sirleaf after winning a Dec. 26, 2017, presidential runoff election.

Liberia was seriously affected, 2014-16, by an Ebola virus epidemic; the WHO reported a total of 10,675 Liberian cases, which caused 4,809 deaths. Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020, Liberia had vaccinated about half of its pop. by mid-2022.

Libya

State of Libya

People: Population: 7,137,931 (105). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.2%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 12.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.5 per sq mi, 4.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Berber and Arab 97%, other (incl. Egyptian, Greek, Indian, Italian, Maltese, Pakistani, Tunisian, Turkish) 3%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), Italian, English, Berber. **Religions:** Muslim 99.0% (Sunni [official] 94%, Islamic schismatic 5%).

Geography: Total area: 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km (16); **Land area:** 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km. **Location:** Mediterranean coast of N Africa. Tunisia, Algeria on W; Niger, Chad on S; Sudan, Egypt on E. **Topography:** Desert and semidesert regions cover 92% of land with low mountains in N, higher mountains in S, and a narrow coastal zone. **Arable land:** 1.0%. **Capital:** Tarabulus (Tripoli), 1,175,830. **Cities:** Misratah, 953,472; Banghazi, 847,790.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohammed Al Menfi; b. 1976; in office: Feb. 5, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh; b. 1959; in office: Feb. 5, 2021. **Local divisions:** 22 governorates. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminum, iron and steel, food proc., textiles, handicrafts, cement. **Chief agric.:** potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes, onions, dates, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, gypsum. **Water:** 105 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 48.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 30.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.3%, industry 19.3%, services 64.4%. **Unemployment:** 19.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (LYD) (4.91 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $162.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $23,357; **GDP growth:** 31.4%. **Imports** (2018): $18.9 bil; China 16%, Turkey 14%, Italy 9%, UAE 9%. **Exports** (2018): $30.0 bil; Italy 18%, China 16%, Germany 15%, Spain 15%, UAE 6%, France 6%. **Budget:** $23.5 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 28.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 517.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 68.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 43.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 17.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 74.9 male; 79.5 female. **Births:** 21.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 506,538 cases, 6,436 deaths; rates per

100,000: 7,371.8 cases, 93.7 deaths. 33.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 91.0%.

Website: pm.gov.ly or www.embassyoflibyadc.org

First settled by Berbers, Libya was ruled in succession by Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, and the Ottomans. Italy ruled from 1912, and Britain and France after WWII. Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy Jan. 2, 1952. In 1969 a junta led by Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi seized power.

Under Qaddafi's dictatorship, dissent was suppressed and wars were waged with Egypt and Chad. During the 1980s, Libya was accused of promoting terrorism, such as the Apr. 5, 1986, bombing of a West Berlin nightclub, which killed 3, including a U.S. serviceman. The U.S. attacked what it called "terrorist-related targets" in Libya, Apr. 14, including Qaddafi's barracks.

Libyan agents were accused of planting bombs that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people Dec. 21, 1988, and French UTA Flight 772 over Niger, killing 170 people Sept. 19, 1989.

Libya agreed in 2003 to renounce terrorism and settle compensation cases for the families of the Lockerbie and UTA bombing victims. The UN lifted sanctions in Sept., and in Dec., Libya renounced nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and long-range missiles.

Arab Spring rebels fought Qaddafi's forces throughout the spring of 2011. With diplomatic

backing from the Arab League and the UN, NATO forces imposed an arms embargo and no-fly zone against Qaddafi. Aided by NATO, rebels took control of Tripoli Aug. 23, 2011. Rebels killed Qaddafi Oct. 20, 2011. Ansar al-Shariah terrorists attacked the U.S. consulate and a CIA base in Benghazi Sept. 11, 2012, killing Ambassador J. Christopher Stephens and three other Americans. The U.S. captured, June 15, 2014, the alleged leader of the attack, Ahmed Abu Khattala; he was convicted, Nov. 28, 2017, on terrorism-related charges.

As violence between Islamists, rival militia groups, and pro-government forces continued, parliamentary elections were held June 25, 2014. The new parliament met in Tobruk because of Islamist militia control of Tripoli. A UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA), formed in Jan. 2016, largely took control in Tripoli, but was not recognized by the Tobruk government. ISIS seized territory in Libya by early 2016. An offensive by pro-GNA and other militia forces, aided by the U.S., had retaken most ISIS territory by Dec. 2016. By mid-2017, forces led by former Libyan army Gen. Khalifa Haftar gained control of eastern Libya.

Haftar’s forces began, Apr. 2019, an offensive toward Tripoli; they were supported by Russian military aid but ended their unsuccessful offensive June 2020. The GNA forces, plus various militias and other armed groups that opposed Haftar, received Turkish military support. UN-sponsored talks produced a cease-fire, Oct. 23, 2020, followed by agreement, Feb. 5, 2021, on a new interim

government in Tripoli, charged with preparing for nationwide elections. However, planned Dec. 2021 elections were postponed, and disagreements and conflict between rival groups continued in 2022.

Beginning in 2014, Libya was a major transit route for African and other migrants trying to reach Europe. By mid-2017, efforts by Italy and other EU nations reduced migrant crossings of the Mediterranean, but crossing attempts increased again in 2021-22. More than 32,000 migrants were intercepted at sea in 2021, and in 2022, at least 15,300 were intercepted by Libyan authorities by Sept. Many migrants were returned to Libyan detention camps, where they often faced abuse and harsh conditions.

Liechtenstein

Principality of Liechtenstein

People: Population: 39,711 (190). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.2%; 65+: 19.9%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 67.9%. **Pop. density:** 642.8 per sq mi, 248.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.5%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Liechtensteiner 65.5%, Swiss 9.6%, Austrian 6%, German 4.5%, Italian 3.1%. **Languages:** German (official). **Religions:** Christian 87.3% (Catholic [official] 74.2%, Protestant 11.1%), Muslim 7.1% (Sunni), agnostic 5.3%.

Geography: Total area: 62 sq mi, 160 sq km (191); **Land area:** 62 sq mi, 160 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe, in Alps. Switzerland on W, Austria on E. **Topography:** Rhine Valley occupies one-third of

country, Alps in the rest. **Arable land:** 8.8%. **Capital:** Vaduz, 5,470.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Hans-Adam II; b. 1945; in office: Nov. 13, 1989. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Daniel Risch; b. 1978; in office: Mar. 25, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 communes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: electronics, metal mfg., dental prods., ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food prods., precision instruments, tourism, optical instruments. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock, dairy prods. **Natural resources:** hydroelectric potential. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 0.8%, industry 36.9%, services 62.3%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Swiss Franc (CHF) (0.97 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2014): $2.2 bil; **Exports** (2015): $3.2 bil. Data excl. trade with Switzerland. **Budget** (2011): $890.4 mil. **Inflation:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 6 mi (owned by Austrian Railway System).

Communications: Mobile: 126.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 123.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 99.5%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 80.3 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 18,926 cases, 85 deaths; rates per 100,000: 48,845.1 cases, 219.4 deaths. 68.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** NA.
Website: www.liechtenstein.li

Liechtenstein became sovereign in 1806. It is united with Switzerland by a customs and monetary union. Many workers commute daily from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany.

On Aug. 15, 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II assigned day-to-day responsibilities to his son, Crown Prince Alois. Long a tax haven, Liechtenstein took steps, 2008-13, to ease banking secrecy laws.

Lithuania

Republic of Lithuania

People: Population: 2,683,546 (139). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.3%; 65+: 21.1%. **Growth:** –1.0%. **Migrants:** 5.3%. **Pop. density:** 110.9 per sq mi, 42.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Lithuanian 84.6%, Polish 6.5%, Russian 5%. **Languages:** Lithuanian (official), Russian, Polish. **Religions:** Christian 89.5% (Catholic 81.0%), agnostic 9.5%.

Geography: Total area: 25,212 sq mi, 65,300 sq km (121); **Land area:** 24,201 sq mi, 62,680 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe, on SE coast of Baltic. Latvia on N; Belarus on E, S; Poland, Russia on W. **Topography:** Lowland with hills in W and S. Many small lakes and rivers with marshes espec. in N and W. **Arable land:** 35.9%. **Capital:** Vilnius, 540,775.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Gitanas Nauseda; b. 1964; in office: July 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ingrida

Simonyte; b. 1974; in office: Dec. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 60 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $1.3 bil. **Active troops:** 23,000.

Economy: Industries: metal-cutting machine tools, elec. motors, TVs, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, furniture. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, sugar beet, rapeseed, barley, triticale. **Natural resources:** peat, amber. **Water:** 8,746 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.3%, industry 26.3%, services 68.4%. **Unemployment:** 7.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $119.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $42,665; **GDP growth:** 5.0%. **Imports:** $36.1 bil; Poland 12%, Russia 12%, Germany 12%, Latvia 7%. **Exports:** $41.5 bil; Russia 13%, Latvia 9%, Poland 8%, Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $15.7 bil. **Inflation:** 4.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,099 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 641.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 22.

Communications: Mobile: 133.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 122.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 86.9%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 70.4 male; 81.4 female. **Births:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 15.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 1,208,857 cases, 9,262 deaths; rates per 100,000: 43,264.8 cases, 331.5 deaths. 70.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: lrvk.lrv.lt

Lithuania, briefly occupied by the German army, 1914-18, was annexed by the Soviet Union until 1919. In 1939 it rejoined the Soviet sphere of influence and was annexed by the USSR Aug. 3, 1940.

Lithuania declared its independence Mar. 11, 1990; independence was ratified by the Soviet Union Sept. 1991. The country became a full member of NATO and the EU in 2004; it began using the euro as its currency, Jan. 1, 2015. Inde-pendent Gitanas Nauseda won a presidential runoff election, May 26, 2019. With COVID-19 cases spiking and the economy faltering, center-right parties won Oct. 2020 parliamentary elections. Ingrida Simonyte of Homeland Union became prime minister, Nov. 24, ending center-left governance. By Aug. 22, 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused 1.2 mil Lithuanian cases (equal to about 45% of the pop.).

NATO, which first stationed troops in Lithuania in 2017, decided at a June 2022 summit meeting (following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine) to increase troop strength defending Lithuania.

Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

People: Population: 650,364 (164). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.7%; 65+: 15.7%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 47.6%. **Pop. density:** 651.4 per sq mi, 251.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Luxembourger 52.9%, Portuguese

14.5%, French 7.6%, Italian 3.7%, Belgian 3%, German 2%. **Languages:** Luxembourgish (national lang.), French, German (all official admin. and judicial langs.); Portuguese; Italian; English. **Religions:** Christian 74.2% (Catholic 71.5%), agnostic 20.6%, Muslim 3.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km (169); **Land area:** 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km. **Location:** Western Europe. Belgium on W, France on S, Germany on E. **Topography:** Heavy forests (Ardennes) cover N. Low, open plateau in S. **Arable land:** 24.1%. **Capital:** Luxembourg, 119,752.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Grand Duke Henri; b. 1955; in office: Oct. 7, 2000. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Xavier Bettel; b. 1973; in office: Dec. 4, 2013. **Local divisions:** 12 cantons. **Defense budget:** $416 mil. **Active troops:** 410.

Economy: Industries: banking and financial services, constr., real estate services, iron, metals, steel, information tech., telecom, cargo transp. and logistics. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, barley, triticale, potatoes, pork. **Natural resources:** iron ore (no longer exploited). **Water:** 5,792 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 880.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.1%, industry 9.4%, services 89.5%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $86.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $134,754; **GDP growth:** 6.9%. **Imports:** $110.1 bil; Belgium 27%, Germany 24%, France 11%. **Exports:** $137.1 bil; Germany 23%, France 13%, Belgium 12%,

Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $5.7 bil. **Budget:** $26.8 bil. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 171 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 776.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 141.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 117.0 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 98.8%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 80.5 male; 85.6 female. **Births:** 11.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 285,689 cases, 1,121 deaths; rates per 100,000: 45,629.3 cases, 179.0 deaths. 75.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: gouvernement.lu

Luxembourg, founded about 963, was ruled by Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France from 1448 to 1815. It left the Germanic Confederation in 1866. Overrun by Germany in two world wars, Luxembourg ended its neutrality in 1948, when a customs union with Belgium and the Netherlands was adopted. Luxembourg was one of 12 founding members of NATO in 1949 and one of six founding members (1951) of what became the European Union.

After Oct. 20, 2013, elections, the Democratic Party's Xavier Bettel formed a center-left coalition. Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2014. Bettel, May 15, 2015, became the first EU government head to marry a same-sex partner. Bettel's coalition retained power in Oct. 14, 2018, elections.

To reduce traffic, the government made public transportation free as of Mar. 1, 2020. Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Luxembourg had more than 285,000 total cases by Aug. 22, 2022 (equal to about 45% of the pop.).

Madagascar

Republic of Madagascar

People: Population: 28,172,462 (53). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.9%; 65+: 3.7%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 125.5 per sq mi, 48.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African/Malayo-Indonesian/Arab ancestry), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran. **Languages:** Malagasy, French (both official); English. **Religions:** Christian 59.2% (Protestant 29.9%, Catholic 24.7%), ethnic religionist 38.1%, Muslim 2.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 226,658 sq mi, 587,041 sq km (47); **Land area:** 224,534 sq mi, 581,540 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., off SE coast of Africa. Comoro Isls. to NW, Mozambique to W. **Topography:** Humid coastal strip in E, fertile valleys in mountainous center plateau region, and a wider coastal strip on W. **Arable land:** 5.2%. **Capital:** Antananarivo, 3,699,900.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Andry Rajoelina; b. 1974; in office: Jan. 19, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Christian Ntsay; b. 1961; in office: June 6, 2018.

Local divisions: 6 provinces. **Defense budget:** $101 mil. **Active troops:** 13,500.

Economy: Industries: meat proc., seafood, soap, beer, leather, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, auto assembly. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, cassava, sweet potatoes, milk, vegetables. **Natural resources:** graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, rare earth elements, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprec. stones, mica, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 12,832 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 73.9%, industry 10.4%, services 15.7%. **Unemployment:** 2.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ariary (MGA) (4,118.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $46.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,635; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports** (2019): $4.7 bil; China 24%, France 11%, UAE 9%, India 7%. **Exports** (2019): $4.1 bil; U.S. 19%, France 18%, UAE 7%, China 6%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $747 mil. **Budget:** $2.1 bil. **Inflation:** 5.8%.

Transport: Railways: 519 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 14.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Mobile: 56.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 15.0%.

Health: Expend.: 3.7%. **Life expect.:** 66.8 male; 69.6 female. **Births:** 28.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 39.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 48.5%. **HIV:** 0.4%. **COVID-19:** 66,615 cases, 1,410 deaths; rates per 100,000: 240.6 cases, 5.1 deaths. 5.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 76.7%.

Website: www.primature.gov.mg

Madagascar was settled 2,000 years ago by Malayan-Indonesian people, whose descendants still predominate. A unified kingdom ruled in the 18th and 19th cent. The island became a French protectorate, 1885, and a colony, 1896. Independence came June 26, 1960.

Discontent with inflation and French domination led to a coup in 1972. The new regime nationalized French-owned financial interests, closed French bases and a U.S. space-tracking station, and obtained Chinese aid. The government conducted a program of arrests, expulsion of foreigners, and repression of strikes in 1979.

In 1990, Madagascar ended a ban on multiparty politics that had existed since 1975. A 1993 presidential election ended the 17-year rule of Adm. Didier Ratsiraka.

Marc Ravalomanana won 2001 and 2006 presidential elections. A power struggle between Ravalomanana and the military-backed Andry Rajoelina led to Rajoelina's installation as head of a transitional regime, Mar. 17, 2009. Presidential elections in 2013 were won by Hery Rajaonarimampianina. Rajoelina defeated Ravalomanana in a disputed Dec. 19, 2018, presidential runoff. Years of drought left perhaps 2 mil people facing food insecurity by 2022.

The government attempted to limit media coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic. Only about 5% of the pop. had been vaccinated by Aug. 2022.

Malawi

Republic of Malawi

People: Population: 20,794,353 (61). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.3%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 572.5 per sq mi, 221.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Chewa 34.3%, Lomwe 18.8%, Yao 13.2%, Ngoni 10.4%, Tumbuka 9.2%, Sena 3.8%, Mang'anja 3.2%. **Languages:** English (official), Chewa (common), Lambya, Lomwe, Ngoni, Nkhonde. **Religions:** Christian 79.9% (Protestant 36.6%, Catholic 32.1%, independent 11.2%), Muslim 14.4% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 4.9%.

Geography: Total area: 45,747 sq mi, 118,484 sq km (98); **Land area:** 36,324 sq mi, 94,080 sq km. **Location:** SE Africa. Zambia on W, Mozambique on S and E, Tanzania on N. **Topography:** 560 mi N-S along Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), most of which belongs to Malawi. High plateaus and mountains line the Rift Valley along length of nation. **Arable land:** 38.2%. **Capital:** Lilongwe, 1,222,325. **Cities:** Blantyre-Limbe, 994,911.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Lazarus Chakwera; b. 1955; in office: June 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 28 districts. **Defense budget:** $82 mil. **Active troops:** 10,700.

Economy: Industries: tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill prods., cement, consumer goods. **Chief agric.:** sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, maize, mangoes/guavas, potatoes. **Natural resources:**

limestone; hydropower; unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, bauxite. **Water:** 952 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 61.9%, industry 8.1%, services 30.0%. **Unemployment:** 7.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (MWK) (1,018.06 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,658; **GDP growth:** 2.8%. **Imports** (2019): $3.2 bil; South Africa 17%, China 16%, UAE 9%, India 9%, UK 8%. **Exports** (2019): $1.2 bil; Belgium 16%, U.S. 8%, Egypt 7%, South Africa 6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $42 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 8.6%.

Transport: Railways: 477 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 7.

Communications: Mobile: 60.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 39.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2019): 9.9%.

Health: Expend.: 7.4%. **Life expect.:** 69.3 male; 75.6 female. **Births:** 27.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 17.8%. **HIV:** 7.7%. **COVID-19:** 87,718 cases, 2,673 deaths; rates per 100,000: 458.5 cases, 14.0 deaths. 12.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 62.1%.

Website: www.malawi.gov.mw

Bantus came to the land in the 16th cent., Arab slavers in the 19th. The area became the British protectorate Nyasaland in 1891. It became independent July 6, 1964, and a republic in 1966.

After three decades as a one-party state, Malawi adopted a new constitution and held multiparty elections, 1994.

Ruling-party candidate Bingu wa Mutharika won a disputed 2004 presidential election. He won reelection May 2009. Joyce Banda became Malawi's first female pres. after the death of Mutharika Apr. 5, 2012. In May 20-22, 2014, presidential elections, Peter Mutharika (the former president's brother) was declared the winner. Drought affected up to 8 mil in 2016. After Peter Mutharika appeared to narrowly win reelection, May 21, 2019, opposition candidate Lazarus Chakwera claimed voting irregularities, and the Constitutional Court, Feb. 3, 2020, annulled the result. Chakwera won a June 23 re-vote.

As of Aug. 22, 2022, Malawi had reported nearly 88,000 COVID-19 cases. Amid widespread vaccine resistance, only about 13% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

Malaysia

People: Population: 33,871,431 (43). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.7%; 65+: 7.8%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 10.7%. **Pop. density:** 266.9 per sq mi, 103.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Bumiputera 62.5% (Malays and Indigenous, incl. Orang Asli, Dayak, Anak Negeri), Chinese 20.6%, non-citizen 9.8%, Indian 6.2%. **Languages:** Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi, Thai. **Religions:** Muslim 56.0% (Sunni [official]), Chinese folk-religionist 18.5%,

Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Buddhist 5.4%, ethnic religionist 3.3%.

Geography: Total area: 127,355 sq mi, 329,847 sq km (66); **Land area:** 126,895 sq mi, 328,657 sq km. **Location:** SE tip of Asia, plus N coast of the island of Borneo. Thailand, Brunei on N; Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Most of W is covered by tropical jungle, including a central mountain range that runs N-S through the peninsula. Marshy W coast, sandy E coast. Wide swampy coastal plain with interior jungles and mountains in E. **Arable land:** 2.5%. **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur, 8,419,566; Putrajaya (administrative). **Cities:** Johor Bahru, 1,065,341.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Sultan Abdullah Sultan Ahmad Shah; b. 1959; in office: Jan. 24, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ismail Sabri Yaakob; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 21, 2021. **Local divisions:** 13 states, 1 federal territory. **Defense budget:** $3.9 bil. **Active troops:** 113,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber and palm oil proc. and mfg., petroleum and nat. gas, light mfg., pharmaceuticals, medical tech., logging. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, rice, poultry, eggs, vegetables, rubber. **Natural resources:** tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, nat. gas, bauxite. **Water:** 18,396 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.6 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 145.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9.6%, industry 28.3%, services 62.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ringgit (MYR) (4.47 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $970.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $29,617;

GDP growth: 3.1%. **Imports:** $185.6 bil; China 24%, Singapore 14%, Japan 6%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $207.4 bil; Singapore 13%, China 13%, U.S. 11%, Hong Kong 6%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $19.8 bil. **Budget:** $60.6 bil. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,150 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 521.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Mobile: 140.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 125.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 96.8%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.5 male; 77.9 female. **Births:** 14.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 4,757,752 cases, 36,145 deaths; rates per 100,000: 14,699.8 cases, 111.7 deaths. 86.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 95.0%.

Website: www.malaysia.gov.my

European traders visited in the 16th cent.; Britain established control in 1867. Malaysia was created Sept. 16, 1963. It included Malaya (which gained independence in 1957 after the suppression of Communist rebels), plus the formerly British Singapore, Sabah (N Borneo), and Sarawak (NW Borneo). Singapore was separated in 1965.

Malaysia has abundant natural resources, though rainforest destruction has become a major environmental problem. Work on a federal administrative center at Putrajaya, south of Kuala Lumpur, was completed in 1999.

National Front leader Najib Razak took over the premiership in 2009. In a close election (deemed fraudulent by the opposition), May 5, 2013, the governing coalition was returned to power.

A Malaysia Airlines flight, carrying 239 passengers and crew, lost contact with air traffic control Mar. 8, 2014, and was presumed lost in the Indian Ocean. On July 17, 2014, a Malaysia Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur was shot down over separatist-controlled eastern Ukraine; all 298 people onboard were killed.

A security law enacted Dec. 3, 2015, gave the Malaysian government sweeping powers to conduct surveillance and searches and to suppress protests.

Beginning in 2015, Malaysian authorities (and other countries) investigated possible misappropriation of more than $4.5 bil from a government development fund (1MDB), including up to $1 bil in transfers to bank accounts controlled by Prime Min. Najib. After the National Front lost May 9, 2018, elections and new Prime Min. Mahathir Mohamad took office, Najib was charged, in 2018, with dozens of corruption-related offenses. He was convicted, July 28, 2020, on 7 corruption counts. With his coalition fracturing, Mahathir resigned, Feb. 24, 2020. Muhyiddin Yassin, backed by Najib’s party, became prime minister Mar. 1. Criticized for his handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, Muhyiddin resigned Aug. 16, 2021. Ismail Sabri Yaakob, of Najib’s party, became prime minister Aug. 21.

After losing appeals of his 2020 conviction, Najib was imprisoned, Aug. 23, 2022. On Sept. 1, 2022,

Najib’s wife, Rosmah Mansor, was convicted of taking bribes and sentenced to prison, but she remained free pending appeals.

Maldives

Republic of Maldives

People: Population: 390,164 (171). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.1%; 65+: 5.5%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 13.0%. **Pop. density:** 3,391.0 per sq mi, 1,309.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.5%. **Ethnic groups:** homogeneous mix of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, Australasian, African. **Languages:** Dhivehi (official), English (spoken by most govt. officials). **Religions:** Muslim 98.8% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 115 sq mi, 298 sq km (188); **Land area:** 115 sq mi, 298 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. Nearest neighbor is India to NE. **Topography:** 19 atolls with 1,190 islands, 200 inhabited. None of the islands are over 5 sq mi in area; all are nearly flat. **Arable land:** 13.0%. **Capital:** Male, 176,851.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ibrahim Mohamed Solih; b. 1962; in office: Nov. 17, 2018. **Local divisions:** 21 admin. atolls. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., shipping, boat building, coconut proc., woven mats, rope. **Chief agric.:** papayas, vegetables, roots/tubers, nuts, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 58 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 576.9

mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.5%, industry 26.4%, services 63.1%. **Unemployment:** 6.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rufiyaa (MVR) (15.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $18,232; **GDP growth:** 31.0%. **Imports** (2019): $4.1 bil; UAE 24%, China 16%, Singapore 14%, India 11%, Malaysia 6%. **Exports** (2019): $3.7 bil; Thailand 24%, U.S. 13%, China 12%, France 11%, Germany 11%. **Tourism:** $3.1 bil. **Budget** (2016): $1.6 bil. **Inflation:** 0.5%.

Transport: Airports: 7.

Communications: Mobile: 135.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 62.9%.

Health: Expend.: 8.0%. **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 79.4 female. **Births:** 15.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 184,788 cases, 307 deaths; rates per 100,000: 34,185.6 cases, 56.8 deaths. 73.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 97.7%.

Website: presidency.gov.mv

A British protectorate since 1887, the nation achieved independence July 26, 1965; long a sultanate, the Maldives became a republic in 1968. Rising sea levels threaten the island nation. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 82 people in the Maldives.

Pres. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, in office 1978-2008, lost a 2008 runoff election to pro-democracy leader and former political prisoner Mohamed (Anni)

Nasheed. Following protests over the arrest of a judge, Nasheed resigned Feb. 2012. He ran for president in 2013 but lost the Nov. 16 runoff to Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom (the former president's half-brother). Nasheed, Mar. 2015, was convicted on terrorism charges and sentenced to 13 years in prison; he received political asylum in the UK in May 2016. In 2017, the government detained political opponents. Opposition candidate Ibrahim Mohamed Solih defeated Yameen in the Sept. 23, 2018, presidential election. Nasheed returned to the Maldives, Nov. 1, 2018. Solih's party won a landslide victory in Apr. 6, 2019, parliamentary elections. Nasheed, then speaker of parliament, was severely injured in an assassination attempt, May 6, 2021. Police blamed Islamic extremists for the attack.

Mali

Republic of Mali

People: Population: 20,741,769 (62). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.3%; 65+: 3.0%. **Growth:** 2.9%. **Migrants:** 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 44.0 per sq mi, 17.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 45.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Bambara 33.3%, Fulani (Peuhl) 13.3%, Sarakole/Soninke/Marka 9.8%, Senufo/Manianka 9.6%, Malinke 8.8%, Dogon 8.7%, Sonrai 5.9%, Bobo 2.1%. **Languages:** French (official), Bambara, Peuhl/Foulfoulbe, Dogon, Maraka/Soninke, Malinke, Sonrhai/Djerma, Minianka, Tamacheq. **Religions:** Muslim 89.0% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 8.6%, Christian 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 478,841 sq mi, 1,240,192 sq km (23); **Land area:** 471,118 sq mi, 1,220,190 sq km. **Location:** W Africa. Mauritania, Senegal on W; Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso on S; Niger on E; Algeria on N. **Topography:** Landlocked grassy plain in upper basins of the Senegal and Niger R., extending N into the Sahara. **Arable land:** 5.3%. **Capital:** Bamako, 2,816,943.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Transitional Pres. Assimi Goïta; b. c. 1983; in office: June 7, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Transitional Prime Min. Choguel Kokalla Maiga; b. 1958; in office: June 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 regions, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $863 mil. **Active troops:** 21,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., constr., phosphate and gold mining. **Chief agric.:** maize, rice, millet, sorghum, mangoes/guavas, cotton. **Natural resources:** gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower. **Water:** 6,290 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 67.7%, industry 10.0%, services 22.3%. **Unemployment:** 7.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $51.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,447; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports** (2018): $6.1 bil; Senegal 23%, Côte d'Ivoire 15%, China 11%, France 9%. **Exports** (2018): $4.2 bil; UAE 66%, Switzerland 26%. **Tourism** (2018): $227 mil. **Budget:** $3.5 bil. **Inflation:** 3.9%.

Transport: Railways: 368 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Mobile: 99.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 40.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 27.4%.

Health: Expend.: 3.9%. **Life expect.:** 60.2 male; 64.7 female. **Births:** 41.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 60.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.8%. **HIV:** 0.8%. **COVID-19:** 31,260 cases, 739 deaths; rates per 100,000: 154.4 cases, 3.6 deaths. 10.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 30.8%.

Website: primature.ml

Until the 15th cent. the area was part of the great Mali Empire. Timbuktu (Tombouctou) was a center of Islamic study. French rule was secured, 1898. The Sudanese Rep. and Senegal became independent as the Mali Federation in 1960, but Senegal withdrew, and the Sudanese Rep. was renamed Mali.

A coup toppled a socialist regime led, 1960-68, by Pres. Modibo Keita. Famine struck in 1973-74, killing as many as 100,000 people.

The military, Mar. 1991, overthrew Pres. Moussa Traoré, who had ruled since 1968. The government and a Tuareg rebel group signed a peace accord in 1994, but Taureg separatists remained active in the north.

Amadou Toumani Touré, who led the 1991 coup, was elected president in 2002 and reelected 2007. After a Mar. 2012 coup, Islamist rebels, allied with Taureg groups, seized control of the country’s north. In Jan. 2013, France and West African regional forces entered the fight against the Islamists, who were

pushed out of most areas they had seized. The UN Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was approved Apr. 25, 2013. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was elected president Aug. 11, 2013. Attacks by Taureg rebels and fights against Islamists continued in 2014 and early 2015. A new peace agreement with Taureg fighters was signed mid-2015, but violence, including Islamist extremist attacks, continued. Keita won a second term in 2018. Ethnic violence and other fighting in central Mali left hundreds dead in 2019. Islamists linked to al-Qaeda and ISIS remained active.

Beginning in June 2020, large-scale demonstrations protested corruption, economic conditions, and disputed Mar.-Apr. parliamentary elections. Keita and his prime minister, Boubou Cissé, were ousted, Aug. 18, 2020, in a military coup led by Col. Assimi Goïta. On May 24, 2021, Goïta ousted civilian transitional leaders, and he became transitional president June 7.

Fighting throughout the country persisted in 2022. Its relations with the Goïta government strained, France announced, Feb. 17, the withdrawal of its troops from Mali (completed Aug. 15). By 2022, Russian Wagner Group mercenaries were fighting alongside government troops. MINUSMA uniformed personnel in Mali in mid-2022 totaled about 14,000.

Malta

Republic of Malta

People: Population: 464,186 (169). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.5%; 65+: 22.2%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 26.0%. **Pop. density:** 3,804.5 per sq mi,

1,468.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians and Phoenicians with Italian, other Mediterranean stock). **Languages:** Maltese, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.1% (Catholic [official] 93.0%), Muslim 2.7% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 122 sq mi, 316 sq km (187); **Land area:** 122 sq mi, 316 sq km. Island of Malta is 95 sq mi. Gozo, 26 sq mi, and Comino, 1 sq mi, are other islands in group. **Location:** Center of Mediterranean Sea. Nearest neighbor is Italy to N. **Topography:** Heavily indented coastline. Low hills cover interior. **Arable land:** 28.3%. **Capital:** Valletta, 212,768.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. George Vella; b. 1942; in office: Apr. 4, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Robert Abela; b. 1977; in office: Jan. 13, 2020. **Local divisions:** 68 localities. **Defense budget:** $86 mil. **Active troops:** 1,700.

Economy: Industries: tourism, electronics, shipbuilding and repair, constr., food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, footwear. **Chief agric.:** milk, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, cauliflowers, broccoli. **Natural resources:** limestone, salt. **Water:** 115 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 17.9%, services 81.3%. **Unemployment:** 3.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $24.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $47,714; **GDP growth:** 9.4%. **Imports:** $18.0 bil; Russia 22%, Italy 12%, UK 11%, Germany 6%. **Exports:** $19.0 bil;

Germany 12%, France 9%, Italy 9%. **Tourism:** $1.9 bil. **Budget:** $4.6 bil. **Inflation:** 1.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 815.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 122.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 78.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 87.5%.

Health: Expend.: 8.2%. **Life expect.:** 81.1 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 9.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 113,833 cases, 799 deaths; rates per 100,000: 22,122.2 cases, 155.3 deaths. 87.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Website: www.gov.mt

Malta was ruled by Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, the Knights of Malta, France, and Britain (since 1814). It became independent Sept. 21, 1964, and a republic in 1974.

Malta became a full member of the EU May 1, 2004. Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2017.

The Labour Party won June 3, 2017, elections, called early by Prime Min. Joseph Muscat in the face of corruption allegations. Daphne Caruana Galizia, a journalist reporting on corruption, was killed by a car bomb, Oct. 16, 2017. Labour's Robert Abela replaced Muscat in Jan. 2020. Labour won Mar. 26, 2022, elections.

Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands

People: Population: 79,906 (187). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.3%; 65+: 5.3%. **Growth:** 1.3%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 1,143.4 per sq mi, 441.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Marshallese 92.1%, mixed Marshallese 5.9%. **Languages:** Marshallese, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Protestant 71.4%, independent 15.2%), Baha'i 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 70 sq mi, 181 sq km (190); **Land area:** 70 sq mi, 181 sq km. **Location:** In N Pacific O.; made up of two 800-mi-long island chains, including atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Kwajalein, Majuro, Rongelap, and Utirik. Nearest neighbors are Micronesia to W, Nauru and Kiribati to S. **Topography:** Low coral limestone and sand islands. **Arable land:** 11.1%. **Capital:** Majuro, 30,661.

Government: Type: Mixed presidential-parliamentary system in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. David Kabua; b. 1951; in office: Jan. 13, 2020. **Local divisions:** 24 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: copra, tuna proc., tourism, craft items. **Chief agric.:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** coconut prods., marine prods., deep-seabed minerals. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 11.0%, industry 16.3%, services 72.7%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $249.3 mil; **per capita GDP:** $4,181; **GDP growth:** –2.5%. **Imports** (2018): $170.0 mil; South Korea 39%, China 27%, Japan 15%. **Exports** (2018): $130.0 mil; Poland 28%, Denmark

19%, South Korea 13%, Indonesia 10%, Cyprus 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $9 mil. **Budget** (2013): $113.9 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 0%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 36.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 38.7%.

Health: Expend.: 16.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.4 male; 77.0 female. **Births:** 22.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 21.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 9,912 cases, 14 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,744.9 cases, 23.7 deaths. 61.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Website: rmiparliament.org

The Marshall Islands were a German possession until WWI and were administered by Japan between the World Wars. After WWII, they were administered by the U.S. During 1946-58, Bikini and Enewetak Atolls were used as test sites for U.S. nuclear weapons.

The Compact of Free Association, ratified by the U.S. in 1986, gave the islands their independence; the U.S. agreed to provide financial aid to the islands, maintain their defense, and compensate victims of nuclear testing. It was renewed Dec. 2003. Elected by parliament, Jan. 27, 2016, Hilda Heine became the country's first female president. David Kabua replaced her in Jan. 2020. The Marshall Islands is vulnerable to rising sea levels resulting from climate change. After recording very few cases for more than

two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country had a sharp spike in new cases beginning Aug. 2022.

Mauritania

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

People: Population: 4,161,925 (128). **Age distrib.:** <15: 36.5%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 3.9%. **Pop. density:** 10.5 per sq mi, 4.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black Moor (Haratine—Arab-speaking descendants of African origin who are or were enslaved by white Moors) 40%, white Moor (Arab-Berber descent, known as Beydane) 30%, Sub-Saharan Mauritanian (non-Arabic speaking) 30%. **Languages:** Arabic (official and national); Pular, Soninke, Wolof (all national langs.); French. **Religions:** Muslim 99.3% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km (28); **Land area:** 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km. **Location:** NW Africa. Western Sahara on N; Algeria, Mali on E; Senegal on S. **Topography:** Fertile Senegal R. valley in S gives way to wide central region of sandy plains and scrub trees. N is arid and extends into the Sahara. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Nouakchott, 1,431,539.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Cheikh El Ghazouani; b. 1956; in office: Aug. 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mohamed Ould Bilal; b. 1963; in office: Aug. 6, 2020. **Local divisions:** 15 regions. **Defense budget:** $212 mil. **Active troops:** 15,850.

Economy: Industries: fish proc., oil prod., mining. **Chief agric.:** rice, milk, goat milk, sheep milk, sorghum, mutton. **Natural resources:** iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish. **Water:** 2,589 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 20 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.5%, industry 18.9%, services 51.7%. **Unemployment:** 11.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ouguiya (MRU) (37.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $26.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,592; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports** (2019): $3.7 bil; China 26%, France 6%, Spain 6%, Morocco 6%. **Exports** (2019): $2.5 bil; China 32%, Switzerland 13%, Spain 9%, Japan 9%. **Tourism:** $11 mil. **Budget:** $1.4 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 452 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Mobile: 141.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 70.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 40.8%.

Health: Expend.: 3.3%. **Life expect.:** 62.8 male; 67.8 female. **Births:** 28.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 51.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 10.1%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 62,726 cases, 992 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,349.0 cases, 21.3 deaths. 42.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 53.5%.

Website: primature.gov.mr

A French protectorate from 1903, Mauritania became independent Nov. 28, 1960. It annexed the

south of former Spanish Sahara (now Morocco-claimed Western Sahara) in 1976 but renounced its claim to the region after signing a peace treaty with the Saharan guerrillas of the Polisario Front, 1979.

Up to 10,000 people tried to emigrate in handmade boats to Spain's Canary Islands Jan.-June 2006; more than 1,700 died. After decades of military rule, civilian rule was restored, 2006-07, but a 2008 military coup toppled the elected government. The coup leader, Gen. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, won disputed presidential elections in 2009 and 2014. Mohamed Ould Ghazouani, backed by Aziz, won a disputed June 22, 2019, presidential election. Amid corruption allegations, Ghazouani named a new prime minister, Aug. 6, 2020.

In 2013, U.S. troops began training and equipping Mauritanian counterterrorism forces combatting Islamic extremists. In 2017, Mauritania and four other nations created the anti-terrorism G5 Sahel Cross-Border Joint Force.

Major oil finds have recently been developed. Slavery, repeatedly abolished, continues to exist in Mauritania. Tens of thousands are estimated to be living under conditions of servitude.

About 90,000 refugees fleeing violence in neighboring Mali were in Mauritania as of Aug. 31, 2022.

Mauritius

Republic of Mauritius

People: Population: 1,308,222 (154). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.6%; 65+: 12.8%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 2.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,669.1 per sq mi, 644.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 40.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Mauritian (approx. two-thirds of pop.), Creole, Sino-Mauritian, Franco-Mauritian. **Languages:** Creole, Bhojpuri, French, English (one of two official langs. of National Assembly). **Religions:** Hindu 43.0% (Shaivite 15%, Vaishnavite 14%, Saktist 14%), Christian 33.1% (Catholic 21.3%, Protestant 10.9%), Muslim 16.7% (Sunni 13%), agnostic 2.5%, Baha'i 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 788 sq mi, 2,040 sq km (171); **Land area:** 784 sq mi, 2,030 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., 500 mi E of Madagascar, its nearest neighbor. **Topography:** A volcanic island nearly surrounded by coral reefs. A central plateau is encircled by peaks. **Arable land:** 36.9%. **Capital:** Port Louis, 149,365.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Prithvirajsing Roopun; b. 1959; in office: Dec. 2, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Pravind Jugnauth; b. 1961; in office: Jan. 23, 2017. **Local divisions:** 9 districts, 3 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $203 mil. **Active troops:** No standing armed forces; 2,550 paramilitary. Special Mobile Force (part of police) and coast guard provide security.

Economy: Industries: food proc. (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, mining, chemicals, metal prods. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, poultry, pumpkins, gourds, potatoes, eggs. **Natural resources:** fish.

Water: 2,171 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 2.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.1%, industry 23.6%, services 71.2%. **Unemployment:** 7.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (MUR) (44.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $28.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $22,240; **GDP growth:** 4.0%. **Imports** (2019): $7.4 bil; China 15%, India 13%, France 10%, South Africa 8%, UAE 7%. **Exports** (2019): $5.2 bil; France 10%, South Africa 10%, U.S. 10%, UK 8%, Zambia 7%, Madagascar 6%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $3.0 bil. **Inflation:** 4.0%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 238.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile: 151.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 108.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 64.9%.

Health: Expend.: 6.2%. **Life expect.:** 72.0 male; 77.9 female. **Births:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.8%. **HIV:** 1.4%. **COVID-19:** 254,400 cases, 1,020 deaths; rates per 100,000: 20,003.6 cases, 80.2 deaths. 80.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 93.2%.

Website: govmu.org

Mauritius was uninhabited when settled in 1638 by the Dutch, who introduced sugarcane. France took over in 1721, bringing African slaves. Britain ruled from 1810, bringing Indian workers. Mauritius became independent, Mar. 12, 1968, and a republic, Mar. 12, 1992.

Prime Min. Pravind Jugnauth’s party won Nov. 7, 2019, legislative elections. An oil tanker ran aground off the SE coast, July 25, 2020, spilling 1,000 tons of fuel.

Mexico

United Mexican States

People: Population: 129,150,971 (10). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.3%; 65+: 7.9%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 172.1 per sq mi, 66.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.3%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 62%, predom. Amerindian 21%, Amerindian 7%. **Languages:** Spanish, Indigenous langs. (incl. Mayan, Nahuatl). **Religions:** Christian 95.5% (Catholic 84.6%), agnostic 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 758,449 sq mi, 1,964,375 sq km (13); **Land area:** 750,561 sq mi, 1,943,945 sq km. **Location:** Southern N America. U.S. on N, Guatemala and Belize on S. **Topography:** The Sierra Madre Occidental Mts. run NW-SE near the W coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental Mts. are near Gulf of Mexico. They join S of Mexico City. In between lies a dry central plateau (5,000-8,000 ft) with temperate vegetation. Coastal lowlands are tropical. About 45% of land is arid. **Arable land:** 10.3%. **Capital:** Mexico City, 22,085,139. **Cities:** Guadalajara, 5,339,583; Monterrey, 5,036,535; Puebla, 3,294,779; Toluca de Lerdo, 2,575,626; Tijuana, 2,221,008.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Andrés Manuel

López Obrador; b. 1953; in office: Dec. 1, 2018. **Local divisions:** 32 states. **Defense budget:** $6.8 bil. **Active troops:** 216,000.

Economy: Industries: food/beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, oranges, sorghum, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** petroleum, silver, antimony, copper, gold, lead, zinc, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 3,660 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 305.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.3%, industry 25.6%, services 62.0%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (MXN) (19.94 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** $20,036; **GDP growth:** 4.8%. **Imports:** $410.7 bil; U.S. 54%, China 14%. **Exports:** $434.9 bil; U.S. 75%. **Tourism:** $24.6 bil. **Budget:** $273.8 bil. **Inflation:** 5.7%.

Transport: Railways: 14,533 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 349.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 243.

Communications: Mobile: 97.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 82.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 72.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 68.9 male; 75.9 female. **Births:** 13.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.1%. **HIV:** 0.4%. **COVID-19:** 6,949,653 cases, 328,871 deaths; rates per 100,000: 5,390.1 cases, 255.1 deaths. 73.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 95.3%.

Website: www.gob.mx

Mexico was the site of advanced civilizations. The Mayans, an agricultural people, moved up from Yucatan, built huge stone pyramids, and invented a calendar. The Toltecs were overcome by the Aztecs, who founded Tenochtitlan 1325 CE, now Mexico City. Hernán Cortés, Spanish conquistador, destroyed the Aztec empire, 1519-21. After three centuries of Spanish rule the people revolted, beginning in 1810. Spain recognized Mexican independence, 1821. A republic was declared in 1823.

Mexican territory extended into the present-day United States. Texas established a republic in 1836, and Mexico lost California and most of the SW in the U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-48.

The French supported an Austrian archduke on the Mexican throne as Maximilian I, 1864-67. He was deposed in an uprising led by Benito Juárez. Dictatorial rule by Porfirio Díaz, president 1877-80, 1884-1911, led to a period of rebellion and factional fighting. A new constitution in 1917 brought reform.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) dominated politics from 1929 until the late 1990s. Gains in agriculture, industry, and social services were achieved, but poverty remained widespread. Vast oil reserves were discovered, 1970s-80s. About 10,000 people died when a magnitude 8.0 earthquake struck near Mexico City, Sept. 19, 1985.

The National Action Party won the 2000 and 2006 presidential elections. Despite a government crackdown on drug cartels, drug-related violence intensified. Enrique Peña Nieto (PRI) won the 2012 presidential election. Notorious drug cartel leader

Joaquín Guzmán Loera, known as El Chapo, was extradited to the U.S., Jan. 19, 2017, and convicted, Feb. 12, 2019, of drug trafficking.

Vowing to reduce violence and corruption and to combat poverty, leftist Andrés Manuel López Obrador of the Moreno Party easily won the July 1, 2018, presidential election. However, drug cartel and other violence continued, including killings of journalists.

A Supreme Court decision, June 3, 2015, in effect legalized same-sex marriage nationwide. The Supreme Court, June 28, 2021, struck down prohibitions against personal recreational use of marijuana. The Court held, Sept. 7, that state laws criminalizing abortion were unconstitutional.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the U.S. and Canada took effect Jan. 1, 1994. A revised pact—renamed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)—came into force July 1, 2020. It strengthened labor and environmental provisions.

With hundreds of thousands of Central American asylum-seekers and other migrants crossing from Mexico into the U.S. in 2019, Mexico agreed, June 7, to increase troops at its southern border with Guatemala. By 2021, under a 2019 U.S. policy, tens of thousands of asylum seekers were forced to wait in Mexico, often in harsh conditions, while their U.S. cases were pending. Action in 2021 by U.S. Pres. Joe Biden to end the policy was blocked by U.S. courts until mid-2022. Border crossings in 2022 (including people from throughout the Americas and elsewhere) were at the highest levels in more than 20 years.

Hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, Mexico recorded over 6.9 mil cases and nearly 329,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022, though deaths may have been much higher; a May 2022 WHO report estimated excess deaths related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 were twice the official tally.

Micronesia, Fed. States of

Federated States of Micronesia

People: Population: 101,009 (182). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.8%; 65+: 5.2%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 2.5%. **Pop. density:** 372.7 per sq mi, 143.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Chuukese/Mortlockese 49.3%, Pohnpeian 29.8%, Kosraean 6.3%, Yapese 5.7%, Yap outer islander 5.1%. **Languages:** English (official), Chuukese, Kosrean, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Ulithian, Woleaian, Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi. **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Catholic 50.1%, Protestant 37.9%), ethnic religionist 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 271 sq mi, 702 sq km (178); **Land area:** 271 sq mi, 702 sq km. **Location:** Consists of 607 islands in four major island groups in W Pacific O. **Topography:** Mountainous islands and coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk. Tropical climate. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Palikir, 6,996.

Government: Type: Federal republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. David W. Panuelo; b. 1964; in office: May 11,

2019. **Local divisions:** 4 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., specialized aquaculture, craft items. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, vegetables, sweet potatoes, bananas, pork. **Natural resources:** timber, marine prods., deep-seabed minerals, phosphate. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 5.2%, services: 93.9%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $412.0 mil; **per capita GDP:** $3,544; **GDP growth:** –3.2%. **Imports** (2015): $167.8 mil; U.S. 32%, China 16%, Japan 14%, Taiwan 9%, Philippines 6%, South Korea 6%. **Exports** (2013): $88.3 mil; Thailand 73%, Japan 10%, China 9%. **Budget** (FY2012/13): $192.1 mil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 0.6%.

Transport: Airports: 6.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 19.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 35.3%.

Health: Expend.: 11.4%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 76.7 female. **Births:** 18.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 21.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 7,727 cases, 21 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,717.8 cases, 18.3 deaths. 55.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: gov.fm

Micronesia, formerly known as the Caroline Islands, was ruled successively by Spain, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. The nation gained independence under a

compact of free association with the U.S., Nov. 1986, and was admitted to the UN in 1991. Micronesian officials have repeatedly warned of the dangers to their country of rising sea levels linked to climate change.

Moldova

Republic of Moldova

People: Population: 3,287,326 (132). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.2%; 65+: 15.0%. **Growth:** –1.1%. **Migrants:** 2.6%. **Pop. density:** 258.9 per sq mi, 99.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Moldovan 75.1%, Romanian 7%, Ukrainian 6.6%, Gagauz 4.6%, Russian 4.1%. **Languages:** Moldovan/Romanian (official), Russian, Gagauz, Ukrainian. **Religions:** Christian 97.6% (Orthodox [official] 94.5%).

Geography: Total area: 13,070 sq mi, 33,851 sq km (136); **Land area:** 12,699 sq mi, 32,891 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Romania on W; Ukraine on N, E, and S. **Topography:** Landlocked; mainly hilly plains with steppelands in S near Black Sea. **Arable land:** 51.7%. **Capital:** Chisinau, 490,632.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Maia Sandu; b. 1972; in office: Dec. 24, 2020. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Natalia Gavrilita; b. 1977; in office: Aug. 6, 2021. **Local divisions:** 32 raions, 3 municipalities, 2 territorial units (1 autonomous). **Defense budget:** $51 mil. **Active troops:** 5,150.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., vegetable oil, food proc., agric. machinery, foundry equip., refrigerators and freezers. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sunflower seed, grapes, apples, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, limestone. **Water:** 3,028 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 37.6%, industry 16.5%, services 45.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leu (MDL) (19.31 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $40.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,637; **GDP growth:** 13.9%. **Imports:** $5.9 bil; Romania 20%, Russia 10%, Ukraine 9%, Germany 8%, China 7%, Turkey 6%, Italy 6%. **Exports:** $3.2 bil; Romania 27%, Russia 9%, Italy 9%, Germany 9%, Turkey 6%. **Tourism:** $396 mil. **Budget:** $2.9 bil (natl. public). **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 728 mi. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Mobile: 127.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 76.1%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 68.6 male; 76.5 female. **Births:** 10.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 12.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.7%. **HIV:** 0.8%. **COVID-19:** 561,196 cases, 11,693 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,911.8 cases, 289.9 deaths. 27.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-18. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Website: moldova.md

In 1918, Romania annexed Bessarabia, west of the Dniester (Nistru) R. In 1924, the Soviet Union established the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on the eastern bank of the river (Trans-Dniester region, or Transnistria). It was merged with the Romanian-speaking districts of Bessarabia in 1940 to form the Moldavian SSR. During WWII, Romania, allied with Germany, occupied the area. It was recaptured by the USSR in 1944. Moldova declared independence Aug. 27, 1991, prior to the dissolution of the USSR Dec. 26, 1991.

Fighting erupted Mar. 1992 in Transnistria between Moldovan security forces and Slavic separatists—including ethnic Russians. Defying the Moldovan government, voters in the breakaway Transnistria held legislative elections and approved a separatist constitution in 1995. A peace accord with Transnistria separatists was signed in Moscow in 1997. In a 2006 referendum, Transnistria voters overwhelmingly supported independence from Moldova and eventual union with Russia. About 1,500 Russian troops were in Transnistria in mid-2022.

Pro-Western parties won Moldova’s parliamentary elections in 2009, 2010, and 2014. A banking scandal, 2010-14, caused political turmoil. Pavel Filip became prime min., Jan. 20, 2016, pledging to fight corruption. In Moldova’s first direct presidential election, pro-Russian candidate Igor Dodon won a Nov. 13, 2016, runoff. Following Feb. 24, 2019, parliamentary elections, pro-EU Maia Sandu became prime min. in June, but she lost a no-confidence vote in Nov. Sandu defeated Dodon in a Nov. 15, 2020,

runoff to become Moldova's first woman president. Sandu's party swept July 11, 2021, parliamentary elections. The EU, June 23, 2022, officially made Moldova a candidate for membership. In the wake of Rus-sia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, Moldova hosted, by mid-Sept., over 90,000 Ukrainian refugees.

Monaco

Principality of Monaco

People: Population: 31,400 (192). **Age distrib.:** <15: 9.7%; 65+: 35.2%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 67.8%. **Pop. density:** 40,662.8 per sq mi, 15,700.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Monegasque 32.1%, French 19.9%, Italian 15.3%, British 5%, Belgian 2.3%, Swiss 2%. **Languages:** French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque. **Religions:** Christian 84.9% (Catholic [official] 82.2%), agnostic 10.8%, atheist 2.1%, Jewish 1.5%.

Geography: Total area: 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km (195); **Land area:** 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km. **Location:** NW Mediterranean coast. France to W, N, and E. **Topography:** Principality rises from port up to Monaco-Ville on a high promontory. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Monaco.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Albert II; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2005. **Head of govt.:** Min. of State Pierre Dartout; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 1, 2020. **Local**

divisions: no first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: banking, insurance, tourism, constr. **Chief agric.:** none. **Natural resources:** none. **Water:** NA. **Labor force:** agric. 0%, industry 16.1%, services 83.9%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2020): –11.8%. **Imports** (2017): $1.4 bil; Italy 34%, Switzerland 16%, Germany 9%, UK 7%. **Exports** (2017): $964.6 mil; Italy 19%, Germany 14%, UK 9%, Switzerland 9%, Spain 8%, U.S. 6%. Full customs integration with France. **Budget** (2011): $953.6 mil. **Inflation:** NA.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Mobile: 98.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 97.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 97.1%.

Health: Expend.: 1.5%. **Life expect.:** 85.7 male; 93.5 female. **Births:** 6.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 14,323 cases, 61 deaths; rates per 100,000: 36,497.3 cases, 155.4 deaths. 59.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gouv.mc

Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi almost continuously since 1297. It was annexed by France in 1793 and was placed under the protectorate of Sardinia in 1815. An 1861 treaty restored independence. The Prince of Monaco was an

absolute ruler until the 1911 constitution. Monaco is noted for its climate, scenery, casinos, and Formula One Grand Prix auto race. The country is a tourist destination and tax haven for the wealthy. Prince Rainier III, ruler from 1949, died in 2005 and was succeeded by his son, Albert II.

Mongolia

People: Population: 3,227,863 (133). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.5%; 65+: 5.3%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 5.4 per sq mi, 2.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Khalkh 83.8%, Kazak 3.8%, Durvud 2.6%, Bayad 2%. **Languages:** Mongolian (official) (Khalkha dialect predom.), Turkic, Russian. **Religions:** Buddhist 59.4% (Lamaist), ethnic religionist 18.3%, agnostic 13.2%, Muslim 5.0% (Sunni), Christian 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 603,909 sq mi, 1,564,116 sq km (18); **Land area:** 599,831 sq mi, 1,553,556 sq km. **Location:** E Central Asia. Russia on N, China on E, W, and S. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau with mountains, salt lakes, and vast grasslands. Gobi Desert in S. **Arable land:** 0.9%. **Capital:** Ulaanbaatar, 1,644,544.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh; b. 1968; in office: June 5, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime. Min. Luvsannamsrain Oyun-Erdene; b. 1980; in office: Jan. 27, 2021. **Local divisions:** 21 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $97 mil. **Active troops:** 9,700.

Economy: Industries: constr. and constr. materials, mining, oil, food and beverages, animal prods. proc., cashmere and natural fiber mfg. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, goat milk, potatoes, mutton, sheep milk. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron. **Water:** 10,977 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 6.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.3%, industry 20.9%, services 54.8%. **Unemployment:** 7.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tughrik (MNT) (3,202.81 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $42.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,863; **GDP growth:** 1.4%. **Imports:** $7.3 bil; China 31%, Russia 29%, Japan 10%. **Exports:** $7.7 bil; China 81%, Switzerland 9%. **Tourism:** $513 mil. **Budget:** $3.7 bil. **Inflation:** 7.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,128 mi. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Mobile: 140.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 116.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 84.3%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 67.2 male; 75.8 female. **Births:** 15.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.6%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 974,233 cases, 2,125 deaths; rates per 100,000: 29,717.7 cases, 64.8 deaths. 69.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.2%.

Website: zasag.mn

Mongolia reached the zenith of its power in the 13th cent. when Genghis Khan and his successors conquered all of China and extended their influence

as far west as Hungary and Poland. In later centuries, the empire dissolved, and Mongolia became a province of China.

With the advent of the 1911 Chinese revolution, Mongolia, with Russian backing, declared its independence. A Communist regime was established, 1921. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) yielded its monopoly on power, 1990. A new constitution took effect, 1992.

Riots followed 2008 parliamentary elections, won by the ruling MPRP (renamed the Mongolian People's Party, or MPP, in 2010). The Democratic Party (DP) won the 2009 presidential election and 2012 legislative elections. With the economy slumping, the MPP won June 29, 2016, parliamentary elections. The IMF approved a $5.5-bil bailout package, May 24, 2017. The MPP won June 24, 2020, legislative elections. Following protests over the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Prime Min. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh (of the MPP) resigned, Jan. 21, 2021. Luvsannamsrai Oyun-Erdene became prime minister, Jan. 27, and Khurelsukh won the June 9 presidential election. Mongolia had recorded about 974,000 total COVID-19 cases by Aug. 22, 2022.

Montenegro

People: Population: 604,966 (166). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.1%; 65+: 16.9%. **Growth:** –0.4%. **Migrants:** 11.3%. **Pop. density:** 116.5 per sq mi, 45.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Montenegrin 45%, Serbian 28.7%, Bosniak 8.7%,

Albanian 4.9%, Muslim 3.3%. **Languages:** Serbian, Montenegrin (official), Bosnian, Albanian, Serbo-Croat. **Religions:** Christian 79.7% (Orthodox 71.2%), Muslim 17.4% (Sunni), agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 5,333 sq mi, 13,812 sq km (157); **Land area:** 5,194 sq mi, 13,452 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina on N and W, Serbia on E, Albania on SE, Croatia on W. **Topography:** Mostly rugged and mountainous, with few arable regions, mostly along the Zeta R. Highly indented narrow coastline. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Podgorica, 177,177.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Milo Djukanovic; b. 1958; in office: May 20, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime. Min. Dritan Abazovic; b. 1985; in office: Apr. 28, 2022. **Local divisions:** 24 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $87 mil. **Active troops:** 2,350.

Economy: Industries: steelmaking, aluminum, agric. proc., consumer goods, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, grapes, vegetables, tomatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** bauxite, hydroelectricity. **Water:** NA. **Electricity prod.:** 3.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.4%, industry 18.8%, services 73.8%. **Unemployment:** 18.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $14.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $22,795; **GDP growth:** 12.4%. **Imports:** $2.9 bil; Serbia 30%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 8%, Croatia 8%, Italy 6%, Greece 6%. **Exports:** $1.2 bil; Serbia 17%, Hungary 15%, China 11%, Russia 7%, Bosnia and Herzegovina

6%, Germany 6%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $2.1 bil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 155 mi. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Mobile: 178.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 89.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.3%. **Life expect.:** 75.3 male; 80.3 female. **Births:** 11.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 272,922 cases, 2,765 deaths; rates per 100,000: 43,454.6 cases, 440.2 deaths. 43.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.9%.

Website: www.gov.me

Part of the medieval Serbian Kingdom, Montenegro preserved its autonomy for centuries because of its mountainous terrain. After WWI, it was part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia. Italian forces occupied parts of Montenegro during WWII. In 1945, with the establishment of a federal Yugoslavia under Communist rule, Montenegro became one of six constituent republics.

In Apr. 1992, after four other republics had declared independence, Montenegro and Serbia became the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On June 3, 2006, Montenegro declared independence. The governing, pro-Western Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) won the most seats in Oct. 16, 2016, parliamentary elections. Montenegro became a member of NATO, June 5, 2017. The DPS's Milo

Djukanovic won the Apr. 15, 2018, presidential election. Parliament legalized same-sex partnerships, July 1, 2020. In Aug. 30, 2020, parliamentary elections, a coalition of opposition parties won a slim majority, but Prime Min. Zdravko Krivokapic lost a no-confidence vote, Feb. 4, 2022. Pro-EU Dritan Abazovic became prime minister, Apr. 28, but lost a no-confidence vote, Aug. 20. He became caretaker prime minister pending a new government or new elections.

Montenegro had recorded over 272,000 COVID-19 cases by Aug. 22, 2022; per capita deaths were among the highest in the world.

Morocco

Kingdom of Morocco

People: Population: 36,738,229 (40). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.3%; 65+: 7.7%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 132.8 per sq mi, 51.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), Berber langs. (incl. Tamazight [official]), French (lang. of business, govt., diplomacy). **Religions:** Muslim 99.7% (Sunni [official]).

Geography: Total area: 276,662 sq mi, 716,550 sq km (39); **Land area:** 276,565 sq mi, 716,300 sq km. Total/land area incl. Western Sahara (102,703 sq mi, 266,000 sq km). **Location:** NW coast of Africa. Western Sahara on S, Algeria on E, Spain to N. **Topography:** Five natural regions: mountain ranges (Riff in N, Middle Atlas, Upper Atlas, and Anti-Atlas); rich plains in W; alluvial plains in SW; well-cultivated

plateaus in center; pre-Sahara arid zone extending from SE. **Arable land:** 17.1%. **Capital:** Rabat, 1,931,930. **Cities:** Dar-el-Beida (Casablanca), 3,840,396; Tanger, 1,277,242; Fès, 1,267,317; Marrakech, 1,033,050.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mohammed VI; b. 1963; in office: July 30, 1999. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Aziz Akhannouch; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 7, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 regions (not incl. 12th claimed region that lies within territory of disputed Western Sahara). **Defense budget:** $6.3 bil. **Active troops:** 195,800.

Economy: Industries: automotive parts, phosphate mining and proc., aerospace, food proc., leather goods. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes, olives, tangerines/mandarins. **Natural resources:** phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt. **Water:** 805 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 684,000 bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 35.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34.6%, industry 22.8%, services 42.6%. **Unemployment:** 11.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (MAD) (10.59 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $309.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,144; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $46.3 bil; Spain 19%, France 11%, China 9%, U.S. 7%. **Exports:** $37.5 bil; Spain 23%, France 19%. **Tourism:** $8.2 bil. **Budget:** $26.8 bil. **Inflation:** 1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,284 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 128.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 36.

Communications: Mobile: 139.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 84.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 72.0 male; 75.5 female. **Births:** 17.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.6%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,263,985 cases, 16,270 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,424.5 cases, 44.1 deaths. 67.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 73.8%.

Website: www.egov.ma

Berbers were the region's original inhabitants, followed by Carthaginians and Romans. Arabs conquered it in 683. In the 11th and 12th cents., a Berber empire ruled all NW Africa and most of Spain from Morocco.

Part of Morocco came under Spanish rule in the 19th cent.; France controlled the rest in the early 20th. Tribal uprisings lasted from 1911 to 1933. Independence was achieved Mar. 2, 1956. Tangier, an internationalized seaport, was incorporated into Morocco, 1956. Ifni, a Spanish enclave, was ceded in 1969.

King Hassan II assumed the throne in 1961, reigning until his death in 1999; he was succeeded by his eldest son. A bicameral legislature was established in 1997.

Five terrorist attacks, linked to al-Qaeda, in Casablanca May 16, 2003, left 45 dead. Following a series of suicide bombings in 2007, the government stepped up its campaign against militant Islamists. After Arab Spring street demonstrations Feb.-Mar. 2011, the monarchy implemented modest

constitutional reforms. Throughout 2011, Moroccans staged protests over persistent unemployment, alleged unjust detentions, and lack of free speech. The moderate Islamist Justice and Development Party (PJD) won a plurality in Oct. 7, 2016, parliamentary elections. Large protests in the impoverished Rif region, 2017-18, prompted a harsh response by security forces. Morocco completed, Dec. 2018, one of the world's largest concentrated solar power complexes. Morocco and Israel agreed, Dec. 10, 2020, to establish diplomatic relations. The National Rally of Independents (RNI) party won the most seats in Sept. 8, 2021, parliamentary elections. The RNI's Aziz Akhannouch became prime minister, Oct. 7, 2021, heading a coalition government.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara, formerly the protectorate of Spanish Sahara, is bounded on the N by Morocco, the NE by Algeria, the E and S by Mauritania, and the W by the Atlantic O. Phosphates are the major resource. Pop. (2021 est.) 668,862. Capital is Laayoune; pop. (2018 est.) 232,388.

Spain withdrew in Feb. 1976. On Apr. 14, 1976, Morocco annexed over 70,000 sq mi, with the remainder annexed by Mauritania. The Polisario Front guerrilla movement, which proclaimed the region independent Feb. 27, launched attacks with Algerian support. After Mauritania signed a treaty with Polisario Aug. 5, 1979, Morocco occupied Mauritania's portion of Western Sahara.

After years of bitter fighting, Morocco controlled the main urban areas, and Polisario vast, sparsely populated desert areas. The two sides implemented a cease-fire in 1991, when a UN peacekeeping force (MINURSO) was established with a mandate to prepare for a referendum on self-determination. Following military clashes, Polisario ended the cease-fire Nov. 14, 2020. Pres. Donald Trump announced Dec. 10, 2020, the U.S. would recognize Morocco's claim to Western Sahara—the U.S. was the first country to do so officially—as part of a deal in which Morocco would normalize relations with Israel. MINURSO had about 200 personnel in Western Sahara in mid-2022; as of Sept. 30, a referendum had still not been held.

Mozambique

Republic of Mozambique

People: Population: 31,693,239 (46). **Age distrib.:** <15: 45.2%; 65+: 2.9%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 104.4 per sq mi, 40.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.2%. **Ethnic groups:** African (incl. Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena) 99%. **Languages:** Makhuwa, Portuguese (official), Tsonga, Nyanja, Sena, Lomwe, Chuwabo, Ndau, Tswa, other Mozambican langs. **Religions:** Christian 56.4% (Catholic 24.7%, Protestant 16.0%, independent 15.6%), ethnic religionist 25.2%, Muslim 17.8% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 308,642 sq mi, 799,380 sq km (34); **Land area:** 303,623 sq mi, 786,380 sq

km. **Location:** SE coast of Africa. Tanzania on N; Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe on W; South Africa, Eswatini on S. **Topography:** Coastal lowlands comprise nearly half the country with plateaus rising in steps to mountains along western border. **Arable land:** 7.2%. **Capital:** Maputo, 1,138,960. **Cities:** Matola, 1,796,872.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi; b. 1959; in office: Jan. 15, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Adriano Afonso Maleiane; in office: Mar. 3, 2022. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $140 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: aluminum, petroleum prods., chemicals, textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, maize, milk, bananas, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, titanium, nat. gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite. **Water:** 7,360 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 17.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70.3%, industry 9.3%, services 20.5%. **Unemployment:** 4.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Metical (MZN) (63.69 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $43.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,342; **GDP growth:** 2.2%. **Imports:** $8.4 bil; South Africa 31%, India 18%, China 17%. **Exports:** $4.4 bil; South Africa 16%, India 13%, China 12%, Italy 7%. **Tourism:** $252 mil. **Budget:** $4.1 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 3.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,975 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Mobile: 42.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 19.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 16.5%.

Health: Expend.: 7.8%. **Life expect.:** 55.8 male; 58.5 female. **Births:** 37.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 61.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 230,001 cases, 2,219 deaths; rates per 100,000: 735.9 cases, 7.1 deaths. 42.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 60.7%.

Website: www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz

The first Portuguese post on the Mozambique coast was established in 1505 on the trade route to Asia. Mozambique became independent June 25, 1975, after a 10-year war against Portuguese rule led by Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique).

The Frelimo government, headed by Pres. Samora Machel, transitioned to a Communist system. Most of the country's whites emigrated. In the 1980s, severe drought and civil war caused famine and heavy loss of life. Pres. Machel was killed in a plane crash, Oct. 19, 1986. Frelimo formally abandoned Marxist-Leninism in 1989, and a new constitution, effective Nov. 30, 1990, established multiparty elections and a free-market economy.

A 1992 peace agreement ended 15 years of hostilities (up to 1 mil killed) between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), which became the main opposition party. Repatriation of 1.7 mil Mozambican refugees ended June 1995.

Frelimo retained power under Pres. Joaquim Chissano (1986-2005) and Pres. Armando Guebuza (2005-15). Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Frelimo won the Oct. 15, 2014, presidential election. Clashes began in 2013 between government forces and Renamo, which challenged 2014 election results. A truce beginning Dec. 2016 paved the way for May 2018 constitutional amendments decentralizing political power. Cyclone Idai, Mar. 2019, killed more than 600 and displaced hundreds of thousands. Nyusi was reelected Oct. 15, 2019.

Natural gas reserves are estimated at more than 100 tril cu ft (third-largest in Africa). Beginning Oct. 2017, Islamist militants staged a series of attacks in the gas-rich northern Cabo Delgado region. Violence escalated in 2020-21. By mid-2021, Rwandan and other African forces were aiding Mozambican troops. Islamist attacks continued in 2022. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2022, more than 946,000 people in northern Mozambique were internally displaced by the conflict.

Myanmar

(Burma)

Union of Myanmar

People: Population: 57,526,449 (25). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.3%; 65+: 6.5%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 228.0 per sq mi, 88.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Burman (Bamar) 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Indian 2%, Mon 2%. **Languages:**

Burmese (official). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 75.6% (Theravadin), ethnic religionist 8.6%, Christian 8.0%, Muslim 3.6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 261,228 sq mi, 676,578 sq km (40); **Land area:** 252,321 sq mi, 653,508 sq km. **Location:** Between S and SE Asia, on Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh, India on W; China, Laos, Thailand on E. **Topography:** Surrounding mountains on W, N, and E. Dense forests cover much of nation. N-S rivers provide habitable valleys, espec. the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 mi. Tropical monsoon climate. **Arable land:** 16.9%. **Capital:** Nay Pyi Taw, 683,265. **Cities:** Yangon, 5,514,454; Mandalay, 1,500,625.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Prime Min. Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing (self-appointed head of a “caretaker govt.” set up by the military); b. 1956; in office: Aug. 1, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 regions, 7 states, 1 union territory. **Defense budget:** $2.3 bil. **Active troops:** 356,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc.; wood/wood prods.; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; cement, constr. materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, beans, vegetables, milk, maize. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, prec. stones, nat. gas, hydropower. **Water:** 21,743 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 139 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 23.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 45.9%, industry 18.9%, services 35.2%. **Unemployment:** 2.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kyat (MMK) (2,095.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $238.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,345; **GDP growth:** –18.0%. **Imports** (2019): $17.4 bil; China 43%, Thailand 15%, Singapore 12%. **Exports** (2019): $17.5 bil; China 24%, Thailand 24%, Japan 7%. Import/export figures are underestimates due to smuggling. **Tourism:** $2.5 bil. **Budget:** $11.2 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 8.8%.

Transport: Railways: 3,126 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 0.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 36.

Communications: Mobile: 126.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 35.1%.

Health: Expend.: 4.7%. **Life expect.:** 68.3 male; 71.7 female. **Births:** 16.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 32.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.1%. **HIV:** 0.8%. **COVID-19:** 614,696 cases, 19,437 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,129.8 cases, 35.7 deaths. 63.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 89.1%.

Website: www.myanmar.gov.mm

The Burmese arrived from Tibet before the 9th cent., displacing earlier cultures, and a Buddhist monarchy was established by the 11th cent. Burma was conquered by China’s Mongol dynasty in 1272, then ruled by the Shan people as a Chinese tributary until the 16th cent. Britain subjugated Burma in three wars, 1824-84, and ruled the country as part of India until 1937, when Burma became self-governing. Full independence was achieved Jan. 4, 1948.

Gen. Ne Win dominated politics from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as constitutional president, advancing policies that increased economic socialization and international isolation. Ne Win resigned July 1988, following antigovernment riots. In Sept., the military seized power, under Gen. Saw Maung. In 1989 the country's name was changed to Myanmar.

Although the main opposition party won a decisive victory in 1990 multiparty elections, the military refused to surrender power. A key opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, was held under house arrest, 1989-95, 2000-02, and 2003-10.

In late Sept. 2007, thousands of Buddhist monks led mass protests in Yangon; security forces cracked down by raiding monasteries, arresting monks, and firing on demonstrators. Cyclone Nargis, May 2-3, 2008, killed more than 138,000.

Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) won 43 of 45 parliamentary seats in an Apr. 1, 2012, election, and Suu Kyi traveled to Oslo, Norway, to accept the Nobel Peace Prize (awarded in 1991). The NLD won Nov. 8, 2015, parliamentary elections. NLD candidates were elected president by the parliament, 2016 and 2018. Suu Kyi, constitutionally barred from the presidency, assumed the newly created post of state counsellor, Apr. 6, 2016, becoming the country's de facto leader. The NLD swept Nov. 8, 2020, parliamentary elections.

A military coup, Feb. 1, 2021, ousted the civilian government. Suu Kyi and other NLD leaders were arrested (Suu Kyi was subsequently convicted of

various offenses), and Nov. 2020 election results were annulled. Protests against the coup were met with a deadly crackdown. At least hundreds of protesters were killed. Thousands were arrested; hundreds were estimated to have died in detention, and others were tortured. The first executions of pro-democracy activists occurred July 2022. Opponents of the coup began an armed rebellion against the military regime. As a result of the rebellion and various ethnic conflicts, more than 1.3 mil people in Myanmar were internally displaced as of Sept. 2022.

Violence against Rohingya Muslims, in Rakhine state in the W, intensified beginning in 2012. Almost all of Myanmar's Rohingya are not recognized as citizens by the government. Almost 100,000 Rohingya fled by boat, 2014-15, seeking asylum. Attacks by the military beginning in Oct. 2016 caused about 75,000 Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh. New military and vigilante attacks on Rohingya in which at least 10,000 were killed led almost three-quarters of a million Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh beginning in Aug. 2017. A UN official reported, July 2019, that about 128,000 Rohingya in Myanmar were confined to "concentration camps." As of Aug. 31, 2022, Bangladesh hosted more than 943,000 Rohingya refugees.

Namibia

Republic of Namibia

People: Population: 2,727,409 (138). **Age distrib.:** <15: 34.8%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 1.8%.

Migrants: 4.3%. **Pop. density:** 8.6 per sq mi, 3.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 54.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovambo 50%, Kavangos 9%, Herero 7%, Damara 7%, mixed European and African ancestry 6.5%, European 6%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, San 3%, Baster 2%. **Languages:** Oshiwambo langs., Nama/Damara, Kavango langs., Afrikaans (common), Herero langs., Zambezi langs., English (official). **Religions:** Christian 91.3% (Protestant 63.8%, Catholic 17.7%), ethnic religionist 5.2%, agnostic 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 318,261 sq mi, 824,292 sq km (33); **Land area:** 317,874 sq mi, 823,290 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa on Atlantic coast. Angola on N; Botswana, Zambia on E; South Africa on S. **Topography:** Three distinct regions incl. Namib Desert along the Atlantic, a mountainous central plateau with woodland savanna, and Kalahari Desert in E. True forests found in NE. Four rivers but little other surface water. **Arable land:** 1.0%. **Capital:** Windhoek, 461,123.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Hage Geingob; b. 1941; in office: Mar. 21, 2015. **Local divisions:** 14 regions. **Defense budget:** $357 mil. **Active troops:** 9,900.

Economy: Industries: meatpacking, fish proc., dairy prods., pasta, beverages, mining. **Chief agric.:** roots/tubers, milk, maize, onions, beef, grapes. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, tungsten, zinc, salt, hydropower, fish. **Water:** 16,301 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:**

agric. 22.1%, industry 16.4%, services 61.5%. **Unemployment:** 21.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NAD) (16.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $25.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,805; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** $4.5 bil; South Africa 47%, Zambia 16%. **Exports:** $3.6 bil; China 27%, South Africa 18%, Botswana 8%, Belgium 7%. **Tourism:** $350 mil. **Budget:** $5.0 bil. **Inflation:** 3.6%.

Transport: Railways: 1,633 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 129.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 19.

Communications: Mobile: 115.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 76.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 41.0%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 64.5 male; 68.5 female. **Births:** 25.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 29.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 18.0%. **HIV:** 11.8%. **COVID-19:** 166,566 cases, 4,074 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,555.4 cases, 160.3 deaths. 22.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 91.5%.

Website: www.gov.na

Namibia was declared a German protectorate in 1890 and officially called South-West Africa. German troops putting down a rebellion killed tens of thousands of Herero and Nama people, 1904-08 (Germany, in 2021, acknowledged the “genocide”). South Africa seized the territory in 1915 during WWI. In 1966, the Marxist South-West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) launched a guerrilla war for

independence, aided by Angola and Cuba. The UN General Assembly named the area Namibia in 1968.

A 1988 U.S.-mediated agreement ended South African administration. A constitution providing for multiparty government was adopted Feb. 9, 1990, and Namibia gained independence Mar. 21.

Walvis Bay, the principal deepwater port, was returned to Namibia by South Africa in 1994.

SWAPO, the leading political group since independence, won Nov. 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections but saw its vote decline amid a corruption scandal and a slumping economy.

Nauru

Republic of Nauru

People: Population: 9,811 (195). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.6%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 20.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,210.0 per sq mi, 467.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Nauruan 88.9%, part Nauruan 6.6%, I-Kiribati 2%. **Languages:** Nauruan (official), English (used in govt. and commerce). **Religions:** Christian 73.6% (Protestant 42.6%, Catholic 24.4%), Chinese folk-religionist 10.8%, Baha'i 9.6%, agnostic 4.5%.

Geography: Total area: 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km (194); **Land area:** 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km. **Location:** In W Pacific O. just S of equator. Nearest neighbor is Kiribati to E. **Topography:** Mostly a plateau bearing high-grade phosphate deposits, surrounded by a sandy shore and coral reef in concentric rings. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Nauru, 11,312.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Russ Kun; b. 1975; in office: Sept. 29, 2022. **Local divisions:** 14 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut prods. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, tropical fruit, vegetables, pork, eggs, pig offals. **Natural resources:** phosphates, fish. **Water:** 937 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 36.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** Most employed in phosphate mining, public admin., education, and transportation. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $164.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** $15,103; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports** (2018): $90.0 mil; Taiwan 52%, Australia 28%. **Exports** (2018): $30.0 mil; Thailand 34%, Australia 16%, U.S. 13%, South Korea 10%, Philippines 9%, Japan 7%. **Budget:** $113.4 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 5.1%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 81.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 32.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 62.4%.

Health: Expend.: 9.8%. **Life expect.:** 64.4 male; 71.6 female. **Births:** 21.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 4,610 cases, 1 death; rates per 100,000: 42,551.2 cases, 9.2 deaths. 87.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: naurugov.nr

The British reached the island in 1798, but it was annexed to the German Empire in 1886. After WWI, Australia administered Nauru under a League of Nations mandate. Japan occupied the island during WWII. In 1947 Nauru was made a UN trust territory, administered by Australia. It became an independent republic Jan. 31, 1968.

Phosphate exports provided Nauru with high per capita revenues. Phosphate reserves, however, are nearly depleted, and environmental damage from strip mining has been severe. Rising sea levels linked to global climate change have eroded Nauru's coastline.

A 2012 Amnesty Intl. report found inhumane living conditions at Australia's detention center on Nauru for migrants intercepted trying to enter Australia by boat. An Australian government report, released Mar. 20, 2015, confirmed abuse of detainees by staff. By mid-2022, hundreds of refugees had left Nauru for resettlement in the U.S. (plus some to other countries), hundreds had been returned to their country of origin, and hundreds were detained in Australia after being transferred for medical treatment (some were released in 2022); slightly over 100 refugees remained in Nauru. A Sept. 24, 2021, Nauru-Australia agreement provided for keeping a detention center open indefinitely.

Nepal

People: Population: 30,666,598 (49). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.8%; 65+: 6.0%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 1.7%. **Pop. density:** 554.1 per sq mi, 213.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Chhettri 16.6%, Brahman-Hill 12.2%, Magar 7.1%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.8%, Newar 5%, Kami 4.8%, Muslim 4.4%, Yadav 4%, Rai 2.3%, Gurung 2%. **Languages:** Nepali (official), Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, Bajjika, Magar, Doteli, Urdu. **Religions:** Hindu 65.3% (Shaivite 30%, Vaishnavite 29%), ethnic religionist 13.0%, Buddhist 12.2% (Lamaist 11%), Christian 4.7%, Muslim 4.3% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 56,827 sq mi, 147,181 sq km (93); **Land area:** 55,348 sq mi, 143,351 sq km. **Location:** Astride Himalaya Mts. China on N, India on S. **Topography:** The Himalayas across the N, hill country with fertile valleys across the center. S border region is part of flat, subtropical Ganges Plain. **Arable land:** 14.7%. **Capital:** Kathmandu, 1,521,057.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bidhya Devi Bhandari; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 29, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sher Bahadur Deuba; b. 1946; in office: July 13, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** $408 mil. **Active troops:** 96,600.

Economy: Industries: tourism, carpets, textiles; small rice, jute, sugar, oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement/brick prod. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables,

sugarcane, potatoes, maize, wheat. **Natural resources:** quartz, water, timber, hydropower; small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore. **Water:** 7,482 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 3.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 62.3%, industry 16.1%, services 21.6%. **Unemployment:** 5.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (NPR) (128.05 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $126.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,261; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $10.7 bil; India 70%, China 15%. **Exports:** $1.8 bil; India 68%, U.S. 10%. **Tourism:** $707 mil. **Budget:** $5.9 bil. **Inflation:** 4.1%.

Transport: Railways: 37 mi. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 130.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 61.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 37.7%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 71.7 male; 73.2 female. **Births:** 17.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 995,646 cases, 11,993 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,417.1 cases, 41.2 deaths. 87.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-12. **Literacy:** 67.9%.

Website: nepal.gov.np

Nepal was originally a group of principalities, with the Gurkha principality becoming dominant about 1769. In 1951 King Tribhubana Bir Bikram, member of the Shah family, ended the system of rule by hereditary premiers of the Ranas family, who had kept the kings virtual prisoners, and established a

cabinet system of government. Polygamy, child marriage, and the caste system were officially abolished in 1963. Political parties were legalized in 1990.

Nine members of Nepal's royal family, including King Birendra, died in a June 1, 2001, massacre. The killings were blamed on a 10th family member, Crown Prince Dipendra, who reportedly killed himself, allowing Birendra's brother Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to take the throne.

Citing a Maoist insurgency, King Gyanendra assumed absolute authority, Feb. 1, 2005, but after protests, he agreed, Apr. 24, 2006, to reinstate parliament. A new government signed a peace accord with Maoist rebels Nov. 21 ending a decade-long civil war that claimed 13,000 lives. Maoists joined an interim parliament and cabinet in 2007. A constituent assembly voted May 2008 to abolish the monarchy and make Nepal a republic.

A new constitution, establishing a federal system with seven states, was adopted Sept. 20, 2015. Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli, leader of a non-Maoist Communist party, was elected prime min. by parliament, Oct. 11, 2015. Bidhya Devi Bhandari (of Oli's party) was elected by parliament, Oct. 28, 2015, as Nepal's first female president. Oli, facing a no-confidence vote, announced his resignation, July 23, 2016. A coalition of Communist parties won late 2017 legislative elections, and Oli returned as prime min., Feb. 15, 2018. After Oli lost support within his coalition and two attempts (Dec. 2020 and May 2021) to dissolve parliament were overturned by the

Supreme Court, opposition leader Sher Bahadur Deuba won a confidence vote and became prime minister July 13, 2021.

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake near Kathmandu, Apr. 25, 2015, killed more than 8,000 people and displaced 2.8 mil. Historic temples were heavily damaged. A second quake, May 12, brought the combined death toll to over 8,600.

Overcrowding contributed to at least 11 deaths (9 in Nepal) on Mt. Everest during the 2019 climbing season, one of the highest annual death tolls. Nepal did not permit climbing in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic; climbing resumed as of Apr. 2021.

Netherlands

Kingdom of the Netherlands

People: Population: 17,400,824 (70). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 20.5%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 13.8%. **Pop. density:** 1,329.7 per sq mi, 513.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Dutch 75.4%, EU (excl. Dutch) 6.4%, Turkish 2.4%, Moroccan 2.4%, Surinamese 2.1%, Indonesian 2%. **Languages:** Dutch (official). **Religions:** Christian 53.6% (Catholic 30.6%, Protestant 19.7%), agnostic 33.4%, Muslim 7.7% (Sunni), atheist 2.9%, Buddhist 1.3% (Mahayanist).

Geography: Total area: 16,040 sq mi, 41,543 sq km (131); **Land area:** 13,086 sq mi, 33,893 sq km. **Location:** NW Europe on North Sea. Germany on E, Belgium on S. **Topography:** Land is flat with avg.

elevation of 37 ft above sea level; much of land reclaimed and protected by some 1,500 mi of dikes. **Arable land:** 29.8%. **Capital:** Amsterdam, 1,165,898; s-Gravenhage (The Hague) (seat), 709,388. **Cities:** Rotterdam, 1,014,675.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Willem-Alexander; b. 1967; in office: Apr. 30, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mark Rutte; b. 1967; in office: Oct. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces, 3 public entities. **Defense budget:** $14.8 bil. **Active troops:** 33,600.

Economy: Industries: agroindustries, metal/engineering prods., elec. machinery/equip., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, sugar beet, pork, onions, wheat. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand and gravel. **Water:** 5,334 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 138 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 117.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.3%, industry 13.9%, services 83.8%. **Unemployment:** 4.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $63,767; **GDP growth:** 5.0%. **Imports:** $622.7 bil; Germany 15%, China 11%, Belgium 9%, U.S. 8%, Russia 7%. **Exports:** $719.8 bil; Germany 20%, Belgium 12%, UK 9%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $18.6 bil. **Budget:** $352.4 bil. **Inflation:** 2.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,900 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 598.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 23.

Communications: Mobile: 125.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 123.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 92.1%.

Health: Expend.: 10.1%. **Life expect.:** 79.9 male; 84.5 female. **Births:** 11.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 8,372,961 cases, 22,574 deaths; rates per 100,000: 48,099.5 cases, 129.7 deaths. 73.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.government.nl

Julius Caesar conquered the region in 55 BCE, when it was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes. After the empire of Charlemagne fell apart, the Netherlands (Holland, Belgium, Flanders) split among counts, dukes, and bishops, passed to Burgundy and thence to Spain. William the Silent, prince of Orange, led a confederation of the northern provinces, called Estates, in the Union of Utrecht, 1579; in 1581 they repudiated allegiance to Spain. The rise of the Dutch republic to naval, economic, and artistic eminence came in the 17th cent.

After a period of French hegemony, 1795-1813, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 formed a kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium, under William I. In 1830, Belgium seceded.

The Netherlands maintained its neutrality in WWI but was invaded during WWII and occupied by Germany, 1940-45. In 1949, after several years of fighting, the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia.

The murder May 6, 2002, of right-wing populist leader Pim Fortuyn marked the first political assassination in modern Dutch history. On Apr. 30,

2009, an attempt to assassinate Queen Beatrix failed (but left 8 dead). Beatrix, 75, abdicated the throne to her son, Willem-Alexander, Apr. 30, 2013. A Malaysia Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur was shot down over eastern Ukraine, July 17, 2014; nearly 200 Dutch passport holders were among 298 killed. Prime Min. Mark Rutte's center-right People's Party won Mar. 15, 2017, parliamentary elections, holding off a challenge from the anti-Islamic, right-wing Freedom Party. Rutte resigned, Jan. 15, 2021, over a government-benefits scandal, but his party won Mar. 17 elections. After months of negotiations, a new coalition government headed by Rutte was sworn in Jan. 10, 2022.

The Netherlands was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020. The important tourism industry was hard hit, in the Netherlands and in its Caribbean dependencies.

Dutch Dependencies

Constitutional changes effective Oct. 10, 2010, dissolved the political entity known as the Netherlands Antilles. **Curaçao** (area 171 sq mi), an island near the coast of Venezuela, and **Sint Maarten** (13 sq mi), occupying the southern one-third of the island of St. Martin, SE of Puerto Rico, were elevated to the status of autonomous countries. Bonaire, Saba, and Sint Eustatius became special municipalities. Sint Maarten suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Luis, Sept. 1995, and Hurricane Irma, Sept. 2017. Pop. of Curaçao, 152,379

(2022 est.); that of its capital, Willemstad, 144,037 (2018 est.). Sint Maarten, pop. 45,126 (2022 est.); capital is Philipsburg. Principal industries: Curaçao, tourism, petroleum refining and transshipment, light mfg.; Sint Maarten, tourism, light industry. International tourism receipts were $682 mil (2019) for Curaçao, $703 mil (2019) for Sint Maarten. Per capita GDP of Sint Maarten was $36,191 (2018), Curaçao, $20,681 (2020). **Websites:** gobiernu.cw (Curaçao); www.sintmaartengov.org (Sint Maarten)

Aruba, about 26 mi west of Curaçao, was separated from the Netherlands Antilles on Jan. 1, 1986; it is an autonomous component of the Netherlands, with a status similar to Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Area: 69 sq mi; pop. (2022 est.) 122,320. Capital: Oranjestad; pop. (2018 est.) 29,877. Chief industries are tourism, petroleum transshipment facilities, banking. **Website:** www.kabga.aw

New Zealand

People: Population: 5,053,004 (124). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.4%; 65+: 16.1%. **Growth:** 1.2%. **Migrants:** 28.7%. **Pop. density:** 49.5 per sq mi, 19.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.9%. **Ethnic groups:** European 64.1%, Maori 16.5%, Chinese 4.9%, Indian 4.7%, Samoan 3.9%. **Languages:** English (de facto official), Maori (de jure official), Samoan, Northern Chinese. **Religions:** Christian 52.9% (Protestant 31.3%, Catholic 13.0%), agnostic 36.0%, Buddhist 3.4% (Mahayanist), Hindu 2.2%, Muslim 1.7% (Sunni), atheist 1.4%.

Geography: Total area: 103,799 sq mi, 268,838 sq km (75); **Land area:** 102,138 sq mi, 264,537 sq km. **Location:** SW Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Australia to W, Fiji and Tonga to N. **Topography:** Two main islands (North and South Isls.) are hilly and mountainous. The E coasts consist of fertile plains, incl. Canterbury Plains on South Isl. Volcanic plateau in center of North Isl. Glaciers and 15 peaks over 10,000 ft on South Isl. **Arable land:** 2.0%. **Capital:** Wellington, 419,087. **Cities:** Auckland, 1,652,341.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Cindy Kiro; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 21, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jacinda Ardern; b. 1980; in office: Oct. 26, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 regions, 1 territory. **Defense budget:** $3.3 bil. **Active troops:** 9,750.

Economy: Industries: agric., forestry, fishing, logs and wood articles, mfg., mining, constr., financial services, real estate services, tourism. **Chief agric.:** milk, beef, kiwi fruit, apples, potatoes, mutton. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone. **Water:** 68,942 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 41 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 43.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.1%, industry 20.0%, services 73.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NZD) (1.63 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $237.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $46,420; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports:** $47.9 bil; China 18%, Australia 15%, U.S. 9%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $50.4 bil; China 28%, Australia 14%, U.S. 9%, Japan 6%.

Tourism: $10.5 bil. **Budget:** $71.0 bil. **Inflation:** 3.9%.

Transport: Railways: 2,565 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 874.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 39.

Communications: Mobile: 114.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 95.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 91.5%.

Health: Expend.: 9.7%. **Life expect.:** 80.8 male; 84.4 female. **Births:** 12.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,702,608 cases, 2,679 deaths; rates per 100,000: 35,307.5 cases, 55.6 deaths. 88.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. Literacy: NA.

Website: www.govt.nz

New Zealand comprises North Island, 43,911 sq mi; South Island, 58,084 sq mi; Stewart Island, 649 sq mi; Chatham Isls., 373 sq mi; and several groups of smaller islands. The Maori, a Polynesian group from the eastern Pacific, reached New Zealand before and during the 14th cent. The first European to sight New Zealand was Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman. The Maori refused to allow him to land. British Capt. James Cook explored the coasts, 1769-70.

British sovereignty was proclaimed and Maori land rights were recognized in the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840, with organized settlement beginning the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853. The Maori Wars, or New Zealand Wars, ended in 1870 with British victory. The colony became a

dominion in 1907 and gained full independence in 1947.

A progressive tradition in politics began in the 19th cent. Much of the nation's economy has been deregulated since the 1980s. Jenny Shipley of the National Party became the nation's first female prime min., Dec. 8, 1997. The Labour Party won Nov. 27, 1999, elections.

A measure establishing a supreme court and ending appeals to the UK Privy Council passed Oct. 14, 2003. A major settlement of Maori land claims was signed June 25, 2008.

A Christchurch earthquake, Feb. 22, 2011, killed 181 people and caused extensive damage. Parliament legalized same-sex marriage Apr. 17, 2013.

After the National Party (in office since 2008) fell short of a majority in Sept. 23, 2017, elections, Labour Party head Jacinda Ardern formed a coalition government.

A gunman killed 51 in attacks at two Christchurch-area mosques, Mar. 15, 2019. Parliament, Apr. 10, outlawed many types of semiautomatic weapons. Mar. 2020 legislation legalized most abortions. Labour won an outright majority in Oct. 17, 2020, elections; Ardern formed a new government in "cooperation" with the Green Party.

New Zealand at times used strict lockdown measures to limit COVID-19 spread. Nevertheless, as highly transmissible virus variants developed, the country recorded 1.7 mil total cases as of Aug. 22, 2022; about 88% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

In 1965, the **Cook Islands** (area: 91 sq mi; 2022 est. pop.: 8,128), halfway between New Zealand and Hawaii, became self-governing. New Zealand retains responsibility for defense and foreign affairs. **Niue** (area: 100 sq mi; 2022 est. pop.: 2,000) attained the same status in 1974; it lies about 675 mi W of Cook Isls. **Tokelau** (area: 4.6 sq mi; 2019 est. pop.: 1,647) comprises three atolls 300 mi N of Samoa. Referendums in 2006 and 2007 on Tokelau self-government failed to gain the required two-third majority. **Ross Dependency**, administered by New Zealand since 1923, comprises 160,000 sq mi of Antarctic territory. **Websites:** www.cookislands.gov.ck; www.gov.nu; www.tokelau.org.nz

Nicaragua

Republic of Nicaragua

People: Population: 6,301,880 (109). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.5%; 65+: 6.3%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 136.0 per sq mi, 52.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.6%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 69%, white 17%, Black 9%, Amerindian 5%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Miskito, Mestizo on Carib. coast. **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Catholic 68.9%, Protestant 19.1%), agnostic 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 50,336 sq mi, 130,370 sq km (96); **Land area:** 46,328 sq mi, 119,990 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Honduras on N, Costa Rica on S. **Topography:** Both Caribbean and

Pacific coasts are over 200 mi long. Cordillera Mts., with many volcanic peaks, run NW-SE through middle of country. **Arable land:** 12.5%. **Capital:** Managua, 1,083,094.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Daniel Ortega Saavedra; b. 1945; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 15 departments, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $77 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., chemicals, machinery and metal prods., knit and woven apparel, petroleum refining/distrib. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, milk, rice, maize, plantains, groundnuts. **Natural resources:** gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish. **Water:** 25,446 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 4.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 28.7%, industry 18.4%, services 52.9%. **Unemployment:** 6.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cordoba (NIO) (36.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $42.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,332; **GDP growth:** 10.3%. **Imports:** $5.9 bil; U.S. 27%, Mexico 12%, China 11%, Guatemala 9%, Costa Rica 7%, El Salvador 6%, Honduras 6%. **Exports:** $5.3 bil; U.S. 60%. **Tourism:** $515 mil. **Budget:** $4.2 bil. **Inflation:** 4.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 77 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 12.

Communications: Mobile: 91.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 55.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 45.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.4%. **Life expect.:** 72.6 male; 77.1 female. **Births:** 16.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:**

5.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 18.6%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 14,899 cases, 244 deaths; rates per 100,000: 224.9 cases, 3.7 deaths. 90.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-11. **Literacy:** 82.6%.

Website: www.asamblea.gob.ni

Nicaragua, inhabited by various Indian tribes, was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, before becoming an independent republic, 1838. U.S. Marines occupied the country at times in the early 20th cent., the last time from 1926 to 1933.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle held the presidency 1967-72, 1974-79. Martial law was imposed in Dec. 1974, after officials were kidnapped by Marxist Sandinista guerrillas. Nationwide strikes touched off a civil war, 1978, which ended when Somoza fled Nicaragua and the Sandinistas took control of Managua, July 1979. Somoza was assassinated in Paraguay, Sept. 17, 1980.

Relations with the U.S. were strained as a result of Nicaragua’s aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of anti-Sandinista contra guerrilla groups, which fought the Sandinista government throughout the 1980s. In 1985 the U.S. House rejected Pres. Ronald Reagan’s request for military aid to the contras. The U.S. later secretly diverted funds to the contras.

In a stunning upset, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro defeated Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra in national elections, Feb. 25, 1990. Conservative candidates won the 1996 and 2001 presidential elections. Drought and a drop in coffee prices precipitated an economic crisis in 2001.

Ortega won the Nov. 2006 presidential election. He was reelected Nov. 6, 2011, and Nov. 6, 2016. In 2016, Rosario Murillo Zambrana, Ortega's wife, was elected vice president.

Months of protests, beginning Apr. 2018, against government policies and authoritarian rule resulted in hundreds of deaths, most at the hands of security forces or allied paramilitary groups. Hundreds were arrested, some reportedly tortured in detention. By early 2021, more than 100,000 Nicaraguans had fled the country. In the months leading up to the Nov. 7, 2021, presidential election, opposition leaders, activists, and critics of the government were arrested; Ortega and Murillo were reelected. Nicaraguans continued to leave for other countries—a total of more than 150,000 to Costa Rica alone by early 2022. Continuing its crackdown on dissent, the government arrested Catholic clerics and shut down church media outlets in 2022.

Seeking Chinese aid, Nicaragua established diplomatic relations with China, Dec.10, 2021, breaking ties with Taiwan.

Niger

Republic of Niger

People: Population: 24,484,587 (56). **Age distrib.:** <15: 50.0%; 65+: 2.7%. **Growth:** 3.7%. **Migrants:** 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 50.1 per sq mi, 19.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 16.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Hausa 53.1%, Zarma/Songhai 21.2%, Tuareg 11%, Fulani (Peuhl) 6.5%, Kanuri 5.9%. **Languages:** French (official), Hausa, Djerma. **Religions:** Muslim 96.4% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 3.2%.

Geography: Total area: 489,191 sq mi, 1,267,000 sq km (21); **Land area:** 489,076 sq mi, 1,266,700 sq km. **Location:** Interior of N Africa. Libya, Algeria on N; Mali, Burkina Faso on W; Benin, Nigeria on S; Chad on E. **Topography:** Mostly arid desert and mountains. Narrow savanna in S and Niger R. basin in the SW. **Arable land:** 14.0%. **Capital:** Niamey, 1,383,909.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Bazoum; b. 1960; in office: Apr. 2, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mahamadou Ouhoumoudou; b. 1952; in office: Apr. 3, 2021. **Local divisions:** 7 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $205 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: uranium mining, petroleum, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food proc., chemicals, slaughterhouses. **Chief agric.:** millet, cow peas, sorghum, onions, milk, groundnuts. **Natural resources:** uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybdenum, gypsum, salt, petroleum. **Water:** 1,517 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 404.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70.7%, industry 7.6%, services 21.7%. **Unemployment:** 0.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,310; **GDP growth:** 1.4%. **Imports** (2019): $3.4 bil; China 19%, France 9%, UAE 7%, Côte d'Ivoire 6%, India 6%. **Exports** (2019): $1.4 bil; UAE 54%, China 25%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $116 mil. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Inflation:** 3.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 13.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 58.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 5.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 10.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 58.6 male; 61.7 female. **Births:** 47.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 66.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 19.8%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 9,203 cases, 312 deaths; rates per 100,000: 38.0 cases, 1.3 deaths. 15.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 35.1%.

Website: www.gouv.ne

Niger was part of ancient and medieval African empires. European explorers reached the area in the late 18th cent. The French colony of Niger was established 1900-22 after the defeat of Tuareg fighters, who had invaded the area from the north a century before. The country became independent Aug. 3, 1960.

In 1993, Niger held its first free and open elections since independence. A peace accord Apr. 24, 1995, ended a Tuareg rebellion that began in 1990. After a coup, Jan. 27, 1996, the military retained control.

Oct.-Nov. 1999 elections, under a new constitution, restored civilian rule.

Popularly elected in 1999 and 2004, Pres. Mamadou Tandja invoked emergency powers in 2009 to remain in office. He was overthrown by a military junta Feb. 18, 2010. Civilian rule returned following 2011 elections. Pres. Mahamadou Issoufou won reelection in 2016. Mohamed Bazoum, of Issoufou's party, won a Feb. 21, 2021, presidential runoff.

Beginning in Feb. 2015, the Nigeria-based Islamist extremist group Boko Haram staged attacks in southern Niger. Niger sent troops into Nigeria to fight Boko Haram and joined a regional joint force to combat Islamist terrorism. Islamist extremists based in Mali staged attacks in W Niger; an attack by ISIS-affiliated militants, Oct. 4, 2017, killed 9, including 4 U.S. special operations troops. Islamist violence in W Niger in 2021 killed hundreds of civilians. Islamist extremist attacks in W and S Niger continued in 2022. As of Aug. 31, 2022, Niger had more than 347,000 internally displaced persons and hosted over 203,000 refugees from Nigeria, as well as about 64,000 from Mali.

Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria

People: Population: 225,082,083 (6). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.0%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 640.1 per sq mi, 247.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.5%. **Ethnic groups:** More than 250 ethnic groups, incl. Hausa 30%,

Yoruba 15.5%, Igbo (Ibo) 15.2%, Fulani 6%, Tiv 2.4%, Kanuri/Beriberi 2.4%. **Languages:** English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, 500+ Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Muslim 46.6% (Sunni), Christian 46.4% (Protestant 24.4%, independent 11.4%, Catholic 10.5%), ethnic religionist 6.7%.

Geography: Total area: 356,669 sq mi, 923,768 sq km (31); **Land area:** 351,649 sq mi, 910,768 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Benin on W, Niger on N, Chad and Cameroon on E. **Topography:** 4 E-W regions: a coastal mangrove swamp, a tropical rain forest, a plateau of savanna and open woodland, and semi-desert in N. **Arable land:** 38.4%. **Capital:** Abuja, 3,652,029. **Cities:** Lagos, 15,387,639; Kano, 4,219,209; Ibadan, 3,756,445; Port Harcourt, 3,324,694.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Muhammadu Buhari; b. 1942; in office: May 29, 2015. **Local divisions:** 36 states, 1 territory. **Defense budget:** $2.5 bil. **Active troops:** 143,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; rubber prods., wood; hides/skins, textiles, cement and other constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** cassava, yams, maize, oil palm fruit, rice, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc. **Water:** 1,461 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 36.9 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 28.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 35.2%, industry 12.7%, services 52.1%. **Unemployment:** 9.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Naira (NGN) (422.17 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $5,459; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports:** $72.2 bil; China 30%, Netherlands 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $39.9 bil; India 16%, Spain 10%, U.S. 7%, France 7%, Netherlands 6%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $19.5 bil. **Inflation:** 17.0%.

Transport: Railways: 2,360 mi (majority in severe disrepair). **Motor vehicles:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 40.

Communications: Mobile: 91.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 36.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 35.5%.

Health: Expend.: 3.0%. **Life expect.:** 59.5 male; 63.3 female. **Births:** 34.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 56.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.7%. **HIV:** 1.3%. **COVID-19:** 262,912 cases, 3,147 deaths; rates per 100,000: 127.5 cases, 1.5 deaths. 19.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 62.0%.

Website: nigeria.gov.ng

Early cultures in Nigeria date back to at least 700 BCE. From the 12th to the 14th cent., more advanced cultures developed in the Yoruba area, at Ife, and in the north, where Muslim influence prevailed. Portuguese and British slavers appeared in the 15th-16th cent. Britain seized Lagos, 1861, and gradually extended control inland until 1900. Nigeria became independent Oct. 1, 1960, and a republic Oct. 1, 1963.

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern Region seceded, proclaiming itself the Republic of Biafra, plunging the country into civil war. Casualties were estimated at over 1 mil, including many Biafrans (mostly Igbos) who died of starvation despite international relief efforts. The secessionists capitulated Jan. 12, 1970.

Nigeria emerged as one of the world's leading oil exporters in the 1970s, but much of the revenue has been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. Oil spills have polluted much of the Niger Delta region.

After 13 years of military rule, the nation made a peaceful return to civilian government Oct. 1979. Military rule resumed Dec. 31, 1983. A coup brought Gen. Sani Abacha to power in 1993. His brutal rule ended June 8, 1998, when he died of an apparent heart attack. Olusegun Obasanjo won a presidential election Feb. 27, 1999, to lead a civilian government.

The imposition of strict Islamic law in northern states led to clashes, Jan.-Mar. 2000, in which at least 800 people died. Fighting between Muslims and Christians in the early 2000s claimed hundreds of lives. Vice Pres. Goodluck Jonathan, a southern Christian, became president in 2010 when his predecessor died. Jonathan won reelection Apr. 16, 2011, over Muhammadu Buhari, a northern-based Muslim.

Boko Haram, a radical Islamist group based in NE Nigeria seeking to establish an Islamist state, began terrorist attacks in 2009 against government forces and civilian targets. The group gained control of a large area in the NE and terrorist attacks escalated,

2013-15. Boko Haram split, in 2016, into ISIS-affiliated and non-affiliated factions.

Boko Haram also staged attacks in neighboring Chad, Cameroon, and Niger; troops from those countries fought Boko Haram in Nigeria beginning in 2015. Vowing tougher action against Boko Haram, Buhari defeated Jonathan in the Mar. 28-29, 2015, presidential election. Subsequent government offensives retook much of the territory Boko Haram had seized, but Boko Haram forces, including the ISIS-affiliated militants, continued to control areas of NE Nigeria and stage deadly attacks against civilians and security forces in the NE and elsewhere in the country, 2016-22.

Amid ongoing Islamist, as well as other religious and ethnic violence (including in Biafra), Buhari won reelection, Feb. 23, 2019. Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau died, May 2021, in a conflict with ISIS-affiliated fighters, as the ISIS forces became the dominant extremist group in the NE.

Islamist extremists, as well as other groups apparently seeking ransom, have kidnapped thousands of Nigerians and foreigners since 2014, including a number of mass abductions of schoolchildren.

The Council on Foreign Relations estimated that, by Sept. 2022, more than 92,000 people had been killed since 2011 as a result of Islamist extremist attacks, clashes with security forces, and actions by other armed groups. The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2022, almost 343,000 Nigerian refugees were in

Niger, Cameroon, or Chad; 2.2 mil Nigerians were internally displaced.

A WHO study released in May 2022 estimated 186,000 excess deaths in Nigeria related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21, exceeding the reported death tally by many tens of thousands.

North Macedonia

Republic of North Macedonia

(Under the Prespa Agreement, in force as of Feb. 12, 2019, Macedonia and Greece agreed to recognize the former under the name North Macedonia, ending a longstanding regional dispute.)

People: Population: 2,130,936 (145). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 14.9%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 6.3%. **Pop. density:** 217.0 per sq mi, 83.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Macedonian 58.4%, Albanian 24.3%, Turkish 3.9%, Romani 2.5% (usu. underestimated and may be 6.5%-13% of pop.). **Languages:** Macedonian, Albanian (both official); Turkish; minority langs. co-official in certain municipalities. **Religions:** Christian 64.3% (Orthodox [official] 62.5%), Muslim 32.8% (Sunni), agnostic 2.6%.

Geography: Total area: 9,928 sq mi, 25,713 sq km (146); **Land area:** 9,820 sq mi, 25,433 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Bulgaria on E, Greece on S, Albania on W, Serbia on N. **Topography:** Landlocked, mostly mountainous with deep river valleys, 3 large lakes. Country is bisected by Vardar R. **Arable land:** 16.5%. **Capital:** Skopje, 605,996.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Stevo Pendarovski; b. 1963; in office: May 12, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Dimitar Kovacevski; b. 1974; in office: Jan. 16, 2022. **Local divisions:** 70 municipalities, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $209 mil. **Active troops:** 8,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** milk, grapes, wheat, potatoes, green chillies/peppers, cabbages. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber. **Water:** 3,073 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 5.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.8%, industry 30.8%, services 58.4%. **Unemployment:** 16.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Denar (MKD) (61.16 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $37.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,918; **GDP growth:** 4.0%. **Imports:** $8.8 bil; UK 14%, Germany 14%, Greece 8%, Serbia 8%. **Exports:** $7.2 bil; Germany 45%, Serbia 8%. **Tourism:** $396 mil. **Budget:** $3.6 bil. **Inflation:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 575 mi. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Mobile: 92.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 67.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 81.4%.

Health: Expend.: 7.3%. **Life expect.:** 74.7 male; 79.1 female. **Births:** 10.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.3%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 337,513 cases, 9,440 deaths; rates per

100,000: 16,200.3 cases, 453.1 deaths. 41.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Website: www.vlada.mk

Muslim Turks ruled present-day North Macedonia from 1389 to 1912. In 1913, the area was incorporated into Serbia, which in 1918 became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia). In 1946, the area, then called Macedonia, became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia.

Macedonia declared its independence Sept. 8, 1991, and was admitted to the UN in 1993. For decades, Greece, objecting to Macedonia's use of what it considered a Hellenic name, blocked Macedonia's bids to join NATO and the EU.

Ethnic Albanian guerrillas launched an offensive Mar. 2001 in NW Macedonia. An accord signed Aug. 13 paved the way for a NATO peacekeeping force. A law broadening the rights of ethnic Albanians was enacted Jan. 2002.

In 2015 and early 2016, tens of thousands of migrants from the Middle East and SW Asia who landed in Greece tried to cross Macedonia on their way to N Europe. After building border fencing and taking other steps to restrict access, Macedonia announced, Mar. 9, 2016, that its border with Greece was closed to migrants.

After a government wiretapping and corruption scandal, conservative Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski resigned Jan. 15, 2016. Following parliamentary

elections in Dec. 2016, Social Democrat Zoran Zaev formed a coalition and became prime min. May 31, 2017. Macedonia and Greece reached an agreement, effective as of Feb. 12, 2019, for the former to change its name to North Macedonia. Pro-EU, pro-NATO candidate Stevo Pendarovski won a May 5 presidential runoff election. North Macedonia joined NATO Mar. 27, 2020. Zaev resigned Dec. 23, 2021, following his party's losses in municipal elections. Social Democrat Dimitar Kovacevski became prime min., Jan. 16, 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 337,000 recorded cases and over 9,400 deaths in North Macedonia as of Aug. 22, 2022; deaths per 100,000 pop. were among the highest in the world.

Norway

Kingdom of Norway

People: Population: 5,553,840 (116). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.9%; 65+: 17.9%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 15.7%. **Pop. density:** 47.3 per sq mi, 18.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Norwegian (incl. Sami) 81.5%, other European 8.9%. **Languages:** Bokmal Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); Sami (official in some areas). **Religions:** Christian 84.5% (Protestant 78.7%), agnostic 7.2%, Muslim 6.3% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 125,021 sq mi, 323,802 sq km (67); **Land area:** 117,484 sq mi, 304,282 sq km. **Location:** W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe (extends farther N than any European

land). Sweden, Finland, Russia on E. **Topography:** Highly indented coast lined with tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of country, which is only 33% forested. **Arable land:** 2.2%. **Capital:** Oslo, 1,071,062.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Harald V; b. 1937; in office: Jan. 17, 1991. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jonas Gahr Store; b. 1960; in office: Oct. 14, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 counties. **Defense budget:** $7.5 bil. **Active troops:** 25,400.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and gas, shipping, fishing, aquaculture, food proc., shipbuilding, pulp/paper prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, barley, wheat, potatoes, oats, pork. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 73,624 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 8.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 153.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.3%, industry 19.2%, services 78.5%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (NOK) (9.81 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $428.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $79,201; **GDP growth:** 3.9%. **Imports:** $119.1 bil; Sweden 17%, Germany 12%, China 8%, Denmark 7%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $117.1 bil; UK 18%, Germany 14%, Netherlands 10%, Sweden 9%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $5.9 bil. **Budget:** $199.5 bil. **Inflation:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,610 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 624.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 67.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 108.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 104.5 per 100 pop.

Internet: 99.0%.

Health: Expend.: 10.5%. **Life expect.:** 80.4 male; 84.8 female. **Births:** 12.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,458,747 cases, 3,890 deaths; rates per 100,000: 27,177.0 cases, 72.5 deaths. 80.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.regjeringen.no

The first ruler of Norway was Harald the Fairhaired, who came to power in 872 CE. Between 800 and 1000, Norway's Vikings raided and occupied widely dispersed parts of Europe. The country was united with Denmark, 1381-1814, and with Sweden, 1814-1905. In 1905, the country became independent with Prince Charles of Denmark as king.

Norway remained neutral during WWI. In WWII, Germany attacked Norway Apr. 9, 1940, and held it until liberation May 8, 1945. The country abandoned its neutrality after the war and joined NATO. In a referendum Nov. 28, 1994, Norwegian voters rejected European Union membership.

Norway has one of the highest living standards in the world. Hydropower accounts for more than 90% of electricity production. In the early 2000s, the country became a leading producer and exporter of oil and natural gas, with extensive reserves in the North Sea. Norway used oil revenue to build up the world's largest sovereign wealth fund (more than $1.1 tril as of Sept. 30, 2022).

A right-wing extremist, Anders Behring Breivik, confessed to killing 8 people with a car bomb in central Oslo and murdering 69 at a camp sponsored by the Labor Party's youth wing July 22, 2011. Parliament, June 18, 2013, made military service compulsory for women as well as men. Rightist and anti-immigration parties won the most seats in Sept. 9, 2013, elections; Conservative Party leader Erna Solberg became prime min. In 2015, about 31,000 migrants from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa applied for asylum. Solberg's coalition won 2017 elections. After a campaign in which climate change was a key issue, Labor won the most seats in Sept. 13, 2021, elections; party leader Jonas Gahr Store became prime minister Oct. 14.

Svalbard is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic O., area 23,956 sq mi, pop. (2021 est.) 2,926. The largest, Spitsbergen (formerly called West Spitsbergen), 14,546 sq mi, seat of the governor, is about 370 mi N of Norway. By the 1920 Svalbard Treaty (in force 1925), major European powers recognized Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago.

Jan Mayen, area 146 sq mi, is a volcanic island located about 565 mi W-NW of Norway; it was annexed in 1929. The only people on Jan Mayen are military personnel and researchers. Norway operates a research station on volcanic Bouvet Isl. (annexed 1930), area 19 sq mi, in the South Atlantic O., about midway between South Africa and Antarctica.

Oman

Sultanate of Oman

People: Population: 3,764,348 (130). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.9%; 65+: 3.9%. **Growth:** 1.8%. **Migrants:** 46.5%. **Pop. density:** 31.5 per sq mi, 12.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Swahili, Urdu, Indian dialects. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 89.8% (Sunni 48%, Islamic schismatic 36%), Hindu 5.1%, Christian 3.6%.

Geography: Total area: 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km (70); **Land area:** 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km. **Location:** SE coast of Arabian peninsula. United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen on W. **Topography:** A narrow coastal plain, a range of barren mountains reaching 9,900 ft, and a wide, stony, mostly waterless plateau, avg. elevation 1,000 ft. An exclave at the tip of the Musandam peninsula controls access to the Persian Gulf. **Arable land:** 0.2%. **Capital:** Muscat, 1,622,620.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state and govt.:** Sultan and Prime Min. Haitham bin Tariq bin Taimur al-Said; b. 1954; in office: Jan. 11, 2020. **Local divisions:** 11 governorates. **Defense budget:** $6.4 bil. **Active troops:** 42,600.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. and refining, nat. and liquefied nat. gas prod., constr., cement, copper, steel, chemicals, optic fiber. **Chief agric.:** dates, tomatoes, vegetables, goat milk, milk,

cucumbers. **Natural resources:** petroleum, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, nat. gas. **Water:** 290 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 34.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.1%, industry 48.3%, services 47.6%. **Unemployment:** 3.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (OMR) (0.39 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $158.9 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $31,118; **GDP growth** (2020): –3.2%. **Imports** (2019): $32.6 bil; UAE 36%, China 10%, Japan 7%, India 7%. **Exports** (2019): $43.7 bil; China 46%, India 8%, Japan 6%, South Korea 6%, UAE 6%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $31.9 bil. **Inflation:** 1.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 241.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 13.

Communications: Mobile: 135.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 112.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 95.2%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 78.9 female. **Births:** 22.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 9.8%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 397,574 cases, 4,628 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,785.5 cases, 90.6 deaths. 64.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.7%.

Website: www.oman.om

Oman was originally called Muscat and Oman. A long history of rule by other lands, including Portugal in the 16th cent., ended with the ouster of the

Persians in 1744. By the early 19th cent., Muscat and Oman controlled much of the Persian and Pakistan coasts.

British influence was confirmed in a 1951 treaty, and Britain helped suppress an uprising by interior tribes in the 1950s.

On July 23, 1970, Sultan Qaboos bin Said al-Said became ruler. He changed the nation's name to Sultanate of Oman. Petroleum and natural gas are major sources of income. Oman has strong ties to the U.S. but also favorable relations with Iran. After Arab Spring protests Feb. 2011, Sultan Qaboos expanded the powers of the lower house of parliament, Oct. 20, 2011. Sultan Qaboos died, Jan. 10, 2020; he was succeeded the next day by his cousin Haitham bin Tariq al-Said.

Pakistan

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

People: Population: 242,923,845 (5). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.2%; 65+: 4.7%. **Growth:** 2.0%. **Migrants:** 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 816.2 per sq mi, 315.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Punjabi 44.7%, Pashtun (Pathan) 15.4%, Sindhi 14.1%, Saraiki 8.4%, Muhajir 7.6%, Balochi 3.6%. **Languages:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Saraiki, Pashto or Pashtu, Urdu (official), Balochi, Hindko, English (official; lingua franca of elite and most govt. ministries). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 96.6% (Sunni 84%, Shia 10%).

Geography: Total area: 307,374 sq mi, 796,095 sq km (35); **Land area:** 297,637 sq mi, 770,875 sq km. **Location:** W part of S Asia. Iran on W, Afghanistan and China on N, India on E. **Topography:** The Indus R. rises in the Hindu Kush and Himalaya Mts. in the N, then flows 1,000 mi into Arabian Sea. Thar Desert, Eastern Plains flank Indus Valley. **Arable land:** 40.1%. **Capital:** Islamabad, 1,198,035. **Cities:** Karachi, 16,839,950; Lahore, 13,541,764; Faisalabad, 3,624,804; Gujranwala, 2,352,547; Peshawar, 2,342,514; Rawalpindi, 2,327,455; Multan, 2,105,987.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Arif Alvi; b. 1949; in office: Sept. 9, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif; b. 1951; in office: Apr. 11, 2022. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 capital territory, 2 admin. entities (Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan) in Pakistan-administered part of disputed region. **Defense budget:** $10.4 bil. **Active troops:** 651,800.

Economy: Industries: textiles and apparel, food proc., pharmaceuticals, surgical instruments, constr. materials, paper prods., fertilizer, shrimp. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, buffalo milk, wheat, milk, rice, maize. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone. **Water:** 1,163 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 540 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 117.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 37.5%, industry 25.2%, services 37.3%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (PKR) (220.47 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $5,878; **GDP growth:** 6.0%. **Imports:** $51.1 bil; China 28%, UAE 11%. **Exports:** $27.3 bil; U.S. 14%, China 8%, Germany 7%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $494 mil. **Budget:** $64.5 bil. **Inflation:** 9.5%.

Transport: Railways: 7,383 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 20.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 108.

Communications: Mobile: 81.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 46.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 25.0%.

Health: Expend.: 3.4%. **Life expect.:** 67.6 male; 71.8 female. **Births:** 26.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 54.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 16.9%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 1,566,236 cases, 30,552 deaths; rates per 100,000: 709.0 cases, 13.8 deaths. 69.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 58.0%.

Website: pakistan.gov.pk

Pakistan shares the 5,000-year history of the India-Pakistan subcontinent. At present-day Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, the Indus Valley civilization, with large cities and elaborate irrigation systems, flourished c. 4,000-2,500 BCE. Aryan invaders from the northwest conquered the region around 1,500 BCE, forging the Vedic civilization that dominated the region for over a thousand years. The first Arab invasion, 712 CE, introduced Islam. Present-day Pakistan and India were part of the Mughal Empire from 1526 to 1857.

Muslim power faded by the end of the 19th cent. as the British gained control.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the principal architect of Pakistan. When the British withdrew, Aug. 14, 1947, two largely Islamic regions of British India acquired self-government as Pakistan, with dominion status in the Commonwealth. Pakistan consisted of West Pakistan and East Pakistan, nearly 1,000 mi apart on opposite sides of India. Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim region divided between Pakistan and India, has remained a source of conflict between the two countries.

Rioting and strikes broke out in the East after Pakistan's government, Mar. 1, 1971, postponed the constituent assembly, dominated by supporters of regional autonomy for East Pakistan. Armed conflict between East and West lasted from Mar. to Dec. 1971, with India siding with Easterners, who proclaimed the independent nation of Bangladesh. Thousands were killed, and some 10 mil Easterners fled to India. Full-scale war erupted between India and Pakistan. A day after Pakistan troops in the East surrendered, Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the West Dec. 17, 1971. On July 3, 1972, Pakistan and India signed a pact providing for troop withdrawals.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who became president in 1971 and prime min. in 1973, was overthrown in a military coup July 1977. Convicted of complicity in a 1974 political murder, he was executed Apr. 4, 1979. Millions of Afghan refugees entered Pakistan after the USSR invaded Afghanistan Dec. 1979 and after U.S.-led forces began fighting the Taliban in Afghanistan in

2001. Although millions of refugees were repatriated, almost 1.3 mil Afghan refugees registered with the UNHCR were living in Pakistan as of June 30, 2022.

Pres. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was killed when his plane exploded in Aug. 1988. Following Nov. elections, Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, became prime min. and the first elected woman leader of a Muslim nation. She was accused of corruption and dismissed by the president, Aug. 1990. Bhutto returned to power Oct. 1993 but was dismissed Nov. 1996 amid further corruption charges. Responding to India's nuclear weapons tests, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998.

Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif fired, Oct. 1999, army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf, whose supporters staged a bloodless coup. Musharraf assumed the presidency June 20, 2001. Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the U.S., Pres. Musharraf pledged cooperation with the U.S. in fighting Taliban and al-Qaeda militants within Pakistan and in neighboring Afghanistan. An earthquake that rocked Pakistan and the Pakistani-held region of Kashmir Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 people.

More than 140 people died Oct. 18, 2007, when suicide bombers struck Benazir Bhutto's convoy upon her return from more than eight years in exile. Musharraf, who had won the Oct. 6 presidential election, gave up his army post Nov. 25 and was sworn in as civilian president the next day. Bhutto was assassinated Dec. 27, 2007, after a rally in Rawalpindi.

Headed by Bhutto's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, the Pakistan Peoples Party led in parliamentary elections Feb. 18, 2008. Musharraf resigned Aug. 18 under threat of impeachment, and Zardari became president Sept. 9. Amid deteriorating security, U.S. and Pakistani forces clashed with the Taliban near the Afghan border, and Islamists carried out new suicide attacks. A 2009 government offensive against the Taliban in the strategic Swat Valley displaced nearly 2 mil civilians. Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains, July-Aug. 2010, inundated one-fifth of Pakistan, leaving more than 1,750 people dead and displacing up to 20 mil.

On May 2, 2011, U.S. commandos killed al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad. The raid, carried out by helicopter from Afghanistan, was launched without prior warning to Pakistani authorities. The U.S. has suspected some Pakistani military and other officials of covert links and assistance to Islamist extremist groups such as the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

On Oct. 9, 2012, 15-year-old Malala Yousafzai, who advocated for education rights for girls in Pakistan, was shot by the Taliban, sparking worldwide outrage. After treatment at a British hospital, she resumed her advocacy, for which she shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize. A terrorist attack on a Peshawar school, Dec. 16, 2014, left about 150 dead. In 2007-14, an estimated 7,500 people died in terrorist attacks. Fighting between Pakistani forces and Islamic extremists resulted in more than 17,000 fatalities, 2007-14.

Musharraf, charged with treason in 2014, was convicted in absentia, Dec. 2019. He had been allowed to leave the country, Mar. 18, 2016, for medical treatment in Dubai. Former Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif was returned to office in May 11, 2013, elections. With Sharif accused of corruption, a Supreme Court ruling, July 28, 2017, forced him to step down as prime min. Sharif was convicted on corruption charges, July and Dec. 2018; he was allowed to leave the country for medical treatment, Nov. 2019.

An Aug. 8, 2016, Islamist suicide bombing at a hospital in Quetta killed more than 70. At least 90 people were killed, Feb. 16, 2017, in a suicide bombing in Sehwan for which ISIS claimed responsibility. A July 13, 2018, Islamist extremist suicide bombing in Mastung left at least 149 dead.

The party of former cricket star Imran Khan, the Pakistan Movement for Justice, with apparent backing from the military, won the most seats in July 25, 2018, parliamentary elections; Khan became prime min. Aug. 18. Arif Alvi, from Khan's party, was elected president Sept. 4, 2018. Hurt by economic problems and a loss of military support, Khan lost a no-confidence vote and was removed from office, Apr. 10, 2022. Shehbaz Sharif (brother of Nawaz Sharif) became prime minister, Apr. 11.

Following the Aug. 2021 Taliban victory in Afghanistan, attacks increased in Pakistan by Islamist militants apparently using sanctuaries in eastern Afghanistan. Unusually heavy monsoon rains, perhaps related to climate change, beginning in June

2022 caused flooding that inundated one-third of the country, killed over 1,600 by Sept. 30, and caused extensive damage to homes and agriculture; more than 33 mil people were displaced.

A WHO study released in May 2022 estimated 230,000 excess deaths in Pakistan related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21, eight times higher than the recorded tally.

Palau

Republic of Palau

People: Population: 21,695 (193). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.5%; 65+: 10.2%. **Growth:** 0.4%. **Migrants:** 28.1%. **Pop. density:** 122.4 per sq mi, 47.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan/Melanesian admixtures) 73%, Asian 21.7%, Carolinian 2%. **Languages:** Palauan (official on most islands), English (official), Filipino. **Religions:** Christian 91.5% (Catholic 44.7%, Protestant 33.8%, independent 13.1%), agnostic 2.8%, Muslim 2.6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 177 sq mi, 459 sq km (181); **Land area:** 177 sq mi, 459 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago (26 islands, more than 300 islets) in W Pacific O., about 530 mi SE of the Philippines. Micronesia to E, Indonesia to S. **Topography:** A mountainous main island and low coral atolls, usually fringed with large barrier reefs. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Ngerulmud. **Cities:** Koror, 11,410.

Government: Type: Presidential republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and govt.:**

Pres. Surangel Whipps Jr.; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 21, 2021. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fishing, subsistence agriculture. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, cassava, sweet potatoes; fish, pigs, chickens. **Natural resources:** forests, minerals (espec. gold), marine prods., deep-seabed minerals. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** agric. 1.2%, industry 12.4%, services 86.4%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $295.2 mil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $16,319; **GDP growth** (2020): –9.7%. **Imports** (2018): $4.7 bil; South Korea 19%, China 18%, Taiwan 17%, U.S. 17%, Japan 16%. **Exports** (2017): $23.2 bil; Japan 70%, South Korea 15%, U.S. 7%. **Budget** (2012): $167.3 mil. **Inflation:** 2.6%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 133.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Expend.: 15.2%. **Life expect.:** 71.5 male; 78.0 female. **Births:** 11.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 5,279 cases, 6 deaths; rates per 100,000: 29,178.6 cases, 33.2 deaths. 112.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.6%.

Website: www.palaugov.pw

Spain acquired the Palau Islands, 1886, and sold them to Germany, 1899. Japan seized them in 1914. U.S. forces occupied the islands in 1944; in 1947,

they became part of the U.S.-administered UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In 1981, Palau became an autonomous republic. It ratified a compact of free association with the U.S. in 1993 and became an independent nation, Oct. 1, 1994. Oct. 2015 legislation provided for the creation of a 193,000 sq mi marine sanctuary. Palau was vulnerable to rising sea levels and stronger storms resulting from climate change.

Panama

Republic of Panama

People: Population: 4,337,768 (126). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.4%; 65+: 9.8%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 7.3%. **Pop. density:** 151.1 per sq mi, 58.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.1%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 65%, Native American (incl. Ngabe, Kuna) 12.3%, Black or African descent 9.2%, mulatto 6.8%, white 6.7%. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 90.0% (Catholic [official] 72.9%, Protestant 10.8%), agnostic 4.0%.

Geography: Total area: 29,120 sq mi, 75,420 sq km (116); **Land area:** 28,703 sq mi, 74,340 sq km. **Location:** Central America. Costa Rica on W, Colombia on E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run length of isthmus. Tropical rain forests cover the Caribbean coast and E. **Arable land:** 7.6%. **Capital:** Panama City, 1,937,963.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Laurentino “Nito” Cortizo;

b. 1953; in office: July 1, 2019. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 4 Indigenous regions. **Defense budget:** $830 mil. **Active troops:** No armed forces. 27,700 paramilitary only.

Economy: Industries: constr., brewing, cement/other constr. materials, sugar milling. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, bananas, rice, poultry, milk, plantains. **Natural resources:** copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower. **Water:** 33,351 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 11.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.7%, industry 16.8%, services 67.5%. **Unemployment:** 12.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Balboa (PAB) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $138.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $31,680; **GDP growth:** 15.3%. **Imports:** $17.4 bil; China 21%, U.S. 19%, Japan 16%, Colombia 6%. **Exports:** $20.2 bil; Ecuador 20%, Guatemala 14%, China 8%, U.S. 6%, Netherlands 6%. Incl. Colón Free Trade Zone. **Tourism:** $4.5 bil. **Budget:** $13.4 bil. **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 48 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 251 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 57.

Communications: Mobile: 138.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 78.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 64.3%.

Health: Expend.: 7.6%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 80.7 female. **Births:** 18.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 16.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.8%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 966,779 cases, 8,444 deaths; rates per 100,000: 22,406.3 cases, 195.7 deaths. 81.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-14. **Literacy:** 95.7%.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.pa

The coast of Panama was sighted by Rodrigo de Bastidas, sailing with Columbus for Spain in 1501, and was visited by Columbus in 1502. Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and “discovered” the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 13, 1513. Spanish colonies were ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95, and Henry Morgan, 1668-71. Morgan destroyed the old city of Panama, which was founded in 1519. Freed from Spain, Panama joined Colombia in 1821.

Panama declared independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, and granted control of the Canal Zone to the U.S. Feb. 26, 1904. The U.S.-built Panama Canal opened Aug. 15, 1914. A 1978 treaty provided for its gradual return to Panama—completed Dec. 31, 1999. A $5.3-bil canal expansion was approved by referendum Oct. 22, 2006. The first ship crossed the new wider channel June 26, 2016.

Pres. Eric Arturo Delvalle was ousted by the National Assembly, Feb. 26, 1988, after he tried to fire Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was under a U.S. indictment on drug charges. U.S. troops invaded Panama Dec. 20, 1989, and Noriega surrendered Jan. 3, 1990. He spent two decades in a U.S. prison. While serving a 20-year sentence in Panama, Noriega died May 29, 2017.

Information published beginning Apr. 3, 2016, from “Panama Papers” documents—leaked from a Panama City law firm—linked public officials and others in various countries to offshore bank accounts and

companies created to conceal wealth or avoid taxes. Vowing to fight corruption, Laurentino Cortizo of the Democratic Revolutionary Party narrowly won the May 5, 2019, presidential election.

In the 2020s, hundreds of thousands of migrants heading north from South America transited Panama, including the remote Darien Gap region, en route to the U.S.

Papua New Guinea

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

People: Population: 9,593,498 (94). **Age distrib.:** <15: 37.6%; 65+: 3.8%. **Growth:** 2.3%. **Migrants:** 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 54.9 per sq mi, 21.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian. **Languages:** Tok Pisin, English, Hiri Motu (all official); some 839 Indigenous langs. (many spoken by fewer than 1,000). **Religions:** Christian (official) 95.2% (Protestant 57.5%, Catholic 31.7%), ethnic religionist 3.0%.

Geography: Total area: 178,704 sq mi, 462,840 sq km (55); **Land area:** 174,850 sq mi, 452,860 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia; E half of island of New Guinea and about 600 nearby islands. Indonesia on W, Australia on S. **Topography:** Thickly forested mountains cover much of center, with lowlands along the coasts. Incl. some islands of Bismarck and Solomon groups, such as Admiralty Isls., New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Port Moresby, 400,051.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Bob Dadae; in office: Feb. 28, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. James Marape; in office: May 30, 2019. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces, 1 autonomous region, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $87 mil. **Active troops:** 4,000.

Economy: Industries: copra crushing, palm oil proc., plywood prod., wood chip prod., mining, crude oil/petroleum prods. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, bananas, coconuts, fruit, sweet potatoes, game meat. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, silver, nat. gas, timber, oil, fisheries. **Water:** 93,071 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 160 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.2%, industry 9.9%, services 72.9%. **Unemployment:** 2.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kina (PGK) (3.51 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $40.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,445; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports** (2018): $4.8 bil; Australia 33%, China 19%, Singapore 14%, Malaysia 9%. **Exports** (2018): $10.6 bil; Australia 26%, China 26%, Japan 22%, Taiwan 7%. **Tourism:** $2 mil. **Budget:** $4.6 bil. **Inflation:** 4.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 22.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 49.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 11.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 11.2%.

Health: Expend.: 2.3%. **Life expect.:** 67.8 male; 71.2 female. **Births:** 29.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.6 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** 21.6%. **HIV:** 0.9%. **COVID-19:** 44,848 cases, 664 deaths; rates per 100,000: 501.3 cases, 7.4 deaths. 3.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 64.2%.

Website: www.pm.gov.pg

Human remains dating back at least 10,000 years have been found in the interior of New Guinea. European colonization began in the 19th cent., when the Dutch took control of the island's western half (now part of Indonesia). The southern half of eastern New Guinea was claimed by Britain in 1884 and transferred to Australia in 1905. Germany claimed the northern half in 1884, but Australia captured it in WWI. Self-government was achieved Dec. 1, 1973, and independence Sept. 16, 1975.

Secessionist rebels clashed with government forces on Bougainville 1988-97, claiming some 20,000 lives. A Bougainville autonomy agreement was signed Aug. 30, 2001. In a late-2019 nonbinding referendum, 98% of Bougainville voters favored independence. Independence advocate and former rebel leader Ishmael Toroama was elected president of Bougainville in Sept. 2020.

Sir Michael Somare, the nation's first prime min. (1975-80, 1982-85), regained the office in 2002. Somare took indefinite medical leave Apr. 2011. After June-July 2012 parliamentary elections, Peter O'Neill served as prime minister. Losing support over economic conditions and corruption, O'Neill resigned, May 26, 2019. James Marape was elected prime minister by parliament, May 30, 2019. After July 2022 elections marred by violence (at least 50 deaths) and

apparent fraud, Marape was reelected by parliament, Aug. 9; continuing violence had displaced about 90,000 people by late Sept.

The Supreme Court, Apr. 26, 2016, ruled illegal Australia's detention center on Manus Island for migrants intercepted trying to reach Australia by boat. The center, where detainees endured harsh living conditions, was closed Oct. 31, 2017. Approximately 600 detainees, all male, were relocated. Australia announced in Oct. 2021 it would stop sending new detainees to Papua New Guinea (PNG). By 2022, several hundred detainees had gone to the U.S. or other countries; about 100 remained in PNG.

The country has extensive energy resources. Shipments of liquefied natural gas through a new processing and shipping facility near Port Moresby began in May 2014.

Paraguay

Republic of Paraguay

People: Population: 7,356,409 (104). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.6%; 65+: 8.7%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 2.4%. **Pop. density:** 48.0 per sq mi, 18.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 62.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Spanish/Amerindian) 95%. **Languages:** Spanish, Guaraní (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.2% (Catholic [official] 84.6%), ethnic religionist 2.0%, agnostic 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 157,048 sq mi, 406,752 sq km (59); **Land area:** 153,399 sq mi, 397,302 sq

km. **Location:** Landlocked country in central S America. Bolivia on N, Argentina on S, Brazil on E. **Topography:** Paraguay R. bisects country. Fertile plains, wooded slopes, grasslands to E. Gran Chaco plain, with marshes and scrub trees, to W. Extreme W is arid. **Arable land:** 11.9%. **Capital:** Asunción, 3,452,315.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Mario Abdo Benítez; b. 1971; in office: Aug. 15, 2018. **Local divisions:** 17 departments, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $274 mil. **Active troops:** 13,950.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., cement, textiles, beverages, wood prods., steel. **Chief agric.:** soybeans, sugarcane, maize, cassava, wheat, rice. **Natural resources:** hydropower, timber, iron ore, manganese, limestone. **Water:** 55,746 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 49.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 19.7%, industry 19.5%, services 60.8%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Guarani (PYG) (6,894.43 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $100.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,976; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $10.6 bil; Brazil 24%, U.S. 22%, China 17%, Argentina 10%. **Exports:** $11.8 bil; Brazil 32%, Argentina 22%, Chile 8%, Russia 8%. **Tourism:** $379 mil. **Budget:** $6.0 bil. **Inflation:** 4.8%.

Transport: Railways: 19 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 100.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Mobile: 119.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 69.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 77.0%.

Health: Expend.: 7.2%. **Life expect.:** 75.7 male; 81.2 female. **Births:** 16.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 23.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.7%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 712,907 cases, 19,357 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,995.1 cases, 271.4 deaths. 55.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Website: www.presidencia.gov.py

Guaraní Indians preceded Europeans in Paraguay, which was visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1527 and became a Spanish possession in 1535. Paraguay gained independence from Spain in 1811. It lost half its population and much of its territory to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance, 1865-70. Large areas were won from Bolivia in the Chaco War, 1932-35. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner held the presidency 1954-89, until his ouster in a military coup.

Power struggles ensued between civilian and military leaders, 1993-97. The assassination of Vice Pres. Luis María Argaña, Mar. 23, 1999, was widely attributed to Pres. Raúl Cubas Grau and triggered protests and an impeachment vote; Cubas resigned Mar. 28. An attempted military coup was suppressed May 18, 2000.

Nicanor Duarte Frutos of the conservative Colorado Party won the presidency, Apr. 27, 2003.

Paraguayan authorities blamed a leftist group for the Sept. 2004 kidnapping and subsequent murder of Cecilia Cubas, daughter of former Pres. Cubas.

Fernando Lugo, a former Catholic cleric known as the “bishop of the poor,” won a presidential election Apr. 20, 2008, ending over six decades of Colorado rule. On June 22, 2012, Lugo was removed from office after his handling of a dispute between landless peasants and police left 17 dead June 15. Colorado candidate Horacio Cartes, a former tobacco magnate, was elected president Apr. 21, 2013. Mario Abdo Benítez of the Colorado Party narrowly won the Apr. 22, 2018, presidential election.

Peru

Republic of Peru

People: Population: 32,275,736 (45). **Age distrib.:** <15: 26.2%; 65+: 8.1%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 65.3 per sq mi, 25.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.7%. **Ethnic groups:** mestizo (mixed Amerindian/white) 60.2%, Amerindian 25.8%, white 5.9%, African descent 3.6%. **Languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara (all official). **Religions:** Christian 96.4% (Catholic [official] 84.1%).

Geography: Total area: 496,225 sq mi, 1,285,216 sq km (19); **Land area:** 494,209 sq mi, 1,279,996 sq km. **Location:** Pacific coast of S America. Ecuador, Colombia on N; Brazil, Bolivia on E; Chile on S. **Topography:** An arid coastal strip, 10-100 mi wide. The Andes cover one-quarter of land area. The uplands are well-watered, as are the eastern slopes reaching the Amazon Basin, which covers half of country. **Arable land:** 2.8%. **Capital:** Lima, 11,044,607.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.** Pres. José Pedro Castillo Terrones; b. 1969; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 25 regions, 1 province. **Defense budget:** $1.9 bil. **Active troops:** 81,000.

Economy: Industries: mining/efining of minerals; steel, metal fabrication; petroleum extraction/refining, nat. gas and nat. gas liquefaction; fishing/fish proc., cement, glass, textiles. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, potatoes, rice, plantains, milk, poultry. **Natural resources:** copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, nat. gas. **Water:** 58,763 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 859 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 52.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 27.9%, industry 17.0%, services 55.1%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Sol (PEN) (3.82 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $463.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,895; **GDP growth:** 13.3%. **Imports** (2019): $51.4 bil; China 24%, U.S. 22%, Brazil 6%. **Exports** (2019): $54.9 bil; China 29%, U.S. 12%. **Tourism:** $3.7 bil. **Budget:** $64.8 bil. **Inflation:** 4.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,152 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 80.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 59.

Communications: Mobile: 127.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 80.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 71.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 65.4 male; 72.7 female. **Births:** 17.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.3%. **HIV:** 0.4%. **COVID-19:** 4,046,670 cases, 215,159 deaths;

rates per 100,000: 12,273.1 cases, 652.6 deaths. 90.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-16. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Website: www.peru.gob.pe

The powerful Inca Empire had its seat at Cuzco in the Andes and covered much of western S America. A civil war had weakened the empire when Spaniard Francisco Pizarro began raiding Peru for its wealth, 1532. In 1533 he executed the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and enslaved the people.

José de San Martin captured Lima from the Spanish in 1821; Simón Bolívar routed Spanish forces in 1824, and for much of the 19th cent., the country was governed by military leaders. Chile defeated Peru in the War of the Pacific, 1879-83. Right-wing groups allied with the military and the leftist APRA party vied for power in the first half of the 20th cent.

Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980 but was plagued by economic problems and by leftist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerrillas. Conflict between guerrillas and government troops, 1980-2000, killed more than 69,000.

Elected president in June 1990, Alberto Fujimori dissolved Congress, suspended parts of the constitution, and initiated press censorship, Apr. 1992. The leader of Shining Path was captured Sept. 12. Fujimori won reelection in 1995 and 2000, but his repressive antiterrorism tactics drew international criticism.

Scandals involving a top aide led Fujimori to leave office, Nov. 2000. He was convicted, 2007-15, on

charges that included complicity in a paramilitary death squad's killings and misusing public funds.

In a presidential runoff election June 5, 2011, leftist Ollanta Humala Tasso defeated Keiko Fujimori, daughter of the former president. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski defeated Keiko Fujimori, June 5, 2016. Facing impeachment over a corruption scandal, Kuczynski resigned and was replaced, Mar. 2018, by Vice Pres. Martín Vizcarra. Accused of corruption, Vizcarra was impeached by Congress, Nov. 9, 2020.

In a June 6, 2021, presidential runoff, leftist José Pedro Castillo Terrones narrowly defeated (with 50.1% of the vote) Keiko Fujimori. Corruption scandals, sometimes-violent protests over rising prices, and numerous resignations of government officials marred Castillo's administration.

As of mid-2022, about 1.3 mil Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers were in Peru, most having fled economic hardship and repression since 2015.

Peru was one of the worst affected countries in Latin America by the COVID-19 pandemic, which at times severely strained the health care system. By Aug. 22, 2022, the country had recorded more than 4 mil cases and 215,000 deaths; deaths per 100,000 pop. were the highest in the world.

Philippines

Republic of the Philippines

People: Population: 114,597,229 (12). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.8%; 65+: 5.3%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 995.4 per sq mi,

384.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Tagalog 24.4%, Bisaya/Binisaya 11.4%, Cebuano 9.9%, Ilocano 8.8%, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo 8.4%, Bikol/Bicol 6.8%, Waray 4%. **Languages:** Filipino, English (both official); 8 major dialects (incl. Tagalog). **Religions:** Christian 90.7% (Catholic 69.4%, independent 16.1%), Muslim 5.5% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 115,831 sq mi, 300,000 sq km (72); **Land area:** 115,124 sq mi, 298,170 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago in SE Asia. Malaysia, Indonesia on S; Taiwan on N. **Topography:** Comprises some 7,107 islands stretching 1,100 mi N-S. About 95% of area and pop. are on 11 largest islands, which are mountainous, except for the heavily indented coastlines and central plain on Luzon. **Arable land:** 18.7%. **Capital:** Manila, 14,406,059. **Cities:** Davao City, 1,907,721; Cebu City, 1,008,662.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ferdinand “Bongbong” Romualdez Marcos Jr.; b. 1957; in office: June 30, 2022. **Local divisions:** 81 provinces, 38 chartered cities. **Defense budget:** $5.7 bil. **Active troops:** 145,300.

Economy: Industries: semiconductors and electronics assembly, business process outsourcing, food/beverage mfg., constr. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, rice, coconuts, maize, bananas, vegetables. **Natural resources:** timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper. **Water:** 4,491 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 139 mil bbls. **Electricity**

prod.: 97.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.3%, industry 18.7%, services 57.0%. **Unemployment:** 2.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (PHP) (56.19 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.0 tril; **per capita GDP:** $9,120; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $97.6 bil; China 29%, Japan 8%, South Korea 7%, U.S. 6%, Singapore 6%, Indonesia 6%. **Exports:** $78.8 bil; China 16%, U.S. 15%, Japan 13%, Hong Kong 12%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $9.8 bil. **Budget:** $56.0 bil. **Inflation:** 3.9%.

Transport: Railways: 48 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 40.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 89.

Communications: Mobile: 143.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 62.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 49.8%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 66.6 male; 73.9 female. **Births:** 22.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 22.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.2%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 3,855,804 cases, 61,357 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,518.7 cases, 56.0 deaths. 69.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 96.3%.

Website: www.gov.ph

Originally inhabited by Malay peoples, the archipelago was visited by Magellan, 1521. The Spanish founded Manila, 1571. Spain ceded the islands, named for King Philip II of Spain, to the U.S. for $20 mil, 1898, following the Spanish-American War. U.S. troops suppressed a guerrilla uprising in a

brutal war, 1899-1905. Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941, and occupied the islands during WWII. Independence was proclaimed, July 4, 1946. A republic was established.

The repressive and corrupt regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, was in place 1965-86. The assassination of prominent opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Aug. 21, 1983, sparked calls for Marcos's resignation. Marcos defeated Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain opposition leader, Feb. 16, 1986, in an allegedly fraudulent election. Mass protests and international pressure forced Marcos to flee the country Feb. 25, and Aquino became president.

Her government was plagued by a weak economy, widespread poverty, and Communist and Muslim insurgencies. Fidel Ramos won the May 1992 presidential election. A treaty with Muslim separatist guerrillas providing for expansion and development of an autonomous Muslim region on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, was signed Sept. 2, 1996.

Joseph (Erap) Estrada, a former movie actor, won the presidential election, May 11, 1998, but was impeached on bribery and corruption charges Nov. 13, 2000. Vice Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became president Jan. 20, 2001, and won reelection May 10, 2004. After Estrada was convicted in 2007 of taking more than $85 mil in bribes and kickbacks while in office, then pardoned, Benigno "NoyNoy" Aquino III, the son of former Pres. Aquino, defeated Estrada in the May 10, 2010, presidential election.

The government, 2012 and 2014, signed new peace and autonomy deals with Muslim rebels on Mindanao; violence had persisted after the 1996 accord. However, the Abu Sayyaf Islamist guerrilla group and the rebel group Maute, both of which claimed allegiance to ISIS, continued to stage attacks.

Typhoon Haiyan, Nov. 8, 2013, killed more than 6,200 people and displaced over 4 mil.

Vowing a tough crackdown on drug crime, Rodrigo Duterte was elected president, May 9, 2016. By the end of 2017, an estimated 12,000 drug suspects had been killed by police or vigilantes since Duterte took office; 1.3 mil drug suspects had surrendered as of mid-2017, according to government figures. The death toll in the war on drugs was estimated as high as 30,000 by 2021.

Muslim rebels held part of the city of Marawi, May-Oct. 2017. Legislation to implement the 2014 autonomy agreement was signed in July 2018. Jan. 21 and Feb. 6, 2019, referenda in the south endorsed a new Bangsamoro autonomous region, although extremist attacks continued. Duterte signed, July 3, 2020, an antiterrorism bill giving security forces sweeping powers. Prosecuted in the Philippines, journalist Maria Ressa shared the 2021 Nobel Peace Prize.

Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr., the former dictator’s son, easily won the May 9, 2022, presidential election. Sara Duterte, the outgoing president’s daughter, was elected vice president.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines recorded more than 3.8 mil cases and over 61,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022. Schools fully reopened in Aug. 2022 after more than two years of pandemic shutdown.

Poland

Republic of Poland

People: Population: 38,093,101 (39). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.7%; 65+: 20.0%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 2.2%. **Pop. density:** 324.3 per sq mi, 125.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Polish 96.9%. **Languages:** Polish (official). **Religions:** Christian 95.9% (Catholic 93.2%), agnostic 3.7%.

Geography: Total area: 120,728 sq mi, 312,685 sq km (69); **Land area:** 117,474 sq mi, 304,255 sq km. **Location:** On Baltic Sea in E central Europe. Germany on W; Czechia, Slovakia on S; Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine on E; Russia on N. **Topography:** Mostly lowlands forming part of the Northern European Plain. The Carpathian Mts. along S border rise to 8,200 ft. **Arable land:** 35.7%. **Capital:** Warsaw, 1,794,532. **Cities:** Kraków, 769,595.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Andrzej Duda; b. 1972; in office: Aug. 6, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mateusz Morawiecki; b. 1968; in office: Dec. 11, 2017. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** $13.4 bil. **Active troops:** 114,050.

Economy: Industries: machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food proc., glass, beverages, textiles. **Chief agric.:** milk, sugar beet, wheat, potatoes, triticale, maize. **Natural resources:** coal, sulfur, copper, nat. gas, silver, lead, salt, amber. **Water:** 1,595 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 113 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 145.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.4%, industry 30.9%, services 60.7%. **Unemployment:** 3.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Zloty (PLN) (4.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $37,503; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $292.4 bil; Germany 25%, China 10%. **Exports:** $333.5 bil; Germany 27%, Czechia 6%, UK 6%, France 6%. **Tourism:** $13.7 bil. **Budget:** $216.2 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 11,950 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 778 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 87.

Communications: Mobile: 132.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 197.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85.4%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 75.0 male; 82.7 female. **Births:** 8.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 6,144,404 cases, 116,881 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,187.3 cases, 307.9 deaths. 60.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.gov.pl

Slavic tribes in the area were converted to Latin Christianity in the 10th cent. Poland was a great power from the 14th to the 17th cent. In three

partitions (1772, 1793, 1795) it was apportioned among Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in WWI, it declared its independence on Nov. 11, 1918, and was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Large territories to the east were taken in a war with Russia, 1921.

Germany and the USSR invaded Poland Sept. 1939 and divided the country. During the war, Nazis killed some 6 mil Polish citizens, half of them Jews. (Controversial 2018 legislation outlawed attributing to Poland any role in Nazi atrocities.) In compensation for territory ceded to the USSR when WWII ended, Poland received German territory comprising Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia, and part of East Prussia. Communists, who aligned themselves with the USSR, dominated the 1947 election.

In 12 years of rule by Stalinists, large estates were abolished, industries nationalized, schools secularized, and Roman Catholic prelates jailed. Farm production fell off. Harsh working conditions caused a riot in Poznan, June 28-29, 1956. A new Politburo, committed to a more independent Polish Communism, was named Oct. 1956. Collectivization of farms was ended and religious liberty increased.

After worker riots over price rises and new wage rules, 1970, the rules were dropped and price rises revoked.

Independent trade union Solidarity gained strength in the 1980s. Led by Lech Walesa, Solidarity helped to win political and economic reforms, including free elections, in an Apr. 5, 1989, accord. Candidates

endorsed by Solidarity swept the parliamentary elections, June 4. Walesa became president Dec. 22, 1990.

Policies to transform the economy into a free-market system led to inflation, unemployment, and a return to the political left in 1993 parliamentary elections. A former Communist, Aleksander Kwasniewski, succeeded Walesa as president, 1995. Poland became a full member of NATO, Mar. 12, 1999, and entered the European Union May 1, 2004.

Lech Kaczynski of the conservative Law and Justice (PiS) party won a presidential runoff election Oct. 23, 2005 (he was killed in a plane crash, Apr. 10, 2010). Andrzej Duda of PiS won a May 24, 2015, presidential runoff. PiS won Oct. 25, 2015, parliamentary elections. July 2017 legislation allowing the justice minister to appoint judges drew EU criticism as a threat to judicial independence. Legislation effective July 2018 to force the retirement of some Supreme Court judges prompted widespread protests. PiS won a slim majority in Oct. 13, 2019, parliamentary elections. Duda narrowly won reelection, July 12, 2020. Following an Oct. 2020 court ruling, and despite massive protests, a ban on almost all abortions went into effect Jan. 27, 2021. The EU, in 2021, began withholding some grant funding to Poland.

NATO, which first deployed troops to Poland in 2017, pledged at a June 2022 meeting to increase troop strength, in response to Russia’s Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine. By late Sept., Poland hosted more than 1.4 mil Ukrainian refugees.

As of Aug. 22, 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused more than 6.1 mil recorded cases and almost 117,000 deaths in Poland.

Portugal

Portuguese Republic

People: Population: 10,242,081 (91). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.1%; 65+: 21.6%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 9.8%. **Pop. density:** 290.0 per sq mi, 112.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Portuguese 95%; citizens from Portugal's former colonies and other foreign born 5%. **Languages:** Portuguese, Mirandese (both official). **Religions:** Christian 89.3% (Catholic 83.5%), agnostic 7.4%.

Geography: Total area: 35,556 sq mi, 92,090 sq km (109); **Land area:** 35,317 sq mi, 91,470 sq km. **Location:** SW extreme of Europe. Spain on N, E. **Topography:** Tajus R. bisects country NE-SW. N is cool and rainy, mountainous. S is drier, with warm climate and rolling plains. **Arable land:** 10.4%. **Capital:** Lisbon, 2,986,162. **Cities:** Porto, 1,320,347.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa; b. 1948; in office: Mar. 9, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. António Costa; b. 1961; in office: Nov. 24, 2015. **Local divisions:** 18 districts, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $3.0 bil. **Active troops:** 27,250.

Economy: Industries: textiles, clothing, footwear, wood and cork, paper and pulp, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, automobiles/auto parts, base metals. **Chief agric.:** milk, tomatoes, olives, grapes, maize,

potatoes. **Natural resources:** fish, forests (cork), iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 7,547 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 52.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.2%, industry 23.9%, services 70.9%. **Unemployment:** 6.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $369.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $35,888; **GDP growth:** 4.9%. **Imports:** $89.3 bil; Spain 29%, Germany 13%, France 9%. **Exports:** $85.3 bil; Spain 23%, France 13%, Germany 12%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $20.5 bil. **Budget:** $100.0 bil. **Inflation:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,911 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 586.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 43.

Communications: Mobile: 121.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.3%.

Health: Expend.: 9.5%. **Life expect.:** 78.4 male; 84.8 female. **Births:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 5,391,111 cases, 24,775 deaths; rates per 100,000: 52,361.7 cases, 240.6 deaths. 94.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. Literacy: 96.1%.

Website: www.portugal.gov.pt

Portugal, an independent state since the 12th cent., was a kingdom until a 1910 revolution drove out King Manoel II and a republic was proclaimed. Beginning in 1932, Prime Min. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar headed a repressive government. Illness forced his retirement in Sept. 1968.

On Apr. 25, 1974, a military junta led by Gen. Antonio de Spinola seized the government; Spinola became president. The new government granted independence to Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Angola, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

With the economy lagging, the Socialists won 2005 and 2009 parliamentary elections. After Portugal was given a 78-bil euro bailout package from international lenders to avert default, the center-right Social Democratic Party won parliamentary elections June 2011. Austerity cuts caused widespread protests in Nov. 2012. After parliamentary elections Oct. 4, 2015, Socialist António Costa became prime min., Nov. 24, leading an anti-austerity leftist coalition. Costa retained office after the Socialists won the most seats in Oct. 6, 2019, elections and gained an outright majority in Jan. 30, 2022, voting.

In recent years, Portugal has experienced extreme heat, drought, and wildfires likely related to climate change.

Severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Portugal recorded almost 5.4 mil cases (equal to more than half of the pop.) and nearly 25,000 deaths as of Aug. 22, 2022.

Azores Isls., in the Atlantic, 740 mi W of Portugal, have an area of 868 sq mi and a pop. (2014 est.) of 246,353. A 1951 agreement gave the U.S. rights to use defense facilities in the Azores. The **Madeira Isls.**, 350 mi off the NW coast of Africa, have an area of 306 sq mi and a pop. (2014 est.) of 258,686. Both groups were offered partial autonomy in 1976.

Qatar

State of Qatar

People: Population: 2,508,182 (140). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.0%; 65+: 1.3%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 77.3%. **Pop. density:** 560.7 per sq mi, 216.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 99.3%. **Ethnic groups:** non-Qatari 88.4%, Qatari 11.6%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English. **Religions:** Muslim 79.2% (Sunni [official] 67%, Shia 12%), Christian 13.7% (Catholic 12.3%), Hindu 3.0%, agnostic 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km (159); **Land area:** 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying peninsula on W coast of Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly flat desert with some limestone ridges; scarce vegetation. **Arable land:** 1.8%. **Capital:** Ad-Dawhah (Doha), 651,799.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state:** Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani; b. 1980; in office: June 25, 2013. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Khalid bin Khalifa bin Abdul Aziz Al Thani; b. 1968; in office: Jan. 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 8 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $6.3 bil. **Active troops:** 16,500.

Economy: Industries: liquefied nat. gas, crude oil prod./refining, ammonia, fertilizer, petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars. **Chief agric.:** tomatoes, dates, camel milk, sheep milk, goat milk, pumpkins/gourds. **Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, nat. gas. **Water:** 21 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 25.2 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 44.5 bil kWh. **Labor**

force: agric. 1.2%, industry 54.0%, services 44.8%. **Unemployment:** 0.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (QAR) (3.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $274.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $93,521; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports:** $59.1 bil; U.S. 15%, France 13%, UK 9%, China 9%. **Exports:** $70.9 bil; Japan 17%, South Korea 16%, India 14%, China 13%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $5.4 bil. **Budget:** $53.8 bil. **Inflation:** 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 205 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile: 144.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 144.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 99.7%.

Health: Expend.: 2.9%. **Life expect.:** 77.7 male; 82.0 female. **Births:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 1.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 423,772 cases, 681 deaths; rates per 100,000: 14,708.9 cases, 23.6 deaths. 95.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Website: hukoomi.gov.qa

Qatar was under Bahrain's control until the Ottoman Turks took power, 1872 to 1915. In a treaty signed 1916, Qatar gave Great Britain responsibility for its defense and foreign relations. Qatar declared itself independent, Sept. 1, 1971. In municipal elections held Mar. 8, 1999, women participated for the first time as candidates and voters. Qatar's emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, abdicated in favor of his son, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani, June

25, 2013. A major producer and exporter of oil and natural gas, Qatar is one of the world's wealthiest nations per capita.

Since the early 2000s, Qatar has hosted U.S. military facilities and forces. Beginning June 5, 2017, a Saudi-led group of Arab nations, alleging Qatari support for terrorist and sectarian groups, broke diplomatic relations with Qatar and imposed a travel and trade ban. On Aug. 24, Qatar restored full diplomatic relations with Iran (severed in 2016). A member of OPEC since 1961, Qatar left the organization Jan. 1, 2019. An agreement to end the Saudi-led boycott was signed Jan. 5, 2021. Qatar held its first elections, Oct. 2, 2021, for some members of a national advisory council.

Romania

People: Population: 18,519,899 (65). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.8%; 65+: 21.9%. **Growth:** –1.1%. **Migrants:** 3.7%. **Pop. density:** 208.6 per sq mi, 80.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 54.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Romanian 83.4%, Hungarian 6.1%, Romani 3.1% (usu. underestimated in official data; Romani may be up to 11% of pop.). **Languages:** Romanian (official), Hungarian. **Religions:** Christian 98.7% (Orthodox 81.0%).

Geography: Total area: 92,043 sq mi, 238,391 sq km (81); **Land area:** 88,761 sq mi, 229,891 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Black Sea. Moldova on E, Ukraine on N, Hungary and Serbia on W, Bulgaria on S. **Topography:** The Carpathian Mts.

surround the N central Transylvanian plateau. The lower reaches of the Danube river system flow through plains S and E of the mountains. **Arable land:** 38.7%. **Capital:** Bucharest, 1,785,294.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Klaus Iohannis; b. 1959; in office: Dec. 21, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Nicolae Ciuca; in office: Nov. 25, 2021. **Local divisions:** 41 counties, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $5.6 bil. **Active troops:** 71,500.

Economy: Industries: elec. machinery/equip., auto assembly, textiles/footwear, light machinery, metallurgy, chemicals, food proc. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, milk, sunflower seed, potatoes, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, timber, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, salt, hydropower. **Water:** 10,869 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 51.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.6%, industry 30.4%, services 51.0%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leu (RON) (4.88 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $676.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $35,414; **GDP growth:** 5.9%. **Imports:** $104.2 bil; Germany 19%, Italy 9%, Hungary 7%, Poland 6%. **Exports:** $93.0 bil; Germany 22%, Italy 10%, France 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $68.1 bil. **Inflation:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 7,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 397.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 26.

Communications: Mobile: 118.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 95.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 83.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 79.4 female. **Births:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 15.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 3,186,995 cases, 66,490 deaths; rates per 100,000: 16,488.3 cases, 344.0 deaths. 42.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Website: www.gov.ro

Romania's earliest known people merged with invading Proto-Thracians, preceding by centuries the Dacians. Rome occupied the Dacian kingdom, 106-271 CE; people and language were Romanized. The Turkey-dominated principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united in 1859, became Romania in 1861, and gained recognition as an independent kingdom, 1881.

After WWI, Romania acquired Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and Banat. In 1940 it ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR, part of southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria, and northern Transylvania to Hungary. In 1941, Prem. Marshal Ion Antonescu led Romania in support of Germany against the USSR. He was overthrown in 1944, and Romania joined the Allies. After occupation by Soviet troops, a People's Republic was proclaimed, Dec. 30, 1947.

The domestic policies of Nicolae Ceausescu (in power 1965) were repressive. All industry was state-owned, and state farms and cooperatives owned almost all Arable land. Ceausescu's security forces

fired on anti-government demonstrators, Dec. 1989, killing hundreds, but when the army sided with the protesters, his regime fell. Ceausescu and his wife were executed Dec. 25, 1989.

A new constitution providing for a multiparty system took effect Dec. 8, 1991. Many state-owned companies were privatized in 1996. Romania became a full NATO member in 2004. It entered the European Union Jan. 1, 2007.

The Social Democratic Party's (PSD) Victor-Viorel Ponta became prime min. May 7, 2012. He ran for president in 2014 but lost the runoff to centrist Klaus Iohannis. Large protests over government incompetence led to Ponta's resignation, Nov. 4, 2015. The PSD's Viorica Dancila became Romania's first female prime min. Jan. 29, 2018. After Dancila, Oct. 10, 2019, lost a no-confidence vote, Ludovic Orban of the center-right National Liberal Party (PNL) became prime min., Nov. 4. Iohannis won reelection in a Nov. 24 presidential runoff (defeating Dancila). After the PNL finished second to the PSD in Dec. 6, 2020, parliamentary elections, the PNL's Florin Citu formed a short-lived coalition government. Nicolae Ciuca of the PNL became prime min., Nov. 25, 2021, heading a broad coalition with the PSD (which was scheduled to take over the premiership in May 2023).

Russia

Russian Federation

People: Population: 142,021,981 (9). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.1%; 65+: 16.6%. **Growth:** –0.2%.

Migrants: 8.0%. **Pop. density:** 22.5 per sq mi, 8.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Russian 77.7%, Tatar 3.7%. **Languages:** Russian (official), Tatar. **Religions:** Christian 82.4% (Orthodox 79.5%), Muslim 12.5% (Sunni), agnostic 3.4%.

Geography: Total area: 6,601,668 sq mi, 17,098,242 sq km (1); **Land area:** 6,323,482 sq mi, 16,377,742 sq km, about 76% of total area of the former USSR and the largest country in the world. **Location:** Stretches from Eastern Europe across N Asia to the Pacific O. Finland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine on W; Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, N. Korea on S; Kaliningrad exclave bordered by Poland on the S, Lithuania on the N and E. **Topography:** Every type of climate except distinctly tropical. European portion is low plain, grassy in S, wooded in N, with Ural Mts. on E and Caucasus Mts. on S. Urals stretch N-S for 2,500 mi. Asiatic portion is vast plain, with mountains on S and in E; tundra covers extreme N with forest belt below; plains, marshes in W, desert in SW. **Arable land:** 7.4%. **Capital:** Moscow, 12,640,818. **Cities:** Saint Petersburg, 5,535,556; Novosibirsk, 1,686,236; Yekaterinburg, 1,521,136; Kazan, 1,286,418; Nizhniy Novgorod, 1,252,917; Chelyabinsk, 1,237,272.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential federation. **Head of state:** Pres. Vladimir Putin; b. 1952; in office: May 7, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Mikhail Mishustin; b. 1966; in office: Jan. 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 46 provinces (oblasts), 21 republics, 4 autonomous okrugs, 9 krays, 2 federal

cities, 1 autonomous oblast. **Defense budget:** $45.8 bil. **Active troops:** 900,000.

Economy: Industries: coal, oil, gas, chemicals, metals; machine building; defense (incl. radar, missile prod.); shipbuilding; road, rail transp. equip.; communications equip.; agric. machinery, tractors, constr. equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, sugar beet, milk, potatoes, barley, sunflower seed. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, minerals, bauxite, rare earth elements, timber. Climate, terrain, and distance are obstacles to resource exploitation. **Water:** 31,053 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 80 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 1.0 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.8%, industry 26.9%, services 67.3%. **Unemployment:** 5.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (RUB) (60.51 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $32,803; **GDP growth:** 4.8%. **Imports:** $304.7 bil; China 20%, Germany 13%, Belarus 6%. **Exports:** $379.1 bil; China 14%, Netherlands 10%. **Tourism:** $11 bil. **Budget:** $281.4 bil. **Inflation:** 6.7%.

Transport: Railways: 54,157 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 457.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 594.

Communications: Mobile: 169.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 107.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.6%. **Life expect.:** 66.9 male; 78.3 female. **Births:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 19,150,404 cases, 383,617 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,122.6 cases, 262.9 deaths. 56.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-17. Literacy: 99.7%.

Website: government.ru

Slavic tribes began migrating into present-day Russia from the W in the 5th cent. Scandinavian chieftains controlled much of today's western Russia beginning in the 9th cent. In the 13th cent., Mongols overran the area. Under the grand dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, Mongol control was ended by 1480. Ivan the Terrible was proclaimed Tsar of Russia, 1547. Peter the Great (1682-1725) extended the domain and, in 1721, founded the Russian empire. Western ideas and the beginnings of modernization spread through the empire in the 19th and early 20th cent.

Military reverses in the 1905 war with Japan and in WWI led to the breakdown of the Tsarist regime. The 1917 Revolution began in Mar. with a series of sporadic strikes for higher wages by factory workers. A provisional democratic government under Prince Georgi Lvov was established but a second provisional government, under Alexander Kerensky, followed in May. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Nov. 7, overthrew the Kerensky government and the freely elected Constituent Assembly in a Communist coup.

Soviet Union. Lenin's death Jan. 21, 1924, led to an internal power struggle won by Joseph Stalin. His brutal tactics, including purge trials, mass executions, and exile to work camps, resulted in millions of deaths.

Despite a Germany-USSR non-aggression pact signed in Aug. 1939, Germany invaded the Soviet

Union, June 1941. Russian winter counterthrusts, 1941-42 and 1942-43; victory at Stalingrad (now Volgograd), Feb. 2, 1943 (2 mil total casualties); and resistance to the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) stopped the German advance. Russian armies drove the Germans from Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the next two years.

After WWII, Communists took over in countries throughout the region, extending the Soviet sphere of influence. The USSR and the U.S., the world's leading nuclear superpowers, became Cold War rivals. After Stalin died, Mar. 5, 1953, Nikita Khrushchev gained power and denounced Stalin, 1956, beginning "de-Stalinization."

Under Khrushchev the open antagonism of Poles and Hungarians toward Moscow's domination was suppressed in 1956. He aided the Cuban revolution under Fidel Castro but withdrew Soviet missiles from Cuba during a confrontation with U.S. Pres. John Kennedy, Sept.-Oct. 1962. Khrushchev was deposed, Oct. 1964, and replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev. In Aug. 1968, Soviet forces invaded Czechoslovakia, crushing liberalization there.

Massive Soviet military aid to North Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s helped ensure Communist victories throughout Indochina. In Dec. 1979, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan to support a pro-Soviet regime against U.S.-supported Muslim resistance fighters. In Apr. 1988, the Soviets agreed to withdraw their troops, ending a futile 8-year war.

Mikhail Gorbachev was chosen Communist Party gen. sec., Mar. 1985. In 1987 he initiated a program

of political and economic reforms through openness (*glasnost*) and restructuring (*perestroika*). Gorbachev faced economic problems as well as ethnic and nationalist unrest in the republics. A coup by Communist hardliners Aug. 1991 was foiled with help from Russian Republic Pres. Boris Yeltsin. On Aug. 24, Gorbachev resigned as leader of the Communist Party. Several republics declared their independence. On Aug. 29, the Soviet Parliament voted to suspend all activities of the Communist Party. The Soviet Union officially broke up Dec. 26, 1991.

Russian Federation. Under Pres. Yeltsin, Russia took steps toward privatization, which caused inflation and a severe economic downturn. In June 1992, Yeltsin and U.S. Pres. George H. W. Bush agreed to massive arms reductions. In a referendum Dec. 12, 1993, a new constitution was approved. Russian troops fought rebels in the breakaway republic of Chechnya Dec. 1994-Aug. 1996, when a peace accord temporarily ended the conflict. Yeltsin was reelected in 1996.

An Aug. 1999 operation to suppress Islamic rebels in the republic of Dagestan reignited the war in neighboring Chechnya, where Russia launched a full-scale assault. Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned Dec. 31, 1999, naming Prime Min. Vladimir Putin as his interim successor. Putin won presidential elections Mar. 2000 and Mar. 2004. Putin’s allies won legislative elections, Dec. 2003.

After Chechen rebels, Sept. 1, 2004, seized control of a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, Russian troops stormed the school Sept. 3; more than 330 people,

including 186 children, died. Putin cited the terrorist threat Sept. 13 in proposing a government overhaul that tightened his control over parliament and regional officeholders. Russian forces killed Chechen rebel leader Aslan Maskhadov, Mar. 8, 2005, and Chechen guerrilla leader Shamil Basayev, organizer of the Beslan attack, July 10, 2006.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Putin backed his protégé Prime Min. Dmitri Medvedev, who won the presidential election Mar. 2, 2008. Medvedev named Putin as prime min. A long-simmering conflict with Georgia erupted into open warfare Aug. 7-16. Russian troops supported secessionists in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which Russia recognized as independent, Aug. 26, 2008.

Russia declared, Apr. 16, 2009, that it had ended counterterrorism operations in Chechnya; from June through Aug., there was an upsurge of insurgent violence in Chechnya and neighboring Dagestan and Ingushetia. Suicide bombers from Dagestan struck two Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people.

Medvedev and U.S. Pres. Barack Obama, Apr. 8, 2010, signed a nuclear arms reduction treaty known as New START. Putin won the Mar. 4, 2012, presidential election, though there were claims of fraud. Putin signed a law, June 30, 2013, effectively making it illegal to advocate publicly for gay rights. Persecution of LBGTQ people increased in subsequent years. A 2020 constitutional amendment defined marriage as only between a man and a woman.

After Ukraine’s pro-Russian president was removed from office Feb. 22, 2014, Russia sent troops into Ukraine’s Crimean Peninsula and annexed Crimea Mar. 18. Russia also provided military support to pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine beginning in Apr. 2014; separatists gained control of part of the Donbas region.

Russia supported Pres. Bashar al-Assad in Syria’s civil war beginning in 2011. In Sept. 2015, Russia sent combat aircraft and troops to Syria. Russian airstrikes against various rebel forces, including ISIS, and rebel-held areas caused high civilian casualties. An ISIS-affiliated group claimed responsibility for planting a bomb on a Russian airliner that crashed in Egypt, Oct. 31, 2015, killing all 224 onboard.

Putin’s United Russia party won Sept. 18, 2016, parliamentary elections. With the media tightly controlled and amid allegations of fraud, Putin won a new 6-year term as president, Mar. 18, 2018; leading dissident Aleksei Navalny was barred from running. Constitutional changes approved in 2020 allowed Putin to serve two more 6-year terms as president after his current term expires in 2024.

U.S. government security agencies concluded in Dec. 2016 that Russia attempted to interfere in the 2016 U.S. presidential election, apparently to assist the candidacy of Donald Trump, using tactics including cyberattacks and manipulation of social media. U.S. officials concluded that Russian interference occurred in the 2018 and 2020 elections as well. The U.S., 2021, blamed Russia for cyberattacks on government agencies, infrastructure,

and companies. The U.S. State Dept. estimated in Sept. 2022 that Russia had spent at least $300 mil since 2014 to influence politics in more than two dozen countries around the world.

Russian agents were apparently responsible for the poisoning, in the UK in Mar. 2018, of a former Russian intelligence officer. Navalny was apparently poisoned, Aug. 20, 2020; he was arrested, Jan. 17, 2021, after returning from medical treatment abroad.

Beginning in 2014, the U.S. accused Russia of violating the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The U.S. withdrew from the INF treaty Aug. 2, 2019. A 5-year extension, agreed to by Russia and the U.S., of the New START treaty went into effect Feb. 2021.

Putin’s party swept Sept. 2021 parliamentary elections. Opposition leaders charged fraud.

On Feb. 24, 2022, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine from the north, east, and south. The U.S., the EU, and other nations imposed sanctions that hurt the Russian economy. Russia’s initial northern attack faltered, but after 6 months of heavy fighting, Russia controlled extensive areas of eastern and southern Ukraine, somewhat reduced by Ukrainian offensives beginning in late Aug. 2022. Russian attacks caused high Ukrainian civilian casualties, and Russian troops were accused of war crimes. The U.S. in July estimated Russian troops killed or wounded since Feb. at over 75,000. A Russian mobilization in Sept. to enlist 300,000 new troops caused hundreds of thousands of people to leave the country. After sham referenda in Russian-

controlled parts of four eastern and southern Ukrainian provinces, Putin signed legislation, Oct. 5, to annex the four regions.

Russia was one of the world's most severely affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic, with 19.1 mil reported cases (9th-highest) by Aug. 22, 2022. A May 2022 WHO report estimated 1 mil excess COVID-related deaths in Russia in 2020-21, more than triple its reported number.

Rwanda

Republic of Rwanda

People: Population: 13,173,730 (76). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.6%; 65+: 2.8%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 4.0%. **Pop. density:** 1,383.2 per sq mi, 534.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 17.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu, Tutsi, Twa (Pygmy). **Languages:** Kinyarwanda (universal Bantu vernacular), French, English, Swahili/Kiswahili (all official). **Religions:** Christian 91.7% (Catholic 44.4%, Protestant 35.0%, independent 12.3%), Muslim 5.2% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 10,169 sq mi, 26,338 sq km (145); **Land area:** 9,524 sq mi, 24,668 sq km. **Location:** E central Africa. Uganda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Burundi on S, Tanzania on E. **Topography:** Grassy uplands and hills cover most of country, with chain of volcanoes in NW. Nile R. source is in headwaters of the Kagera (Akagera) R. **Arable land:** 46.7%. **Capital:** Kigali, 1,208,296.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Kagame; b. 1957; in office: Apr. 22, 2000 (de facto from Mar. 24). **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Edouard Ngirente; b. 1973; in office: Aug. 30, 2017. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $150 mil. **Active troops:** 33,000.

Economy: Industries: cement, agric. prods., small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes. **Chief agric.:** bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, plantains, beans. **Natural resources:** gold, tin ore, tungsten ore, methane, hydropower. **Water:** 1,081 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 834.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 54.7%, industry 18.7%, services 26.7%. **Unemployment:** 1.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (RWF) (1,032.02 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $33.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,494; **GDP growth:** 10.9%. **Imports** (2019): $3.7 bil; China 17%, Kenya 10%, Tanzania 9%, UAE 9%, India 7%. **Exports** (2019): $2.3 bil; UAE 35%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 28%. **Tourism:** $458 mil. **Budget:** $2.3 bil. **Inflation:** –0.4%.

Transport: Airports: 4.

Communications: Mobile: 81.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 47.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 23.8%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 63.9 male; 67.9 female. **Births:** 26.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 26.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 35.8%. **HIV:** 2.3%. **COVID-19:** 132,377 cases, 1,466 deaths; rates per

100,000: 1,022.0 cases, 11.3 deaths. 84.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 73.2%.

Website: www.gov.rw

For centuries, the Tutsi dominated the Hutu majority. A civil war broke out in 1959 and Tutsi power was ended. Many Tutsi went into exile. Rwanda, which had been part of the Belgian UN trusteeship of Rwanda-Urundi, became independent July 1, 1962.

A large-scale massacre of Tutsi occurred in 1963. Hutu rivalries led to a bloodless coup July 1973 in which Hutu army officer Juvénal Habyarimana took power. After an invasion and coup attempt by Tutsi exiles in 1990, a multiparty democracy was established.

Renewed ethnic strife led to an Aug. 1993 peace accord between the government and rebels of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). But after Habyarimana and Burundi Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira were killed Apr. 6, 1994, in a suspicious plane crash, violence broke out. More than 1 mil may have died in massacres, mostly of Tutsi by Hutu militias, and in civil warfare as the RPF sought power. About 2 mil Tutsi and Hutu fled to camps in Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo, or DRC) and other countries; many died of disease. French troops under a UN mandate temporarily moved into SW Rwanda June 23 to establish a safe zone. The RPF claimed victory, installing a government led by a moderate Hutu

president in July. More than 1 mil refugees, mostly Hutu, returned to Rwanda in Nov.-Dec. 1996.

Former Prime Min. Jean Kambanda pleaded guilty to genocide, May 1, 1998, before the UN-backed Intl. Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR); he received a life sentence Sept. 4, 1998. RPF leader Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame became Rwanda's first Tutsi president Apr. 22, 2000.

Rwandans approved a new constitution, May 26, 2003, and reelected Pres. Kagame, Aug. 25. Rwanda cut diplomatic ties with France Nov. 24, 2006, after a French judge linked Kagame to the 1994 deaths of Habyarimana and Ntaryamira. The country restored relations with France, Nov. 2009, the same month Rwanda joined the Commonwealth. Accused of being one of the architects of the 1994 genocide, Col. Theoneste Bagosora was convicted and sentenced to prison by the ICTR, Dec. 18, 2008. A Rwandan court Jan. 20, 2009, sentenced former Justice Min. Agnes Ntamabyariro to life in prison for her role in inciting the massacres. Up to 4,000 Rwandan troops fought that month alongside Congolese forces against Hutu militias in eastern DRC. After a campaign criticized as repressive by human rights groups, Pres. Kagame won reelection Aug. 9, 2010.

An Oct. 17, 2012, UN report found that the Rwanda military was backing a rebellion (2012-13) by the mostly-Tutsi M23 group in the DRC. Shortly before the ICTR ceased operations, Dec. 31, 2015, one of its most-wanted fugitives, Ladislas Ntaganzwa, was arrested by Interpol in the DRC. His genocide trial in Rwanda ended in a conviction and life sentence, May

28, 2020. Suppressing political opposition, Kagame won—with almost 99% of the vote—a new term as president in an Aug. 4, 2017, election.

Dissident Paul Rusesabagina, whose protection of over 1,200 Tutsi from the 1994 genocide was dramatized in the film *Hotel Rwanda*, was arrested, Aug. 2020, on terrorism charges. He was convicted and sentenced to 25 years in prison, Sept. 20, 2021.

By Aug. 2022, more than 84% of Rwandans had been vaccinated against the virus causing the COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020—the highest percentage for any country on the African mainland.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

People: Population: 54,488 (189). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.6%; 65+: 11.4%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 14.5%. **Pop. density:** 540.7 per sq mi, 208.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.0%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 92.5%, mixed 3%, white 2.1%. **Languages:** English (official). **Religions:** Christian 93.9% (Protestant 76.9%).

Geography: Total area: 101 sq mi, 261 sq km (189); **Land area:** 101 sq mi, 261 sq km. **Location:** In N part of the Leeward group of Lesser Antilles in E Caribbean Sea. Antigua and Barbuda to E. **Topography:** Forested volcanic slopes on St. Kitts; beaches rising to central peak on Nevis. Tropical climate moderated by sea breezes. **Arable land:** 19.2%. **Capital:** Basseterre, 14,434.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Samuel W. T. Seaton; b. 1950; in office: Sept. 1, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Terrance Drew; in office: Aug. 6, 2022. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, tropical fruit, roots/tubers, vegetables, sweet potatoes, pulses. **Water:** 458 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 204.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $26,256; **GDP growth:** –1.0%. **Imports** (2018): $590.0 mil; U.S. 59%, Peru 6%. **Exports** (2018): $610.0 mil; U.S. 69%, Germany 8%. **Tourism:** $189 mil. **Budget:** $291.1 mil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 31 mi. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 163.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 42.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 80.7%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 79.6 female. **Births:** 12.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 6,495 cases, 46 deaths; rates per 100,000: 12,210.5 cases, 86.5 deaths. 63.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gov.kn

St. Kitts (formerly St. Christopher; known by Indigenous peoples as Liamuiga) and Nevis were reached by Columbus in 1493. They were settled by Britain in 1623 (ownership was disputed with France until 1713). The colony achieved self-government in 1967, becoming independent, Sept. 19, 1983. Twenty years of Labour Party governments ended when an opposition coalition won Feb. 16, 2015, legislative elections. The coalition won June 5, 2020, elections, but Aug. 5, 2022, elections returned Labour to power.

Saint Lucia

People: Population: 167,122 (178). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.5%; 65+: 14.2%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 4.5%. **Pop. density:** 714.3 per sq mi, 275.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Black/African descent 85.3%, mixed 10.9%, East Indian 2.2%. **Languages:** English (official), Saint Lucian Creole. **Religions:** Christian 95.6% (Catholic 69.3%, Protestant 23.0%).

Geography: Total area: 238 sq mi, 616 sq km (179); **Land area:** 234 sq mi, 606 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean, second largest of Windward Isls. Martinique (Fr.) to N, St. Vincent to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, volcanic in origin; Soufrière Volcanic Centre in S. Wooded mountains run N-S. **Arable land:** 4.4%. **Capital:** Castries, 22,258.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Acting Gov.-Gen. Errol Charles, in office: Nov. 11, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min.

Philip J. Pierre; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, clothing, electronic components assembly, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, lime proc. **Chief agric.:** bananas, coconuts, fruit, tropical fruit, plantains, roots/tubers. **Natural resources:** forests, sandy beaches, pumice, mineral springs. **Water:** 1,649 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 332.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.5%, industry 15.9%, services 73.6%. **Unemployment:** 16.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,051; **GDP growth:** 6.6%. **Imports** (2018): $1.0 bil; Colombia 46%, U.S. 30%. **Exports** (2018): $1.2 bil; U.S. 29%, Uruguay 16%, Barbados 8%, UK 6%, Dominica 6%, Trinidad and Tobago 5.5%. **Tourism:** $999 mil. **Budget:** $392.8 mil. **Inflation:** 2.4%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 113.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 50.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 53.3%.

Health: Expend.: 4.3%. **Life expect.:** 76.2 male; 81.8 female. **Births:** 12.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 28,379 cases, 388 deaths; rates per 100,000: 15,454.7 cases, 211.3 deaths. 32.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.govt.lc

St. Lucia, ceded to Britain by France with the Treaty of Paris, 1814, gained independence Feb. 22, 1979. The conservative United Workers Party (UWP) defeated the governing St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP) in June 6, 2016, elections. The SLP returned to power following July 26, 2021, elections.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely hurt the important tourism industry. GDP began recovering in 2021 after a 20% drop in 2020.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

People: Population: 100,969 (183). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.4%; 65+: 11.8%. **Growth:** –0.2%. **Migrants:** 4.3%. **Pop. density:** 672.3 per sq mi, 259.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African descent 71.2%, mixed 23%, Indigenous 3%. **Languages:** English, Vincentian Creole English, French patois. **Religions:** Christian 88.4% (Protestant 59.8%, independent 22.8%), Hindu 3.4%, agnostic 2.5%.

Geography: Total area: 150 sq mi, 389 sq km (185); **Land area:** 150 sq mi, 389 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean; St. Vincent (133 sq mi) and the northern islets of the Grenadines form a part of Windward chain. St. Lucia to N, Barbados to E, Grenada to S. **Topography:** St. Vincent is volcanic, with a ridge of thickly wooded mountains running its length. **Arable land:** 5.1%. **Capital:** Kingstown, 26,636.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Susan Dougan; in office:

Aug. 1, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ralph Gonsalves; b. 1946; in office: Mar. 29, 2001. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food proc., cement, furniture, clothing, starch. **Chief agric.:** bananas, sugarcane, roots/tubers, plantains, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Water:** 907 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 154.9 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.3%, industry 20.6%, services 69.1%. **Unemployment:** 21.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (2.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,021; **GDP growth:** 0.7%. **Imports** (2018): $450.0 mil; U.S. 30%, Trinidad and Tobago 12%, China 8%, UK 6%. **Exports** (2018): $320.0 mil; Jordan 39%, Singapore 14%. **Tourism:** $118 mil. **Budget:** $230.0 mil. **Inflation:** 1.6%.

Transport: Airports: 5.

Communications: Mobile: 110.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 65.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2018): 56.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 78.8 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.6%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 9,412 cases, 115 deaths; rates per 100,000: 8,483.9 cases, 103.7 deaths. 33.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gov.vc

St. Vincent received its name because of the unsupported belief that Christopher Columbus landed there on Jan. 22, 1498 (St. Vincent's Day). Britain and France laid claim to the island in the 17th and 18th cent.; the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, ceded it to Britain. Independence came Oct. 27, 1979.

Samoa

Independent State of Samoa

People: Population: 206,179 (177). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.9%; 65+: 6.7%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 189.3 per sq mi, 73.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 17.6%. **Ethnic groups** (by citizenship): Samoan 96%, Samoan/New Zealander 2%. **Languages:** Samoan (Polynesian), English (both official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 98.8% (Protestant 49.6%, independent 33.3%, Catholic 15.9%).

Geography: Total area: 1,093 sq mi, 2,831 sq km (168); **Land area:** 1,089 sq mi, 2,821 sq km. **Location:** S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Fiji to SW, Tonga to S. **Topography:** Main islands, Savaii (659 sq mi) and Upolu (432 sq mi), both ruggedly mountainous. Small islands of Manono and Apolima. **Arable land:** 4.1%. **Capital:** Apia, 36,066.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Tuimaleali'ifano Va'aletoa Sualauvi II; b. 1947; in office: July 21, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Fiame Naomi Mataafa; b. 1957; in office: July 28, 2021. **Local divisions:** 11 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., building materials, auto parts. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, taro, bananas, yams, tropical fruit, pineapples. **Natural resources:** hardwood forests, fish, hydropower. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 147.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24.1%, industry 16.5%, services 59.4%. **Unemployment:** 9.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tala (WST) (2.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,420; **GDP growth:** –8.1%. **Imports** (2018): $430.0 mil; New Zealand 22%, China 16%, Singapore 13%, U.S. 10%, Australia 9%, South Korea 8%. **Exports** (2018): $310.0 mil; American Samoa 21%, U.S. 13%, New Zealand 12%, Australia 10%, Tokelau 6%. **Tourism:** $207 mil. **Budget:** $276.8 mil. **Inflation:** 3.1%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 32.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 13.0 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 33.6%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 78.3 female. **Births:** 19.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 18.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 4.4%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 15,703 cases, 29 deaths; rates per 100,000: 7,914.3 cases, 14.6 deaths. 95.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-12. **Literacy:** 99.1%.

Website: www.samoagovt.ws

Samoa (formerly Western Samoa) was a German colony, 1899 to 1914, when New Zealand landed troops and took over. It became a New Zealand

mandate under the League of Nations and, in 1945, a New Zealand UN Trusteeship. An elected local government took office in Oct. 1959, and the country became fully independent Jan. 1, 1962. In 2011, Samoa moved west of the Intl. Date Line to reduce time differences with Australia and New Zealand. A new party headed by Fiame Naomi Mata'afa defeated the party of Prime Min. Tuila'epa Sailele Malielegaoi (in office more than two decades) in Apr. 9, 2021, elections. After a constitutional crisis in which Tuila'epa refused to concede, Fiame became Samoa's first female prime minister. Samoa and China signed a cooperation agreement, May 28, 2022.

San Marino

Republic of San Marino

People: Population: 34,682 (191). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.5%; 65+: 20.7%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 16.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,472.6 per sq mi, 568.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 97.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Sammarinese, Italian. **Languages:** Italian. **Religions:** Christian 91.3% (Catholic 90.5%), agnostic 5.8%.

Geography: Total area: 24 sq mi, 61 sq km (192); **Land area:** 24 sq mi, 61 sq km. **Location:** Completely surrounded by Italy, in N center of that country, near Adriatic coast. **Topography:** On slopes of Mt. Titano. **Arable land:** 33.1%. **Capital:** San Marino, 4,465.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Heads of state:** Two captains regent, elected by

parliament from among its members, to 6-month term. **Head of govt.:** Sec. of State for Foreign and Political Affairs Luca Beccari; b. 1974; in office: Jan. 8, 2020. **Local divisions:** 9 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine. **Chief agric.:** wheat, grapes, corn; cattle, pigs, horses. **Natural resources:** building stone. **Water:** NA. **Labor force:** agric. 0.2%, industry 33.5%, services 66.3%. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $2.0 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $59,572; **GDP growth** (2020): –6.6%. **Imports** (2011): $2.6 bil; Germany 21%, Italy 13%, Poland 10%, France 7%, Spain 7%, Belgium 6%, Romania 6%. **Exports** (2011): $3.8 bil; Romania 10%, France 9%, U.S. 8%, Germany 8%, Poland 6%, Brazil 6%, Russia 6%, Austria 6%. **Budget** (2011): $715.3 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.0%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Mobile: 118.5 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 133.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 60.2%.

Health: Expend.: 6.4%. **Life expect.:** 81.3 male; 86.7 female. **Births:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 20,242 cases, 118 deaths; rates per 100,000: 59,644.1 cases, 347.7 deaths. 76.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.9%.

Website: www.gov.sm

San Marino, founded in the 4th cent., claims to be the world's oldest republic. It has a treaty of friendship with Italy. The Sammarinese Christian Democratic Party (PDCS) won 2019 parliamentary elections. In a Sept. 26, 2021, referendum, voters approved legalizing abortion in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. By Aug. 22, 2022, San Marino had recorded more than 20,200 COVID-19 cases, a number equal to nearly 60% of its pop.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

People: Population: 217,164 (176). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.0%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 1.5%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 583.5 per sq mi, 225.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.8%. **Ethnic groups:** mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers fr. Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese), Asians (mostly Chinese). **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Forro, Cabo Verdian, French, Angolar, English. **Religions:** Christian 96.1% (Catholic 71.7%, independent 16.1%), Baha'i 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 372 sq mi, 964 sq km (172); **Land area:** 372 sq mi, 964 sq km. **Location:** Gulf of Guinea about 125 mi off W central Africa. Gabon, Equatorial Guinea to E. **Topography:** Part of

an extinct volcano chain; lush forests and croplands. **Arable land:** 4.2%. **Capital:** São Tomé, 80,099.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Carlos Vila Nova; b. 1956; in office: Oct. 2, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Jorge Bom Jesus; in office: Dec. 3, 2018. **Local divisions:** 6 districts, 1 autonomous region. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: light constr., textiles, soap, beer, fish proc., timber. **Chief agric.:** plantains, oil palm fruit, coconuts, taro, bananas, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower. **Water:** 10,330 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 95.1 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.0%, industry 20.2%, services 61.7%. **Unemployment:** 15.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dobra (STN) (24.60 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $993.1 mil; **per capita GDP:** $4,446; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $160.0 mil; Portugal 41%, Angola 17%, China 8%. **Exports:** $50.0 mil; Singapore 30%, Switzerland 24%, France 11%, Poland 7%, Belgium 7%. **Tourism:** $45 mil. **Budget:** $112.4 mil. **Inflation** (2017-18): 7.9%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile: 84.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 39.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 33.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.5%. **Life expect.:** 65.4 male; 68.7 female. **Births:** 28.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 44.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 13.5%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 6,123 cases, 76 deaths; rates per

100,000: 2,793.9 cases, 34.7 deaths. 57.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 92.8%.

Website: www.parlamento.st

The Portuguese reached the islands in 1471 and brought the first inhabitants—convicts and exiled Jews. Sugarcane planting was replaced by the slave trade as the chief economic activity until coffee and cocoa were introduced in the 19th cent.

Portugal agreed, 1974, to turn the colony over to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe; its East German-trained leader, Manuel Pinto da Costa, became the country's first president. Independence came July 12, 1975. Democratic reforms were instituted in 1987.

The country, one of the world's poorest, has sought to develop oil deposits in the Gulf of Guinea and tourism. Seeking aid and investment, São Tomé broke diplomatic ties with Taiwan and established relations with China, Dec. 2016. Carlos Vila Nova of the Independent Democratic Action (ADI) party won a Sept. 5, 2021, presidential runoff election. The ADI, formerly in opposition, won the most votes in Sept. 25, 2022, parliamentary elections.

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

People: Population: 35,354,380 (41). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.0%; 65+: 4.0%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 38.6%. **Pop. density:** 42.6 per sq mi,

16.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%. **Languages:** Arabic (official). **Religions:** Muslim 90.3% (Sunni [official] 81%, Shia 9%), Christian 6.0%, Hindu 2.0%.

Geography: Total area: 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km (12); **Land area:** 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Arabian Peninsula in Middle East. Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan on N; Yemen, Oman on S; UAE, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bordered by Red Sea on W. Highlands in W slope as barren desert to the Persian Gulf on E. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Riyadh, 7,538,200. **Cities:** Jiddah, 4,780,740; Mecca, 2,114,675; Medina, 1,545,420; Ad-Dammam, 1,304,688.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state:** King Salman bin Abdul Aziz; b. 1924; in office: Jan. 23, 2015. **Head of govt.:** Mohammed bin Salman; b. 1985; in office: Sept. 27, 2022. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $46.7 bil. **Active troops:** 257,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod., petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, ammonia, industrial gases, caustic soda, cement, fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** milk, dates, poultry, fruit, watermelons, barley. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, copper. **Water:** 71 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 258.6 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves with Kuwait). **Electricity prod.:** 344.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 20.0%, services 77.3%. **Unemployment:** 7.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (SAR) (3.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $49,551; **GDP**

growth: 3.2%. **Imports:** $179.8 bil; China 18%, UAE 12%, U.S. 9%. **Exports:** $184.1 bil; China 20%, India 11%, Japan 11%, South Korea 9%. **Tourism:** $16.4 bil. **Budget:** $241.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.1%.

Transport: Railways: 3,362 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 257.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 82.

Communications: Mobile: 126.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 119.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 100.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 78.3 female. **Births:** 14.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 3.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.7%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 812,624 cases, 9,277 deaths; rates per 100,000: 2,334.2 cases, 26.6 deaths. 76.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Website: www.my.gov.sa

Arabia was divided among numerous warring groups and small kingdoms before Muhammad united it in the early 7th cent. His successors conquered the entire Middle East and North Africa, bringing Islam and the Arabic language. But Arabia soon returned to its former status.

Nejd, in central Arabia, long an independent state and center of the Wahhabi sect, fell under Turkish rule in the 18th cent. Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty, overthrew the Turks, 1913. He captured Hasa, a Turkish province in eastern Arabia, also 1913; the Hejaz region in western Arabia, 1925; and most of Asir, in SW Arabia, by 1926. The discovery of oil in

the 1930s transformed the nation. The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina and Mecca.

Ibn Saud reigned until his death, Nov. 1953. Subsequent kings as of mid-2022 have been his sons. King Salman, June 21, 2017, named as crown prince (heir to the throne) his son Mohammed bin Salman. Known as MBS, the crown prince took on increasing responsibilities. He became Saudi Arabia's prime minister Sept. 27, 2022.

The Islamic religious code is the law of the land. Alcohol and public entertainments are restricted, although the government announced, Dec. 11, 2017, it would end a 35-year ban on movie theaters. Dissent is repressed.

Saudi Arabia has often allied itself with and purchased arms from the U.S. and other Western nations. Saudi units, nevertheless, fought against Western ally Israel in the 1948 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Saudi Arabia played a leading role in the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo against the U.S. and other nations.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, Aug. 2, 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwait royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees. Western and Arab troops also deployed on Saudi soil before and during the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

When 15 of the 19 al-Qaeda hijackers who carried out the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S. were found to be Saudi, some in the U.S. blamed the Saudi government for allowing Muslim extremism to flourish in Saudi Arabia.

In 2012, Saudi women competed in the Olympics for the first time. A royal decree, Jan. 11, 2013, permitted women to hold 30 of the 150 seats on the government's advisory Shura council. Women were allowed to vote and run for office in municipal elections for the first time in 2015. The male guardianship system that subordinated women was loosened in the late 2010s. A royal decree, effective June 24, 2018, made it legal for women to drive. Decrees issued Aug. 2, 2019, gave women the rights to obtain passports and travel freely, as well as increasing rights in employment and family matters.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), a disease caused by a coronavirus, was first recognized in Saudi Arabia in 2012 and had spread to 26 other countries as of mid-2022, causing almost 2,600 cases and nearly 900 deaths.

Beginning in 2014, Saudi warplanes participated in U.S.-led airstrikes against ISIS in Syria. ISIS staged terrorist attacks inside Saudi Arabia in 2014 and subsequent years.

Saudi Arabia led a coalition of Sunni nations that began airstrikes, Mar. 25, 2015, and took other military action against Iran-backed Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen, causing high civilian casualties. Rebels launched drone and missile strikes on targets in Saudi Arabia and claimed credit for attacks, Sept. 14, 2019, on two major oil installations; Saudi Arabia blamed Iran for the Sept. 14 attacks. The U.S. announced, Feb. 4, 2021, it was ending logistical and other support for the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen.

A truce in Yemen beginning Apr. 2, 2022, significantly reduced violence.

King Salman announced, Apr. 25, 2016, a plan for economic diversification and privatization by the year 2030. In what was said to be a government anti-corruption campaign, hundreds of business leaders and royal family members were detained, Nov. 2017-Jan. 2018, and more than $100 bil in assets taken.

Saudi dissident and journalist Jamal Khashoggi was killed, Oct. 2, 2018, inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey. A CIA assessment concluded with “high confidence” in Nov. 2018 that MBS ordered the killing.

The Saudi-backed LIV Golf tour, widely perceived as intended to boost Saudi Arabia’s international image, launched in 2022; men’s pro golfers were reportedly paid multimillion-dollar guaranteed fees to join the tour.

Saudi Arabia was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; by Aug. 22, 2022, there were more than 812,000 recorded cases and over 9,200 reported deaths. To combat COVID-19 spread, Saudi Arabia barred foreign residents (usually numbering over 2 mil) from making the hajj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca in 2020 and 2021, and strictly limited Saudi-resident pilgrims. The 2022 hajj was limited to 1 mil fully vaccinated pilgrims.

Senegal

Republic of Senegal

People: Population: 17,923,036 (68). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.7%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 241.1 per sq mi, 93.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Wolof 39.7%, Pular 27.5%, Serer 16%, Mandinka 4.9%, Jola 4.2%, Soninke 2.4%, other (incl. Europeans, persons of Lebanese descent) 5.4%. **Languages:** French (official), Wolof, Pular, Jola, Mandinka, Serer, Soninke. **Religions:** Muslim 91.5% (Sunni), Christian 5.0% (Catholic), ethnic religionist 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 75,955 sq mi, 196,722 sq km (86); **Land area:** 74,336 sq mi, 192,530 sq km. **Location:** W extreme of Africa. Mauritania on N, Mali on E, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau on S; surrounds The Gambia on three sides. **Topography:** Mostly low rolling plains, rising somewhat in SE. Swamp and jungles in SW. **Arable land:** 16.6%. **Capital:** Dakar, 3,326,001.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Macky Sall; b. 1961; in office: Apr. 2, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Amadou Ba; b. 1961; in office: Sept. 17, 2022. **Local divisions:** 14 regions. **Defense budget:** $479 mil. **Active troops:** 13,600.

Economy: Industries: agric. and fish proc., phosphate mining, fertilizer prod., petroleum refining, zircon and gold mining, constr. materials, ship constr./repair. **Chief agric.:** groundnuts, watermelons, rice, sugarcane, cassava, millet. **Natural resources:** fish, phosphates, iron ore. **Water:** 2,458 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 5.0

bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 21.6%, industry 22.6%, services 55.8%. **Unemployment:** 3.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $64.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,769; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports** (2018): $9.0 bil; China 17%, France 11%, Belgium 7%, Russia 7%, Netherlands 7%. **Exports** (2018): $5.3 bil; Mali 22%, Switzerland 14%, India 9%, China 7%. **Tourism** (2018): $496 mil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 563 mi. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Mobile: 117.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 94.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 42.6%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 68.2 male; 71.8 female. **Births:** 31.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 32.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 7.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 87,920 cases, 1,968 deaths; rates per 100,000: 525.1 cases, 11.8 deaths. 8.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 51.9%.

Website: www.sec.gouv.sn

Portuguese settlers arrived in the 15th cent., but French control grew from the 17th cent. The last independent Muslim state was subdued in 1893. Senegal became an independent republic Aug. 20, 1960, but French political and economic influence remained strong. Senegambia, a loose confederation of Senegal and The Gambia, was established in 1982 but dissolved seven years later.

Forty years of Socialist Party rule ended when Abdoulaye Wade won a presidential runoff election, Mar. 19, 2000. A Senegalese ferry capsized Sept. 26, 2002, killing at least 1,863 people. Wade lost his bid for a third term Mar. 26, 2012, to Macky Sall. After a campaign marred by violence, Sall's coalition won July 30, 2017, legislative elections. Sall won the Feb. 24, 2019, presidential election; leading opposition candidates were barred. Sall's coalition initially fell one seat short of a majority in July 31, 2022, legislative elections—but gained a majority after one former opposition member joined. Sall appointed former foreign minister Amadou Ba prime minister as of Sept. 17, 2022.

Serbia

Republic of Serbia

People: Population: 6,739,471 (107). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.5%; 65+: 19.6%. **Growth:** –0.7%. **Migrants:** 9.4%. **Pop. density:** 225.3 per sq mi, 87.0 per sq km. **Urban:** (incl. Kosovo) 56.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Serb 83.3%, Hungarian 3.5%, Romani 2.1%, Bosniak 2%. **Languages:** Serbian (official), Hungarian. **Religions:** Christian 90.3% (Orthodox 82.5%), Muslim 7.2% (Sunni), agnostic 2%.

Geography: Total area: 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km (115); **Land area:** 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km. **Location:** Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina on W; Hungary on N; Romania, Bulgaria on E; Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia on S. **Topography:** Terrain varies widely

—fertile plains drained by Danube, other rivers in N; limestone basins in E; mountains, hills in SE. **Arable land:** 29.8%. **Capital:** Belgrade, 1,405,192.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandar Vucic; b. 1970; in office: May 31, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ana Brnabic; b. 1975; in office: June 29, 2017. **Local divisions:** 117 municipalities, 28 cities (of which 37 municipalities, 8 cities comprise the autonomous province of Vojvodina). **Defense budget:** $1.0 bil. **Active troops:** 28,150.

Economy: Industries: automobiles, base metals, furniture, food proc., machinery, chemicals, sugar, tires. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, sugar beet, milk, sunflower seed, potatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, chromite, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt. **Water:** 18,426 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 78 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 35.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.9%, industry 28.9%, services 57.1%. **Unemployment:** 11.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (RSD) (117.72 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $146.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,432; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $30.2 bil; Germany 13%, Russia 9%, Italy 8%, Hungary 6%. **Exports:** $25.4 bil; Germany 12%, Italy 10%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 7%, Romania 6%. **Tourism:** $1.6 bil. **Budget:** $17.6 bil (incl. central and local govt.). **Inflation:** 4.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,367 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 347.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Mobile: 123.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 101.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.2%.

Health: Expend.: 8.7%. **Life expect.:** 71.5 male; 77.0 female. **Births:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 16.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.3%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 2,243,706 cases, 16,536 deaths; rates per 100,000: 32,392.1 cases, 238.7 deaths. 49.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Website: www.srbija.gov.rs

Serbia was a vassal principality of Turkey from 1389 to 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin established it as an independent kingdom. After the Balkan wars, Serbia annexed Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed after WWI, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—Yugoslavia after 1929—was formed from the provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and the independent state of Montenegro.

After Nazi Germany's occupation 1941-45, Yugoslavia became a federal republic, headed by Josip Broz, a Communist, known as Marshal Tito. He rejected Stalin's dictatorship and accepted economic and military aid from the West. After Tito died in 1980, Yugoslavia held together for a decade before breaking apart. During 1991-95, Serbia, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic, supported ethnic Serb fighters in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had declared independence. The republics of Serbia and

Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Apr. 17, 1992. The UN imposed sanctions on the newly reconstituted Yugoslavia to end the bloodshed in Bosnia.

A peace agreement was reached in 1995. A UN-backed war crimes tribunal began in May 1996 to try suspects from the former Yugoslavia. Barred from running for a third term as Serbian president, Milosevic had himself inaugurated as president of Yugoslavia, July 23, 1997.

Serbian efforts to suppress a secessionist movement in Kosovo led in Mar.-June 1999 to a war with the U.S. and its NATO allies; they accused Milosevic of pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing against the predominantly Muslim Kosovars (ethnic Albanians). NATO stationed a multinational force in Kosovo, which was placed under UN administration.

Milosevic initially refused to accept defeat by opposition leader Vojislav Kostunica in a 2000 presidential election but resigned Oct. 6 after mass demonstrations. After surrendering to Serbian authorities Apr. 1, 2001, Milosevic was extradited June 28 to The Hague, Netherlands, where a UN tribunal had indicted him for war crimes. He was found dead in prison Mar. 11, 2006, before his trial was completed.

A pact to reconstitute Yugoslavia as a new union of Serbia and Montenegro took effect Feb. 4, 2003. Zoran Djindjic, premier of the Republic of Serbia, was assassinated Mar. 12 in Belgrade, triggering a roundup of more than 4,500 people associated with organized crime and the Milosevic regime.

Montenegrins voted for separation in a referendum May 21, 2006, and Montenegro became an independent republic June 3.

Kosovo declared independence from Serbia Feb. 17, 2008, but Serbia refused to recognize the new country. Following parliamentary elections in Serbia May 11, a pro-Western government took office. To meet a requirement for future EU membership, Serbia arrested, in 2008, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic; he was convicted at The Hague of genocide and crimes against humanity, Mar. 24, 2016. Serbia's parliament passed a resolution Mar. 31, 2010, apologizing for the 1995 massacre of 8,000 Bosniaks (primarily Muslim ethnic group) by Bosnian Serbs at Srebrenica. Ratko Mladic, the former Bosnian Serb military commander accused of directing the Srebrenica massacre, was arrested in Serbia, May 2011, and sent to The Hague; he was convicted, Nov. 22, 2017, of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Aleksandar Vucic, an advocate of EU membership and also close ties to Russia, became prime min. following Mar. 16, 2014, elections.

An estimated 900,000 refugees and other migrants, largely from the Middle East and SW Asia, passed through Serbia in 2015 and early 2016, most en route to N Europe. The government essentially closed Serbia's borders Mar. 9, 2016.

Vucic was elected president, Apr. 2, 2017. Ana Brnabic took office, June 29, as Serbia's first female prime min. Months of anti-Vucic demonstrations began in late 2018, protesting authoritarian policies and control of the media. In June 21, 2020,

parliamentary elections boycotted by leading opposition parties, Vucic's coalition won a landslide victory. Vucic won reelection, Apr. 3, 2022, and his coalition won parliamentary elections.

Vojvodina (8,304 sq mi) is a nominally autonomous province in northern Serbia with a pop. (2011 census) of 1,931,809, mostly Serbian. The capital is Novi Sad. **Website:** www.vojvodina.gov.rs

Seychelles

Republic of Seychelles

People: Population: 97,017 (185). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.2%; 65+: 9.0%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 13.3%. **Pop. density:** 552.2 per sq mi, 213.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.4%. **Ethnic groups:** predominantly creole (mainly East African/Malagasy heritage); also French, Indian, Chinese, Arab pops. **Languages:** Seychellois Creole, English, French (all official). **Religions:** Christian 94.5% (Catholic 83.0%, Protestant 10.4%), agnostic 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 176 sq mi, 455 sq km (182); **Land area:** 176 sq mi, 455 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. 700 mi NE of Madagascar. Nearest neighbors are Madagascar and Somalia on NW. **Topography:** Archipelago of over 116 islands. One group is composed of coral; the Mahe group of isls., predominantly mountainous, is granite. **Arable land:** 0.3%. **Capital:** Victoria, 28,091.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Wavel Ramkalawan; b. 1961; in office: Oct. 26, 2020. **Local divisions:** 27

admin. districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 420.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, beverages. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, vegetables, bananas, fruit, eggs, poultry. **Natural resources:** fish, coconuts, cinnamon trees. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 536.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (SCR) (14.36 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $29,837; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $1.4 bil; UAE 21%, Qatar 13%, British Virgin Islands 7%, Germany 6%, France 6%. **Exports:** $1.1 bil; UAE 17%, UK 13%, France 12%, British Virgin Islands 11%, Zambia 9%. **Tourism:** $590 mil. **Budget:** $600.7 mil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 8.3%.

Transport: Airports: 7.

Communications: Mobile: 173.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 88.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 79.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 71.7 male; 80.7 female. **Births:** 12.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 10.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 45,852 cases, 168 deaths; rates per 100,000: 46,622.7 cases, 170.8 deaths. 86.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 95.9%.

Website: www.egov.sc

The islands were occupied by France in 1768 and seized by Britain in 1794. Seychelles declared independence June 29, 1976. Tourism, a major driver

of economic growth, was hurt by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, before rebounding in 2021. By Aug. 22, 2022, the country had recorded over 45,000 total COVID-19 cases (a case count equivalent to almost half the pop.). Over 86% of the pop. had been vaccinated, the highest percentage in Africa.

The country's first president was ousted in a 1977 coup by socialist leader France Albert René. A 1993 constitution provided for a multiparty state. René resigned in 2004. Vice Pres. James Michel succeeded him and won 2006, 2011, and 2015 elections. After Michel resigned in 2016, Vice Pres. Danny Faure became president. Opposition candidate Wavel Ramkalawan defeated Faure in the Oct. 2020 presidential election, ending more than four decades of rule by Faure's party.

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone

People: Population: 8,692,606 (100). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.0%; 65+: 2.6%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 314.3 per sq mi, 121.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Temne 35.4%, Mende 30.8%, Limba 8.8%, Kono 4.3%, Korankoh 4%, Fullah 3.8%, Mandingo 2.8%, Loko 2%. **Languages:** English (official), Mende (principal vernacular in S), Temne (principal vernacular in N), Krio (English-based Creole, a lingua franca). **Religions:** Muslim 66.7% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 20.3%, Christian 11.4%.

Geography: Total area: 27,699 sq mi, 71,740 sq km (117); **Land area:** 27,653 sq mi, 71,620 sq km. **Location:** W coast of W Africa. Guinea on N and E, Liberia on S. **Topography:** Mangrove swamps in heavily indented, 210-mi coastline. Wooded hills rise to a plateau and mountains in E. **Arable land:** 21.9%. **Capital:** Freetown, 1,272,145.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Julius Maada Bio; b. 1964; in office: Apr. 4, 2018. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces, 1 area. **Defense budget:** $10 mil. **Active troops:** 8,500.

Economy: Industries: diamond mining, iron ore, rutile and bauxite mining, small-scale mfg. (beverages, textiles, footwear). **Chief agric.:** cassava, rice, vegetables, oil palm fruit, sweet potatoes, milk. **Natural resources:** diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite. **Water:** 20,915 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 206.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.7%, industry 11.9%, services 45.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leone (SLL) (14,064.14 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $14.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,816; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports** (2019): $1.8 bil; China 27%, India 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports** (2019): $740.0 mil; Belgium 26%, China 25%, Romania 9%, UAE 6%. **Tourism:** $43 mil. **Budget:** $846.4 mil. **Inflation:** 11.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 1.

Communications: Mobile: 97.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 21.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020):

18.0%.

Health: Expend.: 8.7%. **Life expect.:** 57.2 male; 60.4 female. **Births:** 32.2 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 73.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 27.4%. **HIV:** 1.4%. **COVID-19:** 7,743 cases, 125 deaths; rates per 100,000: 97.1 cases, 1.6 deaths. 36.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 43.2%.

Website: statehouse.gov.sl

The British founded Freetown, 1787, as a haven for freed slaves. Full independence arrived Apr. 27, 1961. A one-party state was established by referendum in 1978.

Mutinous soldiers ousted Pres. Joseph Momoh, Apr. 30, 1992. A coup, Jan. 16, 1996, paved the way for multiparty elections and a return to civilian rule. A peace accord, signed Nov. 30 with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), brought a temporary halt to a civil war that had claimed over 10,000 lives in five years.

After a May 25, 1997, coup, Nigeria's military restored Pres. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to power on Mar. 10, 1998, but RUF rebels mounted a guerrilla counteroffensive, killing thousands of civilians and mutilating thousands more. A power-sharing agreement between the Kabbah government and the RUF, July 1999, collapsed in early May 2000, but rebel leader Foday Sankoh was captured in Freetown, May 17 (he died in UN custody, July 29, 2003). Government and rebel leaders declared an official end to the war Jan. 18, 2002; more than 50,000

people had died in the conflict. Kabbah won the May 14, 2002, presidential election.

Opposition leader Ernest Bai Koroma won a presidential runoff vote, Sept. 8, 2007. Three former RUF leaders were convicted of war crimes, Feb. 25, 2009. A 2012 cholera epidemic caused about 23,000 cases and 300 deaths. Koroma won reelection Nov. 17, 2012. An Ebola virus epidemic caused 14,124 cases and 3,956 deaths in Sierra Leone, 2013-16. After a campaign marred by violence, Julius Maada Bio, a leader of the 1992 mutiny and 1996 coup, was declared the winner, Apr. 4, 2018, of a presidential runoff election. On Feb. 7, 2019, Bio declared a national emergency in response to the high incidence of rape and other sexual violence against women. Parliament voted, July 23, 2021, to abolish capital punishment. Soaring inflation in 2022 led to violent protests in Aug. 2022, met with a harsh government response, leaving more than two dozen dead.

Singapore

Republic of Singapore

People: Population: 5,921,231 (112). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.1%; 65+: 13.1%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 43.1%. **Pop. density:** 21,624.2 per sq mi, 8,349.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Chinese 74.2%, Malay 13.7%, Indian 8.9%, other (incl. Eurasian, Caucasian, Japanese, Filipino, Vietnamese) 3.2%. **Languages:** English, Mandarin, Malay, Tamil (all official); other Chinese dialects (incl. Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew, Hakka). **Religions:**

Chinese folk-religionist 36.0%, Christian 21.4%, Muslim 15.4% (Sunni), Buddhist 15.2% (Mahayanist 14%), Hindu 5.2%, agnostic 4.8%.

Geography: Total area: 278 sq mi, 719 sq km (177); **Land area:** 274 sq mi, 709 sq km. **Location:** Off tip of Malayan Peninsula in SE Asia. Nearest neighbors are Malaysia on N, Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Flat, formerly swampy island with 40 nearby islets. **Arable land:** 0.8%. **Capital:** Singapore, 6,039,577.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Halimah Yacob; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 14, 2017. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Lee Hsien Loong; b. 1952; in office: Aug. 12, 2004. **Local divisions:** no first-order admin. divisions. **Defense budget:** $11.6 bil. **Active troops:** 51,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equip., petroleum refining, biomedical prods., scientific instruments. **Chief agric.:** poultry, eggs, vegetables, pork, duck meat, spinach. **Natural resources:** fish, deepwater ports. **Water:** 104 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 50.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.3%, industry 14.4%, services 85.3%. **Unemployment:** 3.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SGD) (1.39 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $635.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $116,486; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports:** $490.7 bil; China 16%, Malaysia 11%, U.S. 9%, Taiwan 7%. **Exports** $599.2 bil; China 15%, Hong Kong 13%, Malaysia 9%, U.S. 8%, Indonesia 7%. **Tourism:** $20.3 bil. **Budget:**

$51.9 bil (incl. operational and development expenditures). **Inflation:** 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 143.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Mobile: 145.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 145.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 92.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.4%. **Life expect.:** 83.7 male; 89.2 female. **Births:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 1,816,868 cases, 1,580 deaths; rates per 100,000: 31,055.8 cases, 27.0 deaths. 85.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. Literacy: 97.1%.

Website: www.gov.sg

Founded in 1819 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore was a British colony until 1959, when it became autonomous within the Commonwealth. On Sept. 16, 1963, it joined with Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah to form the Federation of Malaysia. Tensions between Malays, dominant in the federation, and ethnic Chinese, dominant in Singapore, led to an accord under which Singapore became a separate nation, Aug. 9, 1965.

Singapore is a major port and manufacturing, banking, and commerce center. Asian immigrant workers hold many low-paying jobs. The government, dominated by the People’s Action Party (PAP), has taken strong actions to keep order and suppress dissent.

Singapore’s first prime min., Lee Kuan Yew (in office 1959-90), credited with building the country’s strong economy, died Mar. 23, 2015. His son, Lee Hsien Loong, took office as prime min., Aug. 12, 2004. Halimah Yacob became Singapore’s first female president, Sept. 14, 2017.

Singapore had recorded more than 1.8 mil total COVID-19 cases by Aug. 22, 2022; about 85% of the pop. had been vaccinated. After a pandemic-related GDP decline in 2020, the economy rebounded in 2021.

Slovakia

Slovak Republic

People: Population: 5,431,252 (119). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.0%; 65+: 18.1%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 3.6%. **Pop. density:** 292.4 per sq mi, 112.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Slovak 83.8%, Hungarian 7.8%, Romani 1.2% (usu. underestimated and may be 7%-11% of pop.). **Languages:** Slovak (official), Hungarian. **Religions:** Christian 84.8% (Catholic 75.2%), agnostic 12.1%, atheist 3.0%.

Geography: Total area: 18,933 sq mi, 49,035 sq km (127); **Land area:** 18,573 sq mi, 48,105 sq km. **Location:** E central Europe. Poland on N, Hungary on S, Austria and Czechia on W, Ukraine on E. **Topography:** Carpathian Mts. in N, fertile Danube plain in S. **Arable land:** 28.0%. **Capital:** Bratislava, 439,070.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Zuzana Caputova; b. 1973; in office: June 15, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Eduard Heger; b. 1976; in office: Apr. 1, 2021. **Local divisions:** 8 regions. **Defense budget:** $2.0 bil. **Active troops:** 17,950.

Economy: Industries: automobiles; metal and metal prods.; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals, synthetic fibers, wood and paper prods.; machinery. **Chief agric.:** wheat, maize, sugar beet, milk, barley, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** lignite, iron ore, copper and manganese ore, salt. **Water:** 9,188 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 9 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 27.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 36.7%, services 60.8%. **Unemployment:** 6.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $179.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $33,010; **GDP growth:** 3.0%. **Imports:** $88.0 bil; Germany 18%, Czechia 18%, Poland 8%, Hungary 7%. **Exports:** $89.9 bil; Germany 22%, Czechia 11%, Poland 7%, France 7%, Hungary 6%. **Tourism:** $3.2 bil. **Budget:** $38.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,225 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 537 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 19.

Communications: Mobile: 135.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 88.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.9%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 74.8 male; 82.0 female. **Births:** 8.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.8%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,831,135 cases, 20,333 deaths; rates

per 100,000: 33,550.3 cases, 372.5 deaths. 51.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.government.gov.sk

Settled by Illyrian, Celtic, and Germanic peoples, Slovakia was incorporated into Great Moravia in the 9th cent. It became part of Hungary in the 11th cent. Overrun by Czech Hussites in the 15th cent., it was restored to Hungarian rule in 1526. After WWI, the Slovaks joined the Czechs of Bohemia to form the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28, 1918.

Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, 1939, and declared Slovakia independent. Slovakia rejoined Czechoslovakia in 1945. Czechoslovakia split into two separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993.

Slovakia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. After a political scandal involving alleged links to organized crime, Peter Pellegrini of the social-democratic Smer party replaced Prime Min. Robert Fico (also of Smer), Mar. 22, 2018. Anti-corruption activist Zuzana Caputová won a Mar. 30, 2019, runoff election to become Slovakia's first female president. The center-right Ordinary People (OP) party, headed by Igor Matovič, won Feb. 29, 2020, legislative elections. Matovič resigned as prime min., Mar. 28, 2021, following a controversial decision to buy Russia's COVID-19 vaccine (not EU approved). Eduard Heger of OP replaced him Apr. 1. The COVID-19 pandemic caused more than 1.8 mil recorded cases and over 20,000 deaths in Slovakia as of Aug. 22, 2022.

Slovenia

Republic of Slovenia

People: Population: 2,101,208 (146). **Age distrib.:** <15: 14.7%; 65+: 22.3%. **Growth:** –0.1%. **Migrants:** 13.4%. **Pop. density:** 270.1 per sq mi, 104.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovene 83.1%, Serb 2%. **Languages:** Slovene (official), Croatian; Hungarian, Italian official in certain municipalities. **Religions:** Christian 82.1% (Catholic 76.7%), agnostic 11.1%, Muslim 4.0% (Sunni), atheist 2.7%.

Geography: Total area: 7,827 sq mi, 20,273 sq km (151); **Land area:** 7,780 sq mi, 20,151 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe. Italy on W, Austria on N, Hungary on NE, Croatia on SE, S. **Topography:** Mostly hilly; more than half forested. **Arable land:** 9.0%. **Capital:** Ljubljana, 286,491.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Borut Pahor; b. 1963; in office: Dec. 22, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Robert Golob; b. 1967; in office: May 25, 2022. **Local divisions:** 200 municipalities, 12 urban municipalities. **Defense budget:** $670 mil. **Active troops:** 6,950.

Economy: Industries: ferrous metallurgy and aluminum prods., lead and zinc smelting, electronics (incl. military), trucks, automobiles, elec. power equip., wood prods. **Chief agric.:** milk, maize, wheat, grapes, barley, potatoes. **Natural resources:** lignite, lead, zinc, building stone, hydropower, forests. **Water:** 15,338 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:**

16.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.1%, industry 30.0%, services 65.9%. **Unemployment:** 4.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $91.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $43,625; **GDP growth:** 8.1%. **Imports:** $36.6 bil; Germany 14%, Italy 12%, Austria 8%, Switzerland 8%, China 7%. **Exports:** $41.7 bil; Germany 18%, Italy 11%, Croatia 8%, Austria 7%. **Tourism:** $3.2 bil. **Budget:** $21.1 bil. **Inflation:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 764 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 623.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 9.

Communications: Mobile: 123.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 90.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 89.0%.

Health: Expend.: 8.5%. **Life expect.:** 79.0 male; 84.8 female. **Births:** 8.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 1.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,112,516 cases, 8,072 deaths; rates per 100,000: 53,081.6 cases, 385.1 deaths. 58.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Website: www.gov.si

The Slovenes settled in their current territory during the 6th to 8th cent. They fell under German domination in the 9th cent. After 1848, the Slovenes, divided among several Austrian provinces, began their struggle for unification. In 1918 a majority of Slovenes became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia.

Slovenia declared independence June 25, 1991; attained full membership in the EU and NATO in

2004; and adopted the euro Jan. 1, 2007. About 474,000 migrants (many from the Middle East and SW Asia) entered Slovenia Oct. 1, 2015-Mar. 8, 2016; Slovenia, Mar. 8, essentially closed its border to migrants. The rightist, anti-immigration Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) won the most seats in June 3, 2018, National Assembly elections. Five center-left parties formed a coalition minority government but couldn't pass legislation. Janez Jansa of SDS became prime minister, Mar. 13, 2020. The environmentalist, pro-democracy Freedom Movement (GS) outpolled the SDS in Apr. 24, 2022, elections; Robert Golob of GS became prime minister, heading a center-left coalition government.

As of Aug. 22, 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused about 1.1 mil recorded cases in Slovenia and over 8,000 deaths.

Solomon Islands

People: Population: 702,694 (163). **Age distrib.:** <15: 31.6%; 65+: 5.0%. **Growth:** 1.7%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 65.0 per sq mi, 25.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 95.3%, Polynesian 3.1%. **Languages:** Melanesian pidgin (lingua franca in much of country), English (official), 120 Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 95.3% (Protestant 68.1%, Catholic 20.5%), ethnic religionist 3.1%.

Geography: Total area: 11,157 sq mi, 28,896 sq km (140); **Land area:** 10,805 sq mi, 27,986 sq km. **Location:** Melanesian Archipelago in W Pacific O.

Nearest neighbor is Papua New Guinea to W. **Topography:** 10 large volcanic, rugged islands; 4 groups of smaller islands. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Honiara, 81,801.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. David Vunagi; in office: July 7, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Manasseh Sogavare; b. 1955; in office: Apr. 24, 2019. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fish (tuna), mining, timber. **Chief agric.:** oil palm fruit, sweet potatoes, coconuts, taro, yams, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel. **Water:** 68,468 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 107.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.0%, industry 10.9%, services 51.1%. **Unemployment:** 1.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SBD) (8.24 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,656; **GDP growth:** –0.2%. **Imports:** $560.0 mil; China 24%, Australia 13%, South Korea 12%, Singapore 12%, Malaysia 10%. **Exports:** $430.0 mil; China 65%, Italy 9%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $71 mil. **Budget:** $570.5 mil. **Inflation:** –0.1%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 68.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 18.5 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 11.9%.

Health: Expend.: 4.7%. **Life expect.:** 74.1 male; 79.5 female. **Births:** 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 20.0 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** 18.1%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 21,544 cases, 153 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,136.5 cases, 22.3 deaths. 43.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.parliament.gov.sb

The Solomon Isls. were inhabited by Melanesians. Britain established a protectorate in the 1890s over most of the group. The islands, including Guadalcanal, saw major WWII battles. They achieved self-government, Jan. 2, 1976, and formal independence, July 7, 1978.

To restore order after years of factional violence, an Australian-led regional security force (RAMSI) arrived in July 2003.

Following Apr. 2006 elections, parliament's choice of Snyder Rini as prime min. led to two days of rioting in Honiara over alleged influence-buying by the ethnic Chinese business community. Rini resigned, Apr. 26, 2006. Former prime min. Manasseh Sogavare (2000-01, 2006-07) again became head of government following Nov. 19, 2014, parliamentary elections. RAMSI formally ended June 2017. Sogavare, Nov. 6, 2017, lost a no-confidence vote, but he returned as prime minister after Apr. 3, 2019, elections.

Seeking Chinese aid, the government in 2019 switched diplomatic relations from Taiwan to China. A security agreement with China was signed in 2022. Parliament, Sept. 8, 2022, approved a constitutional amendment postponing 2023 elections, most likely until 2024.

Somalia

Federal Republic of Somalia

People: Population: 12,386,248 (78). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.7%; 65+: 2.6%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 51.1 per sq mi, 19.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 47.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15%. **Languages:** Somali, Arabic (both official); Italian; English. **Religions:** Muslim 99.9% (Sunni [official] 98%).

Geography: Total area: 246,201 sq mi, 637,657 sq km (44); **Land area:** 242,216 sq mi, 627,337 sq km. **Location:** Eastern horn of Africa. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya on W. **Topography:** Coastline extends for 1,700 mi. Hills cover the N; center and S are flat. **Arable land:** 1.8%. **Capital:** Mogadishu, 2,497,463. **Cities:** Hargeysa, 1,079,377.

Government: Type: Federal parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud; b. 1955; in office: May 23, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hamza Abdi Barre; in office: June 25, 2022. **Local divisions:** 18 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 13,900.

Economy: Industries: light industries incl. sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication. **Chief agric.:** camel milk, milk, sheep milk, goat milk, sugarcane, fruit. **Natural resources:** uranium, largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, nat. gas. **Water:** 979 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 367.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 26.3%, industry 17.7%, services 56.0%. **Unemployment:** 19.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (SOS) (570.46 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $21.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,302; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports** (2018): $94.4 bil; UAE 32%, China 20%, India 17%, Turkey 7%. **Exports** (2014): $819.0 mil; UAE 47%, Saudi Arabia 19%. **Budget** (2014): $151.1 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 1.5%.

Transport: Airports: 8.

Communications: Mobile: 51.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 2.6 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 2.0%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 53.4 male; 58.1 female. **Births:** 38.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 11.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 86.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 27,020 cases, 1,361 deaths; rates per 100,000: 170.0 cases, 8.6 deaths. 19.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: villasomalia.gov.so

British Somaliland (present-day N Somalia) was formed in the 19th cent., as was Italian Somaliland (now central and S Somalia). Italy lost its African colonies in WWII. British Somaliland gained independence, June 26, 1960, and by prearrangement, merged, July 1, with the UN Trust Territory of Somalia to create the independent Somali Republic.

On Oct. 15, 1969, Somalia’s first civilian president, Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, was assassinated. Six days later, Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre led a military coup. In 1970, he declared the country a socialist state.

Somalia has laid claim to Ogaden, the huge eastern region of Ethiopia, peopled mostly by Somalis. Some 11,000 Cuban troops with Soviet arms defeated Somali army troops and ethnic Somali rebels in Ethiopia, 1978. Guerrilla fighting in Ogaden continued until 1988, when a peace agreement was reached with Ethiopia.

Fighting in Mogadishu led Siad Barre to flee the capital, Jan. 1991. Fighting between rival factions caused 40,000 casualties, 1991-92, and by mid-1992, the civil war, drought, and banditry combined to produce a famine that threatened some 1.5 mil people.

U.S. troops and the UN worked to safeguard food delivery, 1991-93, resulting in significant U.S. and other casualties; a failed mission Oct. 3-4, 1993, left 18 U.S. troops and more than 500 Somalis dead. The U.S. withdrew its peacekeeping forces Mar. 25, 1994.

When the last UN troops pulled out, Mar. 3, 1995, armed factions controlled different regions. A peace deal Jan. 29, 2004, led to the Aug. 22 inauguration of a transitional parliament, Somalia’s first legislature in 13 years. Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, the parliament chose Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as president. On June 5, 2005, an Islamist militia took over Mogadishu. Islamists held much of the central and southern regions.

With aid from Ethiopian troops, transitional govt. forces recaptured Mogadishu in Dec. 2006. The UN Security Council authorized, Feb. 20, 2007, an African Union peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM). An upsurge of fighting in Mogadishu, Feb.-Apr., killed

hundreds of people and caused 350,000 to flee. Bombings and kidnappings escalated in 2007-08; many of the attacks on transitional authorities and their allies were blamed on al-Shabab, an al-Qaeda ally.

After Pres. Yusuf resigned Dec. 29, 2008, the transitional parliament, meeting in Djibouti Jan. 31, 2009, elected a moderate Islamist, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed. Meanwhile, pirates carried out more than 200 attacks off the Horn of Africa in 2009. Pirates and Islamist insurgents continued to disrupt famine relief efforts in 2010-11. Pressured by AMISOM forces, al-Shabab pulled out of Mogadishu, Aug. 6, 2011, but continued to control much of southern Somalia. A caretaker government was sworn in Aug. 20, 2012, and the new parliament elected Hassan Sheikh Mohamud president Sept. 10. Bombings and other attacks by al-Shabab, in Mogadishu and elsewhere, continued. Al-Shabab leader Ahmed Abdi Godane was killed by a U.S. airstrike Sept. 1, 2014. AMISOM and Somali forces had pushed al-Shabab out of major towns by mid-2015. However, the group's terrorist attacks continued, and it retook territory in subsequent years.

Delayed by violence, late 2016 indirect elections resulted in the seating of a new bicameral parliament Dec. 27. Parliament, Feb. 8, 2017, elected former Prime Min. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed (2010-11) as Somalia's president. He pledged stronger action against Islamist militants, but further deadly al-Shabab attacks occurred. A truck bombing in Mogadishu, Oct. 14, 2017, killed more than 500.

Combat and terrorist attacks continued, 2018-22. An al-Shabab attack on a Mogadishu hotel, Aug. 19-21, 2022, left more than 20 dead and over 100 wounded.

U.S. forces assisted Somali government forces and AMISOM troops. AMISOM had about 19,000 troops in Somalia on Apr. 1, 2022, when its mission officially ended. It was replaced by the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), under which Somali government forces would take the lead role in fighting al-Shabab.

Delayed indirect legislative elections were completed Apr. 2022, and on May 15, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud was again elected president by legislators. Ongoing drought and warfare left millions of Somalis facing food insecurity in 2022.

South Africa

Republic of South Africa

People: Population: 57,516,665 (26). **Age distrib.:** <15: 27.5%; 65+: 6.4%. **Growth:** 0.9%. **Migrants:** 4.8%. **Pop. density:** 122.7 per sq mi, 47.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Black African 80.9%, colored (South African term for persons of mixed-race ancestry) 8.8%, white 7.8%, Indian/Asian 2.6%. **Languages:** isiZulu, isiXhosa, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Setswana, English, Sesotho, Xitsonga, siSwati, Tshivenda, isiNdebele (all official). **Religions:** Christian 81.7% (independent 47.7%, Protestant 26.5%), ethnic religionist 6.9%, agnostic 5.8%, Hindu 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 470,693 sq mi, 1,219,090 sq km (24); **Land area:** 468,909 sq mi, 1,214,470 sq km. **Location:** Southern extreme of Africa. Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe on N; Mozambique, Eswatini on E; surrounds Lesotho. **Topography:** Large interior plateau reaches close to the country's 1,739-mi coastline. Few major rivers or lakes. Rainfall is sparse in W, more plentiful in E. **Arable land:** 9.9%. **Capital:** Cape Town (legislative), 4,800,954; Pretoria (administrative), 2,739,768; Bloemfontein (judiciary), 588,013. **Cities:** Johannesburg, 6,065,354; Ekurhuleni, 4,044,660; Durban (Ethekwini), 3,199,329.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Cyril Ramaphosa; b. 1952; in office: Feb. 15, 2018. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $3.1 bil. **Active troops:** 74,000.

Economy: Industries: mining (platinum, gold, chromium), auto assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, potatoes, grapes, poultry. **Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, nat. gas. **Water:** 889 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 223.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 21.3%, industry 17.3%, services 61.4%. **Unemployment:** 33.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rand (ZAR) (16.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $865.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,420;

GDP growth: 4.9%. **Imports:** $77.9 bil; China 18%, Germany 11%, U.S. 6%. **Exports:** $93.0 bil; China 15%, UK 8%, Germany 7%, U.S. 6%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $8.4 bil. **Budget:** $108.3 bil. **Inflation:** 4.6%.

Transport: Railways: 13,040 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 269.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 130.

Communications: Mobile: 168.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 115.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 70.0%.

Health: Expend.: 9.1%. **Life expect.:** 64.0 male; 66.7 female. **Births:** 18.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 25.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 6.9%. **HIV:** 18.3%. **COVID-19:** 4,009,730 cases, 102,066 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,760.8 cases, 172.1 deaths. 39.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 95.0%.

Website: www.gov.za

San and KhoiKhoi people were the original inhabitants. Bantus, including Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, and Sotho, occupied the area from northeastern to southern South Africa before the 17th cent.

The Dutch settled the Cape of Good Hope area, beginning in the 17th cent. Britain seized the Cape, 1806. Many Dutch trekked north and founded two republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State. Diamonds were discovered, 1867, and gold, 1886. The Dutch (Boers) resented encroachments by the British and others; the Anglo-Boer War followed, 1899-1902. Britain won and created, May 31, 1910,

the Union of South Africa, incorporating two British colonies (Cape and Natal) with Transvaal and Orange Free State. After a referendum, the Union became the Republic of South Africa, May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth (it rejoined in 1994).

Daniel Malan's National Party, elected in 1948, made the policy of separate development of the races, or apartheid, official. Under apartheid, the majority-Black population was restricted to living and working in designated areas, attended separate schools, could hold only certain jobs, and were paid less than whites for similar work. Only whites could vote or run for public office. Persons of Asian Indian ancestry and those of mixed race ("coloureds") had limited political rights.

Protests against apartheid were suppressed. At Sharpeville on Mar. 21, 1960, government troops killed 69 Black protesters. At least 600 persons, mostly Bantus, were killed in 1976 anti-apartheid riots. In 1986, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu called for Western nations to apply sanctions against South Africa to force an end to apartheid. On May 19, South Africa attacked three neighboring countries—Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia—striking at guerrilla strongholds of the anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC).

Some 2 mil South African Black workers staged a strike, June 6-8, 1988. Pres. P. W. Botha, head of the government since 1978, resigned Aug. 14, 1989, and was replaced by F. W. de Klerk. In 1990 the government lifted its ban on the ANC. Anti-apartheid

leader Nelson Mandela was freed Feb. 11 after more than 27 years in prison.

In 1993 negotiators agreed on basic principles for a new democratic constitution, and Mandela and de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize. South Africa's partially self-governing Black territories, or "homelands," were incorporated into a national system of nine provinces. The ANC won elections Apr. 26-29, 1994, making Mandela president. The predominantly-Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party won control of the legislature in a mainly Zulu province. By then, fighting between the ANC and Inkatha had killed more than 14,000 people in the Zulu region.

A post-apartheid constitution became law Dec. 10, 1996. The ANC won elections, June 2, 1999, and ANC leader Thabo Mbeki became president. South Africa, Nov. 30, 2006, became the first African country to legalize same-sex marriage.

Mbeki's former deputy president, Jacob Zuma, became president after Apr. 22, 2009, elections. Despite corruption charges, Zuma was reelected president by the National Assembly, May 21, 2014. With the economy weak and claims of corruption continuing, Zuma resigned Feb. 14, 2018. Cyril Ramaphosa, head of the ANC since Dec. 2017, was elected president by the National Assembly, Feb. 15, 2018. The ANC retained a parliamentary majority in May 8, 2019, elections, and the National Assembly reelected Ramaphosa president, May 22, 2019. The jailing, July 7, 2021, of former Pres. Zuma for failing to cooperate with a corruption inquiry triggered violent protests and looting that left hundreds dead.

South Africa was the African country hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic. By Aug. 22, 2022, the country had 4 mil recorded cases, and over 102,000 had died.

South Sudan

Republic of South Sudan

People: Population: 11,544,905 (82). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.8%; 65+: 2.6%. **Growth:** 4.9%. **Migrants:** 7.9%. **Pop. density:** 47.3 per sq mi, 18.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 20.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Dinka (Jieng) 35%-40%, Nuer (Naath) approx. 15%, Shilluk (Chollo), Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga. **Languages:** English (official), Arabic (incl. Juba, Sudanese variants), ethnic langs. **Religions:** Christian 61.2% (Catholic 38.1%, Protestant 21.8%), ethnic religionist 31.4%, Muslim 6.9% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 248,777 sq mi, 644,329 sq km (42). **Location:** NE Africa. Sudan on N, Uganda and Kenya on S, Ethiopia on E, Central African Rep. and Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W. **Topography:** The White Nile R. flows N through center of country and feeds the Sudd, a swampy area occupying more than 15% of the country's center; it is one of the world's largest wetlands. **Arable land:** 3.8%. **Capital:** Juba, 439,993.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Salva Kiir Mayardit; b. 1951; in office: July 9, 2011. **Local divisions:** 10 states. **Defense budget:** $43 mil. **Active troops:** 53,000.

Economy: Chief agric.: milk, sorghum, vegetables, cassava, goat milk, fruit. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, diamonds, petroleum, hardwoods, limestone, iron ore, copper, chromium

ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver. **Water:** 4,510 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 529.7 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 62.1%, industry 13.1%, services 24.7%. **Unemployment:** 13.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SSP) (640.08 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2019): $3.1 bil; UAE 37%, Kenya 18%, China 18%. **Exports** (2019): $3.0 bil; China 88%. **Budget:** $298.6 mil. **Inflation:** 10.5%.

Transport: Railways: 154 mi. **Airports:** 4.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 12.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 5.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 6.5%.

Health: Expend.: 6.0%. **Life expect.:** 57.4 male; 61.0 female. **Births:** 37.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 63.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 2.1%. **COVID-19:** 17,780 cases, 138 deaths; rates per 100,000: 158.8 cases, 1.2 deaths. 14.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 34.5%.

Website: www.state.gov/countries-areas/south-sudan/

South Sudan was a region of the Republic of the Sudan when that country became independent in 1956. Northerners (mostly Arab Muslims) dominated, while southerners (mostly Black Africans who practiced Christianity or traditional religions) were marginalized. Southern rebels waged war against the north, 1955-72, until an agreement was reached offering regional self-government for the south. Oil was discovered in the south in 1978.

Civil war broke out again in 1983. Fighting and related famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives and displaced millions of southerners. A peace accord was signed in 2005. A power-sharing agreement allowed for an independence referendum.

Almost 99% of southern Sudanese who voted in the referendum, Jan. 9-15, 2011, supported secession. The UN Security Council, July 8, authorized a peacekeeping force (UNMISS) for the area. South Sudan attained full independence July 9, 2011.

Pres. Salva Kiir fired Vice Pres. Riek Machar, July 23, 2013. Heavy fighting broke out in Juba in Dec. 2013 between government troops and rebels led by Machar. Forces of Kiir and Machar (who belong to different ethnic groups) battled throughout the country in 2014-15. Kiir and Machar signed a peace accord Aug. 2015. Renewed heavy fighting began July 7, 2016. A new peace agreement was signed Sept. 12, 2018. A U.S.-funded study reported, Sept. 26, 2018, that South Sudan’s civil war had caused about 383,000 “excess deaths” since late 2013. After Kiir and Machar agreed in Feb. 2020 on a new transitional government, leading to elections in three years, Machar was sworn in as first vice president Feb. 22. However, some violence continued. As of Aug. 31, 2022, more than 2.2 mil South Sudanese were internally displaced, and over 2.3 mil were refugees in neighboring countries. As of May 31, 2022, UNMISS had more than 15,000 uniformed personnel in South Sudan. Millions of South Sudanese faced hunger in 2022 as a result of drought, floods, and food shortages related to the war in Ukraine.

Spain

Kingdom of Spain

People: Population: 47,163,418 (31). **Age distrib.:** <15: 13.7%; 65+: 20.2%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 14.6%. **Pop. density:** 244.8 per sq mi, 94.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.3%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Spanish 84.8%. **Languages:** Castilian Spanish (official); Catalan, Galician, Basque (all official in areas). **Religions:** Christian 85.5% (Catholic [official] 82.2%), agnostic 9.4%, Muslim 3.2% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 195,124 sq mi, 505,370 sq km (52); **Land area:** 192,657 sq mi, 498,980 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe. Portugal on W; France, Andorra on N; Morocco to S. **Topography:** High, arid plateau broken by mountain ranges and river valleys in interior. The NW is heavily watered, the S has lowlands and a Medit. climate. **Arable land:** 23.3%. **Capital:** Madrid, 6,713,557. **Cities:** Barcelona, 5,658,472.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Felipe VI; b. 1968; in office: June 19, 2014. **Head of govt.:** Pres. Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón; b. 1972; in office: June 2, 2018. **Local divisions:** 17 autonomous communities, 2 autonomous cities. **Defense budget:** $13.8 bil. **Active troops:** 122,850.

Economy: Industries: textiles/apparel (incl. footwear), food/beverages, metals/metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism. **Chief agric.:** barley, milk,

wheat, olives, grapes, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, magnesite, fluorspar, gypsum, sepiolite, kaolin, potash, hydropower. **Water:** 2,388 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 254.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.1%, industry 20.2%, services 75.8%. **Unemployment:** 14.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.9 tril; **per capita GDP:** $40,775; **GDP growth:** 5.1%. **Imports:** $373.7 bil; Germany 13%, France 11%, China 8%, Italy 7%. **Exports:** $392.9 bil; France 15%, Germany 11%, Portugal 8%, Italy 8%, UK 7%. **Tourism:** $79.7 bil. **Budget:** $539.0 bil. **Inflation:** 3.1%.

Transport: Railways: 9,390 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 628.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 102.

Communications: Mobile: 119.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 108.0 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 93.9%.

Health: Expend.: 9.1%. **Life expect.:** 79.8 male; 85.4 female. **Births:** 7.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 10.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 13,314,764 cases, 112,128 deaths; rates per 100,000: 28,130.2 cases, 236.9 deaths. 87.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.6%.

Website: www.lamoncloa.gob.es

Settled by Iberians, Basques, and Celts, Spain was successively ruled (wholly or in part) by Carthage, Rome, and the Visigoths. Muslims invaded Iberia from

N Africa in 711. Reconquest of the peninsula by Christians from the N laid the foundations of modern Spain. In 1469 the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united by the marriage of Ferdinand II and Isabella I. Moorish rule ended with the fall of Granada, 1492, the year Spain's large Jewish community was expelled.

Spain established a colonial empire after Columbus's 1492 "discovery" of America. Cortés conquered Mexico, and Pizarro conquered Peru. Spain lost most of its American colonies in the early 19th cent. and Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico in the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Primo de Rivera became dictator, 1923. King Alfonso XIII revoked the dictatorship, 1930, but was forced into exile in 1931. A republic was proclaimed, which disestablished the church, curtailed its privileges, and secularized education. A Popular Front of socialists, Communists, republicans, and anarchists governed 1936-39.

Army officers under Francisco Franco revolted, 1936. Some 500,000 to 1 mil died in the Spanish Civil War before Franco's Nationalist forces won a complete victory Apr. 1, 1939. Franco ruled as a dictator. Spain was officially neutral in WWII but had cordial relations with Nazi Germany for most of the war.

After Franco's death, Nov. 20, 1975, Prince Juan Carlos became king. In free elections, June 1977, moderates and democratic socialists won the most votes. The king thwarted a 1981 coup attempt by right-wing military officers. The Socialist Workers'

Party (PSOE), under Felipe González Márquez, won four consecutive general elections, 1982-93, but lost to a coalition of conservative and regional parties, 1996.

Islamic extremists bombed four commuter trains in central Madrid, Mar. 11, 2004, killing 191 people. The PSOE won elections three days later. Spain legalized same-sex marriage in 2005.

Spain's economy suffered during the worldwide financial crisis that began in 2008; in May 2010, as the budget deficit mounted, the government introduced austerity measures to reassure international lenders. Mariano Rajoy's conservative Popular Party (PP) won Nov. 2011 elections. Spain received a 100-bil euro EU bailout for its ailing banks in 2012. Spain's unemployment rate surpassed 26% in 2013. GDP began growing in 2014, after five years of decline, but unemployment remained high.

Juan Carlos abdicated in favor of his son, who became King Felipe VI, June 19, 2014. Hurt by corruption scandals, the PP lost support in Dec. 20, 2015, and June 26, 2016, legislative elections, but Rajoy was sworn in as head of a minority govt., Oct. 31, 2016. Rajoy lost a no-confidence vote, June 1, 2018; the PSOE's Pedro Sánchez became prime min. The PSOE won the most seats but not a majority in Apr. 28 and Nov. 10, 2019, elections. Sánchez formed a new coalition minority government, Jan. 7, 2020.

In one of a series of events linked by police to an Islamist extremist cell in Catalonia, 14 people were killed and more than 100 injured in Barcelona, Aug. 17, 2017, when a terrorist drove a van through a

crowded pedestrian area; he then apparently killed the driver of a car he stole.

Spain was the European entry point for almost 183,000 African and Middle Eastern migrants (most arriving by boat), 2018-21. More than 21,000 arrived, Jan. to mid-Sept. 2022.

Spain experienced extreme summer heat, drought, and wildfires in 2022, a possible impact of climate change.

The country was hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. After several spikes in new infections, Spain had recorded about 13.3 mil total cases (12th-highest in the world) and over 112,000 deaths by Aug. 22, 2022.

Catalonia and the **Basque Country** were granted autonomy, Jan. 1980, following approval in referendums. But Basque extremists pushed for independence. The Basque separatist group ETA carried out bombings that killed about 830 since 1968. ETA declared a unilateral cease-fire in 2011 and said in 2018 that it was disbanding. In Catalonia, voters approved expanded home-rule, June 18, 2006.

Separatist parties won Catalonia’s regional parliamentary elections Sept. 27, 2015. Catalonia scheduled a separation referendum for Oct. 1, 2017, but Spanish authorities took steps to interfere with balloting. After the regional parliament, Oct. 27, voted to declare independence, the national government dissolved the parliament and removed pro-independence regional president Carles Puigdemont from office. In new regional parliamentary elections, Dec. 21, separatists again

won a majority. On Oct. 14, 2019, 9 separatist leaders were convicted and given prison terms for their roles in the 2017 secession attempt (they were pardoned June 22, 2021). In Feb. 14, 2021, elections, pro-independence parties won a majority. Regional president Pere Aragones called for negotiations with the Spanish govt. **Website:** web.gencat.cat

The **Balearic Isls**. in the W Mediterranean, 1,927 sq mi, is an autonomous community of Spain; the islands include Majorca (Mallorca; capital Palma de Mallorca), Minorca, Cabrera, Ibiza, and Formentera. The **Canary** Isls., 2,807 sq mi, an autonomous community in the Atlantic W of Morocco, includes the islands of Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera, El Hierro, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote; Las Palmas and Santa Cruz are thriving ports.

Ceuta and **Melilla**, small Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, gained limited autonomy in Sept. 1994. In 2014-22, thousands of African and Middle Eastern migrants crossed the borders between Morocco and the enclaves.

Spain has sought the return of **Gibraltar**, in British hands since 1704.

Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

People: Population: 23,187,516 (58). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.4%; 65+: 11.4%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 929.2 per sq mi, 358.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Sinhalese 74.9%, Sri Lankan Tamil 11.2%, Sri Lankan

Moor 9.2%, Indian Tamil 4.2%. **Languages:** Sinhala, Tamil (both official and national); English (commonly used in govt.). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 67.8% (Theravadin), Hindu 12.9% (Shaivite 9%), Christian 9.4%, Muslim 9.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 25,332 sq mi, 65,610 sq km (120); **Land area:** 24,954 sq mi, 64,630 sq km. **Location:** Indian O. off SE coast of India. **Topography:** Coastal area and N half are flat; S central area is hilly and mountainous. **Arable land:** 22.2%. **Capital:** Colombo (commercial), 625,637; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative), 103,248.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Ranil Wickremesinghe; b. 1949; in office: July 20, 2022. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.5 bil. **Active troops:** 255,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber, tea, coconuts, tobacco and other agric. commodities; telecom, insurance, banking; tourism, shipping; clothing, textiles; cement, petroleum refining. **Chief agric.:** rice, coconuts, sugarcane, plantains, milk, tea. **Natural resources:** limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower. **Water:** 2,487 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 15.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 25.7%, industry 27.9%, services 46.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (LKR) (361.88 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $313.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,127; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports** (2019): $24.6 bil; India 24%, China 23%, Singapore 7%, UAE 6%. **Exports** (2019): $19.4 bil; U.S. 24%, India 8%, UK 7%,

Germany 7%. **Tourism:** $3.6 bil. **Budget:** $16.9 bil. **Inflation:** 7.0%.

Transport: Railways: 971 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 63.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile: 141.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 78.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 35.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.1%. **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 81.6 female. **Births:** 13.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 669,033 cases, 16,654 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,124.4 cases, 77.8 deaths. 79.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 92.4%.

Website: www.gov.lk

The island was known to the ancient world as Taprobane (Greek for copper-colored) and later as Serendip (from Arabic). Colonists from N India subdued the Indigenous Veddahs about 543 BCE; their descendants, the Buddhist Sinhalese, still form most of the population. Hindu descendants of Tamil immigrants from S India are the largest minority ethnic group.

Parts were occupied by the Portuguese in 1505 and the Dutch in 1658. The British seized the island in 1796. It became an independent member of the Commonwealth as Ceylon in 1948 before changing its name to Sri Lanka May 22, 1972.

Prime Min. Solomon W. R. D. Bandaranaike was assassinated Sept. 25, 1959. His widow, Sirimavo

Bandaranaike, served as prime min. 1960-65, 1970-77, 1994-2000. In the 1970s, thousands of ultra-leftists were executed, while massive land reform and nationalization of foreign-owned plantations took place.

Tensions between Sinhalese and Tamil separatists erupted in the early 1980s and turned into a 20-year civil war that killed more than 60,000; another 20,000, mostly young Tamils, “disappeared” while in government custody. Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa was assassinated May 1, 1993, by a Tamil rebel. A truce intended to bring an end to the civil war was signed Feb. 22, 2002.

More than 31,000 died in the Dec. 26, 2004, Indian Ocean tsunami. Prime Min. Mahinda Rajapaksa won the 2005 presidential election and was reelected in 2010. Thousands died during more than three years of fighting among government forces, paramilitary groups, and Tamil rebels beginning in Dec. 2005. Tamil leader Vellupillai Prabhakaran was killed May 18-19, 2009, and Pres. Rajapaksa formally declared victory. Maithripala Sirisena defeated Rajapaksa in the Jan. 8, 2015, presidential election.

Loans and investments from China have financed large infrastructure projects in recent years. More than 250 died Easter Sunday, Apr. 21, 2019, in suicide bombings at churches and other sites carried out by Islamist extremists. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, brother of the former president, won the Nov. 16, 2019, presidential election. He named Mahinda Rajapaksa prime min.

Amid a financial crisis and violent protests against widespread shortages and mismanagement of the economy, Mahinda Rajapaksa resigned, May 9, 2022, and was replaced as prime min., May 12, by Ranil Wickremesinghe. As protests intensified, Gotabaya Rajapaksa left the country, July 13, and submitted his resignation the next day; he returned to Colombo Sept. 3. Wickremesinghe, July 20, was elected president by parliament. He declared a state of emergency and cracked down on protesters and their leaders.

Sudan

Republic of the Sudan

People: Population: 47,958,856 (30). **Age distrib.:** <15: 40.9%; 65+: 3.1%. **Growth:** 2.6%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 71.7 per sq mi, 27.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.0%. **Ethnic groups:** over 500 ethnic groups, incl. Sudanese Arab (approx. 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Ingessana. **Languages:** Arabic, English (both official); Nubian; Ta Bedawie; Fur. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 92.2% (Sunni), Christian 4.3%, ethnic religionist 2.4%.

Geography: Total area: 718,723 sq mi, 1,861,484 sq km (15); Land area: 668,602 sq mi, 1,731,671 sq km. **Location:** E end of Sahara desert zone. Egypt on N; Libya, Chad, Central African Republic on W; South Sudan on S; Ethiopia, Eritrea on E. **Topography:** The N consists of Libyan Desert in W and the mountainous Nubia Desert in E, with narrow Nile Valley between. Large rainy areas with fields,

pastures, and forests in center. The S has rich soil, heavy rain. **Arable land:** 11.2%. **Capital:** Khartoum, 6,160,327. **Cities:** Nyala, 1,012,312.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Sovereign Council Chair Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan; b. 1960; in office: Aug. 21, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Acting Prime Min. Osman Hussein; in office: Jan. 19, 2022. **Local divisions:** 18 states. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 104,300.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, sorghum, milk, groundnuts, onions, sesame seed. **Natural resources:** petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold; hydropower. **Water:** 904 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 14.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40.6%, industry 14.6%, services 44.8%. **Unemployment:** 19.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SDG) (565.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $189.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,217; **GDP growth:** 0.1%. **Imports** (2019): $9.8 bil; China 31%, India 14%, UAE 11%, Egypt 6%. **Exports** (2019): $5.1 bil; UAE 31%, China 19%, Saudi Arabia 14%, India 12%. **Tourism:** $821 mil. **Budget:** $13.4 bil. **Inflation:** 382.8%.

Transport: Railways: 4,506 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Mobile: 36.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 40.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 28.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.6%. **Life expect.:** 64.9 male; 69.5 female. **Births:** 33.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 42.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 12.8%. **HIV:** 0.1%. **COVID-19:** 63,172 cases, 4,961 deaths; rates per 100,000: 144.1 cases, 11.3 deaths. 15.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 60.7%.

Website: www.presidency.gov.sd

Northern Sudan, ancient Nubia, was settled by Egyptians in antiquity. The population was converted to Coptic Christianity in the 6th cent. Arab conquests brought Islam to the area in the 15th cent. In the 1820s, Egypt took over Sudan, defeating the last of the earlier empires, including the Fung. In the 1880s, Muhammad Ahmad, who called himself the Mahdi (leader of the faithful), and his followers, the dervishes, led a revolution. An Anglo-Egyptian force crushed the Mahdi's successors, 1898.

Sudan gained independence Jan. 1, 1956. In 1969, a Revolutionary Council took power, led by authoritarian Pres. Gaafar al-Nimeiry. He was overthrown, Apr. 6, 1985. Sudan held democratic elections in 1986. Brig. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir staged a coup, June 30, 1989. He became president in 1993.

During 1955-72 and 1983-2005, rebels in the south (primarily Christians and followers of traditional religions) fought against government domination by mostly Arab-Muslim northern Sudan. War and famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives. An accord largely

ended the rebellion Jan. 9, 2005, but violence increased beginning in 2011.

A rebellion in the Darfur region of western Sudan caused a new crisis, 2003-11. Marauding Arab militias, the *janjaweed*, reportedly acting in collusion with Sudanese government troops, looted and burned homes in Darfur. More than 7,000 African Union (AU) peacekeepers were ineffectual. By Sept. 2009, the Darfur war had killed about 300,000 people and displaced another 2.7 mil.

After southern Sudanese voted overwhelmingly for secession, Jan. 9-15, 2011, South Sudan attained full independence July 9. Conflict in Darfur flared up again in 2014-16. A UN-AU peacekeeping mission in Darfur (UNAMID) included almost 16,000 uniformed personnel as of Aug. 31, 2017. The government signed a peace agreement, Oct. 3, 2020, with some Darfur and southern rebel groups. The UNAMID mission ended Dec. 31, 2020, but violence in Darfur increased again in 2021-22.

After months of deadly protests triggered by economic hardship, Bashir was ousted in a military coup, Apr. 11, 2019. Protests continued, demanding civilian rule. An agreement signed Aug. 17, 2019, by military and protest leaders provided for a 39-month power-sharing transition government, followed by a democratically elected government. Bashir was convicted on corruption charges, Dec. 14, 2019, and went on trial, July 21, 2020, on charges related to the 1989 coup. He also faced war crimes charges at the Intl. Criminal Court in The Hague.

In an Oct. 25, 2021, coup led by transition government head Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the military essentially seized full power. In the following months, security forces cracked down violently on anti-coup protesters.

Suriname

Republic of Suriname

People: Population: 632,638 (165). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.1%; 65+: 7.0%. **Growth:** 1.1%. **Migrants:** 8.1%. **Pop. density:** 10.5 per sq mi, 4.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Hindustani or East Indian (descended fr. 19th-cent. emigrants fr. northern India) 27.4%, Maroon (descendants of escaped African slaves) 21.7%, Creole (mixed white/Black) 15.7%, Javanese 13.7%, mixed 13.4%. **Languages:** Dutch (official), English (widely spoken), Sranang Tongo (Surinamese), Caribbean Hindustani, Javanese. **Religions:** Christian 51.7% (Catholic 31.1%, Protestant 15.4%), Hindu 20.4% (Vaishnavite 7%, Saktist 7%, Shaivite 7%), Muslim 15.6% (Sunni), agnostic 4.8%, Spiritist 2.9%.

Geography: Total area: 63,251 sq mi, 163,820 sq km (90); **Land area:** 60,232 sq mi, 156,000 sq km. **Location:** N shore of S America. Guyana on W, Brazil on S, French Guiana on E. **Topography:** Flat Atlantic coast, where dikes permit agriculture. Inland is forest belt. Hills cover three-fourths of country in S. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Capital:** Paramaribo, 239,457.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Chandrikapersad Santokhi;

b. 1959; in office: July 16, 2020. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,840.

Economy: Industries: gold mining, oil, lumber, food proc., fishing. **Chief agric.:** rice, sugarcane, bananas, oranges, vegetables, plantains. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold; small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore. **Water:** 171,878 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 89 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 2.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.9%, industry 26.6%, services 65.5%. **Unemployment:** 10.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SRD) (24.61 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $16,676; **GDP growth:** –3.5%. **Imports** (2019): $2.4 bil; U.S. 22%, Netherlands 14%, China 13%, Trinidad and Tobago 7%. **Exports** (2019): $2.3 bil; Switzerland 39%, UAE 31%, Belgium 10%. **Tourism:** $53 mil. **Budget:** $827.8 mil. **Inflation:** 59.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 293.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 6.

Communications: Mobile: 147.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 128.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 70.1%.

Health: Expend.: 9.7%. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 76.3 female. **Births:** 15.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.2%. **HIV:** 1.3%. **COVID-19:** 81,007 cases, 1,382 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,808.8 cases, 235.6 deaths. 45.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 94.4%.

Website: www.gov.sr or www.surinameembassy.org

The Netherlands acquired Suriname in 1667 from Britain. The 1954 Dutch constitution raised the colony to a level of equality with the Netherlands. Independence was granted Nov. 25, 1975; some 40% of the population (mostly E Indians, who opposed independence) immigrated to the Netherlands.

Désire “Dési” Bouterse, who masterminded coups in 1982 and 1990, was elected president by the National Assembly, July 19, 2010. Bouterse had been convicted in absentia in the Netherlands, 1999, for drug trafficking. Named by the U.S. as a transshipment point for cocaine, Suriname agreed in 2012 to improve shipping inspections. Bouterse’s son Dino pleaded guilty in the U.S., Aug. 29, 2014, to drug trafficking and terrorism charges. Bouterse was reelected by the National Assembly, July 14, 2015. He was convicted, in Surname Nov. 29, 2019, of murder in connection with the 1982 coup; he appealed. Following an opposition victory in May 25, 2020, elections, the new National Assembly elected Chandrikapersad Santokhi president, July 13.

Suriname was affected, 2015-17, by a Zika virus outbreak (about 3,500 cases).

Sweden

Kingdom of Sweden

People: Population: 10,483,647 (89). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.4%; 65+: 20.6%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 19.8%. **Pop. density:** 66.2 per sq mi, 25.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.5%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Swedish 80.3%, Syrian 1.9%, Iraqi 1.4%, Finnish 1.4%; Indigenous Sami. **Languages:** Swedish (official). **Religions:** Christian 56.5% (Protestant 53.3%), agnostic 21.6%, atheist 11.6%, Muslim 9.0% (Sunni 7%).

Geography: Total area: 173,860 sq mi, 450,295 sq km (56); **Land area:** 158,431 sq mi, 410,335 sq km. **Location:** Scandinavian Peninsula in N Europe. Norway on W, Denmark on S (across Kattegat strait), Finland on E. **Topography:** Mountains along NW border cover 25% of Sweden. Flat or rolling terrain with several large lakes across central and southern areas. **Arable land:** 6.2%. **Capital:** Stockholm, 1,679,050.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; b. 1946; in office: Sept. 15, 1973. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Ulf Kristersson; b. 1963; in office: Oct. 18, 2022. **Local divisions:** 21 counties. **Defense budget:** $8.4 bil. **Active troops:** 14,600.

Economy: Industries: iron and steel, precision equip. (bearings, radio/phone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper prods., processed foods, motor vehicles. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, sugar beet, barley, potatoes, oats. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, uranium, arsenic, feldspar, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 17,449 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 160.0 bil kWh.

Labor force: agric. 2.0%, industry 18.2%, services 79.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (SEK) (10.68 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $617.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $59,324; **GDP growth:** 4.8%. **Imports:** $217.7 bil; Germany 18%, Netherlands 9%, Denmark 7%, Norway 7%, China 6%. **Exports:** $240.1 bil; Germany 10%, Norway 9%, U.S. 8%, Denmark 7%, Finland 6%. **Tourism:** $9.2 bil. **Budget:** $264.4 bil. **Inflation:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 8,778 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 553.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 149.

Communications: Mobile: 122.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 125.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 88.3%.

Health: Expend.: 10.9%. **Life expect.:** 80.9 male; 84.6 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.5 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 2.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 2,558,943 cases, 19,682 deaths; rates per 100,000: 24,777.7 cases, 190.6 deaths. 73.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: sweden.se

The Swedes have lived in present-day Sweden for at least 5,000 years. Gothic tribes from Sweden played a major role in the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Swedish chieftains controlled much of present-day western Russia and Ukraine in the 9th cent. The Swedes were Christianized from the 11th cent., and a strong centralized monarchy developed. The Riksdag, the first European parliament to

represent all classes of society, was first called in 1435.

A revolt led by Gustavus I in 1521-23 freed Sweden from Danish rule (dating from 1397); he built up the government and military and established the Lutheran Church. In the 17th cent. Sweden was a major European power, gaining most of the Baltic seacoast. The Napoleonic wars, 1799-1815, in which Sweden acquired Norway (it became independent 1905), were the last in which Sweden participated.

The Social Democratic Party (SAP) has governed Sweden for most of the period since World War II. Prime Min. Olof Palme was shot to death in Stockholm, Feb. 28, 1986. Sweden entered the EU, Jan. 1, 1995. A center-right alliance defeated the SAP in 2006 and 2010 parliamentary elections. Parliament voted Apr. 1, 2009, to legalize same-sex marriage. The SAP won Sept. 14, 2014, elections, in which the right-wing, anti-immigration Sweden Democrats (SD) won 49 seats.

About 238,000 migrants, mostly from the Middle East, SW Asia, and Africa, applied for asylum in Sweden in 2015-18. Legislation tightening asylum rules was enacted June 21, 2016. Of applications decided, 2015-18, about 50% were approved.

In Sept. 9, 2018, elections, an SAP-led coalition fell short of a majority but retained power; the SD won 62 seats. In Nov. 2021, the SAP’s Magdalena Andersson became Sweden’s first female prime min. In Sept. 11, 2022, elections center-right parties, including the SD (which won 73 seats and over 20% of the vote), narrowly defeated the SAP-led coalition. The

Moderate Party's Ulf Kristersson began talks to form a coalition government.

Following Russia's Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, Sweden applied to join NATO, May 18.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread in 2020, the government resisted strict lockdowns to combat transmission. As of Aug. 22, 2022, Sweden had recorded more than 2.5 mil cases and nearly 20,000 deaths.

Switzerland

Swiss Confederation

People: Population: 8,508,698 (101). **Age distrib.:** <15: 15.5%; 65+: 19.1%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 28.8%. **Pop. density:** 551.0 per sq mi, 212.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.1%. **Ethnic groups** (by birth country): Swiss 69.2%, German 4.2%, Italian 3.2%, Portuguese 2.5%, French 2.1%. **Languages:** German, French, Italian, Romansch (all official); English; Portuguese; Albanian; Serbo-Croatian; Spanish. **Religions:** Christian 74.1% (Catholic 40%, Protestant 29.7%), agnostic 16.6%, Muslim 6.6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 15,937 sq mi, 41,277 sq km (132); **Land area:** 15,443 sq mi, 39,997 sq km. **Location:** In Alps Mts. in central Europe. France on W; Italy on S; Liechtenstein, Austria on E; Germany on N. **Topography:** The Alps cover 60% of land area; the Jura, near France, 10%. The midlands run NE-SW in-between. **Arable land:** 10.1%. **Capital:** Bern, 437,216. **Cities:** Zurich, 1,419,621.

Government: Type: Federal republic (formally a confederation). **Head of state and govt.:** President chosen on rotating basis from among 7-member Federal Council for 1-year term. **Local divisions:** 26 cantons. **Defense budget:** $5.7 bil. **Active troops:** 19,550.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism, banking, insurance. **Chief agric.:** milk, sugar beet, wheat, potatoes, pork, barley. **Natural resources:** timber, salt. **Water:** 6,275 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 66.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 19.9%, services 77.9%. **Unemployment:** 5.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CHF) (0.97 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $672.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $77,324; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports:** $401.9 bil; Germany 21%, Italy 8%, U.S. 6%, France 6%. **Exports:** $470.9 bil; Germany 16%, U.S. 14%, UK 8%, China 7%, France 6%, India 6%. **Tourism:** $17.9 bil. **Budget:** $234.4 bil (federal, cantonal, and municipal). **Inflation:** 0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 3,396 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 628 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 40.

Communications: Mobile: 127.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 102.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 95.6%.

Health: Expend.: 11.3%. **Life expect.:** 80.9 male; 85.7 female. **Births:** 10.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 3,993,684 cases, 13,489 deaths;

rates per 100,000: 46,145.1 cases, 155.9 deaths. 70.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.ch.ch

Switzerland, the former Roman province of Helvetia, traces its modern history to 1291, when three cantons created a defensive league. Other cantons were subsequently admitted to the Swiss Confederation, which obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire through the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The cantons were joined under a federal constitution in 1848.

Switzerland has maintained an armed neutrality since 1815 and has not been involved in a foreign war since 1515. It is the seat of many UN and other international agencies but only became a full UN member on Sept. 10, 2002.

Switzerland is a world banking center. The government announced, Mar. 1997, a $4.7-bil fund to compensate victims of the Nazi Holocaust and other catastrophes. Swiss banks agreed Aug. 12, 1998, to pay $1.25 bil in reparations. A June 2002 referendum decriminalized abortion. Referenda in 2005 harmonized many policies with the EU.

In a Nov. 2009 referendum, voters approved a constitutional ban on construction of new minarets on mosques. A Mar. 2021 referendum banned face coverings such as a burqa in public.

In a Feb. 9, 2014, referendum, voters called on the government to set immigration quotas; however, Dec. 2016 legislation rejected quotas, which could have jeopardized trade with the EU.

Switzerland officially opened the 35-mi Gotthard Base Tunnel, the world's longest railway tunnel, June 1, 2016. In a May 19, 2019, referendum, voters approved stricter gun controls. Dec. 18, 2020, legislation legalized same-sex marriage, ratified by voters in a Sept. 26, 2021, referendum.

In recent years, glaciers in the Swiss Alps have been shrinking as a result of climate change.

Switzerland had recorded almost 4 mil total COVID-19 cases as of Aug. 22, 2022; over 13,000 had died.

Syria

Syrian Arab Republic

People: Population: 21,563,800 (60). **Age distrib.:** <15: 33.3%; 65+: 4.3%. **Growth:** 5.9%. **Migrants:** 5.0%. **Pop. density:** 300.5 per sq mi, 116.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 50%, Alawite 15%, Kurd 10%, Levantine 10%, other (incl. Druze, Ismaili, Imami, Nusairi, Assyrian, Turkoman, Armenian) 15%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French, English. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 95.3% (Sunni 80%, Shia 14%), Christian 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 72,370 sq mi, 187,437 sq km (87); **Land area:** 71,771 sq mi, 185,887 sq km. (500 sq mi of area is occupied by Israel.) **Location:** Middle East, at E end of Medit. Sea. Lebanon, Israel on W; Jordan on S; Iraq on E; Turkey on N. **Topography:** A short Medit. coastline stretches E and S with fertile lowlands and plains, alternating with mountains and large desert areas. **Arable land:**

25.4%. **Capital:** Dimashq (Damascus), 2,502,761. **Cities:** Halab (Aleppo), 2,098,210; Hims (Homs), 1,397,632.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; highly authoritarian regime. **Head of state:** Pres. Bashar al-Assad; b. 1965; in office: July 17, 2000. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Hussein Arnous; b. 1953; in office: Aug. 31, 2020. **Local divisions:** 14 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 169,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, textiles, food proc., beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, cement. **Chief agric.:** wheat, barley, milk, olives, tomatoes, oranges. **Natural resources:** petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower. **Water:** 992 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 15.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.5%, industry 22.2%, services 65.4%. **Unemployment:** 10.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SYP) (2,512.54 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth** (2018): 1.5%. **Imports** (2017): $6.3 bil; Turkey 27%, China 22%, UAE 14%. **Exports** (2017): $1.9 bil; Saudi Arabia 23%, Turkey 18%, Egypt 14%, UAE 8%, Jordan 7%. **Budget:** $3.2 bil (govt. projections for FY2016). **Inflation** (2016-17): 28.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,275 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 153.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 29.

Communications: Mobile: 79.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 17.4 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 35.8%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 72.8 male; 75.8 female. **Births:** 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 56,861 cases, 3,160 deaths; rates per 100,000: 324.9 cases, 18.1 deaths. 16.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 86.4%.

Website: www.egov.sy

Syria was the center of the Seleucid Empire but later was absorbed into the Roman and Arab empires. Ottoman rule prevailed for four cents., until the end of WWI.

The state of Syria was formed from former Turkish districts, separated by the Treaty of Sevres, 1920, and divided into the states of Syria and Greater Lebanon. Both were administered under a French League of Nations mandate, 1920-41. The occupying French proclaimed Syria a republic Sept. 16, 1941; independence came Apr. 17, 1946. Syria joined the Arab invasion of Israel in 1948.

Syria belonged to the United Arab Republic from Feb. 1958 to Sept. 1961. The Socialist Baath party seized power Mar. 1963 and became the only legal party. The Alawite minority has dominated the government (Alawism is a sect of Shiite Islam).

In the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israel seized and occupied the Golan Heights, from which Syria had shelled Israeli settlements. On Oct. 6, 1973, Syria and Egypt attacked Israel but failed to recapture the Golan Heights. Syrian troops entered Lebanon in

1976, during the Lebanese civil war, and remained a strong presence in the country. Syria sided with Iran during the Iran-Iraq War, 1980-88.

Thousands died in the city of Hama Feb. 1982 when government forces crushed a Muslim Brotherhood uprising. Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, June 6, 1982, Israeli planes destroyed Syrian planes and antiaircraft missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley, June 9.

Hafez al-Assad, president of Syria since 1971, died June 10, 2000, and was succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad. Syria aided fighters of the Lebanon-based Shiite group Hezbollah in their conflict with Israel and gave about 180,000 Lebanese temporary refuge when Israeli forces targeted Hezbollah, July-Aug. 2006. On Sept. 6, 2007, Israel bombed a secret site in N Syria where the Israelis believed Syria and North Korea were developing a nuclear facility; both countries denied the claim.

The Assad regime used troops and tanks during Arab Spring demonstrations in Mar. 2011, but the confrontations escalated into outright rebellion. A number of armed opposition groups fought Assad's forces and each other for control of territory. Hezbollah forces fought on the side of the Assad government, which was also backed by Iran. The U.S., Aug. 18, 2011, imposed economic sanctions.

International intelligence communities announced, May 2013, increasing evidence that Assad's forces had used chemical and biological weapons. A chemical attack on an opposition-controlled Damascus suburb Aug. 21, 2013, killed more than

1,400. Russian and U.S. negotiators reached an agreement with Syria requiring the Assad government to relinquish chemical weapons. The last known covered chemical weapons were believed to have been removed June 23, 2014. A UN report, Aug. 24, 2016, confirmed allegations that Assad's forces were using chlorine gas (not covered by the 2013 agreement). Syrian aircraft dropped chemical weapons prohibited by the 2013 agreement on a rebel-held town, Apr. 4, 2017; the U.S., Apr. 6, launched a cruise missile attack on the air base used by the planes. Israeli warplanes reportedly attacked, Sept. 7, 2017, Syrian military sites producing chemical weapons and missiles. An apparent chemical attack, Apr. 7, 2018, that killed dozens in a then-rebel-held area east of Damascus prompted U.S., UK, and French retaliatory airstrikes, Apr. 13. The U.S. announced, Sept. 26, 2019, that Assad's forces had used chlorine gas in a May 2019 attack on rebels.

By summer 2014, the Sunni extremist group ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) controlled large areas in eastern and northern Syria. The night of Sept. 22-23, 2014, the U.S. began a campaign of airstrikes against ISIS and other Islamist extremist groups in Syria, supported by several Middle East countries and European and other allies. Russia, which backed Assad, sent warplanes and troops to Syria in Sept. 2015 and began its own air campaign, Sept. 30, against anti-government forces. Heavy Russian airstrikes helped the Assad regime regain control of large areas, 2016-18, often with high civilian

casualties. Syrian Kurdish and other rebel groups making up the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), with sup-port from U.S. airstrikes and special operations troops, retook territory in northern and eastern Syria from ISIS, 2015-17, including Raqqa (ISIS's self-proclaimed capital), Oct. 2017. The SDF said it captured the last ISIS-controlled area in Mar. 2019, although ISIS members remained active. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi died (an apparent suicide) in a U.S. raid on his N Syria compound, Oct. 26, 2019. A Feb. 3, 2022, U.S raid resulted in the death of Baghdadi's successor, Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurayshi.

The U.S., in early 2019, announced plans to reduce its ground troops in Syria (about 900 remained as of mid-2022). Fighting flared in Aug. 2022 between U.S. and Iran-backed forces in eastern and southern Syria.

Beginning in 2016, Turkish troops and groups aligned with them attacked Syrian Kurdish forces and tried to limit Kurdish-controlled areas in northern Syria. When the U.S., Oct. 2019, pulled back troops in northern Syria, Turkish and allied forces launched a new attack on the SDF, displacing tens of thousands of people and shrinking Kurdish-controlled territory.

By 2019, non-Kurdish rebels had largely retreated to Idlib Province in NW Syria; a Syrian government offensive, supported by Russian airstrikes, began Apr. 2019 and continued in 2020-22; Turkish troops supported some Idlib rebel groups. A Mar. 2020 cease-fire reduced violence somewhat.

Estimates of the total death toll in Syria's civil war since Mar. 2011 varied widely; the Syrian

Observatory for Human Rights issued an overall estimate of more than 606,000, including 495,000 it said it had documented as of mid-2022. The UNHCR reported the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey, the Middle East, and North Africa at more than 5.6 mil as of Sept. 2022. About 1 mil Syrians had applied for asylum in Europe. About 6.9 mil people were displaced within Syria as of mid-2022.

Taiwan

People: Population: 23,580,712 (57). **Age distrib.:** <15: 12.3%; 65+: 17.3%. **Growth:** 0.04%. **Migrants:** NA. **Pop. density:** 1,893.2 per sq mi, 731.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 79.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese (incl. Holo [approx. 70% of pop.], Hakka, other groups originating in mainland China) 95%+, Indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples 2.3%. **Languages:** Mandarin (official), Taiwanese (Min Nan), Hakka dialects. **Religions:** Chinese folk-religionist 42.3%, Buddhist 26.6% (Mahayanist), Daoist 12.8%, new religionist 6.8%, Christian 6.3%, agnostic 4.3%.

Geography: Total area: 13,892 sq mi, 35,980 sq km (135); **Land area:** 12,456 sq mi, 32,260 sq km. **Location:** Off SE coast of China, between E and S China Seas. **Topography:** A mountain range forms backbone of island. The eastern half is very steep and craggy; western slope is flat, fertile, and well cultivated. **Arable land:** 16.7%. **Capital:** Taipei, 2,742,379. **Cities:** Xinbei, 4,470,672; Taoyuan, 2,296,368; Gaoxiong, 1,547,094.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tsai Ing-wen; b. 1956; in office: May 20, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prem. Su Tseng-chang; b. 1947; in office: Jan. 11, 2019. **Local divisions:** 13 counties, 3 cities, 6 special municipalities. **Defense budget:** $16.2 bil. **Active troops:** 169,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, communications and information tech. prods., petroleum refining, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food proc. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, pork, cabbages, poultry, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** coal, nat. gas, limestone, marble, asbestos. **Water:** NA. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 279.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.8%, industry 36.6%, services 58.6%. **Unemployment:** 3.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Dollar (TWD) (30.32 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2019): $308.7 bil; China 21%, Japan 16%, U.S. 11%, South Korea 6%. **Exports** (2019): $388.5 bil; China 26%, U.S. 14%, Hong Kong 12%, Japan 7%, Singapore 7%. **Tourism:** $14.4 bil. **Budget:** $92.0 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 344.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 35.

Communications: Mobile: 124.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 116.9 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 89.0%.

Health: Expend.: NA. **Life expect.:** 78.2 male; 84.3 female. **Births:** 7.4 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.9 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 4.0 per 1,000 live

births. **Undernourished:** 3.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 5,060,178 cases, 9,657 deaths; rates per 100,000: NA. 89.8% vaccinated (per Our World in Data).

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.5%.

Website: www.taiwan.gov.tw

Large-scale immigration from China began in the 17th cent. The island came under mainland control after an interval of Dutch rule, 1620-62. Japan ruled Taiwan (also called Formosa), 1895-1945. The Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) government fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek, who ruled until his death in 1975. The U.S. provided military aid to deter a Communist invasion.

In 1971, the UN expelled Taiwan and recognized the mainland government. The U.S. acknowledged the People's Republic of China, Dec. 15, 1978, and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The U.S. and Taiwan have maintained strong economic, defense, and unofficial ties. After opportunities for Chinese aid and investment led a number of countries to break relations in the 2010s and 2020s, Taiwan maintained diplomatic ties with 14 countries as of Oct. 2022.

Land reform, government planning, U.S. aid and investment, and free universal education brought advances in industry, agriculture, and living standards. In 1987 martial law was lifted after 38 years, and in 1991 more than four decades of emergency rule ended. Taiwan held its first direct presidential election Mar. 23, 1996.

Five decades of Kuomintang rule ended when Chen Shui-bian, leader of the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), won the Mar. 2000 presidential election. Chen was wounded in an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 19, 2004, one day before he won a second term as president. Promising increased cooperation with China, Kuomintang candidate Ma Ying-jeou won the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections.

The People's Republic considers Taiwan a rebel province of the mainland; in 1991, the Kuomintang dropped its claim to be the sole government of both. The first formal talks between Taiwan and China were held Feb. 11, 2014. Concern over recent Kuomintang pro-China policies helped the DPP win the Jan. 16, 2016, presidential election; Tsai Ingwen became Taiwan's first female president. She was reelected, Jan. 11, 2020.

In accordance with a Constitutional Court ruling, legislation legalizing same-sex marriage went into effect May 24, 2019.

Objecting to an Aug. 2022 visit to Taiwan by U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, China staged large-scale military exercises near Taiwan.

After a severe spike in new COVID-19 cases beginning May 2022, by late Aug., Taiwan had recorded more than 5 mil total cases (Johns Hopkins Univ. data).

The Penghu Isls. (Pescadores), 49 sq mi, pop. (2011 est.) 96,597, lie between Taiwan and the mainland. Kinmen, fmr. Quemoy, pop. (2011 est.) 99,691, and

Matsu, pop. (2011 est.) 10,106, lie just off the mainland.

Tajikistan

Republic of Tajikistan

People: Population: 9,119,347 (97). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.4%; 65+: 4.0%. **Growth:** 1.4%. **Migrants:** 2.9%. **Pop. density:** 166.9 per sq mi, 64.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Tajik 84.3% (incl. Pamiri, Yagnobi), Uzbek 13.8%, other (incl. Kyrgyz, Russian, Turkmen, Tatar, Arab) 2%. **Languages:** Tajik (official), Uzbek, Russian (used in govt. and business). **Religions:** Muslim 98.1% (Sunni [official] 88%, Shia 10%).

Geography: Total area: 55,637 sq mi, 144,100 sq km (94); **Land area:** 54,637 sq mi, 141,510 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Uzbekistan on N and W, Kyrgyzstan on N, China on E, Afghanistan on S. **Topography:** Mountainous; contains the Pamirs, Trans-Alai mountain system. **Arable land:** 6.0%. **Capital:** Dushanbe, 962,139.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Emomali Rahmon; b. 1952; in office: Nov. 6, 1994. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Qohir Rasulzoda; b. 1961; in office: Nov. 23, 2013. **Local divisions:** 2 provinces, 1 autonomous province, 1 capital region, 1 area (Districts Under Republic Admin.). **Defense budget:** $93 mil. **Active troops:** 8,800.

Economy: Industries: aluminum, cement, coal, gold, silver. **Chief agric.:** milk, potatoes, wheat,

watermelons, onions, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** hydropower, petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold. **Water:** 2,407 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 18.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.6%, industry 20.1%, services 37.3%. **Unemployment:** 7.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Somoni (TJS) (10.18 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $41.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,288; **GDP growth:** 9.2%. **Imports:** $3.1 bil; China 40%, Russia 38%, Kazakhstan 19%. **Exports:** $1.4 bil; Turkey 24%, Switzerland 22%, Uzbekistan 16%, Kazakhstan 12%, China 10%. **Tourism:** $14 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 7.7%.

Transport: Railways: 423 mi. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 121.4 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 24.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 22.0%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 66.2 male; 72.7 female. **Births:** 20.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.7 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 32.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.6%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 17,786 cases, 125 deaths; rates per 100,000: 186.5 cases, 1.3 deaths. 54.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.president.tj

Societies were settled in the region from about 3000 BCE. Invaders have included Iranians, Arabs (who converted the population to Islam), Mongols, Uzbeks, Afghans, and Russians. The USSR gained

control 1918-25, making the region a part of the Uzbek SSR until the Tajik SSR was proclaimed, 1929.

Tajikistan declared independence Sept. 9, 1991. Factional fighting led to the installation of a pro-Communist regime, Jan. 1993. A new constitution establishing a presidential system was approved by referendum in 1994.

About 55,000 died in clashes between Muslim rebels and loyalist troops (supported by Russia) by mid-1997. Pres. Emomali Rakhmonov, first elected in 1994, won a Nov. 1999 election called a farce by human-rights observers. Leading opposition groups boycotted the Nov. 2006 election, again won by Rakhmonov (who changed his name to Rahmon in 2007). He won reelection in Nov. 2013 and Oct. 2020.

Poverty and corruption are widespread in Tajikistan. After rebels murdered a Tajik general, July 21, 2012, the army killed about 30 militants, July 24. A former warlord surrendered, Aug. 13, in exchange for a troop withdrawal. In the 2010s, an est. 1,300 Tajiks joined ISIS forces in Syria and Iraq. In an assault claimed by ISIS, four Western tourists were killed in Tajikistan, July 29, 2018. Islamist militant prison riots, Nov. 2018 and May 2019, left at least 55 dead. Apr. 2021 fighting in a disputed area of the border with Kyrgyzstan killed about 40; fighting erupted again in Sept. 2022. Dozens died, 2021-22, when security forces cracked down violently on rights demonstrators in an area of eastern Tajikistan populated largely by the Pamiri minority.

Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania

People: Population: 63,852,892 (23). **Age distrib.:** <15: 41.8%; 65+: 3.3%. **Growth:** 2.8%. **Migrants:** 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 186.7 per sq mi, 72.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.7%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of 130+ tribes); Arab, African, mixed Arab/African on Zanzibar. **Languages:** Kiswahili or Swahili, English (primary lang. of commerce, admin., higher ed.) (both official); Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar). **Religions:** Christian 55.8% (Protestant 27.6%, Catholic 26.1%), Muslim 32.3% (Sunni 32%), ethnic religionist 10.1%.

Geography: Total area: 365,755 sq mi, 947,300 sq km (30); **Land area:** 342,009 sq mi, 885,800 sq km. **Location:** Coast of E Africa. Kenya, Uganda on N; Rwanda, Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W; Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique on S. **Topography:** Hot, arid central plateau surrounded by lake region in W. Temperate highlands in N and S; coastal plains. Mt. Kilimanjaro (19,341 ft) is highest in Africa. **Arable land:** 15.2%. **Capital:** Dar es Salaam (de facto), 7,404,689; Dodoma (legislative), 261,645. **Cities:** Mwanza, 1,245,444.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Samia Suluhu Hassan; b. 1960; in office: Mar. 19, 2021. **Local divisions:** 31 regions. **Defense budget:** $831 mil. **Active troops:** 27,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc.; mining; salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood prods., fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, rice, bananas. **Natural resources:** hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gems, gold, nat. gas, nickel. **Water:** 1,710 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 7.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 64.3%, industry 7.2%, services 28.5%. **Unemployment:** 2.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (TZS) (2,330.48 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $175.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,933; **GDP growth:** 4.3%. **Imports** (2019): $10.4 bil; China 34%, India 15%, UAE 12%. **Exports** (2019): $9.7 bil; India 20%, UAE 13%, China 8%, Switzerland 7%, Rwanda 6%. **Tourism:** $2.6 bil. **Budget:** $8.8 bil. **Inflation:** 3.7%.

Transport: Railways: 2,546 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 10.

Communications: Mobile: 85.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 18.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 22.0%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 68.4 male; 72.0 female. **Births:** 33.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 22.6%. **HIV:** 4.5%. **COVID-19:** 38,454 cases, 841 deaths; rates per 100,000: 64.4 cases, 1.4 deaths. 27.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 77.9%.

Website: www.tanzania.go.tz

Arab colonization and slaving in Tanganyika began in the 8th cent.; Portuguese sailors explored the

coast around 1500. Other Europeans followed.

In 1885 Germany established German East Africa, of which Tanganyika formed the bulk. Under Britain, it became a League of Nations mandate and after 1946, a UN trust territory. It became independent, Dec. 9, 1961, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later.

Zanzibar, area 640 sq mi, lies 23 mi off mainland Tanzania. The island of Pemba, area 380 sq mi, is 25 mi to the NE. Ethnic groups in Zanzibar include Arabs and Africans. Zanzibar and Pemba are major producers of cloves and clove oil.

Zanzibar was for centuries the center for Arab slave traders. Portugal ruled the region for two centuries until ousted by Arabs around 1700. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate in 1890; independence came Dec. 10, 1963. Revolutionary forces overthrew the Sultan, Jan. 12, 1964. The new government ousted Western diplomats and journalists, slaughtered thousands of Arabs, and nationalized farms.

The Republic of Tanganyika and the Republic of Zanzibar joined to form the United Republic of Tanzania, Apr. 26, 1964. Zanzibar retains internal self-government.

Until resigning as president in 1985, Julius K. Nyerere, a former Tanganyikan independence leader, dominated Tanzania’s single-party government, which emphasized government planning and economic control. A multiparty system was established in 1992, and the economy was privatized in the 1990s.

A bomb at the U.S. embassy in Dar es Salaam, Aug. 7, 1998, killed 11 and injured at least 70. The U.S. blamed the attack on Islamic terrorists associated with Osama bin Laden.

John Magufuli, of the ruling party, won the Oct. 25, 2015, presidential election. Magufuli suppressed press freedom and political opposition. He won a second term in an Oct. 28, 2020, election dismissed as fraudulent by the opposition. Magufuli denied (despite widespread evidence) the COVID-19 pandemic was a problem in Tanzania and limited cooperation with the WHO.

Magufuli died Mar. 17, 2021. Vice Pres. Samia Suluhu Hassan became Tanzania's first woman president. She encouraged COVID-19 vaccination, but as of Aug. 2022, only about 27% of the pop. had been vaccinated.

Large natural gas deposits (57 tril cu ft) have been discovered in recent years.

Thailand

Kingdom of Thailand

People: Population: 69,648,117 (20). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.2%; 65+: 13.8%. **Growth:** 0.2%. **Migrants:** 5.2%. **Pop. density:** 353.1 per sq mi, 136.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.9%. **Ethnic groups** (by nationality): Thai 97.5%. **Languages:** Thai (official), English (secondary lang. of elite). **Religions:** Buddhist (official) 86.8% (Theravadin 79%), Muslim 6.0% (Sunni), ethnic religionist 2.2%.

Geography: Total area: 198,117 sq mi, 513,120 sq km (51); **Land area:** 197,256 sq mi, 510,890 sq km. **Location:** On Indochinese and Malayan peninsulas in SE Asia. Myanmar on W and N, Laos on N, Cambodia on E, Malaysia on S. **Topography:** A plateau dominates NE third of Thailand, dropping to fertile alluvial valley of Chao Phraya R. in center. Forested mountains with narrow fertile valleys in N. Rain forests cover S peninsula region. **Arable land:** 32.9%. **Capital:** Krung Thep (Bangkok), 10,899,698. **Cities:** Chon Buri, 1,435,745; Samut Prakan, 1,341,605; Chiang Mai, 1,197,931.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Vajiralongkorn; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 1, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Prayut Chan-ocha; b. 1954; in office: Aug. 25, 2014. **Local divisions:** 76 provinces, 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $7.3 bil. **Active troops:** 360,850.

Economy: Industries: tourism, textiles and garments, agric. proc., beverages, tobacco, cement, light mfg. (jewelry, elec. appliances, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture). **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, rice, oil palm fruit, rubber, maize. **Natural resources:** tin, rubber, nat. gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite. **Water:** 6,317 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 253 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 176.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.6%, industry 22.5%, services 45.9%. **Unemployment:** 1.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Baht (THB) (36.22 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $19,209; **GDP growth:** 1.6%. **Imports:** $233.8 bil; China 22%,

Japan 14%, U.S. 7%, Malaysia 6%. **Exports:** $258.4 bil; U.S. 13%, China 12%, Japan 10%. **Tourism:** $59.8 bil. **Budget:** $85.1 bil. **Inflation:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,564 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 283.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 63.

Communications: Mobile: 168.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 92.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 85.3%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 74.7 male; 80.8 female. **Births:** 10.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 7.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 6.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 8.8%. **HIV:** 1.0%. **COVID-19:** 4,635,711 cases, 32,055 deaths; rates per 100,000: 6,641.4 cases, 45.9 deaths. 81.5% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.8%.

Website: www.soc.go.th

Thais began migrating from southern China during the 11th cent. and established a unified Thai kingdom, 1350. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only country in SE Asia never colonized by Europeans. King Mongkut and his son King Chulalongkorn, ruling successively from 1851 to 1910, modernized the country and signed trade treaties with Britain and France. A bloodless revolution in 1932 limited the monarchy. Thailand was an ally of Japan during WWII and of the U.S. during the postwar period. For decades, the military had a dominant role in governing the country.

By the end of the 1990s, according to UN estimates, more than 750,000 people in Thailand had HIV/AIDS, with 143,000 new infections in 1991 alone.

A nationwide prevention campaign reduced the number of new HIV infections.

Beginning in 2004, security forces tried to suppress a Muslim insurgency in southern Thailand. By 2022, more than 7,000 people, mostly civilians, had been killed. Peace talks, suspended for two years because of the COVID-19 pandemic, resumed in 2022.

Following elections in Jan. 2001, Thaksin Shinawatra became prime min. A military junta took power in a bloodless coup Sept. 19, 2006. Thaksin supporters won Dec. 2007 elections, and Samak Sundaravej became prime min. after civilian rule was restored Jan. 22, 2008. Thailand's Constitutional Court ousted Samak in Sept., and Thaksin's brother-in-law Somchai Wongsawat became prime min. Sept. 18. But a Constitutional Court ruling, Dec. 2, barred him from politics.

On Feb. 26, 2010, Thailand's Supreme Court ordered the seizure of about $1.4 bil of Thaksin's family assets. After Thaksin supporters, known as Red Shirts, staged mass rallies and began to build a fortified compound in Bangkok, a crackdown by Thai security forces May 14-19, 2010, left more than 90 people dead. Thaksin's sister, Yingluck Shinawatra, became Thailand's first female prime min. after parliamentary elections July 3, 2011. On May 7, 2014, she was removed from office by the Constitutional Court, and the military seized power in a May 22 coup. An interim legislature, with a majority of military members, named coup leader Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha as prime min. in Aug. 2014.

A 2015 investigation resulted in charges against more than 100, including government and military officials, for involvement in human trafficking of migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh. More than 60 traffickers were convicted, July 19, 2017.

In an Aug. 7, 2016, referendum (opposition campaigning had been barred), voters approved a military-drafted new constitution and a companion measure giving the military a strong role in selecting prime ministers after a return to civilian rule.

King Bhumibol, monarch since June 1946, died Oct. 13, 2016; crown prince Maha Vajiralongkorn succeeded him Dec. 1.

Following disputed Mar. 24, 2019, legislative elections, the National Assembly, June 5, elected Prayut to remain prime min. A Feb. 2020 court ruling barred a popular opposition party. Months of large student-led protests, 2020-21, demanded political reforms; hundreds were arrested. The Constitutional Court, Aug. 24, 2022, suspended Prime Min. Prayut while considering whether he had violated a term limits provision of the constitution but ruled Sept. 30 that he could continue in office.

The COVID-19 pandemic hurt the economically important tourism industry 2020-21.

Timor-Leste

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

People: Population: 1,445,006 (152). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.3%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 2.2%. **Migrants:** 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 251.6 per sq mi,

97.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 32.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Melanesian-Papuan, small Chinese minority. **Languages:** Tetun Prasa, Portuguese (both official); Indonesian, English (working langs.); about 32 Indigenous langs. **Religions:** Christian 87.6% (Catholic 82.8%), ethnic religionist 7.2%, Muslim 4.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km (155); **Land area:** 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Location:** E half of Timor Isl. in SW Pacific O. Indonesia on W half of island. **Topography:** Rugged terrain, rising to 9,721 ft at Mt. Ramelau. **Arable land:** 7.5%. **Capital:** Dili, 281,135.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. José Ramos-Horta; b. 1949; in office: May 20, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Taur Matan Ruak; b. 1956; in office: June 22, 2018. **Local divisions:** 12 municipalities, 1 special admin. region. **Defense budget:** $39 mil. **Active troops:** 2,280.

Economy: Industries: printing, soap mfg., handicrafts, woven cloth. **Chief agric.:** rice, maize, vegetables, coffee, roots/tubers. **Natural resources:** gold, petroleum, nat. gas, manganese, marble. **Water:** 6,479 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 502.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 41.6%, industry 14.4%, services 44.0%. **Unemployment:** 5.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,418; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports:** $850.0 mil; Indonesia 39%, China 27%, Singapore 10%. **Exports:** $60.0 mil; Singapore 51%, China 20%, Japan 9%, Indonesia

6%. **Tourism:** $70 mil. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 1.0%.

Transport: Airports: 2.

Communications: Mobile: 104.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 30.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 29.1%.

Health: Expend.: 7.2%. **Life expect.:** 68.3 male; 71.7 female. **Births:** 30.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 33.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 26.2%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 23,120 cases, 135 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,753.6 cases, 10.2 deaths. 64.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 68.1%.

Website: timor-leste.gov.tl

The collapse of Portuguese rule in East Timor led to factional fighting, Aug. 1975, and an invasion by Indonesia in Dec. Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1976. In over two decades, some 200,000 Timorese died due to civil war, famine, and persecution by Indonesian authorities. In a referendum held Aug. 1999 under UN auspices, Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence but were then terrorized by pro-Indonesian militias. An international peacekeeping force entered in Sept.; a UN interim administration formally took command Oct. 26, 1999. Pro-independence forces won elections for a constituent assembly Aug. 2001. Xanana Gusmão, a former guerrilla leader, won the presidential election Apr. 2002. As Timor-Leste, the territory became independent May 20.

José Ramos-Horta, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, won a presidential runoff vote May 2007. Ramos-Horta chose Gusmão as prime min. Gusmão-supported independent Taur Matan Ruak became president in a May 2012 runoff election. Gusmão's CNRT party won July parliamentary elections. The UN peacekeeping mission ended Dec. 31, 2012. Beginning in 2005, much of East Timor's budget consisted of revenue from offshore oil and natural gas deposits. Lower oil prices beginning in 2014, as well as depletion of oil fields and costly infrastructure projects, hurt the economy. Gusmão resigned Feb. 6, 2015, and was replaced as prime min. by Rui Maria de Araújo of the Fretilin party. Fretilin's Francisco Guterres won the Mar. 20, 2017, presidential election. After inconclusive July 22 parliamentary elections, Fretilin's Mari Alkatiri became prime min. A coalition including the CNRT won new elections, May 12, 2018; Taur Matan Ruak became prime min.

Timor-Leste and Australia signed a treaty, Mar. 6, 2018, establishing the boundary between them in an oil- and gas-rich area of the Timor Sea. Ramos-Horta again became president after defeating Guterres in an Apr. 2022 runoff election.

Togo

Togolese Republic

People: Population: 8,492,333 (102). **Age distrib.:** <15: 39.3%; 65+: 4.2%. **Growth:** 2.5%. **Migrants:** 3.4%. **Pop. density:** 404.4 per sq mi, 156.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.9%. **Ethnic groups:**

Adja-Ewe/Mina 42.4%, Kabye/Tem 25.9%, Para-Gourma/Akan 17.1%, Akposso/Akebu 4.1%, Ana-Ife 3.2%. **Languages:** French (official, lang. of commerce), Ewe and Mina (in S), Kabye and Dagomba (in N). **Religions:** Christian 48.0% (Catholic 30.1%, Protestant 14.4%), ethnic religionist 32.6%, Muslim 18.6% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 21,925 sq mi, 56,785 sq km (123); **Land area:** 20,998 sq mi, 54,385 sq km. **Location:** S coast of W Africa. Ghana on W, Burkina Faso on N, Benin on E. **Topography:** Hills running SW-NE split Togo into two savanna plains regions. **Arable land:** 48.7%. **Capital:** Lomé, 1,925,517.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faure Gnassingbé b. 1966; in office: May 4, 2005. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Victoire Tomegah-Dogbé b. 1959; in office: Sept. 28, 2020. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $120 mil. **Active troops:** 8,550.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, agric. proc., cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages. **Chief agric.:** cassava, maize, yams, sorghum, beans, oil palm fruit. **Natural resources:** phosphates, limestone, marble. **Water:** 1,863 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 522.3 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 30.9%, industry 20.4%, services 48.7%. **Unemployment:** 4.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA Franc (XOF) (658.21 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,380; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports** (2019): $2.3 bil; China 18%, South Korea 13%, India 11%, Belgium 10%, Netherlands 8%. **Exports** (2019): $1.7 bil; India

16%, Benin 15%, Burkina Faso 6%, France 6%. **Tourism** (2018): $153 mil. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 353 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 30.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 77.2 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 30.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 24.0%.

Health: Expend.: 5.7%. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 74.0 female. **Births:** 31.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.3 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 41.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 18.8%. **HIV:** 1.9%. **COVID-19:** 38,367 cases, 282 deaths; rates per 100,000: 463.4 cases, 3.4 deaths. 26.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 66.5%.

Website: primature.gouv.tg

Togoland was administered by Germany and then by France and Britain. The French sector became the republic of Togo Apr. 27, 1960. In office since 1967, Pres. Gnassingbé Eyadéma was Africa's longest-serving head of state until his death Feb. 5, 2005. His son, Faure Gnassingbé, was installed as president and won an Apr. 24 election. Opposition parties disputed the result, and protests led to violent clashes in Lomé.

Former Defense Min. Kpatcha Gnassingbé, the president's brother, was arrested Apr. 12, 2009, and accused of plotting a coup. Pres. Gnassingbé won reelection Mar. 4, 2010. Anti-government protests led Prime Min. Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo to resign, July 13, 2012. Pres. Gnassingbé won a third term in

disputed Apr. 25, 2015, elections. More than a dozen people died and dozens were injured in anti-government protests, beginning Aug. 2017. Gnassingbé's party won Dec. 20, 2018, legislative elections, and Gnassingbé won a new term as president, Feb. 22, 2020. Victoire Tomegah Dogbe became Togo's first woman prime minister, Sept. 28, 2020. Togo joined the Commonwealth in 2022.

Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga

People: Population: 105,517 (181). **Age distrib.:** <15: 30.5%; 65+: 7.2%. **Growth:** –0.3%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 381.2 per sq mi, 147.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Tongan 97%. **Languages:** Tongan, English (both official). **Religions:** Christian 95.6% (independent 56.0%, Protestant 30.3%), Baha'i 3.7%.

Geography: Total area: 288 sq mi, 747 sq km (176); **Land area:** 277 sq mi, 717 sq km. **Location:** Western S Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Fiji to NW, Samoa to NE. **Topography:** Comprises 170 volcanic and coral islands, 36 inhabited. **Arable land:** 27.8%. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, 22,904.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Tupou VI; b. 1959; in office: Mar. 18, 2012. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Siaosi Sovaleni; b. 1970; in office: Dec. 27, 2021. **Local divisions:** 5 island divisions. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., fishing. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, gourds, cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables, yams. **Natural resources:** fish. **Water:** 0. **Electricity prod.:** 63.8 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 30.4%, industry 26.9%, services 42.7%. **Unemployment:** 4.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pa'anga (TOP) (2.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $707.5 mil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $6,694; **GDP growth** (2020): 0.7%. **Imports:** $300.0 mil; Fiji 29%, New Zealand 23%, China 14%, U.S. 8%, Australia 6%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $90.0 mil; U.S. 38%, South Korea 18%, Australia 14%, New Zealand 14%, Japan 6%. **Tourism:** $57 mil. **Budget:** $181.2 mil. **Inflation** (2019-20): –0.3%.

Transport: Airports: 1.

Communications: Mobile: 60.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 60.7 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 41.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.0%. **Life expect.:** 75.9 male; 79.2 female. **Births:** 20.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 12.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 14,135 cases, 12 deaths; rates per 100,000: 13,373.4 cases, 11.4 deaths. 82.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-18. **Literacy:** 99.4%.

Website: www.gov.to

First inhabited by ancestors of Polynesians c. 2000 BCE, Tonga was visited by the Dutch in the early 17th cent. and by British explorer James Cook in the 1770s. A series of civil wars ended, 1845, with establishment of the Tupou dynasty. In 1900, Tonga

became a British protectorate. Tonga gained independence June 1970 and joined the Commonwealth. It joined the UN in 1999. George Tupou VI became king Mar. 18, 2012.

Elections in Nov. 2010 gave the country its first democratically elected parliament. After Nov. 18, 2021, elections, parliament chose Siaosi Sovaleni as prime minister.

Trinidad and Tobago

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

People: Population: 1,405,646 (153). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.4%; 65+: 13.0%. **Growth:** 0.1%. **Migrants:** 5.6%. **Pop. density:** 709.9 per sq mi, 274.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.3%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 35.4%, African 34.2%, mixed-other 15.3%, mixed African/East Indian 7.7%. **Languages:** English (official), Trinidadian Creole English, Tobagonian Creole English, Caribbean Hindustani, Trinidadian Creole French, Spanish, Chinese. **Religions:** Christian 64.0% (Catholic 27.0%, Protestant 25.2%, independent 11.1%), Hindu 23.7% (Saktist 10%, Shaivite 8%, Vaishnavite 7%), Muslim 6.4% (Sunni), agnostic 2.3%.

Geography: Total area: 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km (166); **Land area:** 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, off E coast of Venezuela. **Topography:** Three low mountain ranges cross Trinidad E-W, with a well-watered plain between N and central ranges. Parts of E and W coasts are

swamps. Tobago, 116 sq mi, lies 20 mi NE. **Arable land:** 4.9%. **Capital:** Port of Spain, 544,579.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paula-Mae Weekes; b. 1958; in office: Mar. 19, 2018. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Keith Rowley; b. 1949; in office: Sept. 9, 2015. **Local divisions:** 9 regions, 3 boroughs, 2 cities, 1 ward. **Defense budget:** $773 mil. **Active troops:** 4,650.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and petroleum prods., liquefied nat. gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel prods., beverages. **Chief agric.:** poultry, fruit, coconuts, citrus fruit, milk, plantains. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, asphalt. **Water:** 2,763 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 243 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 8.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.0%, industry 26.4%, services 70.6%. **Unemployment:** 4.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (TTD) (6.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $37.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $26,868; **GDP growth:** –1.0%. **Imports** (2019): $7.9 bil; U.S. 40%, Guyana 19%, China 6%. **Exports** (2019): $9.6 bil; U.S. 33%, Guyana 9%, Spain 6%, China 6%. **Tourism:** $437 mil. **Budget:** $7.4 bil. **Inflation:** 2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 360.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 2.

Communications: Mobile: 130.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 42.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 70.6%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 74.0 male; 77.9 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 15.8 per 1,000

live births. **Undernourished:** 7.5%. **HIV:** 1.0%. **COVID-19:** 175,856 cases, 4,084 deaths; rates per 100,000: 12,565.7 cases, 291.8 deaths. 53.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-11. **Literacy:** 99.0%.

Website: www.ttconnect.gov.tt

Christopher Columbus sighted Trinidad in 1498. It became a British possession in 1802; in the 1800s tens of thousands of indentured servants and their families were brought from India to work in agriculture. Trinidad and Tobago won independence Aug. 31, 1962. It became a republic in 1976. The nation, among the most prosperous in the Caribbean, produces oil and natural gas.

In July 1990, Muslim extremists captured the Parliament building and TV station and held about 50 hostages, including Prime Min. Arthur N. R. Robinson, for 6 days.

Basdeo Panday was the nation's first prime min. of Indian ancestry (1995-2001). The country's first female prime min., Kamla Persad-Bissessar, took office May 26, 2010. After Sept. 7, 2015, elections, Keith Rowley of the People's National Movement (PNM) became prime min. On Mar. 19, 2018, Paula-Mae Weekes became Trinidad's first female president. The PNM narrowly won Aug. 10, 2020, elections.

Tunisia

Republic of Tunisia

People: Population: 11,896,972 (80). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.0%; 65+: 9.6%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 198.3 per sq mi, 76.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), French (used in commerce); Berber (Tamazight). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 99.5% (Sunni 98%).

Geography: Total area: 63,170 sq mi, 163,610 sq km (91); **Land area:** 59,985 sq mi, 155,360 sq km. **Location:** N coast of Africa. Algeria on W, Libya on E. **Topography:** The N is wooded and fertile. Grazing lands and orchards are in central coastal plains. The S is arid, approaching Sahara Desert. **Arable land:** 16.7%. **Capital:** Tunis, 2,439,404.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Kais Saied; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 23, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Najla Bouden Romdhane; b. 1958; in office: Oct. 11, 2021. **Local divisions:** 24 governorates. **Defense budget:** $1.2 bil. **Active troops:** 35,800.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, mining, tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness, beverages. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, tomatoes, barley, olives, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt. **Water:** 399 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 425 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 19.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.9%, industry 34.2%, services 51.9%. **Unemployment:** 16.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (TND) (3.18 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $138.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,595; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports** (2019): $23.4 bil;

France 17%, Italy 16%, Germany 8%, China 8%, Algeria 7%. **Exports** (2019): $19.2 bil; France 29%, Italy 17%, Germany 13%. **Tourism:** $2.1 bil. **Budget:** $12.2 bil. **Inflation:** 5.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,350 mi (only partly operational). **Motor vehicles:** 164.8 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 15.

Communications: Mobile: 127.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 80.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 71.9%.

Health: Expend.: 7.0%. **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 78.6 female. **Births:** 14.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 11.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.1%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 1,141,773 cases, 29,209 deaths; rates per 100,000: 9,660.8 cases, 247.1 deaths. 75.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 79.0%.

Website: www.tunisie.gov.tn or www.pm.gov.tn

Site of ancient Carthage and a former Barbary state under the suzerainty of Turkey, Tunisia became a protectorate of France, May 12, 1881. The nation became independent Mar. 20, 1956, and ended the monarchy the following year. Habib Bourguiba, an independence leader, served as president until 1987, when he was deposed by his prime min., Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who then won five presidential elections, 1989-2009, all tightly controlled.

Arab Spring protests, which began Dec. 2010, ousted Ben Ali, Jan. 14, 2011. Prime Min. Hamadi Jebali of the moderate Islamist Ennahda party, took

office after his party won Oct. 2011 elections. Jebali resigned Feb. 19, 2013, after failing to institute promised reforms. The secular Nida Tunis party won Oct. 26, 2014, legislative elections; Nida Tunis leader Beji Caid Essebsi was elected pres., Dec. 21, 2014.

Three Islamist extremist gunmen attacked a museum in Tunis, Mar. 18, 2015, killing 22. A gunman killed 38 foreign tourists at a resort hotel in Sousse, June 26; ISIS claimed responsibility.

July 2017 legislation gave women greater protection from abuse and sexual harassment. In Sept. 2017, the government lifted a ban on women marrying non-Muslims.

Pres. Essebsi died, July 25, 2019. In an Oct. 13 presidential runoff, law professor Kais Saied, an independent, won election. A decade-long weak economy was aggravated, beginning in 2020, by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. On July 25, 2021, Pres. Saied fired Prime Min. Hichem Mechichi, suspended the legislature, and took on expanded powers. Saied announced, Sept. 22, increased powers to rule by decree, and he dissolved the legislature, Mar. 30, 2022. In a July 25 referendum boycotted by the opposition, a new constitution was approved centralizing power in the presidency and weakening the legislature and judiciary.

Turkey (Türkiye)

Republic of Turkey

(As of June 1, 2022, the country formally changed its name to Türkiye [tur-KEE-yeh], using the Turkish-

language spelling.)

People: Population: 83,047,706 (19). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.5%; 65+: 9.0%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 7.2%. **Pop. density:** 279.5 per sq mi, 107.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkish 70%-75%, Kurdish 19%. **Languages:** Turkish (official), Kurdish. **Religions:** Muslim 98.3% (Sunni 83%, Shia 15%).

Geography: Total area: 302,535 sq mi, 783,562 sq km (36); **Land area:** 297,157 sq mi, 769,632 sq km. **Location:** Asia Minor, stretching into continental Europe; borders on Medit. and Black Seas. Bulgaria, Greece on W; Georgia, Armenia on N; Iran on E; Iraq, Syria on S. **Topography:** Center has wide plateaus with hot, dry summers and cold winters. High mountains ring the interior on all but W, with more than 20 peaks over 10,000 ft. Rolling plains in W; mild, fertile coastal plains in S and W. **Arable land:** 25.4%. **Capital:** Ankara, 5,309,690. **Cities:** Istanbul, 15,636,243; Izmir, 3,056,149; Bursa, 2,054,749.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Recep Tayyip Erdogan; b. 1954; in office: Aug. 28, 2014. (The position of prime minister was eliminated in June 2018.) **Local divisions:** 81 provinces. **Defense budget:** $10.2 bil. **Active troops:** 355,200.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., automobiles, electronics, mining, steel, petroleum, constr., lumber, paper. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, sugar beet, tomatoes, barley, maize. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, strontium,

emery, feldspar, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, hydropower. **Water:** 2,570 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 366 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 293.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.1%, industry 26.5%, services 56.3%. **Unemployment:** 13.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lira (TRY) (18.17 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** $30,472; **GDP growth:** 11.0%. **Imports:** 232.0 bil; Germany 11%, China 9%, Russia 9%. **Exports:** $203.3 bil; Germany 9%, UK 6%. **Tourism:** $29.8 bil. **Budget:** $185.8 bil. **Inflation:** 19.6%.

Transport: Railways: 7,144 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 227.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 91.

Communications: Mobile: 101.8 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 82.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.4%.

Health: Expend.: 4.3%. **Life expect.:** 73.8 male; 78.7 female. **Births:** 14.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.4 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 16,671,848 cases, 100,400 deaths; rates per 100,000: 19,767.6 cases, 119.0 deaths. 69.6% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 96.7%.

Website: www.tccb.gov.tr

Ancient inhabitants of Turkey were among the world’s first agriculturalists. Such civilizations as the Hittite, Phrygian, and Lydian flourished in Asiatic Turkey (Asia Minor), as did much of Greek civilization. After the fall of Rome in the 5th cent., Constantinople (now Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine

Empire for 1,000 years. It fell in 1453 to Ottoman Turks, who ruled a vast empire for over 400 years.

Just before WWI, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, ruled what is now Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and islands in the Aegean Sea. Turkey joined Germany and Austria in WWI, and its defeat resulted in the loss of territory and the fall of the sultanate. A secular republic was established Oct. 29, 1923. The first pres., Mustafa Kemal (later Kemal Ataturk), led Turkey until his death in 1938.

Turkey kept neutral during most of WWII. The country became a full member of NATO in 1952. Military coups overthrew civilian governments in 1960 and 1980. Turkey invaded nearby Cyprus July 20, 1974, to prevent that country from uniting with Greece, and Cyprus was divided into Greek and Turkish zones.

Turkey joined the U.S.-led force that ousted Iraq from Kuwait, 1991. Millions of Iraqi Kurdish refugees fled to Turkey’s SE border region after the war. Turkish offensives in Kurdish areas of Turkey caused heavy casualties among separatist guerrillas and civilians. Kurdish militants raided Turkish diplomatic missions in some 25 Western European cities, June 24, 1993.

Tansu Ciller became Turkey’s first woman prime min. July 5, 1993. The Islamic Welfare Party gained strength in the 1990s, and in June 1996, a coalition with Ciller’s True Path Party was formed. The pro-Islamic government resigned June 18, 1997, under pressure from the military, which stepped up its campaign against Islamic fundamentalism in 1998.

Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Öcalan was captured Feb. 15, 1999, and convicted of terrorism June 29. His organization, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), announced in 1999 that it would abandon its 14-year-old insurgency. Violence continued at a lower level, however.

Earthquakes in Apr. and Nov. 1999 killed over 17,000 people. The Islamic Justice and Development Party (AKP) led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan won Nov. 3, 2002, parliamentary elections. Erdogan became prime min., May 14, 2003. His party scored a landslide win in 2007 parliamentary elections.

Erdogan won an Aug. 10, 2014, election to become Turkey's first popularly elected president. In an Apr. 16, 2017, referendum, accompanied by allegations of irregularities, voters narrowly approved constitutional amendments strengthening the president's powers and abolishing the post of prime minister after the next elections. Erdogan won the June 24, 2018, presidential election; the AKP won parliamentary elections the same day.

During Syria's civil war (2011-), Turkey became a haven for Syrian refugees (almost 3.7 mil as of Sept. 2022). Turkey was also a major transit route for hundreds of thousands of Syrian and other migrants trying to reach Europe. Under a Turkey-EU agreement, effective Mar. 20, 2016, Turkey pledged, in return for EU aid, to crack down on smugglers ferrying migrants to Greece. Migrant crossings decreased.

Turkish government forces launched a new offensive against the PKK in SE Turkey, beginning in

mid-2015, and Kurdish extremists staged terrorist attacks in Turkish cities, as well as attacks on government troops. Turkey began airstrikes, July 24, 2015, against PKK strongholds in N Iraq and later launched attacks on Syrian Kurdish fighters said to be affiliated with the PKK. Turkish ground troops fought in Syria beginning in 2016, mainly to limit areas controlled by Syrian Kurds (allied with the U.S. in fighting ISIS in Syria). After the U.S., Oct. 2019, pulled back troops from N Syria, a new offensive by Turkish and allied Syrian militia forces drove Syrian Kurdish fighters out of areas near the Turkish border.

Terrorist attacks within Turkey attributed to ISIS included suicide bombings at Istanbul's main airport, June 28, 2016, that killed at least 45. On Aug. 20, a suicide bomber killed at least 54 at a wedding in SE Turkey.

A coup attempt against Erdogan by elements of the military, July 15-16, 2016, was put down by loyal military units. The government blamed the coup on Muslim cleric Fethullah Gülen, living in the U.S. The abortive coup left at least 240 dead, and some 50,000 soldiers, government officials, and civilians (including journalists) were detained. Intensifying an ongoing crackdown on dissent, the government closed more than 100 media outlets and fired or suspended tens of thousands of judges, government officials, and teachers. July 2020 legislation increased government control of social media platforms in Turkey.

Tensions in U.S.-Turkish relations, along with economic problems, contributed to a sharp drop in

the lira’s value, 2018-19. After Turkey began receiving, July 2019, sophisticated missiles purchased from Russia, the U.S. canceled a sale to Turkey of advanced fighter planes. Under a July 2020 decree issued by Erdogan, Istanbul’s Hagia Sophia—built as a Christian church in the 6th cent., used as a mosque 1453-1934, and a museum since 1934—once again was converted to a mosque.

A continuing weak economy and currency were aggravated by high inflation by 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic also hurt the economy. One of the world’s most severely affected countries by the pandemic, Turkey had about 16.7 mil recorded cases by Aug. 22, 2022 (11th highest) and over 100,000 recorded deaths.

In the wake of Russia’s Feb. 2022 invasion of Ukraine, Turkey hosted 145,000 Ukrainian refugees as of mid-2022.

Turkmenistan

People: Population: 5,636,011 (114). **Age distrib.:** <15: 24.8%; 65+: 6.2%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 3.2%. **Pop. density:** 31.1 per sq mi, 12.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 53.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%. **Languages:** Turkmen (official), Russian, Uzbek. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 96.8% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 188,456 sq mi, 488,100 sq km (53); **Land area:** 181,441 sq mi, 469,930 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Kazakhstan on N; Uzbekistan on N and E; Afghanistan, Iran on S.

Topography: Kara Kum Desert occupies 80% of country. Bordered on W by Caspian Sea. **Arable land:** 4.1%. **Capital:** Ashgabat, 883,389.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; authoritarian. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Serdar Berdimuhamedov; b. 1981; in office: Mar. 19, 2022. **Local divisions:** 5 provinces, 1 independent city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 36,500.

Economy: Industries: nat. gas, oil, petroleum prods., textiles, food proc. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, cotton, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, sulfur, salt. **Water:** 4,233 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 20.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 22.3%, industry 34.2%, services 43.4%. **Unemployment:** 5.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Manat (TMT) (3.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2019): $96.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2019): $16,194; **GDP growth** (2019): 6.3%. **Imports** (2017): $4.6 bil; Turkey 25%, Russia 18%, China 14%, Germany 6%. **Exports** (2017): $7.5 bil; China 82%. **Budget:** $6.7 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 8.0%.

Transport: Railways: 3,177 mi. **Airports:** 21.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 150.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 14.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 21.3%.

Health: Expend.: 6.6%. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 75.0 female. **Births:** 17.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.6 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 3.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 0 cases, 0 deaths. 49.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Website: turkmenistan.gov.tm

The region has been inhabited by Turkic peoples since the 10th cent. It became part of Russian Turkestan in 1881, and a constituent republic of the USSR in 1925. Turkmenistan declared independence Oct. 27, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Turkmenistan has extensive natural gas reserves and also oil reserves. Political power centers on the former Com-munist Party apparatus and authoritarian leadership. Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov won the Feb. 2007 presidential election, considered fraudulent by international observers. He was reelected with 97% of the vote in 2012 and 98% in 2017. After the president announced in Feb. 2022 he would step down, his son, Serdar Berdymukhammedov, was declared the winner of the Mar. 12 election.

Tuvalu

People: Population: 11,544 (194). **Age distrib.:** <15: 29.3%; 65+: 7.2%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 1,150.0 per sq mi, 444.0 per sq km. **Urban:** 65.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Tuvaluan 97%, Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati 1.6%. **Languages:** Tuvaluan, English (both official); Samoan. **Religions:** Christian 94.9% (Protestant [official] 85.7%), agnostic 2.8%.

Geography: Total area: 10 sq mi, 26 sq km (193); **Land area:** 10 sq mi, 26 sq km. **Location:** 9 islands forming NW-SE chain 360 mi long in SW

Pacific O. Nearest neighbors are Kiribati to NE, Fiji to S. **Topography:** All low-lying atolls, no more than 15 ft above sea level, composed of coral reefs. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Funafuti, 7,042.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, rep. by Gov.-Gen. Tofiga Falani; in office: Sept. 28, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Kausea Natano; b. 1957; in office: Sept. 19, 2019. **Local divisions:** 7 island councils, 1 town council. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, vegetables, tropical fruit, bananas, roots/tubers, pork. **Natural resources:** fish, coconuts. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** Most make living through exploitation of the sea, reefs, and atolls and through overseas remittances. **Unemployment:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tuvaluan Dollar (TVD), equivalent to the Australian Dollar (AUD) (1.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $60.6 mil; **per capita GDP:** $5,082; **GDP growth:** 3.0%. **Imports** (2019): $70.0 mil; China 32%, Japan 29%, Fiji 23%, New Zealand 6%. **Exports** (2019): $10.0 mil; Thailand 50%, Indonesia 40%. **Budget:** $32.5 mil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 4.1%.

Transport: NA.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 81.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** NA. **Internet** (2017): 35.2%.

Health: Expend.: 24.0%. **Life expect.:** 66.0 male; 70.9 female. **Births:** 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 28.9 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** NA.

COVID-19: 8 cases, 0 deaths; rates per 100,000: 67.8 cases. 80.2% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gov.tv

The Ellice Islands separated from the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1975 and became Tuvalu; independence came Oct. 1, 1978. In 2000, Tuvalu joined the United Nations. Following Sept. 9, 2019, elections, the legislature elected Kausea Natano prime minister, Sept. 19. Rising sea levels due to climate change are threatening to submerge the tiny island nation. To dramatize the crisis, Tuvalu's foreign min. addressed a Nov. 2021 climate conference by video, standing in knee-deep water on what he said was formerly dry land.

Uganda

Republic of Uganda

People: Population: 46,205,893 (33). **Age distrib.:** <15: 47.6%; 65+: 2.4%. **Growth:** 3.3%. **Migrants:** 3.8%. **Pop. density:** 607.2 per sq mi, 234.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Baganda 16.5%, Banyankole 9.6%, Basoga 8.8%, Bakiga 7.1%, Iteso 7%, Langi 6.3%, Bagisu 4.9%, Acholi 4.4%, Lugbara 3.3%. **Languages:** English, Swahili (both official); Ganda or Luganda (most widely used Niger-Congo lang.). **Religions:** Christian 84.4% (Catholic 41.0%, Protestant 40.9%), Muslim 12.1% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 93,065 sq mi, 241,038 sq km (79); **Land area:** 76,101 sq mi, 197,100 sq

km. **Location:** E Central Africa. South Sudan on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo on W, Rwanda and Tanzania on S, Kenya on E. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau 3,000-6,000 ft high, with Ruwenzori Range in W (Mt. Margherita, 16,765 ft), volcanoes in SW. NE is arid, W and SW rainy. Lakes Victoria, Edward, Albert form much of borders. **Arable land:** 34.4%. **Capital:** Kampala, 3,651,919.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; b. 1944; in office: Jan. 29, 1986. **Local divisions:** 134 districts, 1 capital city. **Defense budget:** $1.2 bil. **Active troops:** 45,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar proc., brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement, steel prod. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, plantains, cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, milk. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, gold. **Water:** 1,407 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 62.9%, industry 9.5%, services 27.6%. **Unemployment:** 2.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (UGX) (3,792.61 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $113.0 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,398; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports** (2019): $9.5 bil; China 19%, India 17%, Kenya 16%, UAE 7%. **Exports** (2019): $6.1 bil; UAE 58%, Kenya 9%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget**: $4.9 bil. **Inflation** (2019-20): 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 773 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 13 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5.

Communications: Mobile: 65.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 52.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 6.1%.

Health: Expend.: 3.8%. **Life expect.:** 66.7 male; 71.3 female. **Births:** 40.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 30.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 5.2%. **COVID-19:** 168,652 cases, 3,627 deaths; rates per 100,000: 368.7 cases, 7.9 deaths. 39.8% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 76.5%.

Website: www.gou.go.ug

Britain obtained a protectorate over Uganda in 1894. The country became independent Oct. 9, 1962, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later. In 1967, the traditional kingdoms, including the powerful Buganda state, were abolished.

Gen. Idi Amin seized power from Prime Min. Milton Obote in 1971. During his 8-year dictatorship, he was responsible for the deaths of up to 300,000 of his opponents. In 1972 he expelled nearly all of Uganda's 45,000 Asians. Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and rebels ousted Amin, Apr. 11, 1979.

Obote, president from Dec. 1980, was ousted in a military coup July 1985. Guerrilla war and rampant human rights abuses had plagued Uganda under Obote's regime.

Conditions improved after Yoweri Museveni took power in Jan. 1986. In 1993 the Buganda and other traditional monarchies were restored for ceremonial purposes. Uganda helped Laurent Kabila seize power in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo (DRC; formerly Zaire)

in 1997 but sent troops in 1998 to aid insurgents seeking his ouster. A withdrawal accord was signed Sept. 2002.

Pres. Museveni won reelection in 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016; his opponents, the U.S., and the EU considered the elections flawed. Opposition politicians were arrested, Aug. 2018; anti-government protests were violently suppressed. Museveni was declared the winner of the Jan. 14, 2021, presidential election. His main opponent, Robert Kyagulanyi (a former entertainer known as Bobi Wine) charged fraud. Hundreds of Wine's supporters were arrested and beaten.

The rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), led by Joseph Kony, began an insurgency against the Museveni government in 1986 and abducted tens of thousands of children to serve as soldiers and sex slaves. According to UN estimates, the LRA, 1987-2012, killed more than 100,000 people and displaced some 2.5 mil in Uganda and neighboring countries. Peace talks brokered by Sudan began July 2006, and LRA violence in Uganda diminished. A cease-fire accord was signed Feb. 23, 2008.

In 2007, Uganda began supplying troops to the African Union's peacekeeping force in Somalia. Suicide bombings July 11, 2010, killed 76 people watching a World Cup soccer match on outdoor video screens in Kampala; al-Shabab, a Somali al-Qaeda-linked Islamist group, claimed responsibility.

The UNHCR estimated that, as of Aug. 31, 2022, more than 911,000 refugees from South Sudan were

living in Uganda, which also hosted about 446,000 refugees from the DRC.

An Ebola outbreak in Uganda began Sept. 2022.

Ukraine

People: Population: 43,528,136 (35). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.1%; 65+: 17.7%. **Growth:** –0.5%. **Migrants:** 11.4%. **Pop. density:** 194.6 per sq mi, 75.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%. **Languages:** Ukrainian (official), Russian (regional lang.). **Religions:** Christian 86.1% (Orthodox 70.9%, Catholic 11.4%), agnostic 10.1%, atheist 2.2%, Muslim 1.5% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 233,032 sq mi, 603,550 sq km (about 15% was occupied by Russia as of Sept. 2022) (46); **Land area:** 223,681 sq mi, 579,330 sq km. **Location:** Eastern Europe. Belarus on N; Russia on NE and E; Moldova, Romania on SW; Hungary, Slovakia, Poland on W. **Topography:** Part of E European plain with arable black soil. Carpathians in the SW, Crimean chain in the S. **Arable land:** 56.8%. **Capital:** Kyiv (Kiev), 3,010,209. **Cities:** Kharkiv, 1,423,343; Odesa, 1,007,989.

Government: Type: Semi-presidential republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Volodymyr Zelenskyy; b. 1978; in office: May 20, 2019. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Denys Shmyhal; b. 1975; in office: Mar. 4, 2020. **Local divisions:** 24 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, 2 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $4.3 bil. **Active troops:** 196,600.

Economy: Industries: coal, elec. power, metals, machinery and transp. equip., chemicals. **Chief agric.:** maize, wheat, potatoes, sunflower seed, sugar beet, milk. **Natural resources:** iron ore, coal, manganese, nat. gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber. **Water:** 3,961 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 395 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 136.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14.7%, industry 24.5%, services 60.9%. **Unemployment:** 8.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Hryvnia (UAH) (36.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $588.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,220; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports:** $62.5 bil; China 13%, Russia 12%, Germany 10%, Poland 9%, Belarus 7%. **Exports:** $60.7 bil; Russia 9%, China 8%, Germany 6%, Poland 6%. **Tourism:** $1.6 bil. **Budget:** $31.6 bil (planned and consolidated). **Inflation:** 9.4%.

Transport: Railways: 13,504 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 250.5 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 108.

Communications: Mobile: 135.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 80.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 75.0%.

Health: Expend.: 7.1%. **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 78.4 female. **Births:** 9.0 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 13.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 7.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 2.8%. **HIV:** 0.9%. **COVID-19:** 5,035,828 cases, 108,780 deaths; rates per 100,000: 11,514.7 cases, 248.7 deaths. 36.1% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Website: www.kmu.gov.ua

Ukrainians' Slavic ancestors inhabited the region well before the 1st cent. CE. In the 9th cent., the princes of Kyiv established a strong state called Kyivan Rus, which included much of present-day Ukraine. Internal conflicts led to the disintegration of the Ukrainian state by the 13th cent. Mongol rule was supplanted by Poland and Lithuania in the 14th and 15th cent. The N Black Sea coast and Crimea came under Turkish control in 1478. Ukrainian Cossacks, starting in the late 16th cent., rebelled against the occupiers of Ukraine: Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

An independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1918. But in 1921, Ukraine's neighbors occupied and divided Ukrainian territory. In 1922, Ukraine became a constituent republic of the USSR. In 1932-33, the Soviet government engineered a famine in eastern Ukraine, and 6-7 mil Ukrainians died. During WWII the Ukrainian nationalist underground fought Nazi and Soviet forces. Over 5 mil Ukrainians died in the war. The reoccupation of Ukraine by Soviet troops in 1944 brought a renewed wave of repression.

The world's worst nuclear power plant disaster occurred in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in Apr. 1986; many thousands were killed or disabled as a result of the radiation leak.

Ukrainian independence was restored, Dec. 1991, with the Soviet Union's dissolution. Following a 1994 accord with Russia and the U.S., Ukraine's large nuclear arsenal was transferred to Russia for destruction.

Russian-backed Prime Min. Viktor Yanukovych was declared the winner in Nov. of the 2004 presidential election. Massive protests (the Orange Revolution) forced an election rerun, Dec. 26, won by Viktor Yushchenko. Yanukovych was the winner in the Feb. 2010 presidential election.

Large anti-Yanukovych protests began in Nov. 2013, following his decision not to sign a free trade pact with the EU. Parliament removed Yanukovych from office, Feb. 22, 2014. Pro-EU candidate Petro Poroshenko won a May 25, 2014, presidential election. The EU agreement was completed Sept. 16.

Hurt by corruption and a weak economy, Poroshenko lost an Apr. 21, 2019, presidential runoff election to entertainer and businessman Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Zelenskyy's party won July 21, 2019, parliamentary elections.

Russian forces entered Crimea in Mar. 2014, and Russia annexed the region Mar. 18. Fighting began in Apr. 2014 in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian forces and pro-Russian separatists, aided by Russia. A missile shot down a Malaysian airliner over separatist-controlled eastern Ukraine, July 17, 2014, killing all 298 on board.

On Feb. 24, 2022, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine from the north, east, and south. The U.S., as well as many European and other nations, provided extensive military aid to Ukraine, which defeated an initial Russian advance toward Kyiv. By Aug., as heavy fighting continued, Russia controlled large portions of eastern and southern Ukraine. Ukrainian counter-offensives beginning in

late Aug. recaptured some territory. Russian missiles and artillery repeatedly attacked civilian targets, causing widespread destruction and high civilian casualties, and there was evidence that Russian troops committed war crimes. As of Sept. 2022, about 7 mil Ukrainians were internally displaced. The UNHCR estimated, as of Sept. 30, that more than 4.7 mil Ukrainian refugees were in Europe or Turkey and that over 2.7 mil Ukrainians had entered Russia. The U.S. estimated that by Aug. Russia had forcibly deported up to 1.6 mil Ukrainians. After sham referenda in four partially occupied provinces in eastern and southern Ukraine, Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin signed legislation, Oct. 5, to officially annex the regions.

United Arab Emirates

People: Population: 9,915,803 (92). **Age distrib.:** <15: 16.2%; 65+: 1.8%. **Growth:** 0.6%. **Migrants:** 88.1%. **Pop. density:** 307.2 per sq mi, 118.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.5%. **Ethnic groups:** South Asian 59.4% (incl. Indian 38.2%, Bangladeshi 9.5%, Pakistani 9.4%), Emirati 11.6%, Egyptian 10.2%, Filipino 6.1%. **Languages:** Arabic (official), English, Hindi, Malayam, Urdu, Pashto, Tagalog, Persian. **Religions:** Muslim 78.2% (Sunni [official] 67%, Shia 7%, Islamic schismatic 4%), Christian 11.1%, Hindu 6.2%.

Geography: Total area: 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km (113); **Land area:** 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S shore of the Persian Gulf.

Saudi Arabia on W and S, Oman on E. **Topography:** A barren, flat coastal plain gives way to uninhabited sand dunes on S. Hajar Mts. in E. **Arable land:** 0.7%. **Capital:** Abu Dhabi, 1,539,830. **Cities:** Dubai, 2,964,382; Sharjah, 1,785,684.

Government: Type: Federation of monarchies. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed al Nahyan; b. 1961; in office: May 14, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Muhammad bin Rashid al-Maktum; b. 1949; in office: Jan. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 7 emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain. **Defense budget:** $19.2 bil. **Active troops:** 63,000.

Economy: Industries: petroleum and petrochemicals, fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizer, comm. ship repair, constr. materials. **Chief agric.:** dates, cucumbers, tomatoes, goat meat, eggs, milk. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas. **Water:** 16 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 97.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 124.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.7%, industry 27.2%, services 71.1%. **Unemployment:** 3.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (AED) (3.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2020): $660.3 bil; **per capita GDP** (2020): $66,766; **GDP growth** (2020): –6.1%. **Imports** (2017): $229.2 bil; China 15%, India 12%, U.S. 7%. **Exports** (2017): $308.5 bil; India 11%, Japan 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Switzerland 6%, China 6%, Iraq 6%. **Tourism:** $30.7 bil. **Budget:** $111.1 bil (not incl. emirate-level spending in Abu Dhabi and Dubai). **Inflation** (2019-20): –2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 362.6 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 25.

Communications: Mobile: 194.7 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 241.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 100.0%.

Health: Expend.: 4.3%. **Life expect.:** 78.2 male; 81.0 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 1.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.6%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 1,009,776 cases, 2,341 deaths; rates per 100,000: 10,209.7 cases, 23.7 deaths. 101.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 95.5%.

Website: u.ae

The 7 “Trucial Sheikdoms” gave Britain control of defense and foreign relations in the 19th cent. They merged to become an independent state Dec. 2, 1971. Oil revenues have made the UAE one of the world’s wealthiest countries. Banking, construction, and tourism have also become economically important.

In Mar. 2015, the UAE joined a Saudi-led coalition conducting military operations against Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen’s civil war. A Houthi drone and missile attack on fuel tankers in Abu Dhabi killed 3, Jan. 17, 2022.

The UAE and Israel signed an agreement, Sept. 15, 2020, to normalize relations.

A UAE spacecraft began orbiting Mars, Feb. 9, 2021.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al Nahyan, president since 2004, died May 13, 2022. He was succeeded,

May 14, by his half-brother Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed al Nahyan.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

People: Population: 67,791,400 (22). **Age distrib.:** <15: 17.1%; 65+: 18.8%. **Growth:** 0.5%. **Migrants:** 13.8%. **Pop. density:** 725.7 per sq mi, 280.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.4%. **Ethnic groups:** white 87.2%, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British 3%, Asian/Asian British: Indian 2.3%. **Languages:** English; Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Irish (all recognized regional langs.). **Religions:** Christian 65.6% (Protestant 47.4%, Catholic 11.9%), agnostic 22.8%, Muslim 7% (Sunni).

Geography: Total area: 94,058 sq mi, 243,610 sq km (78); **Land area:** 93,410 sq mi, 241,930 sq km. **Location:** Off NW coast of Europe, across English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea. Ireland to W, France to SE. **Topography:** England is mostly rolling land, rising to Uplands of southern Scotland. Lowlands in center of Scotland, granite highlands in N. British Isles have milder climate than N Europe due to Gulf Stream and ample rainfall. Severn, 220 mi, and Thames, 215 mi, are longest rivers. **Arable land:** 24.7%. **Capital:** London, 9,540,576. **Cities:** Manchester, 2,770,434; Birmingham (West Midlands), 2,645,598; West Yorkshire, 1,915,134; Glasgow, 1,688,907; Southampton/Portsmouth (South Hampshire), 943,745; Liverpool, 911,546; Newcastle

upon Tyne, 818,452; Nottingham, 800,394; Sheffield, 740,532; Bristol, 700,630; Belfast, 638,717; Edinburgh, 548,206; Cardiff, 484,591.

Government: Type: Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Charles III, b. 1948; in office: Sept. 8, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Rishi Sunak; b. 1980; in office: Oct. 25, 2022. **Local divisions:** 229 local authorities (England: 152; Wales: 22; Scotland: 32; Northern Ireland: 11; 12 other dependent areas). **Defense budget:** $71.6 bil. **Active troops:** 153,200.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, elec. power equip., automation equip., railroad equip., shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equip. **Chief agric.:** wheat, milk, barley, sugar beet, potatoes, rapeseed. **Natural resources:** coal, petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, potash, silica sand, slate. **Water:** 2,189 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 299.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.0%, industry 18.0%, services 81.0%. **Unemployment:** 4.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (GBP) (0.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $49,675; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $752.8 bil; Germany 13%, China 10%, U.S. 8%, Netherlands 7%, France 6%. **Exports:** $742.0 bil; U.S. 15%, Germany 10%, China 7%, Netherlands 7%, France 7%, Ireland 6%. **Tourism:** $52.7 bil. **Budget:** $1.1 tril. **Inflation:** 2.5%.

Transport: Railways: 10,462 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 613.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 271.

Communications: Mobile: 118.6 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 113.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 94.8%.

Health: Expend.: 10.2%. **Life expect.:** 80.0 male; 84.0 female. **Births:** 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 3.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 23,461,239 cases, 187,018 deaths; rates per 100,000: 34,559.8 cases, 275.5 deaths. 78.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.gov.uk

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Royal Family. Since 1901, ruling sovereigns have been members of the House of Windsor. Elizabeth II (b. Apr. 21, 1926) succeeded King George VI to the throne Feb. 6, 1952. She was married Nov. 20, 1947, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten (b. June 10, 1921; d. Apr. 9, 2021), former Prince of Greece. Elizabeth II, who became Britain’s longest-reigning monarch in 2015, died Sept. 8, 2022.

Charles Philip Arthur George (b. Nov. 14, 1948), Elizabeth II’s eldest son, succeeded her as King Charles III. His second wife, Camilla, became Queen Consort. (Charles’s first wife, Diana—married 1981, divorced 1996—died in a car crash in Paris, Aug. 31, 1997.)

Charles III's first son, William Philip Arthur Louis (b. June 21, 1982), is the Prince of Wales and heir apparent. William married Catherine (Kate) Middleton, Apr. 29, 2011. Their son George Alexander Louis (b. July 22, 2013) is second in line to the throne; Charlotte Elizabeth Diana (b. May 2, 2015) is third; Louis Arthur Charles (b. Apr. 23, 2018) is fourth. On May 19, 2018, King Charles's younger son, Henry Charles Albert David (Harry, b. Sept. 15, 1984; fifth in line) married American actor Meghan Markle. Their son Archie Harrison was born May 6, 2019; daughter Lilibet Diana was born June 4, 2021. Harry and Meghan withdrew from official duties as of Mar. 31, 2020. Prince Andrew, younger brother of Charles III, stepped back from official duties Nov. 20, 2019, following allegations related to his friendship with convicted sex offender Jeffrey Epstein.

Parliament is the UK's legislative body, with certain powers over dependent units. It consists of two houses. The House of Commons has 650 members, elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 533; Wales, 40; Scotland, 59; Northern Ireland, 18. The House of Lords (Sept. 2022) comprised 756 members: 86 hereditary peers, 646 life peers, and 24 archbishops and bishops of the Church of England.

Resources and Industries. Great Britain is a global trade and financial services center. As of 2020, service industries accounted for about 81% of GDP; industry, about 18%; agriculture, about 1%. Manufacturing, historically important since the Industrial Revolution, has declined in economic

significance, while finance, centered in London, has grown in importance. Coal production, also historically important, has declined by more than 90% since 1970. Large oil and gas fields in the North Sea began commercial production in 1975, but proved reserves and production were declining in the 21st cent. Large offshore wind farms have been constructed in the North Sea.

Religion and Education. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The monarch is its temporal head. There are two provinces, Canterbury and York, each headed by an archbishop. Westminster Abbey (1050-1760) is the site of coronations and the tombs of Elizabeth I, Mary, Queen of Scots, kings, poets, and the Unknown Warrior (buried Nov. 11, 1920). Celebrated British universities Oxford and Cambridge each date to the 13th cent.

History. Britain was separated from the European continent at least 200,000 years ago by catastrophic flooding that created the English Channel. Migrants across the Channel included the Celts, who arrived 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. Their language survives in Welsh and Gaelic enclaves.

England was part of the Roman Empire 43-410 CE, after which waves of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived from German lands, followed by Danish raiders from the 8th through 11th cent. French-speaking Normans invaded in 1066, uniting the country with their dominions in France.

Opposition by nobles to royal authority forced King John to agree to the Magna Carta in 1215, a guarantee of rights and the rule of law. In the ensuing

decades, the foundations of the parliamentary system were laid.

English dynastic claims to large parts of France led to the Hundred Years War, 1338-1453, an unsuccessful campaign. A long civil war, the War of the Roses, 1455-85, ended with the establishment of the Tudor monarchy. The economy prospered over long periods of domestic peace unmatched in continental Europe. The Church of England separated from the authority of the pope, 1534.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, England became a major naval power, leading to the founding of colonies in the New World and the expansion of trade with Europe and Asia. Scotland and England shared a single monarch after James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603.

A struggle between Parliament and the Stuart kings led to a civil war, 1642-49, and the establishment of a republic under the Puritan Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was restored in 1660, but the Glorious Revolution of 1688 confirmed the sovereignty of Parliament: a Bill of Rights was granted 1689. Scotland was united with England after the ratification of the Articles of Union of Scotland and England, May 1707.

Technological and entrepreneurial innovations led to the Industrial Revolution in the 18th cent. The 13 N American colonies were lost but replaced by growing empires in Canada, India, Australia, and elsewhere. Britain’s role in the defeat of Napoleon, 1815, strengthened its position as the leading world power.

The limited extension of voting rights in 1832, 1867, and 1884; the formation of trade unions; and the development of universal public education were among the social changes that accompanied the spread of industrialization and urbanization in the 19th cent. (Men gained full voting rights in 1918 and women in 1928.) Large parts of Africa and Asia were added to the empire during the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-1901.

Though victorious in WWI, Britain suffered huge casualties and economic dislocation. Ireland became independent in 1921, and independence movements became active in India and other colonies. The country suffered major bombing damage in WWII but rallied behind Prime Min. Winston Churchill and held off Germany until Allied victory was achieved, 1945.

In the postwar period, Britain lost its world leadership position to other powers. Labour governments nationalized some basic industries and expanded social welfare programs. In 1973, the UK joined the European Economic Community, which became the European Union (EU). Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher’s Conservative governments, 1979-90, fostered private enterprise and began denationalization of key industries. The Channel Tunnel linking Britain to the Continent was opened May 6, 1994.

After the Sept. 11 attacks on the U.S., the UK participated, beginning in 2001, in the Afghanistan war; the last British troops left in 2021. Labour Prime Min. Tony Blair committed British troops to the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. UK forces, which numbered

46,000 at the height of combat operations, almost entirely pulled out by mid-2009.

Suicide bombings on 3 London underground trains and a bus, July 7, 2005, left 56 people dead.

Legislation in 2005 established a Supreme Court, to replace the House of Lords as the UK's highest court. Blair, who had won three elections, was succeeded by Labour's Gordon Brown, June 2007.

In the wake of Britain's deepest recession since WWII, voters rejected the Labour Party in May 2010 elections. Conservative Prime Min. David Cameron responded to the fiscal crisis with austerity measures. Parliament voted in favor of same-sex marriage July 16, 2013. The Conservatives won May 7, 2015, elections. Tens of thousands of migrants to Europe from Africa, the Middle East, and SW Asia in 2015 tried to enter Britain. Anti-immigrant sentiment, including concerns about immigration from elsewhere in the EU, contributed to a 51.9%-48.1% referendum vote, June 23, 2016, favoring Britain's exit from the EU ("Brexit"). Conservative Theresa May replaced Cameron, July 13.

A suicide bomber apparently with ISIS connections killed 22 victims and injured more than 100 at a concert in Manchester, May 22, 2017. In London, June 3, three attackers fatally ran down with a van or stabbed 8 victims; ISIS claimed responsibility.

Russia was the "highly likely" perpetrator, Prime Min. May said Mar. 12, 2018, of the Mar. 4 poisoning in Salisbury of a former Russian intelligence officer who became a British spy and his daughter; both survived.

Prime Min. May and EU leaders completed, Nov. 2018, a separation agreement, but Parliament, Jan.-Mar. 2019, rejected it three times. Conservative Boris Johnson, a Brexit hardliner, replaced May as prime min., July 24, 2019, and negotiated a revised EU agreement. It included a provision ("the Northern Ireland protocol") that kept Northern Ireland largely aligned with EU policies, to prevent a "hard" border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (an EU member), while requiring customs checks between Britain and Northern Ireland. Campaigning to "get Brexit done," Johnson and the Conservatives won a sweeping victory in Dec. 12 elections. Britain formally exited the EU Jan. 31, 2020.

Britain was one of the hardest-hit countries by the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020. After several spikes in new cases, by Aug. 22, 2022, the UK had totals of more than 23.4 mil cases (6th-highest in the world) and over 187,000 deaths. By the end of 2021, GDP had largely recovered from a pandemic-related 2020 decline of over 9%, but high inflation, including soaring energy costs, plagued the economy by 2022.

Facing declining popularity and a revolt in the Conservative Party (including over being fined for violating his own government's COVID-19 restrictions), Johnson announced, July 7, 2022, that he would step down. Liz Truss, the foreign sec., became Conservative Party leader Sept. 5 and prime min. Sept. 6 2022, but stepped down after just 45 days, amid a financial and political crisis. Former Chancellor of the Exchequer Rishi Sunak became

Conservative Party leader Oct. 24 and prime min. Oct. 25, 2022.

With migrant crossings of the English Channel to the UK increasing in the 2020s, the UK announced in Apr. 2022 an agreement to deport migrants to Rwanda (which would receive British aid).

The UK experienced severe heat waves in summer 2022, including the highest temperature ever recorded in the country: 40.3°C (104.5°F) on July 19.

When Cyprus gained independence, the UK retained the sovereign base areas of Akrotiri (47 sq mi) and Dhekelia (51 sq mi) on the island.

Wales

The Principality of Wales in western Britain has an area of 8,019 sq mi and a population (2021 census) of 3,107,500. Cardiff is the capital, pop. (2022 est.) 484,591.

The creation of a 60-seat elected Welsh assembly with limited powers passed by a thin margin in a Sept. 18, 1997, referendum.

Early Anglo-Saxon invaders drove Celtic peoples into the mountains of Wales, where they developed a distinct nationality. Members of the ruling house of Gwynedd in the 13th cent. fought England but were crushed, 1283. Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I of England, was created Prince of Wales, 1301. **Website:** gov.wales

Scotland

Scotland occupies the northern 37% of the main British island, and the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and smaller islands. Length 275 mi, breadth approx. 150 mi, area 30,414 sq mi, pop. (2020 est.) 5,466,000.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approx. 60 mi wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth, divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the N; they contain 75% of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, have been opened to industry by many hydroelectric power stations.

Edinburgh, pop. (2022 est.) 548,206, is the capital. Glasgow, pop. (2022 est.) 1,688,907, is Scotland's major port and shipbuilding center and has developed a services-based economy in the 21st cent., including financial services, health care, and engineering. Aberdeen, pop. (2019 est.) 228,670, is a major port and center of granite, fish-processing, and North Sea oil industries. Dundee, pop. (2019 est.) 149,320, NE of Edinburgh, is an industrial and fish-processing center.

History. Scotland was called Caledonia by the Romans who battled early Celtic tribes and occupied southern areas from the 1st to the 4th cent. Missionaries from England introduced Christianity in the 4th cent.; St. Columba, an Irish monk, converted most of Scotland in the 6th cent.

The Kingdom of Scotland was founded in 1018. William Wallace and Robert Bruce both defeated English armies 1297 and 1314, respectively. In 1603, James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots,

succeeded to the English throne as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British Parliament. A 1997 proposal to create a regional legislature passed by a landslide; the Scottish Parliament has limited taxing authority and autonomy in areas such as education and social welfare. In 2011 elections for the 129-seat parliament, the pro-independence Scottish National Party (SNP) won a majority. In a referendum on independence Sept. 18, 2014, 55% of Scottish voters opposed separating from the UK. The SNP remained in power but narrowly fell short of a majority in 2016 and 2021 parliamentary elections.

Memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and abbey ruins.

Industries. Engineering products are a key industry, with growing emphasis on office machinery, autos, electronics, and other consumer goods. Support industries for offshore energy production (oil, gas, and wind turbines) have grown in recent decades.

Scotland produces fine woolens, worsteds, tweeds, silks, fine linens, and jute. It is known for its special breeds of cattle and sheep. Commercial fishing is an important industry. Whisky is a major export.

The Hebrides are a group of about 500 islands, 100 inhabited, off the W coast. The **Inner Hebrides** include Skye, Mull, and Iona, the last famous for the arrival of St. Columba, 563 CE. The **Outer Hebrides** include Lewis and Harris. Industries include sheep

raising and weaving. The approx. 70 **Orkney Isls.** are to the NE. The capital is Kirkwall, on Pomona Isl. Fish curing, sheep raising, and weaving are occupations. NE of Orkney are the 200 **Shetland Isls.**, 24 inhabited, home of Shetland ponies. Orkney and Shetland are centers for the North Sea oil industry. **Website:** www.gov.scot

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland was constituted in 1920 from 6 of the 9 counties of Ulster, the NE corner of Ireland. Area 5,452 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 1,903,100. Capital and chief industrial center, Belfast, pop. (2022 est.) 638,717.

Industries. Shipbuilding, including large tankers, has long been an important industry, centered in Belfast, the largest port. Linen is manufactured, along with apparel, rope, and twine. Growing diversification has added engineering products, synthetic fibers, and electronics. Major farm products include livestock, poultry, potatoes, and dairy foods.

Government and History. An act of the British Parliament, 1920, divided Northern from Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland chose to remain a part of the UK.

During 1968-69, Roman Catholics, then a smaller portion of the pop. than Protestants, claimed discrimination in voting rights, housing, and employment. Violence and terrorism intensified,

involving branches of the Irish Republican Army (IRA; outlawed in the Irish Republic), Protestant groups, police, and British troops. Between 1969 and 2001, more than 3,500 were killed in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, Ireland, England, and elsewhere. For most of this period, Britain imposed direct rule.

A settlement reached on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, and approved May 22 by voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, restored home rule and election of a 108-member assembly with safeguards for the rights of different communities. Both Ireland and Great Britain agreed to relinquish constitutional claims on Northern Ireland. IRA dissidents detonated a bomb at Omagh Aug. 15 that killed 29 people and injured over 330.

London transferred authority to a Northern Ireland power-sharing government in 1999. The IRA July 2005 renounced violence and ordered all units to disarm; Britain reduced its military presence. A dispute between the pro-UK Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and the Irish nationalist party Sinn Féin caused the government to collapse in Jan. 2017. After inconclusive Mar. 2017 elections for the Northern Ireland assembly, a new power-sharing government was not formed until Jan. 2020. Same-sex marriage and most abortions became legal in Northern Ireland in 2020. Sinn Féin won the largest bloc of seats in May 5, 2022, elections for the Northern Ireland assembly; the DUP, which finished second, delayed the formation of a new power-sharing government, seeking changes to the Northern Ireland protocol.

Religion and Education. According to the 2021 census, the population of Northern Ireland was about 42.3% Catholic, 37.3% Protestant and other Christian, and 20.4% other religions, no religion (17.4%), or not stated. Education is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 16 years. **Website:** www.northernireland.gov.uk

Channel Islands

The Channel Islands, area 75 sq mi, off the NW coast of France, the only parts of the former Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, are Jersey, Guernsey, and the dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brecqhou, Herm, Jethou, Lihou, and Sark. The Bailiwicks of **Jersey**, area 45 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 103,267, capital St. Helier, and **Guernsey**, area 30 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 63,448, capital St. Peter Port, have separate legal existences and lieutenant governors named by the Crown. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in WWII. **Websites:** www.gov.je; www.gov.gg

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man, area 221 sq mi, pop. (2021 census) 84,640, is in the Irish Sea, 20 mi from Scotland, 30 mi from Cumberland. It is rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a lieutenant governor appointed by the Crown. The Tynwald (legislature) consists of the Legislative Council, partly elected, and House of Keys, elected. Capital: Douglas; pop. (2021 census) 26,677. Leading employment

sectors in 2016 were professional, education, medical, and scientific services 22.6%; insurance, banking, finance, and business services 20.9%; and misc. services 9.3%. Man is famous for the Manx tailless cat. **Website:** www.gov.im

Gibraltar

A dependency on the S coast of Spain, Gibraltar guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. Known as the Rock, Gibraltar has been in British possession since 1704. It is 3 mi long and 0.75 mi wide (total area, 2.25 sq mi) and reaches a max. elevation of 1,396 ft. A narrow isthmus connects it with the rest of the Iberian Peninsula. Pop. (2022 est.) 29,573.

Gibraltar has historically been—and remains—an object of contention between Britain and Spain. In 1967, residents voted almost unanimously to remain under British rule. A 1969 constitution increased Gibraltarian control of domestic affairs. Voters rejected a plan for the UK and Spain to share sovereignty, Nov. 7, 2002. Residents approved a new constitution Nov. 30, 2006. **Website:** www.gibraltar.gov.gi

British West Indies

A number of the Leeward Isls. are self-governing British possessions. Universal suffrage was instituted 1951-54; ministerial systems were set up 1956-60.

The Leeward Isls. associated with the UK are **Montserrat**, area 39 sq mi, pop. (2022 est.) 5,414. Brades Estate (2018 est. pop., 472) is de facto capital

after Plymouth was abandoned in 1997 due to volcanic activity. The **British Virgin Isls.**, 58 sq mi, pop. (2022 est.) 38,632, capital Road Town (2018 est. pop., 15,137); and **Anguilla**, 35 sq mi, pop. (2022 est.) 18,741, capital The Valley (2018 est. pop., 1,402). Montserrat was devastated by the Soufrière Hills volcano, which began erupting July 18, 1995.

The three **Cayman Isls.**, a dependency, lie S of Cuba, NW of Jamaica. Pop. (2022 est.) 64,309, most of it on Grand Cayman. It is a free port; in the 1970s Grand Cayman became a tax-free refuge for foreign funds and branches of many Western banks were opened there. International tourism receipts in 2019 were $919 mil. Total area 102 sq mi. Capital: George Town; pop. (2018 est.) 34,875.

The **Turks and Caicos Isls.** are a dependency at the SE end of the Bahama Islands. Of about 40 islands, only 8 are inhabited; area 366 sq mi, pop. (2022 est.) 58,286; capital Cockburn Town (Grand Turk). Salt, shellfish, and conch shells are the main exports.

In Sept. 2017, Anguilla, the British Virgin Isls., and the Turks and Caicos Isls. suffered severe damage from Hurricane Irma. Hurricane Maria further damaged the Turks and Caicos Isls.

Bermuda

Bermuda is a British dependency governed by a royal governor and an assembly, dating from 1620, the oldest legislative body among British dependencies. It is a group of about 150 small islands

of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq mi in the western Atlantic, 580 mi E of N. Carolina. Pop. (2022 est.) 72,337 (about 54% of African descent). Pop. density is high. Capital: Hamilton; pop. (2018 est.) 10,073.

Tourism is the major industry; tourism receipts in 2019 were $600 mil. Bermuda is also a haven for the offshore insurance industry. Exports include petroleum products, medicine. GDP per capita in 2016 was $99,400. In a referendum Aug. 15, 1995, voters rejected independence by nearly a 3-to-1 majority. **Website:** www.gov.bm

South Atlantic Territories

The **Falkland Isls.**, a dependency, lie 300 mi E of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of S America.

The Falklands include 2 large islands and about 200 smaller ones, area 4,700 sq mi, pop. (2016 est.) 3,198. Capital Stanley, pop. (2018 est.) 2,269. The licensing of foreign fishing vessels is a major source of revenue. Fishing, tourism, and sheep farming are main industries; wool is the leading export. There are indications of large oil and gas deposits. Argentina claims the islands as Islas Malvinas; 97% of inhabitants are of British origin. Argentina invaded the islands Apr. 2, 1982. A British military task force sent to the area forced an Argentine surrender at Port Stanley, June 14, 1982. **Website:** www.falklands.gov.fk

British Antarctic Territory, S of 60° S lat., formerly a dependency of the Falkland Isls., was made a separate colony in 1962 and includes the South Shetland Isls., the South Orkney Isls., and the Antarctic Peninsula. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained.

South Georgia and the **South Sandwich Isls.**, formerly administered by the Falklands Isls., became a separate dependency in 1985. Total area of 1,507 sq mi. South Georgia, with no permanent population, is about 800 mi SE of the Falklands; the South Sandwich Isls. are uninhabited, about 470 mi SE of South Georgia. **Website:** www.gov.gs

St. Helena, an island 1,200 mi off the W coast of Africa and 1,800 mi E of S America, 47 sq mi. Total area of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is 152 sq mi; total pop. (2022 est.) 7,925. Construction, crafts, fishing are chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the Allies exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 16, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. Capital: Jamestown; pop. (2018 est.) 603. **Website:** www.sainthelena.gov.sh

Tristan da Cunha is the principal island, area 38 sq mi, in a group of islands of volcanic origin, total area 71 sq mi, halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and S America. The islands are part of the British overseas territory of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

Ascension is an island of volcanic origin, 34 sq mi in area, 700 mi NW of St. Helena. It is part of the British overseas territory of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. It is a communications relay

center for Britain and has a U.S. satellite tracking center. The island is noted for sea turtles. **Website:** www.ascension.gov.ac

British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT)

Formed Nov. 1965, with islands formerly dependencies of Mauritius (the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia) or Seychelles (Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches—transferred back to Seychelles, which became independent in 1976). Total area 21,004 sq mi, land area 23 sq mi. The Chagos civilian population was removed by the UK in the 1970s to make way for expansion of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia. The UK has opposed islanders' efforts to return home. A UN court advisory opinion (2019) and UN maritime court decision (2021) found UK control of the Chagos illegal.

Pacific Ocean Territories

Pitcairn Isl. is in the Pacific, halfway between S America and Australia. The island was reached in 1767 by British sea captain Philip Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed there. Pop. (2021 est.) 50; descendants of mutineers and their Tahitian wives. It is administered by a British High Commissioner in New Zealand and a local Council. The uninhabited islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno are in the Pitcairn group, area 18 sq mi. **Website:** www.government.pn

United States

United States of America

(Figures for U.S. may differ elsewhere in The World Almanac.*)*

People: Population: 337,341,954 (3). **Age distrib.:** <15: 18.3%; 65+: 17.7%. **Growth:** 0.7%. **Migrants:** 15.3%. **Pop. density:** 95.5 per sq mi, 36.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.1%. **Ethnic groups:** white 61.6%, Black 12.4%, Asian 6%. An est. 18.7% of pop. is Hispanic (any race). **Languages:** English, Spanish; Hawaiian official in Hawaii, Indigenous langs. official in Alaska. No official natl. lang. **Religions:** Christian 72.8% (Catholic 26.9%, independent 23.5%, Protestant 19.7%), agnostic 17.5%, atheist 3.3%, Jewish 1.6%, Muslim 1.5%, Buddhist 1.3% (Mahayanist).

Geography: Total area: 3,796,742 sq mi, 9,833,517 sq km (3); **Land area:** 3,531,905 sq mi, 9,147,593 sq km. (Area is for 50 states and DC only.) **Location:** Primarily N America. Canada on N, Mexico on S; Pacific on W, Atlantic on E. **Topography:** Vast central plain, mountains in W, hills and low mountains in E. **Arable land:** 17.2%. **Capital:** Washington, DC, 5,434,483.

Government: Type: Constitutional federal republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Joseph R. Biden Jr.; b. 1942; in office: Jan. 20, 2021. **Local divisions:** 50 states, 1 district. **Defense budget:** $754.0 bil. **Active troops:** 1,395,350.

Economy: Industries: petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecom, chemicals, electronics,

food proc., consumer goods, lumber, mining. **Chief agric.:** maize, milk, soybeans, wheat, sugarcane, sugar beet. **Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, nat. gas, timber. **Water:** 9,383 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves** (2020): 47.1 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 4.0 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.7%, industry 19.2%, services 79.2%. **Unemployment:** 5.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (USD) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.0 tril; **per capita GDP:** $69,288; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $2.8 tril; China 18%, Mexico 15%, Canada 13%, Japan 6%. **Exports:** $2.1 tril; Canada 17%, Mexico 16%, China 7%. **Tourism:** $193.3 bil. **Budget:** $4 tril (excl. approx. $2.3 tril of social benefits). **Inflation:** 4.7%.

Transport: Railways: 182,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 868.9 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 5,054.

Communications: Mobile: 107.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 165.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 90.9%.

Health: Expend.: 16.8%. **Life expect.:** 78.4 male; 82.8 female. **Births:** 12.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 5.2 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 92,108,785 cases, 1,028,619 deaths; rates per 100,000: 27,827.2 cases, 310.8 deaths. 80.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** NA.

Website: www.usa.gov

See also U.S. History chapter; Chronology of the Year's Events.

Uruguay

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

People: Population: 3,407,213 (131). **Age distrib.:** <15: 19.2%; 65+: 15.2%. **Growth:** 0.3%. **Migrants:** 3.1%. **Pop. density:** 50.4 per sq mi, 19.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 95.7%. **Ethnic groups:** white 87.7%, Black 4.6%, Indigenous 2.4%. **Languages:** Spanish (official). **Religions:** Christian 63.0% (Catholic 51.8%), agnostic 29.1%, atheist 6.9%.

Geography: Total area: 68,037 sq mi, 176,215 sq km (89); **Land area:** 67,574 sq mi, 175,015 sq km. **Location:** Southern S America, on Atlantic O. Argentina on W, Brazil on N. **Topography:** Rolling, grassy plains and hills, well-watered by rivers flowing W to Uruguay R. **Arable land:** 11.6%. **Capital:** Montevideo, 1,767,243.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou; b. 1973; in office: Mar. 1, 2020. **Local divisions:** 19 departments. **Defense budget:** $525 mil. **Active troops:** 21,100.

Economy: Industries: food proc., elec. machinery, transp. equip., petroleum prods., textiles, chemicals, beverages. **Chief agric.:** soybeans, milk, rice, maize, wheat, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, minor minerals, fish. **Water:** 49,923 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 12.9 bil kWh. **Labor**

force: agric. 8.4%, industry 18.9%, services 72.6%. **Unemployment:** 10.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (UYU) (40.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $85.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,625; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports:** $11.3 bil; Brazil 25%, China 15%, U.S. 11%, Argentina 11%. **Exports:** $13.6 bil; China 29%, Brazil 12%. **Tourism:** $2.2 bil. **Budget:** $19.7 bil. **Inflation:** 7.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,040 mi (operational). **Motor vehicles:** 369.7 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 11.

Communications: Mobile: 136.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 109.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 86.1%.

Health: Expend.: 9.3%. **Life expect.:** 75.3 male; 81.6 female. **Births:** 12.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 9.2 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 8.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.6%. **COVID-19:** 975,264 cases, 7,429 deaths; rates per 100,000: 28,075.4 cases, 213.9 deaths. 86.3% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 4-17. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Website: www.gub.uy

Spanish settlers began to supplant the Indigenous Charrua Indians in 1624. Uruguay was attached to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in the 18th cent. Rebels fought against Spain beginning in 1810, with independence declared Aug. 25, 1825. To suppress Tupamaro guerrilla activities, a repressive military regime took power in 1973. Constitutional government was restored in 1985.

Same-sex marriage and marijuana use were legalized in 2013.

José (Pepe) Mujica, a former guerrilla, transformed his Marxist Tupamaro movement into a mainstream political party. Tabaré Vázquez, the candidate of Mujica's Broad Front coalition, won a presidential runoff election, Nov. 30, 2014. Conservative Luis Lacalle Pou narrowly defeated the Broad Front candidate in a Nov. 24, 2019, runoff.

Uzbekistan

Republic of Uzbekistan

People: Population: 31,104,937 (47). **Age distrib.:** <15: 22.7%; 65+: 6.5%. **Growth:** 0.8%. **Migrants:** 3.5%. **Pop. density:** 189.4 per sq mi, 73.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Uzbek 83.8%, Tajik 4.8%, Kazakh 2.5%, Russian 2.3%, Karakalpak 2.2%. **Languages:** Uzbek (official), Russian, Tajik. **Religions:** Muslim (official) 96.0% (Sunni), agnostic 2.1%.

Geography: Total area: 172,742 sq mi, 447,400 sq km (57); **Land area:** 164,248 sq mi, 425,400 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. Kazakhstan on N and W; Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan on E; Afghanistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Mostly plains and desert. **Arable land:** 9.1%. **Capital:** Tashkent, 2,573,758.

Government: Type: Presidential republic; highly authoritarian. **Head of state:** Pres. Shavkat Mirziyoyev; b. 1957; in office: Sept. 8, 2016. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Abdulla Aripov; b. 1961; in office:

Dec. 14, 2016. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, 1 city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 48,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, chemicals. **Chief agric.:** milk, wheat, potatoes, carrots/turnips, cotton, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum. **Water:** 1,505 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 594 mil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 57.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 23.9%, industry 25.4%, services 50.6%. **Unemployment:** 7.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (UZS) (10,930.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $296.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,497; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $22.6 bil; China 23%, Russia 18%, South Korea 11%, Kazakhstan 9%, Turkey 6%. **Exports:** $14.5 bil; Switzerland 19%, UK 17%, Russia 15%, China 14%, Kazakhstan 9%, Turkey 8%. **Tourism:** $1.5 bil. **Budget:** $15.1 bil. **Inflation:** 10.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,884 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 83.3 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 33.

Communications: Mobile: 102.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 99.8 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 71.1%.

Health: Expend.: 5.6%. **Life expect.:** 72.3 male; 78.5 female. **Births:** 15.5 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.4 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 19.0 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** <2.5%. **HIV:** 0.2%. **COVID-19:** 243,677 cases, 1,637 deaths; rates per 100,000: 728.1 cases, 4.9 deaths. 59.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-18. Literacy: 100.0%.

Website: www.gov.uz

The region was overrun by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in 1220. In the 14th cent., Uzbekistan became the center of a native Timurid empire. In later centuries Muslim feudal states emerged. Russian military conquest began in the 19th cent. The Uzbek SSR became a Soviet republic in 1925.

Uzbekistan gained independence when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991, and was led by the authoritarian government of a former Communist, Islam A. Karimov.

Attacks by Islamic militants, Mar.-July 2004, killed more than 50 people. In June 2004, Russia's OAO Lukoil signed a $1-bil deal to develop Uzbekistan's natural gas fields.

After armed dissidents at Andizhan attacked government buildings and freed hundreds of prisoners, May 2005, security forces killed many rebels and unarmed demonstrators. Karimov then launched a general crackdown on human rights activists. Karimov signed a military cooperation agreement with Russia, Nov. 2005.

Karimov remained in office following the expiration of his presidential term Jan. 22, 2007, despite a two-term constitutional limit. He won a third term Dec. 23 (88.1% of the vote) and a fourth term, Mar. 29, 2015 (90.4%). The government announced, Sept. 2, 2016, that Karimov had died. Prime Min. Shavkat Mirziyoyev became interim president and won (88.6%) a flawed Dec. 4 presidential election. Mirziyoyev took steps to

reduce repression, including freeing some jailed dissidents, arresting some security officers accused of torture, and reducing forced labor in the cotton harvests. Mirziyoyev won, with 80% of the vote, an Oct. 24, 2021, presidential election from which several opposition candidates were barred.

Vanuatu

Republic of Vanuatu

People: Population: 308,043 (174). **Age distrib.:** <15: 32.3%; 65+: 4.7%. **Growth:** 1.6%. **Migrants:** 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 65.5 per sq mi, 25.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 99.2%. **Languages:** 100+ local langs.; Bislama (creole), English, French (all official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 93.7% (Protestant 74.0%, Catholic 10.1%), ethnic religionist 4.2%.

Geography: Total area: 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km (158); **Land area:** 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km. **Location:** More than 80 islands (about 65 inhabited) in SW Pacific, 1,200 mi NE of Brisbane, Australia. Fiji to E, Solomon Isls. to NW. **Topography:** Dense forest with narrow coastal strips of cultivated land. **Arable land:** 1.6%. **Capital:** Port Vila, 52,690.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Nikenike Vurobaravu; b. 1964; in office: July 23, 2022. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Bob Loughman b. 1961; in office: Apr. 20, 2020. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food and fish freezing, wood proc., meat canning. **Chief agric.:** coconuts, roots/tubers, bananas, vegetables, pork, fruit. **Natural resources:** manganese, hardwood forests, fish. **Water:** 34,167 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 65.0 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48.0%, industry 8.5%, services 43.5%. **Unemployment:** 2.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Vatu (VUV) (116.81 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $976.5 mil; **per capita GDP:** $3,105; **GDP growth:** 0.5%. **Imports** (2019): $460.0 mil; China 29%, Australia 18%, New Zealand 11%, Fiji 11%. **Exports** (2019): $380.0 mil; Japan 33%, Thailand 13%, Mauritania 13%, South Korea 11%, China 9%, Fiji 7%. **Tourism:** $278 mil. **Budget:** $244.1 mil. **Inflation:** 2.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 58.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 3.

Communications: Mobile: 78.3 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 285.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 25.7%.

Health: Expend.: 3.4%. **Life expect.:** 73.5 male; 76.9 female. **Births:** 21.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 4.0 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.3 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 11.9%. **HIV:** NA. **COVID-19:** 11,770 cases, 14 deaths; rates per 100,000: 3,832.1 cases, 4.6 deaths. 46.7% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 87.5%.

Website: www.gov.vu

The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides, administered jointly since 1906, became

the independent Republic of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. Cyclone Pam, Mar. 13-14, 2015, destroyed 96% of crops and left 166,000 people in need of aid. Following Mar. 19-20, 2020, legislative elections, Bob Loughman became prime min. The COVID-19 pandemic hurt tourism revenue, 2020-21; the country reopened to foreign visitors in mid-2022. Vanuatu's president, Aug. 18, 2022, dissolved parliament; elections were scheduled for Oct. 13.

Vanuatu is vulnerable to climate change effects such as rising sea levels and stronger storms.

Vatican City

The Holy See (Vatican City State)

People: Population: 1,000 (196). **Age distrib.:** NA. **Growth:** NA. **Migrants:** 100.0%. **Pop. density:** 5,886.3 per sq mi, 2,272.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 100.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian, Swiss, Argentinian, other nationalities. **Languages:** Italian, Latin, French. **Religions:** Roman Catholic (official).

Geography: Total area: 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km (196); **Land area:** 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km. **Location:** Within the city of Rome, completely surrounded by Italy. **Arable land:** 0%. **Capital:** Vatican City, 801.

Government: Ecclesiastical elective monarchy; self-described as "absolute monarchy."

Economy: Industries: printing; coin, medal, postage stamp prod.; mosaics, staff uniforms; worldwide banking, financial activities. **Water:** 0. **Labor force:** Essentially services with small amount of industry; nearly all dignitaries, priests, nuns,

guards, and approx. 3,000 lay workers live outside the Vatican.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Budget** (2013): $348 mil.

Apostolic Nunciature: 3339 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 333-7171.

Website: www.vatican.va or www.vaticanstate.va

The popes for many centuries, with brief interruptions, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), comprising an area of some 16,000 sq mi, with a population in the 19th cent. of more than 3 mil. This territory was incorporated in the new Kingdom of Italy (1861), the sovereignty of the pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by an Italian law, May 13, 1871.

A Treaty of Conciliation, a concordat, and a financial convention with Italy were signed Feb. 11, 1929. They established the independent state of Vatican City and gave the Roman Catholic Church special status in Italy. The treaty was incorporated into Italy’s Constitution in 1947. Italy and the Vatican signed an agreement in 1984 eliminating Roman Catholicism as the state religion and ending required religious education in Italian schools.

Vatican City includes the Basilica of Saint Peter, the Vatican Palace and Museum, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings; 13 buildings in Rome, outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights. The legal system is based on the code of canon law,

the apostolic constitutions, and laws especially promulgated for Vatican City by the pope.

Pope Benedict XVI, elected Apr. 19, 2005, became, Feb. 28, 2013, the first pontiff to resign since 1415. Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, from Argentina, was elected Mar. 13, taking the name Francis. He became the first Latin American and first Jesuit pope.

Cardinal George Pell, prefect of the Vatican's Secretariat for the Economy, was convicted in Australia in 2018 of child sex abuse; his conviction was overturned on appeal, Apr. 7, 2020. Former cardinal and archbishop of Washington, DC, Theodore McCarrick was defrocked by the Vatican, Feb. 2019, for sexual abuse of minors. A May 9, 2019, papal edict required priests and nuns to report to church authorities sexual abuse or attempted cover-ups. A new constitution, 2022, somewhat strengthened the role of women and increased protections against sexual abuse.

Venezuela

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

People: Population: 29,789,730 (50). **Age distrib.:** <15: 25.3%; 65+: 8.6%. **Growth:** 2.4%. **Migrants:** 4.7%. **Pop. density:** 87.5 per sq mi, 33.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, Indigenous. **Languages:** Spanish (official), Indigenous dialects. **Religions:** Christian 91.4% (Catholic [official] 78.4%), agnostic 5.2%.

Geography: Total area: 352,144 sq mi, 912,050 sq km (32); **Land area:** 340,561 sq mi, 882,050 sq km. **Location:** Carib. coast of S America. Colombia on W, Brazil on S, Guyana on E. **Topography:** Plains, called llanos, extend between Andes Mts. and Orinoco Delta. Orinoco stretches 1,600 mi and drains 80% of country. **Arable land:** 2.9%. **Capital:** Caracas, 2,956,813. **Cities:** Maracaibo, 2,332,718; Valencia, 1,959,318.

Government: Type: Federal presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Nicolás Maduro Moros; b. 1962; in office: Apr. 19, 2013. (More than 50 countries, incl. the U.S., recognize National Assembly leader Juan Guaidó [b. 1983] as interim pres.) **Local divisions:** 23 states, 1 capital district, 1 federal dependency (with 11 federally controlled island groups). **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 123,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. prods., livestock, raw materials, machinery and equip., transp. equip., constr. materials, medical equip., pharmaceuticals. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, rice, plantains, bananas. **Natural resources:** petroleum, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, hydropower, diamonds. **Water:** 45,868 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 303.8 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 103.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.1%, industry 17.5%, services 69.4%. **Unemployment:** 6.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Bolivar (VES) (7.82 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports** (2018): $18.4 bil; China 28%, U.S. 22%, Brazil 8%, Spain 6%, Mexico 6%. **Exports**

(2018): $83.4 bil; India 34%, China 28%, U.S. 12%, Spain 6%. **Budget:** $189.7 bil. **Inflation** (2018-19): 146,101.7%.

Transport: Railways: 278 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 134.2 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 127.

Communications: Mobile: 59.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 44.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 61.6%.

Health: Expend.: 5.4%. **Life expect.:** 70.1 male; 76.6 female. **Births:** 17.3 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 17.7 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 22.9%. **HIV:** 0.5%. **COVID-19:** 540,796 cases, 5,781 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,901.8 cases, 20.3 deaths. 77.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: NA. **Literacy:** 97.1%.

Website: www.state.gov/countries-areas/venezuela/

Columbus first set foot on the South American continent on the peninsula of Paria, Aug. 1498. Alonso de Ojeda, 1499, called the land Venezuela, or Little Venice, because the native people had houses on stilts. Spanish colonialists dominated Venezuela until Simón Bolívar's victory near Carabobo in June 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830. Military strongmen ruled Venezuela for much of its history. Beginning in 1959, the country had democratically elected governments.

Venezuela has the world's largest crude oil reserves, and the economy in recent decades has been heavily dependent on oil revenues. The

government, Jan. 1, 1976, nationalized the oil industry. The country also has large reserves of natural gas.

Two attempted coups were thwarted by loyalist troops in Feb. and Nov. 1992. Coup leader Hugo Chávez, who ran as a populist, was elected president Dec. 1998. That month, voters approved a new constitution greatly increasing his powers.

Popular among the poor, Chávez alienated middle- and upper-class Venezuelans with economic and political reforms, and his foreign policy antagonized the U.S. With the economy surging, he won the Dec. 2006 presidential election. Suffering from cancer, Chávez won reelection, Oct. 7, 2012. He died Mar. 5, 2013, before he could be sworn in. Vice Pres. Nicolás Maduro Moros won a narrow victory in Apr. 14, 2013, elections.

With the economy hurt by low oil prices, declining oil production, and tight currency and price controls, GDP declined sharply beginning in 2014 and inflation soared. Shortages of food, medicine, and other goods were widespread. A political crisis intensified economic problems. Beginning in 2015, millions of Venezuelans emigrated, largely to other South American nations and to the U.S. By Aug. 2022, more than 6.8 mil Venezuelans were migrants, refugees, or asylum seekers worldwide.

Large anti-Maduro protests, Feb.-June 2014, were met with a harsh crackdown. An opposition coalition won Dec. 6, 2015, National Assembly elections, but the Supreme Court often overturned legislation. Looting and sometimes violent demonstrations were

widespread in 2016-17. Members of a constituent assembly, mainly Maduro supporters, were chosen July 30, 2017, in an election widely criticized as fraudulent. The constituent assembly, in a decree, Aug. 18, largely took over the interim power to legislate. In a flawed election, May 20, 2018, Maduro won a new term as president. The National Assembly, Jan. 15, 2019, declared Maduro's presidency illegitimate. National Assembly head Juan Guaidó, Jan. 23, 2019, declared himself interim president. Dozens of countries, including the U.S., recognized Guaidó, but Maduro clung to power. The military cracked down on protesters. UN reports in 2019 and 2020 concluded that detainees were being tortured and that security forces and death squads had committed thousands of extrajudicial killings. Pro-Maduro candidates swept Dec. 6, 2020, National Assembly elections boycotted by the opposition. The COVID-19 pandemic added to the country's suffering. Venezuela had more than 540,000 recorded cases and almost 5,800 deaths as of Aug. 22, 2022; the actual figures were thought to be much higher.

Vietnam

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

People: Population: 103,808,319 (16). **Age distrib.:** <15: 23.7%; 65+: 7.5%. **Growth:** 1.0%. **Migrants:** 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 867.1 per sq mi, 334.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Kinh (Viet) 85.3%. **Languages:** Vietnamese (official), English, French, Chinese, Khmer. **Religions:** Buddhist

49.2% (Mahayanist 48%), agnostic 12.1%, new religionist 10.9%, ethnic religionist 10.4%, Christian 9.7%, atheist 6.1%.

Geography: Total area: 127,881 sq mi, 331,210 sq km (65); **Land area:** 119,719 sq mi, 310,070 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on E coast of Indochinese Peninsula. China on N; Laos, Cambodia on W. **Topography:** Long and narrow, with 1,400-mi coast. Densely settled Red R. Valley in N; narrow coastal plains in center; wide, often marshy Mekong R. Delta in S. Semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with some stretches of tropical rain forest, in rest of country. **Arable land:** 21.7%. **Capital:** Hà Noi (Hanoi), 5,067,352. **Cities:** Thành Pho Ho Chí Minh (Ho Chi Minh City), 9,077,158; Can Tho, 1,786,437; Hai Phòng, 1,382,031.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Pres. Nguyen Xuan Phuc; b. 1954; in office: July 26, 2021. **Head of govt.:** Prime Min. Pham Minh Chinh; b. 1958; in office: Apr. 5, 2021. **Local divisions:** 58 provinces, 5 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $6.3 bil. **Active troops:** 482,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., garments, shoes, machine-building, mining, coal, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer. **Chief agric.:** rice, vegetables, sugarcane, cassava, maize, pork. **Natural resources:** antimony, phosphates, coal, manganese, rare earth elements, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil/gas deposits, timber, hydropower. **Water:** 9,253 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.4 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 206.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:**

agric. 29.0%, industry 33.1%, services 37.8%. **Unemployment:** 2.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dong (VND) (23,417.01 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $11,553; **GDP growth:** 2.6%. **Imports** (2019): $261.7 bil; China 35%, South Korea 18%, Japan 6%. **Exports** (2019): $280.8 bil; U.S. 23%, China 14%, Japan 8%, South Korea 7%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $69.4 bil. **Inflation:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,616 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 38.

Communications: Mobile: 138.9 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 87.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 74.2%.

Health: Expend.: 5.2%. **Life expect.:** 73.0 male; 78.4 female. **Births:** 15.7 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 14.8 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 5.7%. **HIV:** 0.3%. **COVID-19:** 11,383,819 cases, 43,105 deaths; rates per 100,000: 11,695.1 cases, 44.3 deaths. 90.9% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 95.8%.

Website: vietnam.gov.vn

Settled by Viets from central China, Vietnam was held by China, 111 BCE-939 CE, and was a vassal state during subsequent periods. Conquest by France began in 1858 and ended in 1884 with the protectorates of Tonkin and Annam in the N and the colony of Cochin-China in the S.

Japan occupied Vietnam in 1940. Several groups formed the Vietminh (Independence) League, headed by Communist guerrilla leader Ho Chi Minh. In Aug.

1945, the Vietminh forced out Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam and head of a Japan-sponsored regime. France, seeking to reestablish colonial control, unsuccessfully battled Communist and nationalist forces, 1946-54.

Separate states formed in N. and S. Vietnam, with Communists under Ho Chi Minh (backed by Russia and China) controlling N. Vietnam and a non-Communist government (backed by the U.S.) controlling S. Vietnam. N. Vietnam aided Vietcong guerrillas who sought to take over S. Vietnam. U.S. troops and the S. Vietnamese army fought N. Vietnamese and Vietcong forces, including in border areas of Laos and Cambodia. Combat deaths: U.S. 47,434 (Aug. 4, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973); S. Vietnam more than 200,000; other allied forces 5,225. Total U.S. fatalities exceeded 58,000. Vietnamese civilian casualties were more than 1 mil. The war displaced more than 6.5 mil in S. Vietnam.

A never-implemented cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973, by the U.S., N. and S. Vietnam, and the Vietcong. The last U.S. troops left Vietnam Mar. 27, 1973. S. Vietnam surrendered Apr. 30, 1975. N. Vietnam assumed control. The country was officially reunited July 2, 1976.

Heavy fighting with Cambodia took place, 1977-80. China cut off economic aid, 1978, when 140,000 ethnic Chinese fled discrimination in Vietnam. Reacting to Vietnam’s 1979 invasion of Cambodia, China attacked four Vietnamese border provinces, Feb. 1979.

Vietnam announced in 1987 reforms aimed at reducing central control of the economy. The U.S. ended, Feb. 1994, a 19-year embargo on trade with Vietnam, and it extended full diplomatic recognition to Vietnam July 11, 1995. The U.S. lifted in 2016 its embargo on lethal arms sales to Vietnam.

Affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Vietnam had recorded nearly 11.4 mil cases (13th-highest in the world) and about 43,000 deaths as of Aug. 22, 2022.

Yemen

Republic of Yemen

People: Population: 30,984,689 (48). **Age distrib.:** <15: 35.9%; 65+: 3.2%. **Growth:** 1.9%. **Migrants:** 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 152.0 per sq mi, 58.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.2%. **Ethnic groups:** predom. Arab; also Afro-Arab, South Asian, European. **Languages:** Arabic (official). **Religions:** Muslim (official) 99.2% (Shia 55%, Sunni 44%).

Geography: Total area: 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km (50); **Land area:** 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia on N, Oman on E. **Topography:** Sandy coastal strip; well-watered fertile mountains in interior. **Arable land:** 2.2%. **Capital:** Sanaa, 3,181,655. **Cities:** Adan, 1,044,911.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state/govt.:** Presidential Council Chair Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi; in office: Apr. 19, 2022. **Local divisions:** 22 governorates. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 40,000. (20,000 insurgent forces,

incl. Houthi and tribes, in territory where govt. does not exercise effective control.)

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. and petroleum refining; small-scale prod. of cotton textiles, leather goods; food proc.; handicrafts; aluminum prods. **Chief agric.:** mangoes/guavas, potatoes, sorghum, onions, milk, poultry. **Natural resources:** petroleum; fish; rock salt; marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, copper. **Water:** 74 cu m per capita. **Crude oil reserves:** 3 bil bbls. **Electricity prod.:** 3.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 28.1%, industry 11.7%, services 60.2%. **Unemployment:** 13.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (YER) (250.23 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** NA; **per capita GDP:** NA; **GDP growth:** –2.1%. **Imports** (2017): $4.1 bil; China 25%, Turkey 10%, UAE 9%, Saudi Arabia 8%, India 7%. **Exports** (2017): $384.5 mil; China 53%, Saudi Arabia 10%, UAE 7%. **Budget:** $4.5 bil. **Inflation** (2016-17): 24.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 33.1 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Mobile (2020): 47.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband** (2020): 5.1 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2017): 26.7%.

Health: Expend. (2015): 4.3%. **Life expect.:** 65.2 male; 69.9 female. **Births:** 24.6 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 5.6 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 46.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 41.4%. **HIV:** <0.1%. **COVID-19:** 11,915 cases, 2,154 deaths; rates per 100,000: 39.9 cases, 7.2 deaths. 2.4% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 70.1%.

Website: www.yemen.gov.ye or www.yemenembassy.org

Yemen's territory once was part of the ancient biblical Kingdom of Sheba, or Saba. Yemen became independent in 1918, after centuries of Ottoman Turkish rule.

Imam Yahya ibn Muhammad ruled, 1904-48, and after his assassination was succeeded by his son, Imam Ahmed, 1948-62. Army officers headed by Brig. Gen. Abdullah al-Salal declared the country the Yemen Arab Republic, Sept. 1962. Ahmed's heir, the Imam Mohamad al-Badr, fled to the mountains where tribesmen joined royalist forces, aided by the Saudi monarchy. Fighting between royalists and republicans killed about 150,000 people until hostilities ended in 1970.

South Yemen, formed from the British colony of Aden and the British protectorate of South Arabia, became independent Nov. 1967. A Marxist state and a Soviet ally, it took the name People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1970. More than 300,000 Yemenis fled from the S to the N after independence, contributing to two decades of hostility between the two states.

The two countries were formally united May 21, 1990, but regional clan-based rivalries led to full-scale civil war in 1994. Northern troops captured the former southern capital of Aden in July.

While on a refueling stop in Aden, Oct. 12, 2000, the destroyer USS *Cole* was bombed, killing 17

Americans; the U.S. blamed the attack on al-Qaeda terrorists.

Clashes beginning in June 2004 between Yemeni government forces and Shiite rebels led by an anti-U.S. cleric, Hussein al-Houthi, left more than 200 people dead. The government announced Sept. 10 that Yemeni troops had killed al-Houthi.

During 2007-10, Shiite rebels in the northwest, secessionists in the south, Sunni militants in the east affiliated with al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and pirates in coastal waters challenged Yemeni government authority. Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh was severely wounded June 3, 2011, in a rocket attack. Vice Pres. Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi became acting president and won an uncontested Feb. 2012 election. Anwar al-Awlaki, a U.S. citizen and radical Muslim cleric linked to several plots against the U.S., was killed Sept. 30, 2011, by a U.S. missile in northern Yemen.

Shiite rebels known as Houthis took over Sanaa in Sept. 2014 and gained control of much of western Yemen. A coalition of Sunni nations led by Saudi Arabia, which backed Hadi, began, Mar. 25, 2015, airstrikes against Houthi fighters and Houthi-controlled areas. The U.S. provided weaponry and logistical support (ended in 2021). UAE ground troops aided forces combating Houthi rebels. Airstrikes (including bombings of hospitals, markets, and schoolchildren) and other fighting caused high civilian casualties. Houthi rebels were aided by Iran. AQAP was active in southern Yemen, and the Sunni extremist group ISIS staged attacks. Houthi forces

launched missile and drone attacks on targets in Saudi Arabia and, as their weaponry became more sophisticated, the UAE. Heavy fighting between Houthi and government forces continued through early 2022. A UN-mediated cease-fire went into effect Apr. 2, 2022. Hadi transferred power, in Apr. 2022, to an 8-member Presidential Council. UN-brokered talks continued when the cease-fire expired, Oct. 2, 2022.

By early 2022, the death toll in Yemen's civil war since 2015 was estimated at 150,000; tens of thousands more had likely died from indirect causes such as famine. As of Aug. 2022, more than 4.3 mil people were internally displaced, and over 23 mil needed humanitarian assistance. A cholera epidemic that began in late 2016 caused millions of cases and thousands of deaths before new cases began to decline somewhat in 2022. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Yemen, with a decimated health care system, was difficult to assess.

Zambia

Republic of Zambia

People: Population: 19,642,123 (63). **Age distrib.:** <15: 42.9%; 65+: 2.7%. **Growth:** 2.9%. **Migrants:** 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 68.4 per sq mi, 26.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 45.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Bemba 21%, Tonga 13.6%, Chewa 7.4%, Lozi 5.7%, Nsenga 5.3%, Tumbuka 4.4%, Ngoni 4%, Lala 3.1%, Kaonde 2.9%, Namwanga 2.8%, Lunda (northwestern) 2.6%, Mambwe 2.5%, Luvale 2.2%, Lamba 2.1%. **Languages:** Bantu langs. (incl. Bemba, Nyanja,

Tonga, Lozi, Chewa, Nsenga, Tumbuka); English (official). **Religions:** Christian (official) 86.0% (Protestant 35.5%, Catholic 33.9%, independent 16.5%), ethnic religionist 10.7%.

Geography: Total area: 290,587 sq mi, 752,618 sq km (38); **Land area:** 287,028 sq mi, 743,398 sq km. **Location:** S central Africa. Dem. Rep. of the Congo on N; Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique on E; Zimbabwe, Namibia on S; Angola on W. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau with thick forests, drained by several important rivers including the Zambezi. **Arable land:** 5.1%. **Capital:** Lusaka, 3,041,789.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Hakainde Hichilema; b. 1962; in office: Aug. 24, 2021. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget:** $268 mil. **Active troops:** 15,100.

Economy: Industries: copper mining and proc., emerald mining, constr., foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, cassava, maize, milk, vegetables, soybeans. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower. **Water:** 6,040 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 16.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 58.7%, industry 8.8%, services 32.5%. **Unemployment:** 13.0%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (ZMW) (16.22 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $68.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,624; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports:** $5.9 bil; South Africa 29%, China 14%, UAE 12%. **Exports:** $8.6 bil; Switzerland 29%, China 16%, Namibia 12%, Dem.

Rep. of the Congo 9%. **Tourism:** $819 mil. **Budget:** $6.4 bil. **Inflation:** 22.0%.

Transport: Railways: 1,942 mi (incl. 1,156 mi of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority). **Motor vehicles:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 8.

Communications: Mobile: 104.0 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 53.2 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 19.8%.

Health: Expend.: 5.3%. **Life expect.:** 64.5 male; 68.1 female. **Births:** 34.9 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 6.1 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 37.1 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** 30.9%. **HIV:** 10.8%. **COVID-19:** 332,264 cases, 4,016 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,807.4 cases, 21.8 deaths. 41.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 86.8%.

Website: www.parliament.gov.zm

Ruled by the British as Northern Rhodesia, the country became the independent republic of Zambia within the Commonwealth Oct. 24, 1964. Independence leader Kenneth Kaunda governed as president, 1964-91. A Zambian government corporation in 1970 took over 51% of two foreign-owned copper-mining companies. Privately held land and other enterprises were nationalized in 1975. In the 1980s and 1990s, lowered copper prices hurt the economy and severe drought caused famine.

Oct. 1991 elections brought an end to Kaunda's one-party rule. The new government sought to sell state enterprises, including the copper industry. Pres. Frederick Chiluba won reelection Nov. 1996. In 2001,

Chiluba endorsed Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, who won a disputed Dec. election. Food shortages threatened more than 2 mil Zambians in 2002. Mwanawasa won a second term in 2006.

Pres. Mwanawasa died Aug. 19, 2008. Vice Pres. Rupiah Banda became acting pres. He narrowly won the presidency in the Oct. 2008 election but lost to opposition leader Michael Sata Sept. 2011. Sata died in office, Oct. 28, 2014. Edgar Lungu of Sata's Patriotic Front party narrowly won a Jan. 2015 special election. Lungu narrowly won a new term in Aug. 11, 2016, elections that his main opponent claimed were marred by fraud. Several European countries suspended aid payments, Sept. 2018, after allegations of government corruption and embezzlement of aid money. With inflation and unemployment high, Hakainde Hichilema defeated Lunga in the Aug. 12, 2021, presidential election.

The country has made progress in treating HIV/AIDS, but the disease afflicted 1.5 mil Zambians as of 2020.

Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe

People: Population: 15,121,004 (73). **Age distrib.:** <15: 38.2%; 65+: 4.5%. **Growth:** 1.9%. **Migrants:** 2.8%. **Pop. density:** 101.2 per sq mi, 39.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 32.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African (predom. Shona; Ndebele is second-largest ethnic group) 99.4%. **Languages:** Shona, Ndebele (both official and most widely spoken); English

(official, used in business), 13 official minority langs. **Religions:** Christian 80.6% (independent 34.9%, Protestant 34.7%, Catholic 11.0%), ethnic religionist 16.8%.

Geography: Total area: 150,872 sq mi, 390,757 sq km (60); **Land area:** 149,362 sq mi, 386,847 sq km. **Location:** Southern Africa. Zambia on N, Botswana on W, South Africa on S, Mozambique on E. **Topography:** High plateau rising to mountains on E border, sloping down on other borders. **Arable land:** 10.3%. **Capital:** Harare, 1,557,740.

Government: Type: Presidential republic. **Head of state and govt.:** Pres. Emmerson Mnangagwa; b. 1942; in office: Nov. 24, 2017. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces, 2 cities with provincial status. **Defense budget:** $287 mil. **Active troops:** 29,000.

Economy: Industries: mining, steel, wood prods., cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing/footwear, foodstuffs, beverages. **Chief agric.:** sugarcane, maize, milk, tobacco, cassava, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals. **Water:** 1,385 cu m per capita. **Electricity prod.:** 11.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 61.6%, industry 11.6%, services 26.7%. **Unemployment:** 5.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (ZWD) (361.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $36.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,444; **GDP growth:** 5.8%. **Imports** (2018): $7.2 bil; South Africa 41%, Singapore 23%, China 8%. **Exports** (2018): $4.4 bil; UAE 40%, South Africa 23%, Mozambique 9%. **Budget:** $5.5 bil. **Inflation:** 98.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,129 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51.4 per 1,000 pop. **Airports:** 17.

Communications: Mobile: 89.1 per 100 pop. **Broadband:** 58.3 per 100 pop. **Internet** (2020): 29.3%.

Health: Expend.: 7.7%. **Life expect.:** 61.2 male; 65.5 female. **Births:** 33.1 per 1,000 pop. **Deaths:** 8.8 per 1,000 pop. **Infant mortality:** 28.5 per 1,000 live births. **Undernourished:** NA. **HIV:** 11.6%. **COVID-19:** 256,624 cases, 5,592 deaths; rates per 100,000: 1,726.6 cases, 37.6 deaths. 43.0% vaccinated.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 88.7%.

Website: www.zim.gov.zw

Britain took over the area as Southern Rhodesia in 1923 from the British South Africa Co. (which, under Cecil Rhodes, had conquered it by 1897) and granted internal self-government. A 1961 constitution restricted voting to keep whites in power.

On Nov. 11, 1965, Prime Min. Ian D. Smith unilaterally declared independence. Britain termed the act illegal and demanded that the country (known as Rhodesia until 1980) enfranchise the Black African majority. The UN imposed sanctions, and Black nationalists launched guerrilla attacks.

After the country held its first universal-franchise election, Apr. 21, 1979, all parties accepted a cease-fire, Dec. 5. The country changed its name to Zimbabwe upon independence, Apr. 18, 1980. Robert Mugabe, the nation’s first prime min., became executive president in 1987. From the late 1990s,

Mugabe’s rule became increasingly repressive. A land redistribution campaign triggered violent attacks in Apr. 2000 against some white farmers (white landowners had controlled 70% of the land). Production of corn, the nation’s food staple, subsequently declined sharply. Mugabe, relying on fraud and intimidation, won the Mar. 9-11, 2002, presidential election. During 2006-08, inflation soared to a yearly rate of more than 100,000%.

Mugabe clung to power after a widely discredited 2008 presidential election and intensified a crackdown on dissidents. Mugabe won the July 31, 2013, presidential election.

Drought caused food shortages in 2016. Police suppressed strikes and demonstrations protesting economic conditions. Mugabe lost the support of the military and his ZANU-PF party, and he resigned, Nov. 21, 2017. Vice Pres. Emmerson Mnangagwa became president, Nov. 24, and narrowly won a disputed July 30, 2018, presidential election. Security forces cracked down violently after Jan. 2019 protests and looting, triggered by food and fuel shortages. Economic hardship and repression continued in 2020-22. With vaccination declining, a 2022 measles outbreak killed over 700 people by Sept.

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WORLD ALMANAC EDITORS' PICKS: MOST MEMORABLE RIVALRY MATCH-UPS

North Carolina 81, Duke 77, Apr. 2, 2022

Given the historic strength of their men's basketball programs, it seemed improbable that Duke and Univ. of North Carolina had never met in the NCAA Tournament. So when the teams finally squared off in the 2022 Final Four with Duke's Mike Krzyzewski coaching in his 47th and final season, the matchup figured to be epic even before tipoff. The game did not disappoint; fans were treated to a back-and-forth affair, with 18 lead changes and 12 ties. Duke was up 37-34 at halftime, but neither team led by more than seven points at any time. Each team made three clutch three-pointers in the final two minutes, the last coming from UNC's streaky point guard Caleb Love to give the Tar Heels a

lead they never relinquished. Though little consolation to Duke fans, North Carolina lost in the finals to Kansas, 72-69.

Ohio State 42, Michigan 39, November 18, 2006

The Midwest's two premier college football teams first met in 1897, and Michigan didn't lose until 1919. But most of those games were just for bragging rights or maybe a trip to the Rose Bowl before the NCAA instituted a playoff. And in 2006, the undefeated No. 1 Buckeyes and the undefeated No. 2 Wolverines played for a likely berth in the BCS National Championship. Ohio State led 28-14 at halftime before the Wolverines closed the lead to four on the strength of a third-quarter touchdown and field goal. The Buckeyes extended their lead again in the fourth quarter to 42-31. Michigan scored and made the two-point conversion with 2:16 left in the game to bring the score to 42-39, but never got the ball back.

Michigan fans had to settle for a trip to Pasadena, where the Wolverines lost, 32-18, to USC in the Rose Bowl. The elation for Ohio State fans wore off as well, when the Buckeyes lost to Florida in the title game, 41-14.

Connecticut 73, Tennessee 68, Apr. 8, 2003

These two schools stand head and shoulders above all other women's college basketball programs. Connecticut has won 11 national championships, while Tennessee has eight. Both teams' legendary coaches—Geno Auriemma at UConn, the late Pat Summitt at Tennessee—are members of not only the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame but also the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. Connecticut has won 16 of the 25 matchups between the two programs since they first played in 1995, and all four times they've met in the NCAA Women's final. The closest of those contests was in 2003. The Huskies' standout guard Diana Taurasi (later the

all-time high scorer in the WNBA) took over the game, scoring 28 points to bring UConn its second straight national title.

NY Yankees 6, Boston Red Sox 5, Oct. 16, 2003

Yankees-Red Sox has long been considered one of baseball's premier rivalries, but for about 80 years, it was a decidedly one-sided affair. The NY Yankees captured 26 World Series Championships between 1923 and 2003, including three straight from 1998-2000, while Boston hadn't won the Fall Classic since 1918. The teams met in the 2003 American League Championship Series, and in the deciding seventh game, Boston jumped out to a 4-0 early lead, chasing their multi-Cy Young-winning former pitcher Roger Clemens out of the game by the fourth inning. But the Yankees battled back to tie the game in the 8th inning. In the 11th inning, light-hitting infielder Aaron Boone hit a solo

homer to send the Yankees to the World Series.

The Red Sox got their revenge in an ALCS rematch the following year. Boston defeated the Yankees to become the first team in baseball history to win a seven-game series after losing the first three games, then blew past St. Louis in four straight games for their first World Series title in eight decades. Boston has won the Series three more times since, while the Yankees have won just once.

Argentina 1, Brazil 0, June 24, 1990

Emotions run high when South America's two biggest countries face off in soccer. Since their first meeting in 1914, Brazil has won 43 times, Argentina 40 times, and 26 matches have ended in ties (as of June 2022, prior to the 2022 World Cup). In the World Cup Round of 16 in Turin, Italy, Argentina was the defending champion, having won the Cup in 1986, but Brazil was heavily favored to win. In the 81st minute, Argentina's superstar Diego Maradona

made a break toward Brazil's goal, drawing three defenders before passing the ball between a defender's legs to Claudio Caniggia, who put it into the net for the game's only goal. The game was as memorable for its off-the-field antics as it was for the action on the pitch. After the game, Brazil's Branco claimed an Argentine trainer gave him a bottle of water spiked with tranquilizers, an allegation that Maradona later winked at, saying Branco had received "holy water."

Chris Evert Over Martina Navratilova, June 8, 1985

Women's tennis legends Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova squared off 80 times between 1973 and 1988, including 22 times in Grand Slam events: eight of those were in the semifinals and 14 were for the championship. Evert dominated the early matches, before Navratilova went on a 13-match win streak to take the series lead. Evert had lost to Navratilova in three of the four Grand Slam finals in 1984, but neither woman

lost a set on their way to the finals of the 1985 French Open. Evert brought her best game to Roland Garros, capturing the first set easily, 6-3. Navratilova bounced back to take the second set in a 7-4 tiebreaker and was on the verge of breaking Evert's serve at 5-5 in the third set before a drop shot backfired. Evert rallied to hold serve and then took the next game for a 7-5 win.

Björn Borg Bests John McEnroe, July 5, 1980

In 1980, the two best players in men's tennis met in a widely anticipated match for the Wimbledon championship. Björn Borg, a cool, quiet Swede who hugged the baseline, was the four-time defending champion, while John McEnroe was a brash, loudmouthed 21-year-old American who had served and volleyed his way into his first-ever Wimbledon final. Many still regard the 3-hour and 53-minute battle between the two opposites as the best match in tennis history. It featured an epic tiebreaker in

the fourth set in which McEnroe fended off five match points before prevailing 18-16. In the fifth and final set, both men held serve until 6-6, when Borg finally broke through and won the match 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7 (16-18), 8-6.

Boston Celtics 108, Los Angeles Lakers 106 May 5, 1969

The Celtics and Lakers met in the NBA Finals eight times between 1959 and 1984, with Boston winning each time. It wasn't until the Showtime Lakers of the 1980s that Los Angeles finally came out on top. But the Lakers' best prior chance at breaking the spell came in 1969. In anticipation of a crowning Game 7 victory, Lakers owner Jack Kent Cooke had stocked the rafters of the Forum with balloons and printed flyers noting which players would be interviewed "when, not if, the Lakers win the title." According to legend, one of those flyers reached the Boston locker room and was all the motivation the Celtics needed. Boston led for most of the game, and though the

Lakers went on an 8-0 run to bring the margin to a single point with less than two minutes to play, they never got any closer, and the balloons never came down.

NY Giants 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 4
Oct. 3, 1951

The Giants trailed Brooklyn by 13 ½ games Aug. 11, 1951, but reeled off 37 wins in their last 44 games to tie the Dodgers on the final day of the season. That set up a three-game playoff for the NL Pennant, with the winner advancing to the World Series. The teams split the first two games, setting up a winner-take-all matchup at New York's Polo Grounds. The Dodgers took the early lead, notching one run in the 1st inning and three runs in the 8th. Down 4-1 in the 9th, the Giants rallied with two singles and a double off Brooklyn's tiring starter Don Newcombe. He was relieved by veteran Ralph Branca, who threw an 0-1 pitch that Bobby Thomson belted

into the stands for “the Shot Heard ‘Round the World.”

Army 21, Navy 21, Nov. 27, 1926

America’s two major service academies have been concluding the regular college football season since 1890, but the 1926 meeting is still the stuff of legend. The setting was equally historic: more than 100,000 spectators came to witness the game and the dedication of Chicago’s Soldier Field, built as a memorial to WWI service members. Navy jumped out to 14-0 lead, but West Point stormed back with three touchdowns to take the lead at the end of the third quarter. Navy’s Alan Shapley scored a tying touchdown in the fourth quarter, securing an undefeated season and the national championship (Army had lost to Notre Dame earlier in the season).

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OLYMPIC GAMES

General Olympic Information

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture and to foster better international understanding through love of athletics. His inspiration was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the four Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious, and athletic festivals held every four years. The first such recorded festival was held in 776 BCE, when the Greeks began to keep their calendar by “Olympiads,” or four-year spans between the games.

Coubertin enlisted 14 nations to send athletes to the first modern Olympics. Now athletes from more than 200 nations and territories compete in the Summer Olympics. The Winter Olympic Games,

started in 1924, draw competitors from about 90 countries and territories.

Symbol: Five rings or circles, linked to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. They also symbolize five geographic areas—Africa, America, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Each ring is a different color—blue, yellow, black, green, and red—which, with the color white, represent the colors of the world's flags.

Flag: The five-ring symbol on a plain white background.

Creed: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

Motto: Citius, Altius, Fortius. ("Faster, higher, stronger" in Latin.) Updated in 2021 to "Citius, Altius, Fortius – Communiter" ("Faster, higher, stronger – together").

Oath: "In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

Flame: The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936. The torch used to kindle it is first

lit by the sun’s rays in Olympia, Greece, then carried to the site of the Games by relays of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary.

Winter Olympic Games Sites, 1924-2026

1924	Chamonix, France
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1932	Lake Placid, NY, U.S.
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952	Oslo, Norway
1956	Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy
1960	Squaw Valley, CA, U.S.
1964	Innsbruck, Austria
1968	Grenoble, France
1972	Sapporo, Japan
1976	Innsbruck, Austria
1980	Lake Placid, NY, U.S.
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988	Calgary, AB, Canada
1992	Albertville, France
1994	Lillehammer, Norway
1998	Nagano, Japan
2002	Salt Lake City, UT, U.S.
2006	Turin, Italy
2010	Vancouver, BC, Can.
2014	Sochi, Russia

2018	Pyeongchang, South Korea
2022	Beijing, China
2026	Milan-Cortina, Italy

Summer Olympic Games Sites, 1896-2032

1896	Athens, Greece
1900	Paris, France
1904	St. Louis, MO, U.S.
1906	Athens, Greece*
1908	London, England, UK
1912	Stockholm, Sweden
1920	Antwerp, Belgium
1924	Paris, France
1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
1936	Berlin, Germany
1948	London, England, UK
1952	Helsinki, Finland
1956	Melbourne, Australia
1960	Rome, Italy
1964	Tokyo, Japan
1968	Mexico City, Mexico
1972	Munich, W. Germany
1976	Montréal, QC, Canada
1980	Moscow, USSR
1984	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
1988	Seoul, South Korea
1992	Barcelona, Spain

1996	Atlanta, GA, U.S.
2000	Sydney, Australia
2004	Athens, Greece
2008	Beijing, China
2012	London, England, UK
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2020	Tokyo, Japan
2024	Paris, France
2028	Los Angeles, CA, U.S.
2032	Brisbane, Australia

* = Games not recognized by International Olympic Committee. **Note:** Games VI (1916), XII (1940), and XIII (1944) were not celebrated.

2024 Summer Olympic Games: Preview

Paris, France, July 26-Aug. 11, 2024

The XXXIII Olympic Summer Games are scheduled to take place in Paris, France, in July-Aug. 2024, marking the centenary of the Games hosted by Paris, in 1924. Along with London, England, it will be only the second city to host the summer games three times. Competitions in 329 medal events will include one new event, breaking, the competitive name for breakdancing.

2020 Summer Olympic Games

Tokyo, Japan, July 23-Aug. 8, 2021

The second Summer Olympic Games held in Japan set a record for number of athletes (11,656) participating, from 206 nations (including a team composed of refugees). Forty-two venues hosted 339 events in 33 different sports. The International Olympic Committee added four sports to the games: karate, surfing, skateboarding, and sport climbing; baseball and softball were re-introduced.

Originally scheduled to be held July 24-Aug. 9, 2020, the Games were postponed by one year because of the coronavirus pandemic (the event retained the “Tokyo 2020” name for branding and marketing purposes). The Games were played under unprecedented conditions, with no public spectators permitted due to the state of emergency in the Tokyo area. Athletes could arrive no sooner than five days before their competition, and needed to depart within 48 hours after completion. Daily testing occurred and, as of mid-Aug., a total of 533 accredited personnel

tested positive for coronavirus during the course of the Games.

U.S. swimmer Caeleb Dressel won five gold medals and set two world records. Fellow U.S. swimmer Katie Ledecky continued her winning streak, earning two golds and two silvers, making her the most decorated U.S. woman athlete of the games. U.S. runner Allyson Felix became the most decorated track and field Olympian in U.S. history by winning her 11th career medal. U.S. gymnast Simone Biles, the 2016 all-around gold medalist, withdrew from four finals to focus on her safety and mental health. She went on to win a silver medal in the team event and a bronze medal on balance beam. Her teammate, gymnast Sunisa Lee, became the first Asian American to win gold in the all-around final; the U.S. women took silver in the team event. Both U.S. basketball teams continued to dominate with the women winning gold for the seventh Olympics in a row, and the men their fourth in a row.

Ahmed Hafnaoui, an 18-year-old swimmer from Tunisia, pulled off an upset win in the 400-m freestyle swimming event. Host country Japan performed well in the new sport of skateboarding, winning gold in three out of four events, as well as one silver and one bronze.

San Marino, which has participated in the games since 1960, became the smallest country in the world to win their first Olympic medals. Russian athletes competed as the Russian Olympic Committee (ROC) as a result of a punishment by the World Anti-Doping Agency for a state-sponsored doping program in Russia.

2020 Summer Olympic Games: Final Medal Standings

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze, T = Total medals)

Country	G	S	B	T
United States	39	41	33	113
China	38	32	18	88
Russian Olympic Committee	20	28	23	71
Great Britain	22	21	22	65
Japan	27	14	17	58

Australia	17	7	22	46
Italy	10	10	20	40
Germany	10	11	16	37
Netherlands	10	12	14	36
France	10	12	11	33
Canada	7	6	11	24
Brazil	7	6	8	21
New Zealand	7	6	7	20
Hungary	6	7	7	20
South Korea	6	4	10	20
Ukraine	1	6	12	19
Spain	3	8	6	17
Cuba	7	3	5	15
Poland	4	5	5	14
Switzerland	3	4	6	13
Turkey	2	2	9	13
Taiwan	2	4	6	12
Czech Republic	4	4	3	11
Denmark	3	4	4	11
Kenya	4	4	2	10
Jamaica	4	1	4	9
Sweden	3	6	0	9
Serbia	3	1	5	9
Norway	4	2	2	8
Croatia	3	3	2	8
Georgia	2	5	1	8
Kazakhstan	0	0	8	8
Iran	3	2	2	7
Belgium	3	1	3	7
Belarus	1	3	3	7
India	1	2	4	7
Austria	1	1	5	7
Azerbaijan	0	3	4	7

Bulgaria	3	1	2	6
Hong Kong	1	2	3	6
Egypt	1	1	4	6
Slovenia	3	1	1	5
Uzbekistan	3	0	2	5
Indonesia	1	1	3	5
Colombia	0	4	1	5
Dominican Republic	0	3	2	5
Greece	2	1	1	4
Uganda	2	1	1	4
Ireland	2	0	2	4
Israel	2	0	2	4
Romania	1	3	0	4
Venezuela	1	3	0	4
Philippines	1	2	1	4
Slovakia	1	2	1	4
Ethiopia	1	1	2	4
Portugal	1	1	2	4
Armenia	0	2	2	4
Mongolia	0	1	3	4
Mexico	0	0	4	4
Ecuador	2	1	0	3
Qatar	2	0	1	3
South Africa	1	2	0	3
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	1	3
Argentina	0	1	2	3
San Marino	0	1	2	3
Bahamas	2	0	0	2
Kosovo	2	0	0	2
Tunisia	1	1	0	2
Estonia	1	0	1	2
Fiji	1	0	1	2
Latvia	1	0	1	2

Thailand	1	0	1	2
Jordan	0	1	1	2
Malaysia	0	1	1	2
Nigeria	0	1	1	2
Finland	0	0	2	2
Bermuda	1	0	0	1
Morocco	1	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1
Lithuania	0	1	0	1
North Macedonia	0	1	0	1
Namibia	0	1	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	1	0	1
Botswana	0	0	1	1
Burkina Faso	0	0	1	1
Côte d’Ivoire	0	0	1	1
Ghana	0	0	1	1
Grenada	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	1	1

Summer Olympic Games Champions, 1896-2020

* = Olympic record; (w) wind-aided; times are shown in hour:minute:sec.

The 1980 games were boycotted by 62 nations, including the U.S. The 1984 games were boycotted by the USSR and most Eastern bloc nations. East and West

Germany competed separately, 1968-88. The 1992 Unified Team consisted of 12 former Soviet republics. The 1992 Independent Olympic Participants (IOP) were from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. In the 2020 Games, Russian athletes competed as Russian Olympic Committee (ROC).

Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted, even within listed sports, particularly if the event has not been held in more recent Games. Point systems for scoring events have changed many times. Points shown are those under the point system in use at the time.

Basketball

	Men
1936	United States, Canada, Mexico
1948	United States, France, Brazil
1952	United States, USSR, Uruguay
1956	United States, USSR, Uruguay
1960	United States, USSR, Brazil
1964	United States, USSR, Brazil
1968	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR
1972	USSR, United States, Cuba
1976	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR

1980	Yugoslavia, Italy, USSR
1984	United States, Spain, Yugoslavia
1988	USSR, Yugoslavia, United States
1992	United States, Croatia, Lithuania
1996	United States, Yugoslavia, Lithuania
2000	United States, France, Lithuania
2004	Argentina, Italy, United States
2008	United States, Spain, Argentina
2012	United States, Spain, Russia
2016	United States, Serbia, Spain
2020	United States, France, Australia
	Women
1976	USSR, United States, Bulgaria
1980	USSR, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia
1984	United States, South Korea, China
1988	United States, Yugoslavia, USSR
1992	Unified Team, China, United States
1996	United States, Brazil, Australia
2000	United States, Australia, Brazil
2004	United States, Australia, Russia
2008	United States, Australia, Russia
2012	United States, France, Australia
2016	United States, Spain, Serbia
2020	United States, Japan, France
	3 x 3 Men
2020	Lativia, ROC, Serbia
	3 x 3 Women
2020	United States, ROC, China

Boxing—Men

Weight class limits have changed many times since the first Olympic boxing events were held in 1904. The limits shown were used in the 2020 Olympic Games. The Super Heavyweight class was known as Heavyweight 1904-80.

	Lt. Flyweight (49 kg/108 lbs)
1968	Francisco Rodriguez, Venezuela
1972	Gyorgy Gedo, Hungary
1976	Jorge Hernandez, Cuba
1980	Shamil Sabyrov, USSR
1984	Paul Gonzalez, United States
1988	Ivailo Hristov, Bulgaria
1992	Rogelio Marcelo, Cuba
1996	Daniel Petrov, Bulgaria
2000	Brahim Asloum, France
2004	Yan Bhartelemy Varela, Cuba
2008	Zou Shiming, China
2012	Zou Shiming, China
2016	Hasanboy Dusmatov, Uzbekistan

	Flyweight (52 kg/115 lbs)
1904	George Finnegan, United States
1920	Frank Di Gennara, United States
1924	Fidel LaBarba, United States
1928	Antal Kocsis, Hungary
1932	Istvan Enekes, Hungary

1936	Willi Kaiser, Germany
1948	Pascual Perez, Argentina
1952	Nathan Brooks, United States
1956	Terence Spinks, Great Britain
1960	Gyula Török, Hungary
1964	Fernando Atzori, Italy
1968	Ricardo Delgado, Mexico
1972	Georgi Kostadinov, Bulgaria
1976	Leo Randolph, United States
1980	Peter Lesov, Bulgaria
1984	Steve McCrory, United States
1988	Kim Kwang-sun, S. Korea
1992	Choi Chol Su, N. Korea
1996	Maikro Romero, Cuba
2000	Wijan Ponlid, Thailand
2004	Yuriorkis Gamboa Toledano, Cuba
2008	Somjit Jongjohor, Thailand
2012	Robeisy Ramírez, Cuba
2016	Shakhobidin Zoirov, Uzbekistan
2020	Galal Yafai, Great Britain

Bantamweight (56 kg/123 lbs)

1904	Oliver Kirk, United States
1908	A. Henry Thomas, Great Britain
1920	Clarence Walker, South Africa
1924	William Smith, South Africa
1928	Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932	Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936	Ulderico Sergo, Italy

1948	Tibor Csik, Hungary
1952	Pentti Hamalainen, Finland
1956	Wolfgang Behrendt, E. Germany
1960	Oleg Grigoryev, USSR
1964	Takao Sakurai, Japan
1968	Valery Sokolov, USSR
1972	Orlando Martinez, Cuba
1976	Gu Yong Ju, N. Korea
1980	Juan Hernandez, Cuba
1984	Maurizio Stecca, Italy
1988	Kennedy McKinney, United States
1992	Joel Casamayor, Cuba
1996	Istvan Kovacs, Hungary
2000	Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2004	Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2008	Badar-Uugan Enkhbat, Mongolia
2012	Luke Campbell, Great Britain
2016	Robeisy Ramírez, Cuba

Featherweight (57 kg/126 lbs)

1904	Oliver Kirk, United States
1908	Richard Gunn, Great Britain
1920	Paul Fritsch, France
1924	John Fields, United States
1928	Lambertus van Klaveren, Netherlands
1932	Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936	Oscar Casanovas, Argentina
1948	Ernesto Formenti, Italy
1952	Jan Zachara, Czechoslovakia

1956	Vladimir Safronov, USSR
1960	Francesco Musso, Italy
1964	Stanislav Stephashkin, USSR
1968	Antonio Roldan, Mexico
1972	Boris Kousnetsov, USSR
1976	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1980	Rudi Fink, E. Germany
1984	Meldrick Taylor, United States
1988	Giovanni Parisi, Italy
1992	Andreas Tews, Germany
1996	Somluck Kamsing, Thailand
2000	Bekzat Sattarkhanov, Kazakhstan
2004	Alexey Tishchenko, Russia
2008	Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine
2020	Albert Batyrgaziev, ROC

Lightweight (63 kg/139 lbs)

1904	Harry Spanger, United States
1908	Frederick Grace, Great Britain
1920	Samuel Mosberg, United States
1924	Hans Nielsen, Denmark
1928	Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932	Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936	Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948	Gerald Dreyer, South Africa
1952	Aureliano Bolognesi, Italy
1956	Richard McTaggart, Great Britain
1960	Kazimierz Pazdzior, Poland
1964	Jozef Grudzien, Poland

1968	Ronald Harris, United States
1972	Jan Szczepanski, Poland
1976	Howard Davis, United States
1980	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1984	Pernell Whitaker, United States
1988	Andreas Zülow, E. Germany
1992	Oscar De La Hoya, United States
1996	Hocine Soltani, Algeria
2000	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2004	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2008	Alexey Tishchenko, Russia
2012	Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine
2016	Robson Conceição, Brazil
2020	Andy Cruz, Cuba

Lt. Welterweight (64 kg/141 lbs)

1952	Charles Adkins, United States
1956	Vladimir Yengibaryan, USSR
1960	Bohumil Nemecek, Czechoslovakia
1964	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1968	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1972	Ray Seales, United States
1976	Ray Leonard, United States
1980	Patrizio Oliva, Italy
1984	Jerry Page, United States
1988	Viatcheslav Janovski, USSR
1992	Hector Vinent, Cuba
1996	Hector Vinent, Cuba
2000	Mahamadkadyz Abdullaev, Uzbekistan

2004	Manus Boonjumnong, Thailand
2008	Felix Diaz, Dominican Republic
2012	Roniel Iglesias, Cuba
2016	Fazliddin Gaibnazarov, Uzbekistan

Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)

1904	Albert Young, United States
1920	Albert Schneider, Canada
1924	Jean Delarge, Belgium
1928	Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932	Edward Flynn, United States
1936	Sten Suvio, Finland
1948	Julius Torma, Czechoslovakia
1952	Zygmunt Chychia, Poland
1956	Nicolae Linca, Romania
1960	Giovanni Benvenuti, Italy
1964	Marian Kasprzyk, Poland
1968	Manfred Wolke, E. Germany
1972	Emilio Correa, Cuba
1976	Jochen Bachfeld, E. Germany
1980	Andres Aldama, Cuba
1984	Mark Breland, United States
1988	Robert Wangila, Kenya
1992	Michael Carruth, Ireland
1996	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2000	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2004	Bakhtiyar Artayev, Kazakhstan
2008	Bakhyt Sarsekbayev, Kazakhstan
2012	Serik Sapiyev, Kazakhstan

2016	Daniyar Yeleussinov, Kazakhstan
2020	Roniel Iglesias, Cuba

Lt. Middleweight (71 kg/156 lbs)

1952	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1956	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1960	Wilbert McClure, United States
1964	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1968	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1972	Dieter Kottysch, W. Germany
1976	Jerzy Rybicki, Poland
1980	Armando Martinez, Cuba
1984	Frank Tate, United States
1988	Park Si-hun, S. Korea
1992	Juan Lemus, Cuba
1996	David Reid, United States
2000	Yermakhan Ibraimov, Kazakhstan

Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)

1904	Charles Mayer, United States
1908	John Douglas, Great Britain
1920	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1924	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1928	Piero Toscani, Italy
1932	Carmen Barth, United States
1936	Jean Despeaux, France
1948	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1952	Floyd Patterson, United States
1956	Gennady Schatkov, USSR
1960	Edward Crook, United States

1964	Valery Popenchenko, USSR
1968	Christopher Finnegan, Great Britain
1972	Vyacheslav Lemechev, USSR
1976	Michael Spinks, United States
1980	Jose Gomez, Cuba
1984	Shin Joon-sup, S. Korea
1988	Henry Maske, E. Germany
1992	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
1996	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
2000	Jorge Gutierrez, Cuba
2004	Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov, Russia
2008	James Degale, Great Britain
2012	Ryota Murata, Japan
2016	Arlen López, Cuba
2020	Hebert Conceição, Brazil

Lt. Heavyweight (81 kg/179 lbs)

1920	Edward Eagan, United States
1924	Harry Mitchell, Great Britain
1928	Victor Avendaño, Argentina
1932	David Carstens, South Africa
1936	Roger Michelot, France
1948	George Hunter, South Africa
1952	Norvel Lee, United States
1956	James Boyd, United States
1960	Cassius Clay, United States
1964	Cosimo Pinto, Italy
1968	Dan Poznyak, USSR
1972	Mate Parlov, Yugoslavia

1976	Leon Spinks, United States
1980	Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia
1984	Anton Josipovic, Yugoslavia
1988	Andrew Maynard, United States
1992	Torsten May, Germany
1996	Vassili Jirov, Kazakhstan
2000	Alexander Lebziak, Russia
2004	Andre Ward, United States
2008	Zhang Xiaoping, China
2012	Yegor Mekhontsev, Russia
2016	Julio César la Cruz, Cuba
2020	Arlen López, Cuba

Heavyweight (91 kg/201 lbs)

1984	Henry Tillman, United States
1988	Ray Mercer, United States
1992	Felix Savon, Cuba
1996	Felix Savon, Cuba
2000	Felix Savon, Cuba
2004	Odlanier Solis Fonte, Cuba
2008	Rakhim Chakhkiev, Russia
2012	Oleksandr Usik, Ukraine
2016	Evgeny Tishchenko, Russia
2020	Julio César la Cruz, Cuba

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

1904	Samuel Berger, United States
1908	Albert Oldham, Great Britain
1920	Ronald Rawson, Great Britain
1924	Otto von Porat, Norway

1928	Arturo Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina
1932	Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936	Herbert Runge, Germany
1948	Rafael Iglesias, Argentina
1952	H. Edward Sanders, United States
1956	T. Peter Rademacher, United States
1960	Franco De Piccoli, Italy
1964	Joe Frazier, United States
1968	George Foreman, United States
1972	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1976	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1980	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1984	Tyrell Biggs, United States
1988	Lennox Lewis, Canada
1992	Roberto Balado, Cuba
1996	Vladimir Klitchko, Ukraine
2000	Audley Harrison, Great Britain
2004	Alexander Povetkin, Russia
2008	Roberto Cammarelle, Italy
2012	Anthony Joshua, Great Britain
2016	Tony Yoka, France
2020	Bakhodir Jalolov, Uzbekistan

Boxing—Women

Flyweight (51 kg/112 lbs)

2012	Nicola Adams, Great Britain
2016	Nicola Adams, Great Britain
2020	Stoyka Krasteva, Bulgaria

	Featherweight (57 kg/126 lbs)
2020	Sena Irie, Japan
	Lightweight (60 kg/132 lbs)
2012	Katie Taylor, Ireland
2016	Estelle Mossely, France
2020	Kellie Harrington, Ireland
	Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)
2020	Busenaz Sürmeneli, Turkey
	Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)
2012	Claressa Shields, United States
2016	Claressa Shields, United States
2020	Lauren Price, Great Britain

Gymnastics—Men

	Floor Exercise
1932	István Pelle, Hungary
1936	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1948	Ferenc Pataki, Hungary
1952	William Thoresson, Sweden
1956	Valentin Muratov, USSR
1960	Nobuyuki Aihara, Japan
1964	Franco Menichelli, Italy
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Roland Brückner, E. Germany
1984	Li Ning, China

1988	Sergei Kharkov, USSR
1992	Li Xiaoshuang, China
1996	Ioannis Melissanidis, Greece
2000	Igors Vihrovs, Latvia
2004	Kyle Shewfelt, Canada
2008	Zou Kai, China
2012	Zou Kai, China
2016	Max Whitlock, Great Britain
2020	Artem Dolgopyat, Israel

Horizontal Bar

1896	Hermann Weingärtner, Germany
1904	Anton Heida, United States; Edward Hennig, United States (tie)
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932	Dallas Denver Bixler, United States
1936	Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland
1948	Josef Stalder, Switzerland
1952	Jakob “Jack” Günthard, Switzerland
1956	Takashi Ono, Japan
1960	Takashi Ono, Japan
1964	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan; Mikhail Voronin, USSR (tie)
1972	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1976	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1980	Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria
1984	Shinji Morisue, Japan
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR; Valeri Liukin, USSR

	(tie)
1992	Trent Dimas, United States
1996	Andreas Wecker, Germany
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Igor Cassina, Italy
2008	Zou Kai, China
2012	Epke Zonderland, Netherlands
2016	Fabian Hambüchen, Germany
2020	Daiki Hashimoto, Japan

Individual All-Around

1900	Gustave Sandras, France
1904	Julius Lenhart, United States
1908	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1912	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1920	Giorgio Zampori, Italy
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948	Veikko Huhtanen, Finland
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR

1984	Koji Gushiken, Japan
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Li Xiaoshuang, China
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Paul Hamm, United States
2008	Yang Wei, China
2012	Kohei Uchimura, Japan
2016	Kohei Uchimura, Japan
2020	Daiki Hashimoto, Japan

Parallel Bars

1896	Alfred Flatow, Germany
1904	George Eyser, United States
1924	August Güttinger, Switzerland
1928	Ladislav Vacha, Czechoslovakia
1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Michael Reusch, Switzerland
1952	Hans Eugster, Switzerland
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Sawao Kato, Japan
1980	Aleksandr Tkachev, USSR
1984	Bart Conner, United States
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR

1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Roustam Sharipov, Ukraine
2000	Li Xiaopeng, China
2004	Valeri Goncharov, Ukraine
2008	Li Xiaopeng, China
2012	Feng Zhe, China
2016	Oleg Verniaiev, Ukraine
2020	Zou Jingyuan, China

Pommel Horse

1896	Louis Zutter, Switzerland
1904	Anton Heida, United States
1924	Josef Wilhelm, Switzerland
1928	Hermann Hänggi, Switzerland
1932	István Pelle, Hungary
1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland; Veikko Huhtanen, Finland; Heikki Savolainen, Finland (tie)
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1960	Eugen Georg Oskar Ekman, Finland; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1968	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1972	Viktor Klimenko, USSR
1976	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1980	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1984	Li Ning, China; Peter Glen Vidmar, United States (tie)

1988	Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR; Zsolt Borkai, Hungary; Lubomir Geraskov, Bulgaria (tie)
1992	Pae Gil Su, N. Korea; Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus) (tie)
1996	Li Donghua, Switzerland
2000	Marius Daniel Urzica, Romania
2004	Teng Haibin, China
2008	Xiao Qin, China
2012	Krisztián Berki, Hungary
2016	Max Whitlock, Great Britain
2020	Max Whitlock, Great Britain

Rings

1896	Ioannis Mitropoulos, Greece
1904	Hermann Glass, United States
1924	Francesco Martino, Italy
1928	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1932	George Gulack, United States
1936	Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
1948	Karl Frei, Switzerland
1952	Grant Shaginyan, USSR
1956	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1960	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1964	Takuji Hayata, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984	Koji Gushiken, Japan; Li Ning, China (tie)

1988	Holger Behrendt, E. Germany; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR (tie)
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Juri Chechi, Italy
2000	Szilveszter Csollany, Hungary
2004	Dimosthenis Tampakos, Greece
2008	Chen Yibing, China
2012	Arthur Zanetti, Brazil
2016	Eleftherios Petrounias, Greece
2020	Liu Yang, China

Team Competition

1904	United States, United States, United States
1908	Sweden, Norway, Finland
1912	Italy, Hungary, Great Britain
1920	Italy, Belgium, France
1924	Italy, France, Switzerland
1928	Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
1932	Italy, United States, Finland
1936	Germany, Switzerland, Finland
1948	Finland, Switzerland, Hungary
1952	USSR, Switzerland, Finland
1956	USSR, Japan, Finland
1960	Japan, USSR, Italy
1964	Japan, USSR, Unified Team of Germany
1968	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1972	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1976	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1980	USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1984	United States, China, Japan

1988	USSR, E. Germany, Japan
1992	Unified Team, China, Japan
1996	Russia, China, Ukraine
2000	China, Ukraine, Russia
2004	Japan, United States, Romania
2008	China, Japan, United States
2012	China, Japan, Great Britain
2016	Japan, Russia, China
2020	ROC, Japan, China

Vault

1896	Carl Schuhmann, Germany
1904	George Eyser, United States; Anton Heida, United States (tie)
1924	Frank Kriz, United States
1928	Eugen Mack, Switzerland
1932	Savino Guglielmetti, Italy
1936	Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948	Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Helmut Bantz, Unified Team of Germany; Valentin Muratov, USSR (tie)
1960	Takashi Ono, Japan; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964	Haruhiro Yamashita, Japan
1968	Mikhail Voronin, USSR
1972	Klaus Köste, E. Germany
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1984	Lou Yun, China
1988	Lou Yun, China

1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2000	Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2004	Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2008	Leszek Blanik, Poland
2012	Yang Hak-seon, South Korea
2016	Ri Se Gwang, North Korea
2020	Shin Jeahwan, South Korea

Gymnastics—Women

Balance Beam

1952	Nina Bocharova, USSR
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960	Eva Vechtova-Bosakova, Czechoslovakia
1964	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968	Natalya Kuchinskaya, USSR
1972	Olga Korbut, USSR
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania; Simona Pauca, Romania (tie)
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Tatiana Lyssenko, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996	Shannon Miller, United States
2000	Liu Xuan, China
2004	Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008	Shawn Johnson, United States
2012	Deng Linlin, China
2016	Sanne Wevers, Netherlands

2020	Guan Chenchen, China

Floor Exercise

1952	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary; Larisa Latynina, USSR (tie)
1960	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1968	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia; Larisa Petrik, USSR (tie)
1972	Olga Korbut, USSR
1976	Nelli Kim, USSR
1980	Nelli Kim, USSR; Nadia Comaneci, Romania (tie)
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Lavinia Milosovici, Romania
1996	Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000	Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004	Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008	Sandra Izbasa, Romania
2012	Aly Raisman, United States
2016	Simone Biles, United States
2020	Jade Carey, United States

Individual All-Around

1952	Mariya Gorokhovskaya, USSR
1956	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia

1972	Lyudmila Turischeva, USSR
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Elena Davydova, USSR
1984	Mary-Lou Retton, United States
1988	Elena Shushunova, USSR
1992	Tatiana Gutsu, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996	Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000	Simona Amanar, Romania
2004	Carly Patterson, United States
2008	Nastia Liukin, United States
2012	Gabby Douglas, United States
2016	Simone Biles, United States
2020	Sunisa Lee, United States

Team Competition

1928	Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain
1936	Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
1948	Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United States
1952	USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
1956	USSR, Hungary, Romania
1960	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania
1964	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Japan
1968	USSR, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany
1972	USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1976	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1980	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1984	Romania, United States, China
1988	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1992	Unified Team, Romania, United States

1996	United States, Russia, Romania
2000	Romania, Russia, United States
2004	Romania, United States, Russia
2008	China, United States, Romania
2012	United States, Russia, Romania
2016	United States, Russia, China
2020	ROC, United States, Great Britain

Uneven Bars

1952	Margit Korondi, Hungary
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960	Polina Astakhova, USSR
1964	Polina Astakhova, USSR
1968	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972	Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Maxi Gnauck, E. Germany
1984	Julianne McNamara, United States; Yan-Hong Ma, China (tie)
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Lu Li, China
1996	Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2000	Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2004	Emilie LePennec, France
2008	He Kexin, China
2012	Aliya Mustafina, Russia
2016	Aliya Mustafina, Russia
2020	Nina Derwael, Belgium

Vault

1952	Ekaterina Kalinchuk, USSR
1956	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960	Margarita Nikolaeva, USSR
1964	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968	Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972	Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976	Nelli Kim, USSR
1980	Natalia Shaposhnikova, USSR
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988	Svetlana Boginskaya, USSR
1992	Henrietta Onodi, Hungary; Lavinia Milosovici, Romania (tie)
1996	Simona Amanar, Romania
2000	Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004	Monica Rosu, Romania
2008	Hong Un Jong, N. Korea
2012	Sandra Izbas¸a, Romania
2016	Simone Biles, United States
2020	Rebeca Andrade, Brazil

Soccer

Men

1900	Great Britain, France, Belgium
1904	Canada, United States, United States
1908	Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1912	Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1920	Belgium, Spain, Netherlands
1924	Uruguay, Switzerland, Sweden
1928	Uruguay, Argentina, Italy

1936	Italy, Austria, Norway
1948	Sweden, Yugoslavia, Denmark
1952	Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden
1956	USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria
1960	Yugoslavia, Denmark, Hungary
1964	Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Unified Team of Germany
1968	Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan
1972	Poland; Hungary; USSR, E. Germany (tie for bronze)
1976	E. Germany, Poland, USSR
1980	Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, USSR
1984	France, Brazil, Yugoslavia
1988	USSR, Brazil, W. Germany
1992	Spain, Poland, Ghana
1996	Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil
2000	Cameroon, Spain, Chile
2004	Argentina, Paraguay, Italy
2008	Argentina, Nigeria, Brazil
2012	Mexico, Brazil, South Korea
2016	Brazil, Germany, Nigeria
2020	Brazil, Spain, Mexico

Women

1996	United States, China, Norway
2000	Norway, United States, Germany
2004	United States, Brazil, Germany
2008	United States, Brazil, Germany
2012	United States, Japan, Canada
2016	Germany, Sweden, Canada

2020	Canada, Sweden, United States	

Swimming and Diving—Men

	50-Meter Freestyle	Time
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:22.14
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team (Rus.)	0:21.91
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:22.13
2000	Anthony Ervin, United States	0:21.98
	Gary Hall Jr., United States (tie)	0:21.98
2004	Gary Hall Jr., United States	0:21.93
2008	Cesar Cielo Filho, Brazil	0:21.30
2012	Florent Manaudou, France	0:21.34
2016	Anthony Ervin, United States	0:21.40
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:21.07*

	100-Meter Freestyle	Time
1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary	1:22.2
1904	Zoltan de Halmay, Hungary (100 yds)	1:02.8
1908	Charles Daniels, United States	1:05.6
1912	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:03.4
1920	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:01.4
1924	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	0:59.0
1928	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	0:58.6
1932	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan	0:58.2

1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary	0:57.6
1948	Wally Ris, United States	0:57.3
1952	Clarke Scholes, United States	0:57.4
1956	Jon Henricks, Australia	0:55.4
1960	John Devitt, Australia	0:55.2
1964	Don Schollander, United States	0:53.4
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	0:52.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:51.22
1976	Jim Montgomery, United States	0:49.99
1980	Jorg Woithe, E. Germany	0:50.40
1984	Ambrose “Rowdy” Gaines, United States	0:49.80
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:48.63
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team (Rus.)	0:49.02
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:48.74
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.30
2004	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.17
2008	Alain Bernard, France	0:47.21
2012	Nathan Adrian, United States	0:47.52
2016	Kyle Chalmers, Australia	0:47.58
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:47.02*

	200-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	1:55.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	1:52.78
1976	Bruce Furniss, United States	1:50.29
1980	Sergei Kopliakov, USSR	1:49.81

1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:47.44
1988	Duncan Armstrong, Australia	1:47.25
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team (Rus.)	1:46.70
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	1:47.63
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	1:45.35
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	1:44.71
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:42.96*
2012	Yannick Agnel, France	1:43.14
2016	Sun Yang, China	1:44.65
2020	Thomas Dean, Great Britain	1:44.22

	400-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1904	C. M. Daniels, United States (440 yds)	6:16.2
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	5:36.8
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	5:24.4
1920	Norman Ross, United States	5:26.8
1924	Johnny Weissmuller, United States	5:04.2
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argentina	5:01.6
1932	Clarence Crabbe, United States	4:48.4
1936	Jack Medica, United States	4:44.5
1948	William Smith, United States	4:41.0
1952	Jean Boiteux, France	4:30.7
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	4:27.3
1960	Murray Rose, Australia	4:18.3
1964	Don Schollander, United States	4:12.2
1968	Mike Burton, United States	4:09.0

1972	Brad Cooper, Australia	4:00.27
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	3:51.93
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	3:51.31
1984	George DiCarlo, United States	3:51.23
1988	Uwe Dassler, E. Germany	3:46.95
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team (Rus.)	3:45.00
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	3:47.97
2000	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:40.59
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:43.10
2008	Park Tae-hwan, S. Korea	3:41.86
2012	Sun Yang, China	3:40.14*
2016	Mack Horton, Australia	3:41.55
2020	Ahmed Hafnaoui, Tunisia	3:43.36

	800-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
2020	Robert Finke, United States	7:41.87

	1500-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	22:48.4
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	22:00.0
1920	Norman Ross, United States	22:23.2
1924	Andrew Charlton, Australia	20:06.6
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden	19:51.8
1932	Kusuo Kitamura, Japan	19:12.4
1936	Noboru Terada, Japan	19:13.7
1948	James McLane, United States	19:18.5
1952	Ford Konno, United States	18:30.3
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	17:58.9
1960	John Konrads, Australia	17:19.6

1964	Robert Windle, Australia	17:01.7
1968	Mike Burton, United States	16:38.9
1972	Mike Burton, United States	15:52.58
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	15:02.40
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	14:58.27
1984	Michael O'Brien, United States	15:05.20
1988	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	15:00.40
1992	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:43.48
1996	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:56.40
2000	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:48.33
2004	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:43.40
2008	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia	14:40.84
2012	Sun Yang, China	14:31.02*
2016	Gregorio Paltrinieri, Italy	14:34.57
2020	Robert Finke, United States	14:39.65

	100-Meter Backstroke	**Time**
1904	Walter Brack, Germany (100 yds)	1:16.8
1908	Arno Bieberstein, Germany	1:24.6
1912	Harry Hebner, United States	1:21.2
1920	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:15.2
1924	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:13.2
1928	George Kojac, United States	1:08.2
1932	Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan	1:08.6
1936	Adolph Kiefer, United States	1:05.9
1948	Allen Stack, United States	1:06.4
1952	Yoshi Oyakawa, United States	1:05.4
1956	David Theile, Australia	1:02.2
1960	David Theile, Australia	1:01.9

1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:58.7
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:56.58
1976	John Naber, United States	0:55.49
1980	Bengt Baron, Sweden	0:56.33
1984	Rick Carey, United States	0:55.79
1988	Daichi Suzuki, Japan	0:55.05
1992	Mark Tewksbury, Canada	0:53.98
1996	Jeff Rouse, United States	0:54.10
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	0:53.72
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:54.06
2008	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:52.54
2012	Matt Grevers, United States	0:52.16
2016	Ryan Murphy, United States	0:51.97*
2020	Evgeny Rylov, ROC	0:51.98

	200-Meter Backstroke	**Time**
1964	Jed Graef, United States	2:10.3
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:09.6
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:02.82
1976	John Naber, United States	1:59.19
1980	Sandor Wladar, Hungary	2:01.93
1984	Rick Carey, United States	2:00.23
1988	Igor Polyanski, USSR	1:59.37
1992	Martin Lopez-Zubero, Spain	1:58.47
1996	Brad Bridgewater, United States	1:58.54
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	1:56.76
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	1:54.95
2008	Ryan Lochte, United States	1:53.94
2012	Tyler Clary, United States	1:53.41

2016	Ryan Murphy, United States	1:53.62
2020	Evgeny Rylov, ROC	1:53.27*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	**Time**
1968	Don McKenzie, United States	1:07.79
1972	Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan	1:04.94
1976	John Hencken, United States	1:03.11
1980	Duncan Goodhew, Great Britain	1:03.44
1984	Steve Lundquist, United States	1:01.65
1988	Adrian Moorhouse, Great Britain	1:02.04
1992	Nelson Diebel, United States	1:01.50
1996	Fred Deburghgraeve, Belgium	1:00.60
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	1:00.46
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	1:00.08
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	0:58.91
2012	Cameron van der Burgh, South Africa	0:58.46
2016	Adam Peaty, Great Britain	0:57.13*
2020	Adam Peaty, Great Britain	0:57.37

	200-Meter Breaststroke	**Time**
1908	Frederick Holman, Great Britain	3:09.2
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany	3:01.8
1920	Hakan Malmrot, Sweden	3:04.4
1924	Robert Skelton, United States	2:56.6
1928	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:48.8
1932	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:45.4
1936	Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan	2:41.5
1948	Joseph Verdeur, United States	2:39.3
1952	John Davies, Australia	2:34.4

1956	Masura Furukawa, Japan	2:34.7
1960	William Mulliken, United States	2:37.4
1964	Ian O’Brien, Australia	2:27.8
1968	Felipe Muñoz, Mexico	2:28.7
1972	John Hencken, United States	2:21.55
1976	David Wilkie, Great Britain	2:15.11
1980	Robertas Zhulpa, USSR	2:15.85
1984	Victor Davis, Canada	2:13.34
1988	Jozsef Szabo, Hungary	2:13.52
1992	Mike Barrowman, United States	2:10.16
1996	Norbert Rozsa, Hungary	2:12.57
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	2:10.87
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:09.44
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:07.64
2012	Dániel Gyurta, Hungary	2:07.28
2016	Dmitriy Balandin, Kazakhstan	2:07.46
2020	Izaac Stubblety-Cook, Australia	2:06.38*

	100-Meter Butterfly	**Time**
1968	Doug Russell, United States	0:55.9
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:54.27
1976	Matt Vogel, United States	0:54.35
1980	Par Arvidsson, Sweden	0:54.92
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	0:53.08
1988	Anthony Nesty, Suriname	0:53.00
1992	Pablo Morales, United States	0:53.32
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	0:52.27
2000	Lars Froelander, Sweden	0:52.00
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.25

2008	Michael Phelps, United States	0:50.58
2012	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.21
2016	Joseph Schooling, Singapore	0:50.39
2020	Caeleb Dressel, United States	0:49.45*

	200-Meter Butterfly	**Time**
1956	William Yorzyk, United States	2:19.3
1960	Michael Troy, United States	2:12.8
1964	Kevin J. Berry, Australia	2:06.6
1968	Carl Robie, United States	2:08.7
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	2:00.70
1976	Mike Bruner, United States	1:59.23
1980	Sergei Fesenko, USSR	1:59.76
1984	Jon Sieben, Australia	1:57.04
1988	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:56.94
1992	Mel Stewart, United States	1:56.26
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	1:56.51
2000	Tom Malchow, United States	1:55.35
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.04
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:52.03
2012	Chad le Clos, South Africa	1:52.96
2016	Michael Phelps, United States	1:53.36
2020	Kristóf Milák, Hungary	1:51.25*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	**Time**
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	2:12.0
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	2:07.17
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	2:01.42
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.17
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.76

1996	Attila Czene, Hungary	1:59.91
2000	Massimiliano Rosolino, Italy	1:58.98
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:57.14
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.23*
2012	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.27
2016	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.66
2020	Wang Shun, China	1:55.00

	400-Meter Individual Medley	**Time**
1964	Dick Roth, United States	4:45.4
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	4:48.4
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	4:31.98
1976	Rod Strachan, United States	4:23.68
1980	Aleksandr Sidorenko, USSR	4:22.89
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	4:17.41
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.75
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.23
1996	Tom Dolan, United States	4:14.90
2000	Tom Dolan, United States	4:11.76
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	4:08.26
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	4:03.84*
2012	Ryan Lochte, United States	4:05.18
2016	Kosuke Hagino, Japan	4:06.05
2020	Chase Kalisz, United States	4:09.42

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	**Time**
1964	United States	3:31.2
1968	United States	3:31.7
1972	United States	3:26.42
1984	United States	3:19.03

1988	United States	3:16.53
1992	United States	3:16.74
1996	United States	3:15.41
2000	Australia	3:13.67
2004	South Africa	3:13.17
2008	United States	3:08.24*
2012	France	3:09.93
2016	United States	3:09.92
2020	United States	3:08.97

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	**Time**
1908	Great Britain	10:55.6
1912	Australasia (Australia and New Zealand)	10:11.6
1920	United States	10:04.4
1924	United States	9:53.4
1928	United States	9:36.2
1932	Japan	8:58.4
1936	Japan	8:51.5
1948	United States	8:46.0
1952	United States	8:31.1
1956	Australia	8:23.6
1960	United States	8:10.2
1964	United States	7:52.1
1968	United States	7:52.33
1972	United States	7:35.78
1976	United States	7:23.22
1980	USSR	7:23.50
1984	United States	7:15.69
1988	United States	7:12.51

1992	Unified Team	7:11.95
1996	United States	7:14.84
2000	Australia	7:07.05
2004	United States	7:07.33
2008	United States	6:58.56*
2012	United States	6:59.70
2016	United States	7:00.66
2020	Great Britain	6:58.58

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	**Time**
1960	United States	4:05.4
1964	United States	3:58.4
1968	United States	3:54.9
1972	United States	3:48.16
1976	United States	3:42.22
1980	Australia	3:45.70
1984	United States	3:39.30
1988	United States	3:36.93
1992	United States	3:36.93
1996	United States	3:34.84
2000	United States	3:33.73
2004	United States	3:30.68
2008	United States	3:29.34
2012	United States	3:29.35
2016	United States	3:27.95
2020	United States	3:26.78*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	**Time**
2008	Maarten van der Weijden, Netherlands	1:51:51.6

2012	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia	1:49:55.1
2016	Ferry Weertman, Netherlands	1:52:59.8
2020	Florian Wellbrock, Germany	1:48:33.7

	Platform Diving	**Points**
1904	Dr. G. E. Sheldon, United States	112.75
1908	Hjalmar Johansson, Sweden	183.75
1912	Erik Adlerz, Sweden	73.94
1920	Clarence Pinkston, United States	100.67
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	98.74
1932	Harold Smith, United States	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne, United States	113.58
1948	Sammy Lee, United States	130.05
1952	Sammy Lee, United States	156.28
1956	Joaquin Capilla, Mexico	152.44
1960	Robert Webster, United States	165.56
1964	Robert Webster, United States	148.58
1968	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	164.18
1972	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	504.12
1976	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	600.51
1980	Falk Hoffmann, E. Germany	835.65
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	710.91
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	638.61
1992	Sun Shuwei, China	677.31
1996	Dmitri Sautin, Russia	692.34
2000	Tian Liang, China	724.53
2004	Hu Jia, China	748.08
2008	Matthew Mitcham, Australia	537.95

2012	David Boudia, United States	568.65
2016	Chen Aisen, China	545.35
2020	Cao Yuan, China	582.35
	Springboard Diving	**Points**
1908	Albert Zurner, Germany	85.50
1912	Paul Guenther, Germany	79.23
1920	Louis Kuehn, United States	675.40
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen, United States	161.38
1936	Richard Degener, United States	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan, United States	163.64
1952	David Browning, United States	205.29
1956	Robert Clotworthy, United States	159.56
1960	Gary Tobian, United States	170.00
1964	Kenneth Sitzberger, United States	159.90
1968	Bernie Wrightson, United States	170.15
1972	Vladimir Vasin, USSR	594.09
1976	Phil Boggs, United States	619.52
1980	Aleksandr Portnov, USSR	905.02
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	754.41
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	730.80
1992	Mark Lenzi, United States	676.53
1996	Xiong Ni, China	701.46
2000	Xiong Ni, China	708.72
2004	Peng Bo, China	787.30
2008	He Chong, China	572.90
2012	Ilya Zakharov, Russia	555.90

2016	Cao Yuan, China	547.60
2020	Xie Siyi, China	558.75

	Synchronized Platform Diving	**Points**
2004	Tian Liang & Yang Jinghui, China	383.88
2008	Lin Yue & Huo Liang, China	468.18
2012	Cao Yuan & Zhang Yanquan, China	486.78
2016	Chen Aisen & Lin Yue, China	496.98
2020	Tom Daley & Matty Lee, Great Britain	471.81

	Synchronized Springboard Diving	**Points**
2004	Nikolaos Siranidis & Thomas Bimis, Greece	353.34
2008	Wang Feng & Qin Kai, China	469.08
2012	Luo Yutong & Qin Kai, China	477.00
2016	Jack Laugher & Chris Mears, Great Britain	454.32
2020	Xie Siyi & Wang Zongyuan, China	467.82

Swimming and Diving—Women

	50-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:25.49
1992	Yang Wenyi, China	0:24.76
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:24.87
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.32
2004	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.58
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:24.06
2012	Ranomi Kromowidjojo,	0:24.05

	Netherlands	
2016	Pernille Blume, Denmark	0:24.07
2020	Emma McKeon, Australia	0:23.81*

	100-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1:22.2
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States	1:13.6
1924	Ethel Lackie, United States	1:12.4
1928	Albina Osipowich, United States	1:11.0
1932	Helene Madison, United States	1:06.8
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	1:05.9
1948	Greta Andersen, Denmark	1:06.3
1952	Katalin Szoke, Hungary	1:06.8
1956	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:02.0
1960	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:01.2
1964	Dawn Fraser, Australia	0:59.5
1968	Jan Henne, United States	1:00.0
1972	Sandra Neilson, United States	0:58.59
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	0:55.65
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	0:54.79
1984	Carrie Steinseifer, United States	0:55.92
	Nancy Hogshead, United States (tie)	0:55.92
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:54.93
1992	Zhuang Yong, China	0:54.64
1996	Li Jingyi, China	0:54.50
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:53.83
2004	Jodie Henry, Australia	0:53.84
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:53.12

2012	Ranomi Kromowidjojo, Netherlands	0:53.00
2016	Simone Manuel, United States	0:52.70
	Penny Oleksiak, Canada (tie)	0:52.70
2020	Emma McKeon, Australia	0:51.96*

	200-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	2:10.5
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:03.56
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:59.26
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	1:58.33
1984	Mary Wayte, United States	1:59.23
1988	Heike Friedrich, E. Germany	1:57.65
1992	Nicole Haislett, United States	1:57.90
1996	Claudia Poll, Costa Rica	1:58.16
2000	Susan O'Neill, Australia	1:58.24
2004	Camelia Potec, Romania	1:58.03
2008	Federica Pellegrini, Italy	1:54.82
2012	Allison Schmitt, United States	1:53.61
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	1:53.73
2020	Ariarne Titmus, Australia	1:53.50*

	400-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1924	Martha Norelius, United States	6:02.2
1928	Martha Norelius, United States	5:42.8
1932	Helene Madison, United States	5:28.5
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	5:26.4
1948	Ann Curtis, United States	5:17.8
1952	Valerie Gyenge, Hungary	5:12.1

1956	Lorraine Crapp, Australia	4:54.6
1960	Chris von Saltza, United States	4:50.6
1964	Virginia Duenkel, United States	4:43.3
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	4:31.8
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	4:19.44
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	4:09.89
1980	Ines Diers, E. Germany	4:08.76
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	4:07.10
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:03.85
1992	Dagmar Hase, Germany	4:07.18
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:07.25
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	4:05.80
2004	Laure Manaudou, France	4:05.34
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	4:03.22
2012	Camille Muffat, France	4:01.45
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	3:56.46*
2020	Ariarne Titmus, Australia	3:56.69

	800-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	9:24.0
1972	Keena Rothhammer, United States	8:53.68
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	8:37.14
1980	Michelle Ford, Australia	8:28.90
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	8:24.95
1988	Janet Evans, United States	8:20.20
1992	Janet Evans, United States	8:25.52
1996	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:27.89
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:19.67
2004	Ai Shibata, Japan	8:24.54

2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	8:14.10
2012	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:14.63
2016	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:04.79*
2020	Katie Ledecky, United States	8:12.57

	1500-Meter Freestyle	**Time**
2020	Katie Ledecky, United States	15:37.34

	100-Meter Backstroke	**Time**
1924	Sybil Bauer, United States	1:23.2
1928	Marie Braun, Netherlands	1:22.0
1932	Eleanor Holm, United States	1:19.4
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1:18.9
1948	Karen Harup, Denmark	1:14.4
1952	Joan Harrison, South Africa	1:14.3
1956	Judy Grinham, Great Britain	1:12.9
1960	Lynn Burke, United States	1:09.3
1964	Cathy Ferguson, United States	1:07.7
1968	Kaye Hall, United States	1:06.2
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	1:05.78
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	1:01.83
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	1:00.86
1984	Theresa Andrews, United States	1:02.55
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	1:00.89
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	1:00.68
1996	Beth Botsford, United States	1:01.19
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	1:00.21
2004	Natalie Coughlin, United States	1:00.37
2008	Natalie Coughlin, United States	0:58.96
2012	Missy Franklin, United States	0:58.33

2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	0:58.45
2020	Kaylee McKeown, Australia	0:57.47*

	200-Meter Backstroke	**Time**
1968	Lillian “Pokey” Watson, United States	2:24.8
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	2:19.19
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	2:13.43
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	2:11.77
1984	Jolanda de Rover, Netherlands	2:12.38
1988	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:09.29
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.06
1996	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.83
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	2:08.16
2004	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:09.19
2008	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:05.24
2012	Missy Franklin, United States	2:04.06*
2016	Maya DiRado, United States	2:05.99
2020	Kaylee McKeown, Australia	2:04.68

	100-Meter Breaststroke	**Time**
1968	Djurdjica Bjedov, Yugoslavia	1:15.8
1972	Cathy Carr, United States	1:13.58
1976	Hannelore Anke, E. Germany	1:11.16
1980	Ute Geweniger, E. Germany	1:10.22
1984	Petra Van Staveren, Netherlands	1:09.88
1988	Tania Dangalakova, Bulgaria	1:07.95
1992	Yelena Rudkovskaya, Unified Team (Belarus)	1:08.00
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	1:07.73
2000	Megan Quann, United States	1:07.05

2004	Luo Xuejuan, China	1:06.64
2008	Leisel Jones, Australia	1:05.17
2012	Ruta Meilutyte, Lithuania	1:05.47
2016	Lilly King, United States	1:04.93*
2020	Lydia Jacoby, United States	1:04.95

	200-Meter Breaststroke	**Time**
1924	Lucy Morton, Great Britain	3:33.2
1928	Hilde Schrader, Germany	3:12.6
1932	Clare Dennis, Australia	3:06.3
1936	Hideko Maehata, Japan	3:03.6
1948	Nelly Van Vliet, Netherlands	2:57.2
1952	Eva Szekely, Hungary	2:51.7
1956	Ursula Happe, Germany	2:53.1
1960	Anita Lonsbrough, Great Britain	2:49.5
1964	Galina Prozumenshchikova, USSR	2:46.4
1968	Sharon Wichman, United States	2:44.4
1972	Beverly Whitfield, Australia	2:41.71
1976	Marina Koshevaia, USSR	2:33.35
1980	Lina Kachushite, USSR	2:29.54
1984	Anne Ottenbrite, Canada	2:30.38
1988	Silke Hoerner, E. Germany	2:26.71
1992	Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan	2:26.65
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	2:25.41
2000	Agnes Kovacs, Hungary	2:24.35
2004	Amanda Beard, United States	2:23.37
2008	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:20.22
2012	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:19.59

2016	Rie Kaneto, Japan	2:20.30
2020	Tatjana Schoenmaker, South Africa	2:18.95*

	100-Meter Butterfly	**Time**
1956	Shelley Mann, United States	1:11.0
1960	Carolyn Schuler, United States	1:09.5
1964	Sharon Stouder, United States	1:04.7
1968	Lynn McClements, Australia	1:05.5
1972	Mayumi Aoki, Japan	1:03.34
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:00.13
1980	Caren Metschuck, E. Germany	1:00.42
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	0:59.26
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:59.00
1992	Qian Hong, China	0:58.62
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:59.13
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:56.61
2004	Petria Thomas, Australia	0:57.72
2008	Lisbeth Trickett, Australia	0:56.73
2012	Dana Vollmer, United States	0:55.98
2016	Sarah Sjöström, Sweden	0:55.48*
2020	Maggie MacNeil, Canada	0:55.59

	200-Meter Butterfly	**Time**
1968	Ada Kok, Netherlands	2:24.7
1972	Karen Moe, United States	2:15.57
1976	Andrea Pollack, E. Germany	2:11.41
1980	Ines Geissler, E. Germany	2:10.44
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	2:06.90
1988	Kathleen Nord, E. Germany	2:09.51

1992	Summer Sanders, United States	2:08.67
1996	Susan O’Neill, Australia	2:07.76
2000	Misty Hyman, United States	2:05.88
2004	Otylia Jedrzejczak, Poland	2:06.05
2008	Liu Zige, China	2:04.18
2012	Jiao Liuyang, China	2:04.06
2016	Mireia Belmonte, Spain	2:04.85
2020	Zhang Yufei, China	2:03.86*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	**Time**
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	2:24.7
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:23.07
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	2:12.64
1988	Daniela Hunger, E. Germany	2:12.59
1992	Lin Li, China	2:11.65
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	2:13.93
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:10.68
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:11.14
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	2:08.45
2012	Ye Shiwen, China	2:07.57
2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	2:06.58*
2020	Yui Ohashi, Japan	2:08.52

	400-Meter Individual Medley	**Time**
1964	Donna de Varona, United States	5:18.7
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	5:08.5
1972	Gail Neall, Australia	5:02.97
1976	Ulrike Tauber, E. Germany	4:42.77
1980	Petra Schneider, E. Germany	4:36.29
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	4:39.24

1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:37.76
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	4:36.54
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:39.18
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:33.59
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:34.83
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	4:29.45
2012	Ye Shiwen, China	4:28.43
2016	Katinka Hosszú, Hungary	4:26.36*
2020	Yui Ohashi, Japan	4:32.08

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	**Time**
1912	Great Britain	5:52.8
1920	United States	5:11.6
1924	United States	4:58.8
1928	United States	4:47.6
1932	United States	4:38.0
1936	Netherlands	4:36.0
1948	United States	4:29.2
1952	Hungary	4:24.4
1956	Australia	4:17.1
1960	United States	4:08.9
1964	United States	4:03.8
1968	United States	4:02.5
1972	United States	3:55.19
1976	United States	3:44.82
1980	East Germany	3:42.71
1984	United States	3:43.43
1988	East Germany	3:40.63
1992	United States	3:39.46

1996	United States	3:39.29
2000	United States	3:36.61
2004	Australia	3:35.94
2008	Netherlands	3:33.76
2012	Australia	3:33.15
2016	Australia	3:30.65
2020	Australia	3:29.69*

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	**Time**
1996	United States	7:59.87
2000	United States	7:57.80
2004	United States	7:53.42
2008	Australia	7:44.31
2012	United States	7:42.92
2016	United States	7:43.03
2020	China	7:40.33*

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	**Time**
1960	United States	4:41.1
1964	United States	4:33.9
1968	United States	4:28.3
1972	United States	4:20.75
1976	East Germany	4:07.95
1980	East Germany	4:06.67
1984	United States	4:08.34
1988	East Germany	4:03.74
1992	United States	4:02.54
1996	United States	4:02.88
2000	United States	3:58.30
2004	Australia	3:57.32

2008	Australia	3:52.69
2012	United States	3:52.05
2016	United States	3:53.13
2020	Australia	3:51.60*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	**Time**
2008	Larisa Ilchenko, Russia	1:59:27.7
2012	Éva Risztov, Hungary	1:57:38.2
2016	Sharon van Rouwendaal, Netherlands	1:56:32.1
2020	Ana Marcela Cunha, Brazil	1:59:30.8

	Platform Diving	**Points**
1912	Greta Johansson, Sweden	39.90
1920	Stefani Fryland-Clausen, Denmark	34.60
1924	Caroline Smith, United States	33.20
1928	Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States	31.60
1932	Dorothy Poynton, United States	40.26
1936	Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States	33.93
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	68.87
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	79.37
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	84.85
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	91.28
1964	Lesley Bush, United States	99.80
1968	Milena Duchkova, Czechoslovakia	109.59

1972	Ulrika Knape, Sweden	390.00
1976	Elena Vaytsekhouskaya, USSR	406.59
1980	Martina Jaschke, E. Germany	596.25
1984	Zhou Jihong, China	435.51
1988	Xu Yanmei, China	445.20
1992	Fu Mingxia, China	461.43
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	521.58
2000	Laura Wilkinson, United States	543.75
2004	Chantelle Newbery, Australia	590.31
2008	Chen Ruolin, China	447.70
2012	Chen Ruolin, China	422.30
2016	Ren Qian, China	439.25
2020	Quan Hongchan, China	466.20

	Springboard Diving	**Points**
1920	Aileen Riggin, United States	539.90
1924	Elizabeth Becker, United States	474.50
1928	Helen Meany, United States	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman, United States	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring, United States	89.27
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	108.74
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	147.30
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	142.36
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	155.81
1964	Ingrid Engel-Kramer, Germany	145.00
1968	Sue Gossick, United States	150.77
1972	Micki King, United States	450.03
1976	Jenni Chandler, United States	506.19

1980	Irina Kalinina, USSR	725.91
1984	Sylvie Bernier, Canada	530.70
1988	Gao Min, China	580.23
1992	Gao Min, China	572.40
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	547.68
2000	Fu Mingxia, China	609.42
2004	Guo Jingjing, China	633.15
2008	Guo Jingjing, China	415.35
2012	Wu Minxia, China	414.00
2016	Shi Tingmao, China	406.05
2020	Shi Tingmao, China	383.50

	Synchronized Platform Diving	**Points**
2004	Lao Lishi & Li Ting, China	352.14
2008	Wang Xin & Chen Ruolin, China	363.54
2012	Chen Ruolin & Wang Hao, China	368.40
2016	Chen Ruolin & Liu Huixia, China	354.00
2020	Chen Yuxi & Zhang Jiaqi, China	363.78

	Synchronized Springboard Diving	**Points**
2004	Wu Minxia & Guo Jingjing, China	336.90
2008	Guo Jingjing & Wu Minxia, China	343.50
2012	He Zi & Wu Minxia, China	346.20
2016	Wu Minxia & Shi Tingmao, China	345.60
2020	Shi Tingmao & Wang Han, China	326.40

Swimming—Mixed

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
2020	Great Britain	3:37.58*

Tennis

	Men’s Singles
1896	John Boland, Great Britain
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty, Great Britain
1904	Beals Wright, United States
1908	Josiah George Ritchie, Great Britain
1912	Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Louis Raymond, South Africa
1924	Vincent Richards, United States
1988	Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia
1992	Marc Rosset, Switzerland
1996	Andre Agassi, United States
2000	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia
2004	Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Rafael Nadal, Spain
2012	Andy Murray, Great Britain
2016	Andy Murray, Great Britain
2020	Alexander Zverev, Germany

	Men’s Doubles
1896	John Boland, Great Britain & Friedrick Traun, Germany
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain

1904	Edgar Leonard & Beals Wright, U.S.
1908	George Whiteside Hillyard & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1912	Harry Austin Kitson & Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Noel Turnbull & Maxwell Woosnam, Great Britain
1924	Vincent Richards & Francis Townsend Hunter, U.S.
1988	Kenneth Flach & Robert A. Seguso, United States
1992	Boris Becker & Michael Stich, Germany
1996	Mark Woodforde & Todd Woodbridge, Australia
2000	Sebastien Lareau & Daniel Nestor, Canada
2004	Fernando Gonzales & Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Roger Federer & Stanislas Wawrinka, Switzerland
2012	Mike Bryan & Bob Bryan, United States
2016	Marc López & Rafael Nadal, Spain
2020	Nikola Mektić & Mate Pavić, Croatia

Women’s Singles

1900	Charlotte Cooper, Great Britain
1908	Dorothy Katherine Chambers, Great Britain
1912	Marguerite Broquedis, France
1920	Suzanne Lenglen, France
1924	Helen Wills, United States
1988	Steffi Graf, W. Germany
1992	Jennifer Capriati, United States
1996	Lindsay Davenport, United States
2000	Venus Williams, United States

2004	Justine Henin-Hardenne, Belgium
2008	Elena Dementieva, Russia
2012	Serena Williams, United States
2016	Monica Puig, Puerto Rico
2020	Belinda Bencic, Switzerland

Women's Doubles

1920	Winifred Margaret McNair & Kathleen McKane, Great Britain
1924	Hazel Virginia Wightman & Helen Wills, United States
1988	Pam Shriver & Zina Garrison, United States
1992	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
1996	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
2000	Venus Williams & Serena Williams, United States
2004	Ting Li & Tian Tian Sun, China
2008	Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States
2012	Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States
2016	Ekaterina Makarova & Elena Vesnina, Russia
2020	Barbora Krejčíková & Kateřina Siniaková, Czech Republic

Mixed Doubles

2012	Victoria Azarenka & Max Mirnyi, Belarus
2016	Bethanie Mattek-Sands & Jack Sock, United States
2020	Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova & Andrey Rublev,

ROC

Track and Field—Men

	100-Meter Run	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	0:12.0
1900	Francis Jarvis, United States	0:11.0
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	0:11.0
1908	Reginald Walker, South Africa	0:10.8
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	0:10.8
1920	Charles Paddock, United States	0:10.8
1924	Harold Abrahams, Great Britain	0:10.6
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	0:10.8
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	0:10.3
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	0:10.3
1948	Harrison Dillard, United States	0:10.3
1952	Lindy Remigino, United States	0:10.4
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	0:10.5
1960	Armin Hary, Germany	0:10.2
1964	Bob Hayes, United States	0:10.0
1968	Jim Hines, United States	0:09.95
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR	0:10.14
1976	Hasely Crawford, Trinidad and Tobago	0:10.06
1980	Allan Wells, Great Britain	0:10.25
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	0:09.99
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	0:09.92
1992	Linford Christie, Great Britain	0:09.96
1996	Donovan Bailey, Canada	0:09.84
2000	Maurice Greene, United States	0:09.87

2004	Justin Gatlin, United States	0:09.85
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.69
2012	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.63*
2016	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:09.81
2020	Marcell Jacobs, Italy	0:09:80

	200-Meter Run	**Time**
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States	0:22.2
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	0:21.6
1908	Robert Kerr, Canada	0:22.6
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	0:21.7
1920	Allan Woodring, United States	0:22.0
1924	Jackson Scholz, United States	0:21.6
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	0:21.8
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	0:21.2
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	0:20.7
1948	Mel Patton, United States	0:21.1
1952	Andrew Stanfield, United States	0:20.7
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	0:20.6
1960	Livio Berruti, Italy	0:20.5
1964	Henry Carr, United States	0:20.3
1968	Tommie Smith, United States	0:19.83
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR	0:20.00
1976	Donald Quarrie, Jamaica	0:20.23
1980	Pietro Mennea, Italy	0:20.19
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	0:19.80
1988	Joe DeLoach, United States	0:19.75
1992	Mike Marsh, United States	0:20.01
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	0:19.32

2000	Konstantinos Kenteris, Greece	0:20.09
2004	Shawn Crawford, United States	0:19.79
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.30*
2012	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.32
2016	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	0:19.78
2020	Andre De Grasse, Canada	0:19.62

	400-Meter Run	**Time**
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	0:54.2
1900	Maxwell Long, United States	0:49.4
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	0:49.2
1908	Wyndham Halswelle, Gr. Brit. (walkover)	0:50.0
1912	Charles Reidpath, United States	0:48.2
1920	Bevil Rudd, South Africa	0:49.6
1924	Eric Liddell, Great Britain	0:47.6
1928	Ray Barbuti, United States	0:47.8
1932	William Carr, United States	0:46.2
1936	Archie Williams, United States	0:46.5
1948	Arthur Wint, Jamaica	0:46.2
1952	George Rhoden, Jamaica	0:45.9
1956	Charles Jenkins, United States	0:46.7
1960	Otis Davis, United States	0:44.9
1964	Michael Larrabee, United States	0:45.1
1968	Lee Evans, United States	0:43.86
1972	Vincent Matthews, United States	0:44.66
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	0:44.26
1980	Viktor Markin, USSR	0:44.60
1984	Alonzo Babers, United States	0:44.27
1988	Steve Lewis, United States	0:43.87

1992	Quincy Watts, United States	0:43.50
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	0:43.49
2000	Michael Johnson, United States	0:43.84
2004	Jeremy Wariner, United States	0:44.00
2008	LaShawn Merritt, United States	0:43.75
2012	Kirani James, Grenada	0:43.94
2016	Wayde van Niekerk, South Africa	0:43.03*
2020	Steven Gardiner, Bahamas	0:43.85

	800-Meter Run	**Time**
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	2:11.0
1900	Alfred Tysoe, Great Britain	2:01.2
1904	James Lightbody, United States	1:56.0
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	1:52.8
1912	James “Ted” Meredith, United States	1:51.9
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	1:53.4
1924	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1:52.4
1928	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1:51.8
1932	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain	1:49.8
1936	John Woodruff, United States	1:52.9
1948	Mal Whitfield, United States	1:49.2
1952	Mal Whitfield, United States	1:49.2
1956	Tom Courtney, United States	1:47.7
1960	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1:46.3
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1:45.1
1968	Ralph Doubell, Australia	1:44.3
1972	Dave Wottle, United States	1:45.9
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	1:43.50
1980	Steve Ovett, Great Britain	1:45.40

1984	Joaquim Cruz, Brazil	1:43.00
1988	Paul Ereng, Kenya	1:43.45
1992	William Tanui, Kenya	1:43.66
1996	Vebjørn Rodal, Norway	1:42.58
2000	Nils Schumann, Germany	1:45.08
2004	Yuriy Borzakovskiy, Russia	1:44.45
2008	Wilfred Bungei, Kenya	1:44.65
2012	David Lekuta Rudisha, Kenya	1:40.91*
2016	David Lekuta Rudisha, Kenya	1:42.15
2020	Emmanuel Korir, Kenya	1:45.06

	1500-Meter Run	**Time**
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	4:33.2
1900	Charles Bennett, Great Britain	4:06.2
1904	James Lightbody, United States	4:05.4
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	4:03.4
1912	Arnold Jackson, Great Britain	3:56.8
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	4:01.8
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3:53.6
1928	Harry Larva, Finland	3:53.2
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3:51.2
1936	Jack Lovelock, New Zealand	3:47.8
1948	Henry Eriksson, Sweden	3:49.8
1952	Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg	3:45.2
1956	Ron Delany, Ireland	3:41.2
1960	Herb Elliott, Australia	3:35.6
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	3:38.1
1968	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	3:34.91
1972	Pekka Vasala, Finland	3:36.33

1976	John Walker, New Zealand	3:39.17
1980	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3:38.4
1984	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3:32.53
1988	Peter Rono, Kenya	3:35.96
1992	Fermin Cacho Ruiz, Spain	3:40.12
1996	Noureddine Morceli, Algeria	3:35.78
2000	Noah Ngeny, Kenya	3:32.07
2004	Hicham El Guerrouj, Morocco	3:34.18
2008	Asbel Kiprop, Kenya[1]	3:33.11
2012	Taoufik Makhloufi, Algeria	3:34.08
2016	Matthew Centrowitz, United States	3:50.00
2020	Jakob Ingebrigtsen, Norway	3:28.32*

(1) Originally won by Rashid Ramzi, Bahrain, who was stripped of the gold in 2009 due to doping.

	3000-Meter Steeplechase	**Time**
1920	Percy Hodge, Great Britain	10:00.4
1924	Ville Ritola, Finland	9:33.6
1928	Toivo Loukola, Finland	9:21.8
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (about 3,450 m; extra lap by error)	10:33.4
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	9:03.8
1948	Tore Sjöstrand, Sweden	9:04.6
1952	Horace Ashenfelter, United States	8:45.4
1956	Chris Brasher, Great Britain	8:41.2
1960	Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak, Poland	8:34.2
1964	Gaston Roelants, Belgium	8:30.8
1968	Amos Biwott, Kenya	8:51.0

1972	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	8:23.64
1976	Anders Garderud, Sweden	8:08.02
1980	Bronislaw Malinowski, Poland	8:09.7
1984	Julius Korir, Kenya	8:11.80
1988	Julius Kariuki, Kenya	8:05.51
1992	Matthew Birir, Kenya	8:08.84
1996	Joseph Keter, Kenya	8:07.12
2000	Reuben Kosgei, Kenya	8:21.43
2004	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8:05.81
2008	Brimin Kiprop Kirpruto, Kenya	8:10.34
2012	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8:18.56
2016	Conseslus Kipruto, Kenya	8:03.28*
2020	Soufiane El Bakkali. Morocco	8:08.90

	5000-Meter Run	**Time**
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	14:36.6
1920	Joseph Guillemot, France	14:55.6
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14:31.2
1928	Ville Ritola, Finland	14:38.0
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14:30.0
1936	Gunnar Höckert, Finland	14:22.2
1948	Gaston Reiff, Belgium	14:17.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	14:06.6
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	13:39.6
1960	Murray Halberg, New Zealand	13:43.4
1964	Bob Schul, United States	13:48.8
1968	Mohamed Gammoudi, Tunisia	14:05.0
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	13:26.4
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	13:24.76

1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	13:20.91
1984	Said Aouita, Morocco	13:05.59
1988	John Ngugi, Kenya	13:11.70
1992	Dieter Baumann, Germany	13:12.52
1996	Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi	13:07.96
2000	Million Wolde, Ethiopia	13:35.49
2004	Hicham El Guerrouj, Morocco	13:14.39
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	12:57.82*
2012	Mo Farah, Great Britain	13:41.66
2016	Mo Farah, Great Britain	13:03.30
2020	Joshua Cheptegei, Uganda	12:58.15

	10,000-Meter Run	**Time**
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	31:20.8
1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31:45.8
1924	Ville Ritola, Finland	30:23.2
1928	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30:18.8
1932	Janusz Kusocinski, Poland	30:11.4
1936	Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30:15.4
1948	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29:59.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29:17.0
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	28:45.6
1960	Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR	28:32.2
1964	Billy Mills, United States	28:24.4
1968	Naftali Temu, Kenya	29:27.4
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	27:38.4
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	27:40.38
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	27:42.7
1984	Alberto Cova, Italy	27:47.54

1988	Brahim Boutayeb, Morocco	27:21.46
1992	Khalid Skah, Morocco	27:46.70
1996	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27:07.34
2000	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27:18.20
2004	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27:05.10
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27:01.17*
2012	Mo Farah, Great Britain	27:30.42
2016	Mo Farah, Great Britain	27:05.17
2020	Selemon Barega, Ethiopia	27:43.22

	Marathon	**Time**
1896	Spyridon Louis, Greece	2:58:50
1900	Michel Theato, France	2:59:45.0
1904	Thomas Hicks, United States	3:28:53.0
1908	John Hayes, United States	2:55:18.4
1912	Kenneth McArthur, South Africa	2:36:54.8
1920	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	2:32:35.8
1924	Albin Stenroos, Finland	2:41:22.6
1928	Boughera El Ouafi, France	2:32.57
1932	Juan Zabala, Argentina	2:31:36
1936	Kee-chung Sohn, Japan[1]	2:29:19.2
1948	Delfo Cabrera, Argentina	2:34:51.6
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	2:23:03.2
1956	Alain Mimoun, France	2:25:00.0
1960	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2:15:16.2
1964	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2:12:11.2
1968	Mamo Wolde, Ethiopia	2:20:26.4
1972	Frank Shorter, United States	2:12:19.8
1976	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2:09:55.0

1980	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2:11:03.0
1984	Carlos Lopes, Portugal	2:09:21
1988	Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:10:32
1992	Hwang Young-cho, S. Korea	2:13:23
1996	Josia Thugwane, South Africa	2:12:36
2000	Gezahegne Abera, Ethiopia	2:10:11
2004	Stefano Baldini, Italy	2:10:55
2008	Samuel Kamau Wanjiru, Kenya	2:06:32*
2012	Stephen Kiprotich, Uganda	2:08:01
2016	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	2:08:44
2020	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	2:08:38

(1) Korean runner who competed under Japanese name Kitei Son.

	4x100-Meter Relay	**Time**
1912	Great Britain	0:42.4
1920	United States	0:42.2
1924	United States	0:41.0
1928	United States	0:41.0
1932	United States	0:40.0
1936	United States	0:39.8
1948	United States	0:40.6
1952	United States	0:40.1
1956	United States	0:39.5
1960	Germany (U.S. disqualified)	0:39.5
1964	United States	0:39.0
1968	United States	0:38.24
1972	United States	0:38.19
1976	United States	0:38.33

1980	USSR	0:38.26
1984	United States	0:37.83
1988	USSR (U.S. disqualified)	0:38.19
1992	United States	0:37.40
1996	Canada	0:37.69
2000	United States	0:37.61
2004	Great Britain	0:38.07
2008	Trinidad and Tobago[1]	0:38.06
2012	Jamaica	0:36.84*
2016	Jamaica	0:37.27
2020	Italy	0:37.50

(1) Due to team member Nesta Carter's doping, Jamaica was stripped of the victory in 2017.

	4x400-Meter Relay	**Time**
1908	United States	3:29.4
1912	United States	3:16.6
1920	Great Britain	3:22.2
1924	United States	3:16.0
1928	United States	3:14.2
1932	United States	3:08.2
1936	Great Britain	3:09.0
1948	United States	3:10.4
1952	Jamaica	3:03.9
1956	United States	3:04.8
1960	United States	3:02.2
1964	United States	3:00.7
1968	United States	2:56.16
1972	Kenya	2:59.8

1976	United States	2:58.65
1980	USSR	3:01.1
1984	United States	2:57.91
1988	United States	2:56.16
1992	United States	2:55.74
1996	United States	2:55.99
2000	Nigeria[1]	2:58.68
2004	United States	2:55.91
2008	United States	2:55.39*
2012	The Bahamas	2:56.72
2016	United States	2:57.30
2020	United States	2:55.70

(1) The U.S. was stripped of the medal in 2012 after team member Antonio Pettigrew admitted to doping.

	20-Kilometer Walk	**Time**
1956	Leonid Spirin, USSR	1:31:27.4
1960	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1:34:07.2
1964	Kenneth Matthews, Great Britain	1:29:34.0
1968	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1:33:58.4
1972	Peter Frenkel, E. Germany	1:26:42.4
1976	Daniel Bautista, Mexico	1:24:40.6
1980	Maurizio Damilano, Italy	1:23:35.5
1984	Ernesto Canto, Mexico	1:23:13
1988	Jozef Pribilinec, Czechoslovakia	1:19.57
1992	Daniel Plaza Montero, Spain	1:21:45
1996	Jefferson Perez, Ecuador	1:20:07
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	1:18:59
2004	Ivano Brugnetti, Italy	1:19:40

2008	Valeriy Borchin, Russia	1:19:01
2012	Chen Ding, China	1:18:46*
2016	Wang Zhen, China	1:19:44
2020	Massimo Stano, Italy	1:21:05

	50-Kilometer Walk	**Time**
1932	Thomas “Tommy” Green, Great Britain	4:50.10
1936	Harold Whitlock, Great Britain	4:30:41.4
1948	John Ljunggren, Sweden	4:41.52
1952	Giuseppe Dordoni, Italy	4:28:07.8
1956	Norman Read, New Zealand	4:30:42.8
1960	Donald Thompson, Great Britain	4:25:30
1964	Abdon Pamich, Italy	4:11:12.4
1968	Christoph Höhne, E. Germany	4:20:13.6
1972	Bernd Kannenberg, W. Germany	3:56:11.6
1980	Hartwig Gauder, E. Germany	3:49:24.0
1984	Raúl González, Mexico	3:47:26
1988	Vyacheslav Ivanenko, USSR	3:38.29
1992	Andrey Perlov, Unified Team (Rus.)	3:50:13
1996	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:43:30
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:42:22
2004	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3:38:46
2008	Alex Schwazer, Italy	3:37:09
2012	Jared Tallent, Australia[1]	3:36:53*
2016	Matej Tóth, Slovakia	3:40:58
2020	Dawid Tomala, Poland	3:50:08

(1) Russia’s Sergey Kirdyapkin was stripped of the gold medal in 2016 for doping.

	110-Meter Hurdles	Time
1896	Thomas Curtis, United States	0:17.6
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	0:15.4
1904	Frederick Schule, United States	0:16.0
1908	Forrest Smithson, United States	0:15.0
1912	Frederick Kelly, United States	0:15.1
1920	Earl Thomson, Canada	0:14.8
1924	Daniel Kinsey, United States	0:15.0
1928	Sydney Atkinson, South Africa	0:14.8
1932	George Saling, United States	0:14.6
1936	Forrest Towns, United States	0:14.2
1948	William Porter, United States	0:13.9
1952	Harrison Dillard, United States	0:13.7
1956	Lee Calhoun, United States	0:13.5
1960	Lee Calhoun, United States	0:13.8
1964	Hayes Jones, United States	0:13.6
1968	Willie Davenport, United States	0:13.33
1972	Rod Milburn, United States	0:13.24
1976	Guy Drut, France	0:13:30
1980	Thomas Munkelt, E. Germany	0:13.39
1984	Roger Kingdom, United States	0:13.20
1988	Roger Kingdom, United States	0:12.98
1992	Mark McKoy, Canada	0:13.12
1996	Allen Johnson, United States	0:12.95
2000	Anier Garcia, Cuba	0:13.00
2004	Liu Xiang, China	0:12.91*
2008	Dayron Robles, Cuba	0:12.93
2012	Aries Merritt, United States	0:12.92

2016	Omar McLeod, Jamaica	0:13.05
2020	Hansle Parchment, Jamaica	0:13.04

	400-Meter Hurdles	**Time**
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States	0:57.6
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	0:53.0
1908	Charles Bacon, United States	0:55.0
1920	Frank Loomis, United States	0:54.0
1924	F. Morgan Taylor, United States	0:52.6
1928	David, Lord Burghley, Great Britain	0:53.4
1932	Bob Tisdall, Ireland	0:51.7
1936	Glenn Hardin, United States	0:52.4
1948	Roy Cochran, United States	0:51.1
1952	Charles Moore, United States	0:50.8
1956	Glenn Davis, United States	0:50.1
1960	Glenn Davis, United States	0:49.3
1964	Rex Cawley, United States	0:49.6
1968	David Hemery, Great Britain	0:48.12
1972	John Akii-Bua, Uganda	0:47.82
1976	Edwin Moses, United States	0:47.64
1980	Volker Beck, E. Germany	0:48.70
1984	Edwin Moses, United States	0:47.75
1988	Andre Phillips, United States	0:47.19
1992	Kevin Young, United States	0:46.78
1996	Derrick Adkins, United States	0:47.54
2000	Angelo Taylor, United States	0:47.50
2004	Félix Sánchez, Dominican Republic	0:47.63
2008	Angelo Taylor, United States	0:47.25

2012	Félix Sánchez, Dominican Republic	0:47.63
2016	Kerron Clement, United States	0:47.73
2020	Karsten Warholm, Norway	0:45.94*

Note: Event not held in 1912.

	Discus Throw	**Dist.**	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	29.15m	(95' 7")
1900	Rudolf Bauer, Hungary	36.04m	(118' 3")
1904	Martin Sheridan, United States	39.28m	(128' 10")
1908	Martin Sheridan, United States	40.89m	(134' 1")
1912	Armas Taipale, Finland	45.21m	(148' 3")
1920	Elmer Niklander, Finland	44.68m	(146' 7")
1924	Clarence “Bud” Houser, U.S.	46.15m	(151' 4")
1928	Clarence “Bud” Houser, U.S.	47.32m	(155' 3")
1932	John Anderson, United States	49.49m	(162' 4")
1936	Ken Carpenter, United States	50.48m	(165' 7")
1948	Adolfo Consolini, Italy	52.78m	(173' 2")
1952	Sim Iness, United States	55.03m	(180' 6")
1956	Al Oerter, United	56.36m	(184' 11")

	States		
1960	Al Oerter, United States	59.18m	(194' 2")
1964	Al Oerter, United States	61.00m	(200' 1")
1968	Al Oerter, United States	64.78m	(212' 6")
1972	Ludvik Danek, Czechoslovakia	64.40m	(211' 3")
1976	Mac Wilkins, United States	67.50m	(221' 5")
1980	Viktor Rashchupkin, USSR	66.64m	(218' 8")
1984	Rolf Danneberg, W. Germany	66.60m	(218' 6")
1988	Jürgen Schult, E. Germany	68.82m	(225' 9")
1992	Romas Ubartas, Lithuania	65.12m	(213' 8")
1996	Lars Riedel, Germany	69.40m	(227' 8")
2000	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.30m	(227' 4")
2004	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.89m	(228' 9 ¾")*
2008	Gerd Kanter, Estonia	68.82m	(225' 9 ½")
2012	Robert Harting, Germany	68.27m	(224')
2016	Christoph Harting, Germany	68.37m	(224' 3 ¾")
2020	Daniel Ståhl,	68.90m	(226' ½")

Sweden

	Hammer Throw	Dist.	
1900	John Flanagan, United States	49.73m	(163' 1")
1904	John Flanagan, United States	51.23m	(168' 1")
1908	John Flanagan, United States	51.92m	(170' 4")
1912	Matt McGrath, United States	54.74m	(179' 7")
1920	Pat Ryan, United States	52.875m	(173' 5 ¾")
1924	Fred Tootell, United States	53.295m	(174' 10")
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	51.39m	(168' 7")
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	53.92m	(176' 11")
1936	Karl Hein, Germany	56.49m	(185' 4")
1948	Imre Németh, Hungary	56.07m	(183' 11 ½")
1952	József Csérmák, Hungary	60.34m	(197' 11")
1956	Harold Connolly, United States	63.19m	(207' 3")
1960	Vasily Rudenkov, USSR	67.10m	(202' 0")
1964	Romuald Klim, USSR	69.74m	(228' 10")
1968	Gyula Zsivótzky,	73.36m	(240' 8")

	Hungary		
1972	Anatoly Bondarchuk, USSR	75.50m	(247' 8")
1976	Yuri Sedykh, USSR	77.52m	(254' 4")
1980	Yuri Sedykh, USSR	81.80m	(268' 4")
1984	Juha Tiainen, Finland	78.08m	(256' 2")
1988	Sergei Litvinov, USSR	84.80m	(278' 2")*
1992	Andrey Abduvaliyev, Unified Team	82.54m	(270' 9")
1996	Balázs Kiss, Hungary	81.24m	(266' 6")
2000	Szymon Ziolkowski, Poland	80.02m	(262' 6")
2004	Koji Murofushi, Japan	82.91m	(272')
2008	Primoz Kozmus, Slovenia	82.02m	(269' 1")
2012	Krisztián Pars, Hungary	80.59m	(264' 5")
2016	Dilshod Nazarov, Tajikistan	78.68m	(258' 1 ¾")
2020	Wojciech Nowicki, Poland	82.52m	(270' 8 ¾")
	High Jump	**Height**	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	1.81m	(5' 11 ¼")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2 ¾")

1904	Samuel Jones, United States	1.80m	(5' 11")
1908	Harry Porter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2 ¾")
1912	Alma Richards, United States	1.93m	(6' 4")
1920	Richmond Landon, United States	1.94m	(6' 4 ¼")
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	1.98m	(6' 6")
1928	Robert “Bob” King, United States	1.94m	(6' 4 ¼")
1932	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	1.97m	(6' 5 ½")
1936	Cornelius Johnson, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1948	John Winter, Australia	1.98m	(6' 6")
1952	Walter Davis, United States	2.04m	(6' 8 ¼")
1956	Charles Dumas, United States	2.12m	(6' 11 ½")
1960	Robert Shavlakadze, USSR	2.16m	(7' 1")
1964	Valery Brumel, USSR	2.18m	(7' 1 ¾")
1968	Dick Fosbury, United States	2.24m	(7' 4 ¼")
1972	Jüri Tarmak, USSR	2.23m	(7' 3 ¾")
1976	Jacek Wszola, Poland	2.25m	(7' 4 ½")

1980	Gerd Wessig, E. Germany	2.36m	(7' 8 ¾")
1984	Dietmar Mögenburg, W. Germany	2.35m	(7' 8 ½")
1988	Gennadi Avdeyenko, USSR	2.38m	(7' 9 ¾")
1992	Javier Sotomayor, Cuba	2.34m	(7' 8")
1996	Charles Austin, United States	2.39m	(7' 10")*
2000	Sergey Klyugin, Russia	2.35m	(7' 8 ½")
2004	Stefan Holm, Sweden	2.36m	(7' 8 ¾")
2008	Andrey Silnov, Russia	2.36m	(7' 8 ¾")
2012	Erik Kynard, United States[1]	2.33m	(7' 7 ¾")
2016	Derek Drouin, Canada	2.38m	(7' 9 ¾")
2020	Mutaz Essa Barshim, Qatar & Gianmarco Tamberi, Italy (tie)	2.37m	(7' 9 ¼")

(1) Ivan Ukhov, Russia, was stripped of the gold medal in 2019 due to doping.

	Javelin Throw	**Dist.**	
1908	Eric Lemming, Sweden	54.82m	(179' 10")
1912	Eric Lemming,	60.64m	(198' 11")

	Sweden		
1920	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	65.78m	(215' 9 ¾")
1924	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	62.96m	(206' 7")
1928	Erik Lundkvist, Sweden	66.60m	(218' 6")
1932	Matti Järvinen, Finland	72.71m	(238' 6 ½")
1936	Gerhard Stöck, Germany	71.84m	(235' 8")
1948	Kaj Tapio Rautavaara, Finland	69.77m	(228' 11")
1952	Cy Young, United States	73.78m	(242' 1")
1956	Egil Danielsen, Norway	85.71m	(281' 2 ½")
1960	Viktor Tsybulenko, USSR	84.64m	(277' 8")
1964	Pauli Nevala, Finland	82.66m	(271' 2")
1968	Janis Lusis, USSR	90.10m	(295' 7")
1972	Klaus Wolfermann, W. Germany	90.48m	(296' 10")
1976	Miklós Németh, Hungary	94.58m	(310' 4")
1980	Dainis Kula, USSR	91.20m	(299' 2")
1984	Arto Härkönen, Finland	86.76m	(284' 8")
1988	Tapio Korjus, Finland	84.28m	(276' 6")
1992	Jan Zelezny,	89.66m	(294' 2")

	Czechoslovakia		
1996	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	88.16m	(289' 3")
2000	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	90.17m	(295' 9 ½")
2004	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	86.50m	(283' 10")
2008	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	90.57m	(297' 1 ¾")
2012	Keshorn Walcott, Trinidad & Tobago	84.58m	(277' 6")
2016	Thomas Röhler, Germany	90.30m	(296' 3")
2020	Neeraj Chopra, India	87.58m	(287' 4")

	Long Jump	**Dist.**	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	6.35m	(20' 10")
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	7.18m	(23' 6 ¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	7.34m	(24' 1")
1908	Frank Irons, United States	7.48m	(24' 6 ½")
1912	Albert Gutterson, United States	7.60m	(24' 11 ¼")
1920	William Petersson, Sweden	7.15m	(23' 5 ½")
1924	William DeHart Hubbard, U.S.	7.45m	(24' 5 ¼")

1928	Ed Hamm, United States	7.73m	(25' 4 ½")
1932	Edward Gordon, United States	7.64m	(25' ¾")
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	8.06m	(26' 5 ½")
1948	Willie Steele, United States	7.82m	(25' 8")
1952	Jerome Biffle, United States	7.57m	(24' 10")
1956	Gregory Bell, United States	7.83m	(25' 8 ¼")
1960	Ralph Boston, United States	8.12m	(26' 7 ¾")
1964	Lynn Davies, Great Britain	8.07m	(26' 5 ¾")
1968	Bob Beamon, United States	8.90m	(29' 2 ½")*
1972	Randy Williams, United States	8.24m	(27' ½")
1976	Arnie Robinson, United States	8.35m	(27' 4 ¾")
1980	Lutz Dombrowski, E. Germany	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	8.72m	(28' 7 ½")
1992	Carl Lewis, United States	8.67m	(28' 5 ½")
1996	Carl Lewis, United States	8.50m	(27' 10 ¾")

2000	Ivan Pedroso, Cuba	8.55m	(28' ¾")
2004	Dwight Phillips, United States	8.59m	(28' 2 ¼")
2008	Irving Saladino, Panama	8.34m	(27' 4 ¼")
2012	Greg Rutherford, Great Britain	8.31m	(27' 3 ¼")
2016	Jeff Henderson, United States	8.38m	(27' 6")
2020	Miltiadis Tentoglou, Greece	8.41m	(27' 7")
	Pole Vault	**Height**	
1896	William Welles Hoyt, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1904	Charles Dvorak, United States	3.50m	(11' 6")
1908	Edward Cooke, United States	3.71m	(12' 2")
	Alfred Gilbert, United States (tie)	3.71m	(12' 2")
1912	Harry Stoddard Babcock, U.S.	3.95m	(12' 11 ½")
1920	Frank Foss, United States	4.09m	(13' 5")
1924	Lee Barnes, United States	3.95m	(12' 11 ½")
1928	Sabin Carr, United States	4.20m	(13' 9 ¼")

1932	Bill Miller, United States	4.31m	(14' 1 ¾")
1936	Earle Meadows, United States	4.35m	(14' 3 ¼")
1948	Guinn Smith, United States	4.30m	(14' 1 ¼")
1952	Robert Richards, United States	4.55m	(14' 11 ¼")
1956	Robert Richards, United States	4.56m	(14' 11 ½")
1960	Don Bragg, United States	4.70m	(15' 5")
1964	Fred Hansen, United States	5.10m	(16' 8 ¾")
1968	Bob Seagren, United States	5.40m	(17' 8 ½")
1972	Wolfgang Nordwig, E. Germany	5.50m	(18' ½")
1976	Tadeusz Slusarski, Poland	5.50m	(18' ½")
1980	Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, Poland	5.78m	(18' 11 ½")
1984	Pierre Quinon, France	5.75m	(18' 10 ¼")
1988	Sergei Bubka, USSR	5.90m	(19' 4 ¼")
1992	Maksim Tarasov, Unified Team (Rus.)	5.80m	(19' ¼")
1996	Jean Galfione, France	5.92m	(19' 5")
2000	Nick Hysong, United States	5.90m	(19' 4 ¼")

2004	Timothy Mack, United States	5.95m	(19' 6 ¼")
2008	Steve Hooker, Australia	5.96m	(19' 6 ¾")
2012	Renaud Lavillenie, France	5.97m	(19' 7")
2016	Thiago Braz, Brazil	6.03m	(19' 9 ½")*
2020	Armand Duplantis, Sweden	6.02m	(19' 9 ¼")

	Shot Put	**Dist.**	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	11.22m	(36' 9 ¾")
1900	Richard Sheldon, United States	14.10m	(46' 3 ¼")
1904	Ralph Rose, United States	14.81m	(48' 7")
1908	Ralph Rose, United States	14.21m	(46' 7 ½")
1912	Pat McDonald, United States	15.34m	(50' 4")
1920	Ville Pörhölä, Finland	14.81m	(48' 7 ¼")
1924	Clarence “Bud” Houser, United States	14.99m	(49' 2 ¼")
1928	John Kuck, United States	15.87m	(52' ¾")
1932	Leo Sexton, United States	16.00m	(52' 6")
1936	Hans Woellke, Germany	16.20m	(53' 1 ¾")
1948	Wilbur Thompson,	17.12m	(56' 2")

	United States		
1952	W. Parry O’Brien, United States	17.41m	(57' 1 ½")
1956	W. Parry O’Brien, United States	18.57m	(60' 11 ¼")
1960	Bill Nieder, United States	19.68m	(64' 6 ¾")
1964	Dallas Long, United States	20.33m	(66' 8 ½")
1968	Randy Matson, United States	20.54m	(67' 4 ¾")
1972	Wladyslaw Komar, Poland	21.18m	(69' 6")
1976	Udo Beyer, E. Germany	21.05m	(69' ¾")
1980	Vladimir Kiselyov, USSR	21.35m	(70' ½")
1984	Alessandro Andrei, Italy	21.26m	(69' 9")
1988	Ulf Timmermann, E. Germany	22.47m	(73' 8 ¾")
1992	Michael Stulce, United States	21.70m	(71' 2 ½")
1996	Randy Barnes, United States	21.62m	(70' 11 ¼")
2000	Arsi Harju, Finland	21.29m	(69' 10 ¼")
2004	Adam Nelson, United States[1]	21.16m	(69' 5 ¼")
2008	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.51m	(70' 6 ¾")
2012	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.89m	(71' 9 ¾")

2016	Ryan Crouser, United States	22.52m	(73' 10 ½")
2020	Ryan Crouser, United States	23.30m	(76' 5 ¼")*

(1) Yuriy Bilonog, Ukraine, was stripped of the gold medal in 2012 due to doping.

	Triple Jump	**Dist.**	
1896	James Connolly, United States	13.71m	(44' 11 ¾")
1900	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.47m	(47' 5 ¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.35m	(47' 1")
1908	Tim Ahearne, Gr. Brit.-Ireland	14.92m	(48' 11 ½")
1912	Gustaf Lindblom, Sweden	14.76m	(48' 5")
1920	Vilho Tuulos, Finland	14.505m	(47' 7")
1924	Anthony Winter, Australia	15.525m	(50' 11 ¼")
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	15.21m	(49' 11")
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	15.72m	(51' 7")
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	16.00m	(52' 6")
1948	Arne Ahman, Sweden	15.40m	(50' 6 ¼")
1952	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.22m	(53' 2 ¾")
1956	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.35m	(53' 7 ¾")

1960	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.81m	(55' 1 ½")
1964	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.85m	(55' 3 ½")
1968	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.39m	(57' ¾")
1972	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11 ¼")
1976	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.29m	(56' 8 ¾")
1980	Jaak Uudmäe, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11")
1984	Al Joyner, United States	17.26m	(56' 7 ½")
1988	Khristo Markov, Bulgaria	17.61m	(57' 9 ½")
1992	Mike Conley, United States	18.17m	(59' 7 ½")(w)
1996	Kenny Harrison, United States	18.09m	(59' 4 ¼")*
2000	Jonathan Edwards, Great Britain	17.71m	(58' 1 ¼")
2004	Christian Olsson, Sweden	17.79m	(58' 4 ½")
2008	Nelson Evora, Portugal	17.67m	(57' 11 ¾")
2012	Christian Taylor, United States	17.81m	(58' 5 ¼")
2016	Christian Taylor, United States	17.86m	(58' 7 ¼")
2020	Pedro Pichardo, Portugal	17.98m	(58' 11 ¾")

	Decathlon	**Points**

1904	Thomas F. Kiely, Ireland	6,036
1912	Jim Thorpe, United States[1]	8,412.995
1920	Helge Lovland, Norway	6,804.355
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	7,710.775
1928	Paavo Yrjölä, Finland	8,053.29
1932	James Bausch, United States	8,462.23
1936	Glenn Morris, United States	7,900
1948	Robert Mathias, United States	7,139
1952	Robert Mathias, United States	7,887
1956	Milton Campbell, United States	7,937
1960	Rafer Johnson, United States	8,392
1964	Willi Holdorf, Germany	7,887
1968	Bill Toomey, United States	8,193
1972	Nikolai Avilov, USSR	8,454
1976	Bruce Jenner, United States	8,618
1980	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,495
1984	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,797
1988	Christian Schenk, E. Germany	8,488
1992	Robert Zmelik, Czechoslovakia	8,611
1996	Dan O’Brien, United States	8,824
2000	Erki Nool, Estonia	8,641
2004	Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic	8,893
2008	Bryan Clay, United States	8,791
2012	Ashton Eaton, United States	8,869
2016	Ashton Eaton, United States	8,893
2020	Damian Warner, Canada	9,018*

Note: Event not held in 1908. (1) Thorpe had been stripped of his medal for playing pro baseball prior to the Olympics. The Intl. Olympic Committee in 1982 posthumously restored

him as co-champion, and in 2022 named him the sole gold medal winner in both pentathlon and decathlon.

Track and Field—Women

	100-Meter Run	Time
1928	Elizabeth Robinson, United States	0:12.2
1932	Stella Walsh, Poland	0:11.9
1936	Helen Stephens, United States	0:11.5
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	0:11.9
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	0:11.5
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:11.5
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	0:11.0
1964	Wyomia Tyus, United States	0:11.4
1968	Wyomia Tyus, United States	0:11.08
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	0:11.07
1976	Annegret Richter, W. Germany	0:11.08
1980	Lyudmila Kondratyeva, USSR	0:11.06
1984	Evelyn Ashford, United States	0:10:97
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	0:10.54
1992	Gail Devers, United States	0:10.82
1996	Gail Devers, United States	0:10.94
2000	No winner[1]	NA
2004	Yuliya Nestsiarenka, Belarus	0:10.93
2008	Shelly-Ann Fraser, Jamaica	0:10.78
2012	Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, Jamaica	0:10.75
2016	Elaine Thompson, Jamaica	0:10.71

2020	Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica	0:10.61*

(1) Marion Jones, U.S., was stripped of her gold medal in 2007 due to doping; the Intl. Olympic Committee declined to award the medal to the runner-up, who was also suspected of doping.

	200-Meter Run	**Time**
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	0:24.4
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	0:23.7
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:23.4
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	0:24.0
1964	Edith McGuire, United States	0:23.0
1968	Irena Szewinska, Poland	0:22.5
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	0:22.40
1976	Bärbel Eckert, E. Germany	0:22.37
1980	Bärbel Wöckel, E. Germany	0:22.03
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	0:21.81
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	0:21.34*
1992	Gwen Torrence, United States	0:21.81
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:22.12
2000	Pauline Davis-Thompson, The Bahamas[1]	0:22.27
2004	Veronica Campbell, Jamaica	0:22.05
2008	Veronica Campbell-Brown, Jamaica	0:21.74
2012	Allyson Felix, United States	0:21.88
2016	Elaine Thompson, Jamaica	0:21.78
2020	Elaine Thompson-Herah, Jamaica	0:21.53

(1) Originally won by Marion Jones, U.S., who was stripped of the gold in 2007 due to doping.

	400-Meter Run	Time
1964	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	0:52.0
1968	Colette Besson, France	0:52.0
1972	Monika Zehrt, E. Germany	0:51.08
1976	Irena Szewinska, Poland	0:49.29
1980	Marita Koch, E. Germany	0:48.88
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	0:48.83
1988	Olga Bryzgina, USSR	0:48.65
1992	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:48.83
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	0:48.25*
2000	Cathy Freeman, Australia	0:49.11
2004	Tonique Williams-Darling, The Bahamas	0:49.41
2008	Christine Ohuruogu, Great Britain	0:49.62
2012	Sanya Richards-Ross, United States	0:49.55
2016	Shaunae Miller, The Bahamas	0:49.44
2020	Shaunae Miller-Uibo, The Bahamas	0:48.36

	800-Meter Run	Time
1928	Lina Radke, Germany	2:16.8
1960	Lyudmila Shevtsova, USSR	2:04.3
1964	Ann Packer, Great Britain	2:01.1
1968	Madeline Manning, United States	2:00.9
1972	Hildegard Falck, W. Germany	1:58.55

1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	1:54.94
1980	Nadezhda Olizarenko, USSR	1:53.43*
1984	Doina Melinte, Romania	1:57.60
1988	Sigrun Wodars, E. Germany	1:56.10
1992	Ellen Van Langen, Netherlands	1:55.54
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	1:57.73
2000	Maria Mutola, Mozambique	1:56.15
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	1:56.38
2008	Pamela Jelimo, Kenya	1:54.87
2012	Caster Semenya, South Africa[1]	1:57.23
2016	Caster Semenya, South Africa	1:55.28
2020	Athing Mu, United States	1:55.21

(1) Russia's Mariya Savinova was stripped of the gold medal for doping.

	1500-Meter Run	**Time**
1972	Lyudmila Bragina, USSR	4:01.04
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	4:05.48
1980	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	3:56.06
1984	Gabriella Dorio, Italy	4:03.25
1988	Paula Ivan, Romania	3:53.96
1992	Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria	3:55.30
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	4:00.83
2000	Nouria Merah-Benida, Algeria	4:05.10
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	3:57.90
2008	Nancy Jebet Langat, Kenya	4:00.23
2012	Gamze Bulut, Turkey[1]	4:10.40
2016	Faith Chepngetich Kipyegon, Kenya	4:08.92

2020	Faith Chepngetich Kipyegon, Kenya	3:53.11*

(1) Turkey's Asli Cakir Alpetkin was stripped of the gold medal for doping.

	3000-Meter Run	Time
1984	Maricica Puica, Romania	8:35.96
1988	Tatyana Samolenko, USSR	8:26.53*
1992	Elena Romanova, Unified Team (Rus.)	8:46.04

	3000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
2008	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova, Russia	8:58.81*
2012	Habiba Ghribi, Tunisia[1]	9:08.37
2016	Ruth Jebet, Bahrain	8:59.75
2020	Peruth Chemutai, Uganda	9:01.45

(1) Russia's Yuliya Zaripova was stripped of the gold medal in 2016 for doping.

	5000-Meter Run	Time
1996	Wang Junxia, China	14:59.88
2000	Gabriela Szabo, Romania	14:40.79
2004	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	14:45.65
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	15:41.40
2012	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	15:04.25
2016	Vivian Cheruiyot, Kenya	14:26.17*
2020	Sifan Hassan, Netherlands	14:36.79

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1988	Olga Bondarenko, USSR	31:05.21
1992	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	31:06.02
1996	Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal	31:01.63
2000	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	30:17.49
2004	Xing Huina, China	30:24.36
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	29:54.66
2012	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	30:20.75
2016	Almaz Ayana, Ethiopia	29:17.45*
2020	Sifan Hassan, Netherlands	29:55.32

	Marathon	Time
1984	Joan Benoit, United States	2:24:52
1988	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:40
1992	Valentina Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	2:32:41
1996	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:05
2000	Naoko Takahashi, Japan	2:23:14
2004	Mizuki Noguchi, Japan	2:26:20
2008	Constantina Tomescu, Romania	2:26:44
2012	Tiki Gelana, Ethiopia	2:23:07*

2016	Jemima Jelagat Sumgong, Kenya	2:24:04
2020	Peres Jepchirchir, Kenya	2:27:20

	4x100-Meter Relay	**Time**
1928	Canada	0:48.4
1932	United States	0:46.9
1936	United States	0:46.9
1948	Netherlands	0:47.5
1952	United States	0:45.9
1956	Australia	0:44.5
1960	United States	0:44.5
1964	Poland	0:43.6
1968	United States	0:42.8
1972	West Germany	0:42.81
1976	East Germany	0:42.55
1980	East Germany	0:41.60
1984	United States	0:41.65
1988	United States	0:41.98
1992	United States	0:42.11
1996	United States	0:41.95
2000	The Bahamas	0:41.95
2004	Jamaica	0:41.73
2008	Russia	0:42.31
2012	United States	0:40.82*
2016	United States	0:41.01
2020	Jamaica	0:41.02

	4x400-Meter Relay	**Time**
1972	East Germany	3:23.0
1976	East Germany	3:19.23

1980	USSR	3:20.2
1984	United States	3:18.29
1988	USSR	3:15.18*
1992	Unified Team	3:20.20
1996	United States	3:20.91
2000	United States[1]	3:22.62
2004	United States[2]	3:19.01
2008	United States	3:18.54
2012	United States	3:16.87
2016	United States	3:19.06
2020	United States	3:16.85

(1) Due to team member Marion Jones's doping, the U.S. was stripped of the victory in 2008. Jones's teammates won an appeal in 2010 to have their medals restored. (2) Team member Crystal Cox was stripped of her gold medal in 2012 due to doping.

	20-Kilometer Walk	**Time**
2000	Wang Liping, China	1:29:05
2004	Athanasia Tsoumeleka, Greece	1:29:12
2008	Olga Kaniskina, Russia	1:26:31
2012	Shijie Qieyang, China[1]	1:25:16
2016	Liu Hong, China	1:28:35
2020	Antonella Palmisano, Italy	1:29:12

(1) Russia's Elena Lashmanova was stripped of the gold medal for doping in 2022.

	100-Meter Hurdles	**Time**
1972	Annelie Ehrhardt, E. Germany	0:12.59
1976	Johanna Schaller, E. Germany	0:12.77

1980	Vera Komisova, USSR	0:12.56
1984	Benita Fitzgerald-Brown, United States	0:12.84
1988	Yordanka Donkova, Bulgaria	0:12.38
1992	Paraskevi Patoulidou, Greece	0:12.64
1996	Ludmila Engquist, Sweden	0:12.58
2000	Olga Shishigina, Kazakhstan	0:12.65
2004	Joanna Hayes, United States	0:12.37
2008	Dawn Harper, United States	0:12.54
2012	Sally Pearson, Australia	0:12.35*
2016	Brianna Rollins, United States	0:12.48
2020	Jasmine Camacho-Quinn, Puerto Rico	0:12.37

	400-Meter Hurdles	**Time**
1984	Nawal El Moutawakel, Morocco	0:54.61
1988	Debra Flintoff-King, Australia	0:53.17
1992	Sally Gunnell, Great Britain	0:53.23
1996	Deon Hemmings, Jamaica	0:52.82
2000	Irina Privalova, Russia	0:53.02
2004	Faní Halkia, Greece	0:52.82
2008	Melaine Walker, Jamaica	0:52.64
2012	Natalya Antyukh, Russia	0:52.70
2016	Dalilah Muhammad, United States	0:53.13
2020	Sydney McLaughlin, United States	0:51.46*

	Discus Throw	**Dist.**	
1928	Halina Konopacka, Poland	39.62m	(130' 0")

1932	Lillian Copeland, United States	40.58m	(133' 2")
1936	Gisela Mauermayer, Germany	47.63m	(156' 3")
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	41.92m	(137' 6")
1952	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	51.42m	(168' 8")
1956	Olga Fikotová, Czechoslovakia	53.69m	(176' 1 ¾")
1960	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	55.10m	(180' 9")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	57.27m	(187' 10 ¾")
1968	Lia Manoliu, Romania	58.28m	(191' 2")
1972	Faina Melnik, USSR	66.62m	(218' 7")
1976	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.00m	(226' 4")
1980	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.96m	(229' 6")
1984	Ria Stalman, Netherlands	65.36m	(214' 5")
1988	Martina Hellmann, E. Germany	72.30m	(237' 2")*
1992	Maritza Martén, Cuba	70.06m	(229' 10")
1996	Ilke Wyludda, Germany	69.66m	(228' 6")
2000	Ellina Zvereva, Belarus	68.40m	(224' 5")

2004	Natalya Sadova, Russia	67.02m	(219' 8 ¾")
2008	Stephanie Brown Trafton, U.S.	64.74m	(212' 4 ¾")
2012	Sandra Perkovic, Croatia	69.11m	(226' 9")
2016	Sandra Perkovic, Croatia	69.21m	(227' ¾")
2020	Valarie Allman, United States	68.98m	(226' 3 ¾")

	Hammer Throw	**Dist.**	
2000	Kamila Skolimowska, Poland	71.16m	(233' 5 ¾")
2004	Olga Kuzenkova, Russia	75.02m	(246' 1")
2008	Yipsi Moreno, Cuba[1]	75.20m	(246' 8 ¾")
2012	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland[2]	77.60m	(254' 7")
2016	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland	82.29m	(269' 11 ¾")
2020	Anita Wlodarczyk, Poland	78.48m	(257' 5 ¾")

(1) Belarus's Aksana Miankova was stripped of the gold medal for doping in 2016. (2) Russia's Tatyana Lysenko was stripped of the gold medal for doping in 2016.

	High Jump	**Height**	
1928	Ethel Catherwood, Canada	1.59m	(5' 2 ½")
1932	Jean Shiley, United	1.67m	(5' 5 ½")

	States		
1936	Ibolya Csák, Hungary	1.60m	(5' 3")
1948	Alice Coachman, United States	1.68m	(5' 6")
1952	Esther Brand, South Africa	1.67m	(5' 5 ¾")
1956	Mildred McDaniel, United States	1.76m	(5' 9 ¼")
1960	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.85m	(6' ¾")
1964	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.90m	(6' 2 ¾")
1968	Miloslava Rezková, Czech.	1.82m	(5' 11 ½")
1972	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	1.92m	(6' 3 ½")
1976	Rosemarie Ackermann, E. Germany	1.93m	(6' 4")
1980	Sara Simeoni, Italy	1.97m	(6' 5 ½")
1984	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	2.02m	(6' 7 ½")
1988	Louise Ritter, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1992	Heike Henkel, Germany	2.02m	(6' 7 ½")
1996	Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria	2.05m	(6' 8 ¾")
2000	Yelena Yelesina, Russia	2.01m	(6' 7")
2004	Yelena Slesarenko,	2.06m	(6' 9")*

	Russia		
2008	Tia Hellebaut, Belgium	2.05m	(6' 8 ¾")
2012	Anna Chicherova, Russia	2.05m	(6' 8 ¾")
2016	Ruth Beitia, Spain	1.97m	(6' 5 ½")
2020	Mariya Lasitskene, ROC	2.04m	(6' 8 ¼")
	Javelin Throw	**Dist.**	
1932	“Babe” Didrikson, United States	43.68m	(143' 4")
1936	Tilly Fleischer, Germany	45.18m	(148' 3")
1948	Herma Bauma, Austria	45.57m	(149' 6")
1952	Dana Zátopková, Czechoslovakia	50.47m	(165' 7")
1956	Inese Jaunzeme, USSR	53.86m	(176' 8")
1960	Elvira Ozolina, USSR	55.98m	(183' 8")
1964	Mihaela Penes, Romania	60.54m	(198' 7")
1968	Angéla Németh, Hungary	60.36m	(198' 0")
1972	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	63.88m	(209' 7")
1976	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	65.94m	(216' 4")
1980	Maria Colón, Cuba	68.40m	(224' 5")
1984	Tessa Sanderson, Great Britain	69.56m	(228' 2")

1988	Petra Felke, E. Germany	74.68m	(245' 0")
1992	Silke Renk, Germany	68.34m	(224' 2")
1996	Heli Rantanen, Finland	67.94m	(222' 11")
2000	Trine Hattestad, Norway	68.91m	(226' 1")
2004	Osleidys Menendez, Cuba	71.53m	(234' 8")*
2008	Barbora Spotáková, Czech Republic	71.42m	(234' ¾")
2012	Barbora Spotáková, Czech Republic	69.55m	(228' 2 ¼")
2016	Sara Kolak, Croatia	66.18m	(217' 1 ½")
2020	Liu Shiying, China	66.34m	(217' 7 ¾")

Note: New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1999.

	Long Jump	**Dist.**	
1948	Olga Gyarmati, Hungary	5.69m	(18' 8")
1952	Yvette Williams, New Zealand	6.24m	(20' 5 ¼")
1956	Elzbieta Krzesinska, Poland	6.35m	(20' 10")
1960	Vera Krepkina, USSR	6.37m	(20' 10 ¾")
1964	Mary Rand, Great Britain	6.76m	(22' 2 ¼")
1968	Viorica Viscopoleanu,	6.82m	(22' 4 ½")

	Romania		
1972	Heidemarie Rosendahl, W. Germany	6.78m	(22' 3")
1976	Angela Voigt, E. Germany	6.72m	(22' ¾")
1980	Tatyana Kolpakova, USSR	7.06m	(23' 2")
1984	Anisoara Cusmir-Stanciu, Romania	6.96m	(22' 10")
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7.40m	(24' 3 ½")*
1992	Heike Drechsler, Germany	7.14m	(23' 5 ¼")
1996	Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria	7.12m	(23' 4 ¼")
2000	Heike Drechsler, Germany	6.99m	(22' 11 ¼")
2004	Tatyana Lebedeva, Russia	7.07m	(23' 2 ½")
2008	Maurren Higa Maggi, Brazil	7.04m	(23' 1 ¼")
2012	Brittney Reese, United States	7.12m	(23' 4 ¼")
2016	Tianna Bartoletta, United States	7.17m	(23' 6 ¼")
2020	Malaika Mihambo, Germany	7.00m	(22' 11 ½")
	Pole Vault	**Height**	
2000	Stacy Dragila, United States	4.60m	(15' 1")

2004	Elena Isinbayeva, Russia	4.91m	(16' 1 ¼')
2008	Elena Isinbayeva, Russia	5.05m	(16' 6 ¾")
2012	Jennifer Suhr, United States	4.75m	(15' 7")
2016	Ekateríni Stefanídi, Greece	4.85m	(15' 11")
2020	Katie Nageotte, United States	4.90m	(16' 1")
	Shot Put	**Dist.**	
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	13.75m	(45' 1 ½")
1952	Galina Zybina, USSR	15.28m	(50' 1 ½")
1956	Tamara Tyshkevich, USSR	16.59m	(54' 5 ¼")
1960	Tamara Press, USSR	17.32m	(56' 10")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	18.14m	(59' 6 ¼")
1968	Margitta Gummel, E. Germany	19.61m	(64' 4")
1972	Nadezhda Chizhova, USSR	21.03m	(69' 0")
1976	Ivanka Khristova, Bulgaria	21.16m	(69' 5 ¼")
1980	Ilona Slupianek, E. Germany	22.41m	(73' 6 ¼")*
1984	Claudia Losch, W. Germany	20.48m	(67' 2")
1988	Natalya Lisovskaya, USSR	22.24m	(72' 11 ¾")

1992	Svetlana Krivelyova, Unified Team	21.06m	(69' 1 ¼")
1996	Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany	20.56m	(67' 5 ½")
2000	Yanina Karolchik, Belarus	20.56m	(67' 5 ½")
2004	Yumileidi Cumbá, Cuba	19.59m	(64' 3 ¼")
2008	Valerie Vili, New Zealand	20.56m	(67' 5 ½")
2012	Valerie Adams, New Zealand	20.70m	(67' 11")
2016	Michelle Carter, United States	20.63m	(67' 8 ¼")
2020	Gong Lijiao, China	20.58m	(67' 6 ¼")

	Triple Jump	**Dist.**	
1996	Inessa Kravets, Ukraine	15.33m	(50' 3 ½")
2000	Tereza Marinova, Bulgaria	15.20m	(49' 10 ½")
2004	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.30m	(50' 2 ¼")
2008	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.39m	(50' 6")
2012	Olga Rypakova, Kazakhstan	14.98m	(49' 1 ¾")
2016	Caterine Ibargüen, Colombia	15.17m	(49' 9 ¼")
2020	Yulimar Rojas, Venezuela	15.67m	(51' 5")*

	Heptathlon	Points
1984	Glynis Nunn, Australia	6,390
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,291*
1992	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,044
1996	Ghada Shouaa, Syria	6,780
2000	Denise Lewis, Great Britain	6,584
2004	Carolina Kluft, Sweden	6,952
2008	Natallia Dobrynska, Ukraine	6,733
2012	Jessica Ennis, Great Britain	6,955
2016	Nafissatou Thiam, Belgium	6,810
2020	Nafissatou Thiam, Belgium	6,791

Track and Field—Mixed

	4x400-Meter Relay	
2020	Poland	3:09.87*

2022 Winter Olympic Games

Beijing, China, Feb. 4-20, 2022

Nearly, 3,000 (2,871) athletes representing 91 nations met in Beijing, China, to compete in a record 109 events in 15 disciplines during the XXIV Olympic Winter Games Feb. 4-20, 2022. These were the second Games held during the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. China was hosting the Games for the first time

since the 2008 Summer Games, repurposing five of the seven structures created for those games. Norway once again dominated the Games with 37 medals, including 16 gold, to top the final medal count, followed by Russian Olympic Committee athletes (32 medals, 6 gold), Germany (27, 12), Canada (26, 4), and the U.S. (25, 8).

The human rights violations and the Uyghur genocide of the host country China caused several countries, including the U.S. and the United Kingdom, to conduct a diplomatic boycott, refusing to send any official representation to the Games. China's close ally, North Korea, did not attend the Games, citing the pandemic and "hostile forces," but the Intl. Olympic Committee (IOC) had already suspended the country. The IOC ruling barring Russia from competing due a state-sponsored doping scandal was still in effect, but Russian athletes were granted exemptions to compete under the designation Russian Olympic Committee (ROC).

At 18, American-born Eileen Gu, competing for China, became the youngest Olympic champion in freestyle skiing, winning gold in the halfpipe and big air, and silver in slopestyle. Sui Wenjing and Han Cong of China won gold in the figure skating pairs competition; they were the 2018 silver medalists. Germany swept the two-man bobsled competition by winning gold, silver, and bronze. The controversial decision by the Court of Arbitration for Sport to allow 15-year-old ROC athlete Kamila Valieva to skate after a delayed report for testing positive for a banned substance in Dec. 2021, left in question the ROC's earlier victory in the figure skating team event; no medals were awarded for this competition pending a resolution. Favored to win the women's singles event, Valieva failed to medal.

Three-time world champion U.S. figure skater Nathan Chen performed five clean quadruple jumps on his way to winning gold in men's singles. U.S. snowboarder Lindsey Jacobellis, a 36-year-old veteran

of four previous Olympic Games, won gold and her first Olympic medal since 2006 with 40-year-old teammate Nick Baumgartner in mixed team snowboard cross. American speed skater Erin Jackson won gold in the women's 500-m speed skating event, becoming the first Black woman to medal in Olympic speed skating. After finishing fourth in the snowboard halfpipe, five-time Olympian Shaun White announced his retirement.

Seven new medal events were introduced in 2022: men's and women's big air freestyle; women's monobob; mixed relay in short-track speed skating; and mixed team competitions in freestyle skiing aerials, ski jumping, and snowboard cross.

2022 Winter Olympic Games: Final Medal Standings

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze, T = Total medals)

Country	G	S	B	T
Norway	16	8	13	37
Russian Olympic Committee	6	12	14	32

Germany	12	10	5	27
Canada	4	8	14	26
United States	8	10	7	25
Sweden	8	5	5	18
Austria	7	7	4	18
Japan	3	6	9	18
Netherlands	8	5	4	17
Italy	2	7	8	17
China	9	4	2	15
Switzerland	7	2	5	14
France	5	7	2	14
South Korea	2	5	2	9
Finland	2	2	4	8
Slovenia	2	3	2	7
Australia	1	2	1	4
New Zealand	2	1	0	3
Hungary	1	0	2	3
Great Britain	1	1	0	2
Belgium	1	0	1	2
Czech Republic	1	0	1	2
Slovakia	1	0	1	2
Belarus	0	2	0	2
Spain	0	1	0	1
Ukraine	0	1	0	1
Estonia	0	0	1	1
Latvia	0	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	1	1

2022 Winter Olympic Medal Winners

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze; ROC = Russian Olympic Committee.)

Alpine Skiing

Team: G–Austria; S–Germany; B–Norway.

Men

Combined: G–Johannes Strolz, Austria; S–Aleksander Aamodt Kilde, Norway; B–James Crawford, Canada.
Downhill: G–Beat Feuz, Switzerland; S–Johan Clarey, France; B–Matthias Mayer, Austria.
Giant Slalom: G–Marco Odermatt, Switzerland; S–Zan Kranjec, Slovenia; B–Mathieu Faivre, France.
Slalom: G–Clément Noël, France; S–Johannes Strolz, Austria; B–Sebastian Foss-Solevaag, Norway.
Super-G: G–Matthias Mayer, Austria; S–Ryan Cochran-Siegle, U.S.; B–Aleksander Aamodt Kilde, Norway.

Women

Combined: G–Michelle Gisin, Switzerland; S–Wendy Holdener, Switzerland; B–Federica Brignone, Italy.
Downhill: G–Corinne Suter, Switzerland; S–Sofia Goggia, Italy; B–Nadia Delago, Italy.
Giant Slalom: G–Sara Hector, Sweden; S–Federica Brignone, Italy; B–Lara Gut-Behrami, Switzerland.

Slalom: G–Petra Vlhová, Slovakia; S–Katharina Liensberger, Austria; B–Wendy Holdener, Switzerland.

Super-G: G–Lara Gut-Behrami, Switzerland; S–Mirjam Puchner, Austria; B–Michelle Gisin, Switzerland.

Biathlon

Mixed Relay: G–Norway (Roeiseland, Eckhoff, T. Boe, J. T. Boe); S–France (Chevalier-Bouchet, Simon, Jacquelin, Fillon Maillet); B–ROC (Nigmatullina, Reztsova, Loginov, Latypov).

Men

10-km Sprint: G–Johannes Thingnes Boe, Norway; S–Quentin Fillon Maillet, France; B–Tarjei Boe, Norway.

12.5-km Pursuit: G–Quentin Fillon Maillet, France; S–Tarjei Boe, Norway; B–Eduard Latypov, ROC.

15-km Mass Start: G–Johannes Thingnes Boe, Norway; S–Martin Ponsiluoma, Sweden; B–Vetle Sjaastad Christiansen, Norway.

20-km Individual: G–Quentin Fillon Maillet, France; S–Anton Smolski, Belarus; B–Johannes Thingnes Boe, Norway.

4x7.5-km Relay: G–Norway (Laegreid, T. Boe, J. T. Boe, Christiansen); S–France (Claude, Jacquelin, Desthieux, Fillon Maillet); B–ROC (Khalili, Loginov, Tsvetkov, Latypov).

Women

7.5-km Sprint: G–Marte Olsbu Roeiseland, Norway; S–Elvira Oeberg, Sweden; B–Dorothea Wierer, Italy.
10-km Pursuit: G–Marte Olsbu Roeiseland, Norway; S–Elvira Oeberg, Sweden; B–Tiril Eckhoff, Norway.
12.5-km Mass Start: G–Justine Braisaz-Bouchet, France; S–Tiril Eckhoff, Norway; B–Marte Olsbu Roeiseland, Norway.
15-km Individual: G–Denise Herrmann, Germany; S–Anais Chevalier-Bouchet, France; B–Marte Olsbu Roeiseland, Norway.
4x6-km Relay: G–Sweden (Persson, Brorsson, H. Oeberg, E. Oeberg); S–ROC (Kazakevich, Reztsova, Mironova, Nigmatullina); B–Germany (Voigt, Hinz, Preuss, Herrmann).

Bobsled

Driver/pilot is listed first in parentheses.
Two-Man: G–Germany (Friedrich, Margis); S–Germany (Lochner, F. Bauer); B–Germany (Hafer, Sommer).
Four-Man: G–Germany (Friedrich, Margis, C. Bauer, Schueller); S–Germany (Lochner, F. Bauer, Weber, Rasp); B–Canada (Kripps, Sommer, Stones, Coakwell).
Two-Woman: G–Germany (Nolte, Levi); S–Germany (Jamanka, Burghardt); B–U.S. (Meyers Taylor, Hoffman).
Women's Monobob: G–Kaillie Humphries, U.S.; S–Elana Meyers Taylor, U.S.; B–Christine de Bruin,

Canada.

Cross-Country Skiing

Men

15-km Classic: G–Iivo Niskanen, Finland; S–Alexander Bolshunov, ROC; B–Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway.

30-km Skiathlon: G–Alexander Bolshunov, ROC; S–Denis Spitsov, ROC; B–Iivo Niskanen, Finland.

50-km Mass Start Free: G–Alexander Bolshunov, ROC; S–Ivan Yakimushkin, ROC; B–Simen Hegstad Krüger, Norway.

4x10-km Relay: G–ROC (Chervotkin, Bolshunov, Spitsov, Ustiugov); S–Norway (Iversen, Golberg, Holund, Klaebo); B–France (Jouve, Lapalus, Parisse, Manificat).

Sprint Free: G–Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway; S–Federico Pellegrino, Italy; B–Alexander Terentev, ROC.

Team Sprint Classic: G–Erik Valnes & Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway; S–Iivo Niskanen & Joni Maeki, Finland; B–Alexander Bolshunov & Alexander Terentev, ROC.

Women

10-km Classic: G–Therese Johaug, Norway; S–Kerttu Niskanen, Finland; B–Krista Parmakoski, Finland.

15-km Skiathlon: G–Therese Johaug, Norway; S–Natalia Nepryaeva, ROC; B–Teresa Stadlober, Austria.

30-km Mass Start Free: G–Therese Johaug, Norway; S–Jessie Diggins, U.S.; B–Kerttu Niskanen, Finland.

4x5-km Relay: G–ROC (Stupak, Nepryaeva, Sorina, Stepanova); S–Germany (Sauerbrey, Hennig, Carl, Krehl); B–Sweden (Dahlqvist, Andersson, Karlsson, Sundling).

Sprint Free: G–Jonna Sundling, Sweden; S–Maja Dahlqvist, Sweden; B–Jessie Diggins, U.S.

Team Sprint Classic: G–Katharina Hennig & Victoria Carl, Germany; S–Maja Dahlqvist & Jonna Sundling, Sweden; B–Yulia Stupak & Natalya Nepryaeva, ROC.

Curling

Men: G–Sweden; S–Great Britain; B–Canada.

Women: G–Great Britain; S–Japan; B–Sweden.

Mixed Doubles: G–Italy (Constantini, Mosaner); S–Norway (Skaslien, Nedregotten); B–Sweden (De Val, Eriksson).

Figure Skating

Men: G–Nathan Chen, U.S.; S–Yuma Kagiyama, Japan; B–Shoma Uno, Japan.

Women: G–Anna Shcherbakova, ROC; S–Alexandra Trusova, ROC; B–Kaori Sakamoto, Japan.

Ice Dancing: G–Gabriella Papadakis & Guillaume Cizeron, France; S–Victoria Sinitsina & Nikita Katsalapov, ROC; B–Madison Hubbell & Zachary Donohue, U.S.

Pairs: G–Sui Wenjing & Han Cong, China; S–Evgenia Tarasova & Vladimir Morozov, ROC; B–Anastasia Mishina & Aleksandr Galliamov, ROC.

Team: G–ROC; S–U.S.; B–Japan. (Medals not awarded due to a continuing doping investigation into one of the ROC athletes.)

Freestyle Skiing

Mixed Team Aerials: G–U.S. (Caldwell, Lillis, Schoenefeld); S–China (Xu, Jia, Qi); B–Canada (Thenault, Fontaine, Irving).

Men

Aerials: G–Qi Guangpu, China; S–Oleksandr Abramenko, Ukraine; B–Ilya Burov, ROC.

Big Air: G–Birk Ruud, Norway; S–Colby Stevenson, U.S.; B–Henrik Harlaut, Sweden.

Moguls: G–Walter Wallberg, Sweden; S–Mikaël Kingsbury, Canada; B–Ikuma Hiroshima, Japan.

Ski Cross: G–Ryan Regez, Switzerland; S–Alex Fiva, Switzerland; B–Sergey Ridzik, ROC.

Ski Halfpipe: G–Nico Porteous, New Zealand; S–David Wise, U.S.; B–Alex Ferreira, U.S.

Ski Slopestyle: G–Alexander Hall, U.S.; S–Nick Goepper, U.S.; B–Jesper Tjader, Sweden.

Women

Aerials: G–Xu Mengtao, China; S–Hanna Huskova, Belarus; B–Megan Nick, U.S.
Big Air: G–Eileen Gu, China; S–Tess Ledeux, France; B–Mathilde Gremaud, Switzerland.
Moguls: G–Jakara Anthony, Australia; S–Jaelin Kauf, U.S.; B–Anastasia Smirnova, ROC.
Ski Cross: G–Sandra Naeslund, Sweden; S–Marielle Thompson, Canada; B–Fanny Smith, Switzerland.
Ski Halfpipe: G–Eileen Gu, China; S–Cassie Sharpe, Canada; B–Rachael Karker, Canada.
Ski Slopestyle: G–Mathilde Gremaud, Switzerland; S–Eileen Gu, China; B–Kelly Sildaru, Estonia.

Ice Hockey

Men: G–Finland; S–ROC; B–Slovakia.
Women: G–Canada; S–U.S.; B–Finland.

Luge

Men's Singles: G–Johannes Ludwig, Germany; S–Wolfgang Kindl, Austria; B–Dominik Fischnaller, Italy.
Men's Doubles: G–Germany (Wendl, Arlt); S–Germany (Eggert, Benecken); B–Austria (Steu, Koller).
Women's Singles: G–Natalie Geisenberger, Germany; S–Anna Berreiter, Germany; B–Tatyana Ivanova, ROC.

Mixed Team Relay: G–Germany (Geisenberger, Ludwig, Wendl, Arlt); S–Austria (Egle, Kindl, Steu, Koller); B–Latvia (T¯ıruma, Aparjods, Bots, Plume).

Nordic Combined

Large Hill/10 km: G–Joergen Graabak, Norway; S–Jens Luraas Oftebro, Norway; B–Akito Watabe, Japan.

Normal Hill/10 km: G–Vinzenz Geiger, Germany; S–Joergen Graabak, Norway; B–Lukas Greiderer, Austria.

Team Large Hill/4x5-km Relay: G–Norway (Bjoernstad, Andersen, Oftebro, Graabak); S–Germany (Faisst, Schmid, Frenzel, Geiger); B–Japan (Y. Watabe, Nagai, A. Watabe, Yamamoto).

Skeleton

Men: G–Christopher Grotheer, Germany; S–Axel Jungk, Germany; B–Yan Wengang, China.

Women: G–Hannah Neise, Germany; S–Jaclyn Narracott, Australia; B–Kimberley Bos, Netherlands.

Ski Jumping

Mixed Normal Hill: G–Slovenia (Kriznar, Zajc, Bogataj, P. Prevc); S–ROC (Makhinia, Sadreev, Avvakumova, Klimov); B–Canada (Loutitt, Soukup, Strate, Boyd-Clowes).

Men

Large Hill: G–Marius Lindvik, Norway; S–Ryoyu Kobayashi, Japan; B–Karl Geiger, Germany.
Normal Hill: G–Ryoyu Kobayashi, Japan; S–Manuel Fettner, Austria; B–Dawid Kubacki, Poland.
Team Large Hill: G–Austria (Kraft, Huber, Hoerl, Fettner); S–Slovenia (Kos, C. Prevc, Zajc, P. Prevc); B–Germany (Schmid, Leyhe, Eisenbichler, Geiger).

Women

Normal Hill: G–Ursa Bogataj, Slovenia; S–Katharina Althaus, Germany; B–Nika Kriznar, Slovenia.

Snowboarding

Mixed Team Snowboard Cross: G–U.S. (Baumgartner, Jacobellis); S–Italy (Visintin, Moioili); B–Canada (Grondin, O'Dine).

Men

Big Air: G–Su Yiming, China; S–Mons Roisland, Norway; B–Max Parrot, Canada.
Halfpipe: G–Ayumu Hirano, Japan; S–Scotty James, Australia; B–Jan Scherrer, Switzerland.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Benjamin Karl, Austria; S–Tim Mastnak, Slovenia; B–Vic Wild, ROC.
Slopestyle: G–Max Parrot, Canada; S–Su Yiming, China; B–Mark McMorris, Canada.

Snowboard Cross: G–Alessandro Haemmerle, Austria; S–Éliot Grondin, Canada; B–Omar Visintin, Italy.

Women

Big Air: G–Anna Gasser, Austria; S–Zoi Sadowski-Synnott, New Zealand; B–Kokomo Murase, Japan.
Halfpipe: G–Chloe Kim, U.S.; S–Queralt Castellet, Spain; B–Sena Tomita, Japan.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic; S–Daniela Ulbing, Austria; B–Gloria Kotnik, Slovenia.
Slopestyle: G–Zoi Sadowski-Synnott, New Zealand; S–Julia Marino, U.S.; B–Tess Coady, Australia.
Snowboard Cross: G–Lindsey Jacobellis, U.S.; S–Chloe Trespeuch, France; B–Meryeta O'Dine, Canada.

Speed Skating

Men

500 m: G–Gao Tingyu, China; S–Cha Min-kyu, S. Korea; B–Wataru Morishige, Japan.

Men

1000 m: G–Thomas Krol, Netherlands; S–Laurent Dubreuil, Canada; B–Havard Lorentzen, Norway.
1500 m: G–Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands; S–Thomas Krol, Netherlands; B–Kim Min-seok, S. Korea.

5000 m: G–Nils van der Poel, Sweden; S–Patrick Roest, Netherlands; B–Hallgeir Engebraaten, Norway.
10,000 m: G–Nils van der Poel, Sweden; S–Patrick Roest, Netherlands; B–Davide Ghiotto, Italy.
Mass Start: G–Bart Swings, Belgium; S–Chung Jae-won, S. Korea; B–Lee Seung-hoon, S. Korea.
Team Pursuit: G–Norway (Engebraaten, Kongshaug, Pedersen); S–ROC (Aldoshkin, Trofimov, Zakharov); B–U.S. (Dawson, Lehman, Mantia).

Women

500 m: G–Erin Jackson, U.S.; S–Miho Takagi, Japan; B–Angelina Golikova, ROC.
1000 m: G–Miho Takagi, Japan; S–Jutta Leerdam, Netherlands; B–Brittany Bowe, U.S.
1500 m: G–Ireen Wüst, Netherlands; S–Miho Takagi, Japan; B–Antoinette de Jong, Netherlands.
3000 m: G–Irene Schouten, Netherlands; S–Francesca Lollobrigida, Italy; B–Isabelle Weidemann, Canada.
5000 m: G–Irene Schouten, Netherlands; S–Isabelle Weidemann, Canada; B–Martina Sablíkova, Czech Republic.
Mass Start: G–Irene Schouten, Netherlands; S–Ivanie Blondin, Canada; B–Francesca Lollobrigida, Italy.
Team Pursuit: G–Canada (Blondin, Maltais, Weidemann); S–Japan (Sato, M. Takagi, N. Takagi); B–Netherlands (Groenewoud, Schouten, Wüst).

Speed Skating (Short Track)

Mixed Team Relay (2000 m): G–China (Qu, Fan, Wu, Ren, Zhang); S–Italy (Fontana, M. Valcepina, Sighel, Cassinelli, A. Valcepina, Confortola); B–Hungary (Jaszapati, Konya, S. Liu, S. S. Liu, Krueger).

Men

500 m: G–Shaoang Liu, Hungary; S–Konstantin Ivliev, ROC; B–Steven Dubois, Canada.
1000 m: G–Ren Ziwei, China; S–Li Wenlong, China; B–Shaoang Liu, Hungary.
1500 m: G–Hwang Dae-heon, S. Korea; S–Steven Dubois, Canada; B–Semen Elistratov, ROC.
5000-m Relay: G–Canada (Hamelin, Dubois, Pierre-Gilles, Dion, Laoun); S–S. Korea (Lee, Hwang, Kwak, Park, Kim); B–Italy (Sighel, Confortola, Dotti, Cassinelli).

Women

500 m: G–Arianna Fontana, Italy; S–Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands; B–Kim Boutin, Canada.
1000 m: G–Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands; S–Choi Min-jeong, S. Korea; B–Hanne Desmet, Belgium.
1500 m: G–Choi Min-jeong, S. Korea; S–Arianna Fontana, Italy; B–Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands.
3000-m Relay: G–Netherlands (Schulting, Poutsma, Velzeboer, van Kerkhof); S–S. Korea (Seo, Choi,

Kim, Lee); B–China (Qu, C. Zhang, Fan, Y. Zhang, Yutong).

Winter Olympic Games Champions, 1924-2022

East and West Germany competed separately, 1968-88. In 1992, the Unified Team represented the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. In 2018, Russian athletes competed under the designation Olympic Athlete(s) from Russia (OAR); in 2022, Russian athletes competed under the designation Russian Olympic Committee (ROC); Russia was banned from competition due to a state-sponsored doping scandal. Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted. Point systems used for scoring have changed many times; those shown are of the point system in use at those Games. Times are shown in hour:minute:sec.

Alpine Skiing

Team

2018	Switzerland, Austria, Norway	
2022	Austria, Germany, Norway	

	Men's Downhill	**Time**
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	2:55.0
1952	Zeno Colo, Italy	2:30.8
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	2:52.2
1960	Jean Vuarnet, France	2:06.0
1964	Egon Zimmermann, Austria	2:18.16
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:59.85
1972	Bernhard Russi, Switzerland	1:51.43
1976	Franz Klammer, Austria	1:45.73
1980	Leonhard Stock, Austria	1:45.50
1984	Bill Johnson, United States	1:45.59
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1:59.63
1992	Patrick Ortlieb, Austria	1:50.37
1994	Tommy Moe, United States	1:45.75
1998	Jean-Luc Cretier, France	1:50.11
2002	Fritz Strobl, Austria	1:39.13
2006	Antoine Deneriaz, France	1:48.80
2010	Didier Defago, Switzerland	1:54.31
2014	Matthias Mayer, Austria	2:06.23
2018	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1:40.25
2022	Beat Feuz, Switzerland	1:42.69

	Men's Giant Slalom	**Time**
1952	Stein Eriksen, Norway	2:25.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:00.1
1960	Roger Staub, Switzerland	1:48.3
1964	François Bonlieu, France	1:46.71

1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	3:29.28
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	3:09.62
1976	Heini Hemmi, Switzerland	3:26.97
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2:40.74
1984	Max Julen, Switzerland	2:41.18
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.37
1992	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.98
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	2:52.46
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	2:38.51
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria	2:23.28
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	2:35.00
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland	2:37.83
2014	Ted Ligety, United States	2:45.29
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria	2:18.04
2022	Marco Odermatt Switzerland	2:09.35

	Men’s Slalom	**Time**
1948	Edi Reinalter, Switzerland	2:10.3
1952	Othmar Schneider, Austria	2:00.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:14.7
1960	Ernst Hinterseer, Austria	2:08.9
1964	Josef Stiegler, Austria	2:11.13
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:39.73
1972	Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain	1:49.27
1976	Piero Gros, Italy	2:03.29
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	1:44.26
1984	Phil Mahre, United States	1:39.41
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	1:39.47
1992	Finn Christian Jagge, Norway	1:44.39

1994	Thomas Stangassinger, Austria	2:02.02
1998	Hans-Petter Buraas, Norway	1:49.31
2002	Jean-Pierre Vidal, France	1:41.06
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	1:43.14
2010	Giuliano Razzoli, Italy	1:39.32
2014	Mario Matt, Austria	1:41.84
2018	Andre Myhrer, Sweden	1:38.99
2022	Clément Noël, France	1:44.09

	Men's Combined	**Time**
1936	Franz Pfnür, Germany	99.25 (pts.)
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	3.27 (pts.)
1988	Hubert Strolz, Austria	36.55 (pts.)
1992	Josef Polig, Italy	14.58 (pts.)
1994	Lasse Kjus, Norway	3:17.53
1998	Mario Reiter, Austria	3:08.06
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	3:17.56
2006	Ted Ligety, United States	3:09.35
2010	Bode Miller, United States	2:44.92
2014	Sandro Viletta, Switzerland	2:45.20
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria	2:06.52
2022	Johannes Strolz, Austria	2:31.43

	Men's Super Giant Slalom	**Time**
1988	Franck Piccard, France	1:39.66
1992	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:13.04
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	1:32.53
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	1:34.82
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:21.58
2006	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway	1:30.65

2010	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1:30.34
2014	Kjetil Jansrud, Norway	1:18.14
2018	Matthias Mayer, Austria	1:24.44
2022	Matthias Mayer, Austria	1:19.94

	Women's Downhill	**Time**
1948	Hedi Schlunegger, Switzerland	2:28.3
1952	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	1:47.1
1956	Madeleine Berthod, Switzerland	1:40.7
1960	Heidi Biebl, Germany	1:37.6
1964	Christl Haas, Austria	1:55.39
1968	Olga Pall, Austria	1:40.87
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:36.68
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:46.16
1980	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria	1:37.52
1984	Michela Figini, Switzerland	1:13.36
1988	Marina Kiehl, W. Germany	1:25.86
1992	Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada	1:52.55
1994	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:35.93
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:28.89
2002	Carole Montillet, France	1:39.56
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:56.49
2010	Lindsey Vonn, United States	1:44.19
2014	Tina Maze, Slovenia	1:41.57
	Dominique Gisin, Switzerland (tie)	1:41.57
2018	Sofia Goggia, Italy	1:39.22
2022	Corinne Suter, Switzerland	1:31.87

	Women's Giant Slalom	**Time**

1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:06.8
1956	Ossi Reichert, Germany	1:56.5
1960	Yvonne Ruegg, Switzerland	1:39.9
1964	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:52.24
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada	1:51.97
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:29.90
1976	Kathy Kreiner, Canada	1:29.13
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2:41.66
1984	Debbie Armstrong, United States	2:20.98
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	2:06.49
1992	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	2:12.74
1994	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:30.97
1998	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:50.59
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:30.01
2006	Julia Mancuso, United States	2:09.19
2010	Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany	2:27.11
2014	Tina Maze, Slovenia	2:36.87
2018	Mikaela Shiffrin, United States	2:20.02
2022	Sara Hector, Sweden	1:55.69

Note: Beginning in 1980, the event time combined two runs.

	Women's Slalom	**Time**
1948	Gretchen Fraser, United States	1:57.2
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:10.6
1956	Renee Colliard, Switzerland	1:52.3
1960	Anne Heggtveit, Canada	1:49.6
1964	Christine Goitschel, France	1:29.86

1968	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:25.86
1972	Barbara Ann Cochran, United States	1:31.24
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:30.54
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	1:25.09
1984	Paoletta Magoni, Italy	1:36.47
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:36.69
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	1:32.68
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:56.01
1998	Hilde Gerg, Germany	1:32.40
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	1:46.10
2006	Anja Paerson, Sweden	1:29.04
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	1:42.89
2014	Mikaela Shiffrin, United States	1:44.54
2018	Frida Hansdotter, Sweden	1:38.63
2022	Petra Vlhová, Slovakia	1:44.98

	Women's Combined	**Time**
1936	Christl Cranz, Germany	97.06 (pts.)
1948	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	6.58 (pts.)
1988	Anita Wachter, Austria	29.25 (pts.)
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	2.55 (pts.)
1994	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	3:05.16
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	2:40.74
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:43.28
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:51.08
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	2:09.14
2014	Maria Hoefl-Riesch, Germany	2:34.62
2018	Michelle Gisin, Switzerland	2:20.90
2022	Michelle Gisin, Switzerland	2:25.67

Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.

	Women's Super Giant Slalom	Time
1988	Sigrid Wolf, Austria	1:19.03
1992	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	1:21.22
1994	Diann Roffe (Steinrotter), United States	1:22.15
1998	Picabo Street, United States	1:18.02
2002	Daniela Ceccarelli, Italy	1:13.59
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:32.47
2010	Andrea Fischbacher, Austria	1:20.14
2014	Anna Fenninger, Austria	1:25.52
2018	Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic	1:21.11
2022	Lara Gut-Behrami, Switzerland	1:13.51

Bobsled

(Driver/pilot in parentheses.)

	Two-Man Bobsled	Time
1932	United States (Hubert Stevens)	8:14.74
1936	United States (Ivan Brown)	5:29.29
1948	Switzerland (Felix Endrich)	5:29.20
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:24.54
1956	Italy (Dalla Costa)	5:30.14
1964	Great Britain (Anthony Nash)	4:21.90
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti)	4:41.54
1972	W. Germany (Wolfgang Zimmerer)	4:57.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:44.42

1980	Switzerland (Erich Schaerer)	4:09.36
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:25.56
1988	USSR (Janis Kipours)	3:54.19
1992	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	4:03.26
1994	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	3:30.81
1998	Canada (Pierre Lueders) Italy (Guenther Huber) (tie)	3:37.24 3:37.24
2002	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	3:10.11
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:43.38
2010	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:26.65
2014	Switzerland (Beat Hefti)[1]	3:46.05
2018	Canada (Justin Kripps) Germany (Francesco Friedrich) (tie)	3:16.86 3:16.86
2022	Germany (Francesco Friedrich)	3:56.89

	Four-Man Bobsled	**Time**
1924	Switzerland (Eduard Scherrer)	5:45.54
1928	United States (William Fiske) (5-man)	3:20.50
1932	United States (William Fiske)	7:53.68
1936	Switzerland (Pierre Musy)	5:19.85
1948	United States (Francis Tyler)	5:20.10
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:07.84
1956	Switzerland (Franz Kapus)	5:10.44
1964	Canada (Victor Emery)	4:14.46
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti) (2 heats)	2:17.39
1972	Switzerland (Jean Wicki)	4:43.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:40.43
1980	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:59.92

1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:20.22
1988	Switzerland (Ekkehard Fasser)	3:47.51
1992	Austria (Ingo Appelt)	3:53.90
1994	Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:27.28
1998	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	2:39.41
2002	Germany II (Andre Lange)	3:07.51
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:40.42
2010	United States (Steven Holcomb)	3:24.46
2014	Latvia (Oskars Melbardis)[1]	3:40.69
2018	Germany (Francesco Friedrich)	3:15.85
2022	Germany (Francesco Friedrich)	3:54.30

	Two-Woman Bobsled	Time
2002	United States II (Jill Bakken)	1:37.76
2006	Germany (Sandra Kiriasis)	3:49.98
2010	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:32.28
2014	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:50.61
2018	Germany (Mariama Jamanka)	3:22.45
2022	Germany (Laura Nolte)	4:03.96

(1) Awarded gold after Russia’s Alexander Zubkov was stripped of medals in both events due to doping.

	Women’s Monobob	Time
2022	Kaillie Humphries, United States	4:19.27

Cross-Country Skiing

	Men’s Individual Sprint	Time
2002	Tor Arne Hetland, Norway (1.5 km)	2:56.9
2006	Bjoern Lind, Sweden (1.3 km)	2:26.5

2010	Nikita Kriukov, Russia	3:36.3
2014	Ola Vigen Hattestad, Norway	3:38.39
2018	Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	3:05.75
2022	Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	2:58.06

	Men's 10 Kilometers	**Time**
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	27:36.0
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	24:20.1
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	27:24.5

	Men's 15 Kilometers	**Time**
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	1:14:31
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	1:37:01
1932	Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	1:23:07
1936	Erik-August Larsson, Sweden	1:14:38
1948	Martin Lundstrom, Sweden	1:13:50
1952	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	1:01:34
1956	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	0:49:39.0
1960	Haakon Brusveen, Norway	0:51:55.5
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	0:50:54.1
1968	Harald Groenningen, Norway	0:47:54.2
1972	Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden	0:45:28.24
1976	Nikolai Balukov, USSR	0:43:58.47
1980	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	0:41:57.63
1984	Gunde Svan, Sweden	0:41:25.6
1988	Mikhail Deviatiarov, USSR	0:41:18.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:38:01.9
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:35:48.8

1998	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:07:01.7
2002	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:37:07.4
2006	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:38:01.3
2010	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:36.3
2014	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:38:29.7
2018	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:43.9
2022	Iivo Niskanen, Finland	0:37:54.8

Note: Approx. 18-km course 1924-52.

	Men's 30-Kilometer	**Time**
1956	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	1:44:06.0
1960	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	1:51:03.9
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	1:30:50.7
1968	Franco Nones, Italy	1:35:39.2
1972	Vyacheslav Vedenine, USSR	1:36:31.15
1976	Sergei Saveliev, USSR	1:30:29.38
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:27:02.80
1984	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:28:56.3
1988	Aleksei Prokourorov, USSR	1:24:26.3
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	1:22:27.8
1994	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:12:26.4
1998	Mika Myllylae, Finland	1:33:55.8
2002	Christian Hoffmann, Austria[1]	1:11:31.0
2006	Eugeni Dementiev, Russia	1:17:00.8
2010	Marcus Hellner, Sweden	1:15:11.4
2022	Alexander Bolshunov, ROC	1:16:09.8

(1) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlegg of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

	Men's Skiathlon	**Time**

2014	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	1:08:15.4
2018	Simen Hegstad Krüger, Norway	1:16:20.0
2022	Alexander Bolshunov, ROC	1:16:09.8

	Men’s 50-Kilometer	**Time**
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	3:44:32.0
1928	Per Erik Hedlund, Sweden	4:52:03.0
1932	Veli Saarinen, Finland	4:28:00.0
1936	Elis Wiklund, Sweden	3:30:11.0
1948	Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3:47:48.0
1952	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	3:33:33.0
1956	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:50:27.0
1960	Kalevi Hamalainen, Finland	2:59:06.3
1964	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:43:52.6
1968	Ole Ellefsaeter, Norway	2:28:45.8
1972	Paal Tyldum, Norway	2:43:14.75
1976	Ivar Formo, Norway	2:37:30.05
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	2:27:24.60
1984	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	2:15:55.8
1988	Gunde Svan, Sweden	2:04:30.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:03:41.5
1994	Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan	2:07:20.3
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:05:08.2
2002	Mikhail Ivanov, Russia	2:06:20.8
2006	Giorgio di Centa, Italy	2:06:11.8
2010	Petter Northug, Norway	2:05:35.5
2014	Alexander Legkov, Russia	1:46:55.2
2018	Iivo Niskanen, Finland	2:08:22.1
2022	Alexander Bolshunov, ROC	1:11:32.7

* = Shortened to 28.4 km due to weather.

	Men’s 4x10-Kilometer Relay	Time
1936	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:41:33.0
1948	Sweden, Finland, Norway	2:32:08.0
1952	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:20:16.0
1956	USSR, Finland, Sweden	2:15:30.0
1960	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:18:45.6
1964	Sweden, Finland, USSR	2:18:34.6
1968	Norway, Sweden, Finland	2:08:33.5
1972	USSR, Norway, Switzerland	2:04:47.94
1976	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:07:59.72
1980	USSR, Norway, Finland	1:57:03.46
1984	Sweden, USSR, Finland	1:55:06.30
1988	Sweden, USSR, Czechoslovakia	1:43:58.60
1992	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:39:26.00
1994	Italy, Norway, Finland	1:41:15.00
1998	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:40:55.70
2002	Norway, Italy, Germany	1:32:45.5
2006	Italy, Germany, Sweden	1:43:45.7
2010	Sweden, Norway, Czech Republic	1:45:05.4
2014	Sweden, Russia, France	1:28:42.0
2018	Norway, OAR, France	1:33:04.9
2022	ROC, Norway, France	1:54:50.7

	Men’s Team Sprint	Time
2006	Bjoern Lind & Thobias Fredriksson, Sweden	17:02.9
2010	Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway	19:01.0

2014	Sami Jauhojaervi & Iivo Niskanen, Finland	23:14.89
2018	Martin Johnsrud Sundby & Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	15:56.26
2022	Erik Valnes & Johannes Hoesflot Klaebo, Norway	19:22.99

	Women's Individual Sprint	**Time**
2002	Julia Tchepalova, Russia (1.5 km)	3:10.6
2006	Chandra Crawford, Canada (1.1 km)	2:12.3
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	3:39.2
2014	Maiken Caspersen Falla, Norway	2:35.49
2018	Stina Nilsson, Sweden	3:03.84
2022	Jonna Sundling, Sweden	3:09.68

	Women's 5 Kilometers	**Time**
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	17:50.5
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	16:45.2
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	17:00.50
1976	Helena Takalo, Finland	15:48.69
1980	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	15:06.92
1984	Marja-Liisa Hamalainen, Finland	17:04.0
1988	Marjo Matikainen, Finland	15:04.0
1992	Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland	14:13.8
1994	Lyubov Yegorova, Russia	14:08.8
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	17:37.9
2002	Beckie Scott, Canada[1]	25:09.9

(1) Awarded gold after Olga Danilova of Russia was stripped of gold and Larissa Lazutina of Russia was stripped of silver for drug offenses.

	Women’s 10 Kilometers	Time
1952	Lydia Wideman, Finland	41:40.0
1956	Lyubov Kosyreva, USSR	38:11.0
1960	Maria Gusakova, USSR	39:46.6
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	40:24.3
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	36:46.5
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	34:17.82
1976	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	30:13.41
1980	Barbara Petzold, E. Germany	30:31.54
1984	Marja-Liisa Hamalainen, Finland	31:44.2
1988	Vida Ventsene, USSR	30:08.3
1992	Lyubov Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	25:53.7
1994	Lyubov Yegorova, Russia	27:30.1
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	46.06.9
2002	Bente Skari, Norway	28:05.6
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	27:51.4
2010	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	24:58.4
2014	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	28:17.8
2018	Ragnhild Haga, Norway	25:00.5
2022	Therese Johaug, Norway	28:06.3

	Women’s 15-Kilometer	Time
1992	Lyubov Yegorova, Unified Team (Rus.)	42:20.8
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	39:44.5
1998	Olga Danilova, Russia	46:55.4
2002	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	39:54.4
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	42:48.7
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	39:58.1

	Women’s Skiathlon	Time
2014	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	38:33.6
2018	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	40:44.9
2022	Therese Johaug, Norway	44:13.7

	Women’s 30-Kilometer	Time
1992	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	1:22:30.1
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	1:25:41.6
1998	Julija Tchepalova, Russia	1:22:01.5
2002	Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy	1:30:57.1
2006	Katerina Neumannova, Czech Republic	1:22:25.4
2010	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	1:30:33.7
2014	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	1:11:05.2
2018	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	1:22:17.6
2022	Therese Johaug, Norway	1:24:54.0

	Women’s 4x5-Kilometer Relay	Time
1956	Finland, USSR, Sweden (3x5-km)	1:09:01.0
1960	Sweden, USSR, Finland (3x5-km)	1:04:21.4
1964	USSR, Sweden, Finland (3x5-km)	0:59:20.2
1968	Norway, Sweden, USSR (3x5-km)	0:57:30.0
1972	USSR, Finland, Norway (3x5-km)	0:48:46.15
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany	1:07:49.75
1980	E. Germany, USSR, Norway	1:02:11.1
1984	Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland	1:06:49.7
1988	USSR, Norway, Finland	0:59:51.1
1992	Unified Team, Norway, Italy	0:59:34.8
1994	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:57:12.5

1998	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:55:13.5
2002	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	0:49:30.6
2006	Russia, Germany, Italy	0:54:47.7
2010	Norway, Germany, Finland	0:55:19.5
2014	Sweden, Finland, Germany	0:53:02.7
2018	Norway, Sweden, OAR	0:51:24.3
2022	ROC, Germany, Sweden	0:53:41.0

	Women's Team Sprint	**Time**
2006	Lina Andersson & Anna Dahlberg, Sweden	16:36.9
2010	Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany	18:03.7
2014	Marit Bjoergen & Ingvild Flugstad Oestberg, Norway	16:04.05
2018	Kikkan Randall & Jessie Diggins, United States	15:56.47
2022	Katharina Hennig & Victoria Carl, Germany	22:09.85

Curling

	Men
1998	Switzerland, Canada, Norway
2002	Norway, Canada, Switzerland
2006	Canada, Finland, United States
2010	Canada, Norway, Switzerland
2014	Canada, Great Britain, Sweden
2018	United States, Sweden, Switzerland
2022	Sweden, Great Britain, Canada

Women

1998	Canada, Denmark, Sweden
2002	Britain, Switzerland, Canada
2006	Sweden, Switzerland, Canada
2010	Sweden, Canada, China
2014	Canada, Sweden, Great Britain
2018	Sweden, S. Korea, Japan
2022	Great Britain, Japan, Sweden

	Mixed
2018	Canada, Switzerland, Norway
2022	Italy, Norway, Sweden

Figure Skating

	Men's Singles
1908[1]	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden
1920[1]	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1924	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1928	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1932	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1936	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1948	Richard Button, United States
1952	Richard Button, United States
1956	Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States
1960	David W. Jenkins, United States
1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer, Germany
1968	Wolfgang Schwartz, Austria
1972	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia
1976	John Curry, Great Britain
1980	Robin Cousins, Great Britain

1984	Scott Hamilton, United States
1988	Brian Boitano, United States
1992	Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team (Ukr.)
1994	Aleksei Urmanov, Russia
1998	Ilya Kulik, Russia
2002	Alexei Yagudin, Russia
2006	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia
2010	Evan Lysacek, United States
2014	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan
2018	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan
2022	Nathan Chen, United States

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Women's Singles

1908[1]	Madge Syers, Great Britain
1920[1]	Magda Julin-Mauroy, Sweden
1924	Herma von Szabo-Planck, Austria
1928	Sonja Henie, Norway
1932	Sonja Henie, Norway
1936	Sonja Henie, Norway
1948	Barbara Ann Scott, Canada
1952	Jeanette Altwegg, Great Britain
1956	Tenley Albright, United States
1960	Carol Heiss, United States
1964	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1968	Peggy Fleming, United States
1972	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
1976	Dorothy Hamill, United States
1980	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1984	Katarina Witt, E. Germany

1988	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1992	Kristi Yamaguchi, United States
1994	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
1998	Tara Lipinski, United States
2002	Sarah Hughes, United States
2006	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
2010	Kim Yu-na, South Korea
2014	Adelina Sotnikova, Russia
2018	Alina Zagitova, OAR
2022	Anna Shcherbakova, ROC

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Pairs

1908[1]	Anna Hubler & Heinrich Burger, Germany
1920[1]	Ludovika Jakobsson & Walter Jakobsson, Finland
1924	Helene Engelman & Alfred Berger, Austria
1928	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1932	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1936	Maxi Herber & Ernst Baier, Germany
1948	Micheline Lannoy & Pierre Baugniet, Belgium
1952	Ria Falk & Paul Falk, Germany
1956	Elisabeth Schwartz & Kurt Oppelt, Austria
1964	Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1968	Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1972	Irina Rodnina & Alexei Ulanov, USSR
1976	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1980	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1984	Elena Valova & Oleg Vassiliev, USSR
1988	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, USSR

1992	Natalia Mishkutienok & Artur Dimitriev, Unified Team (Rus.)
1994	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, Russia
1998	Oksana Kazakova & Artur Dmitriev, Russia
2002	Elena Berezhnaya & Anton Sikharulidze, Russia; Jamie Salé & David Pelletier, Canada (tie)
2006	Tatyana Totmianina & Maxim Marinin, Russia
2010	Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China
2014	Tatiana Volosozhar & Maxim Trankov, Russia
2018	Aljona Savchenko & Bruno Massot, Germany
2022	Sui Wenjing & Han Cong, China

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Ice Dancing

1976	Ludmila Pakhomova & Aleksandr Gorschkov, USSR
1980	Natalya Linichuk & Gennadi Karponosov, USSR
1984	Jayne Torvill & Christopher Dean, Great Britain
1988	Natalia Bestemianova & Andrei Bukin, USSR
1992	Marina Klimova & Sergei Ponomarenko, Unified Team (Rus.)
1994	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
1998	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
2002	Marina Anissina & Gwendal Peizerat, France
2006	Tatyana Navka & Roman Kostomarov, Russia
2010	Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada
2014	Meryl Davis & Charlie White, United States
2018	Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada
2022	Gabriella Papadakis & Guillaume Cizeron, France

	Mixed Team
2014	Russia, Canada, United States
2018	Canada, OAR, United States
2022[1]	ROC, United States, Japan

(1) Medals not awarded pending a continuing investigation into a positive drug test for an ROC athlete.

Freestyle Skiing

	Men’s Aerials	Points
1994	Andreas Schoenbaechler, Switzerland	234.67
1998	Eric Bergoust, United States	255.64
2002	Ales Valenta, Czech Republic	257.02
2006	Xiaopeng Han, China	250.77
2010	Alexei Grishin, Belarus	248.41
2014	Anton Kushnir, Belarus	134.50
2018	Oleksandr Abramenko, Ukraine	128.51
2022	Qi Guangpu, China	129.00

	Men’s Big Air	Points
2022	Birk Ruud, Norway	187.75

	Men’s Moguls	Points
1992	Edgar Grospiron, France	25.81
1994	Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada	27.24
1998	Jonny Moseley, United States	26.93
2002	Janne Lahtela, Finland	27.97
2006	Dale Begg-Smith, Australia	26.77
2010	Alex Bilodeau, Canada	26.75
2014	Alex Bilodeau, Canada	26.31

2018	Mikaël Kingsbury, Canada	86.63
2022	Walter Wallberg, Sweden	83.23

Men’s Ski Cross

2010	Michael Schmid, Switzerland	
2014	Jean Frederic Chapuis, France	
2018	Brady Leman, Canada	
2022	Ryan Regez, Switzerland	

	Men’s Ski Halfpipe	**Points**
2014	David Wise, United States	92.00
2018	David Wise, United States	97.20
2022	Nico Porteous, New Zealand	93.00

	Men’s Ski Slopestyle	**Points**
2014	Joss Christensen, United States	95.80
2018	Oystein Braaten, Norway	95.00
2022	Alexander Hall, United States	90.01

	Women’s Aerials	**Points**
1994	Lina Tcherjazova, Uzbekistan	166.84
1998	Nikki Stone, United States	193.00
2002	Alisa Camplin, Australia	193.47
2006	Evelyne Leu, Switzerland	202.55
2010	Lydia Lassila, Australia	214.74
2014	Alla Tsuper, Belarus	98.01
2018	Hanna Huskova, Belarus	96.14
2022	Xu Mengtao, China	108.61

	Women’s Big Air	**Points**
2022	Eileen Gu, China	188.25

	Women’s Moguls	Points
1992	Donna Weinbrecht, United States	23.69
1994	Stine Lise Hattestad, Norway	25.97
1998	Tae Satoya, Japan	25.06
2002	Kari Traa, Norway	25.94
2006	Jennifer Heil, Canada	26.50
2010	Hannah Kearney, United States	26.63
2014	Justine Dufour-Lapointe, Canada	22.44
2018	Perrine Laffont, France	78.65
2022	Jakara Anthony, Australia	83.09

	Women’s Ski Cross
2010	Ashleigh McIvor, Canada
2014	Marielle Thompson, Canada
2018	Kelsey Serwa, Canada
2022	Sandra Naeslund, Sweden

	Women’s Ski Halfpipe	Points
2014	Maddie Bowman, United States	89.00
2018	Cassie Sharpe, Canada	95.80
2022	Eileen Gu, China	95.25

	Women’s Ski Slopestyle	Points
2014	Dara Howell, Canada	94.20
2018	Sarah Höfflin, Switzerland	91.20
2022	Mathilde Gremaud, Switzerland	86.56

	Mixed Team Aerials	Points
2022	United States, China, Canada	338.34

Ice Hockey

Men

1920[1]	Canada, United States, Czechoslovakia
1924	Canada, United States, Great Britain
1928	Canada, Sweden, Switzerland
1932	Canada, United States, Germany
1936	Great Britain, Canada, United States
1948	Canada, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland
1952	Canada, United States, Sweden
1956	USSR, United States, Canada
1960	United States, Canada, USSR
1964	USSR, Sweden, Czechoslovakia
1968	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada
1972	USSR, United States, Czechoslovakia
1976	USSR, Czechoslovakia, W. Germany
1980	United States, USSR, Sweden
1984	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden
1988	USSR, Finland, Sweden
1992	Unified Team, Canada, Czechoslovakia
1994	Sweden, Canada, Finland
1998	Czech Republic, Russia, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Russia
2006	Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic
2010	Canada, United States, Finland
2014	Canada, Sweden, Finland
2018	OAR, Germany, Canada
2022	Finland, ROC, Slovakia

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Women

1998	United States, Canada, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Sweden
2006	Canada, Sweden, United States
2010	Canada, United States, Finland
2014	Canada, United States, Switzerland
2018	United States, Canada, Finland
2022	Canada, United States, Finland

Luge

	Men's Singles	Time
1964	Thomas Keohler, E. Germany	3:27.77
1968	Manfred Schmid, Austria	2:52.48
1972	Wolfgang Scheidel, E. Germany	3:27.58
1976	Detlef Guenther, E. Germany	3:27.688
1980	Bernhard Glass, E. Germany	2:54.796
1984	Paul Hildgartner, Italy	3:04.258
1988	Jens Mueller, E. Germany	3:05.548
1992	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:02.363
1994	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:21.571
1998	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:18.436
2002	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	2:57.941
2006	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	3:26.088
2010	Felix Loch, Germany	3:13.085
2014	Felix Loch, Germany	3:27.526
2018	David Gleirscher, Austria	3:10.702
2022	Johannes Ludwig, Germany	3:48.735

	Men's Doubles	Time
1964	Austria	1:41.62

1968	E. Germany	1:35.85
1972	Italy, E. Germany (tie)	1:28.35
1976	E. Germany	1:25.604
1980	E. Germany	1:19.331
1984	W. Germany	1:23.620
1988	E. Germany	1:31.940
1992	Germany	1:32.053
1994	Italy	1:36.720
1998	Germany	1:41.105
2002	Germany	1:26.082
2006	Austria	1:34.497
2010	Austria	1:22.705
2014	Germany	1:38.933
2018	Germany	1:31.697
2022	Germany	1:56.554

	Women's Singles	**Time**
1964	Ortun Enderlein, Germany	3:24.67
1968	Erica Lechner, Italy	2:28.66
1972	Anna M. Muller, E. Germany	2:59.18
1976	Margit Schumann, E. Germany	2:50.621
1980	Vera Zozulya, USSR	2:36.537
1984	Steffi Martin, E. Germany	2:46.570
1988	Steffi (Martin) Walter, E. Germany	3:03.973
1992	Doris Neuner, Austria	3:06.696
1994	Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy	3:15.517
1998	Silke Kraushaar, Germany	3:23.779
2002	Sylke Otto, Germany	2:52.464
2006	Sylke Otto, Germany	3:07.979

2010	Tatjana Huefner, Germany	2:46.524
2014	Natalie Geisenberger, Germany	3:19.768
2018	Natalie Geisenberger, Germany	3:05.232
2022	Natalie Geisenberger, Germany	3:53.454

	Mixed Team Relay	**Time**
2014	Germany, Russia, Latvia	2:45.649
2018	Germany, Canada, Austria	2:24.517
2022	Germany, Austria, Latvia	3:03.406

Nordic Combined

	Men's Individual
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1932	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1936	Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway
1948	Heikki Hasu, Finland
1952	Simon Slattvik, Norway
1956	Sverre Stenersen, Norway
1960	Georg Thoma, W. Germany
1964	Tormod Knutsen, Norway
1968	Franz Keller, W. Germany
1972	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1976	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1980	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1984	Tom Sandberg, Norway
1988	Hippolyt Kempf, Switzerland
1992	Fabrice Guy, France
1994	Fred Barre Lundberg, Norway

1998	Bjarte Engen Vik, Norway
2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Georg Hettich, Germany

Men’s 10-Kilometer Large Hill

2010	Bill Demong, United States
2014	Joergen Graabak, Norway
2018	Johannes Rydzek, Germany
2022	Joergen Graabak, Norway

Men’s 10-Kilometer Normal Hill

2010	Jason Lamy Chappuis, France
2014	Eric Frenzel, Germany
2018	Eric Frenzel, Germany
2022	Vinzenz Geiger, Germany

Men’s Team 4x5-Kilometer Relay

1988	3x10-km) W. Germany, Switzerland, Austria
1992	3x10-km) Japan, Norway, Austria
1994	3x10-km) Japan, Norway, Switzerland
1998	Norway, Finland, France
2002	Finland, Germany, Austria
2006	Austria, Germany, Finland
2010	Austria, United States, Germany
2014	Norway, Germany, Austria
2018	Germany, Norway, Austria
2022	Norway, Germany, Japan

Ski Jumping

Men’s Normal Hill	Points

1964	Veikko Kankkonen, Finland	229.9
1968	Jiri Raska, Czechoslovakia	216.5
1972	Yukio Kasaya, Japan	244.2
1976	Hans-Georg Aschenbach, E. Germany	252.0
1980	Toni Innauer, Austria	266.3
1984	Jens Weissflog, E. Germany	215.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	230.5
1992	Ernst Vettori, Austria	222.8
1994	Espen Bredesen, Norway	282.0
1998	Jani Soininen, Finland	234.5
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	269.0
2006	Lars Bystoel, Norway	266.5
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	276.5
2014	Kamil Stoch, Poland	278.0
2018	Andreas Wellinger, Germany	259.3
2022	Ryoyu Kobayashi, Japan	275.0

	Men’s Large Hill	**Points**
1924	Jacob Tullin Thams, Norway	18.960
1928	Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208
1932	Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1
1936	Birger Ruud, Norway	232.0
1948	Petter Hugsted, Norway	228.1
1952	Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway	226.0
1956	Antti Hyvarinen, Finland	227.0
1960	Helmut Recknagel, E. Germany	227.2
1964	Toralf Engan, Norway	230.7
1968	Vladimir Beloussov, USSR	231.3
1972	Wojciech Fortuna, Poland	219.9

1976	Karl Schnabl, Austria	234.8
1980	Jouko Tormanen, Finland	271.0
1984	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	231.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	224.0
1992	Toni Nieminen, Finland	239.5
1994	Jens Weissflog, Germany	274.5
1998	Kazuyoshi Funaki, Japan	272.3
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	281.4
2006	Thomas Morgenstern, Austria	276.9
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	283.6
2014	Kamil Stoch, Poland	278.7
2018	Kamil Stoch, Poland	285.7
2022	Marius Lindvik, Norway	296.1

	Men's Team	**Points**
1988	Finland, Yugoslavia, Norway	634.4
1992	Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia	644.4
1994	Germany, Japan, Austria	970.1
1998	Japan, Germany, Austria	933.0
2002	Germany, Finland, Slovenia	974.1
2006	Austria, Finland, Norway	984.0
2010	Austria, Germany, Norway	1,107.9
2014	Germany, Austria, Japan	1,041.1
2018	Norway, Germany, Poland	1,098.5
2022	Austria, Slovenia, Germany	942.7

	Women's Normal Hill	**Points**
2014	Carina Vogt, Germany	247.4
2018	Maren Lundby, Norway	264.6
2022	Ursa Bogataj, Slovenia	239.0

	Mixed Team	Points
2022	Slovenia, ROC, Canada	1,001.5

Snowboarding

	Men’s Big Air	Points
2018	Sebastien Toutant, Canada	174.25
2022	Su Yiming, China	182.50

	Men’s Halfpipe	Points
1998	Gian Simmen, Switzerland	85.2
2002	Ross Powers, United States	46.1
2006	Shaun White, United States	46.8
2010	Shaun White, United States	48.4
2014	Iouri Podladtchikov, Switzerland	94.75
2018	Shaun White, United States	97.75
2022	Ayumu Hirano, Japan	96.0

	Men’s Parallel Giant Slalom
1998	Ross Rebagliati, Canada
2002	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2006	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2010	Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada
2014	Vic Wild, Russia
2018	Nevin Galmarini, Switzerland
2022	Benjamin Karl, Austria

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

Men’s Parallel Slalom

2014	Vic Wild, Russia	

	Men’s Slopestyle	**Points**
2014	Sage Kotsenburg, United States	93.50
2018	Red Gerard, United States	87.16
2022	Max Parrot, Canada	90.96

	Men’s Snowboard Cross
2006	Seth Wescott, United States
2010	Seth Wescott, United States
2014	Pierre Vaultier, France
2018	Pierre Vaultier, France
2022	Alessandro Haemmerle, Austria

	Women’s Big Air	**Points**
2018	Anna Gasser, Austria	185.00
2022	Anna Gasser, Austria	185.50

	Women’s Halfpipe	**Points**
1998	Nicola Thost, Germany	74.6
2002	Kelly Clark, United States	47.9
2006	Hannah Teter, United States	46.4
2010	Torah Bright, Australia	45.0
2014	Kaitlyn Farrington, United States	91.75
2018	Chloe Kim, United States	98.25
2022	Chloe Kim, United States	94.0

	Women’s Parallel Giant Slalom
1998	Karine Ruby, France
2002	Isabelle Blanc, France

2006	Daniela Meuli, Switzerland
2010	Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands
2014	Patrizia Kummer, Switzerland
2018	Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic
2022	Ester Ledecká, Czech Republic

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

Women's Parallel Slalom

2014	Julia Dujmovits, Austria

	Women's Slopestyle	Points
2014	Jamie Anderson, United States	95.25
2018	Jamie Anderson, United States	83.00
2022	Zoi Sadowski-Synnott, New Zealand	92.88

Women's Snowboard Cross

2006	Tanja Frieden, Switzerland
2010	Maelle Ricker, Canada
2014	Eva Samková, Czech Republic
2018	Michela Moioli, Italy
2022	Lindsey Jacobellis, United States

Mixed Team Snowboard Cross

2022	United States, Italy, Canada

Speed Skating

* = Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time

1924	Charles Jewtraw, United States	0:44.0
1928	C. Thunberg, Finland; B. Evensen, Norway (tie)	0:43.4
1932	John A. Shea, United States	0:43.4
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	0:43.4
1948	Finn Helgesen, Norway	0:43.1
1952	Kenneth Henry, United States	0:43.2
1956	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1960	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1964	Terry McDermott, United States	0:40.1
1968	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:40.3
1972	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:39.44
1976	Evgeny Kulikov, USSR	0:39.17
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	0:38.03
1984	Sergei Fokichev, USSR	0:38.19
1988	Uwe-Jens Mey, E. Germany	0:36.45
1992	Uwe-Jens Mey, Germany	0:37.14
1994	Aleksandr Golubev, Russia	0:36.33
1998	Hiroyasu Shimizu, Japan	0:35.59
2002	Casey FitzRandolph, United States	0:34.42
2006	Joey Cheek, United States	0:34.82
2010	Mo Tae-bum, S. Korea	0:69.82
2014	Michel Mulder, Netherlands	0:69.312
2018	Havard Lorentzen, Norway	0:34.41
2022	Gao Tingyu, China	0.34.32*

Note: In 2010 and 2014, results include the total of two 500-km race times.

	Men’s 1000 Meters	Time
1976	Peter Mueller, United States	1:19.32
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:15.18
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:15.80
1988	Nikolai Guiliaev, USSR	1:13.03
1992	Olaf Zinke, Germany	1:14.85
1994	Dan Jansen, United States	1:12.43
1998	Ids Postma, Netherlands	1:10.64
2002	Gerard van Velde, Netherlands	1:07.18*
2006	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.89
2010	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.94
2014	Stefan Groothuis, Netherlands	1:08.39
2018	Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands	1:07.95
2022	Thomas Krol, Netherlands	1:07.92

	Men’s 1500 Meters	Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:20.8
1928	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:21.1
1932	John A. Shea, United States	2:57.5
1936	Charles Mathiesen, Norway	2:19.2
1948	Sverre Farstad, Norway	2:17.6
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	2:20.4
1956	Y. Grishin, USSR; Y. Mikhailov, USSR (tie)	2:08.6
1960	R. Aas, Norway; Y. Grishin, USSR (tie)	2:10.4
1964	Ants Anston, USSR	2:10.3
1968	Cornetis Verkerk, Netherlands	2:03.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	2:02.96
1976	Jan Egil Storholt, Norway	1:59.38

1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:55.44
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:58.36
1988	Andre Hoffmann, E. Germany	1:52.06
1992	Johann Koss, Norway	1:54.81
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	1:51.29
1998	Aadne Sondral, Norway	1:47.87
2002	Derek Parra, United States	1:43.95
2006	Enrico Fabris, Italy	1:45.97
2010	Mark Tuitert, Netherlands	1:45.57
2014	Zbigniew Brodka, Poland	1:45.006
2018	Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands	1:44.01
2022	Kjeld Nuis, Netherlands	1:43.21*

	Men’s 5000 Meters	**Time**
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	8:39.0
1928	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:50.5
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	9:40.8
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:19.6
1948	Reidar Liaklev, Norway	8:29.4
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	8:10.6
1956	Boris Shilkov, USSR	7:48.7
1960	Viktor Kosichkin, USSR	7:51.3
1964	Knut Johannesen, Norway	7:38.4
1968	F. Anton Maier, Norway	7:22.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	7:23.61
1976	Sten Stensen, Norway	7:24.48
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	7:02.29
1984	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	7:12.28
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	6:44.63

1992	Geir Karlstad, Norway	6:59.97
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	6:34.96
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	6:22.20
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	6:14.66
2006	Chad Hedrick, United States	6:14.68
2010	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:14.60
2014	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:10.76
2018	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:09.76
2022	Nils van der Poel, Sweden	6:08.84*

	Men's 10,000 Meters	**Time**
1924	Julius Skutnabb, Finland	18:04.8
1928	Event not held because of thawing of ice	
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	19:13.6
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	17:24.3
1948	Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	17:26.3
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	16:45.8
1956	Sigvard Ericsson, Sweden	16:35.9
1960	Knut Johannesen, Norway	15:46.6
1964	Jonny Nilsson, Sweden	15:50.1
1968	Jonny Hoeglin, Sweden	15:23.6
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	15:01.35
1976	Piet Kleine, Netherlands	14:50.59
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	14:28.13
1984	Igor Malkov, USSR	14:39.90
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	13:48.20
1992	Bart Veldkamp, Netherlands	14:12.12
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	13:30.55
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	13:15.33

2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	12:58.92
2006	Bob de Jong, Netherlands	13:01.57
2010	Lee Seung-hoon, S. Korea	12:58.55
2014	Jorrit Bergsma, Netherlands	12:44.45
2018	Ted-Jan Bloemen, Canada	12:39.77
2022	Nils van der Poel, Sweden	12:30.74*

Men's Mass Start

2018	Lee Seung-hoon, S. Korea	
2022	Bart Swings, Belgium	

	Men's Team Pursuit	**Time**
2006	Italy, Canada, Netherlands	3:44.46
2010	Canada, United States, Netherlands	3:41.37
2014	Netherlands, S. Korea, Poland	3:37.71
2018	Norway, S. Korea, Netherlands	3:37.32
2022	Norway, ROC, United States	3:38.08

	Women's 500 Meters	**Time**
1960	Helga Haase, Germany	0:45.9
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	0:45.0
1968	Ludmila Titova, USSR	0:46.1
1972	Anne Henning, United States	0:43.33
1976	Sheila Young, United States	0:42.76
1980	Karin Enke, E. Germany	0:41.78
1984	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	0:41.02
1988	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.10
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:40.33
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.25

1998	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:38.21
2002	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:37.30
2006	Svetlana Zhurova, Russia	0:38.23
2010	Lee Sang-hwa, S. Korea	0:76.09
2014	Lee Sang-hwa, S. Korea	0:74.70
2018	Nao Kodaira, Japan	0:36.94*
2022	Erin Jackson, United States	0.37.04

Note: In 2010 and 2014, results include the total of two 500-km race times.

	Women's 1000 Meters	**Time**
1960	Klara Guseva, USSR	1:34.1
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	1:33.2
1968	Carolina Geijssen, Netherlands	1:32.6
1972	Monika Pflug, W. Germany	1:31.40
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	1:28.43
1980	Natalya Petruseva, USSR	1:24.10
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	1:21.61
1988	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	1:17.65
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:21.90
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:18.74
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.51
2002	Chris Witty, United States	1:13.83
2006	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.05
2010	Christine Nesbitt, Canada	1:16.56
2014	Zhang Hong, China	1:14.02
2018	Jorien ter Mors, Netherlands	1:13.56
2022	Miho Takagi, Japan	1:13.19*

	Women’s 1500 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:52.2
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:22.6
1968	Kaija Mustonen, Finland	2:22.4
1972	Dianne Holum, United States	2:20.85
1976	Galina Stepanskaya, USSR	2:16.58
1980	Anne Borckink, Netherlands	2:10.95
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	2:03.42
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	2:00.68
1992	Jacqueline Boerner, Germany	2:05.87
1994	Emese Hunyady, Austria	2:02.19
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:57.58
2002	Anni Friesinger, Germany	1:54.02
2006	Cindy Klassen, Canada	1:55.27
2010	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	1:56.89
2014	Jorien ter Mors, Netherlands	1:53.51
2018	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	1:54.35
2022	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	1:53.28*

	Women’s 3000 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.3
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.9
1968	Johanna Schut, Netherlands	4:56.2
1972	Christina Baas-Kaiser, Netherlands	4:52.14
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	4:45.19
1980	Bjoerg Eva Jensen, Norway	4:32.13
1984	Andrea Schoene, E. Germany	4:24.79
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	4:11.94
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	4:19.90

1994	Svetlana Bazhanova, Russia	4:17.43
1998	Gunda Niemann-Stirnemann, Germany	4:07.29
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	3:57.70
2006	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	4:02.43
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	4:02.53
2014	Ireen Wüst, Netherlands	4:00.34
2018	Carlijn Achtereekte, Netherlands	3:59.21
2022	Irene Schouten, Netherlands	3:56.93*

	Women's 5000 Meters	**Time**
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	7:14.13
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	7:31.57
1994	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	7:14.37
1998	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:59.61
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:46.91
2006	Clara Hughes, Canada	6:59.07
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:50.91
2014	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:51.54
2018	Esmee Visser, Netherlands	6:50.23
2022	Irene Schouten, Netherlands	6:43.51*

	Women's Mass Start
2018	Nana Takagi, Japan
2022	Irene Schouten, Netherlands

	Women's Team Pursuit	**Time**
2006	Germany, Canada, Russia	3:01.25

2010	Germany, Japan, Poland	3:02.82
2014	Netherlands, Poland, Russia	2:58.05
2018	Japan, Netherlands, United States	2:53.89
2022	Canada, Japan, Netherlands	2:53.44*

Speed Skating (Short Track)

* = Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time
1998	Takafumi Nishitani, Japan	0:42.862
2002	Marc Gagnon, Canada	0:41.802
2006	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	0:41.935
2010	Charles Hamelin, Canada	0:40.981
2014	Victor An, Russia	0:41.312
2018	Wu Dajing, China	0:39.584*
2022	Shaoang Liu, Hungary	0.40.388

	Men's 1000 Meters	Time
1992	Kim Ki-hoon, S. Korea	1:30.76
1994	Kim Ki-hoon, S. Korea	1:34.57
1998	Kim Dong-sung, S. Korea	1:32.375
2002	Steven Bradbury, Australia	1:29.109
2006	Ahn Hyun-soo, S. Korea	1:26.739
2010	Lee Jung-su, S. Korea	1:23.747
2014	Victor An, Russia	1:25.325
2018	Samuel Girard, Canada	1:24.650
2022	Ren Ziwei, China	1:26.768

	Men's 1500 Meters	Time
2002	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	2:18.541

2006	Ahn Hyun-soo, S. Korea	2:25.341
2010	Lee Jung-su, S. Korea	2:17.611
2014	Charles Hamelin, Canada	2:14.985
2018	Lim Hyo-jun, S. Korea	2:10.485
2022	Hwang Dae-heon, S. Korea	2:09.219

	Men's 5000-Meter Relay	**Time**
1992	S. Korea, Canada, Japan	7:14.02
1994	Italy, United States, Australia	7:11.74
1998	Canada, S. Korea, China	7:06.075
2002	Canada, Italy, China	6:51.579
2006	S. Korea, Canada, United States	6:43.376
2010	Canada, S. Korea, United States	6:44.224
2014	Russia, United States, China	6:42.100
2018	Hungary, China, Canada	6:31.971*
2022	Canada, S. Korea, Italy	6:41.257

	Women's 500 Meters	**Time**
1992	Cathy Turner, United States	0:47.04
1994	Cathy Turner, United States	0:45.98
1998	Annie Perreault, Canada	0:46.568
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	0:44.187
2006	Wang Meng, China	0:44.345
2010	Wang Meng, China	0:43.048
2014	Li Jianrou, China	0:45.263
2018	Arianna Fontana, Italy	0:42.569
2022	Arianna Fontana, Italy	0.42.488

	Women's 1000 Meters	**Time**
1998	Chun Lee-kyung, S. Korea	1:42.776

2002	Yang Yang (A), China	1:36.391
2006	Jin Sun-yu, S. Korea	1:32.859
2010	Wang Meng, China	1:29.213
2014	Park Seung-hi, S. Korea	1:30.761
2018	Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands	1:29.778
2022	Suzanne Schulting, Netherlands	1:28.391

	Women's 1500 Meters	**Time**
2002	Ko Gi-hyun, S. Korea	2:31.581
2006	Jin Sun-yu, S. Korea	2:23.494
2010	Zhou Yang, China	2:16.993
2014	Zhou Yang, China	2:19.140
2018	Choi Min-jeong, S. Korea	2:24.948
2022	Choi Min-jeong, S. Korea	2:17.789

	Women's 3000-Meter Relay	**Time**
1992	Canada, United States, Unified Team	4:36.62
1994	S. Korea, Canada, United States	4:26.64
1998	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:16.26
2002	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:12.793
2006	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:17.040
2010	China, Canada, United States	4:06.610*
2014	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:09.498
2018	S. Korea, Italy, Netherlands	4:07.361
2022	Netherlands, S. Korea, China	4:03.409*

	Mixed 2000-Meter Relay	**Time**
2022	China, Italy, Hungary	2:37.348

Paralympic Games

Mar. 4-13, 2022

More than 550 athletes from 46 countries, participating in 78 events across six sports, met at the XIII Paralympic Winter Games, held Mar. 4-13, 2022, in Beijing, China. The International Paralympic Committee on Mar. 3, 2022, banned Russian and Belarusian athletes from competing in the games, due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine on Feb. 24, 2022. The host country, China, which had previously only won one gold medal, surpassed all expectations by winning 61 medals, 18 of them gold. Ukraine came in second with 29 medals (11 gold). Other leading winners included Canada with 25 medals (8 gold), the United States with 20 (6 gold), and Germany with 19 (4 gold). The XVI Paralympic Summer Games were held Aug. 24-Sept. 5, 2021, in Tokyo, Japan. More than 4,400 athletes from 162 countries participated. Medals were awarded in 22 sports. China claimed 207 total medals, including 96 gold, outpacing Great Britain (124), athletes representing the Russian Paralympic Committee (118),

and the United States (104). The 2024 Summer Paralympics were expected to be held in Aug.-Sept. in Paris, France.

The first Olympic Games for athletes with an impairment were held in Rome after the 1960 Summer Olympics; use of the name “paralympic” began with the 1964 games in Tokyo. The Paralympics are held by the Olympic host country in the same year and usually the same city and venue or venues. In 1976, the first Winter Paralympics were held in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden.

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COLLEGE SPORTS

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

2021 CFP Championship: Georgia Takes Down Alabama

The Univ. of Georgia Bulldogs took the college football championship title for the first time in 41 years, defeating the Univ. of Alabama Crimson Tide, winner of six national titles since just 2009. The No. 3-ranked Georgia outlasted No. 1 Alabama, 33-18, Jan. 10, 2022, at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN, in a rematch of the SEC championship game from which the Crimson Tide emerged triumphant just a month earlier. ’Bama’s Heisman Trophy-winning quarterback Bryce Young was stymied by the Bulldogs’ defense, and neither team reached the end zone until the end of the third quarter. Georgia’s Kirby Smart, who had been on Alabama head coach Nick Saban’s coaching staff with three separate teams, claimed his first title as head coach and first victory against his former mentor.

2021 College Football Final Rankings

College Football Playoff Rankings

Rank,	team
1.	Alabama
2.	Michigan
3.	Georgia
4.	Cincinnati
5.	Notre Dame
6.	Ohio St.
7.	Baylor
8.	Mississippi
9.	Oklahoma St.
10.	Michigan St.
11.	Utah
12.	Pittsburgh
13.	BYU
14.	Oregon
15.	Iowa
16.	Oklahoma
17.	Wake Forest
18.	NC State
19.	Clemson
20.	Houston
21.	Arkansas
22.	Kentucky
23.	Louisiana
24.	San Diego St.
25.	Texas A&M

Associated Press Poll

Rank,	team
1.	Georgia
2.	Alabama
3.	Michigan
4.	Cincinnati
5.	Baylor
6.	Ohio St.
7.	Oklahoma St.
8.	Notre Dame
9.	Michigan St.
10.	Oklahoma
11.	Mississippi
12.	Utah
13.	Pittsburgh
14.	Clemson
15.	Wake Forest
16.	Louisiana
17.	Houston
18.	Kentucky
19.	BYU
20.	NC State
21.	Arkansas
22.	Oregon
23.	Iowa
24.	Utah St.
25.	San Diego St.

USA Today Coaches Poll

Rank,	team
1.	Georgia
2.	Alabama
3.	Michigan
4.	Cincinnati
5.	Ohio St.
6.	Baylor
7.	Oklahoma St.
8.	Michigan St.
9.	Notre Dame
10.	Oklahoma
11.	Mississippi
12.	Utah
13.	Pittsburgh
14.	Wake Forest
15.	Kentucky
16.	Clemson
17.	Houston
18.	Louisiana-Lafayette
19.	NC State
20.	Arkansas
21.	Oregon
22.	BYU
23.	Iowa
24.	Utah St.
25.	Texas A&M

Note: College Football Playoff ranking is through games Dec. 5, 2021. Final AP poll and Coaches poll include games through Jan. 10, 2022 (after all bowls and championship game).

National College Football Championship Game Results, 1998-2021

The Bowl Championship Series (BCS) National Championship game (BCS ranked No. 1 vs. BCS No. 2) determined the NCAA's Football Bowl Subdivision (Div. I-A) champion in 1998-2013. The College Football Playoff (CFP) replaced the BCS at the end of the 2014 regular season. The four-team CFP consists of a semifinal round (rotating among the following six bowl games: Sugar, Rose, Orange, Cotton, Peach, and Fiesta) and a championship game played on a Monday night. A committee ranks 25 teams for the playoffs and selected other bowl games, using guidelines that include strength of schedule, head-to-head results, and won-loss records; preference is given to conference champions. Years shown here

are for regular season, not year in which championship was played.

Year	Result
1998	Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16
1999	Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29
2000	Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2
2001	Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14
2002	Ohio St. 31, Miami (FL) 24
2003[1]	LSU 21, Oklahoma 14
2004[2]	USC 55, Oklahoma 19
2005	Texas 41, USC 38
2006	Florida 41, Ohio St. 14
2007	LSU 38, Ohio St. 24
2008	Florida 24, Oklahoma 14
2009	Alabama 37, Texas 21
2010	Auburn 22, Oregon 19
2011	Alabama 21, LSU 0
2012	Alabama 42, Notre Dame 14
2013	Florida St. 34, Auburn 31
2014	Ohio St. 42, Oregon 20
2015	Alabama 45, Clemson 40
2016	Clemson 35, Alabama 31
2017	Alabama 26, Georgia 23 (OT)
2018	Clemson 44, Alabama 16
2019	LSU 42, Clemson 25
2020	Alabama 52, Ohio St. 24
2021	Georgia 33, Alabama 18

(1) AP named USC No. 1 in its final poll despite its not

appearing in the BCS No. 1 vs. No. 2 matchup. (2) The BCS's Presidential Oversight Committee vacated USC's 2004 championship due to rules violations.

National College Football Champions, 1936-1997

Unofficial champion(s), as selected by the AP poll of writers and a separate poll of coaches. Where the polls disagreed, both teams are listed with the AP winner first. The AP poll started in 1936, the coaches poll in 1950.

Year	Champion(s)
1936	Minnesota
1937	Pittsburgh
1938	Texas Christian
1939	Texas A&M
1940	Minnesota
1941	Minnesota
1942	Ohio St.
1943	Notre Dame
1944	Army
1945	Army
1946	Notre Dame
1947	Notre Dame
1948	Michigan
1949	Notre Dame
1950	Oklahoma

1951	Tennessee
1952	Michigan St.
1953	Maryland
1954	Ohio St./UCLA
1955	Oklahoma
1956	Oklahoma
1957	Auburn/Ohio St.
1958	LSU
1959	Syracuse
1960	Minnesota
1961	Alabama
1962	USC
1963	Texas
1964	Alabama
1965	Alabama/Mich. St.
1966	Notre Dame
1967	USC
1968	Ohio St.
1969	Texas
1970	Nebraska/Texas
1971	Nebraska
1972	USC
1973	Notre Dame/Alabama
1974	Oklahoma/USC
1975	Oklahoma
1976	Pittsburgh
1977	Notre Dame
1978	Alabama/USC
1979	Alabama

1980	Georgia
1981	Clemson
1982	Penn St.
1983	Miami (FL)
1984	Brigham Young
1985	Oklahoma
1986	Penn St.
1987	Miami (FL)
1988	Notre Dame
1989	Miami (FL)
1990	Colorado/GA Tech
1991	Miami (FL)/Wash.
1992	Alabama
1993	Florida St.
1994	Nebraska
1995	Nebraska
1996	Florida
1997	Mich./Nebraska

Results of Major Bowl Games

Date indicates year the game was played; bowl games are generally played in late Dec. or early Jan. CFP = College Football Playoff semifinal game.

Rose Bowl Results, 1902-2022

1902	(Jan.) Michigan 49, Stanford 0
1916	Washington St. 14, Brown 0
1917	Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0

1918-19	Service teams
1920	Harvard 7, Oregon 6
1921	California 28, Ohio St. 0
1922	Washington & Jefferson 0, California 0
1923	USC 14, Penn St. 3
1924	Navy 14, Washington 14
1925	Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10
1926	Alabama 20, Washington 19
1927	Alabama 7, Stanford 7
1928	Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6
1929	Georgia Tech 8, California 7
1930	USC 47, Pittsburgh 14
1931	Alabama 24, Washington St. 0
1932	USC 21, Tulane 12
1933	USC 35, Pittsburgh 0
1934	Columbia 7, Stanford 0
1935	Alabama 29, Stanford 13
1936	Stanford 7, SMU 0
1937	Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0
1938	California 13, Alabama 0
1939	USC 7, Duke 3
1940	USC 14, Tennessee 0
1941	Stanford 21, Nebraska 13
1942	Oregon St. 20, Duke 16
1943	Georgia 9, UCLA 0
1944	USC 29, Washington 0
1945	USC 25, Tennessee 0
1946	Alabama 34, USC 14
1947	Illinois 45, UCLA 14

1948	Michigan 49, USC 0
1949	Northwestern 20, California 14
1950	Ohio St. 17, California 14
1951	Michigan 14, California 6
1952	Illinois 40, Stanford 7
1953	USC 7, Wisconsin 0
1954	Michigan St. 28, UCLA 20
1955	Ohio St. 20, USC 7
1956	Michigan St. 17, UCLA 14
1957	Iowa 35, Oregon St. 19
1958	Ohio St. 10, Oregon 7
1959	Iowa 38, California 12
1960	Washington 44, Wisconsin 8
1961	Washington 17, Minnesota 7
1962	Minnesota 21, UCLA 3
1963	USC 42, Wisconsin 37
1964	Illinois 17, Washington 7
1965	Michigan 34, Oregon St. 7
1966	UCLA 14, Michigan St. 12
1967	Purdue 14, USC 13
1968	USC 14, Indiana 3
1969	Ohio St. 27, USC 16
1970	USC 10, Michigan 3
1971	Stanford 27, Ohio St. 17
1972	Stanford 13, Michigan 12
1973	USC 42, Ohio St. 17
1974	Ohio St. 42, USC 21
1975	USC 18, Ohio St. 17
1976	UCLA 23, Ohio St. 10

1977	USC 14, Michigan 6
1978	Washington 27, Michigan 20
1979	USC 17, Michigan 10
1980	USC 17, Ohio St. 16
1981	Michigan 23, Washington 6
1982	Washington 28, Iowa 0
1983	UCLA 24, Michigan 14
1984	UCLA 45, Illinois 9
1985	USC 20, Ohio St. 17
1986	UCLA 45, Iowa 28
1987	Arizona St. 22, Michigan 15
1988	Michigan St. 20, USC 17
1989	Michigan 22, USC 14
1990	USC 17, Michigan 10
1991	Washington 46, Iowa 34
1992	Washington 34, Michigan 14
1993	Michigan 38, Washington 31
1994	Wisconsin 21, UCLA 16
1995	Penn St. 38, Oregon 20
1996	USC 41, Northwestern 32
1997	Ohio St. 20, Arizona St. 17
1998	Michigan 21, Washington St. 16
1999	Wisconsin 38, UCLA 31
2000	Wisconsin 17, Stanford 9
2001	Washington 34, Purdue 24
2002	Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14
2003	Oklahoma 34, Washington St. 14
2004	USC 28, Michigan 14
2005	Texas 38, Michigan 37

2006	Texas 41, USC 38
2007	USC 32, Michigan 18
2008	USC 49, Illinois 17
2009	USC 38, Penn St. 24
2010	Ohio St. 26, Oregon 17
2011	TCU 21, Wisconsin 19
2012	Oregon 45, Wisconsin 38
2013	Stanford 20, Wisconsin 14
2014	Michigan St. 24, Stanford 20
2015	Oregon 59, Florida St. 20 (CFP)
2016	Stanford 45, Iowa 16
2017	USC 52, Penn St. 49
2018	Georgia 54, Oklahoma 48 (2 OT) (CFP)
2019	Ohio St. 28, Washington 23
2020	Oregon 28, Wisconsin 27
2021	Alabama 31, Notre Dame 14 (CFP)
2022	Ohio St. 48, Utah 45

Orange Bowl Results, 1935-2022

1935	(Jan.) Bucknell 26, Miami (FL) 0
1936	Catholic 20, Mississippi 19
1937	Duquesne 13, Mississippi St. 12
1938	Auburn 6, Michigan St. 0
1939	Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0
1940	Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7
1941	Mississippi St. 14, Georgetown 7
1942	Georgia 40, TCU 26
1943	Alabama 37, Boston College 21

1944	LSU 19, Texas A&M 14
1945	Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1946	Miami (FL) 13, Holy Cross 6
1947	Rice 8, Tennessee 0
1948	Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14
1949	Texas 41, Georgia 28
1950	Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13
1951	Clemson 15, Miami (FL) 14
1952	Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14
1953	Alabama 61, Syracuse 6
1954	Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0
1955	Duke 34, Nebraska 7
1956	Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6
1957	Colorado 27, Clemson 21
1958	Oklahoma 48, Duke 21
1959	Oklahoma 21, Syracuse 6
1960	Georgia 14, Missouri 0
1961	Missouri 21, Navy 14
1962	LSU 25, Colorado 7
1963	Alabama 17, Oklahoma 0
1964	Nebraska 13, Auburn 7
1965	Texas 21, Alabama 17
1966	Alabama 39, Nebraska 28
1967	Florida 27, Georgia Tech 12
1968	Oklahoma 26, Tennessee 24
1969	Penn St. 15, Kansas 14
1970	Penn St. 10, Missouri 3
1971	Nebraska 17, LSU 12
1972	Nebraska 38, Alabama 6

1973	Nebraska 40, Notre Dame 6
1974	Penn St. 16, LSU 9
1975	Notre Dame 13, Alabama 11
1976	Oklahoma 14, Michigan 6
1977	Ohio St. 27, Colorado 10
1978	Arkansas 31, Oklahoma 6
1979	Oklahoma 31, Nebraska 24
1980	Oklahoma 24, Florida St. 7
1981	Oklahoma 18, Florida St. 17
1982	Clemson 22, Nebraska 15
1983	Nebraska 21, LSU 20
1984	Miami (FL) 31, Nebraska 30
1985	Washington 28, Oklahoma 17
1986	Oklahoma 25, Penn St. 10
1987	Oklahoma 42, Arkansas 8
1988	Miami (FL) 20, Oklahoma 14
1989	Miami (FL) 23, Nebraska 3
1990	Notre Dame 21, Colorado 6
1991	Colorado 10, Notre Dame 9
1992	Miami (FL) 22, Nebraska 0
1993	Florida St. 27, Nebraska 14
1994	Florida St. 18, Nebraska 16
1995	Nebraska 24, Miami (FL) 17
1996	Florida St. 31, Notre Dame 26
1996	(Dec.) Nebraska 41, Virginia Tech 21
1998	(Jan.) Nebraska 42, Tennessee 17
1999	Florida 31, Syracuse 10
2000	Michigan 35, Alabama 34 (OT)
2001	Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2

2002	Florida 56, Maryland 23
2003	USC 38, Iowa 17
2004	Miami (FL) 16, Florida St. 14
2005	USC 55, Oklahoma 19
2006	Penn St. 26, Florida St. 23 (3 OT)
2007	Louisville 24, Wake Forest 13
2008	Kansas 24, Virginia Tech 21
2009	Virginia Tech 20, Cincinnati 7
2010	Iowa 24, Georgia Tech 14
2011	Stanford 40, Virginia Tech 12
2012	West Virginia 70, Clemson 33
2013	Florida St. 31, Northern Illinois 10
2014	Clemson 40, Ohio St. 35
2014	(Dec.) Georgia Tech 49, Mississippi St. 34
2015	Clemson 37, Oklahoma 17 (CFP)
2016	Florida St. 33, Michigan 32
2017	Wisconsin 34, Miami (FL) 24
2018	Alabama 45, Oklahoma 34 (CFP)
2019	Florida 36, Virginia 28
2021	(Jan.) Texas A&M 41, North Carolina 27
2021	(Dec.) Georgia 34, Michigan 11 (CFP)

Sugar Bowl Results, 1935-2022

1935	(Jan.) Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936	TCU 3, LSU 2
1937	Santa Clara 21, LSU 14
1938	Santa Clara 6, LSU 0
1939	TCU 15, Carnegie Tech 7

1940	Texas A&M 14, Tulane 13
1941	Boston College 19, Tennessee 13
1942	Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943	Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944	Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945	Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946	Oklahoma A&M 33, St. Mary’s (CA) 13
1947	Georgia 20, N. Carolina 10
1948	Texas 27, Alabama 7
1949	Oklahoma 14, N. Carolina 6
1950	Oklahoma 35, LSU 0
1951	Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7
1952	Maryland 28, Tennessee 13
1953	Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7
1954	Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19
1955	Navy 21, Mississippi 0
1956	Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh 0
1957	Baylor 13, Tennessee 7
1958	Mississippi 39, Texas 7
1959	LSU 7, Clemson 0
1960	Mississippi 21, LSU 0
1961	Mississippi 14, Rice 6
1962	Alabama 10, Arkansas 3
1963	Mississippi 17, Arkansas 13
1964	Alabama 12, Mississippi 7
1965	LSU 13, Syracuse 10
1966	Missouri 20, Florida 18
1967	Alabama 34, Nebraska 7
1968	LSU 20, Wyoming 13

1969	Arkansas 16, Georgia 2
1970	Mississippi 27, Arkansas 22
1971	Tennessee 34, Air Force 13
1972	Oklahoma 40, Auburn 22
1972	(Dec.) Oklahoma 14, Penn St. 0
1973	Notre Dame 24, Alabama 23
1974	Nebraska 13, Florida 10
1975	Alabama 13, Penn St. 6
1977	(Jan.) Pittsburgh 27, Georgia 3
1978	Alabama 35, Ohio St. 6
1979	Alabama 14, Penn St. 7
1980	Alabama 24, Arkansas 9
1981	Georgia 17, Notre Dame 10
1982	Pittsburgh 24, Georgia 20
1983	Penn St. 27, Georgia 23
1984	Auburn 9, Michigan 7
1985	Nebraska 28, LSU 10
1986	Tennessee 35, Miami (FL) 7
1987	Nebraska 30, LSU 15
1988	Syracuse 16, Auburn 16
1989	Florida St. 13, Auburn 7
1990	Miami (FL) 33, Alabama 25
1991	Tennessee 23, Virginia 22
1992	Notre Dame 39, Florida 28
1993	Alabama 34, Miami (FL) 13
1994	Florida 41, West Virginia 7
1995	Florida St. 23, Florida 17
1995	(Dec.) Virginia Tech 28, Texas 10
1997	(Jan.) Florida 52, Florida St. 20

1998	Florida St. 31, Ohio St. 14
1999	Ohio St. 24, Texas A&M 14
2000	Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29
2001	Miami (FL) 37, Florida 20
2002	LSU 47, Illinois 34
2003	Georgia 26, Florida St. 13
2004	LSU 21, Oklahoma 14
2005	Auburn 16, Virginia Tech 13
2006	West Virginia 38, Georgia 35
2007	LSU 41, Notre Dame 14
2008	Georgia 41, Hawaii 10
2009	Utah 31, Alabama 17
2010	Florida 51, Cincinnati 24
2011	Ohio St. 31, Arkansas 26
2012	Michigan 23, Virginia Tech 20
2013	Louisville 33, Florida 23
2014	Oklahoma 45, Alabama 31
2015	Ohio St. 42, Alabama 35 (CFP)
2016	Mississippi 48, Oklahoma St. 20
2017	Oklahoma 35, Auburn 19
2018	Alabama 24, Clemson 6 (CFP)
2019	Texas 28, Georgia 21
2020	Georgia 26, Baylor 14
2021	Ohio St. 49, Clemson 28 (CFP)
2022	Baylor 21, Mississippi 7

Cotton Bowl Results, 1937-2021

1937	(Jan.) TCU 16, Marquette 6
1938	Rice 28, Colorado 14

1939	St. Mary’s 20, Texas Tech 13
1940	Clemson 6, Boston College 3
1941	Texas A&M 13, Fordham 12
1942	Alabama 29, Texas A&M 21
1943	Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944	Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945	Oklahoma A&M 34, TCU 0
1946	Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947	Arkansas 0, LSU 0
1948	SMU 13, Penn St. 13
1949	SMU 21, Oregon 13
1950	Rice 27, N. Carolina 13
1951	Tennessee 20, Texas 14
1952	Kentucky 20, TCU 7
1953	Texas 16, Tennessee 0
1954	Rice 28, Alabama 6
1955	Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6
1956	Mississippi 14, TCU 13
1957	TCU 28, Syracuse 27
1958	Navy 20, Rice 7
1959	TCU 0, Air Force 0
1960	Syracuse 23, Texas 14
1961	Duke 7, Arkansas 6
1962	Texas 12, Mississippi 7
1963	LSU 13, Texas 0
1964	Texas 28, Navy 6
1965	Arkansas 10, Nebraska 7
1966	LSU 14, Arkansas 7
1966	(Dec.) Georgia 24, SMU 9

1968	(Jan.) Texas A&M 20, Alabama 16
1969	Texas 36, Tennessee 13
1970	Texas 21, Notre Dame 17
1971	Notre Dame 24, Texas 11
1972	Penn St. 30, Texas 6
1973	Texas 17, Alabama 13
1974	Nebraska 19, Texas 3
1975	Penn St. 41, Baylor 20
1976	Arkansas 31, Georgia 10
1977	Houston 30, Maryland 21
1978	Notre Dame 38, Texas 10
1979	Notre Dame 35, Houston 34
1980	Houston 17, Nebraska 14
1981	Alabama 30, Baylor 2
1982	Texas 14, Alabama 12
1983	SMU 7, Pittsburgh 3
1984	Georgia 10, Texas 9
1985	Boston College 45, Houston 28
1986	Texas A&M 36, Auburn 16
1987	Ohio St. 28, Texas A&M 12
1988	Texas A&M 35, Notre Dame 10
1989	UCLA 17, Arkansas 3
1990	Tennessee 31, Arkansas 27
1991	Miami (FL) 46, Texas 3
1992	Florida St. 10, Texas A&M 2
1993	Notre Dame 28, Texas A&M 3
1994	Notre Dame 24, Texas A&M 21
1995	USC 55, Texas Tech 14
1996	Colorado 38, Oregon 6

1997	Brigham Young 19, Kansas St. 15
1998	UCLA 29, Texas A&M 23
1999	Texas 38, Mississippi St. 11
2000	Arkansas 27, Texas 6
2001	Kansas St. 35, Tennessee 21
2002	Oklahoma 10, Arkansas 3
2003	Texas 35, LSU 20
2004	Mississippi 31, Oklahoma St. 28
2005	Tennessee 38, Texas A&M 7
2006	Alabama 13, Texas Tech 10
2007	Auburn 17, Nebraska 14
2008	Missouri 38, Arkansas 7
2009	Mississippi 47, Texas Tech 34
2010	Mississippi 21, Oklahoma St. 7
2011	LSU 41, Texas A&M 24
2012	Arkansas 29, Kansas St. 16
2013	Texas A&M 41, Oklahoma 13
2014	Missouri 41, Oklahoma St. 31
2015	Michigan St. 42, Baylor 41
2015	(Dec.) Alabama 38, Michigan St. 0 (CFP)
2017	(Jan.) Wisconsin 24, W. Michigan 16
2017	(Dec.) Ohio St. 24, USC 7
2018	Clemson 30, Notre Dame 3 (CFP)
2019	Penn St. 53, Memphis 39
2020	Oklahoma 55, Florida 20
2021	Alabama 27, Cincinnati 6 (CFP)

Peach Bowl Results, 1968-2021

1968	(Dec.) LSU 31, Florida St. 27

1969	West Virginia 14, S. Carolina 3
1970	Arizona St. 48, N. Carolina 26
1971	Mississippi 41, Georgia Tech 18
1972	N. Carolina St. 49, West Virginia 13
1973	Georgia 17, Maryland 16
1974	Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 6
1975	West Virginia 13, N. Carolina St. 10
1976	Kentucky 21, N. Carolina 0
1977	N. Carolina St. 24, Iowa St. 14
1978	Purdue 41, Georgia Tech 21
1979	Baylor 24, Clemson 18
1981	(Jan.) Miami (FL) 20, Virginia Tech 10
1981	(Dec.) West Virginia 26, Florida 6
1982	Iowa 28, Tennessee 22
1983	Florida St. 28, N. Carolina 3
1984	Virginia 27, Purdue 22
1985	Army 31, Illinois 29
1986	Virginia Tech 25, N. Carolina St. 24
1988	(Jan.) Tennessee 27, Indiana 22
1988	(Dec.) N. Carolina St. 28, Iowa 23
1989	Syracuse 19, Georgia 18
1990	Auburn 27, Indiana 23
1992	(Jan.) E. Carolina 37, N. Carolina St. 34
1993	N. Carolina 21, Mississippi St. 17
1993	(Dec.) Clemson 14, Kentucky 13
1995	(Jan.) N. Carolina St. 28, Mississippi St. 24
1995	(Dec.) Virginia 34, Georgia 27
1996	LSU 10, Clemson 7
1998	(Jan.) Auburn 21, Clemson 17

1998	(Dec.) Georgia 35, Virginia 33
1999	Mississippi St. 27, Clemson 7
2000	LSU 28, Georgia Tech 14
2001	N. Carolina 16, Auburn 10
2002	Maryland 30, Tennessee 3
2004	(Jan.) Clemson 27, Tennessee 14
2004	(Dec.) Miami (FL) 27, Florida 10
2005	LSU 40, Miami (FL) 3
2006	Georgia 31, Virginia Tech 24
2007	Auburn 23, Clemson 20 (OT)
2008	LSU 38, Georgia Tech 3
2009	Virginia Tech 37, Tennessee 14
2010	Florida St. 26, S. Carolina 17
2011	Auburn 43, Virginia 24
2012	Clemson 25, LSU 24
2013	Texas A&M 52, Duke 48
2014	TCU 42, Mississippi 3
2015	Houston 38, Florida St. 24
2016	Alabama 24, Washington 7 (CFP)
2018	(Jan.) Central Florida 34, Auburn 27
2018	(Dec.) Florida 41, Michigan 15
2019	LSU 63, Oklahoma 28 (CFP)
2021	(Jan.) Georgia 24, Cincinnati 21
2021	(Dec.) Michigan St. 31, Pittsburgh 21

Fiesta Bowl Results, 1971-2022

1971	(Dec.) Arizona St. 45, Florida St. 38
1972	Arizona St. 49, Missouri 35
1973	Arizona St. 28, Pittsburgh 7

1974	Oklahoma St. 16, Brigham Young 6
1975	Arizona St. 17, Nebraska 14
1976	Oklahoma 41, Wyoming 7
1977	Penn St. 42, Arizona St. 30
1978	UCLA 10, Arkansas 10
1979	Pittsburgh 16, Arizona 10
1980	Penn St. 31, Ohio St. 19
1982	(Jan.) Penn St. 26, USC 10
1983	Arizona St. 32, Oklahoma 21
1984	Ohio St. 28, Pittsburgh 23
1985	UCLA 39, Miami (FL) 37
1986	Michigan 27, Nebraska 23
1987	Penn St. 14, Miami (FL) 10
1988	Florida St. 31, Nebraska 28
1989	Notre Dame 34, West Virginia 21
1990	Florida St. 41, Nebraska 17
1991	Louisville 34, Alabama 7
1992	Penn St. 42, Tennessee 17
1993	Syracuse 26, Colorado 22
1994	Arizona 29, Miami (FL) 0
1995	Colorado 41, Notre Dame 24
1996	Nebraska 62, Florida 24
1997	Penn St. 38, Texas 15
1997	(Dec.) Kansas St. 35, Syracuse 18
1999	(Jan.) Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16
2000	Nebraska 31, Tennessee 21
2001	Oregon St. 41, Notre Dame 9
2002	Oregon 38, Colorado 16
2003	Ohio St. 31, Miami (FL) 24 (2 OT)

2004	Ohio St. 35, Kansas St. 28
2005	Utah 35, Pittsburgh 7
2006	Ohio St. 34, Notre Dame 20
2007	Boise St. 43, Oklahoma 42 (OT)
2008	West Virginia 48, Oklahoma 28
2009	Texas 24, Ohio St. 21
2010	Boise St. 17, TCU 10
2011	Oklahoma 48, Connecticut 20
2012	Oklahoma St. 41, Stanford 38 (OT)
2013	Oregon 35, Kansas St. 17
2014	UCF 52, Baylor 42
2014	(Dec.) Boise St. 38, Arizona 30
2016	(Jan.) Ohio St. 44, Notre Dame 28
2016	(Dec.) Clemson 31, Ohio St. 0 (CFP)
2017	Penn St. 35, Washington 28
2019	(Jan.) LSU 40, UCF 32
2019	(Dec.) Clemson 29, Ohio St. 23 (CFP)
2021	Iowa St. 34, Oregon 17
2022	Oklahoma St. 37, Notre Dame 35

All-Time NCAA Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Statistical Leaders

Career Rushing Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Carries	Yds	Yds/G
Donnel Pumphrey, San Diego St.	2013-16	1,059	6,405	6.05
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	5.74
Ricky Williams,	1995-98	1,011	6,279	6.21

Texas				
Jonathan Taylor, Wisconsin	2017-19	926	6,174	6.67
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	5.66
DeAngelo Williams, Memphis	2002-05	969	6,026	6.22
Royce Freeman, Oregon	2014-17	947	5,621	5.94
Charles White, USC	1976-79	1,023	5,598	5.47
Travis Prentice, Miami (OH)	1996-99	1,138	5,596	4.92
Cedric Benson, Texas	2001-04	1,112	5,540	4.98

Career Rushing Yards/Game (min. 2,500 yds)

Player, team	Yrs	Carries	Yds	Avg/game
Ed Marinaro, Cornell	1969-71	918	4,715	174.6
O.J. Simpson, USC	1967-68	621	3,124	164.4
Herschel Walker, Georgia	1980-82	994	5,259	159.4
Garrett Wolfe, N. Illinois	2004-06	807	5,164	156.5
LeShon Johnson, N. Illinois	1992-93	592	3,314	150.6
Jonathan Taylor, Wisconsin	2017-19	926	6,174	150.6
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	148.8
Marshall Faulk, San Diego St.	1991-93	766	4,589	148.0

George Jones, San Diego St.	1995-96	486	2,810	147.9
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	141.4
Troy Davis, Iowa St.	1994-96	782	4,382	141.4

Career Passing Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Comp/att	Yds
Case Keenum, Houston	2007-11	1,546/2,229	19,217
Timmy Chang, Hawaii	2000-04	1,388/2,436	17,072
Landry Jones, Oklahoma	2009-12	1,388/2,183	16,646
Graham Harrell, Texas Tech	2005-08	1,403/2,010	15,793
Ty Detmer, BYU	1988-91	958/1,530	15,031
Kellen Moore, Boise St.	2008-11	1,157/1,658	14,667
Baker Mayfield, Texas Tech/Oklahoma	2013, ’15-’17	1,026/1,497	14,607
Luke Falk, Washington St.	2013-17	1,404/2,055	14,486
Colt Brennan, Hawaii	2005-07	1,115/1,584	14,193
Rakeem Cato, Marshall	2011-14	1,153/1,838	14,079

Career Receiving Yards

Player, team	Yrs	Rec	Yds	Avg

Corey Davis, W. Michigan	2013-16	332	5,285	105.7
Trevor Insley, Nevada	1996-99	298	5,005	113.8
Ryan Broyles, Oklahoma	2008-11	349	4,586	95.5
Justin Hardy, E. Carolina	2011-14	387	4,541	92.7
Marcus Harris, Wyoming	1993-96	259	4,518	98.2
James Washington, Oklahoma St.	2014-17	225	4,467	85.9
Rashaun Woods, Oklahoma St.	2000-03	293	4,414	92.0
Ryan Yarborough, Wyoming	1990-93	229	4,357	94.7
Troy Edwards, Louisiana Tech	1996-98	280	4,352	128.0
Aaron Turner, Pacific	1989-92	266	4,345	98.8

Note: As of end of 2021 season. Prior to 2002, postseason games were not included in NCAA final football statistics or records. All postseason games were included for the 2002 season and thereafter. Career rushing yards per game rankings do not include active players.

All-Time NCAA Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Team Won-Lost Records

Team	Years	W	L	T	Total games	Pct.
Ohio St.*	132	942	329	53	1,324	0.731

Alabama*	127	942	333	43	1,318	0.731
Notre Dame*	132	929	330	42	1,301	0.730
Michigan	142	976	352	36	1,364	0.729
Oklahoma	127	928	331	53	1,312	0.728
Boise St.	54	472	177	2	651	0.727
Texas	129	928	385	33	1,346	0.702
USC*	128	856	360	54	1,270	0.695
Penn St.	135	909	404	41	1,354	0.686
Nebraska	132	908	409	40	1,357	0.684
Tennessee	125	856	408	53	1,317	0.670
Florida St.*	75	558	277	17	852	0.665
Georgia	128	853	428	54	1,335	0.659
LSU	128	823	427	47	1,297	0.653
Appalachian St.	92	649	343	29	1,021	0.650
Miami (FL)	96	651	375	19	1,045	0.632
Florida	115	747	431	40	1,218	0.630
Auburn	129	788	457	47	1,292	0.628
Ga. Southern*	58	406	239	10	655	0.627
Clemson	126	778	465	45	1,288	0.622
Washington	132	750	463	50	1,263	0.614
Arizona St.	109	632	406	24	1,062	0.606
Texas A&M	127	766	491	48	1,305	0.605
Virginia Tech	128	762	491	46	1,299	0.604
Michigan St.	125	721	472	44	1,237	0.601
Miami (OH)	133	707	474	44	1,225	0.595
West Virginia	129	767	515	45	1,327	0.595
Utah	128	701	473	31	1,205	0.595
Central Michigan	121	638	435	36	1,109	0.592
Western Ky	103	598	416	30	1,044	0.587

Wisconsin	133	728	506	53	1,287	0.586
Fresno St.	100	626	438	27	1,091	0.586

* = Record adjusted by action of the NCAA Committee on Infractions. **Note:** As of end of 2021 season. Includes records as senior college only. Bowl and playoff games are included, and each tie game is computed as half won and half lost. Teams must have been in Div. I for at least 25 years to qualify. Tiebreaker rule began with 1996 season.

Heisman Trophy Winners, 1935-2021

The Heisman Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the nation's outstanding college football player by the Downtown Athletic Club.

Year	Winner, school, position
1935	Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB
1936	Larry Kelley, Yale, E
1937	Clinton Frank, Yale, HB
1938	David O'Brien, Texas Christian, QB
1939	Nile Kinnick, Iowa, HB
1940	Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB
1941	Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB
1942	Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB
1943	Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB
1944	Leslie Horvath, Ohio St., QB
1945	Felix Blanchard, Army, FB
1946	Glenn Davis, Army, HB
1947	John Lujack, Notre Dame, QB
1948	Doak Walker, SMU, HB

1949	Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E
1950	Vic Janowicz, Ohio St., HB
1951	Richard Kazmaier, Princeton, HB
1952	Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB
1953	John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB
1954	Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB
1955	Howard Cassady, Ohio St., HB
1956	Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB
1957	John Crow, Texas A&M, HB
1958	Pete Dawkins, Army, HB
1959	Billy Cannon, LSU, HB
1960	Joe Bellino, Navy, HB
1961	Ernest Davis, Syracuse, HB
1962	Terry Baker, Oregon St., QB
1963	Roger Staubach, Navy, QB
1964	John Huarte, Notre Dame, QB
1965	Mike Garrett, USC, HB
1966	Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB
1967	Gary Beban, UCLA, QB
1968	O.J. Simpson, USC, RB
1969	Steve Owens, Oklahoma, RB
1970	Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB
1971	Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB
1972	Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, RB-WR
1973	John Cappelletti, Penn St., RB
1974	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB
1975	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB
1976	Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, RB
1977	Earl Campbell, Texas, RB

1978	Billy Sims, Oklahoma, RB
1979	Charles White, USC, RB
1980	George Rogers, S. Carolina, RB
1981	Marcus Allen, USC, RB
1982	Herschel Walker, Georgia, RB
1983	Mike Rozier, Nebraska, RB
1984	Doug Flutie, Boston College, QB
1985	Bo Jackson, Auburn, RB
1986	Vinny Testaverde, Miami (FL), QB
1987	Tim Brown, Notre Dame, WR
1988	Barry Sanders, Oklahoma St., RB
1989	Andre Ware, Houston, QB
1990	Ty Detmer, BYU, QB
1991	Desmond Howard, Michigan, WR
1992	Gino Torretta, Miami (FL), QB
1993	Charlie Ward, Florida St., QB
1994	Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB
1995	Eddie George, Ohio St., RB
1996	Danny Wuerffel, Florida, QB
1997	Charles Woodson, Michigan, CB
1998	Ricky Williams, Texas, RB
1999	Ron Dayne, Wisconsin, RB
2000	Chris Weinke, Florida St., QB
2001	Eric Crouch, Nebraska, QB
2002	Carson Palmer, USC, QB
2003	Jason White, Oklahoma, QB
2004	Matt Leinart, USC, QB
2005	Reggie Bush, USC, RB[1]
2006	Troy Smith, Ohio St., QB

2007	Tim Tebow, Florida, QB
2008	Sam Bradford, Oklahoma, QB
2009	Mark Ingram, Alabama, RB
2010	Cam Newton, Auburn, QB
2011	Robert Griffin III, Baylor, QB
2012	Johnny Manziel, Texas A&M, QB
2013	Jameis Winston, Florida St., QB
2014	Marcus Mariota, Oregon, QB
2015	Derrick Henry, Alabama, RB
2016	Lamar Jackson, Louisville, QB
2017	Baker Mayfield, Oklahoma, QB
2018	Kyler Murray, Oklahoma, QB
2019	Joe Burrow, LSU, QB
2020	DeVonta Smith, Alabama, WR
2021	Bryce Young, Alabama, QB

(1) Bush forfeited the trophy voluntarily Sept. 14, 2010, following revelations of NCAA rules violations while Bush was at USC.

College Football Coach of the Year, 1957-2021

The Coach of the Year has been selected by the American Football Coaches Assn. (AFCA) since 1935 as well as the Football Writers Assn. of America (FWAA) since 1957. When polls disagree, both winners are indicated.

1957	Woody Hayes, Ohio St.
1958	Paul Dietzel, LSU
1959	Ben Schwartzwalder, Syracuse
1960	Murray Warmath, Minnesota
1961	Paul “Bear” Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Darrell Royal, Texas (FWAA)
1962	John McKay, USC
1963	Darrell Royal, Texas
1964	Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame & Frank Broyles, Arkansas (AFCA); Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1965	Tommy Prothro, UCLA (AFCA); Duffy Daugherty, Mich. St. (FWAA)
1966	Tom Cahill, Army
1967	John Pont, Indiana
1968	Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1969	Bo Schembechler, Michigan
1970	Charles McClendon, LSU & Darrell Royal, Texas (AFCA); Alex Agase, Northwestern (FWAA)
1971	Paul “Bear” Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Bob Devaney, Nebraska (FWAA)
1972	John McKay, USC
1973	Paul “Bear” Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh (FWAA)
1974	Grant Teaff, Baylor
1975	Frank Kush, Arizona St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1976	Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh
1977	Don James, Washington (AFCA);

	Lou Holtz, Arkansas (FWAA)
1978	Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1979	Earle Bruce, Ohio St.
1980	Vince Dooley, Georgia
1981	Danny Ford, Clemson
1982	Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1983	Ken Hatfield, Air Force (AFCA); Howard Schnellenberger, Miami (FL) (FWAA)
1984	LaVell Edwards, Brigham Young
1985	Fisher De Berry, Air Force
1986	Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1987	Dick MacPherson, Syracuse
1988	Don Nehlen, W. Virginia (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1989	Bill McCartney, Colorado
1990	Bobby Ross, Georgia Tech
1991	Don James, Washington
1992	Gene Stallings, Alabama
1993	Barry Alvarez, Wisconsin (AFCA); Terry Bowden, Auburn (FWAA)
1994	Tom Osborne, Nebraska (AFCA); Rich Brooks, Oregon (FWAA)
1995	Gary Barnett, Northwestern
1996	Bruce Snyder, Arizona St.
1997	Mike Price, Washington St.
1998	Phillip Fulmer, Tennessee
1999	Frank Beamer, Virginia Tech
2000	Bob Stoops, Oklahoma
2001	Larry Coker, Miami (FL) & Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (AFCA);

	Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (FWAA)
2002	Jim Tressel, Ohio St.
2003	Pete Carroll, USC (AFCA); Nick Saban, LSU (FWAA)
2004	Tommy Tuberville, Auburn (AFCA); Urban Meyer, Utah (FWAA)
2005	Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Charlie Weis, Notre Dame (FWAA)
2006	Jim Grobe, Wake Forest (AFCA); Greg Schiano, Rutgers (FWAA)
2007	Mark Mangino, Kansas
2008	Kyle Whittingham, Utah (AFCA); Nick Saban, Alabama (FWAA)
2009	Gary Patterson, TCU
2010	Chip Kelly, Oregon
2011	Les Miles, LSU (AFCA); Mike Gundy, Oklahoma St. (FWAA)
2012	Brian Kelly, Notre Dame
2013	David Cutcliffe, Duke (AFCA); Gus Malzahn, Auburn (FWAA)
2014	Gary Patterson, TCU
2015	Dabo Swinney, Clemson (AFCA); Kirk Ferentz, Iowa (FWAA)
2016	Mike MacIntyre, Colorado
2017	Scott Frost, UCF
2018	Mike Leach, Washington St. (AFCA); Bill Clark, UAB (FWAA)
2019	Ed Orgeron, LSU
2020	Tom Allen, Indiana (AFCA); Jamey Chadwell, Coastal Carolina (FWAA)
2021	Luke Fickell, Cincinnati

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
2022 NCAA Men’s Basketball: Baylor Wins First Title

The Univ. of Kansas Jayhawks came back from a 16-point deficit in the championship game Apr. 4, 2022, to defeat the Univ. of North Carolina Tar Heels, 72-69, in New Orleans, LA. Playing in front of 69,423 fans, the Jayhawks claimed their first NCAA title since 2008. The Tar Heels had eliminated their longtime rival Duke—and legendary coach Mike Krzyzewski in his final game before retirement—in the semifinal round to reach the championship game but dropped a 40-25 halftime lead to give Kansas the win in the final.

NCAA Men’s Basketball Division I Champions, 1939-2022

No tournament was held in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1939	Oregon	Ohio St.	46-33
	Most outstanding	**Winning coach**	**Site**

	player		
	Jimmy Hull, Ohio St.	Howard Hobson	Evanston, IL
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1940	Indiana	Kansas	60-42
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Marv Huffman, Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1941	Wisconsin	Washington St.	39-34
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	John Kotz, Wisconsin	Bud Foster	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1942	Stanford	Dartmouth	53-38
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Howie Dallmar, Stanford	Everett Dean	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1943	Wyoming	Georgetown	46-34

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Ken Sailors, Wyoming	Everett Shelton	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1944	Utah	Dartmouth	42-40[1]

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Arnold Ferrin, Utah	Vadal Peterson	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1945	Oklahoma St.[2]	NYU	49-45

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	Henry Iba	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1946	Oklahoma St.[2]	North Carolina	43-40

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	Henry Iba	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1947	Holy Cross	Oklahoma	58-47
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	George Kaftan, Holy Cross	Alvin Julian	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1948	Kentucky	Baylor	58-42
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1949	Kentucky	Oklahoma St.	46-36
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Seattle, WA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1950	CCNY	Bradley	71-68
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Irwin Dambrot, CCNY	Nat Holman	New York, NY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1951	Kentucky	Kansas St.	68-58
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Bill Spivey, Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Minneapolis, MN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1952	Kansas	St. John’s (NY)	80-63
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Clyde Lovellette, Kansas	Forrest Allen	Seattle, WA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1953	Indiana	Kansas	69-68
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	B. H. Born, Kansas	Branch McCracken	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1954	La Salle	Bradley	92-76
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**

	Tom Gola, La Salle	Kenneth Loeffler	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1955	San Francisco	La Salle	77-63
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Bill Russell, San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1956	San Francisco	Iowa	83-71
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Hal Lear, Temple	Phil Woolpert	Evanston, IL
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1957	North Carolina	Kansas	54-53[1]
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas	Frank McGuire	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1958	Kentucky	Seattle	84-72

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Elgin Baylor, Seattle	Adolph Rupp	Louisville, KY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1959	California	West Virginia	71-70

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Jerry West, West Virginia	Pete Newell	Louisville, KY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1960	Ohio St.	California	75-55

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Fred Taylor	San Francisco, CA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1961	Cincinnati	Ohio St.	70-65[1]

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Edwin Jucker	Kansas City, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1962	Cincinnati	Ohio St.	71-59

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Paul Hogue, Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Louisville, KY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1963	Loyola (IL)	Cincinnati	60-58[1]

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Art Heyman, Duke	George Ireland	Louisville, KY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1964	UCLA	Duke	98-83

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Walt Hazzard, UCLA	John Wooden	Kansas City, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1965	UCLA	Michigan	91-80

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Bill Bradley, Princeton	John Wooden	Portland, OR

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score

1966	UTEP[3]	Kentucky	72-65
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Jerry Chambers, Utah	Don Haskins	College Park, MD
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1967	UCLA	Dayton	79-64
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Louisville, KY
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1968	UCLA	North Carolina	78-55
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Los Angeles, CA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1969	UCLA	Purdue	92-72
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Lew Alcindor[4], UCLA	John Wooden	Louisville, KY

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1970	UCLA	Jacksonville	80-69
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Sidney Wicks, UCLA	John Wooden	College Park, MD
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1971	UCLA	Villanova*	68-62
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Howard Porter, Villanova*	John Wooden	Houston, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1972	UCLA	Florida St.	81-76
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Bill Walton, UCLA	John Wooden	Los Angeles, CA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1973	UCLA	Memphis[5]	87-66
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Bill Walton, UCLA	John Wooden	St. Louis, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1974	North Carolina St.	Marquette	76-64
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	David Thompson, NC State	Norm Sloan	Greensboro, NC
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1975	UCLA	Kentucky	92-85
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Richard Washington, UCLA	John Wooden	San Diego, CA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1976	Indiana	Michigan	86-68
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Kent Benson, Indiana	Bob Knight	Philadelphia, PA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1977	Marquette	North Carolina	67-59
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	outstanding player	coach	
	Butch Lee, Marquette	Al McGuire	Atlanta, GA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1978	Kentucky	Duke	94-88

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Jack Givens, Kentucky	Joe Hall	St. Louis, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1979	Michigan St.	Indiana St.	75-64

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Magic Johnson, Michigan St.	Jud Heathcote	Salt Lake City, UT

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1980	Louisville	UCLA*	59-54

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Darrell Griffith, Louisville	Denny Crum	Indianapolis, IN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1981	Indiana	North Carolina	63-50

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Isiah Thomas, Indiana	Bob Knight	Philadelphia, PA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1982	North Carolina	Georgetown	63-62
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	James Worthy, N. Carolina	Dean Smith	New Orleans, LA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1983	North Carolina St.	Houston	54-52
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	Jim Valvano	Albuquerque, NM
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1984	Georgetown	Houston	84-75
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown	John Thompson	Seattle, WA
Year	**Champion**	**Final**	**Score**

		opponent	
1985	Villanova	Georgetown	66-64
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Ed Pinckney, Villanova	Rollie Massimino	Lexington, KY
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1986	Louisville	Duke	72-69
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Pervis Ellison, Louisville	Denny Crum	Dallas, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1987	Indiana	Syracuse	74-73
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Keith Smart, Indiana	Bob Knight	New Orleans, LA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1988	Kansas	Oklahoma	83-79
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Danny Manning, Kansas	Larry Brown	Kansas City, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1989	Michigan	Seton Hall	80-79[1]
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Glen Rice, Michigan	Steve Fisher	Seattle, WA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1990	UNLV	Duke	103-73
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Anderson Hunt, UNLV	Jerry Tarkanian	Denver, CO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1991	Duke	Kansas	72-65
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Christian Laettner, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1992	Duke	Michigan	71-51
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**

	Bobby Hurley, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Minneapolis, MN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1993	North Carolina	Michigan	77-71
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Donald Williams, N. Carolina	Dean Smith	New Orleans, LA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1994	Arkansas	Duke	76-72
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Corliss Williamson, Arkansas	Nolan Richardson	Charlotte, NC
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1995	UCLA	Arkansas	89-78
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Ed O’Bannon, UCLA	Jim Harrick	Seattle, WA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1996	Kentucky	Syracuse	76-67

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Tony Delk, Kentucky	Rick Pitino	E. Rutherford, NJ

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1997	Arizona	Kentucky	84-79[1]

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Miles Simon, Arizona	Lute Olson	Indianapolis, IN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1998	Kentucky	Utah	78-69

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Jeff Sheppard, Kentucky	Tubby Smith	San Antonio, TX

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1999	Connecticut	Duke	77-74

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Richard Hamilton, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	St. Petersburg, FL

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score

2000	Michigan St.	Florida	89-76
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Mateen Cleaves, Michigan St.	Tom Izzo	Indianapolis, IN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2001	Duke	Arizona	82-72
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Shane Battier, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Minneapolis, MN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2002	Maryland	Indiana	64-52
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Juan Dixon, Maryland	Gary Williams	Atlanta, GA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2003	Syracuse	Kansas	81-78
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Carmelo Anthony, Syracuse	Jim Boeheim	New Orleans, LA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2004	Connecticut	Georgia Tech	82-73
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Emeka Okafor, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	San Antonio, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2005	North Carolina	Illinois	75-70
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Sean May, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	St. Louis, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2006	Florida	UCLA	73-57
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Joakim Noah, Florida	Billy Donovan	Indianapolis, IN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2007	Florida	Ohio St.	84-75
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Corey Brewer, Florida	Billy Donovan	Atlanta, GA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2008	Kansas	Memphis	75-68[1]
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Mario Chalmers, Kansas	Bill Self	San Antonio, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2009	North Carolina	Michigan St.	89-72
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Wayne Ellington, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	Detroit, MI
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2010	Duke	Butler	61-59
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Kyle Singler, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2011	Connecticut	Butler	53-41
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**

	Kemba Walker, Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Houston, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2012	Kentucky	Kansas	67-59
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Anthony Davis, Kentucky	John Calipari	New Orleans, LA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
20136	Louisville	Michigan	82-76
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Luke Hancock, Louisville	Rick Pitino	Atlanta, GA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2014	Connecticut	Kentucky	60-54
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Shabazz Napier, Connecticut	Kevin Ollie	Arlington, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2015	Duke	Wisconsin	68-63
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	
	Tyus Jones, Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Indianapolis, IN
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2016	Villanova	North Carolina	77-74
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Ryan Arcidiacono, Villanova	Jay Wright	Houston, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2017	North Carolina	Gonzaga	71-65
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Joel Berry II, N. Carolina	Roy Williams	Glendale, AZ
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2018	Villanova	Michigan	79-62
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Donte DiVincenzo, Villanova	Jay Wright	San Antonio, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final**	**Score**

		opponent	
2019	Virginia	Texas Tech	85-77[1]
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Kyle Guy, Virginia	Tony Bennett	Minneapolis, MN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2021	Baylor	Gonzaga	86-70
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Jared Butler, Baylor	Scott Drew	Indianapolis, IN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2022	Kansas	North Carolina	72-69
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Ochai Agbaji, Kansas	Bill Self	New Orleans, LA

* = Declared ineligible after the tournament. (1) Overtime. (2) Then known as Oklahoma A&M. (3) Then known as Texas Western. (4) Changed name to Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1971. (5) Then known as Memphis State. (6) Title vacated by the NCAA Committee on Infractions in 2018.

All-Time Winningest Men’s NCAA Division I Basketball Teams

Team	Yrs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kentucky	119	2,353	736	0.762
N. Carolina	112	2,323	839	0.735
Kansas	124	2,357	877	0.729
Duke	117	2,246	911	0.711
UCLA	103	1,955	882	0.689
UNLV	64	1,309	601	0.685
Syracuse	121	1,956	949	0.673
Arizona	117	1,884	970	0.660
W. Kentucky	108	1,855	957	0.660
Villanova	102	1,847	956	0.659
VCU	52	1,024	546	0.652
Murray St.	97	1,707	919	0.650
Louisville	108	1,772	959	0.649
Notre Dame	119	1,939	1,068	0.645
Arkansas	99	1,761	983	0.642
Illinois	117	1,858	1,039	0.641
St. John’s (NY)	115	1,904	1,070	0.640
Cincinnati	121	1,866	1,051	0.640
Utah	114	1,858	1,052	0.638
Connecticut	119	1,769	1,004	0.638
Temple	126	1,962	1,119	0.637
Purdue	124	1,866	1,069	0.636
Lipscomb	72	1,278	737	0.634
Indiana	122	1,890	1,090	0.634
Memphis	101	1,627	946	0.632

Weber St.	60	1,111	651	0.631
Missouri St.	110	1,726	1,026	0.627
UAB	44	884	526	0.627
Texas	116	1,850	1,117	0.624
BYU	120	1,850	1,119	0.623
Marquette	106	1,684	1,045	0.617
West Virginia	113	1,827	1,137	0.616
Alabama	109	1,736	1,081	0.616
NC St.	110	1,782	1,110	0.616
Penn	121	1,819	1,138	0.615

Note: Winningest teams by percentage. Minimum 25 years as Div. I program.

National Invitation Tournament Champions, 1938-2022

The National Invitation Tournament (NIT), first played in 1938, is the oldest U.S. basketball tournament. The first National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) national championship tournament was played one year later. In 2005, the NCAA purchased the NIT from the five New York City-area colleges that had run it. No tournament was held in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

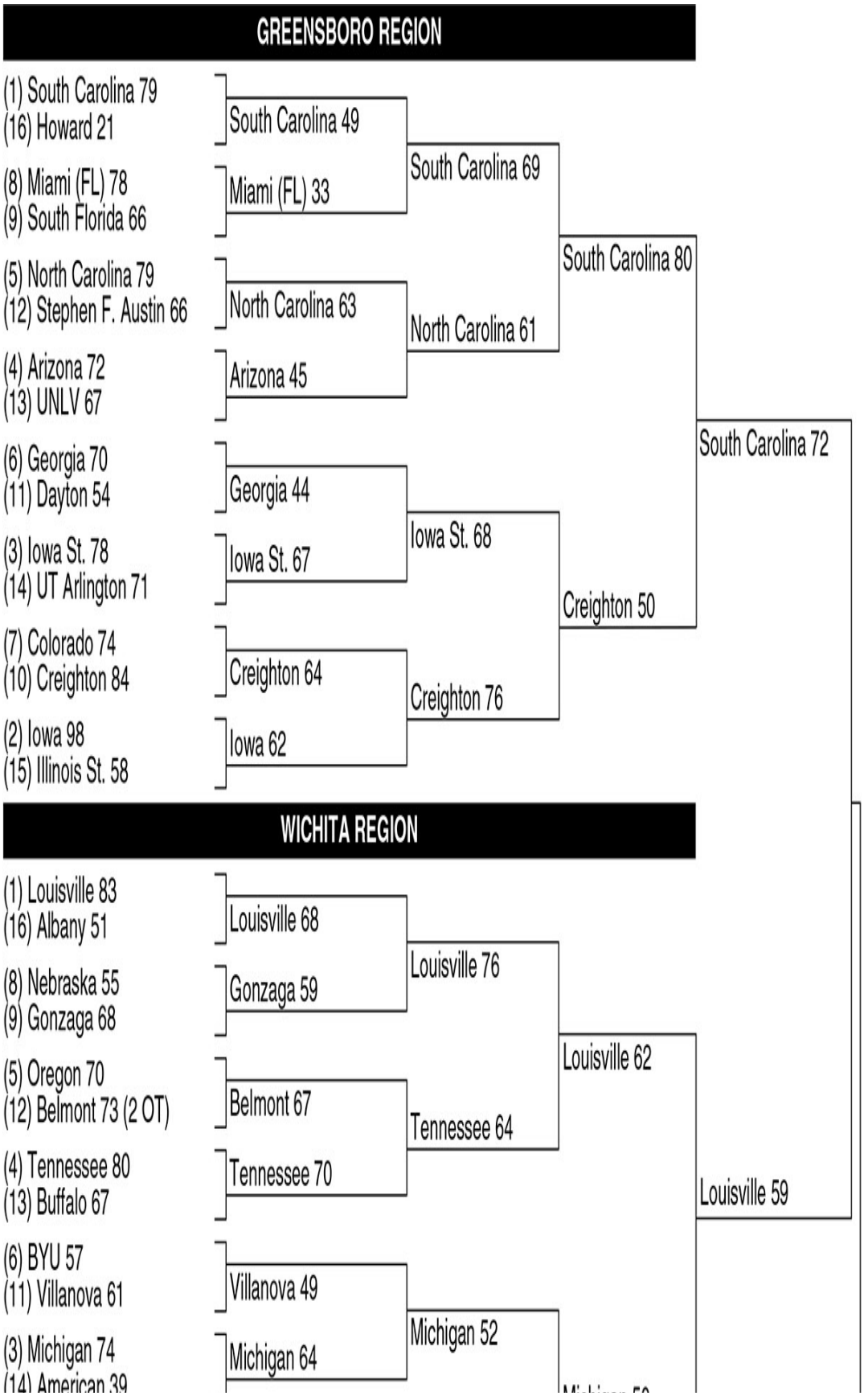
Year	Champion

1938	Temple
1939	Long Island Univ.
1940	Colorado
1941	Long Island Univ.
1942	West Virginia
1943	St. John’s (NY)
1944	St. John’s (NY)
1945	DePaul
1946	Kentucky
1947	Utah
1948	St. Louis
1949	San Francisco
1950	CCNY
1951	Brigham Young
1952	La Salle
1953	Seton Hall
1954	Holy Cross
1955	Duquesne
1956	Louisville
1957	Bradley
1958	Xavier (OH)
1959	St. John’s (NY)
1960	Bradley
1961	Providence
1962	Dayton
1963	Providence
1964	Bradley
1965	St. John’s (NY)
1966	Brigham Young

1967	Southern Illinois
1968	Dayton
1969	Temple
1970	Marquette
1971	North Carolina
1972	Maryland
1973	Virginia Tech
1974	Purdue
1975	Princeton
1976	Kentucky
1977	St. Bonaventure
1978	Texas
1979	Indiana
1980	Virginia
1981	Tulsa
1982	Bradley
1983	Fresno State
1984	Michigan
1985	UCLA
1986	Ohio State
1987	Southern Miss
1988	Connecticut
1989	St. John’s (NY)
1990	Vanderbilt
1991	Stanford
1992	Virginia
1993	Minnesota
1994	Villanova
1995	Virginia Tech

1996	Nebraska
1997	Michigan
1998	Minnesota
1999	California
2000	Wake Forest
2001	Tulsa
2002	Memphis
2003	St. John’s (NY)
2004	Michigan
2005	South Carolina
2006	South Carolina
2007	West Virginia
2008	Ohio State
2009	Penn State
2010	Dayton
2011	Wichita State
2012	Stanford
2013	Baylor
2014	Minnesota
2015	Stanford
2016	George Washington
2017	TCU
2018	Penn State
2019	Texas
2021	Memphis
2022	Xavier

2022 Men’s NCAA Basketball Tournament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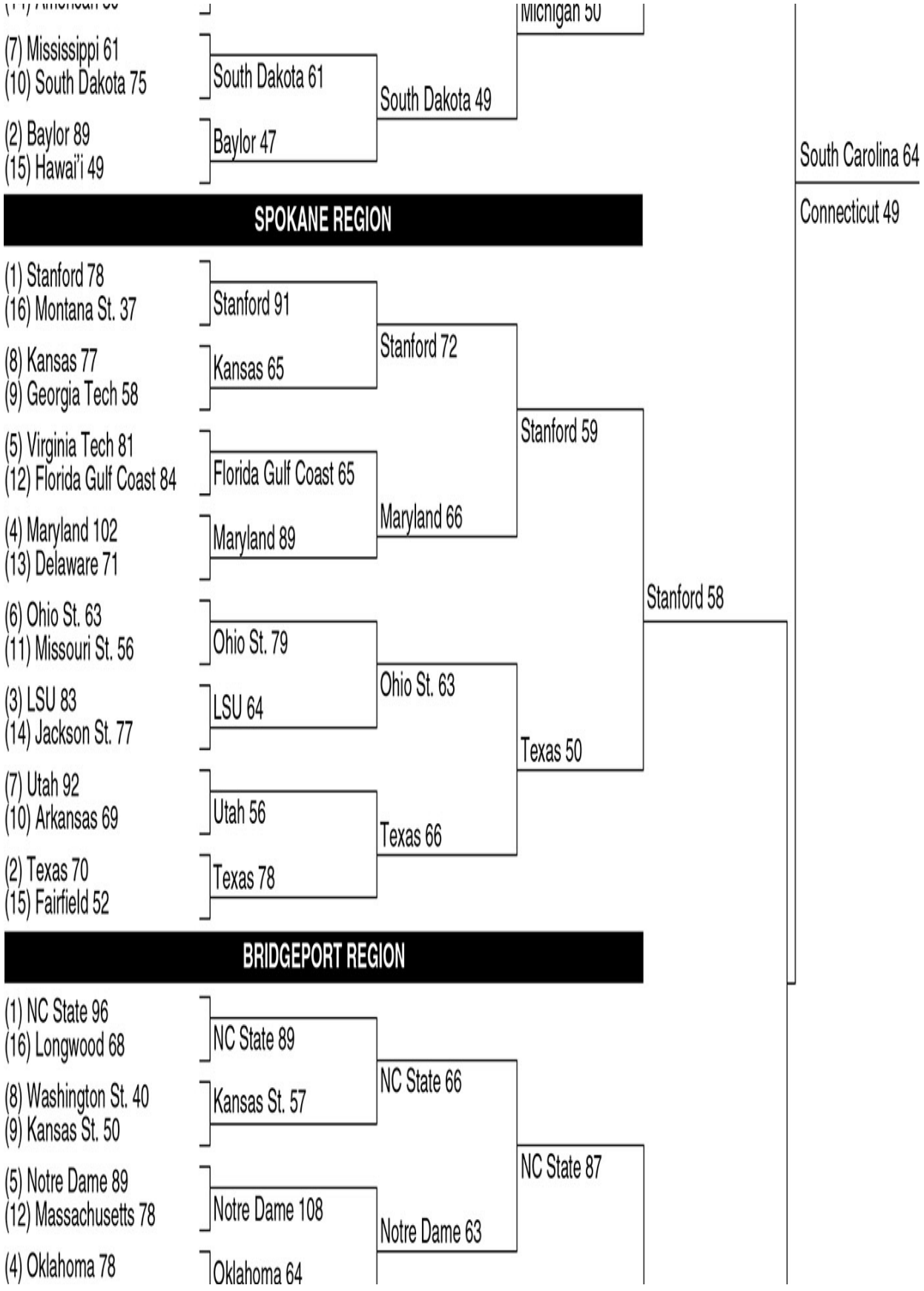
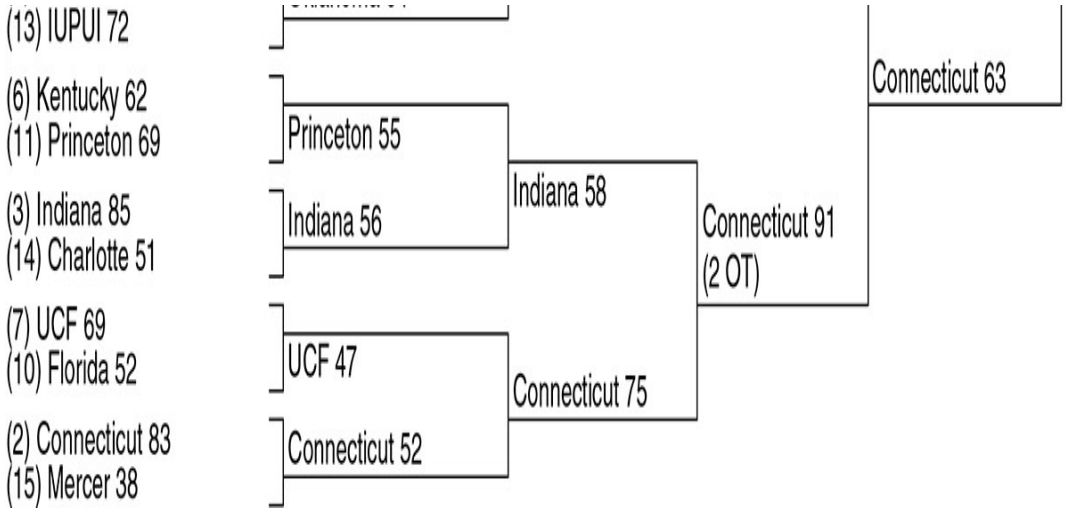
(1) South Carolina 79
(16) Howard 21
South Carolina 49
(8) Miami (FL) 78
(9) South Florida 66
Miami (FL) 33
South Carolina 69
(5) North Carolina 79
(12) Stephen F. Austin 66
North Carolina 63
North Carolina 61
(4) Arizona 72
(13) UNLV 67
Arizona 45
South Carolina 80
(6) Georgia 70
(11) Dayton 54
Georgia 44
(3) Iowa St. 78
(14) UT Arlington 71
Iowa St. 67
Iowa St. 68
Creighton 50
(7) Colorado 74
(10) Creighton 84
Creighton 64
Creighton 76
(2) Iowa 98
(15) Illinois St. 58
Iowa 62
South Carolina 72
WICHITA REGION
(1) Louisville 83
(16) Albany 51
Louisville 68
(8) Nebraska 55
(9) Gonzaga 68
Gonzaga 59
Louisville 76
Louisville 62
(5) Oregon 70
(12) Belmont 73 (2 OT)
Belmont 67
Tennessee 64
(4) Tennessee 80
(13) Buffalo 67
Tennessee 70
Louisville 59
(6) BYU 57
(11) Villanova 61
Villanova 49
(3) Michigan 74
(14) American 39
Michigan 64
Michigan 52


Michigan 50
(7) Mississippi 61
(10) South Dakota 75
South Dakota 61
South Dakota 49
(2) Baylor 89
(15) Hawai'i 49
Baylor 47
South Carolina 64
SPOKANE REGION
Connecticut 49
(1) Stanford 78
(16) Montana St. 37
Stanford 91
Stanford 72
(8) Kansas 77
(9) Georgia Tech 58
Kansas 65
Stanford 59
(5) Virginia Tech 81
(12) Florida Gulf Coast 84
Florida Gulf Coast 65
Maryland 66
(4) Maryland 102
(13) Delaware 71
Maryland 89
Stanford 58
(6) Ohio St. 63
(11) Missouri St. 56
Ohio St. 79
Ohio St. 63
(3) LSU 83
(14) Jackson St. 77
LSU 64
Texas 50
(7) Utah 92
(10) Arkansas 69
Utah 56
Texas 66
(2) Texas 70
(15) Fairfield 52
Texas 78
BRIDGEPORT REGION
(1) NC State 96
(16) Longwood 68
NC State 89
NC State 66
(8) Washington St. 40
(9) Kansas St. 50
Kansas St. 57
NC State 87
(5) Notre Dame 89
(12) Massachusetts 78
Notre Dame 108
Notre Dame 63
(4) Oklahoma 78
Oklahoma 64



NCAA Men’s Basketball Division I All-Time Leaders

Season points

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Pete Maravich, LSU (1970)	31	522	NA	337	1,381
Elvin Hayes, Houston (1968)	33	519	NA	176	1,214
Frank Selvy, Furman (1954)	29	427	NA	355	1,209
Pete Maravich, LSU (1969)	26	433	NA	282	1,148
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968)	26	432	NA	274	1,138
Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount (1990)	32	404	92	231	1,131
Hersey Hawkins, Bradley (1988)	31	377	87	284	1,125
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1970)	29	444	NA	218	1,106
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1971)	29	430	NA	241	1,101

Otis Birdsong, Houston (1977)	36	452	NA	186	1,090

Career points

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968-70)	83	1,387	NA	893	3,667
Freeman Williams, Portland St. (1975-78)	106	1,369	NA	511	3,249
Chris Clemons, Campbell (2016-19)	130	1,024	444	733	3,225
Lionel Simmons, La Salle (1987-90)	131	1,244	56	673	3,217
Alphonso Ford, Mississippi Valley St. (1990-93)	109	1,121	333	590	3,165
Doug McDermott, Creighton (2011-14)	145	1,141	274	594	3,150
Mike Daum, South Dakota St. (2016-19)	137	1,005	271	786	3,067
Harry Kelly, Texas Southern (1980-83)	110	1,234	NA	598	3,066
Keydren Clark, St. Peter’s (2003-06)	118	967	435	689	3,058
Hersey Hawkins, Bradley (1985-88)	125	1,100	118	690	3,008

Season points per game

Player, school (season)	G	FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Pete Maravich, LSU (1970)	31	522	337	1,381	44.5
Pete Maravich, LSU (1969)	26	433	282	1,148	44.2
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968)	26	432	274	1,138	43.8
Frank Selvy, Furman	29	427	355	1,209	41.7

(1954)					
Johnny Neumann, Mississippi (1971)	23	366	191	923	40.1
Freeman Williams, Portland St. (1977)	26	417	176	1,010	38.8
Billy McGill, Utah (1962)	26	394	221	1,009	38.8
Calvin Murphy, Niagara (1968)	24	337	242	916	38.2
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1970)	29	444	218	1,106	38.1
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1971)	29	430	241	1,101	38.0

Career points per game

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Pete Maravich, LSU (1968-70)	83	1,387	893	3,667	44.2
Austin Carr, Notre Dame (1969-71)	74	1,017	526	2,560	34.6
Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati (1958-60)	88	1,052	869	2,973	33.8
Calvin Murphy, Niagara (1968-70)	77	947	654	2,548	33.1
Bo Lamar, La.-Lafayette (1972-73)	57	768	326	1,862	32.7
Frank Selvy, Furman (1952-54)	78	922	694	2,538	32.5
Rick Mount, Purdue (1968-70)	72	910	503	2,323	32.3
Darrell Floyd, Furman (1954-56)	71	868	545	2,281	32.1
Nick Werkman, Seton Hall	71	812	649	2,273	32.0

(1962-64)					
Willie Humes, Idaho St. (1970-71)	48	565	380	1,510	31.5

NA = Not available

John R. Wooden Award Winners, 1977-2022

Awarded to the nation's outstanding men's college basketball player by the Los Angeles Athletic Club since 1977; awarded under the same name to women since 2004.

Year	Player, school
1977	Marques Johnson, UCLA
1978	Phil Ford, North Carolina
1979	Larry Bird, Indiana State
1980	Darrell Griffith, Louisville
1981	Danny Ainge, Brigham Young
1982	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1983	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984	Michael Jordan, North Carolina
1985	Chris Mullin, St. John's (NY)
1986	Walter Berry, St. John's (NY)
1987	David Robinson, Navy
1988	Danny Manning, Kansas
1989	Sean Elliott, Arizona
1990	Lionel Simmons, La Salle
1991	Larry Johnson, UNLV

1992	Christian Laettner, Duke
1993	Calbert Cheaney, Indiana
1994	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995	Ed O’Bannon, UCLA
1996	Marcus Camby, Massachusetts
1997	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998	Antawn Jamison, North Carolina
1999	Elton Brand, Duke
2000	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001	Shane Battier, Duke
2002	Jay Williams, Duke
2003	T. J. Ford, Texas
2004	(M) Jameer Nelson, St. Joseph’s (W) Alana Beard, Duke
2005	(M) Andrew Bogut, Utah (W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2006	(M) J. J. Redick, Duke (W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2007	(M) Kevin Durant, Texas (W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2008	(M) Tyler Hansbrough, N. Carolina (W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2009	(M) Blake Griffin, Oklahoma (W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
2010	(M) Evan Turner, Ohio State (W) Tina Charles, Connecticut
2011	(M) Jimmer Fredette, Brigham Young (W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
2012	(M) Anthony Davis, Kentucky (W) Brittney Griner, Baylor
2013	(M) Trey Burke, Michigan

	(W) Brittney Griner, Baylor
2014	(M) Doug McDermott, Creighton (W) Chiney Ogwumike, Stanford
2015	(M) Frank Kaminsky, Wisconsin (W) Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2016	(M) Buddy Hield, Oklahoma (W) Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2017	(M) Frank Mason III, Kansas (W) Kelsey Plum, Washington
2018	(M) Jalen Brunson, Villanova (W) A'ja Wilson, South Carolina
2019	(M) Zion Williamson, Duke (W) Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2020	(M) Obi Toppin, Dayton (W) Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2021	(M) Luka Garza, Iowa (W) Paige Bueckers, Connecticut
2022	(M) Oscar Tshiebwe, Kentucky (W) Aliyah Boston, South Carolina

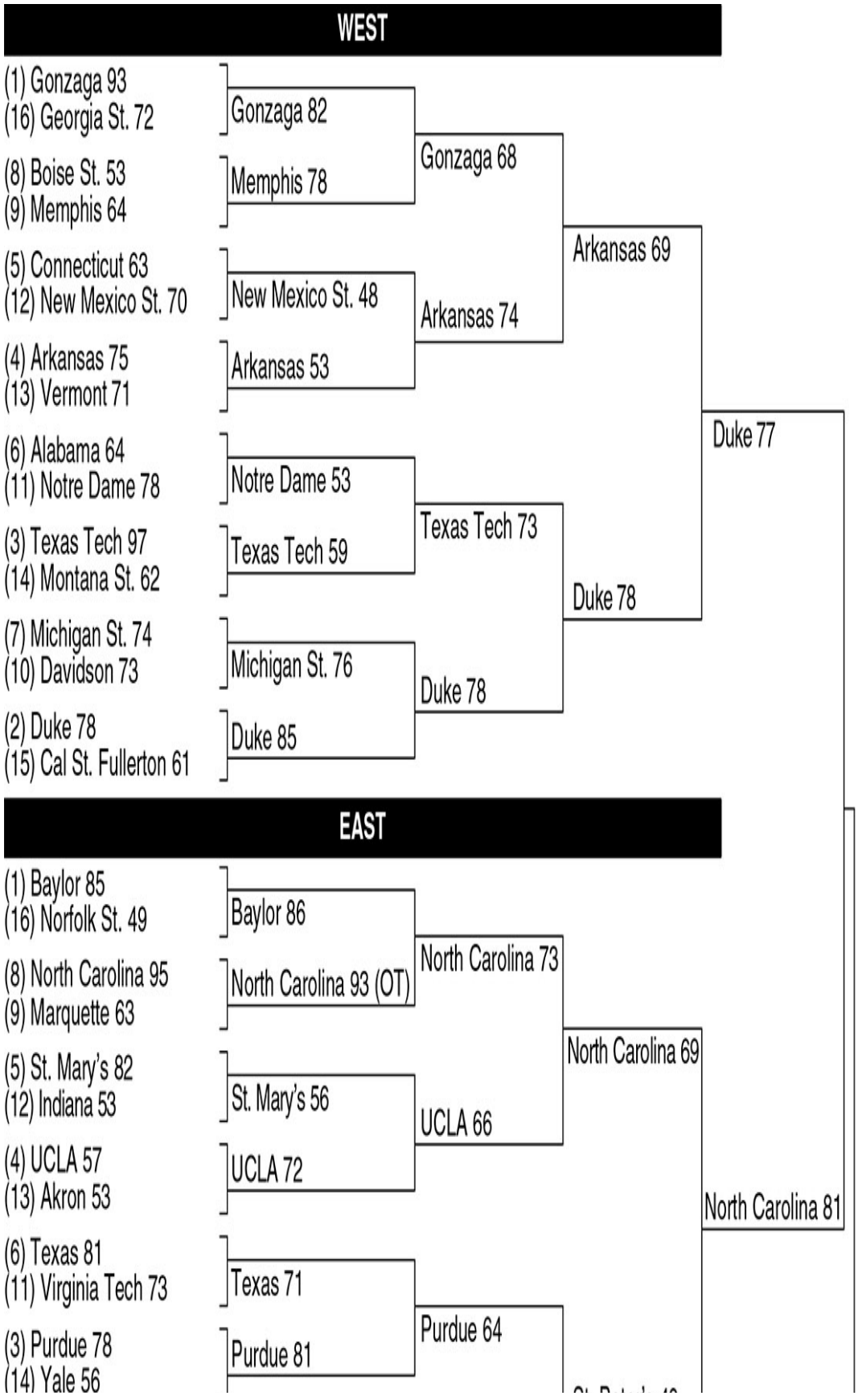
Naismith Coach of the Year, 1987-2022

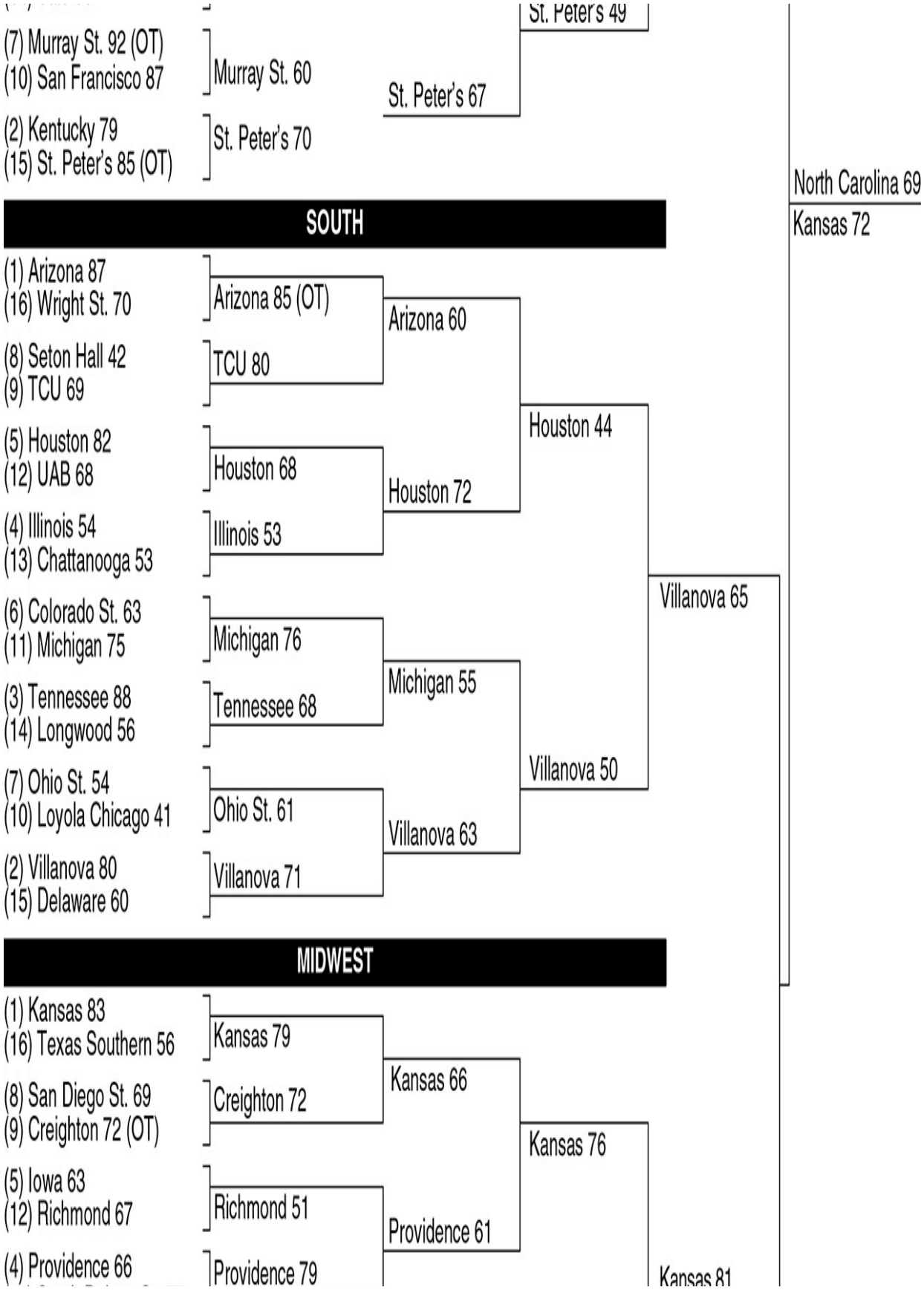
Year	Men's coach, school	Women's coach, school
1987	Bob Knight, Indiana	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1988	Larry Brown, Kansas	Leon Barmore, Louisiana Tech
1989	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1990	Bobby Cremins, Georgia Tech	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford

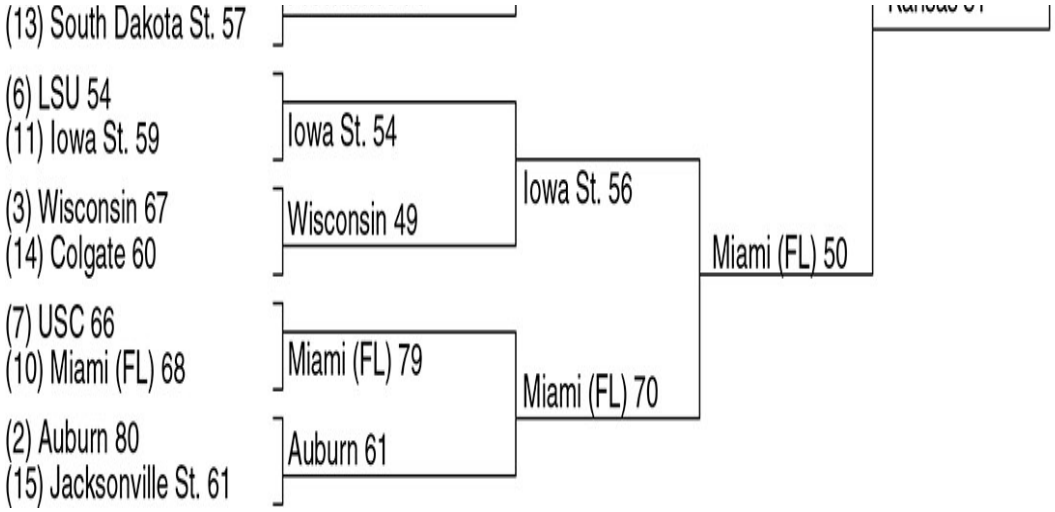
1991	Randy Ayers, Ohio St.	Debbie Ryan, Virginia
1992	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Chris Weller, Maryland
1993	Dean Smith, North Carolina	Vivian Stringer, Iowa
1994	Nolan Richardson, Arkansas	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1995	Jim Harrick, UCLA	Geno Auriemma, UConn
1996	John Calipari, UMass	Andy Landers, Georgia
1997	Roy Williams, Kansas	Geno Auriemma, UConn
1998	Bill Guthridge, North Carolina	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
1999	Mike Krzyzewski, Duke	Carolyn Peck, Purdue
2000	Mike Montgomery, Stanford	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2001	Rod Barnes, Mississippi	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2002	Ben Howland, Pittsburgh	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2003	Tubby Smith, Kentucky	Gail Goestenkors, Duke
2004	Phil Martelli, St. Joseph’s	Pat Summitt, Tennessee
2005	Bruce Weber, Illinois	Pokey Chatman, LSU
2006	Jay Wright, Villanova	Sylvia Hatchell, North Carolina
2007	Tony Bennett, Washington St.	Gail Goestenkors, Duke
2008	John Calipari, Memphis	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2009	Jamie Dixon, Pittsburgh	Geno Auriemma, UConn

2010	Jim Boeheim, Syracuse	Connie Yori, Nebraska
2011	Steve Fisher, San Diego St.	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford
2012	Bill Self, Kansas	Kim Mulkey, Baylor
2013	Jim Larrañaga, Miami (FL)	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2014	Gregg Marshall, Wichita St.	Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame
2015	John Calipari, Kentucky	Courtney Banghart, Princeton
2016	Jay Wright, Villanova	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2017	Mark Few, Gonzaga	Geno Auriemma, UConn
2018	Tony Bennett, Virginia	Vic Schaefer, Mississippi St.
2019	Rick Barnes, Tennessee	Lisa Bluder, Iowa
2020	Anthony Grant, Dayton	Dawn Staley, South Carolina
2021	Mark Few, Gonzaga	Tara VanDerveer, Stanford
2022	Ed Cooley, Providence	Dawn Staley, South Carolina

2022 Women’s NCAA Basketball Tournament


WEST
(1) Gonzaga 93
(16) Georgia St. 72
Gonzaga 82
(8) Boise St. 53
(9) Memphis 64
Memphis 78
Gonzaga 68
(5) Connecticut 63
(12) New Mexico St. 70
New Mexico St. 48
(4) Arkansas 75
(13) Vermont 71
Arkansas 53
Arkansas 74
Arkansas 69
(6) Alabama 64
(11) Notre Dame 78
Notre Dame 53
(3) Texas Tech 97
(14) Montana St. 62
Texas Tech 59
Texas Tech 73
Duke 78
(7) Michigan St. 74
(10) Davidson 73
Michigan St. 76
(2) Duke 78
(15) Cal St. Fullerton 61
Duke 85
Duke 78
Duke 77
EAST
(1) Baylor 85
(16) Norfolk St. 49
Baylor 86
(8) North Carolina 95
(9) Marquette 63
North Carolina 93 (OT)
North Carolina 73
(5) St. Mary's 82
(12) Indiana 53
St. Mary's 56
(4) UCLA 57
(13) Akron 53
UCLA 72
UCLA 66
North Carolina 69
(6) Texas 81
(11) Virginia Tech 73
Texas 71
(3) Purdue 78
(14) Yale 56
Purdue 81
Purdue 64
North Carolina 81


St. Peter's 49
(7) Murray St. 92 (OT)
(10) San Francisco 87
Murray St. 60
St. Peter's 67
(2) Kentucky 79
(15) St. Peter's 85 (OT)
St. Peter's 70
North Carolina 69
Kansas 72
SOUTH
(1) Arizona 87
(16) Wright St. 70
Arizona 85 (OT)
Arizona 60
(8) Seton Hall 42
(9) TCU 69
TCU 80
Houston 44
(5) Houston 82
(12) UAB 68
Houston 68
Houston 72
(4) Illinois 54
(13) Chattanooga 53
Illinois 53
Villanova 65
(6) Colorado St. 63
(11) Michigan 75
Michigan 76
Michigan 55
(3) Tennessee 88
(14) Longwood 56
Tennessee 68
Villanova 50
(7) Ohio St. 54
(10) Loyola Chicago 41
Ohio St. 61
Villanova 63
(2) Villanova 80
(15) Delaware 60
Villanova 71
MIDWEST
(1) Kansas 83
(16) Texas Southern 56
Kansas 79
Kansas 66
(8) San Diego St. 69
(9) Creighton 72 (OT)
Creighton 72
Kansas 76
(5) Iowa 63
(12) Richmond 67
Richmond 51
Providence 61
(4) Providence 66
Providence 79
Kansas 81



2022 NCAA Women’s Basketball: Stanford Stalls Arizona

For the second time in six seasons, the Univ. of South Carolina Gamecocks claimed the women’s NCAA basketball title, defeating the perennial powerhouse Univ. of Connecticut Huskies, 64-49, Apr. 3, in Minneapolis, MN. Gamecocks junior forward Aliyah Boston had 11 points and 16 rebounds for her 30th double-double of the season and was named the most outstanding player of the Final Four. South Carolina head coach Dawn Staley became the first coach to defeat UConn’s Geno Auriemma in a national championship game, ending his 11-0 streak.

NCAA Women’s Basketball Division I Champions, 1982-2022

No tournament was held in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1982	Louisiana Tech	Cheyney	76-62
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Janice Lawrence, LA Tech	Sonja Hogg	Norfolk, VA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1983	USC	Louisiana Tech	69-67
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Cheryl Miller, USC	Linda Sharp	Norfolk, VA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1984	USC	Tennessee	72-61
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Cheryl Miller, USC	Linda Sharp	Los Angeles, CA
Year	**Champion**	**Final**	**Score**

		opponent	
1985	Old Dominion	Georgia	70-65
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Tracy Claxton, Old Dominion	Marianne Stanley	Austin, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1986	Texas	USC	97-81
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Clarissa Davis, Texas	Jody Conradt	Lexington, KY
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1987	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	67-44
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Tonya Edwards, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Austin, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1988	Louisiana Tech	Auburn	56-54
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**

	Erica Westbrooks, LA Tech	Leon Barmore	Tacoma, WA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1989	Tennessee	Auburn	76-60
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Bridgette Gordon, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Tacoma, WA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1990	Stanford	Auburn	88-81
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Knoxville, TN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1991	Tennessee	Virginia	70-67 (OT)
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Dawn Staley, Virginia	Pat Summitt	New Orleans, LA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1992	Stanford	W. Kentucky	78-62
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	
	Molly Goodenbour, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Los Angeles, CA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1993	Texas Tech	Ohio St.	84-82
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech	Marsha Sharp	Atlanta, GA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1994	North Carolina	Louisiana Tech	60-59
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Charlotte Smith, North Carolina	Sylvia Hatchell	Richmond, VA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1995	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-64
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Minneapolis, MN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
1996	Tennessee	Georgia	83-65
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Michelle Marciniak, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Charlotte, NC
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1997	Tennessee	Old Dominion	68-59
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Cincinnati, OH
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1998	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	93-75
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Kansas City, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
1999	Purdue	Duke	62-45
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	outstanding player	**coach**	
	Ukari Figgs, Purdue	Carolyn Peck	San Jose, CA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2000	Connecticut	Tennessee	71-52
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Shea Ralph, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Philadelphia, PA
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2001	Notre Dame	Purdue	68-66
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Ruth Riley, Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	St. Louis, MO
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2002	Connecticut	Oklahoma	82-70
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Swin Cash, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	San Antonio, TX
Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2003	Connecticut	Tennessee	73-68
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	
	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Atlanta, GA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2004	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-61
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	New Orleans, LA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2005	Baylor	Michigan St.	84-62
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Sophia Young, Baylor	Kim Mulkey-Robertson	Indianapolis, IN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2006	Maryland	Duke	78-75 (OT)
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Laura Harper, Maryland	Brenda Frese	Boston, MA

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2007	Tennessee	Rutgers	59-46
	Most	**Winning**	**Site**

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	
	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Cleveland, OH

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2008	Tennessee	Stanford	64-48

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Tampa Bay, FL

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2009	Connecticut	Louisville	76-54

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Tina Charles, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	St. Louis, MO

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2010	Connecticut	Stanford	53-47

	Most outstanding player	Winning coach	Site
	Maya Moore, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	San Antonio, TX

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score

2011	Texas A&M	Notre Dame	76-70
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Danielle Adams, Texas A&M	Gary Blair	Indianapolis, IN

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2012	Baylor	Notre Dame	80-61
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Brittney Griner, Baylor	Kim Mulkey	Denver, CO

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2013	Connecticut	Louisville	93-60
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	New Orleans, LA

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2014	Connecticut	Notre Dame	79-58
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Breanna	Geno	Nashville, TN

	Stewart, Connecticut	Auriemma	

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2015	Connecticut	Notre Dame	63-53
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tampa, FL

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2016	Connecticut	Syracuse	82-51
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Indianapolis, IN

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score
2017	South Carolina	Mississippi St.	67-55
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	A’ja Wilson, South Carolina	Dawn Staley	Dallas, TX

Year	Champion	Final opponent	Score

2018	Notre Dame	Mississippi St.	61-58
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Arike Ogunbowale, Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	Columbus, OH

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2019	Baylor	Notre Dame	82-81
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Chloe Jackson, Baylor	Kim Mulkey	Tampa, FL

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2021	Stanford	Arizona	54-53
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Haley Jones, Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	San Antonio, TX

Year	**Champion**	**Final opponent**	**Score**
2022	South Carolina	Connecticut	64-49
	Most outstanding player	**Winning coach**	**Site**
	Aliyah Boston, South	Dawn Staley	Minneapolis, MN

Carolina

NCAA Women’s Basketball Division I All-Time Leaders

Season points

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2017)	35	379	115	236	1,109
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (2001)	35	365	65	267	1,062
Odyssey Sims, Baylor (2014)	37	362	98	232	1,054
Megan Gustafson, Iowa (2019)	36	412	1	176	1,001
Cindy Brown, Long Beach St. (1987)	35	362	NA	250	974
Jerica Coley, FIU (2014)	33	345	51	231	972
Genia Miller, Cal St. Fullerton (1991)	33	376	0	217	969
Chiney Ogwumike, Stanford (2014)	37	402	4	159	967
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2016)	37	308	78	266	960
Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech (1993)	34	356	32	211	955

Career points

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2014-17)	139	1,136	343	912	3,527
Kelsey Mitchell, Ohio St.	139	1,120	497	665	3,402

(2015-18)					
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (1998-2001)	129	1,160	221	852	3,393
Brittney Griner, Baylor (2010-13)	148	1,247	2	787	3,283
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1986-89)	110	1,196	24	706	3,122
Lorri Bauman, Drake (1981-84)	120	1,104	NA	907	3,115
Jerica Coley, FIU (2011-14)	131	1,099	160	749	3,107
Rachel Banham, Minnesota (2012-16)	144	1,081	354	577	3,093
Elena Delle Donne, Delaware (2010-13)	114	1,030	206	773	3,039
Maya Moore, Connecticut (2008-11)	154	1,171	311	383	3,036
Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee (1996-99)	148	1,233	36	523	3,025

Season points per game

Player, school (season)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1989)	27	345	13	205	908	33.6
Andrea Congreaves, Mercer (1992)	28	353	77	142	925	33.0
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2017)	35	379	115	236	1,109	31.7
Deborah Temple, Delta St. (1984)	28	373	NA	127	873	31.2

Andrea Congreaves, Mercer (1993)	26	302	51	150	805	31.0
Wanda Ford, Drake (1986)	30	390	NA	139	919	30.6
Anucha Browne, Northwestern (1985)	28	341	NA	173	855	30.5
LeChandra LeDay, Grambling (1988)	28	334	36	146	850	30.4
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (2001)	35	365	65	267	1,062	30.3
Kim Perrot, La.-Lafayette (1990)	28	309	95	128	841	30.0

Career points per game

Player, school (seasons)	G	FG	3-FG	FT	PTS	PPG
Patricia Hoskins, Mississippi Valley St. (1986-89)	110	1,196	24	706	3,122	28.4
Sandra Hodge, New Orleans (1981-84)	107	1,194	NA	472	2,860	26.7
Elena Delle Donne, Delaware (2010-13)	114	1,030	206	773	3,039	26.7
Jackie Stiles, Missouri St. (1998-2001)	129	1,160	221	852	3,393	26.3
Lorri Bauman, Drake (1981-84)	120	1,104	NA	907	3,115	26.0
Andrea Congreaves,	108	1,107	153	429	2,796	25.9

Mercer (1990-93)						
Cindy Blodgett, Maine (1995-98)	118	1,055	219	676	3,005	25.5
Valorie Whiteside, Appalachian St. (1985-88)	116	1,153	0	638	2,944	25.4
Kelsey Plum, Washington (2014-17)	139	1,136	343	912	3,527	25.4
Joyce Walker, LSU (1981-84)	117	1,259	NA	388	2,906	24.8

NA = Not available. **Note:** Career leaders played at least three seasons (in a four-year career) or two (in a three-season career) since official NCAA record-keeping began (1981-82).

Wade Trophy Winners, 1978-2022

Awarded by the National Assn. for Girls and Women in Sport and the Women's Basketball Coaches Assn. (WBCA) to the best college women's basketball player in terms of character, leadership, and player performance.

Year	Player, school
1978	Carol Blazejowski, Montclair St.
1979	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion
1980	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion
1981	Lynette Woodard, Kansas
1982	Pam Kelly, Louisiana Tech

1983	LaTaunya Pollard, Long Beach St.
1984	Janice Lawrence, Louisiana Tech
1985	Cheryl Miller, USC
1986	Kamie Ethridge, Texas
1987	Shelly Pennefeather, Villanova
1988	Teresa Weatherspoon, Louisiana Tech
1989	Clarissa Davis, Texas
1990	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford
1991	Daedra Charles, Tennessee
1992	Susan Robinson, Penn St.
1993	Karen Jennings, Nebraska
1994	Carol Ann Shudlick, Minnesota
1995	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut
1996	Jennifer Rizzotti, Connecticut
1997	DeLisha Milton, Florida
1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Old Dominion
1999	Stephanie White-McCarty, Purdue
2000	Edwina Brown, Texas
2001	Jackie Stiles, Missouri St.
2002	Sue Bird, Connecticut
2003	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut
2004	Alana Beard, Duke
2005	Seimone Augustus, LSU
2006	Seimone Augustus, LSU
2007	Candace Parker, Tennessee
2008	Candice Wiggins, Stanford
2009	Maya Moore, Connecticut
2010	Maya Moore, Connecticut
2011	Maya Moore, Connecticut

2012	Brittney Griner, Baylor
2013	Brittney Griner, Baylor
2014	Odyssey Sims, Baylor
2015	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2016	Breanna Stewart, Connecticut
2017	Kelsey Plum, Washington
2018	A’ja Wilson, South Carolina
2019	Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2020	Sabrina Ionescu, Oregon
2021	NaLyssa Smith, Baylor
2022	Aliyah Boston, South Carolina

NCAA Men’s Baseball Division I Champions, 1947-2022

Year	Champion
1947	California
1948	USC
1949	Texas
1950	Texas
1951	Oklahoma
1952	Holy Cross
1953	Michigan
1954	Missouri
1955	Wake Forest
1956	Minnesota
1957	California
1958	USC
1959	Oklahoma St.
1960	Minnesota

1961	USC
1962	Michigan
1963	USC
1964	Minnesota
1965	Arizona St.
1966	Ohio St.
1967	Arizona St.
1968	USC
1969	Arizona St.
1970	USC
1971	USC
1972	USC
1973	USC
1974	USC
1975	Texas
1976	Arizona
1977	Arizona St.
1978	USC
1979	Cal St. Fullerton
1980	Arizona
1981	Arizona St.
1982	Miami (FL)
1983	Texas
1984	Cal St. Fullerton
1985	Miami (FL)
1986	Arizona
1987	Stanford
1988	Stanford
1989	Wichita St.

1990	Georgia
1991	LSU
1992	Pepperdine
1993	LSU
1994	Oklahoma
1995	Cal St. Fullerton
1996	LSU
1997	LSU
1998	USC
1999	Miami (FL)
2000	LSU
2001	Miami (FL)
2002	Texas
2003	Rice
2004	Cal St. Fullerton
2005	Texas
2006	Oregon St.
2007	Oregon St.
2008	Fresno St.
2009	LSU
2010	South Carolina
2011	South Carolina
2012	Arizona
2013	UCLA
2014	Vanderbilt
2015	Virginia
2016	Coastal Carolina
2017	Florida
2018	Oregon St.

2019	Vanderbilt
2020	No champion
2021	Mississippi St.
2022	Mississippi

NCAA Women’s Softball Division I Champions, 1982-2022

Year	Champion
1982	UCLA
1983	Texas A&M
1984	UCLA
1985	UCLA
1986	Cal St. Fullerton
1987	Texas A&M
1988	UCLA
1989	UCLA
1990	UCLA
1991	Arizona
1992	UCLA
1993	Arizona
1994	Arizona
1995	UCLA
1996	Arizona
1997	Arizona
1998	Fresno St.
1999	UCLA
2000	Oklahoma
2001	Arizona
2002	California

2003	UCLA
2004	UCLA
2005	Michigan
2006	Arizona
2007	Arizona
2008	Arizona St.
2009	Washington
2010	UCLA
2011	Arizona St.
2012	Alabama
2013	Oklahoma
2014	Florida
2015	Florida
2016	Oklahoma
2017	Oklahoma
2018	Florida St.
2019	UCLA
2020	No champion
2021	Oklahoma
2022	Oklahoma

NCAA Men’s Hockey Division I Champions, 1948-2022

Year	Champion
1948	Michigan
1949	Boston College
1950	Colorado College
1951	Michigan
1952	Michigan

1953	Michigan
1954	Rensselaer
1955	Michigan
1956	Michigan
1957	Colorado College
1958	Denver
1959	North Dakota
1960	Denver
1961	Denver
1962	Michigan Tech
1963	North Dakota
1964	Michigan
1965	Michigan Tech
1966	Michigan St.
1967	Cornell
1968	Denver
1969	Denver
1970	Cornell
1971	Boston Univ.
1972	Boston Univ.
1973	Wisconsin
1974	Minnesota
1975	Michigan Tech
1976	Minnesota
1977	Wisconsin
1978	Boston Univ.
1979	Minnesota
1980	North Dakota
1981	Wisconsin

1982	North Dakota
1983	Wisconsin
1984	Bowling Green
1985	Rensselaer
1986	Michigan St.
1987	North Dakota
1988	Lake Superior St.
1989	Harvard
1990	Wisconsin
1991	North Michigan
1992	Lake Superior St.
1993	Maine
1994	Lake Superior St.
1995	Boston Univ.
1996	Michigan
1997	North Dakota
1998	Michigan
1999	Maine
2000	North Dakota
2001	Boston College
2002	Minnesota
2003	Minnesota
2004	Denver
2005	Denver
2006	Wisconsin
2007	Michigan St.
2008	Boston College
2009	Boston Univ.
2010	Boston College

2011	Minnesota Duluth
2012	Boston College
2013	Yale
2014	Union College
2015	Providence
2016	North Dakota
2017	Denver
2018	Minnesota Duluth
2019	Minnesota Duluth
2020	No champion
2021	Massachusetts
2022	Denver

NCAA Women’s Hockey Champions, 2001-22

Year	Champion
2001	Minnesota Duluth
2002	Minnesota Duluth
2003	Minnesota Duluth
2004	Minnesota
2005	Minnesota
2006	Wisconsin
2007	Wisconsin
2008	Minnesota Duluth
2009	Wisconsin
2010	Minnesota Duluth
2011	Wisconsin
2012	Minnesota
2013	Minnesota

2014	Clarkson
2015	Minnesota
2016	Minnesota
2017	Clarkson
2018	Clarkson
2019	Wisconsin
2020	No champion
2021	Wisconsin
2022	Ohio St.

NCAA Division I Lacrosse Champions, 1982-2022

Year	Men	Women
1982	North Carolina	Massachusetts
1983	Syracuse	Delaware
1984	Johns Hopkins	Temple
1985	Johns Hopkins	New Hampshire
1986	North Carolina	Maryland
1987	Johns Hopkins	Penn St.
1988	Syracuse	Temple
1989	Syracuse	Penn St.
1990	Syracuse[1]	Harvard
1991	North Carolina	Virginia
1992	Princeton	Maryland
1993	Syracuse	Virginia
1994	Princeton	Princeton
1995	Syracuse	Maryland
1996	Princeton	Maryland
1997	Princeton	Maryland

1998	Princeton	Maryland
1999	Virginia	Maryland
2000	Syracuse	Maryland
2001	Princeton	Maryland
2002	Syracuse	Princeton
2003	Virginia	Princeton
2004	Syracuse	Virginia
2005	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
2006	Virginia	Northwestern
2007	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
2008	Syracuse	Northwestern
2009	Syracuse	Northwestern
2010	Duke	Maryland
2011	Virginia	Northwestern
2012	Loyola (MD)	Northwestern
2013	Duke	North Carolina
2014	Duke	Maryland
2015	Denver	Maryland
2016	North Carolina	North Carolina
2017	Maryland	Maryland
2018	Yale	James Madison
2019	Virginia	Maryland
2020	No champion	No champion
2021	Virginia	Boston Coll.
2022	Maryland	North Carolina

Note: NCAA Championships began in 1971 for men, in 1982 for women. (1) Vacated due to an NCAA rules violation.

NCAA Division I Soccer Champions, 1982-2021

Year	Men	Women
1982	Indiana	North Carolina
1983	Indiana	North Carolina
1984	Clemson	North Carolina
1985	UCLA	George Mason
1986	Duke	North Carolina
1987	Clemson	North Carolina
1988	Indiana	North Carolina
1989	Santa Clara; Virginia (tie)	North Carolina
1990	UCLA	North Carolina
1991	Virginia	North Carolina
1992	Virginia	North Carolina
1993	Virginia	North Carolina
1994	Virginia	North Carolina
1995	Wisconsin	Notre Dame
1996	St. John’s (NY)	North Carolina
1997	UCLA	North Carolina
1998	Indiana	Florida
1999	Indiana	North Carolina
2000	Connecticut	North Carolina
2001	North Carolina	Santa Clara
2002	UCLA	Portland
2003	Indiana	North Carolina
2004	Indiana	Notre Dame
2005	Maryland	Portland

2006	UC Santa Barbara	North Carolina
2007	Wake Forest	USC
2008	Maryland	North Carolina
2009	Virginia	North Carolina
2010	Akron	Notre Dame
2011	North Carolina	Stanford
2012	Indiana	North Carolina
2013	Notre Dame	UCLA
2014	Virginia	Florida St.
2015	Stanford	Penn St.
2016	Stanford	USC
2017	Stanford	Stanford
2018	Maryland	Florida St.
2019	Georgetown	Stanford
2020	Marshall	Santa Clara
2021	Clemson	Florida St.

Note: NCAA Championships began in 1959 for men, in 1982 for women.

NCAA Division I Wrestling Champions, 1964-2022

Year	Champion
1964	Oklahoma St.
1965	Iowa St.
1966	Oklahoma St.
1967	Michigan St.
1968	Oklahoma St.
1969	Iowa St.

1970	Iowa St.
1971	Oklahoma St.
1972	Iowa St.
1973	Iowa St.
1974	Oklahoma
1975	Iowa
1976	Iowa
1977	Iowa St.
1978	Iowa
1979	Iowa
1980	Iowa
1981	Iowa
1982	Iowa
1983	Iowa
1984	Iowa
1985	Iowa
1986	Iowa
1987	Iowa St.
1988	Arizona St.
1989	Oklahoma St.
1990	Oklahoma St.
1991	Iowa
1992	Iowa
1993	Iowa
1994	Oklahoma St.
1995	Iowa
1996	Iowa
1997	Iowa
1998	Iowa

1999	Iowa
2000	Iowa
2001	Minnesota
2002	Minnesota
2003	Oklahoma St.
2004	Oklahoma St.
2005	Oklahoma St.
2006	Oklahoma St.
2007	Minnesota
2008	Iowa
2009	Iowa
2010	Iowa
2011	Penn St.
2012	Penn St.
2013	Penn St.
2014	Penn St.
2015	Ohio St.
2016	Penn St.
2017	Penn St.
2018	Penn St.
2019	Penn St.
2020	No champion
2021	Iowa
2022	Penn St.

Selected NCAA Division I Teams

(Conferences and coaches listed are as of July 2022.)

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Air Force	Falcons	Blue & silver	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Joe Scott	Troy Calhoun
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Akron	Zips	Blue & gold	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		John Groce	Joe Moorhead
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Alabama	Crimson Tide	Crimson & white	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Nate Oats	Nick Saban
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Appalachian State	Mountaineers	Black & gold	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dustin Kerns	Shawn Clark
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Arizona	Wildcats	Cardinal & navy	Pac-12
		Basketball	**Football**

		coach	**coach**
		Tommy Lloyd	Jedd Fisch
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Arizona State	Sun Devils	Maroon & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bobby Hurley	Herm Edwards
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Arkansas	Razorbacks	Cardinal & white	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Eric Musselman	Sam Pittman
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Arkansas State	Red Wolves	Scarlet & black	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Balado	Butch Jones
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Army	Black Knights	Black, gold, & gray	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jimmy Allen	Jeff Monken
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Auburn	Tigers	Burnt orange & navy	Southeastern

		blue	
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bruce Pearl	Bryan Harsin
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Ball State	Cardinals	Cardinal & white	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Michael Lewis	Mike Neu
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Baylor	Bears	Green & gold	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Scott Drew	Dave Aranda
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Boise State	Broncos	Blue & orange	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Leon Rice	Andy Avalos
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Boston College	Eagles	Maroon & gold	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Earl Grant	Jeff Hafley
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Bowling Green	Falcons	Orange &	Mid-American

		brown	
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Michael Huger	Scot Loeffler
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Brigham Young (BYU)	Cougars	Blue & white	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mark Pope	Kalani Sitake
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Brown*	Bears	Brown, red, & white	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Martin	James Perry
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Butler	Bulldogs	Blue & white	Pioneer League[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Thad Matta	Mike Uremovich
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
California	Golden Bears	Blue & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mark Fox	Justin Wilcox
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Central Michigan	Chippewas	Maroon & gold	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tony Barbee	Jim McElwain
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Cincinnati	Bearcats	Red & black	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Wes Miller	Luke Fickell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Citadel*	Bulldogs	Citadel blue & white	Southern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ed Conroy	Brent Thompson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Clemson	Tigers	Tiger orange & regalia	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brad Brownell	Dabo Swinney
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Colgate*	Raiders	Maroon, gray, & white	Patriot League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Matt Langel	Stan Dakosty
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Colorado	Buffaloes	Silver, black, & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tad Boyle	Karl Dorrell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Colorado State	Rams	Green & gold	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Niko Medved	Jay Norvell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Columbia*	Lions	Columbia blue & white	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jim Engles	Al Bagnoli
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Connecticut	Huskies	National flag blue & white	Big East[2]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dan Hurley	Jim L. Mora
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Cornell*	Big Red	Carnelian red & white	Ivy League
		Basketball	**Football**

		coach	**coach**
		Brian Earl	David Archer
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Dartmouth*	Big Green	Dartmouth green & white	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		David McLaughlin	Buddy Teevens
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Delaware*	Blue Hens	Blue & gold	Colonial Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Martin Ingelsby	Ryan Carty
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Duke	Blue Devils	Duke blue & white	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jon Scheyer	Mike Elko
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
East Carolina	Pirates	Purple & gold	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Michael Schwartz	Mike Houston
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Eastern Illinois*	Panthers	Blue & gray	Ohio Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Marty Simmons	Chris Wilkerson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Eastern Kentucky*	Colonels	Maroon & white	ASUN[2]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		A. W. Hamilton	Walt Wells
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Eastern Michigan	Eagles	Green & white	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Stan Heath	Chris Creighton
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Eastern Washington*	Eagles	Red & white	Big Sky
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		David Riley	Aaron Best
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Florida	Gators	Orange & blue	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Todd Golden	Billy Napier

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Florida A&M*	Rattlers	Orange & green	Southwestern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Robert McCullum	Willie Simmons
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Florida State	Seminoles	Garnet & gold	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Leonard Hamilton	Mike Norvell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Fresno State	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Justin Hutson	Jeff Tedford
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Furman*	Paladins	Purple & white	Southern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bob Richey	Clay Hendrix
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Georgia	Bulldogs	Red & black	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike White	Kirby Smart

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Georgia Southern	Eagles	Blue & white	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brian Burg	Clay Helton
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Georgia Tech	Yellow Jackets	Old gold & white	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Josh Pastner	Geoff Collins
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Gonzaga	Bulldogs, Zags	Navy blue, white, & red	West Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mark Few	Does not compete
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Harvard*	Crimson	Crimson, black, & white	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tommy Amaker	Tim Murphy
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Hawaii	Rainbow Warriors	Green, black, white,	Mountain West[1]

		silver	
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Eran Ganot	Timmy Chang
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Holy Cross*	Crusaders	Royal purple	Patriot League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brett Nelson	Bob Chesney
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Houston	Cougars	Scarlet & white	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kelvin Sampson	Dana Holgorsen
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Howard*	Bison	Blue & white	Mid-Eastern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kenny Blakeney	Larry Scott
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Idaho*	Vandals	Silver & vandal gold	Big Sky
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Zac Claus	Jason Eck
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Illinois	Fighting Illini	Orange & blue	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brad Underwood	Bret Bielema
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Illinois State*	Redbirds	Red & white	Missouri Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ryan Pedon	Brock Spack
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Indiana	Hoosiers	Cream & crimson	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Woodson	Tom Allen
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Indiana State*	Sycamores	Royal blue & white	Missouri Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Josh Schertz	Curt Mallory
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Iowa	Hawkeyes	Black & gold	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Fran McCaffery	Kirk Ferentz

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Iowa State	Cyclones	Cardinal & gold	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		T. J. Otzelberger	Matt Campbell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Jackson State*	Tigers	Blue & white	Southwestern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mo Williams	Deion Sanders
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
James Madison*	Dukes	Purple & gold	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mark Byington	Curt Cignetti
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Kansas	Jayhawks	Crimson & blue	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bill Self	Lance Leipold
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Kansas State	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Jerome Tang	Chris Klieman
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Kent State	Golden Flashes	Navy blue & gold	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Rob Senderoff	Sean Lewis
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Kentucky	Wildcats	Blue & white	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		John Calipari	Mark Stoops
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Lafayette*	Leopards	Maroon & white	Patriot League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Jordan	John Troxell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Lehigh*	Mountain Hawks	Brown & white	Patriot League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brett Reed	Tom Gilmore
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Liberty	Flames	Red, white, & blue	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Ritchie McKay	Hugh Freeze
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Louisiana State (LSU)	Fighting Tigers	Purple & gold	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Matt McMahon	Brian Kelly
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Louisiana Tech	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Conference USA
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Talvin Hester	Sonny Cumbie
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Louisiana-Lafayette	Ragin’ Cajuns	Vermilion & white	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bob Marlin	Michael Desormeaux
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Louisiana-Monroe	Warhawks	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Keith Richard	Terry Bowden
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Louisville	Cardinals	Red & black	Atlantic Coast

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Kenny Payne	Scott Satterfield
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Maine*	Black Bears	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Chris Markwood	Jordan Stevens
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Marquette	Golden Eagles	Blue & gold	Big East
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Shaka Smart	Does not compete
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Marshall	Thundering Herd	Kelly green & white	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dan D’Antoni	Charles Huff
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Maryland	Terrapins	Red, white, black, gold	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kevin Willard	Michael Locksley

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Massachusetts	Minutemen	Maroon & white	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Frank Martin	Don Brown
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Memphis	Tigers	Blue & gray	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Anfernee “Penny” Hardaway	Ryan Silverfield
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Miami (Florida)	Hurricanes	Orange & green	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jim Larrañaga	Mario Cristobal
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Miami (Ohio)	RedHawks	Red & white	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Travis Steele	Chuck Martin
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Michigan	Wolverines	Maize & blue	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Juwan Howard	Jim Harbaugh
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Michigan State	Spartans	Green & white	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tom Izzo	Mel Tucker
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Mid. Tennessee State	Blue Raiders	Royal blue & white	Conference USA
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Nick McDevitt	Rick Stockstill
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Minnesota	Golden Gophers	Maroon & gold	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ben Johnson	P. J. Fleck
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Mississippi (Ole Miss)	Rebels	Cardinal red & navy blue	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kermit Davis	Lane Kiffin
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Mississippi State	Bulldogs	Maroon & white	Southeastern

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Chris Jans	Mike Leach
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Missouri	Tigers	Old gold & black	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dennis Gates	Eliah Drinkwitz
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Montana*	Grizzlies	Maroon & silver	Big Sky
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Travis DeCuire	Bobby Hauck
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Montana State*	Bobcats	Blue & gold	Big Sky
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Danny Sprinkle	Brent Vigen
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Morgan State*	Bears	Blue & orange	Mid-Eastern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kevin Broadus	Damon Wilson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Murray State*	Racers	Navy & gold	Missouri Valley

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Steve Prohm	Dean Hood
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Navy	Midshipmen	Navy blue & gold	American Athletic[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ed DeChellis	Ken Niumatalolo
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Nebraska	Cornhuskers	Scarlet & cream	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Fred Hoiberg	Scott Frost
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Nevada	Wolf Pack	Silver & blue	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Steve Alford	Ken Wilson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Nevada-Las Vegas (UNLV)	Rebels	Scarlet & gray	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kevin Kruger	Marcus Arroyo
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
New Hampshire*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Bill Herrion	Ricky Santos
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
New Mexico	Lobos	Cherry & silver	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Richard Pitino	Danny Gonzales
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
New Mexico State	Aggies	Crimson & white	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Greg Heiar	Jerry Kill
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Nicholls State*	Colonels	Red & gray	Southland
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Austin Claunch	Tim Rebowe
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
North Carolina	Tar Heels	Carolina blue & white	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Hubert Davis	Mack Brown
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
North Carolina	Wolfpack	Red & white	Atlantic Coast

State			
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kevin Keatts	Dave Doeren
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
North Texas	Mean Green	Green & white	Conference USA
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Grant McCasland	Seth Littrell
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Northern Illinois	Huskies	Cardinal & black	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Rashon Burno	Thomas Hammock
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Northern Iowa*	Panthers	Purple & old gold	Missouri Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ben Jacobson	Mark Farley
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Northwestern	Wildcats	Purple	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Chris Collins	Pat Fitzgerald
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Northwestern State*	Demons	Purple, white, & orange	Southland
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Corey Gipson	Brad Laird
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Notre Dame	Fighting Irish	Blue & gold	Independent[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Brey	Marcus Freeman
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Ohio	Bobcats	Hunter green & white	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jeff Boals	Tim Albin
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Ohio State	Buckeyes	Scarlet & gray	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Chris Holtmann	Ryan Day
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Oklahoma	Sooners	Crimson & cream	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Porter Moser	Brent Venables
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Oklahoma State	Cowboys	Orange & black	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Boynton Jr.	Mike Gundy
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Oregon	Ducks	Green & yellow	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dana Altman	Dan Lanning
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Oregon State	Beavers	Orange & black	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Wayne Tinkle	Jonathan Smith
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Penn State	Nittany Lions	Blue & white	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Micah Shrewsberry	James Franklin
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Pennsylvania*	Quakers	Red & blue	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Steve Donahue	Ray Priore

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
Pittsburgh	Panthers	Gold & blue	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jeff Capel	Pat Narduzzi
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Princeton*	Tigers	Orange & black	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mitch Henderson	Bob Surace
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Purdue	Boilermakers	Old gold & black	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Matt Painter	Jeff Brohm
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Rice	Owls	Blue & gray	Conference USA
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Scott Pera	Mike Bloomgren
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Richmond*	Spiders	Red & blue	Colonial Athletic[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Chris Mooney	Russ Huesman
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Rutgers	Scarlet Knights	Scarlet	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Steve Pikiell	Greg Schiano
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Sam Houston State*	Bearkats	Orange & white	Western Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jason Hooten	K. C. Keeler
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
San Diego State	Aztecs	Scarlet & black	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brian Dutcher	Brady Hoke
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
San Jose State	Spartans	Gold, white, & blue	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tim Miles	Brent Brennan
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
South Carolina	Gamecocks	Garnet & black	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Lamont Paris	Shane Beamer
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
South Carolina State*	Bulldogs	Garnet & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Erik Martin	Oliver Pough
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
South Florida	Bulls	Green & gold	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brian Gregory	Jeff Scott
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Southeast Missouri State*	Redhawks	Red, black, & white	Ohio Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brad Korn	Tom Matukewicz
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Southern California (USC)	Trojans	Cardinal & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Andy Enfield	Lincoln Riley
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Southern Illinois*	Salukis	Maroon & white	Missouri Valley

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Bryan Mullins	Nick Hill
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Southern Methodist (SMU)	Mustangs	Red & blue	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Rob Lanier	Rhett Lashlee
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Southern Mississippi	Golden Eagles	Black & gold	Sun Belt[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jay Ladner	Will Hall
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Stanford	Cardinal	Cardinal & white	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jerod Haase	David Shaw
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Stephen F. Austin*	Lumberjacks	Purple & white	Western Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kyle Keller	Colby Carthel
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Syracuse	Orange	Orange	Atlantic Coast

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Jim Boeheim	Dino Babers
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Temple	Owls	Cherry & white	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Aaron McKie	Stan Drayton
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Tennessee	Volunteers	Orange & white	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Rick Barnes	Josh Heupel
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Tennessee State*	Tigers	Reflex blue & white	Ohio Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Brian Collins	Eddie George
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Tennessee Tech*	Golden Eagles	Purple & gold	Ohio Valley
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		John Pelphrey	Dewayne Alexander
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Texas	Longhorns	Burnt orange	Big 12

		& white	
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Chris Beard	Steve Sarkisian
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Texas A&M	Aggies	Maroon & white	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Buzz Williams	Jimbo Fisher
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Texas Christian (TCU)	Horned Frogs	Purple & white	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jamie Dixon	Sonny Dykes
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Texas Southern*	Tigers	Maroon & gray	Southwestern Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Johnny Jones	Clarence McKinney
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Texas State	Bobcats	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Terrence Johnson	Jake Spavital
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**

Texas Tech	Red Raiders	Scarlet & black	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mark Adams	Joey McGuire
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Toledo	Rockets	Midnight blue & gold	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tod Kowalczyk	Jason Candle
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Troy	Trojans	Cardinal, silver, & black	Sun Belt
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Scott Cross	Jon Sumrall
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Tulane	Green Wave	Olive green & blue	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ron Hunter	Willie Fritz
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Tulsa	Golden Hurricane	Old gold, royal blue, & crimson	American Athletic
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Eric Konkol	Philip

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference
UCLA	Bruins	Blue & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mick Cronin	Chip Kelly
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Utah	Utes	Red & white	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Craig Smith	Kyle Whittingham
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Utah State	Aggies	Navy blue, pewter, & white	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Ryan Odom	Blake Anderson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
UTEP (Texas-El Paso)	Miners	Dark blue, orange, & silver	Conference USA
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Joe Golding	Dana Dimel
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Vanderbilt	Commodores	Black & gold	Southeastern
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**

		Jerry Stackhouse	Clark Lea
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Villanova*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kyle Neptune	Mark Ferrante
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Virginia	Cavaliers	Orange & blue	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Tony Bennett	Tony Elliott
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Virginia Tech	Hokies	Chicago maroon & burnt orange	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Mike Young	Brent Pry
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Wake Forest	Demon Deacons	Old gold & black	Atlantic Coast
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Steve Forbes	Dave Clawson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Washington	Huskies	Purple & gold	Pac-12
		Basketball	**Football**

		coach	coach
		Mike Hopkins	Kalen DeBoer
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Washington State	Cougars	Crimson & gray	Pac-12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Kyle Smith	Jake Dickert
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Weber State*	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big Sky
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Eric Duft	Jay Hill
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
West Virginia	Mountaineers	Old gold & blue	Big 12
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Bob Huggins	Neal Brown
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Western Illinois*	Leathernecks	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley[1]
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Rob Jeter	Myers Hendrickson
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Western Kentucky	Hilltoppers	Red & white	Conference USA

		Basketball coach	Football coach
		Rick Stansbury	Tyson Helton
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Western Michigan	Broncos	Brown & gold	Mid-American
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Dwayne Stephens	Tim Lester
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Wisconsin	Badgers	Cardinal & white	Big Ten
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Greg Gard	Paul Chryst
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Wyoming	Cowboys	Brown & gold	Mountain West
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		Jeff Linder	Craig Bohl
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Yale*	Elis, Bulldogs	Yale blue & white	Ivy League
		Basketball coach	**Football coach**
		James Jones	Tony Reno
Team	**Nickname**	**Team colors**	**Conference**
Youngstown	Penguins	Red & white	Missouri Valley[1]

	Basketball coach	Football coach
State*	Jerrod Calhoun	Doug Phillips

* = Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) team (formerly known as I-AA). (1) Team competes in conference listed in football but not in basketball. (2) Team competes in conference listed in basketball but not in football.

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FOOTBALL

NFL 2021: L.A. Rams Super at SoFi

The Los Angeles Rams rallied late in the fourth quarter to knock off the Cincinnati Bengals, 23-20, in Super Bowl LVI at SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, CA. The Rams became the second team ever—and second in as many years—to win a Super Bowl in their home stadium. Cooper Kupp, who caught a fourth-down pass and the winning touchdown on the deciding drive, was named the game's Most Valuable Player. Cincinnati quarterback Joe Burrow threw for 263 yards despite 7 sacks. Rams QB Matthew Stafford, acquired from the Detroit Lions in the offseason, tossed for 283 yards and 3 touchdowns.

The 2021 season was the longest regular season ever. The NFL added one regular-season game to the schedule in 2021. The 17-game season was the first scheduled with an odd-numbered total since 1946, when the NFL had only 10 teams and 11 games. COVID-19's second year made the 2021 season feel a little longer, with more than 500 players missing game action. Virus outbreaks caused the postponement of three games in Dec.

Green Bay quarterback Aaron Rodgers won his second straight league MVP (fourth overall), and Tampa Bay QB Tom Brady became the first player to start 300 career games. Brady, a 15-time Pro Bowler (another record), also topped the recently retired Drew Brees's marks with 84,520 passing yards and 7,263 completions but established a more dubious

mark when he was sacked for the 525th time, unseating Brett Favre. At 44 years old, Brady not only became the oldest player to lead in passing yards and TD tosses, he also set the NFL season record with 485 completions, breaking another record previously held by Brees (471). Kicking records weren't safe, either, as Baltimore's Justin Tucker set the all-time longest field goal record with a 66-yard boot that hit the crossbar and bounced through on the final play to stun the Detroit Lions, 19-17, on Sept. 26.

The Las Vegas Raiders won a record six games on their last play, including in their regular-season finale, denying the Los Angeles Chargers a playoff spot. The Miami Dolphins became the first team to follow a seven-game losing streak with a seven-game winning streak, but they ended up out of the playoffs.

The Rams ended Tampa Bay's dreams of a repeat title by beating Brady's Bucs on the road in the divisional round. L.A. then earned the trip to the Super Bowl by defeating division rival San Francisco, which had upset Rodgers-led Green Bay. Cincinnati, three decades removed from its last playoff win and winners of just four games in 2020, came within a whisper of winning four games in the 2021 postseason. Their stunning turnaround centered on second-year QB Joe Burrow and two rookies, wide receiver Ja'Marr Chase and kicker Evan McPherson. Chase became the first rookie to have multiple 100-yard receiving games in the postseason; McPherson tied Adam Vinatieri's career postseason marks for three games with four field goals and 14 total field

goals. The Cincy trio helped upset the Raiders, Titans, and Chiefs to make it to Super Bowl LVI.

The most memorable playoff game of the year was a Jan. 23, 2022, divisional contest between Buffalo and Kansas City, with 25 total points in the final two minutes of regulation. After a 19-yard touchdown pass from Josh Allen to Gabriel Davis gave the Bills the lead with 13 seconds left, Patrick Mahomes engineered a 44-yard drive that led to Harrison Butker's game-tying field goal, sending the game into overtime. Kansas City won the coin toss and Mahomes completed all five passes in OT; his 8-yard TD to Travis Kelce ended the 42-36 victory. The abrupt ending with no chance of rebuttal in such an epic game led to a change in the postseason rules to assure each team at least one OT possession, starting in 2022.

NFL Playoff Results, 2021

AFC Wild Card Games: Cincinnati 26, Las Vegas 19; Buffalo 47, New England 17; Kansas City 42, Pittsburgh 21.

NFC Wild Card Games: San Francisco 23, Dallas 17; L.A. Rams 34, Arizona 11; Tampa Bay 31, Philadelphia 15.

AFC Divisional Playoff Games: Cincinnati 19, Tennessee 16; Kansas City 42, Buffalo 36 (OT).

NFC Divisional Playoff Games: San Francisco 13, Green Bay 10; L.A. Rams 30, Tampa Bay 27.

AFC Championship Game: Cincinnati 27, Kansas City 24 (OT).

NFC Championship Game: L.A. Rams 20, San Francisco 17.

Super Bowl LVI: L.A. Rams 23, Cincinnati 20.

Super Bowl LVI: L.A. Rams 23, Cincinnati 20

The Los Angeles Rams rallied in the fourth quarter to win Super Bowl LVI over the Cincinnati Bengals, 23-20, at SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, CA, on Feb. 13,

2022. Rams QB Matthew Stafford threw the game-winning touchdown to Super Bowl MVP Cooper Kupp, making the Rams the second team in as many years to win the Super Bowl in their home stadium. The Rams won their first Super Bowl title of two stints in Los Angeles. The 1999 St. Louis Rams won Super Bowl XXXIV, but the franchise lost in its other three Super Bowl appearances. (The team also won championships in the pre-Super Bowl era, in Cleveland in 1945 and Los Angeles in 1951.) L.A. head coach Sean McVay became at 36 years old the youngest head coach to win a Super Bowl.

Stafford was one of three key pieces acquired by the Rams in 2021 to reach the Super Bowl. A quarterback swap of former first overall draft picks saw the 12-year veteran (drafted in 2009 out of Univ. of Georgia) arrive from Detroit for QB Jared Goff (drafted in 2016 from Univ. of California); the Rams also sent the Lions two future first-round picks and a third-round selection. Midway through the 2021 season, the Rams traded for eight-time Pro Bowl linebacker Von Miller from the Denver Broncos and later picked up three-time Pro Bowl receiver Odell Beckham Jr. after he was released by the Cleveland Browns.

Beckham helped the Rams draw first blood in the game, hauling in a touchdown pass in the first quarter, before the wide receiver left with an injury. Kupp hauled in a TD from Stafford to make it 13-3 (with a missed two-point attempt). The Bengals caught the Rams off guard with a 6-yard scoring pass from running back Joe Mixon to Tee Higgins. Higgins

later caught a 75-yard scoring pass from Joe Burrow. Evan McPherson's second field goal gave the Bengals a 20-13 lead in the third quarter before the Rams rallied on Kupp's winning catch and Matt Gay's field goal with 1:25 left. L.A.'s defense, led by Miller and Aaron Donald, stopped the Bengals on downs to seal the win.

Quarters

Team	1	2	3	4	Final
L.A. Rams	7	6	3	7	23
Cincinnati	3	7	10	0	20

Total attendance: 70,048
Game length: 3:26

Team Statistics

	L.A. Rams	Cincinnati
First downs	18	15
Total net yards	313	305
Rushes-yards	23-43	20-79
Passing yards, net	270	226
Punt returns-yards	4-25	2-28
Kickoff returns-yards	1-17	0-0
Interception returns-yards	0-0	2-1
Field goals made-attempts	2-2	2-2
Pass attempts-completions-interceptions	26-41-2	23-34-0
Sacked-yards lost	2-13	7-43
Punts-average	6-43.5	6-43.3
Fumbles-lost	0-0	0-0
Penalties-yards	2-10	4-31
Time of possession	30:47	29:13

Scoring

L.A. Rams: Odell Beckham Jr., 17-yard pass from Matthew Stafford (Matt Gay PAT)

Cincinnati: Evan McPherson, 29-yard field goal

L.A. Rams: Cooper Kupp, 11-yard pass from Stafford (2-point pass failed)

Cincinnati: Tee Higgins, 6-yard pass from Joe Mixon (McPherson PAT)

Cincinnati: Higgins, 75-yard pass from Joe Burrow (McPherson PAT)

Cincinnati: McPherson, 38-yard field goal

L.A. Rams: Gay, 41-yard field goal

L.A. Rams: Kupp, 1-yard pass from Stafford (Gay PAT)

Individual Statistics

Rushing

L.A. Rams: Cam Akers, 13-21; Darrell Henderson, 4-7; Stafford, 3-6; Sony Michel, 2-2; Kupp, 1-7.

Cincinnati: Mixon: 15-72; Burrow, 2-3; Samaje Perine, 2-0; Ja'Marr Chase, 1-4.

Passing

L.A. Rams: Stafford, 26-40, 283 yards, 3 TD, 2 int.; Kupp 0-1.

Cincinnati: Burrow, 22-33, 263 yards, 1 TD; Mixon, 1-1, 6 yards, 1 TD.

Receiving

L.A. Rams: Kupp, 8-92, 2 TD; Brycen Hopkins, 4-47; Van Jefferson, 4-23; Henderson, 3-43; Akers, 3-14; Odell Beckham Jr., 2-52, 1 TD; Ben Skowronek, 2-12.

Cincinnati: Chase, 5-89; Tyler Boyd, 5-48; Mixon 5-1; Higgins, 4-100, 2 TD; C.J. Uzomah, 2-11; Mike Thomas, 1-17; Chris Evans, 1-3.

NFL Final Standings, 2021

(playoff seeding in parentheses; * = wild card qualifier for playoffs)

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA	Div
East Division							
Buffalo (3)	11	6	0	0.647	483	289	5-1
New England* (6)	10	7	0	0.588	462	303	3-3
Miami	9	8	0	0.529	341	373	4-2

NY Jets	4	13	0	0.235	310	504	0-6
North Division							
Cincinnati (4)	10	7	0	0.588	460	376	4-2
Pittsburgh* (7)	9	7	1	0.559	343	398	4-2
Cleveland	8	9	0	0.471	349	371	3-3
Baltimore	8	9	0	0.471	387	392	1-5
South Division							
Tennessee (1)	12	5	0	0.706	419	354	5-1
Indianapolis	9	8	0	0.529	451	365	3-3
Houston	4	13	0	0.235	280	452	3-3
Jacksonville	3	14	0	0.176	253	457	1-5
West Division							
Kansas City (2)	12	5	0	0.706	480	364	5-1
Las Vegas* (5)	10	7	0	0.588	374	439	3-3
L.A. Chargers	9	8	0	0.529	474	459	3-3
Denver	7	10	0	0.412	335	322	1-5

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA	Div
East Division							
Dallas (3)	12	5	0	0.706	530	358	6-0
Philadelphia* (7)	9	8	0	0.529	444	385	3-3
Washington	7	10	0	0.412	335	434	2-4
NY Giants	4	13	0	0.235	258	416	1-5
North Division							
Green Bay (1)	13	4	0	0.765	450	371	4-2
Minnesota	8	9	0	0.471	425	426	4-2
Chicago	6	11	0	0.353	311	407	2-4
Detroit	3	13	1	0.206	325	467	2-4
South Division							
Tampa Bay (2)	13	4	0	0.765	511	353	4-2
New Orleans	9	8	0	0.529	364	335	4-2
Atlanta	7	10	0	0.412	313	459	2-4
Carolina	5	12	0	0.294	304	404	2-4
West Division							
L.A. Rams (4)	12	5	0	0.706	460	372	3-3

Arizona* (5)	11	6	0	0.647	449	366	4-2
San Francisco* (6)	10	7	0	0.588	427	365	2-4
Seattle	7	10	0	0.412	395	366	3-3

NFL Individual Leaders: American Football Conference, 2021

(* = rookie)

PASSING

Player, team	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att
Joe Burrow, Cincinnati	520	366	70.4	4,611	8.9
Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City	588	436	66.3	4,839	7.4
Justin Herbert, L.A. Chargers	672	443	65.9	5,014	7.5
Teddy Bridgewater, Denver	426	285	66.9	3,052	7.2
Carson Wentz, Indianapolis	516	322	62.4	3,563	6.9
Derek Carr, Las Vegas	626	428	68.4	4,804	7.7
*Mac Jones, New England	521	352	67.6	3,801	7.3
Josh Allen, Buffalo	646	409	63.3	4,407	6.8
Tua Taglovailoa, Miami	388	263	67.8	2,653	6.8
Ryan Tannehill, Tennessee	531	357	67.2	3,734	7.0
*Davis Mills, Houston	394	263	66.8	2,664	6.8
Lamar Jackson, Baltimore	382	246	64.4	2,882	7.5
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	605	390	64.5	3,740	6.2
Baker Mayfield, Cleveland	418	253	60.5	3,010	7.2
Jacoby Brissett, Miami	225	141	62.7	1,283	5.7
*Trevor Lawrence, Jacksonville	602	359	59.6	3,641	6.0
*Zach Wilson, NY Jets	383	213	55.6	2,334	6.1

PASSING

Player, team	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Joe Burrow, Cincinnati	82	34	6.5	14	108.3
Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City	75	37	5.6	13	98.5
Justin Herbert, L.A. Chargers	72	38	5.7	15	97.7
Teddy Bridgewater, Denver	64	18	4.2	7	94.9
Carson Wentz, Indianapolis	76	27	5.2	7	94.6

Derek Carr, Las Vegas	61	23	3.7	14	94.0
*Mac Jones, New England	75	22	4.2	13	92.5
Josh Allen, Buffalo	61	36	5.6	15	92.2
Tua Taglovailoa, Miami	65	16	4.1	10	90.1
Ryan Tannehill, Tennessee	57	21	4.0	14	89.6
*Davis Mills, Houston	67	16	4.1	10	88.8
Lamar Jackson, Baltimore	49	16	4.2	13	87.0
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	59	22	3.6	10	86.8
Baker Mayfield, Cleveland	71	17	4.1	13	83.1
Jacoby Brissett, Miami	52	5	2.2	4	78.1
*Trevor Lawrence, Jacksonville	58	12	2.0	17	71.9
*Zach Wilson, NY Jets	54	9	2.3	11	69.7

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	**Yds**	**Att**	**Avg**	**Long**	**TD**
Jonathan Taylor, Indianapolis	1,811	332	5.5	83	18
Nick Chubb, Cleveland	1,259	228	5.5	70T	8
Joe Mixon, Cincinnati	1,205	292	4.1	32	13
*Najee Harris, Pittsburgh	1,200	307	3.9	37T	7
Derrick Henry, Tennessee	937	219	4.3	76T	10
Damien Harris, New England	929	202	4.6	64T	15
Melvin Gordon, Denver	918	203	4.5	70T	8
Austin Ekeler, L.A. Chargers	911	206	4.4	28	12
*Javonte Williams, Denver	903	203	4.4	49	4
Josh Jacobs. Las Vegas	872	217	4.0	28	9

RECEPTIONS

Player, team	**Rec**	**Yds**	**Avg**	**Long**	**TD**
Tyreek Hill, Kansas City	111	1,239	11.2	75T	9
Mark Andrews, Baltimore	107	1,361	12.7	43	9
Diontae Johnson, Pittsburgh	107	1,161	10.9	50T	8
Keenan Allen, L.A. Chargers	106	1,138	10.7	42	6
*Jaylen Waddle, Miami	104	1,015	9.8	57	6
Stefon Diggs, Buffalo	103	1,225	11.9	61	10
Hunter Renfrow, Las Vegas	103	1,038	10.1	54	9
Travis Kelce, Kansas City	92	1,125	12.2	69	9
Marquise Brown, Baltimore	91	1,008	11.1	49T	6

Brandin Cooks, Houston	90	1,037	11.5	52	6

SCORING—KICKERS

Player, team	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
Daniel Carlson, Las Vegas	30	40	56	150
Nick Folk, New England	42	36	53	150
Justin Tucker, Baltimore	32	35	66	137
Tyler Bass, Buffalo	51	28	57	135
Chris Boswell, Pittsburgh	27	36	56	135
*Evan McPherson, Cincinnati	46	28	58	130
Harrison Butker, Kansas City	47	25	56	122
Randy Bullock, Tennessee	42	26	51	120
Brandon McManus, Denver	33	26	61	111
Jason Sanders, Miami	34	23	51	103

SCORING—NON-KICKERS

Player, team	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts
Austin Ekeler, L.A. Chargers	20	12	8	2	124
Jonathan Taylor, Indianapolis	20	18	2	0	120
Joe Mixon, Cincinnati	16	13	3	0	96
Damien Harris, New England	15	15	0	0	90
*Ja’Marr Chase, Cincinnati	13	0	13	0	78
Derrick Henry, Tennessee	10	10	0	1	62
Stefon Diggs, Buffalo	10	0	10	0	60
Melvin Gordon, Denver	10	8	2	0	60
*Najee Harris, Pittsburgh	10	7	3	0	60
Travis Kelce, Kansas City	10	1	9	0	60

INTERCEPTIONS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
J.C. Jackson, New England	8	92	11.5	88T	1
Kevin Byard, Tennessee	5	66	13.2	24T	1
Xavien Howard, Miami	5	54	10.8	37T	1
Micah Hyde, Buffalo	5	59	11.8	26T	1
Jordan Poyer, Buffalo	5	87	17.4	26	0
Justin Simmons, Denver	5	76	15.2	35	0

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Braxton Berrios, NY Jets	28	852	30.4	102T	1
Andre Roberts, Houston/L.A. Chargers	37	1,010	27.3	101T	1
Tremon Smith, Houston	21	537	25.6	98T	1
Byron Pringle, Kansas City	25	621	24.8	39	0
Isaiah McKenzie, Buffalo	24	584	24.3	75	0
Devin Duvernay, Baltimore	28	676	24.1	47	0
Jamal Agnew, Jacksonville	22	525	23.9	102	1

PUNTING

Player, team	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
A.J. Cole III, Las Vegas	64	3,202	71	50.0
Logan Cooke, Jacksonville	64	3,026	68	47.3
Jake Bailey, New England	49	2,316	71	47.3
Tommy Townsend, Kansas City	37	1,746	68	47.2
Cameron Johnston, Houston	88	4,108	69	46.7
Kevin Huber, Cincinnati	66	3,064	61	46.4
Sam Martin, Denver	67	3,083	68	46.0
Braden Mann, NY Jets	41	1,875	63	45.7
Ty Long, L.A. Chargers	46	2,091	69	45.5
Brett Kern, Tennessee	47	2,105	59	44.8

PUNT RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Devin Duvernay, Baltimore	26	360	13.9	42	0
Gunner Olszewski, New England	26	309	11.9	27	0
Hunter Renfrow, Las Vegas	31	303	9.8	41	0
Chester Rogers, Tennessee	30	293	9.8	55	0
Ray-Ray McCloud, Pittsburgh	38	367	9.7	23	0
Diontae Spencer, Denver	26	206	7.9	25	0

SACKS

Player, team	No.
T.J. Watt, Pittsburgh	22.5
Myles Garrett, Cleveland	16.0
Trey Hendrickson, Cincinnati	14.0
Matt Judon, New England	12.5

Harold Landry, Tennessee	12.0
Joey Bosa, L.A. Chargers	10.5
Cameron Heyward, Pittsburgh	10.0
Yannick Ngakoue, Las Vegas	10.0

NFL Individual Leaders: National Football Conference, 2021

(* = rookie)

PASSING

Player, team	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	531	366	68.9	4,115	7.7
Dak Prescott, Dallas	596	410	68.8	4,449	7.5
Kirk Cousins, Minnesota	561	372	66.3	4,221	7.5
Russell Wilson, Seattle	400	259	64.8	3,113	7.8
Matthew Stafford, L.A. Rams	601	404	67.2	4,886	8.1
Tom Brady, Tampa Bay	719	485	67.5	5,316	7.4
Kyler Murray, Arizona	481	333	69.2	3,787	7.9
Jimmy Garoppolo, San Francisco	441	301	68.3	3,810	8.6
Jared Goff, Detroit	494	332	67.2	3,245	6.6
Matt Ryan, Atlanta	560	375	67.0	3,968	7.1
Jalen Hurts, Philadelphia	432	265	61.3	3,144	7.3
Taylor Heinicke, Washington	494	321	65.0	3,419	6.9
Daniel Jones, NY Giants	361	232	64.3	2,428	6.7
Andy Dalton, Chicago	236	149	63.1	1,515	6.4
*Justin Fields, Chicago	270	159	58.9	1,870	6.9
Sam Darnold, Carolina	406	243	59.9	2,527	6.2

Player, team	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	75T	37	7.0	4	111.9
Dak Prescott, Dallas	51	37	6.2	10	104.2
Kirk Cousins, Minnesota	64T	33	5.9	7	103.1
Russell Wilson, Seattle	69T	25	6.3	6	103.1
Matthew Stafford, L.A. Rams	79T	41	6.8	17	102.9
Tom Brady, Tampa Bay	62T	43	6.0	12	102.1
Kyler Murray, Arizona	77T	24	5.0	10	100.6

Jimmy Garoppolo, San Francisco	83	20	4.5	12	98.7
Jared Goff, L.A. Rams	63T	19	3.8	8	91.5
Matt Ryan, Atlanta	64	20	3.6	12	90.4
Jalen Hurts, Philadelphia	91	16	3.7	9	87.2
Taylor Heinicke, Washington	73T	20	4.0	15	85.9
Daniel Jones, NY Giants	54T	10	2.8	7	84.8
Andy Dalton, Chicago	60T	8	3.4	9	76.9
*Justin Fields, Chicago	64	7	2.6	10	73.2
Sam Darnold, Carolina	63	9	2.2	13	71.9

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD
Dalvin Cook, Minnesota	1,159	249	4.7	66	6
Antonio Gibson, Washington	1,037	258	4.0	27	7
Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	1,002	237	4.2	47	10
*Elijah Mitchell, San Francisco	963	207	4.7	39	5
Alvin Kamara, New Orleans	898	240	3.7	30	4
David Montgomery, Chicago	846	225	3.8	41	7
Sony Michel, L.A. Rams	845	208	4.1	39	4
Leonard Fournette, Tampa Bay	812	180	4.5	47T	8
A.J. Dillon, Green Bay	803	187	4.3	36	5
Aaron Jones, Green Bay	799	171	4.7	57	4

RECEPTIONS

Player, team	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Cooper Kupp, L.A. Rams	145	1,947	13.4	59	16
Davante Adams, Green Bay	123	1,553	12.6	59	11
Justin Jefferson, Minnesota	108	1,616	15.0	56	10
Chris Godwin, Tampa Bay	98	1,103	11.3	44	5
D.J. Moore, Carolina	93	1,157	12.4	64	4
*Amon-Ra St. Brown, Detroit	90	912	10.1	37T	5
Darnell Mooney, Chicago	81	1,055	13.0	64	4
CeeDee Lamb, Dallas	79	1,102	13.9	49T	6
Dalton Schultz, Dallas	78	808	10.4	32T	8
Deebo Samuel, San Francisco	77	1,405	18.2	83	6
Terry McLaurin, Washington	77	1,053	13.7	46	5

SCORING—KICKERS

Player, team	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
Matt Gay, L.A. Rams	48	32	55	144
Matt Prater, Arizona	47	30	62	137
Greg Joseph, Minnesota	36	33	55	135
Jake Elliott, Philadelphia	44	30	58	134
Ryan Succop, Tampa Bay	56	25	48	131
Greg Zuerlein, Dallas	42	29	56	129
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	49	25	54	124
Younghoe Koo, Atlanta	30	27	54	111
Cairo Santos, Chicago	27	26	47	105
Graham Gano, NY Giants	17	29	55	104

SCORING—NON-KICKERS

Player, team (position)	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts
James Conner, Arizona	18	15	3	0	108
Cooper Kupp, L.A. Rams	16	0	16	1	98
Mike Evans, Tampa Bay	14	0	14	0	84
Deebo Samuel, San Francisco	14	8	6	0	84
Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	12	10	2	3	78
D.K. Metcalf, Seattle	12	0	12	0	72
Davante Adams, Green Bay	11	0	11	0	66
Cordarrelle Patterson, Atlanta	11	6	5	0	66
Antonio Gibson, Washington	10	7	3	1	62

INTERCEPTIONS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Trevon Diggs, Dallas	11	142	12.9	59T	2
Amani Oruwariye, Detroit	6	73	12.2	50	0
Rasul Douglas, Green Bay	5	105	21.0	55T	2
Quandre Diggs, Seattle	5	68	13.6	29	0
Xavier McKinney, NY Giants	5	64	12.8	41T	1
James Bradberry, NY Giants	4	19	4.8	14	0
Bobby McCain, Washington	4	63	15.8	30T	1
Byron Murphy, Arizona	4	49	12.3	29T	1
Jalen Ramsey, L.A. Rams	4	41	10.3	25	0
Taylor Rapp, L.A. Rams	4	31	7.8	18	0

KICKOFF RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
DeAndre Carter, Washington	36	904	25.1	101T	1
Godwin Igwebuike, Detroit	28	697	24.9	47	0
*Khalil Herbert, Chicago	27	650	24.1	50	0
Deonte Harris, New Orleans	29	690	23.8	39	0
DeeJay Dallas, Seattle	33	764	23.2	40	0
Ameer Abdullah, Minnesota/Carolina	29	646	22.3	45	0
*Avery Williams, Atlanta	23	490	21.3	38	0

PUNTING

Player, team	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Jack Fox, Detroit	65	3,198	70	49.2
Andy Lee, Arizona	51	2,501	62	49.0
Bryan Anger, Dallas	65	3,143	63	48.4
Tress Way, Washington	60	2,901	66	48.4
Lac Edwards, Carolina	38	1,821	62	47.9
*Blake Gillikin, New Orleans	83	3,956	63	47.7
Michael Dickson, Seattle	83	3,895	68	46.9
Jordan Berry, Minnesota	78	3,624	64	46.5
Corey Bojorquez, Green Bay	53	2,467	82	46.5
Pat O’Donnell, Chicago	62	2,865	72	46.2

PUNT RETURNS

Player, team	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Kalif Raymond, Detroit	21	236	11.2	48	0
Deonte Harris, New Orleans	21	199	9.5	26	0
Alex Erickson, Carolina	23	204	8.9	22	0
Freddie Swain, Seattle	22	189	8.6	22	0
Dede Westbrook, Minnesota	22	183	8.3	45	0
*Amari Rodgers, Green Bay	20	166	8.3	23	0
*Rondale Moore, Arizona	21	171	8.1	27	0

SACKS

Player, team	No.
Robert Quinn, Chicago	18.5

Nick Bosa, San Francisco	15.5
*Micah Parsons, Dallas	13.0
Aaron Donald, L.A. Rams	12.5
Cameron Jordan, New Orleans	12.5
Markus Golden, Arizona	11.0
Haason Reddick, Carolina	11.0
Chandler Jones, Arizona	10.5
Shaquil Barrett, Tampa Bay	10.0

Super Bowl, 1967-2022

The Super Bowl was created as a condition of the merger between the American Football League (AFL, formed in 1959) and National Football League (NFL, formed in 1920). Announced June 8, 1966, the merger agreement stipulated that the leagues would play separate regular season schedules through the 1969 season but meet after each in an AFL-NFL Championship Game, unofficially dubbed the Super Bowl. The first Super Bowl, played at the Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles on Jan. 15, 1967, did not sell out, unlike every Super Bowl game since. Each player on the victorious Green Bay Packers earned $15,000 for the win; the defeated Kansas City Chiefs each collected $7,500.

No.	Year	Winner	Opponent	Winning coach	Site
I	1967	*Green Bay Packers, 35	Kansas City Chiefs, 10	Vince Lombardi	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
II	1968	Green Bay Packers, 33	*Oakland Raiders, 14	Vince Lombardi	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
III	1969	*NY Jets, 16	Baltimore Colts, 7	Weeb Ewbank	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IV	1970	Kansas City Chiefs, 23	*Minnesota Vikings, 7	Hank Stram	Tulane Stadium,

					New Orleans, LA
V	1971	Baltimore Colts, 16	*Dallas Cowboys, 13	Don McCafferty	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
VI	1972	Dallas Cowboys, 24	*Miami Dolphins, 3	Tom Landry	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
VII	1973	*Miami Dolphins, 14	Washington Redskins, 7	Don Shula	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
VIII	1974	*Miami Dolphins, 24	Minnesota Vikings, 7	Don Shula	Rice Stadium, Houston, TX
IX	1975	*Pittsburgh Steelers, 16	Minnesota Vikings, 6	Chuck Noll	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
X	1976	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Dallas Cowboys, 17	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XI	1977	*Oakland Raiders, 32	Minnesota Vikings, 14	John Madden	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XII	1978	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Denver Broncos, 10	Tom Landry	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIII	1979	Pittsburgh Steelers, 35	*Dallas Cowboys, 31	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XIV	1980	Pittsburgh Steelers, 31	*L.A. Rams, 19	Chuck Noll	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XV	1981	Oakland Raiders, 27	*Philadelphia Eagles, 10	Tom Flores	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XVI	1982	*San Francisco 49ers, 26	Cincinnati Bengals, 21	Bill Walsh	Silverdome, Pontiac, MI
XVII	1983	Washington Redskins, 27	*Miami Dolphins, 17	Joe Gibbs	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XVIII	1984	*L.A. Raiders, 38	Washington Redskins, 9	Tom Flores	Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XIX	1985	*San Francisco	Miami	Bill Walsh	Stanford

		49ers, 38	Dolphins, 16		Stadium, Stanford, CA
XX	1986	*Chicago Bears, 46	New England Patriots, 10	Mike Ditka	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXI	1987	NY Giants, 39	*Denver Broncos, 20	Bill Parcells	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXII	1988	*Washington Redskins, 42	Denver Broncos, 10	Joe Gibbs	Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXIII	1989	*San Francisco 49ers, 20	Cincinnati Bengals, 16	Bill Walsh	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXIV	1990	San Francisco 49ers, 55	*Denver Broncos, 10	George Seifert	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXV	1991	NY Giants, 20	*Buffalo Bills, 19	Bill Parcells	Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXVI	1992	*Washington Redskins, 37	Buffalo Bills, 24	Joe Gibbs	Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN
XXVII	1993	Dallas Cowboys, 52	*Buffalo Bills, 17	Jimmy Johnson	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXVIII	1994	*Dallas Cowboys, 30	Buffalo Bills, 13	Jimmy Johnson	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXIX	1995	*San Francisco 49ers, 49	San Diego Chargers, 26	George Seifert	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXX	1996	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Pittsburgh Steelers, 17	Barry Switzer	Sun Devil Stadium, Tempe, AZ
XXXI	1997	Green Bay Packers, 35	*New England Patriots, 21	Mike Holmgren	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXII	1998	Denver Broncos, 31	*Green Bay Packers, 24	Mike Shanahan	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA

XXXIII	1999	Denver Broncos, 34	*Atlanta Falcons, 19	Mike Shanahan	Pro Player Stadium, Miami, FL
XXXIV	2000	*St. Louis Rams, 23	Tennessee Titans, 16	Dick Vermeil	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXXV	2001	Baltimore Ravens, 34	*NY Giants, 7	Brian Billick	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXXVI	2002	New England Patriots, 20	*St. Louis Rams, 17	Bill Belichick	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXVII	2003	*Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 48	Oakland Raiders, 21	Jon Gruden	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXVIII	2004	New England Patriots, 32	*Carolina Panthers, 29	Bill Belichick	Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX
XXXIX	2005	New England Patriots, 24	*Philadelphia Eagles, 21	Bill Belichick	Alltel Stadium, Jacksonville, FL
XL	2006	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Seattle Seahawks, 10	Bill Cowher	Ford Field, Detroit, MI
XLI	2007	Indianapolis Colts, 29	*Chicago Bears, 17	Tony Dungy	Dolphin Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
XLII	2008	*NY Giants, 17	New England Patriots, 14	Tom Coughlin	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
XLIII	2009	Pittsburgh Steelers, 27	**Arizona Cardinals, 23	Mike Tomlin	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XLIV	2010	*New Orleans Saints, 31	Indianapolis Colts, 17	Sean Payton	Sun Life Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
XLV	2011	**Green Bay	Pittsburgh	Mike	Cowboys

		Packers, 31	Steelers, 25	McCarthy	Stadium, Arlington, TX
XLVI	2012	NY Giants, 21	**New England Patriots, 17	Tom Coughlin	Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN
XLVII	2013	**Baltimore Ravens, 34	San Francisco 49ers, 31	John Harbaugh	Mercedes-Benz Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XLVIII	2014	**Seattle Seahawks, 43	Denver Broncos, 8	Pete Carroll	MetLife Stadium, East Rutherford, NJ
XLIX	2015	New England Patriots, 28	**Seattle Seahawks, 24	Bill Belichick	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
50 (L)	2016	Denver Broncos, 24	**Carolina Panthers, 10	Gary Kubiak	Levi’s Stadium, Santa Clara, CA
LI	2017	New England Patriots, 34 (OT)	**Atlanta Falcons, 28	Bill Belichick	NRG Stadium, Houston, TX
LII	2018	Philadelphia Eagles, 41	**New England Patriots, 33	Doug Pederson	U.S. Bank Stadium, Minneapolis, MN
LIII	2019	New England Patriots, 13	**L.A. Rams, 3	Bill Belichick	Mercedes-Benz Stadium, Atlanta, GA
LIV	2020	Kansas City Chiefs, 31	**San Francisco 49ers, 20	Andy Reid	Hard Rock Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL
LV	2021	Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 31	**Kansas City Chiefs, 9	Bruce Arians	Raymond James

					Stadium, Tampa, FL
LVI	2022	L.A. Rams, 23	**Cincinnati Bengals, 20	Sean McVay	SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA

* = Team won the coin toss and elected to receive. ** = Team won the coin toss and elected to receive in the second half. OT = Overtime.

Super Bowl Sites, 2023-25

No.	Site	Date
LVII	State Farm Stadium, Glendale, AZ	Feb. 12, 2023
LVIII	Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas, NV	Feb. 11, 2024
LVIX	Caesars Superdome, New Orleans, LA	Feb. 9, 2025

Super Bowl MVPs, 1967-2022

Year	Most valuable player, team
1967	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1968	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1969	Joe Namath, NY Jets
1970	Len Dawson, Kansas City
1971	Chuck Howley, Dallas
1972	Roger Staubach, Dallas
1973	Jake Scott, Miami
1974	Larry Csonka, Miami
1975	Franco Harris, Pittsburgh
1976	Lynn Swann, Pittsburgh
1977	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland
1978	Randy White, Harvey Martin; Dallas
1979	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1980	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1981	Jim Plunkett, Oakland
1982	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1983	John Riggins, Washington
1984	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders
1985	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1986	Richard Dent, Chicago

1987	Phil Simms, NY Giants
1988	Doug Williams, Washington
1989	Jerry Rice, San Francisco
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1991	Ottis Anderson, NY Giants
1992	Mark Rypien, Washington
1993	Troy Aikman, Dallas
1994	Emmitt Smith, Dallas
1995	Steve Young, San Francisco
1996	Larry Brown, Dallas
1997	Desmond Howard, Green Bay
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1999	John Elway, Denver
2000	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2001	Ray Lewis, Baltimore
2002	Tom Brady, New England
2003	Dexter Jackson, Tampa Bay
2004	Tom Brady, New England
2005	Deion Branch, New England
2006	Hines Ward, Pittsburgh
2007	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2008	Eli Manning, NY Giants
2009	Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh
2010	Drew Brees, New Orleans
2011	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2012	Eli Manning, NY Giants
2013	Joe Flacco, Baltimore
2014	Malcolm Smith, Seattle
2015	Tom Brady, New England
2016	Von Miller, Denver
2017	Tom Brady, New England
2018	Nick Foles, Philadelphia
2019	Julian Edelman, New England
2020	Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City
2021	Tom Brady, Tampa Bay
2022	Cooper Kupp, L.A. Rams

Super Bowl Single-Game Statistical Leaders

PASSING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TD
Tom Brady, New England	2018	48/28	505	3
Tom Brady, New England	2017	62/43	466	2
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	2000	45/24	414	2
Kurt Warner, Arizona	2009	43/31	377	3
Nick Foles, Philadelphia	2018	43/28	373	3
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	2002	44/28	365	1
Donovon McNabb, Philadelphia	2005	51/30	357	3
Joe Montana, San Francisco	1989	36/23	357	2

RECEIVING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Rec	Yds	TD
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1989	11	215	1
Ricky Sanders, Washington	1988	9	193	2
Isaac Bruce, St. Louis	2000	6	162	1

RUSHING YARDS

Player, team	Year	Att	Yds	TD
Timmy Smith, Washington	1988	22	204	2
Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1984	20	191	2
John Riggins, Washington	1983	38	166	1

PASSING TOUCHDOWNS

Player, team	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TD
Steve Young, San Francisco	1995	36/24	325	6
Joe Montana, San Francisco	1990	29/22	297	5
Tom Brady, New England	2015	50/37	328	4
Troy Aikman, Dallas	1993	30/22	273	4
Doug Williams, Washington	1988	29/18	340	4
Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	1979	30/17	318	4

SCORING

Player, team	Year	Pts	
James White, New England	2017	20	(3 TDs, 1 2-pt)

Terrell Davis, Denver	1998	18	(3 TDs)
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1995	18	(3 TDs)
Ricky Watters, San Francisco	1995	18	(3 TDs)
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	1990	18	(3 TDs)
Roger Craig, San Francisco	1985	18	(3 TDs)
Don Chandler, Green Bay	1968	15	(4 FGs, 3 PATs)
Kevin Butler, Chicago Bears	1986	14	(3 FGs, 5 PATs)
Ray Wersching, San Francisco	1982	14	(4 FGs, 2 PATs)

First-Round Selections in the 2022 NFL Draft

Held Apr. 28-30, 2022.

	Team	Player	Pos.	College
1.	Jacksonville Jaguars	Travon Walker	DE	Georgia
2.	Detroit Lions	Aidan Hutchinson	DE	Michigan
3.	Houston Texans	Derek Stingley Jr.	CB	LSU
4.	NY Jets	Ahmad “Sauce” Gardner	CB	Cincinnati
5.	NY Giants	Kayvon Thibodeaux	DE	Oregon
6.	Carolina Panthers	Ikem Ekwonu	OT	NC St.
7.	NY Giants[1]	Evan Neal	OT	Alabama
8.	Atlanta Falcons	Drake London	WR	USC
9.	Seattle Seahawks[2]	Charles Cross	OT	Mississippi St.
10.	NY Jets[3]	Garrett Wilson	WR	Ohio St.
11.	New Orleans Saints[4]	Chris Olave	WR	Ohio St.
12.	Detroit Lions[5]	Jameson Williams	WR	Alabama
13.	Philadelphia Eagles[6]	Jordan Davis	DT	Georgia
14.	Baltimore Ravens	Kyle Hamilton	S	Notre Dame
15.	Houston Texans[7]	Kenyon Green	OL	Texas A&M
16.	Washington Commanders[8]	Jahan Dotson	WR	Penn St.

17.	L.A. Chargers	Zion Johnson	OL	Boston Coll.
18.	Tennessee Titans[9]	Treylon Burks	WR	Arkansas
19.	New Orleans Saints[10]	Trevor Penning	OT	Northern Iowa
20.	Pittsburgh Steelers	Kenny Pickett	QB	Pittsburgh
21.	Kansas City Chiefs[11]	Trent McDuffie	CB	Washington
22.	Green Bay Packers[12]	Quay Walker	LB	Georgia
23.	Buffalo Bills[13]	Kaiir Elam	CB	Florida
24.	Dallas Cowboys	Tyler Smith	OT	Tulsa
25.	Baltimore Ravens[14]	Tyler Linderbaum	C	Iowa
26.	NY Jets[15]	Jermaine Johnson II	DE	Florida St.
27.	Jacksonville Jaguars[16]	Devin Lloyd	LB	Utah
28.	Green Bay Packers	Devonte Wyatt	DT	Georgia
29.	New England Patriots[17]	Cole Strange	G	Chattanooga
30.	Kansas City Chiefs	George Karlaftis	DE	Purdue
31.	Cincinnati Bengals	Daxton Hill	S	Michigan
32.	Minnesota Vikings[18]	Lewis Cine	S	Georgia

(1) From Chicago. (2) From Denver. (3) From Seattle. (4) From Washington. (5) From Minnesota. (6) From Cleveland via Houston. (7) From Miami via Philadelphia. (8) From Indianapolis via Philadelphia and New Orleans. (9) From New Orleans via Philadelphia. (10) From Philadelphia. (11) From New England. (12) From Las Vegas. (13) From Arizona via Baltimore. (14) From Buffalo. (15) From Tennessee. (16) From Tampa Bay. (17) From San Francisco via Miami and Kansas City. (18) From L.A. Rams via Detroit.

Number One NFL Draft Choices, 1960-2022

Year	Team	Player, pos., college

1960	L.A. Rams	Billy Cannon, HB, LSU
1961	Minnesota	Tommy Mason, HB, Tulane
1962	Washington	Ernie Davis, HB, Syracuse
1963	L.A. Rams	Terry Baker, QB, Oregon St.
1964	San Francisco	Dave Parks, E, Texas Tech
1965	NY Giants	Tucker Frederickson, RB, Auburn
1966	Atlanta	Tommy Nobis, LB, Texas
1967	Baltimore Colts	Bubba Smith, DE, Michigan St.
1968	Minnesota	Ron Yary, OT, USC
1969	Buffalo	O.J. Simpson, RB, USC
1970	Pittsburgh	Terry Bradshaw, QB, LA Tech
1971	New England	Jim Plunkett, QB, Stanford
1972	Buffalo	Walt Patulski, DE, Notre Dame
1973	Houston	John Matuszak, DE, Tampa
1974	Dallas	Ed “Too Tall” Jones, DE, Tenn. St.
1975	Atlanta	Steve Bartkowski, QB, California
1976	Tampa Bay	Lee Roy Selmon, DE, Oklahoma
1977	Tampa Bay	Ricky Bell, RB, USC
1978	Houston	Earl Campbell, RB, Texas
1979	Buffalo	Tom Cousineau, LB, Ohio St.
1980	Detroit	Billy Sims, RB, Oklahoma
1981	New Orleans	George Rogers, RB, S. Carolina
1982	New England	Kenneth Sims, DT, Texas
1983	Baltimore Colts	John Elway, QB, Stanford
1984	New England	Irving Fryar, WR, Nebraska
1985	Buffalo	Bruce Smith, DE, Virginia Tech
1986	Tampa Bay	Bo Jackson, RB, Auburn
1987	Tampa Bay	Vinny Testaverde, QB, Miami (FL)
1988	Atlanta	Aundray Bruce, LB, Auburn
1989	Dallas	Troy Aikman, QB, UCLA
1990	Indianapolis	Jeff George, QB, Illinois
1991	Dallas	Russell Maryland, DL, Miami (FL)
1992	Indianapolis	Steve Emtman, DL, Washington
1993	New England	Drew Bledsoe, QB, Washington St.
1994	Cincinnati	Dan Wilkinson, DT, Ohio St.
1995	Cincinnati	Ki-Jana Carter, RB, Penn St.

1996	NY Jets	Keyshawn Johnson, WR, USC
1997	St. Louis	Orlando Pace, OT, Ohio St.
1998	Indianapolis	Peyton Manning, QB, Tennessee
1999	Cleveland	Tim Couch, QB, Kentucky
2000	Cleveland	Courtney Brown, DE, Penn St.
2001	Atlanta	Michael Vick, QB, Virginia Tech
2002	Houston	David Carr, QB, Fresno St.
2003	Cincinnati	Carson Palmer, QB, USC
2004	San Diego	Eli Manning, QB, Mississippi
2005	San Francisco	Alex D. Smith, QB, Utah
2006	Houston	Mario Williams, DE, NC State
2007	Oakland	JaMarcus Russell, QB, LSU
2008	Miami	Jake Long, OT, Michigan
2009	Detroit	Matthew Stafford, QB, Georgia
2010	St. Louis	Sam Bradford, QB, Oklahoma
2011	Carolina	Cam Newton, QB, Auburn
2012	Indianapolis	Andrew Luck, QB, Stanford
2013	Kansas City	Eric Fisher, OT, Central Michigan
2014	Houston	Jadeveon Clowney, DE, S. Carolina
2015	Tampa Bay	Jameis Winston, QB, Florida St.
2016	L.A. Rams	Jared Goff, QB, California
2017	Cleveland	Myles Garrett, DE, Texas A&M
2018	Cleveland	Baker Mayfield, QB, Oklahoma
2019	Arizona	Kyler Murray, QB, Oklahoma
2020	Cincinnati	Joe Burrow, QB, LSU
2021	Jacksonville	Trevor Lawrence, QB, Clemson
2022	Jacksonville	Travon Walker, DE, Georgia

American Football League Champions, 1960-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1960	Houston Oilers (10-4-0)	L.A. Chargers (10-4-0)	Houston 24, L.A. 16
1961	Houston Oilers (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (12-2-0)	Houston 10, San Diego 3
1962	Houston Oilers (11-3-0)	Dallas Texans (11-3-0)	Dallas 20, Houston 17 (2 OT)

1963	Boston Patriots (7-6-1)[1]	San Diego Chargers (11-3-0)	San Diego 51, Boston 10
1964	Buffalo Bills (12-2-0)	San Diego Chargers (8-5-1)	Buffalo 20, San Diego 7
1965	Buffalo Bills (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (9-2-3)	Buffalo 23, San Diego 0
1966	Buffalo Bills (9-4-1)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-2-1)	Kansas City 31, Buffalo 7
1967	Houston Oilers (9-4-1)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	Oakland 40, Houston 7
1968	NY Jets (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)[2]	NY Jets 27, Oakland 23
1969	NY Jets (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-1-1)	Kansas City 17, Oakland 7[3]

(1) Defeated conference champion Buffalo Bills in divisional playoff. (2) Defeated conference champion Kansas City Chiefs in divisional playoff. (3) Kansas City Chiefs defeated NY Jets, and Oakland Raiders defeated Houston Oilers in divisional playoffs.

National Football League Champions, 1933-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1933	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-2-1)	Chicago Bears 23, NY Giants 21
1934	NY Giants (8-5-0)	Chicago Bears (13-0-0)	NY Giants 30, Chicago Bears 13
1935	NY Giants (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (7-3-2)	Detroit 26, NY Giants 7
1936	Boston Redskins (7-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-1-1)	Green Bay 21, Boston 6
1937	Washington Redskins (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-1-1)	Washington 28, Chicago Bears 21
1938	NY Giants (8-2-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-3-0)	NY Giants 23, Green Bay 17
1939	NY Giants (9-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (9-2-0)	Green Bay 27, NY Giants 0
1940	Washington Redskins (9-2-0)	Chicago Bears (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears 73, Washington 0
1941	NY Giants (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-1-0)[1]	Chicago Bears 37, NY Giants 9

1942	Washington Redskins (10-1-0)	Chicago Bears (11-0-0)	Washington 14, Chicago Bears 6
1943	Washington Redskins (6-3-1)[1]	Chicago Bears (8-1-1)	Chicago Bears, 41, Washington 21
1944	NY Giants (8-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-2-0)	Green Bay 14, NY Giants 7
1945	Washington Redskins (8-2-0)	Cleveland Rams (9-1-0)	Cleveland Rams 15, Washington 14
1946	NY Giants (7-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-2-1)	Chicago Bears 24, NY Giants 14
1947	Philadelphia Eagles (8-4-0)[1]	Chicago Cardinals (9-3-0)	Chicago Cardinals 28, Philadelphia 21
1948	Philadelphia Eagles (9-2-1)	Chicago Cardinals (11-1-0)	Philadelphia 7, Chicago Cardinals 0
1949	Philadelphia Eagles (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-2-2)	Philadelphia 14, L.A. Rams 0
1950	Cleveland Browns (10-2-0)[1]	L.A. Rams (9-3-0)[1]	Cleveland Browns 30, L.A. Rams 28
1951	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-4-0)	L.A. Rams 24, Cleveland Browns 17
1952	Cleveland Browns (8-4-0)	Detroit Lions (9-3-0)[1]	Detroit 17, Cleveland Browns 7
1953	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	Detroit Lions (10-2-0)	Detroit 17, Cleveland Browns 16
1954	Cleveland Browns (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (9-2-1)	Cleveland Browns 56, Detroit 10
1955	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	L.A. Rams (8-3-1)	Cleveland Browns 38, L.A. Rams 14
1956	NY Giants (8-3-1)	Chicago Bears (9-2-1)	NY Giants 47, Chicago Bears 7
1957	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	Detroit Lions (8-4-0)[1]	Detroit 59, Cleveland Browns 14
1958	NY Giants (9-3-0)[1]	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 23, NY Giants 17[2]
1959	NY Giants (10-2-0)	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 31, NY Giants 16
1960	Philadelphia Eagles (10-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (8-4-0)	Philadelphia 17, Green Bay 13
1961	NY Giants (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (11-3-0)	Green Bay 37, NY Giants 0
1962	NY Giants (12-2-0)	Green Bay Packers	Green Bay 16, NY

		(13-1-0)	Giants 7
1963	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-1-2)	Chicago 14, NY Giants 10
1964	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (12-2-0)	Cleveland Browns 27, Baltimore 0
1965	Cleveland Browns (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-3-1)[1]	Green Bay 23, Cleveland Browns 12
1966	Dallas Cowboys (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (12-2-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 27
1967	Dallas Cowboys (9-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-4-1)	Green Bay 21, Dallas 17
1968	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)	Baltimore Colts (13-1-0)	Baltimore 34, Cleveland Browns 0
1969	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	Minnesota 27, Cleveland Browns 7

Note: Conference title games preceded NFL Championship from 1967-69. (1) Won divisional or conference playoff. (2) Won at 8:15 of sudden death overtime period.

NFL Divisional Champions and Wild Cards, 1970-95

The American Football League and National Football League officially merged in 1966. At the beginning of the 1970 season, the two leagues became the AFC and NFC conferences in the new NFL. Regular-season (W-L-T) records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Baltimore Colts (11-2-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (8-6-0)	Oakland Raiders (8-4-2)	Miami Dolphins (10-4-0)
1971	Miami Dolphins (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (9-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)
1972	Miami Dolphins (14-0-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)

1973	Miami Dolphins (12-2-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (9-4-1)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)
1974	Miami Dolphins (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-3-1)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)	Buffalo Bills (9-5-0)
1975	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (11-3-0)
1976	Baltimore Colts (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	New England Patriots (11-3-0)
1977	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)
1978	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (14-2-0)	Denver Broncos (10-6-0)	Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)
1979	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Denver Broncos (10-6-0)
1980	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)
1981	Miami Dolphins (11-4-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (10-6-0)	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-5-1)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)
1984	Miami Dolphins (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	L.A. Raiders (11-5-0) Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)
1985	Miami Dolphins	Cleveland	L.A. Raiders	New England

	(12-4-0)	Browns (8-8-0)	(12-4-0)	Patriots (11-5-0) NY Jets (11-5-0)
1986	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-6-0)
1987	Indianapolis Colts (9-6-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-5-0)	Denver Broncos (10-4-1)	Houston Oilers (9-6-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-6-0)
1988	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-6-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0)
1989	Buffalo Bills (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (9-6-1)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1990	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (9-7-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)
1991	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) L.A. Raiders (9-7-0) NY Jets (8-8-0)
1992	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)
1993	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-	Denver Broncos (9-7-0)

			0)	L.A. Raiders (10-6-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1994	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0) Kansas City Chiefs (9-7-0) New England Patriots (10-6-0)
1995	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Miami Dolphins (9-7-0) Indianapolis Colts (9-7-0) San Diego Chargers (9-7-0)

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-3-1)	Detroit Lions (10-4-0)
1971	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-3-0)	San Francisco 49ers (9-5-0)	Washington Redskins (9-4-1)
1972	Washington Redskins (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (8-5-1)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1973	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1974	St. Louis Cardinals (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-4-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1975	St. Louis Cardinals (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1976	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-	L.A. Rams (10-3-1)	Washington Redskins (10-

		2-1)		4-0)
1977	Dallas Cowboys (12-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-5-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Chicago Bears (9-5-0)
1978	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-1)	L.A. Rams (12-4-0)	Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)
1979	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (9-7-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1980	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0)	Atlanta Falcons (12-4-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (11-5-0)
1981	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (9-7-0)
1984	Washington Redskins (11-5-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) NY Giants (9-7-0)
1985	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0)	NY Giants (10-6-0) San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)
1986	NY Giants (14-2-0)	Chicago Bears (14-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-5-1)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (12-4-0)
1987	Washington	Chicago Bears	San Francisco	Minnesota

	Redskins (11-4-0)	(11-4-0)	49ers (13-2-0)	Vikings (8-7-0) New Orleans Saints (12-3-0)
1988	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)
1989	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1990	NY Giants (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (8-8-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (10-6-0)
1991	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (12-4-0)	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Atlanta Falcons (10-6-0) Chicago Bears (11-5-0) Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)
1992	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0) Washington Redskins (9-7-0)
1993	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Detroit Lions (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-7-0) Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0)

				NY Giants (11-5-0)
1994	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-7-0) Detroit Lions (9-7-0) Green Bay Packers (9-7-0)
1995	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Detroit Lions (10-6-0) Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0)

Note: A strike shortened the 1982 season from 16 to 9 games. The top eight teams in each conference played in a tournament to determine the conference champion.

NFL Playoff Results, 1996-2021

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]
1996	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Jacksonville* 30, Denver 27
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 28, Pittsburgh 3
		Western	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	New England 20, Jacksonville* 6
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Green Bay 35, San Francisco* 14
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Carolina 26, Dallas 17
		Western	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Green Bay 30, Carolina 13
1997	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 7, New England 6
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Denver* 14, Kansas City 10
		Western	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Denver* 24, Pittsburgh 21
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (10-5-1)	San Francisco 38,

				Minnesota* 22
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 21, Tampa Bay* 7
		Western	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 23, San Francisco 10
	American	Eastern	NY Jets (12-4-0)	Denver 38, Miami* 3
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (11-5-0)	NY Jets 34, Jacksonville 24
		Western	Denver Broncos (14-2-0)	Denver 23, NY Jets 10
1998	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Atlanta 20, San Francisco* 18
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (15-1-0)	Minnesota 41, Arizona* 21
		Western	Atlanta Falcons (14-2-0)	Atlanta 30, Minnesota 27 (OT)
	American	Eastern	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	Jacksonville 62, Miami* 7
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 19, Indianapolis 16
		Western	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Tennessee* 33, Jacksonville 14
1999	National	Eastern	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 14, Washington 13
		Central	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	St. Louis 49, Minnesota* 37
		Western	St. Louis Rams (13-3-0)	St. Louis 11, Tampa Bay 6
2000	American	Eastern	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Oakland 27, Miami 0
		Central	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Baltimore* 24, Tennessee 10
		Western	Oakland Raiders (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 16, Oakland 3
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota 34, New Orleans 16
		Central	Minnesota Vikings	NY Giants 20,

			(11-5-0)	Philadelphia* 10
		Western	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	NY Giants 41, Minnesota 0
2001	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	New England 16, Oakland 13 (OT)
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 27, Baltimore* 10
		Western	Oakland Raiders (10-6-0)	New England 24, Pittsburgh 17
	National	Eastern	Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 33, Chicago 19
		Central	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	St. Louis 45, Green Bay* 17
		Western	St. Louis Rams (14-2-0)	St. Louis 29, Philadelphia 24
2002	American	East	NY Jets (9-7-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-5-1)	Oakland 30, NY Jets 10
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Tennessee 34, Pittsburgh 31 (OT)
		West	Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)	Oakland 41, Tennessee 24
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia 20, Atlanta* 6
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay 31, San Francisco 6
		West	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 27, Philadelphia 10
2003	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 38, Kansas City 31
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 17, Tennessee* 14
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	New England 24, Indianapolis 14
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles	

			(12-4-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Carolina 29, St. Louis 23 (2 OT)
		South	Carolina Panthers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 20, Green Bay 17 (OT)
		West	St. Louis Rams (12-4-0)	Carolina 14, Philadelphia 3
2004	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (15-1-0)	Pittsburgh 20, NY Jets* 17 (OT)
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 20, Indianapolis 3
		West	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	New England 41, Pittsburgh 27
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Atlanta 47, St. Louis* 17
		South	Atlanta Falcons (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 27, Minnesota* 14
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Philadelphia 27, Atlanta 10
2005	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	Denver 27, New England 13
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh* 21, Indianapolis 18
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh* 34, Denver 17
	National	East	NY Giants (11-5-0)	
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Seattle 20, Washington* 10
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	Carolina* 29, Chicago 21
		West	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14

2006	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (13-3-0)	Indianapolis 15, Baltimore 6
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 24, San Diego 21
		West	San Diego Chargers (14-2-0)	Indianapolis 38, New England 34
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	
		North	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	New Orleans 27, Philadelphia 24
		South	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	Chicago 27, Seattle 24 (OT)
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Chicago 39, New Orleans 14
2007	American	East	New England Patriots (16-0-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 31, Jacksonville* 20
		South	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	San Diego 28, Indianapolis 24
		West	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	New England 21, San Diego 12
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 42, Seattle 20
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	NY Giants* 21, Dallas 17
		West	Seattle Seahawks (10-6-0)	NY Giants* 23, Green Bay 20 (OT)
2008	American	East	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 13, Tennessee 10
		South	Tennessee Titans	Pittsburgh 35, San

			(13-3-0)	Diego 24
		West	San Diego Chargers (8-8-0)	Pittsburgh 23, Baltimore* 14
	National	East	NY Giants (12-4-0)	
		North	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	Arizona 33, Carolina 13
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia* 23, NY Giants 11
		West	Arizona Cardinals (9-7-0)	Arizona 32, Philadelphia* 25
2009	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 20, Baltimore* 3
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	NY Jets* 17, San Diego 14
		West	San Diego Chargers (13-3-0)	Indianapolis 30, NY Jets* 17
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	
		North	Minnesota Vikings (12-4-0)	New Orleans 45, Arizona 14
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	Minnesota 34, Dallas 3
		West	Arizona Cardinals (10-6-0)	New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT)
2010	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh 31, Baltimore* 24
		South	Indianapolis Colts (10-6-0)	NY Jets* 28, New England 21
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 24, NY Jets* 19
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Green Bay* 48, Atlanta 21
		South	Atlanta Falcons	Chicago 35, Seattle

			(13-3-0)	24
		West	Seattle Seahawks (7-9-0)	Green Bay* 21, Chicago 14
2011	American	East	New England Patriots (13-3-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (12-4-0)	New England 45, Denver 10
		South	Houston Texans (10-6-0)	Baltimore 20, Houston 13
		West	Denver Broncos (8-8-0)	New England 23, Baltimore 20
	National	East	NY Giants (9-7-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (15-1-0)	San Francisco 36, New Orleans 32
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	NY Giants 37, Green Bay 20
		West	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants 20, San Francisco 17 (OT)
2012	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Baltimore 38, Denver 35 (2 OT)
		South	Houston Texans (12-4-0)	New England 41, Houston 28
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Baltimore 28, New England 13
	National	East	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 45, Green Bay 31
		South	Atlanta Falcons (13-3-0)	Atlanta 30, Seattle* 28
		West	San Francisco 49ers (11-4-1)	San Francisco 28, Atlanta 24
2013	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	New England 43, Indianapolis 22
		South	Indianapolis Colts (11-5-0)	Denver 24, San Diego* 17

		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Denver 26, New England 16
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (8-7-1)	Seattle 23, New Orleans* 15
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	San Francisco* 23, Carolina 10
		West	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 23, San Francisco* 17
2014	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	New England 35, Baltimore* 31
		South	Indianapolis Colts (11-5-0)	Indianapolis 24, Denver 13
		West	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	New England 45, Indianapolis 7
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Seattle 31, Carolina 17
		South	Carolina Panthers (7-8-1)	Green Bay 26, Dallas 21
		West	Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)	Seattle 28, Green Bay 22 (OT)
2015	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	New England 27, Kansas City* 20
		South	Houston Texans (9-7-0)	Denver 23, Pittsburgh* 16
		West	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Denver 20, New England 18
	National	East	Washington Redskins (9-7-0)	
		North	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	Arizona 26, Green Bay* 20 (OT)
		South	Carolina Panthers (15-1-0)	Carolina 31, Seattle* 24

		West	Arizona Cardinals (13-3-0)	Carolina 49, Arizona 15
2016	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	New England 34, Houston 16
		South	Houston Texans (9-7-0)	Pittsburgh 18, Kansas City 16
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-4-0)	New England 36, Pittsburgh 17
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Atlanta 36, Seattle 20
		South	Atlanta Falcons (11-5-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 31
		West	Seattle Seahawks (10-5-1)	Atlanta 44, Green Bay 21
2017	American	East	New England Patriots (13-3-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	New England 35, Tennessee* 14
		South	Jacksonville Jaguars (10-6-0)	Jacksonville 45, Pittsburgh 42
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)	New England 24, Jacksonville 20
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)	
		North	Minnesota Vikings (13-3-0)	Philadelphia 15, Atlanta* 10
		South	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Minnesota 29, New Orleans 24
		West	Los Angeles Rams (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 38, Minnesota 7
2018	American	East	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Kansas City 31, Indianapolis* 13
		South	Houston Texans (11-5-0)	New England 41, L.A. Chargers* 28
		West	Kansas City Chiefs	New England 37,

			(12-4-0)	Kansas City 31 (OT)
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	
		North	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	L.A. Rams 30, Dallas 22
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	New Orleans 20, Philadelphia* 14
		West	L.A. Rams (13-3-0)	L.A. Rams 26, New Orleans 23 (OT)
2019	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	
		North	Baltimore Ravens (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 28, Baltimore 12
		South	Houston Texans (10-6-0)	Kansas City 51, Houston 31
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-4-0)	Kansas City 35, Tennessee* 24
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	San Francisco 27, Minnesota* 10
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	Green Bay 28, Seattle* 23
		West	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	San Francisco 37, Green Bay 20
2020	American	East	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Buffalo 17, Baltimore* 3
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Kansas City 22, Cleveland* 17
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (14-2-0)	Kansas City 38, Buffalo 24
	National	East	Washington (7-9-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 32, L.A. Rams 18
		South	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay* 30, New Orleans 20
		West	Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay* 31, Green Bay 26

2021	American	East	Buffalo Bills (11-6-0)	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (10-7-0)	Cincinnati 19, Tennessee 16
		South	Tennessee Titans (12-5-0)	Kansas City 42, Buffalo 36 (OT)
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (12-5-0)	Cincinnati 27, Kansas City 24 (OT)
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (12-5-0)	
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-4-0)	San Francisco* 13, Green Bay 10
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (13-4-0)	L.A. Rams 30, Tampa Bay 27
		West	L.A. Rams (12-5-0)	L.A. Rams 20, San Francisco* 17

* = Wild card team. (1) Only the final two conference playoff rounds are shown.

American Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2021

(American Football League, 1960-69)

PASSING (BASED ON QB RATING POINTS)

Year	Player, team	Rating	Att	Comp	Yds	TD
1960	Jack Kemp, L.A. Chargers	NA	406	211	3,018	20
1961	George Blanda, Houston	NA	362	187	3,330	36
1962	Len Dawson, Dallas Texans	NA	310	189	2,759	29
1963	Tobin Rote, San Diego	NA	286	170	2,510	20
1964	Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	354	199	2,879	30
1965	John Hadl, San Diego	NA	348	174	2,798	20
1966	Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	284	159	2,527	26
1967	Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	NA	425	220	3,228	30
1968	Len Dawson, Kansas City	NA	224	131	2,109	17
1969	Greg Cook, Cincinnati	NA	197	106	1,854	15
1970	Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	NA	356	179	2,516	22
1971	Bob Griese, Miami	NA	263	145	2,089	19
1972	Earl Morrall, Miami	NA	150	83	1,360	11
1973	Ken Stabler,	88.3	260	163	1,997	14

	Oakland					
1974	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	95.7	328	213	2,667	18
1975	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	93.9	377	228	3,169	21
1976	Ken Stabler, Oakland	103.4	291	194	2,737	27
1977	Bob Griese, Miami	87.8	307	180	2,252	22
1978	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	84.7	368	207	2,915	28
1979	Dan Fouts, San Diego	82.6	530	332	4,082	24
1980	Brian Sipe, Cleveland	91.4	554	337	4,132	30
1981	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	98.4	479	300	3,754	29
1982	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	95.3	309	218	2,495	12
1983	Dan Marino, Miami	96.0	296	173	2,210	20
1984	Dan Marino, Miami	108.9	564	362	5,084	48
1985	Ken O’Brien, NY Jets	96.2	488	297	3,888	25
1986	Dan Marino, Miami	92.5	623	378	4,746	44
1987	Bernie Kosar, Cleveland	95.4	389	241	3,033	22
1988	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	97.4	388	223	3,572	28
1989	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	92.1	455	258	3,525	28
1990	Jim Kelly, Buffalo	101.2	346	219	2,829	24
1991	Jim Kelly, Buffalo	97.6	474	304	3,844	33
1992	Warren Moon,	89.3	346	224	2,521	18

	Houston					
1993	John Elway, Denver	92.8	551	348	4,030	25
1994	Dan Marino, Miami	89.2	615	385	4,453	30
1995	Jim Harbaugh, Indianapolis	100.7	314	200	2,575	17
1996	John Elway, Denver	89.2	466	287	3,328	26
1997	Mark Brunell, Jacksonville	91.2	435	264	3,281	18
1998	Vinny Testaverde, NY Jets	101.6	421	259	3,256	29
1999	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	90.7	533	331	4,135	26
2000	Brian Griese, Denver	102.9	336	216	2,688	19
2001	Rich Gannon, Oakland	95.5	549	361	3,828	27
2002	Chad Pennington, NY Jets	104.2	399	275	3,120	22
2003	Steve McNair, Tennessee	100.4	400	250	3,215	24
2004	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	121.1	497	336	4,557	49
2005	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	104.1	453	305	3,747	28
2006	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	101.0	557	362	4,397	31
2007	Tom Brady, New England	117.2	578	398	4,806	50
2008	Philip Rivers, San Diego	105.5	478	312	4,009	34

2009	Philip Rivers, San Diego	104.4	486	317	4,254	28
2010	Tom Brady, New England	111.0	492	324	3,900	36
2011	Tom Brady, New England	105.6	611	401	5,235	39
2012	Peyton Manning, Denver	105.8	583	400	4,659	37
2013	Peyton Manning, Denver	115.1	659	450	5,477	55
2014	Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	103.3	608	408	4,952	32
2015	Andy Dalton, Cincinnati	106.2	386	255	3,250	25
2016	Tom Brady, New England	112.2	432	291	3,554	28
2017	Alex Smith, Kansas City	104.7	505	341	4,042	26
2018	Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City	113.8	580	383	5,097	50
2019	Ryan Tannehill, Tennessee	117.5	286	201	2,742	22
2020	Deshaun Watson, Houston	112.4	544	382	4,823	33
2021	Joe Burrow, Cincinnati	108.3	520	366	4,611	34

RECEPTIONS

Year	Player, team	Rec	Yds	TD
1960	Lionel Taylor, Denver	92	1,235	12
1961	Lionel Taylor, Denver	100	1,176	4

1962	Lionel Taylor, Denver	77	908	4
1963	Lionel Taylor, Denver	78	1,101	10
1964	Charley Hennigan, Houston	101	1,546	8
1965	Lionel Taylor, Denver	85	1,131	6
1966	Lance Alworth, San Diego	73	1,383	13
1967	George Sauer, NY Jets	75	1,189	6
1968	Lance Alworth, San Diego	68	1,312	10
1969	Lance Alworth, San Diego	64	1,003	4
1970	Marlin Briscoe, Buffalo	57	1,036	8
1971	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	61	929	9
1972	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	58	802	7
1973	Fred Willis, Houston	57	371	1
1974	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	72	544	2
1975	Reggie Rucker, Cleveland	60	770	3
	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	60	544	4
1976	MacArthur Lane, Kansas City	66	686	1
1977	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	71	620	4
1978	Steve Largent, Seattle	71	1,168	8
1979	Joe Washington, Baltimore Colts	82	750	3
1980	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	89	1,290	9
1981	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	88	1,075	10
1982	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	54	721	6
1983	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	92	1,247	12
1984	Ozzie Newsome, Cleveland	89	1,001	5
1985	Lionel James, San Diego	86	1,027	6
1986	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	95	1,153	8
1987	Al Toon, NY Jets	68	976	5
1988	Al Toon, NY Jets	93	1,067	5
1989	Andre Reed, Buffalo	88	1,312	9

1990	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	74	1,048	8
	Drew Hill, Houston	74	1,019	5
1991	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	100	1,181	7
1992	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	90	913	9
1993	Reggie Langhorne, Indianapolis	85	1,038	3
1994	Ben Coates, New England	96	1,174	7
1995	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	99	1,234	17
1996	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	100	1,180	12
1997	Tim Brown, Oakland	104	1,408	5
1998	O.J. McDuffie, Miami	90	1,050	7
1999	Jimmy Smith, Jacksonville	116	1,636	6
2000	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	102	1,413	14
2001	Rod Smith, Denver	113	1,343	11
2002	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	143	1,722	11
2003	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	100	725	4
2004	Tony Gonzalez, Kansas City	102	1,258	7
2005	Chad Johnson, Cincinnati	97	1,432	9
2006	Andre Johnson, Houston	103	1,147	5
2007	Wes Welker, New England	112	1,175	8
	T.J. Houshmandzadeh, Cincinnati	112	1,143	12
2008	Andre Johnson, Houston	115	1,575	8
2009	Wes Walker, New England	123	1,348	4
2010	Reggie Wayne, Indianapolis	111	1,355	6
2011	Wes Welker, New England	122	1,569	9
2012	Wes Welker, New England	118	1,354	6
2013	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	110	1,499	8
2014	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	129	1,698	13
2015	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	136	1,834	10
2016	Antonio Brown, Pittsburgh	106	1,284	12

2017	Jarvis Landry, Miami	112	987	9
2018	DeAndre Hopkins, Houston	115	1,572	11
2019	Keenan Allen, L.A. Chargers	104	1,199	6
	DeAndre Hopkins, Houston	104	1,165	7
2020	Stefon Diggs, Buffalo	127	1,535	8
2021	Tyreek Hill, Kansas City	111	1,239	9

SCORING

Year	Player, team	TD	XPM	FGM	Pts
1960	Gene Mingo, Denver	6	33	18	123
1961	Gino Cappelletti, Boston	8	48	17	147
1962	Gene Mingo, Denver	4	32	27	137
1963	Gino Cappelletti, Boston	2	35	22	113
1964	Gino Cappelletti, Boston	7	36	25	155
1965	Gino Cappelletti, Boston	9	27	17	132
1966	Gino Cappelletti, Boston	6	35	16	119
1967	George Blanda, Oakland	0	56	20	116
1968	Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	43	34	145
1969	Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	33	32	129
1970	Jan Stenerud, Kansas City	0	26	30	116
1971	Garo Yepremian, Miami	0	33	28	117
1972	Bobby Howfield, NY Jets	0	40	27	121
1973	Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	36	29	123
1974	Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	33	20	93
1975	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	23	0	0	138
1976	Toni Linhart, Baltimore Colts	0	49	20	109
1977	Errol Mann, Oakland	0	39	20	99
1978	Pat Leahy, NY Jets	0	41	22	107

1979	John Smith, New England	0	46	23	115
1980	John Smith, New England	0	51	26	129
1981	Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	49	22	115
	Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	26	115
1982	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	14	0	0	84
1983	Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	38	27	119
1984	Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	45	24	117
1985	Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	40	33	139
1986	Tony Franklin, New England	0	44	32	140
1987	Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	25	24	97
1988	Scott Norwood, Buffalo	0	33	32	129
1989	David Treadwell, Denver	0	39	27	120
1990	Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	34	139
1991	Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	28	31	121
1992	Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	34	30	124
1993	Jeff Jaeger, L.A. Raiders	0	27	35	132
1994	John Carney, San Diego	0	33	34	135
1995	Norm Johnson, Pittsburgh	0	39	34	141
1996	Cary Blanchard, Indianapolis	0	27	36	135
1997	Mike Hollis, Jacksonville	0	41	31	134
1998	Steve Christie, Buffalo	0	41	33	140
1999	Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	43	34	145
2000	Matt Stover, Baltimore	0	30	35	135
2001	Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	41	28	125
2002	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	24	0	0	144
2003	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	27	0	0	162

2004	Adam Vinatieri, New England	0	48	31	141
2005	Shayne Graham, Cincinnati	0	47	28	131
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	31	0	0	186
2007	Randy Moss, New England	23	0	0	138
2008	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	40	36	148
2009	Nate Kaeding, San Diego	0	50	32	146
2010	Sebastian Janikowski, Oakland	0	43	33	142
2011	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	59	28	143
2012	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	66	29	153
2013	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	44	38	158
2014	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	51	35	156
2015	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	52	33	151
2016	Justin Tucker, Baltimore	0	27	38	141
2017	Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	45	37	156
2018	Ka’imi Fairbairn, Houston	0	39	37	150
2019	Harrison Butker, Kansas City	0	45	34	147
2020	Daniel Carlson, Las Vegas	0	45	33	144
	Jason Sanders, Miami	0	36	36	144
2021	Daniel Carlson, Las Vegas	0	30	40	150
	Nick Folk, New England	0	42	36	150

RUSHING YARDS

Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
1960	Abner Haynes, Dallas Texans	875	156	9
1961	Billy Cannon, Houston	948	200	6
1962	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	1,096	214	13
1963	Clem Daniels, Oakland	1,099	215	3
1964	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	981	230	6
1965	Paul Lowe, San Diego	1,121	222	7
1966	Jim Nance, Boston	1,458	299	11
1967	Jim Nance, Boston	1,216	269	7
1968	Paul Robinson, Cincinnati	1,023	238	8
1969	Dickie Post, San Diego	873	182	6
1970	Floyd Little, Denver	901	209	3
1971	Floyd Little, Denver	1,133	284	6
1972	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,251	292	6
1973	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	2,003	332	12
1974	Otis Armstrong, Denver	1,407	263	9
1975	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,817	329	16
1976	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,503	290	8
1977	Mark van Eeghen, Oakland	1,273	324	7
1978	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,450	302	13
1979	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,697	368	19
1980	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,934	373	13
1981	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,376	361	10
1982	Freeman McNeil, NY Jets	786	151	6
1983	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,449	335	13
1984	Earnest Jackson, San Diego	1,179	296	8
1985	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1,759	380	11
1986	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,481	319	13

1987	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams-Ind.	1,288*	283	6
1988	Eric Dickerson, Indianapolis	1,659	388	14
1989	Christian Okoye, Kansas City	1,480	370	12
1990	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,297	271	11
1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,407	288	7
1992	Barry Foster, Pittsburgh	1,690	390	11
1993	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,315	355	6
1994	Chris Warren, Seattle	1,545	333	9
1995	Curtis Martin, New England	1,487	368	14
1996	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,538	345	13
1997	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,750	369	15
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver	2,008	392	21
1999	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,553	369	13
2000	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,709	387	13
2001	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	1,555	327	8
2002	Ricky Williams, Miami	1,853	383	16
2003	Jamal Lewis, Baltimore	2,066	387	14
2004	Curtis Martin, NY Jets	1,697	371	12
2005	Larry Johnson, Kansas City	1,750	336	20
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,815	348	28
2007	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,474	315	15
2008	Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,312	290	13
2009	Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	14
2010	Arian Foster, Houston	1,616	327	16
2011	Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville	1,606	343	8
2012	Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,509	285	5
2013	Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,287	259	12
2014	Le’Veon Bell, Pittsburgh	1,361	290	8
2015	Chris Ivory, NY Jets	1,070	247	7

2016	DeMarco Murray, Tennessee	1,287	293	9
2017	Kareem Hunt, Kansas City	1,327	272	8
2018	Joe Mixon, Cincinnati	1,168	237	8
2019	Derrick Henry, Tennessee	1,540	303	16
2020	Derrick Henry, Tennessee	2,027	378	17
2021	Jonathan Taylor, Indianapolis	1,811	332	18

* = Includes 277 yards after being traded to NFC; 1,011 yards led AFC. NA = Not applicable/available. **Note:** Passer ratings for years prior to 1973 were determined by different measures and are not directly comparable to current passer ratings.

National Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2021

(National Football League, 1960-69)

PASSING (BASED ON QB RATING POINTS)

Year	Player, team	Rating	Att	Comp	Yds	TD
1960	Milt Plum, Cleveland	NA	250	151	2,297	21
1961	Milt Plum, Cleveland	NA	302	177	2,416	18
1962	Bart Starr, Green Bay	NA	285	178	2,438	12
1963	Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	NA	367	221	3,145	36
1964	Bart Starr, Green Bay	NA	272	163	2,144	15
1965	Rudy Bukich, Chicago	NA	312	176	2,641	20
1966	Bart Starr, Green	NA	251	156	2,257	14

	Bay					
1967	Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	NA	508	288	3,747	31
1968	Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	NA	317	182	2,909	26
1969	Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	NA	442	274	3,102	22
1970	John Brodie, San Francisco	NA	378	223	2,941	24
1971	Roger Staubach, Dallas	NA	211	126	1,882	15
1972	Norm Snead, NY Giants	NA	325	196	2,307	17
1973	Roger Staubach, Dallas	94.6	286	179	2,428	23
1974	Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	94.5	167	107	1,185	11
1975	Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	91.8	425	273	2,994	25
1976	James Harris, L.A. Rams	89.6	158	91	1,460	8
1977	Roger Staubach, Dallas	87.0	361	210	2,620	18
1978	Roger Staubach, Dallas	84.9	413	231	3,190	25
1979	Roger Staubach, Dallas	92.3	461	267	3,586	27
1980	Ron Jaworski, Philadelphia	91.0	451	257	3,529	27
1981	Joe Montana, San Francisco	88.4	488	311	3,565	19
1982	Joe Theismann, Washington	91.3	252	161	2,033	13

1983	Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta	97.6	432	274	3,167	22
1984	Joe Montana, San Francisco	102.9	432	279	3,630	28
1985	Joe Montana, San Francisco	91.3	494	303	3,653	27
1986	Tommy Kramer, Minnesota	92.6	372	208	3,000	24
1987	Joe Montana, San Francisco	102.1	398	266	3,054	31
1988	Wade Wilson, Minnesota	91.5	332	204	2,746	15
1989	Joe Montana, San Francisco	112.4	386	271	3,521	26
1990	Phil Simms, NY Giants	92.7	311	184	2,284	15
1991	Steve Young, San Francisco	101.8	279	180	2,517	17
1992	Steve Young, San Francisco	107.0	402	268	3,465	25
1993	Steve Young, San Francisco	101.5	462	314	4,023	29
1994	Steve Young, San Francisco	112.8	461	324	3,969	35
1995	Brett Favre, Green Bay	99.5	570	359	4,413	38
1996	Steve Young, San Francisco	97.2	316	214	2,410	14
1997	Steve Young, San Francisco	104.7	356	241	3,029	19
1998	Randall Cunningham, Minnesota	106.0	425	259	3,704	34

1999	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	109.2	499	325	4,353	41
2000	Trent Green, St. Louis	101.8	240	145	2,063	16
2001	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	101.4	546	375	4,830	36
2002	Brad Johnson, Tampa Bay	92.9	451	281	3,049	22
2003	Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	96.4	454	295	3,479	25
2004	Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	110.9	548	379	4,717	39
2005	Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle	98.2	449	294	3,459	24
2006	Drew Brees, New Orleans	96.2	554	356	4,418	26
2007	Tony Romo, Dallas	97.4	520	335	4,211	36
2008	Kurt Warner, Arizona	96.9	598	401	4,583	30
2009	Drew Brees, New Orleans	109.6	514	363	4,388	34
2010	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	101.2	475	312	3,922	28
2011	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	122.5	502	343	4,643	45
2012	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	108.0	552	371	4,295	39
2013	Nick Foles, Philadelphia	119.2	317	203	2,891	27
2014	Tony Romo, Dallas	113.2	435	304	3,705	34
2015	Russell Wilson, Seattle	110.1	483	329	4,024	34

2016	Matt Ryan, Atlanta	117.1	534	373	4,944	38
2017	Drew Brees, New Orleans	103.9	536	386	4,334	23
2018	Drew Brees, New Orleans	115.7	489	364	3,992	32
2019	Drew Brees, New Orleans	116.3	378	281	2,979	27
2020	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	121.5	526	372	4,299	48
2021	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	111.9	531	366	4,115	37

RECEPTIONS

Year	Player, team	Rec	Yds	TD
1960	Raymond Berry, Baltimore Colts	74	1,298	10
1961	Jim Phillips, L.A. Rams	78	1,092	5
1962	Bobby Mitchell, Washington	72	1,384	11
1963	Bobby Joe Conrad, St. Louis Cardinals	73	967	10
1964	Johnny Morris, Chicago	93	1,200	10
1965	Dave Parks, San Francisco	80	1,344	12
1966	Charley Taylor, Washington	72	1,119	12
1967	Charley Taylor, Washington	70	990	9
1968	Clifton McNeil, San Francisco	71	994	7
1969	Dan Abramowicz, New Orleans	73	1,015	7
1970	Dick Gordon, Chicago	71	1,026	13
1971	Bob Tucker, NY Giants	59	791	4
1972	Harold Jackson, Philadelphia	62	1,048	4
1973	Harold Carmichael, Philadelphia	67	1,116	9
1974	Charles Young, Philadelphia	63	696	3

1975	Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	73	691	9
1976	Drew Pearson, Dallas	58	806	6
1977	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	51	681	2
1978	Rickey Young, Minnesota	88	704	5
1979	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	80	1,156	9
1980	Earl Cooper, San Francisco	83	567	4
1981	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	85	1,105	4
1982	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	60	913	5
1983	Roy Green, St. Louis Cardinals	78	1,227	14
	Charlie Brown, Washington	78	1,225	8
	Earnest Gray, NY Giants	78	1,139	5
1984	Art Monk, Washington	106	1,372	7
1985	Roger Craig, San Francisco	92	1,016	6
1986	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	86	1,570	15
1987	J. T. Smith, St. Louis Cardinals	91	1,117	8
1988	Henry Ellard, L.A. Rams	86	1,414	10
1989	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	90	1,423	12
1990	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	100	1,502	13
1991	Michael Irvin, Dallas	93	1,523	8
1992	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	108	1,461	13
1993	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	112	1,274	11
1994	Cris Carter, Minnesota	122	1,256	7
1995	Herman Moore, Detroit	123	1,686	14
1996	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	108	1,254	8
1997	Herman Moore, Detroit	104	1,293	8
1998	Frank Sanders, Arizona	89	1,145	3
1999	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	96	1,253	8
2000	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	102	1,183	6
2001	Keyshawn Johnson, Tampa Bay	106	1,266	1

2002	Randy Moss, Minnesota	106	1,347	7
2003	Torry Holt, St. Louis	117	1,696	12
2004	Joe Horn, New Orleans	94	1,399	11
	Torry Holt, St. Louis	94	1,372	10
2005	Steve Smith, Carolina	103	1,563	12
	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	103	1,409	10
2006	Mike Furrey, Detroit	98	1,086	6
2007	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	100	1,409	10
2008	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	96	1,431	12
2009	Steve Smith, NY Giants	107	1,220	7
2010	Roddy White, Atlanta	115	1,389	10
2011	Roddy White, Atlanta	100	1,296	8
2012	Calvin Johnson, Detroit	122	1,964	5
2013	Pierre Garcon, Washington	113	1,346	5
2014	Julio Jones, Atlanta	104	1,593	6
2015	Julio Jones, Atlanta	136	1,871	8
2016	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	107	1,023	6
2017	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	109	1,156	6
2018	Michael Thomas, New Orleans	125	1,405	9
2019	Michael Thomas, New Orleans	149	1,725	9
2020	DeAndre Hopkins, Arizona	115	1,407	6
	Davante Adams, Green Bay	115	1,374	18
2021	Cooper Kupp, L.A. Rams	145	1,947	16

SCORING

Year	Player, team	TD	XPM	FGM	Pts
1960	Paul Hornung, Green Bay	15	41	15	176
1961	Paul Hornung, Green Bay	10	41	15	146
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	19	0	0	114

1963	Don Chandler, NY Giants	0	52	18	106
1964	Lenny Moore, Baltimore Colts	20	0	0	120
1965	Gale Sayers, Chicago	22	0	0	132
1966	Bruce Gossett, L.A. Rams	0	29	28	113
1967	Jim Bakken, St. Louis Cardinals	0	36	27	117
1968	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	20	0	0	120
1969	Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	43	26	121
1970	Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	35	30	125
1971	Curt Knight, Washington	0	27	29	114
1972	Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	29	33	128
1973	David Ray, L.A. Rams	0	40	30	130
1974	Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	19	25	94
1975	Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	22	0	0	132
1976	Mark Moseley, Washington	0	31	22	97
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	16	0	0	96
1978	Frank Corral, L.A. Rams	0	31	29	118
1979	Mark Moseley, Washington	0	39	25	114
1980	Ed Murray, Detroit	0	35	27	116
1981	Ed Murray, Detroit	0	46	25	121
	Rafael Septien, Dallas	0	40	27	121
1982	Wendell Tyler, L.A. Rams	13	0	0	78
1983	Mark Moseley, Washington	0	62	33	161
1984	Ray Wersching, San Francisco	0	56	25	131
1985	Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	51	31	144

1986	Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	36	28	120
1987	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	23	0	0	138
1988	Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	40	27	121
1989	Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	49	29	136
1990	Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	41	30	131
1991	Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	56	31	149
1992	Morten Andersen, New Orleans	0	33	29	120
	Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	30	30	120
1993	Jason Hanson, Detroit	0	28	34	130
1994	Fuad Reveiz, Minnesota	0	30	34	132
	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	22	0	0	132
1995	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	25	0	0	150
1996	John Kasay, Carolina	0	34	37	145
1997	Richie Cunningham, Dallas	0	24	34	126
1998	Gary Anderson, Minnesota	0	59	35	164
1999	Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	64	20	124
2000	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	26	0	0	160
2001	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	21	0	0	128
2002	Jay Feely, Atlanta	0	42	32	138
2003	Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	46	39	163
2004	David Akers, Philadelphia	0	41	27	122
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	28	0	0	168
2006	Robbie Gould, Chicago	0	47	32	143
2007	Mason Crosby, Green Bay	0	48	31	141
2008	David Akers, Philadelphia	0	45	33	144
2009	David Akers, Philadelphia	0	43	32	139

2010	David Akers, Philadelphia	0	47	32	143
2011	David Akers, San Francisco	0	34	44	166
2012	Lawrence Tynes, NY Giants	0	46	33	145
2013	Steven Hauschka, Seattle	0	44	33	143
2014	Cody Parkey, Philadelphia	0	54	32	150
2015	Graham Gano, Carolina	0	56	30	146
2016	Matt Bryant, Atlanta	0	56	34	158
2017	Greg Zuerlein, L.A. Rams	0	44	38	158
2018	Wil Lutz, New Orleans	0	52	28	136
2019	Wil Lutz, New Orleans	0	48	32	144
2020	Younghoe Koo, Atlanta	0	33	37	144
2021	Matt Gay, L.A. Rams	0	48	32	144

RUSHING YARDS

Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
1960	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,257	215	9
1961	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,408	305	8
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	1,474	272	19
1963	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,863	291	12
1964	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,446	280	7
1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,544	289	17
1966	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,231	229	8
1967	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,205	235	11
1968	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,239	248	16
1969	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,032	236	8
1970	Larry Brown, Washington	1,125	237	5
1971	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,105	216	4
1972	Larry Brown, Washington	1,216	285	8

1973	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,144	265	3
1974	Lawrence McCutcheon, L.A. Rams	1,109	236	3
1975	Jim Otis, St. Louis Cardinals	1,076	269	5
1976	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,390	311	13
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,852	339	14
1978	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,395	333	11
1979	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,610	369	14
1980	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,460	317	6
1981	George Rogers, New Orleans	1,674	378	13
1982	Tony Dorsett, Dallas	745	177	5
1983	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,808	390	18
1984	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	2,105	379	14
1985	Gerald Riggs, Atlanta	1,719	397	10
1986	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,821	404	11
1987	Charles White, L.A. Rams	1,374	324	11
1988	Herschel Walker, Dallas	1,514	361	5
1989	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,470	280	14
1990	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,304	255	13
1991	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,563	365	12
1992	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,713	373	18
1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,486	283	9
1994	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,883	331	7
1995	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,773	377	25
1996	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,553	307	11
1997	Barry Sanders, Detroit	2,053	335	11
1998	Jamal Anderson, Atlanta	1,846	410	14
1999	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,405	290	17
2000	Robert Smith, Minnesota	1,521	295	7

2001	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,432	356	5
2002	Deuce McAllister, New Orleans	1,388	325	13
2003	Ahman Green, Green Bay	1,883	355	15
2004	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,696	353	16
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,880	370	27
2006	Frank Gore, San Francisco	1,695	312	8
2007	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,341	238	12
2008	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,760	363	10
2009	Steven Jackson, St. Louis	1,416	324	4
2010	Michael Turner, Atlanta	1,371	334	12
2011	Michael Turner, Atlanta	1,340	301	11
2012	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	2,097	348	12
2013	LeSean McCoy, Philadelphia	1,607	314	9
2014	DeMarco Murray, Dallas	1,845	392	13
2015	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,485	327	11
2016	Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	1,631	322	15
2017	Todd Gurley, L.A. Rams	1,305	279	13
2018	Ezekiel Elliott, Dallas	1,434	304	6
2019	Christian McCaffrey, Carolina	1,387	287	15
2020	Dalvin Cook, Minnesota	1,557	312	16
2021	Dalvin Cook, Minnesota	1,159	249	6

NA = Not applicable/available. **Note:** Passer ratings for years prior to 1973 were determined by different measures and are not directly comparable to current passer ratings.

NFL Most Valuable Player, 1957-2021

The Most Valuable Player is one of many awards given out annually by the Associated Press. Many other

organizations give out annual awards honoring the NFL's best players, and those winners may differ from this list.

Year	Player, team
1957	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1958	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1959	Charlie Conerly, NY Giants
1960	Norm Van Brocklin, Philadelphia
1961	Paul Hornung, Green Bay
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay
1963	Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants
1964	Johnny Unitas, Baltimore
1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland
1966	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1967	Johnny Unitas, Baltimore
1968	Earl Morrall, Baltimore
1969	Roman Gabriel, Los Angeles
1970	John Brodie, San Francisco
1971	Alan Page, Minnesota
1972	Larry Brown, Washington
1973	O.J. Simpson, Buffalo
1974	Ken Stabler, Oakland
1975	Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota
1976	Bert Jones, Baltimore
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago
1978	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1979	Earl Campbell, Houston
1980	Brian Sipe, Cleveland

1981	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati
1982	Mark Moseley, Washington
1983	Joe Theismann, Washington
1984	Dan Marino, Miami
1985	Marcus Allen, Los Angeles
1986	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants
1987	John Elway, Denver
1988	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati
1989	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo
1992	Steve Young, San Francisco
1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas
1994	Steve Young, San Francisco
1995	Brett Favre, Green Bay
1996	Brett Favre, Green Bay
1997	Brett Favre, Green Bay; Barry Sanders, Detroit
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1999	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2000	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis
2001	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2002	Rich Gannon, Oakland
2003	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis; Steve McNair, Tennessee
2004	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego
2007	Tom Brady, New England
2008	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis

2009	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2010	Tom Brady, New England
2011	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2012	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota
2013	Peyton Manning, Denver
2014	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2015	Cam Newton, Carolina
2016	Matt Ryan, Atlanta
2017	Tom Brady, New England
2018	Patrick Mahomes, Kansas City
2019	Lamar Jackson, Baltimore
2020	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay
2021	Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay

All-Time Professional (NFL and AFL) Football Records

(at end of 2021 season; * = active in 2021; (a) includes AFL statistics; ** = 2-pt conversions scored)

All-Time Defensive Leaders

Interceptions, career: 81, Paul Krause, Washington-Minnesota, 1964-79.

Interceptions, season: 14, Dick “Night Train” Lane, L.A. Rams, 1952.

Interception touchdowns, career: 12, Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh-San Francisco-Baltimore Ravens-Oakland, 1987-2003.

Interception touchdowns, season: 4; Ken Houston, Houston, 1971; Jim Kearney, Kansas City,

1972; Eric Allen, Philadelphia, 1993.

Sacks, career (since 1982): 200.0, Bruce Smith, Buffalo-Washington, 1985-2003.

Sacks, season (since 1982): 22.5; Michael Strahan, NY Giants, 2001; T.J. Watt, Pittsburgh, 2021.

All-Time Scoring Leaders by Points

Player	Yrs	TD	PAT	FG	Total
Adam Vinatieri	24	0	874**	599	2,673
Morten Andersen	25	0	849	565	2,544
Gary Anderson	23	0	820	538	2,434
Jason Hanson	21	0	665	495	2,150
John Carney	23	0	628	478	2,062
Matt Stover	19	0	591	471	2,004
George Blanda (a)	26	9	943	335	2,002
Jason Elam	17	0	675	436	1,983
John Kasay	20	0	587	461	1,970
Sebastian Janikowski	18	0	605	436	1,913
Stephen Gostkowski	15	0	699	392	1,875
Phil Dawson	20	1	518	441	1,847
Robbie Gould*	17	0	570	485	1,830
Mason Crosby*	15	0	696	456	1,806
Matt Bryant	18	0	567	397	1,758

Points, season: 186, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006 (31 TDs).

Points, game: 40, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 TDs, 4 PATs).

Touchdowns, season: 31, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006.

Touchdowns, game: 6; Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 rushing); Dub Jones, Cleveland Browns vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 25, 1951 (4 rushing, 2 pass receptions); Gale Sayers, Chicago Bears vs. San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1965 (4 rushing, 1 pass reception, 1 punt return); Alvin Kamara, New Orleans vs. Minnesota, Dec. 25, 2020 (6 rushing).

All-Time Scoring Leaders by Touchdowns

Player	Yrs	Rush	Rec	Ret	TD
Jerry Rice	20	10	197	1	208
Emmitt Smith	15	164	11	0	175
LaDainian Tomlinson	11	145	17	0	162
Randy Moss	14	0	156	1	157
Terrell Owens	15	3	153	0	156
Marcus Allen	16	123	21	1	145
Marshall Faulk	12	100	36	0	136
Cris Carter	16	0	130	1	131
Marvin Harrison	13	0	128	0	128
Jim Brown	9	106	20	0	126
Adrian Peterson*	15	120	6	0	126
Walter Payton	13	110	15	0	125
Larry Fitzgerald	17	0	121	0	121
Antonio Gates	16	0	116	0	116
John Riggins	14	104	12	0	116

Points after TD, season: 75, Matt Prater, Denver, 2013.

Consecutive points after TD: 523, Stephen Gostkowski, New England, 2006-16.

Field goals, career: 599, Adam Vinatieri, New England-Indianapolis, 1996-2019.

Field goals, season: 44, David Akers, San Francisco, 2011.

Field goals, game: 8, Rob Bironas, Tennessee vs. Houston, Oct. 21, 2007.

Longest field goal: 66 yards, Justin Tucker, Baltimore vs. Detroit, Sept. 26, 2021.

All-Time Rushing Leaders

(ranked by rushing yards)

Player	Yrs	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Emmitt Smith	15	4,409	18,355	4.2	75T	164
Walter Payton	13	3,838	16,726	4.4	76	110
Frank Gore	16	3,735	16,000	4.3	80T	81
Barry Sanders	10	3,062	15,269	5.0	85	99
Adrian Peterson*	15	3,230	14,918	4.6	90T	120
Curtis Martin	11	3,518	14,101	4.0	70T	90
LaDainian Tomlinson	11	3,174	13,684	4.3	85T	145
Jerome Bettis	13	3,479	13,662	3.9	71T	91
Eric Dickerson	11	2,996	13,259	4.4	85T	90
Tony Dorsett	12	2,936	12,739	4.3	99T	77
Jim Brown	9	2,359	12,312	5.2	80T	106
Marshall Faulk	12	2,836	12,279	4.3	71T	100
Edgerrin James	11	3,028	12,246	4.0	72	80
Marcus Allen	16	3,022	12,243	4.1	61T	123

Franco Harris	13	2,949	12,120	4.1	75T	91
Thurman Thomas	13	2,877	12,074	4.2	80T	65
Fred Taylor	13	2,534	11,695	4.6	80T	66
Steven Jackson	12	2,764	11,438	4.1	59T	69
John Riggins	14	2,916	11,352	3.9	66T	104
Corey Dillon	10	2,618	11,241	4.3	96T	82

Yards gained, season: 2,105, Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams, 1984.

Yards gained, game: 296, Adrian Peterson, Minnesota vs. San Diego, Nov. 4, 2007.

Rushing TDs, career: 164, Emmitt Smith, Dallas-Arizona, 1990-2004.

Rushing TDs, season: 28, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego, 2006.

Rushing TDs, game: 6; Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929; Alvin Kamara, New Orleans Saints vs. Minnesota Vikings, Dec. 25, 2020.

Rushing attempts, game: 45, Jamie Morris, Washington vs. Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1988 (OT).

Longest run from scrimmage: 99 yards (TD); Tony Dorsett, Dallas vs. Minnesota, Jan. 3, 1983; Derrick Henry, Tennessee vs. Jacksonville, Dec. 6, 2018.

All-Time Receiving Leaders

(ranked by number of receptions)

Player	Yrs	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Jerry Rice	20	1,549	22,895	14.8	96T	197
Larry Fitzgerald	17	1,432	17,492	12.2	80T	121

Tony Gonzalez	17	1,325	15,127	11.4	73T	111
Jason Witten*	17	1,228	13,046	10.6	69	74
Marvin Harrison	13	1,102	14,580	13.2	80T	128
Cris Carter	16	1,101	13,899	12.6	80T	130
Tim Brown	17	1,094	14,934	13.7	80T	100
Terrell Owens	15	1,078	15,934	14.8	98T	153
Anquan Boldin	14	1,076	13,779	12.8	79T	82
Reggie Wayne	14	1,070	14,345	13.4	80	82
Andre Johnson	14	1,062	14,185	13.4	77T	70
Steve Smith Sr.	16	1,031	14,731	14.3	80T	81
Isaac Bruce	16	1,024	15,208	14.9	80T	91
Hines Ward	14	1,000	12,083	12.1	85T	85
Randy Moss	14	982	15,292	15.6	82T	156
Brandon Marshall	13	970	12,351	12.7	75T	83
Antonio Gates	16	955	11,841	12.4	72T	116
Andre Reed	16	951	13,198	13.9	83T	87
Derrick Mason	15	943	12,061	12.8	79T	66
Art Monk	16	940	12,721	13.5	79T	68

Yards gained, career: 22,895, Jerry Rice, San Francisco-Oakland-Seattle, 1985-2004.

Yards gained, season: 1,964, Calvin Johnson, Detroit, 2012.

Yards gained, game: 336, Willie “Flipper” Anderson, L.A. Rams vs. New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1989 (OT).

Pass receptions, season: 149, Michael Thomas, New Orleans, 2019.

Pass receptions, game: 21, Brandon Marshall, Denver vs. Indianapolis, Dec. 13, 2009.

Touchdown receptions, career: 197, Jerry Rice, San Francisco-Oakland-Seattle, 1985-2004.

Touchdown receptions, season: 23, Randy Moss, New England, 2007.

Touchdown receptions, game: 5; Bob Shaw, Chicago Cardinals vs. Baltimore Colts, Oct. 2, 1950; Kellen Winslow, San Diego vs. Oakland, Nov. 22, 1981; Jerry Rice, San Francisco vs. Atlanta, Oct. 14, 1990.

All-Time Passing Leaders

(minimum 1,500 attempts; ranked by quarterback rating points)

Player	Yrs	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Rate[1]
Patrick Mahomes*	5	2,345	1,550	18,991	151	37	105.8
Aaron Rodgers*	17	7,118	4,651	55,360	449	93	104.5
Deshaun Watson	4	1,748	1,186	14,539	104	36	104.5
Russell Wilson*	10	4,735	3,079	37,059	292	87	101.8
Drew Brees	20	10,551	7,142	80,358	571	243	98.7
Dak Prescott*	6	2,889	1,924	22,083	143	50	98.7
Kirk Cousins*	10	4,223	2,825	32,593	223	91	98.6
Tom Brady*	22	11,317	7,263	84,520	624	203	97.6
Tony Romo	13	4,335	2,829	34,183	248	117	97.1
Steve Young	15	4,149	2,667	33,124	232	107	96.8
Peyton Manning	17	9,380	6,125	71,940	539	251	96.5
Philip Rivers	17	8,134	5,277	63,440	421	209	95.2
Matt Ryan*	14	8,003	5,242	59,735	367	170	94.2
Kyler Murray*	3	1,581	1,057	11,480	70	34	93.9

Kurt Warner	12	4,070	2,666	32,344	208	128	93.7
Ben Roethlisberger*	18	8,443	5,440	64,088	418	211	93.5
Derek Carr*	8	4,456	2,896	31,700	193	85	92.4
Joe Montana	15	5,391	3,409	40,551	273	139	92.3
Ryan Tannehill*	9	4,209	2,702	30,729	199	102	91.7
Jared Goff*	6	2,915	1,868	21,416	126	63	91.5
Matthew Stafford*	13	6,825	4,302	49,995	323	161	91.1

(1) Rating points based on performances in the following categories: percentage of completions, percentage of touchdown passes, percentage of interceptions, and average gain per pass attempt.

Yards gained, career: 84,520, Tom Brady, New England-Tampa Bay, 2000-21.

Yards gained, season: 5,477, Peyton Manning, Denver, 2013.

Yards gained, game: 554, Norm Van Brocklin, L.A. Rams vs. NY Yanks, Sept. 28, 1951 (27 completions in 41 attempts).

Touchdowns passing, career: 624, Tom Brady, New England-Tampa Bay, 2000-21.

Touchdowns passing, season: 55, Peyton Manning, Denver, 2013.

Touchdowns passing, game: 7; Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears vs. NY Giants, Nov. 14, 1943; Adrian Burk, Philadelphia vs. Washington, Oct. 17, 1954; George Blanda, Houston vs. NY. Titans, Nov. 19, 1961; Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants vs. Washington, Oct. 28, 1962; Joe Kapp, Minnesota vs. Baltimore Colts,

Sept. 28, 1969; Peyton Manning, Denver vs. Baltimore, Sept. 5, 2013; Nick Foles, Philadelphia vs. Oakland, Nov. 3, 2013; Drew Brees, New Orleans vs. NY Giants, Nov. 1, 2015.

Passes completed, career: 7,263, Tom Brady, New England-Tampa Bay, 2000-21.

Passes completed, season: 485, Tom Brady, Tampa Bay, 2021.

Passes completed, game: Ben Roethlisberger, 47, Pittsburgh vs. Cleveland, Jan. 10, 2021.

National Football League Franchise Origins

(Team: founding year, league. Home stadium location; subsequent history.)

Arizona Cardinals: 1920, American Professional Football Association (APFA)[1]. Chicago, 1920-59; St. Louis, 1960-87; Tempe, AZ, 1988-2005; Glendale, AZ, 2006-present.

Atlanta Falcons: 1966, NFL. Atlanta, GA, 1966-present.

Baltimore Ravens: 1996, NFL. Baltimore, 1996-present.

Buffalo Bills: 1960, American Football League (AFL)[2]. Buffalo, 1960-72; Orchard Park, NY, 1973-present.

Carolina Panthers: 1995, NFL. Clemson, SC, 1995; Charlotte, NC, 1996-present.

Chicago Bears: 1920, APFA. Decatur, IL, 1920; Chicago, 1921-present.

Cincinnati Bengals: 1968, AFL. Cincinnati, 1968-present.

Cleveland Browns: 1946, All-America Football Conference (AAFC)[3]. Cleveland, 1946-95; 1999-present.

Dallas Cowboys: 1960, NFL. Dallas, 1960-70; Irving, TX, 1971-2008; Arlington, TX, 2009-present.

Denver Broncos: 1960, AFL. Denver, 1960-present.

Detroit Lions: 1930, NFL. Portsmouth, OH, 1930-33; Detroit, 1934-74; Pontiac, MI, 1975-2001; Detroit, 2002-present.

Green Bay Packers: 1921, APFA. Green Bay, WI, 1921-present.

Houston Texans: 2002, NFL. Houston, 2002-present.

Indianapolis Colts: 1953, NFL[3]. Baltimore, 1953-83; Indianapolis, 1984-present.

Jacksonville Jaguars: 1995, NFL. Jacksonville, FL, 1995-present.

Kansas City Chiefs: 1960, AFL. Dallas, 1960-62; Kansas City, MO, 1963-present.

Las Vegas Raiders: 1960, AFL. San Francisco, 1960-61; Oakland, CA, 1962-81; Los Angeles, 1982-94; Oakland, CA, 1995-2019; Las Vegas, 2020-present.

L.A. Chargers: 1960, AFL. Los Angeles, 1960; San Diego, 1961-2016. Los Angeles, 2017-19; Inglewood, CA, 2020-present.

L.A. Rams: 1937, NFL. Cleveland, 1937-45; Los Angeles, 1946-79; Anaheim, CA, 1980-94; St.

Louis, 1995-2015; L.A., 2016-19; Inglewood, CA, 2020-present.

Miami Dolphins: 1966, AFL. Miami, 1966-1986; Miami Gardens, FL, 1987-present.

Minnesota Vikings: 1961, NFL. Bloomington, MN, 1961-81; Minneapolis, 1982-present.

New England Patriots: 1960, AFL. Boston, 1960-70; Foxborough, MA, 1971-present.

New Orleans Saints: 1967, NFL. New Orleans, 1967-2004; Baton Rouge and San Antonio, 2005; New Orleans, 2006-present.

NY Giants: 1925, NFL. New York, NY, 1925-73, 1975; New Haven, CT, 1973-74; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1976-present.

NY Jets: 1960, AFL. New York, NY, 1960-83; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1984-present.

Philadelphia Eagles: 1933, NFL. Philadelphia, 1933-present.

Pittsburgh Steelers: 1933, NFL. Pittsburgh, 1933-present.

San Francisco 49ers: 1946, AAFC. San Francisco, 1946-2013; Santa Clara, CA, 2014-present.

Seattle Seahawks: 1976, NFL. Seattle, 1976-present.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers: 1976, NFL. Tampa, FL, 1976-present.

Tennessee Titans: 1960, AFL. Houston, 1960-96; Memphis, 1997; Nashville, 1998-present.

Washington Commanders: 1932, NFL, as Braves, then Redskins. Boston, 1932-36; Washington, DC,

1937-96; Landover, MD, 1997-present. Removed Redskins from team name, 2020; rebranded as Commanders, 2022.

(1) The American Professional Football Association (APFA) was formed in 1920 to standardize the rules of professional football. In 1922, the name was changed to the National Football League (NFL). (2) The most successful of four leagues called the American Football League, or AFL (1926; 1936-37; 1940-41; 1960-69). Congress approved an NFL/AFL merger in 1966. Baltimore, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh agreed to join the 10 incoming AFL teams to form the American Football Conference. The unified NFL began play in 1970 with 26 teams. (3) The All-America Football Conference (AAFC), 1946-49. In 1950, three of its teams joined the NFL (Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco). The Baltimore franchise failed, but the NFL awarded the city a second one, also called the Colts, in 1953.

NFL Stadiums

(**A** = A-Turf Titan, **F** = FieldTurf, **G** = Grass, **M** = Matrix Turf, **N** = Natural grass, **S** = Synthetic, **SI** = SISGrass, **SST** = Shaw Sports Turf, **TNS** = Turf-Nation-S5, **U** = ActGlobal Speed S5)

Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	Capacity
Bears: Soldier Field[1], Chicago, IL, N (1924)	61,500
Bengals: Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH, S (2000)	65,515
Bills: Highmark Stadium[2], Orchard Park, NY, A (1973)	71,621
Broncos: Empower Field at Mile High[3], Denver, CO, N (2001)	76,125
Browns: FirstEnergy Stadium[4], Cleveland, OH, G (1999)	67,431
Buccaneers: Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL, G (1998)	65,828
Cardinals: State Farm Stadium[5], Glendale, AZ, G (2006)	65,000
Chargers: SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA, M (2020)	71,500
Chiefs: GEHA Field at Arrowhead Stadium, Kansas City, MO, G (1972; fully renovated 2010)	72,936
Colts: Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN, SST (2008)	63,000
Commanders: FedExField[6], Landover, MD, N (1997)	82,000
Cowboys: AT&T Stadium[7], Arlington,	80,000

TX, M (2009)	
Dolphins: Hard Rock Stadium[8], Miami Gardens, FL, G (1987)	64,767
Eagles: Lincoln Financial Field, Philadelphia, PA, N (2003)	69,879
Falcons: Mercedes-Benz Stadium, Atlanta, GA, F (2017)	71,000
49ers: Levi's Stadium, Santa Clara, CA, N (2014)	68,500
Giants: MetLife Stadium[9], East Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
Jaguars: TIAA Bank Field[10], Jacksonville, FL, G (1995)	67,858
Jets: MetLife Stadium[9], East Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
Lions: Ford Field, Detroit, MI, F (2002)	64,500
Packers: Lambeau Field[11], Green Bay, WI, SI (1957)	81,441
Panthers: Bank of America Stadium[12], Charlotte, NC, G (1996)	73,778
Patriots: Gillette Stadium, Foxborough, MA, F (2002)	65,878
Raiders: Allegiant Stadium[13], Paradise, NV, N (2020)	65,000
Rams: SoFi Stadium, Inglewood, CA, M (2020)	71,500
Ravens: M&T Bank Stadium[14], Baltimore, MD, G (1998)	70,745
Saints: Caesars Superdome[15], New Orleans, LA, TNS (1975)	73,000
Seahawks: Lumen Field[16], Seattle, WA, F (2002)	68,740

Steelers: Acrisure Field[17], Pittsburgh, PA, N (2001)	68,400
Texans: NRG Stadium[18], Houston, TX, S (2002)	71,995
Titans: Nissan Stadium[19], Nashville, TN, N (1999)	69,143
Vikings: U.S. Bank Stadium, Minneapolis, MN, U (2016)	66,468

Note: As of 2021-22 season. (1) Renovation in 2002 replaced interior of stadium. (2) Formerly Rich Stadium (1973-98); Ralph Wilson Stadium (1998-2015); New Era Field (2015-20); Bills Stadium (2020-21). (3) Formerly INVESCO Field at Mile High (2001-11); Sports Authority Field at Mile High (2011-18); Broncos Stadium at Mile High (2018). (4) Formerly Cleveland Browns Stadium (1999-2012). (5) Formerly University of Phoenix Stadium (2006-18). (6) Formerly Jack Kent Cooke Stadium (1997-99). (7) Formerly Cowboys Stadium (2009-12). (8) Formerly Joe Robbie Stadium (1987-96); Pro Player Park/Stadium (1996-2005); Dolphin(s) Stadium (2005-09, 2010); Land Shark Stadium (2009); Sun Life Stadium (2010-16); New Miami Stadium (2016). (9) Formerly New Meadowlands Stadium (2010-11). (10) Formerly Alltel Stadium (1997-2007); Jacksonville Municipal Stadium (1946-97, 2007-09); EverBank Field (2010-17). (11) Formerly City Stadium (1957-65). Renovation completed in 2003 added 11,625 seats. (12) Formerly Ericsson Stadium (1996-2003). (13) The Raiders relocated to Las Vegas prior to the 2020 season. (14) Formerly PSINet Stadium (1998-2002); Ravens Stadium (2002-03). (15) Formerly Louisiana Superdome (1975-2011); Mercedes-Benz Superdome (2011-21). (16) Formerly Seahawks Stadium (2002-04); Qwest Field (2004-11); CenturyLink Field (2011-20). (17) Formerly Heinz Field (2001-21). (18) Formerly Reliant Stadium (2002-13). (19) Formerly Adelphia Coliseum (1999-2002); The Coliseum (2002-06); LP Field (2006-15).

Pro Football Hall of Fame

Located in Canton, OH. * = Member elected in Feb. 2022 and inducted in Aug. 2022.
www.profootballhof.com www.profootballhof.com

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Troy Aikman
George Allen
Larry Allen
Marcus Allen
Lance Alworth
Morten Andersen
Doug Atkins
Steve Atwater
Morris “Red” Badgro
Champ Bailey
Lem Barney
Cliff Battles
Sammy Baugh
Bobby Beathard
Chuck Bednarik
Bert Bell
Bobby Bell
Raymond Berry
Elvin Bethea
Jerome Bettis
Charles Bidwill
Fred Biletnikoff
George Blanda

Mel Blount
*Tony Boselli
Pat Bowlen
Terry Bradshaw
*Cliff Branch
Gil Brandt
Robert Brazile
Derrick Brooks
Bob Brown
Jim Brown
Paul Brown
Roosevelt Brown
Tim Brown
Willie Brown
Isaac Bruce
Junious “Buck” Buchanan
Nick Buoniconti
Dick Butkus
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*LeRoy Butler
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Guy Chamberlin
Jack Christiansen

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Lou Creekmur
Larry Csonka
Curley Culp
Al Davis
Terrell Davis
Willie Davis
Dermontti Dawson
Len Dawson
Fred Dean
Edward DeBartolo Jr.
Joe DeLamielleure
Richard Dent
Eric Dickerson
Dan Dierdorf
Bobby Dillon
Mike Ditka
Chris Doleman
Art Donovan
Tony Dorsett
John “Paddy” Driscoll
Bill Dudley
Tony Dungy
Kenny Easley
Glen “Turk” Edwards

Carl Eller
John Elway
Weeb Ewbank
Alan Faneca
Marshall Faulk
Brett Favre
Tom Fears
Jim Finks
Ray Flaherty
Tom Flores
Len Ford
Dr. Daniel Fortmann
Dan Fouts
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Frank Gifford
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Tony Gonzalez
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Russ Grimm

Lou Groza
Ray Guy
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Jack Ham
Dan Hampton
Chris Hanburger
John Hannah
Cliff Harris
Franco Harris
Marvin Harrison
Bob Hayes
Mike Haynes
Ed Healey
Mel Hein
Ted Hendricks
Wilbur “Pete” Henry
Arnold Herber
Bill Hewitt
Gene Hickerson
Winston Hill
Clarke Hinkle
Elroy “Crazylegs” Hirsch
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Ken Houston
Robert “Cal” Hubbard
Sam Huff
Claude Humphrey

Lamar Hunt
Steve Hutchinson
Don Hutson
Michael Irvin
Rickey Jackson
Edgerrin James
Calvin Johnson
Jimmy Johnson
Jimmy Johnson (coach)
John Henry Johnson
Charlie Joiner
David “Deacon” Jones
Jerry Jones
Stan Jones
Walter Jones
Henry Jordan
Sonny Jurgensen
Alex Karras
Jim Kelly
Leroy Kelly
Cortez Kennedy
Walt Kiesling
Frank “Bruiser” Kinard
Jerry Kramer
Paul Krause
Earl “Curly” Lambeau
Jack Lambert
Tom Landry
Dick “Night Train” Lane

Jim Langer
Willie Lanier
Steve Largent
Yale Lary
Dante Lavelli
Ty Law
Bobby Layne
Dick LeBeau
Alphonse “Tuffy” Leemans
Marv Levy
Ray Lewis
Bob Lilly
Floyd Little
Larry Little
James Lofton
Vince Lombardi
Howie Long
Ronnie Lott
Sid Luckman
Roy “Link” Lyman
John Lynch
Tom Mack
John Mackey
John Madden
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Tim Mara
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Gino Marchetti
Dan Marino

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Curtis Martin
Ollie Matson
Bruce Matthews
Kevin Mawae
Don Maynard
George McAfee
Mike McCormack
Randall McDaniel
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Hugh McElhenny
*Art McNally
Johnny “Blood” McNally
Mike Michalske
Wayne Millner
*Sam Mills
Bobby Mitchell
Ron Mix
Art Monk
Joe Montana
Warren Moon
Lenny Moore
Randy Moss
Marion Motley
Mike Munchak
Anthony Muñoz
George Musso
Bronko Nagurski
Joe Namath

Earle “Greasy” Neale
Ernie Nevers
Ozzie Newsome
Ray Nitschke
Chuck Noll
Leo Nomellini
Bill Nunn
Jonathan Ogden
Merlin Olsen
Jim Otto
Steve Owen
Terrell Owens
Orlando Pace
Alan Page
Bill Parcells
Clarence “Ace” Parker
Jim Parker
Walter Payton
Drew Pearson
Joe Perry
Pete Pihos
Troy Polamalu
Bill Polian
Fritz Pollard
John Randle
Hugh “Shorty” Ray
Andre Reed
Ed Reed
Dan Reeves

Mel Renfro
Jerry Rice
Les Richter
John Riggins
Jim Ringo
Willie Roaf
Dave Robinson
Johnny Robinson
Andy Robustelli
Art Rooney
Dan Rooney
Pete Rozelle
Ed Sabol
Steve Sabol
Bob St. Clair
Barry Sanders
Charlie Sanders
Deion Sanders
Warren Sapp
Gale Sayers
Joe Schmidt
Tex Schramm
Junior Seau
Lee Roy Selmon
*Richard Seymour
Shannon Sharpe
Billy Shaw
Art Shell
Donnie Shell

Will Shields
Don Shula
O.J. Simpson
Mike Singletary
Duke Slater
Jackie Slater
Bruce Smith
Emmitt Smith
Jackie Smith
Mac Speedie
Ed Sprinkle
Ken Stabler
John Stallworth
Dick Stanfel
Bart Starr
Roger Staubach
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Michael Strahan
Hank Stram
Ken Strong
Joe Stydahar
Lynn Swann
Paul Tagliabue
Fran Tarkenton
Charley Taylor
Jason Taylor
Jim Taylor

Lawrence “LT” Taylor
Derrick Thomas
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Thurman Thomas
Jim Thorpe
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*Dick Vermeil
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Bill Willis
Larry Wilson
Ralph Wilson Jr.
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Charles Woodson
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Rayfield Wright
Ron Yary
*Bryant Young
George Young
Steve Young
Jack Youngblood
Gary Zimmerman

All-Time NFL Coaching Victories

(at end of 2021 season; ranked by overall career wins; * = active in 2021)

			Regular Season			
Coach	**Team**	**Yrs**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**
Don Shula	Colts, Dolphins	33	328	156	6	.677
George Halas	Bears	40	318	148	31	.682
Bill Belichick*	Browns, Patriots	27	290	143	0	.670
Tom Landry	Cowboys	29	250	162	6	.607

Andy Reid*	Eagles, Chiefs	23	233	135	1	.633
Earl (Curly) Lambeau	Packers, Cardinals, Washington	33	226	132	22	.631
Chuck Noll	Steelers	23	193	148	1	.566
Marty Schottenheimer	Browns, Chiefs, Washington, Chargers	21	200	126	1	.613
Dan Reeves	Broncos, Giants, Falcons	23	190	165	2	.535
Chuck Knox	L.A. Rams, Bills, Seahawks	22	186	147	1	.558
Bill Parcells	Giants, Patriots, Jets, Cowboys	19	172	130	1	.569
Tom Coughlin	Jaguars, Giants	20	170	150	0	.531
Mike Shanahan	L.A. Raiders, Broncos, Washington	20	170	138	0	.552
Jeff Fisher	Houston/Tennessee Oilers, Titans, St. Louis/L.A. Rams	22	173	165	1	.512
Mike Holmgren	Packers, Seahawks	17	161	111	0	.592

		Overall			
Coach	**Team**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**
Don Shula	Colts, Dolphins	347	173	6	.666
George Halas	Bears	324	151	31	.682
Bill Belichick*	Browns, Patriots	321	156	0	.673
Tom Landry	Cowboys	270	178	6	.603
Andy Reid*	Eagles, Chiefs	252	151	1	.625
Earl (Curly) Lambeau	Packers, Cardinals, Washington	229	134	22	.631
Chuck Noll	Steelers	209	156	1	.572

Marty Schottenheimer	Browns, Chiefs, Washington, Chargers	205	139	1	.596
Dan Reeves	Broncos, Giants, Falcons	201	174	2	.536
Chuck Knox	L.A. Rams, Bills, Seahawks	193	158	1	.550
Bill Parcells	Giants, Patriots, Jets, Cowboys	183	138	1	.570
Tom Coughlin	Jaguars, Giants	182	157	0	.537
Mike Shanahan	L.A. Raiders, Broncos, Washington	178	144	0	.553
Jeff Fisher	Houston/Tennessee Oilers, Titans, St. Louis/L.A. Rams	178	171	1	.510
Mike Holmgren	Packers, Seahawks	174	122	0	.588

Note: Official NFL records do not include All-America Football Conference statistics.

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BASEBALL

Playoff Results, 2022

American League

Wild Card Series: Cleveland 2, Tampa Bay 0; Seattle 2, Toronto 0.

Division Series (ALDS): Houston 3, Seattle 0; NY Yankees 3, Cleveland 2.

Championship Series (ALCS): Houston 4, NY Yankees 0.

National League

Wild Card Series: Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0; San Diego 2, NY Mets 1.

Division Series (NLDS): Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1; San Diego 3, L.A. Dodgers 1.

Championship Series (NLCS): Philadelphia 4, San Diego 1.

World Series, 2022: Houston Arms, No-Hitter Bust Dusty's Drought

The Houston Astros captured the 2022 World Series title with a 4-1 win in Game 6 over the Philadelphia Phillies Nov. 5. Yordan Álvarez launched a 450-ft, three-run bomb to center field to put Houston ahead for good in the sixth inning. The

victory marked the first world championship for Dusty Baker, ending the longest drought for a manager without a championship (2,093 regular-season wins) and also making the 73-year-old the oldest manager to win a World Series. Rookie shortstop Jeremy Peña earned World Series MVP with a .400 average. Wild card Philadelphia surprised St. Louis, Atlanta, and San Diego in the playoffs, and led the World Series after three games before Astros pitching limited them to three runs and nine hits over the last three games. Houston held the Phillies to a .163 average overall.

Outfielder Kyle Tucker’s two home runs in his first two at bats gave Houston a big lead in the series opener, but Philadelphia catcher J.T. Realmuto tied the game on a two-run double in the fifth inning and provided the winning margin with a home run in the 10th. The Astros got even with three consecutive doubles to open Game 2 and Framber Valdez earned the first of his two wins in the Series. The Phillies blasted a World Series-record tying five

home runs in Game 3, all off Lance McCullers.

Houston right-hander Cristian Javier was unhittable in Game 4; with Bryan Abreu, Rafael Montero, and Ryan Pressly pitching in relief, the Astros claimed just the second no-hitter in World Series history.

Veteran right-hander Justin Verlander, 0-6 in eight previous World Series starts, earned the victory in Game 5. Houston's 3-2 win required solid relief work and brilliant defense—including a leaping catch against the wall by center fielder Chas McCormick in the ninth.

Game 1

Oct. 28 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,903. Game time: 4:34.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia Phillies	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	0
Houston Astros	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0

Winning pitcher: Seranthony Domínguez
Losing pitcher: Luis García

Game 2

Oct. 29 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,926. Game time: 3:18.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	1
Houston Astros	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	X	5	7	2

Winning pitcher: Framber Valdez
Losing pitcher: Zack Wheeler

Game 3

Nov. 1 at Citizens Bank Ballpark, Philadelphia, PA. Attendance: 45,712. Game time: 3:08.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Philadelphia Phillies	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	X	7	7	0

Winning pitcher: Ranger Suárez
Losing pitcher: Lance McCullers Jr.

Game 4

Nov. 2 at Citizens Bank Ballpark, Philadelphia, PA. Attendance: 46,693. Game time: 3:25.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Philadelphia Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Winning pitcher: Cristian Javier
Losing pitcher: Aaron Nola

Game 5

Nov. 3 at Citizens Bank Ballpark, Philadelphia, PA. Attendance: 45,693. Game time: 3:57.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Houston Astros	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	0
Atlanta Braves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	1

Winning pitcher: Justin Verlander
Losing pitcher: Noah Syndergaard
Save: Ryan Pressly

Game 6

Nov. 5 at Minute Maid Park, Houston, TX. Attendance: 42,958. Game time: 3:13.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1
Houston Astros	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	X	4	7	0

Winning pitcher: Framber Valdez
Losing pitcher: Zack Wheeler
Save: Ryan Pressly

MLB 2022: New Names and New Milestones

A 99-day lockout by team owners delayed the start of the season, but all 162 games were played after the owners of MLB’s 30 clubs unanimously reached

an agreement Mar. 10 with a somewhat divided players' association on the new five-year collective bargaining agreement. New stipulations called for a designated hitter in both leagues and six postseason teams per league.

But triple-digit regular-season win totals by the Atlanta Braves, New York Mets, and Los Angeles Dodgers did no good in Oct.—all three were bounced after one postseason series. Third-in-division Philadelphia claimed the final NL spot in one of two new Wild Card series, where they knocked out the St. Louis Cardinals for an anticlimactic end to the final seasons of veteran stars Yadier Molina and Albert Pujols. A strong career finish vaulted Pujols to second place on the all-time RBI list (2,218) and fourth in home runs (703). Detroit's Miguel Cabrera, who won the AL batting triple crown in 2012, collected his 3,000th hit on Apr. 23, and on May 7 he joined Hank Aaron and Pujols as the only players with 3,000 hits, 500 home runs, and 600 doubles.

The 2022 season marked 61 years since NY Yankees Roger Maris hit 61 home runs in 1961 to surpass Babe Ruth's record, also set wearing Yankee pinstripes. (Three National League sluggers had bested 61 home runs in recent years, with Barry Bonds holding the single-season record at 73 since 2001.) Despite collecting just one home run in his first 13 games, NY Yankees outfielder Aaron Judge slugged his way through the rest of the season as the Yankees rolled to the AL East title. Judge tied Maris's single-season mark on Sept. 28 in Toronto, and the 6-foot-7 slugger's homer Oct. 4 off Jesus Tinoco in Texas set the new AL single-season home run record at 62.

Fourteen rookies made their major league debuts for Cleveland in 2022, fitting for an old club embracing a new name. After years of discussion about replacing the Indians moniker (in use since 1915), the team July 23, 2021, had announced the new name, to debut for the 2022 season. "Guardians," chosen

from a list of nearly 1,200 options, was inspired by statues on the city's Hope Memorial Bridge. The Guardians won the AL Central title but lost to the Yankees in the ALDS.

Veteran Astros pitcher Justin Verlander, returning from Tommy John surgery, threw his 3,000th career inning Apr. 16; he joined Zack Greinke as the only other active pitcher to hit that mark. L.A. Angels rookie Reid Detmers May 10 threw the only true no-hitter of 2022—one of just 36 MLB complete games all season. Five Mets threw 159 pitches without allowing a hit on Apr. 29, the most pitches ever thrown in a no-hitter, and three Astros combined on a no-no on June 25. On Sept. 15 the Rays became the first team to field an all-Latin lineup.

MLB celebrated the 75th anniversary of Jackie Robinson's milestone 1947 debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 2022. The All-Star Game at Dodger Stadium on July 19 coincided with the 100th birthday of Rachel Robinson, Jackie's widow and a long-time civil rights activist. L.A.

Dodgers outfielder Mookie Betts led the stadium in birthday wishes for Robinson before the American League beat the National League for the ninth consecutive All-Star Game.

National League Final Standings, 2022

(* = wild card)

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
Atlanta	101	61	.623	–	55-26
NY Mets*	101	61	.623	–	54-27
Philadelphia*	87	75	.537	14	47-34
Miami	69	93	.426	32	34-47
Washington	55	107	.340	46	26-55

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Atlanta	46-35	48-28	21-12	19-14	13-7
NY Mets*	47-34	50-26	23-10	19-14	9-11
Philadelphia*	40-41	41-35	20-13	17-16	9-11
Miami	35-46	34-42	15-18	12-21	8-12
Washington	29-52	17-59	15-18	15-18	8-12

Central Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
St. Louis*	93	69	.574	–	53-28

Milwaukee	86	76	.531	7	46-35
Chicago Cubs	74	88	.457	19	37-44
Cincinnati	62	100	.383	31	33-48
Pittsburgh	62	100	.383	31	34-47

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
St. Louis*	40-41	16-18	48-28	19-13	10-10
Milwaukee	40-41	13-18	42-34	16-19	15-5
Chicago Cubs	37-44	21-10	37-39	10-25	6-14
Cincinnati	29-52	12-22	28-48	10-22	12-8
Pittsburgh	28-53	9-26	35-41	14-17	4-16

Western Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
L.A. Dodgers	111	51	.685	–	57-24
San Diego*	89	73	.549	22	44-37
San Francisco	81	81	.500	30	44-37
Arizona	74	88	.457	37	40-41
Colorado	68	94	.420	43	41-40

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
L.A. Dodgers	54-27	19-14	23-10	54-22	15-5
San Diego*	45-36	19-15	21-11	41-35	8-12
San Francisco	37-44	19-14	19-14	33-43	10-10

Arizona	34-47	16-15	17-18	29-47	12-8
Colorado	27-54	10-24	16-16	33-43	9-11

Note: Atlanta was named NL East champion due to a better head-to-head record against the NY Mets.

American League Final Standings, 2022

(* = wild card)

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
NY Yankees	99	63	.611	–	57-24
Toronto*	92	70	.568	7	47-34
Tampa Bay*	86	76	.531	13	51-30
Baltimore	83	79	.512	16	45-36
Boston	78	84	.481	21	43-38

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
NY Yankees	42-39	47-29	25-8	17-16	10-10
Toronto*	45-36	43-33	19-15	17-15	13-7
Tampa Bay*	35-46	40-36	15-17	19-15	12-8
Baltimore	38-43	34-42	16-17	21-12	12-8
Boston	35-46	26-50	18-15	25-8	9-11

Central Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
Cleveland*	92	70	.568	–	46-35
Chicago White Sox	81	81	.500	11	37-44
Minnesota	78	84	.481	14	46-35
Detroit	66	96	.407	26	36-46
Kansas City	65	97	.401	27	39-42

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Cleveland*	46-35	15-17	47-29	18-16	12-8
Chicago White Sox	44-37	15-17	37-39	18-16	11-9
Minnesota	32-49	18-16	39-37	13-19	8-12
Detroit	30-50	11-21	34-42	10-24	11-9
Kansas City	26-55	13-22	33-43	12-19	7-13

Western Division

Team	W	L	PCT	GB	Home
Houston	106	56	.654	–	55-26
Seattle*	90	72	.556	16	46-35
L.A. Angels	73	89	.451	33	40-41
Texas	68	94	.420	38	34-47
Oakland	60	102	.370	46	29-51

Team	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Houston	51-30	17-15	26-8	51-25	12-8
Seattle*	44-37	16-17	21-12	41-35	12-8

L.A. Angels	33-48	11-23	18-14	37-39	7-13
Texas	34-47	9-24	17-16	31-45	11-9
Oakland	31-51	13-20	12-21	30-46	5-15

National League Team Statistics, 2022

Team Batting

Team	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
NY Mets	.259	5,489	772	1,422	171	735
L.A. Dodgers	.257	5,526	847	1,418	212	812
Colorado Rockies	.254	5,540	698	1,408	149	669
Atlanta Braves	.253	5,509	789	1,394	243	753
Philadelphia Phillies	.253	5,496	747	1,392	205	719
St. Louis Cardinals	.252	5,496	772	1,386	197	739
Washington Nationals	.249	5,434	603	1,351	136	579
San Diego Padres	.241	5,468	705	1,318	153	682
Chicago Cubs	.238	5,425	657	1,293	159	620
Milwaukee Brewers	.235	5,417	725	1,271	219	703
Cincinnati Reds	.235	5,380	648	1,264	156	618
San Francisco Giants	.234	5,392	716	1,261	183	683
Arizona Diamondbacks	.230	5,351	702	1,232	173	658
Miami Marlins	.230	5,395	586	1,241	144	554
Pittsburgh Pirates	.222	5,331	591	1,186	158	555

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	K	SV
L.A. Dodgers	2.80	1,451.1	1,114	407	1,465	43
Atlanta Braves	3.46	1,448.0	1,224	500	1,554	55
NY Mets	3.57	1,438.2	1,274	428	1,565	41
St. Louis Cardinals	3.79	1,435.2	1,335	489	1,177	37
San Diego Padres	3.81	1,443.1	1,263	468	1,451	48
Milwaukee Brewers	3.83	1,446.0	1,238	521	1,530	52
San Francisco Giants	3.85	1,433.0	1,397	441	1,370	39
Miami Marlins	3.86	1,437.1	1,311	511	1,437	41
Philadelphia Phillies	3.97	1,428.1	1,330	463	1,423	42
Chicago Cubs	4.00	1,443.2	1,342	540	1,383	44
Arizona Diamondbacks	4.25	1,430.0	1,345	504	1,216	33
Pittsburgh Pirates	4.66	1,421.0	1,432	586	1,250	33
Cincinnati Reds	4.86	1,423.1	1,366	612	1,414	31
Washington Nationals	5.00	1,411.2	1,469	558	1,220	28
Colorado Rockies	5.07	1,425.1	1,516	539	1,187	43

American League Team Statistics, 2022

Team Batting

Team	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Toronto Blue Jays	.264	5,555	775	1,464	200	756
Boston Red Sox	.258	5,539	735	1,427	155	704
Chicago White Sox	.256	5,611	686	1,435	149	654
Cleveland	.254	5,558	698	1,410	127	662

Guardians						
Houston Astros	.248	5,409	737	1,341	214	715
Minnesota Twins	.248	5,476	696	1,356	178	668
Kansas City Royals	.244	5,437	640	1,327	138	613
NY Yankees	.241	5,422	807	1,308	254	764
Tampa Bay Rays	.239	5,412	666	1,294	139	634
Texas Rangers	.239	5,478	707	1,308	198	670
Baltimore Orioles	.236	5,429	674	1,281	171	639
L.A. Angels	.233	5,423	623	1,265	190	600
Detroit Tigers	.231	5,378	557	1,240	110	530
Seattle Mariners	.230	5,375	690	1,237	197	664
Oakland Athletics	.216	5,314	568	1,147	137	537

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	K	SV
Houston Astros	2.90	1,445.1	1,121	458	1,524	53
NY Yankees	3.30	1,451.2	1,177	444	1,459	47
Tampa Bay Rays	3.41	1,435.2	1,260	384	1,384	44
Cleveland Guardians	3.46	1,456.0	1,252	435	1,390	51
Seattle Mariners	3.59	1,447.0	1,277	447	1,391	40
L.A. Angels	3.77	1,435.2	1,241	540	1,383	38
Toronto Blue Jays	3.87	1,441.1	1,356	424	1,390	46
Chicago White Sox	3.92	1,447.2	1,331	533	1,450	48
Baltimore Orioles	3.97	1,433.1	1,406	443	1,214	46
Minnesota Twins	3.98	1,437.0	1,320	468	1,336	28
Detroit Tigers	4.05	1,419.2	1,337	511	1,195	38
Texas Rangers	4.22	1,435.0	1,345	581	1,314	37
Oakland Athletics	4.52	1,426.1	1,394	503	1,203	34

Boston Red Sox	4.53	1,431.0	1,411	526	1,346	39
Kansas City Royals	4.70	1,416.0	1,493	589	1,191	33

Major League Leaders, 2022
National League Leaders, 2022

Batting Average: Jeff McNeil, NY Mets, .326; Freddie Freeman, L.A. Dodgers, .325; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, .317; Manny Machado, San Diego, .298; Trea Turner, L.A. Dodgers, .298; Nolan Arenado, St. Louis, .293; Starling Marte, NY Mets, .292; Nico Hoerner, Chicago Cubs, .281.

On-Base Percentage: Freddie Freeman, L.A. Dodgers, .407; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, .404; Juan Soto, Washington-San Diego, .401; Jeff McNeil, NY Mets, .382; Brandon Nimmo, NY Mets, .367; Mark Canha, NY Mets, .367.

Slugging: Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, .578; Mookie Betts, L.A. Dodgers, .533; Nolan Arenado, St. Louis, .533; Manny Machado, San Diego, .531; Austin Riley, Atlanta, .528; Pete Alonso, NY Mets, .518.

Runs Scored: Mookie Betts, L.A. Dodgers, 117; Freddie Freeman, L.A. Dodgers, 117; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 106; Brandon Nimmo, NY Mets, 102; Trea Turner, L.A. Dodgers, 101; Manny Machado, San Diego, 100; Kyle Schwarber, Philadelphia, 100.

Runs Batted In: Pete Alonso, NY Mets, 131; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 115; Francisco Lindor, NY Mets, 107; Nolan Arenado, St. Louis, 103; Matt Olson, Atlanta, 103; C.J. Cron, Colorado, 102; Manny Machado, San Diego, 102.

Hits: Freddie Freeman, L.A. Dodgers, 199; Trea Turner, L.A. Dodgers, 194; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 178; Dansby Swanson, Atlanta, 177; Jeff McNeil, NY Mets, 174; Manny Machado, San Diego, 172; Francisco Lindor, NY Mets, 170.

Doubles: Freddie Freeman, L.A. Dodgers, 47; Matt Olson, Atlanta, 44; Nolan Arenado, St. Louis, 42; Ian Happ, Chicago Cubs, 42; Ketel Marte, Arizona, 42; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 41 Mookie Betts, L.A. Dodgers, 40.

Triples: Gavin Lux, L.A. Dodgers, 7; Brandon Nimmo, NY Mets, 7; Charlie Blackmon, Colorado, 6; T.J. Friedl, Cincinnati, 5; Nico Hoerner, Chicago Cubs, 5; Francisco Lindor, NY Mets, 5; Starling Marte, NY Mets, 5; J.T. Realmuto, Philadelphia, 5.

Home Runs: Kyle Schwarber, Philadelphia, 46; Pete Alonso, NY Mets, 40; Austin Riley, Atlanta, 38; Christian Walker, Arizona, 36; Mookie Betts, L.A. Dodgers, 35; Paul Goldschmidt, St. Louis, 35; Rowdy Tellez, Milwaukee, 35.

Stolen Bases: Joe Berti, Miami, 41; Tommy Edman, St. Louis, 32; Ronald Acuña Jr., Atlanta, 29; Trea Turner, L.A. Dodgers, 27; Jake McCarthy, Arizona, 23; Josh Rojas, Arizona, 23.

Pitching Wins: Kyle Wright, Atlanta, 21; Julio Urías, L.A. Dodgers, 17; Yu Darvish, San Diego, 16; Tony Gonsolin, L.A. Dodgers, 16; Tyler Anderson, L.A. Dodgers, 15; Chris Bassitt, NY Mets, 15; Carlos Carrasco, NY Mets, 15; Logan Webb, San Francisco, 15.

Earned Run Average: Julio Urías, L.A. Dodgers, 2.16; Sandy Alcantara, Miami, 2.28; Max Fried,

Atlanta, 2.48; Zac Gallen, Arizona, 2.54; Tyler Anderson, L.A. Dodgers, 2.57; Carlos Rodón, San Francisco, 2.88; Logan Webb, San Francisco, 2.90.

Strikeouts: Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee, 243; Carlos Rodón, San Francisco, 237; Aaron Nola, Philadelphia, 235; Sandy Alcantara, Miami, 207; Charlie Morton, Atlanta, 205; Spencer Strider, Atlanta, 202.

Saves: Kenley Jansen, Atlanta, 41; Josh Hader, Milwaukee-San Diego, 36; Daniel Bard, Colorado, 34; Edwin Díaz, NY Mets, 32; Taylor Rogers, San Diego-Milwaukee, 31; Camilo Doval, San Francisco, 27.

A Note on Historical Baseball Statistics

Major League Baseball announced Dec. 16, 2020, that it was integrating its official record books with the statistics of the Negro Leagues, including more than 3,400 players' performances, from 1920 to 1948. The all-time records reflect what is listed by mlb.com as of publication.

American League Leaders, 2022

Batting Average: Luis Arráez, Minnesota, .316; Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, .311; Xander Bogaerts, Boston, .307; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, .306; José Abreu, Chicago White Sox, .304; Andrew Benintendi, Kansas City-NY Yankees, .304; Nathaniel Lowe, Texas, .302; José Altuve, Houston, .300.

On-Base Percentage: Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, .425; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, .406; Yandy Diaz, Tampa Bay, .401; José Altuve, Houston, .387; José Abreu, Chicago White Sox, .378; Xander Bogaerts, Boston, .377; Luis Arráez, Minnesota, .375.

Slugging: Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, .686; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, .613; José Altuve, Houston, .533; Rafael Devers, Boston, .521; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, .519; José Ramírez, Cleveland, .514; Julio Rodríguez, Seattle, .509.

Runs Scored: Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, 133; José Altuve, Houston, 103; Marcus Semien, Texas, 101; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, 95; Alex Bregman, Houston, 93; Bo Bichette, Toronto, 91; Corey Seager, Texas, 91.

Runs Batted In: Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, 131; José Ramírez, Cleveland, 126; Kyle Tucker, Houston, 107; Adolis García, Texas, 101; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, 97; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 97; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 95.

Hits: Bo Bichette, Toronto, 189; José Abreu, Chicago White Sox, 183; Amed Rosario, Cleveland, 180; Nathaniel Lowe, Texas, 179; Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, 177; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 175; Luis Arráez, Minnesota, 173.

Doubles: José Ramírez, Cleveland, 44; Bo Bichette, Toronto, 43; J.D. Martinez, Boston, 43; Rafael Devers, Boston, 42; Randy Arozarena, Tampa Bay, 41; José Abreu, Chicago White Sox, 40; Yuli Gurriel, Houston, 40.

Triples: Amed Rosario, Cleveland, 9; Steven Kwan, Cleveland, 7; Jorge Mateo, Baltimore, 7; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 6; Bobby Witt, Kansas City, 6; Adolis García, Texas, 5; José Ramírez, Cleveland, 5; Marcus Semien, Texas, 5.

Home Runs: Aaron Judge, NY Yankees, 62; Mike Trout, L.A. Angels, 40; Yordan Álvarez, Houston, 37; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 34; Anthony Santander, Baltimore, 33; Corey Seager, Texas, 33; Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto, 32; Anthony Rizzo, NY Yankees, 32.

Stolen Bases: Jorge Mateo, Baltimore, 35; Cedric Mullins, Baltimore, 34; Randy Arozarena, Tampa Bay, 32; Bobby Witt, Kansas City, 30; Adolis García, Texas, 25; Julio Rodríguez, Seattle, 25; Marcus Semien, Texas, 25; Kyle Tucker, Houston, 25.

Pitching Wins: Justin Verlander, Houston, 18; Framber Valdez, Houston, 17; Alek Manoah, Toronto, 16; Luis García, Houston, 15; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 15; Cal Quantrill, Cleveland, 15.

Earned Run Average: Justin Verlander, Houston, 1.75; Dylan Cease, Chicago White Sox, 2.20; Alek Manoah, Toronto, 2.24; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 2.33; Shane McClanahan, Tampa Bay,

2.54; Framber Valdez, Houston, 2.82; Shane Bieber, Cleveland, 2.88; Martín Pérez, Texas, 2.89.

Strikeouts: Gerrit Cole, NY Yankees, 257; Dylan Cease, Chicago White Sox, 227; Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels, 219; Robbie Ray, Seattle, 212; Kevin Gausman, Toronto, 205; Shane Bieber, Cleveland, 198.

Saves: Emmanuel Clase, Cleveland, 42; Liam Hendriks, Chicago White Sox, 37; Jordan Romano, Toronto, 36; Ryan Pressly, Houston, 33; Gregory Soto, Detroit, 30; Scott Barlow, Kansas City, 24; Jorge López, Minnesota, 23.

All-Time Major League Single-Season Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2022 season; records for "modern" era beginning in 1901.

Home Runs	
Barry Bonds (2001)	73
Mark McGwire (1998)	70
Sammy Sosa (1998)	66
Mark McGwire (1999)	65
Sammy Sosa (2001)	64
Sammy Sosa (1999)	63
Aaron Judge* (2022)	62
Roger Maris (1961)	61
Babe Ruth (1927)	60

Runs Scored	
Babe Ruth (1921)	177

Lou Gehrig (1936)	167
Lou Gehrig (1931)	163
Babe Ruth (1928)	163
Chuck Klein (1930)	158
Babe Ruth (1920, 1927)	158
Rogers Hornsby (1929)	156
Kiki Cuyler (1930)	155

Hits

Ichiro Suzuki (2004)	262
George Sisler (1920)	257
Lefty O’Doul (1929)	254
Bill Terry (1930)	254
Al Simmons (1925)	253
Rogers Hornsby (1922)	250
Chuck Klein (1930)	250
Ty Cobb (1911)	248

Runs Batted In

Hack Wilson (1930)	191
Lou Gehrig (1931)	184
Hank Greenberg (1937)	183
Jimmie Foxx (1938)	175
Lou Gehrig (1927)	175
Lou Gehrig (1930)	174
Babe Ruth (1921)	171
Hank Greenburg (1935)	170
Chuck Klein (1930)	170

Batting Average

Rogers Hornsby (1924)	.424
Nap Lajoie (1901)	.421
George Sisler (1922)	.420
Ty Cobb (1911)	.420
Ty Cobb (1912)	.410
Joe Jackson (1911)	.408
George Sisler (1920)	.407
Ted Williams (1941)	.406

Stolen Bases

Rickey Henderson (1982)	130
Lou Brock (1974)	118
Vince Coleman (1985)	110
Vince Coleman (1987)	109
Rickey Henderson (1983)	108
Vince Coleman (1986)	107
Maury Wills (1962)	104
Rickey Henderson (1980)	100

Walks (Batter)

Barry Bonds (2004)	232
Barry Bonds (2002)	198
Barry Bonds (2001)	177
Babe Ruth (1923)	170
Mark McGwire (1998)	162
Ted Williams (1947, 1949)	162
Ted Williams (1946)	156

Strikeouts (Batter)

Mark Reynolds (2009)	223

Adam Dunn (2012)	222
Chris Davis (2016)	219
Yoán Moncada* (2018)	217
Joey Gallo* (2021)	213
Chris Carter (2013)	212
Mark Reynolds (2010)	211
Giancarlo Stanton* (2018)	211
Chris Davis (2015)	208
Aaron Judge* (2017)	208

Earned Run Average

Dutch Leonard (1914)	0.96
Mordecai “Three Finger” Brown (1906)	1.04
Bob Gibson (1968)	1.12
Christy Mathewson (1909)	1.14
Walter Johnson (1913)	1.14
Jack Pfiester (1907)	1.15
Addie Joss (1908)	1.16
Carl Lundgren (1907)	1.17

Wins (Pitcher)

Jack Chesbro (1904)	41
Ed Walsh (1908)	40
Christy Mathewson (1908)	37
Walter Johnson (1913)	36
Joe McGinnity (1904)	35
Grover Alexander (1916)	33
Walter Johnson (1912)	33
Cristy Mathewson (1904)	33
Cy Young (1901)	33

Strikeouts (Pitcher)	
Nolan Ryan (1973)	383
Sandy Koufax (1965)	382
Randy Johnson (2001)	372
Nolan Ryan (1974)	367
Randy Johnson (1999)	364
Rube Waddell (1904)	349
Bob Feller (1946)	348
Randy Johnson (2000)	347

Saves	
Francisco Rodríguez (2008)	62
Edwin Díaz* (2018)	57
Bobby Thigpen (1990)	57
Eric Gagne (2003)	55
John Smoltz (2002)	55
Trevor Hoffman (1998)	53
Randy Myers (1993)	53
Mariano Rivera (2004)	53

All-Time Major League Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2022 season; career records for players in "modern" era beginning in 1901 may include statistics from preceding years.

Games	
Pete Rose	3,562
Carl Yastrzemski	3,308
Hank Aaron	3,298

Rickey Henderson	3,081
Albert Pujols*	3,080
Ty Cobb	3,035
Eddie Murray	3,026
Stan Musial	3,026
Cal Ripken Jr.	3,001
Willie Mays	2,992

Stolen Bases

Rickey Henderson	1,406
Lou Brock	938
Billy Hamilton	912
Ty Cobb	892
Tim Raines	808
Vince Coleman	752
Eddie Collins	745
Arlie Latham	739
Max Carey	738
Honus Wagner	722

Strikeouts (Pitcher)

Nolan Ryan	5,714
Randy Johnson	4,875
Roger Clemens	4,672
Steve Carlton	4,136
Bert Blyleven	3,701
Tom Seaver	3,640
Don Sutton	3,574
Gaylord Perry	3,534
Walter Johnson	3,508

Greg Maddux	3,371

At Bats

Pete Rose	14,053
Hank Aaron	12,364
Carl Yastrzemski	11,988
Cal Ripken Jr.	11,551
Ty Cobb	11,429
Albert Pujols*	11,421
Eddie Murray	11,336
Derek Jeter	11,195
Adrián Beltré	11,068
Robin Yount	11,008

Triples

Sam Crawford	309
Ty Cobb	297
Honus Wagner	252
Jake Beckley	243
Roger Connor	233
Tris Speaker	222
Fred Clarke	220
Dan Brouthers	205
Joe Kelley	194
Paul Waner	191

Saves

Mariano Rivera	652
Trevor Hoffman	601
Lee Smith	478

Francisco Rodríguez	437
John Franco	424
Billy Wagner	422
Craig Kimbrel*	394
Kenley Jansen*	391
Dennis Eckersley	390
Joe Nathan	377

Runs Batted In

Hank Aaron	2,297
Albert Pujols*	2,218
Babe Ruth	2,213
Alex Rodriguez	2,086
Barry Bonds	1,996
Lou Gehrig	1,995
Stan Musial	1,951
Ty Cobb	1,938
Jimmie Foxx	1,922
Eddie Murray	1,917

Batting Average

Ty Cobb	.367
Rogers Hornsby	.358
Joe Jackson	.356
Ed Delahanty	.346
Tris Speaker	.345
Ted Williams	.344
Billy Hamilton	.344
Dan Brouthers	.342
Babe Ruth	.342

Harry Heilmann	.342

Shutouts

Walter Johnson	110
Grover Alexander	90
Christy Mathewson	79
Cy Young	76
Eddie Plank	69
Warren Spahn	63
Nolan Ryan	61
Tom Seaver	61
Bert Blyleven	60
Don Sutton	58

Runs

Rickey Henderson	2,295
Ty Cobb	2,246
Barry Bonds	2,227
Hank Aaron	2,174
Babe Ruth	2,174
Pete Rose	2,165
Willie Mays	2,062
Alex Rodriguez	2,021
Stan Musial	1,949
Derek Jeter	1,923

Walks (Batter)

Barry Bonds	2,558
Rickey Henderson	2,190
Babe Ruth	2,062

Ted Williams	2,019
Joe Morgan	1,865
Carl Yastrzemski	1,845
Jim Thome	1,747
Mickey Mantle	1,733
Mel Ott	1,708
Frank Thomas	1,667

Losses

Cy Young	316
Nolan Ryan	292
Walter Johnson	279
Phil Niekro	274
Gaylord Perry	265
Don Sutton	256
Jack Powell	254
Eppa Rixey	251
Bert Blyleven	250
Robin Roberts	245
Warren Spahn	245

All-Time Home Run Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2022 season.

Player	HR
Barry Bonds	762
Hank Aaron	755
Babe Ruth	714
Albert Pujols*	703
Alex Rodriguez	696
Willie Mays	660
Ken Griffey Jr.	630
Jim Thome	612
Sammy Sosa	609
Frank Robinson	586
Mark McGwire	583
Harmon Killebrew	573
Rafael Palmeiro	569
Reggie Jackson	563
Manny Ramirez	555
Mike Schmidt	548
David Ortiz	541
Mickey Mantle	536
Jimmie Foxx	534
Willie McCovey	521
Frank Thomas	521
Ted Williams	521
Ernie Banks	512
Eddie Mathews	512

Mel Ott	511
Gary Sheffield	509
Miguel Cabrera*	507
Eddie Murray	504
Lou Gehrig	493
Fred McGriff	493
Adrián Beltré	477
Stan Musial	475
Willie Stargell	475
Carlos Delgado	473
Chipper Jones	468
Dave Winfield	465
Jose Canseco	462
Adam Dunn	462
Nelson Cruz*	459
Carl Yastrzemski	452
Jeff Bagwell	449
Vladimir Guerrero	449
Dave Kingman	442
Jason Giambi	440
Paul Konerko	439
Andre Dawson	438
Carlos Beltrán	435
Juan Gonzalez	434
Andruw Jones	434
Cal Ripken Jr.	431
Mike Piazza	427
Billy Williams	426
Edwin Encarnación	424

Darrell Evans	414
Alfonso Soriano	412
Mark Teixeira	409

Players With 3,000 Major League Hits

Source: www.mlb.com; * = Active in 2022 season.

Player	Hits
Pete Rose	4,256
Ty Cobb	4,191
Hank Aaron	3,771
Stan Musial	3,630
Tris Speaker	3,515
Derek Jeter	3,465
Honus Wagner	3,430
Carl Yastrzemski	3,419
Albert Pujols*	3,384
Paul Molitor	3,319
Eddie Collins	3,314
Willie Mays	3,283
Eddie Murray	3,255
Nap Lajoie	3,252
Cal Ripken Jr.	3,184
Adrián Beltré	3,166
George Brett	3,154
Paul Waner	3,152
Robin Yount	3,142
Tony Gwynn	3,141
Alex Rodriguez	3,115
Dave Winfield	3,110

Ichiro Suzuki	3,089
Miguel Cabrera*	3,088
Craig Biggio	3,060
Rickey Henderson	3,055
Rod Carew	3,053
Lou Brock	3,023
Rafael Palmeiro	3,020
Cap Anson	3,011
Wade Boggs	3,010
Al Kaline	3,007
Roberto Clemente	3,000

50 Home Run Club

Only Barry Bonds and Mark McGwire hit 70 or more home runs in a season. Six players—including Babe Ruth and Roger Maris—hit 60 or more, a feat Sammy Sosa accomplished for the third time in 2001.

HR	Player, team	Year
73	Barry Bonds, San Francisco Giants	2001
70	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1998
66	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1998
65	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1999
64	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2001
63	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1999
62	Aaron Judge, NY Yankees	2022
61	Roger Maris, NY Yankees	1961
60	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1927

59	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1921
59	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami Marlins	2017
58	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Athletics	1932
58	Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers	1938
58	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia Phillies	1997
58	Mark McGwire, Oakland A’s/St. Louis Cardinals	1997
57	Luis Gonzalez, Arizona Diamondbacks	2001
57	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2002
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1997
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1998
56	Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs	1930
54	José Bautista, Toronto Blue Jays	2010
54	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1949
54	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1961
54	David Ortiz, Boston Red Sox	2006
54	Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees	2007
54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1920
54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1928
53	Pete Alonso, NY Mets	2019
53	Chris Davis, Baltimore Orioles	2013
52	George Foster, Cincinnati Reds	1977
52	Aaron Judge, NY Yankees	2017
52	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1956
52	Willie Mays, San Francisco Giants	1965
52	Mark McGwire, Oakland A’s	1996
52	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2001
52	Jim Thome, Cleveland Indians	2002
51	Cecil Fielder, Detroit Tigers	1990

51	Andruw Jones, Atlanta Braves	2005
51	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1947
51	Willie Mays, NY Giants	1955
51	Johnny Mize, NY Giants	1947
50	Brady Anderson, Baltimore Orioles	1996
50	Albert Belle, Cleveland Indians	1995
50	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee Brewers	2007
50	Jimmie Foxx, Boston Red Sox	1938
50	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2000
50	Greg Vaughn, San Diego Padres	1998

Pitchers With 300 Major League Wins

Source: www.mlb.com

Pitcher	Wins
Cy Young	511
Walter Johnson	417
Grover Alexander	373
Christy Mathewson	373
Warren Spahn	363
James “Pud” Galvin	361
Charles “Kid” Nichols	361
Greg Maddux	355
Roger Clemens	354
Tim Keefe	342
Steve Carlton	329
John Clarkson	328
Eddie Plank	326
Nolan Ryan	324
Don Sutton	324

Phil Niekro	318
Gaylord Perry	314
Tom Seaver	311
Charley Radbourn	309
Mickey Welch	307
Tom Glavine	305
Randy Johnson	303
Robert “Lefty” Grove	300
Early “Gus” Wynn	300

Official Major League Perfect Games Since 1901

Date	Pitcher	Teams
5/5/1904	Cy Young	Boston 3 vs. Phil. 0 (AL)
10/2/1908	Addie Joss	Clev. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (AL)
4/30/1922	Charlie Robertson	Chicago 2 vs. Detroit 0 (AL)
10/8/1956	Don Larsen	NY 2 (AL) vs. Brooklyn 0* (NL)
6/21/1964	Jim Bunning	Phil. 6 vs. NY 0 (NL)
9/9/1965	Sandy Koufax	L.A. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (NL)
5/8/1968	Jim “Catfish” Hunter	Oakland 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
5/15/1981	Len Barker	Clev. 3 vs. Toronto 0 (AL)
9/30/1984	Mike Witt	California 1 vs. Texas 0 (AL)
9/16/1988	Tom Browning	Cincinnati 1 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)
7/28/1991	Dennis Martinez	Montréal 2 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)

7/28/1994	Kenny Rogers	Texas 4 vs. California 0 (AL)
5/17/1998	David Wells	NY 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
7/18/1999	David Cone	NY 6 vs. Montréal 0 (AL)
5/18/2004	Randy Johnson	Arizona 2 vs. Atlanta 0 (NL)
7/23/2009	Mark Buehrle	Chicago 5 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/9/2010	Dallas Braden	Oakland 4 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/29/2010	Roy Halladay	Phil. 1 vs. Florida 0 (NL)
4/21/2012	Philip Humber	Chicago 4 vs. Seattle 0 (AL)
6/13/2012	Matt Cain	S.F. 10 vs. Houston 0 (NL)
8/15/2012	Felix Hernandez	Seattle 1 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)

* = World Series game. **Note:** Two pre-1901 National League pitchers are also credited with perfect games. Within one week in 1880, Lee Richmond (June 12, Worcester 1, Cleveland 0) and John “Monte” Ward (June 17, Providence 5, Buffalo 0) each threw a perfect game.

Most Career Major League No-Hitters

No.	Pitcher
7	Nolan Ryan
4	Sandy Koufax
3	Larry Corcoran, Bob Feller, Justin Verlander, Cy Young
2	Jake Arrieta, Al Atkinson, Homer Bailey, Theodore Breitenstein, Mark Buehrle, Jim Bunning, Steve Busby, Carl Erskine, Mike Fiers, Bob Forsch, James “Pud”

Galvin, Roy Halladay, Ken Holtzman, Randy Johnson, Addie Joss, Dutch Leonard, Tim Lincecum, Jim Maloney, Christy Mathewson, Hideo Nomo, Allie Reynolds, Max Scherzer, Frank Smith, Warren Spahn, Bill Stoneman, Adonis Terry, Virgil Trucks, Johnny Vander Meer, Don Wilson

Home Run Leaders by Season, 1901-2022

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League		
Year	**Player, team**	**HR**
1901	Sam Crawford, Cincinnati	16
1902	Thomas Leach, Pittsburgh	6
1903	James Sheckard, Brooklyn	9
1904	Harry Lumley, Brooklyn	9
1905	Fred Odwell, Cincinnati	9
1906	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12
1907	David Brain, Boston	10
1908	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12
1909	Red Murray, New York	7
1910	Fred Beck, Boston; Frank Schulte, Chicago	10
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	21
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	14
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19
1914	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	24
1916	Dave Robertson, NY; Fred “Cy”	12

	Williams, Chicago	
1917	Gavvy Cravath, Phil.; Dave Robertson, NY	12
1918	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	8
1919	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	12
1920	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	15
1921	George Kelly, New York	23
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	42
1923	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	41
1924	Jacques Fournier, Brooklyn	27
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	39
1926	Hack Wilson, Chicago	21
1927	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Cy Williams, Philadelphia	30
1928	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	31
1929	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	43
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	56
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	31
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia; Mel Ott, New York	38
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	28
1934	Rip Collins, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	35
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	34
1936	Mel Ott, New York	33
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	31
1938	Mel Ott, New York	36
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	28

1940	John Mize, St. Louis	43
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	34
1942	Mel Ott, New York	30
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	29
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	33
1945	Tommy Holmes, Boston	28
1946	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	23
1947	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	51
1948	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	40
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	54
1950	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	47
1951	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	42
1952	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; Hank Sauer, Chicago	37
1953	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	47
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	49
1955	Willie Mays, New York	51
1956	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	43
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	44
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	47
1959	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	46
1960	Ernie Banks, Chicago	41
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	46
1962	Willie Mays, San Francisco	49
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee; Willie McCovey, S.F.	44
1964	Willie Mays, San Francisco	47
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco	52

1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	44
1967	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	39
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	36
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	45
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	45
1971	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	48
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	40
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	44
1974	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36
1975	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38
1976	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	52
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	40
1979	Dave Kingman, Chicago	48
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	48
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	31
1982	Dave Kingman, New York	37
1983	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	40
1984	Dale Murphy, Atlanta; Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36
1985	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	37
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	37
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	49
1988	Darryl Strawberry, New York	39
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	47
1990	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago	40
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	38
1992	Fred McGriff, San Diego	35
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	46

1994	Matt Williams, San Francisco	43
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	40
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	47
1997[1]	Larry Walker, Colorado	49
1998	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	70
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	65
2000	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	50
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	73*
2002	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	49
2003	Jim Thome, Philadelphia	47
2004	Adrián Beltré, Los Angeles	48
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	51
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	58
2007	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	50
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	48
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	47
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	42
2011	Matt Kemp, Los Angeles	39
2012	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee	41
2013	Pedro Alvarez, Pitt.; Paul Goldschmidt, Arizona	36
2014	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami	37
2015	Nolan Arenado, Colorado; Bryce Harper, Washington	42
2016	Nolan Arenado, Colorado; Chris Carter, Milwaukee	41
2017	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami	59
2018	Nolan Arenado, Colorado	38
2019	Pete Alonso, NY Mets	53
2020	Marcell Ozuna, Atlanta	18

2021	Fernando Tatís Jr., San Diego	42
2022	Kyle Schwarber, Philadelphia	46

American League

Year	Player, team	HR
1901	Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	14
1902	Socks Seybold, Philadelphia	16
1903	Buck Freeman, Boston	13
1904	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	10
1905	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1906	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	12
1907	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1908	Sam Crawford, Detroit	7
1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	9
1910	Jake Stahl, Boston	10
1911	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	11
1912	J. Franklin Baker, Phil.; Tris Speaker, Boston	10
1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	12
1914	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1915	Robert Roth, Chicago-Cleveland	7
1916	Wally Pipp, New York	12
1917	Wally Pipp, New York	9
1918	Babe Ruth, Boston; Tilly Walker, Philadelphia	11
1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	29
1920	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1921	Babe Ruth, New York	59
1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	39
1923	Babe Ruth, New York	41

1924	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1925	Bob Meusel, New York	33
1926	Babe Ruth, New York	47
1927	Babe Ruth, New York	60
1928	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1929	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1930	Babe Ruth, New York	49
1931	Lou Gehrig, New York; Babe Ruth, New York	46
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	58
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	48
1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1935	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.; Hank Greenberg, Detroit	36
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1937	Joe DiMaggio, New York	46
1938	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	58
1939	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	35
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	41
1941	Ted Williams, Boston	37
1942	Ted Williams, Boston	36
1943	Rudy York, Detroit	34
1944	Nick Etten, New York	22
1945	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	24
1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	44
1947	Ted Williams, Boston	32
1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	39
1949	Ted Williams, Boston	43
1950	Al Rosen, Cleveland	37

1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	33
1952	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	43
1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1955	Mickey Mantle, New York	37
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	52
1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	42
1958	Mickey Mantle, New York	42
1959	Rocky Colavito, Clev.; Harmon Killebrew, Wash.	42
1960	Mickey Mantle, New York	40
1961	Roger Maris, New York	61*
1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	48
1963	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	45
1964	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1965	Tony Conigliaro, Boston	32
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	49
1967	Harmon Killebrew, Minn.; Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	44
1968	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1970	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1971	Bill Melton, Chicago	33
1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	37
1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	32
1974	Dick Allen, Chicago	32
1975	Reggie Jackson, Oak.; George Scott, Milw.	36
1976	Graig Nettles, New York	32

1977	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1978	Jim Rice, Boston	46
1979	Gorman Thomas, Milwaukee	45
1980	Reggie Jackson, New York; Ben Oglivie, Milw.	41
1981	Tony Armas, Oakland; Dwight Evans, Boston; Bobby Grich, Cal.; Eddie Murray, Baltimore	22
1982	Gorman Thomas, Milw.; Reggie Jackson, Cal.	39
1983	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1984	Tony Armas, Boston	43
1985	Darrell Evans, Detroit	40
1986	Jesse Barfield, Toronto	40
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland	49
1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	42
1989	Fred McGriff, Toronto	36
1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	51
1991	Jose Canseco, Oakland; Cecil Fielder, Detroit	44
1992	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	43
1993	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	46
1994	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	40
1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland	50
1996	Mark McGwire, Oakland	52
1997[1]	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1998	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1999	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	48
2000	Troy Glaus, Anaheim	47
2001	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	52

2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	57
2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	47
2004	Manny Ramirez, Boston	43
2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York	48
2006	David Ortiz, Boston	54
2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	54
2008	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	37
2009	Carlos Peña, Tampa Bay; Mark Teixeira, New York	39
2010	José Bautista, Toronto	54
2011	José Bautista, Toronto	43
2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	44
2013	Chris Davis, Baltimore	53
2014	Nelson Cruz, Baltimore	40
2015	Chris Davis, Baltimore	47
2016	Mark Trumbo, Baltimore	47
2017	Aaron Judge, New York	52
2018	Khris Davis, Oakland	48
2019	Jorge Soler, Kansas City	48
2020	Luke Voit, New York	22
2021	Vladimir Guerrero Jr., Toronto	48
2022	Aaron Judge, NY Yankees	62

(1) In 1997, Mark McGwire hit 58 home runs, 34 with the Oakland Athletics (AL) and 24 with the St. Louis Cardinals (NL).

Batting Champions by Season, 1901-2022

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League		
Year	**Player, team**	**AVG**
1901	Jesse C. Burkett, St. Louis	.376
1902	Clarence Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.357
1903	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905	James Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1910	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913	Jacob Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914	Jacob Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915	Larry Doyle, New York	.320
1916	Hal Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917	Edd Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918	Zack Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919	Edd Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.370
1921	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.397
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.401
1923	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.384
1924	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.424*

1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	.403
1926	Eugene Hargrave, Cincinnati	.353
1927	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.380
1928	Rogers Hornsby, Boston	.387
1929	Lefty O’Doul, Philadelphia	.398
1930	Bill Terry, New York	.401
1931	Chick Hafey, St. Louis	.349
1932	Lefty O’Doul, Brooklyn	.368
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	.368
1934	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.362
1935	Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh	.385
1936	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.373
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	.374
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	.342
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	.349
1940	Debs Garms, Pittsburgh	.355
1941	Pete Reiser, Brooklyn	.343
1942	Ernie Lombardi, Boston	.330
1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.357
1944	Dixie Walker, Brooklyn	.357
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago	.355
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.365
1947	Harry Walker, St. Louis-Philadelphia	.363
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.376
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	.342
1950	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.346
1951	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.355
1952	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.336

1953	Carl Furillo, Brooklyn	.344
1954	Willie Mays, New York	.345
1955	Richie Ashburn, Philadelphia	.338
1956	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	.328
1957	Stan Musial, St. Louis	.351
1958	Richie Ashburn, Philadelphia	.350
1959	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	.355
1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh	.325
1961	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.351
1962	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	.346
1963	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	.326
1964	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.339
1965	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.329
1966	Matty Alou, Pittsburgh	.342
1967	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	.357
1968	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.335
1969	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.348
1970	Rico Carty, Atlanta	.366
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis	.363
1972	Billy Williams, Chicago	.333
1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	.338
1974	Ralph Garr, Atlanta	.353
1975	Bill Madlock, Chicago	.354
1976	Bill Madlock, Chicago	.339
1977	Dave Parker, Pittsburgh	.338
1978	Dave Parker, Pittsburgh	.334
1979	Keith Hernandez, St. Louis	.344
1980	Bill Buckner, Chicago	.324
1981	Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh	.341

1982	Al Oliver, Montréal	.331
1983	Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh	.323
1984	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.351
1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis	.353
1986	Tim Raines, Montréal	.334
1987	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.370
1988	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.313
1989	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.336
1990	Willie McGee, St. Louis	.335
1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta	.319
1992	Gary Sheffield, San Diego	.330
1993	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	.370
1994	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.394
1995	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.368
1996	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.353
1997	Tony Gwynn, San Diego	.372
1998	Larry Walker, Colorado	.363
1999	Larry Walker, Colorado	.379
2000	Todd Helton, Colorado	.372
2001	Larry Walker, Colorado	.350
2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	.370
2003	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	.359
2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	.362
2005	Derrek Lee, Chicago	.335
2006	Freddy Sanchez, Pittsburgh	.344
2007	Matt Holliday, Colorado	.340
2008	Chipper Jones, Atlanta	.364
2009	Hanley Ramirez, Florida	.342
2010	Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado	.336

2011	José Reyes, New York	.337
2012	Buster Posey, San Francisco	.336
2013	Michael Cuddyer, Colorado	.331
2014	Justin Morneau, Colorado	.319
2015	Dee Gordon, Miami	.333
2016	DJ LeMahieu, Colorado	.348
2017	Charlie Blackmon, Colorado	.331
2018	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee	.326
2019	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee	.329
2020	Juan Soto, Washington	.351
2021	Trea Turner, Washington-L.A. Dodgers	.328
2022	Jeff McNeil, NY Mets	.326

American League

Year	Player, team	AVG
1901[1]	Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	.426*
1902	Ed Delahanty, Washington	.376
1903	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	.357
1904	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	.382
1905	Elmer Flick, Cleveland	.308
1906	George Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.324
1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.377
1910[2]	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.368

1915	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.369
1916	Tris Speaker, Cleveland	.386
1917	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920	George Sisler, St. Louis	.407
1921	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.394
1922	George Sisler, St. Louis	.420
1923	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.403
1924	Babe Ruth, New York	.378
1925	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.393
1926	Henry Manush, Detroit	.378
1927	Harry Heilmann, Detroit	.398
1928	Goose Goslin, Washington	.379
1929	Lew Fonseca, Cleveland	.369
1930	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	.381
1931	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	.390
1932	Dale Alexander, Detroit-Boston	.367
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	.356
1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	.363
1935	Buddy Myer, Washington	.349
1936	Luke Appling, Chicago	.388
1937	Charlie Gehringer, Detroit	.371
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	.349
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York	.381
1940	Joe DiMaggio, New York	.352
1941	Ted Williams, Boston	.406
1942	Ted Williams, Boston	.356
1943	Luke Appling, Chicago	.328

1944	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland	.327
1945	George Stirnweiss, New York	.309
1946	Mickey Vernon, Washington	.353
1947	Ted Williams, Boston	.343
1948	Ted Williams, Boston	.369
1949	George Kell, Detroit	.343
1950	Billy Goodman, Boston	.354
1951	Ferris Fain, Philadelphia	.344
1952	Ferris Fain, Philadelphia	.327
1953	Mickey Vernon, Washington	.337
1954	Roberto Avila, Cleveland	.341
1955	Al Kaline, Detroit	.340
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	.353
1957	Ted Williams, Boston	.388
1958	Ted Williams, Boston	.328
1959	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit	.353
1960	Pete Runnels, Boston	.320
1961	Norm Cash, Detroit	.361
1962	Pete Runnels, Boston	.326
1963	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.321
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.323
1965	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.321
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	.316
1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.326
1968	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	.301
1969	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.332
1970	Alex Johnson, California	.329
1971	Tony Oliva, Minnesota	.337
1972	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.318

1973	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.350
1974	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.364
1975	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.359
1976	George Brett, Kansas City	.333
1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.388
1978	Rod Carew, Minnesota	.333
1979	Fred Lynn, Boston	.333
1980	George Brett, Kansas City	.390
1981	Carney Lansford, Boston	.336
1982	Willie Wilson, Kansas City	.332
1983	Wade Boggs, Boston	.361
1984	Don Mattingly, New York	.343
1985	Wade Boggs, Boston	.368
1986	Wade Boggs, Boston	.357
1987	Wade Boggs, Boston	.363
1988	Wade Boggs, Boston	.366
1989	Kirby Puckett, Minnesota	.339
1990	George Brett, Kansas City	.329
1991	Julio Franco, Texas	.341
1992	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	.343
1993	John Olerud, Toronto	.363
1994	Paul O’Neill, New York	.359
1995	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	.356
1996	Alex Rodriguez, Seattle	.358
1997	Frank Thomas, Chicago	.347
1998	Bernie Williams, New York	.339
1999	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston	.357
2000	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston	.372
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle	.350

2002	Manny Ramirez, Boston	.349
2003	Bill Mueller, Boston	.326
2004	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle	.372
2005	Michael Young, Texas	.331
2006	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.347
2007	Magglio Ordoñez, Detroit	.363
2008	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.328
2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota	.365
2010	Josh Hamilton, Texas	.359
2011	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.344
2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.330
2013	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.348
2014	José Altuve, Houston	.341
2015	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	.338
2016	José Altuve, Houston	.338
2017	José Altuve, Houston	.346
2018	Mookie Betts, Boston	.346
2019	Tim Anderson, Chicago	.335
2020	DJ LeMahieu, New York	.364
2021	Yuli Gurriel, Houston	.319
2022	Luis Arráez, Minnesota	.316

(1) Nap Lajoie’s 1901 batting average varies in historical records from .421 to .426. (2) Some baseball researchers have concluded that Ty Cobb actually hit .382 in 1910 while Nap Lajoie, Cleveland, hit .383.

Earned Run Average Leaders by Season, 1977-2022

National League

Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA
1977	John Candelaria, Pittsburgh	33	230.2	2.34
1978	Craig Swan, New York	29	207.1	2.43
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	38	292.1	2.71
1980	Don Sutton, Los Angeles	32	212.1	2.20
1981	Nolan Ryan, Houston	21	149.0	1.69
1982	Steve Rogers, Montréal	35	277.0	2.40
1983	Atlee Hammaker, San Francisco	23	172.1	2.25
1984	Alejandro Peña, Los Angeles	28	199.1	2.48
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	35	276.2	1.53
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	37	275.1	2.22
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	34	211.2	2.76
1988	Joe Magrane, St. Louis	24	165.1	2.18
1989	Scott Garrelts, San Francisco	30	193.1	2.28
1990	Danny Darwin, Houston	48	162.2	2.21
1991	Dennis Martinez, Montréal	31	222.0	2.39
1992	Bill Swift, San Francisco	30	164.2	2.08
1993	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	36	267.0	2.36
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	25	202.0	1.56
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	28	209.2	1.63
1996	Kevin Brown, Florida	32	233.0	1.89
1997	Pedro Martinez, Montréal	31	241.1	1.90
1998	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	34	251.0	2.22
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	271.2	2.48
2000	Kevin Brown, Los Angeles	33	230.0	2.58
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	249.2	2.49
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	260.0	2.32
2003	Jason Schmidt, San Francisco	29	207.2	2.34

2004	Jake Peavy, San Diego	27	166.1	2.27
2005	Roger Clemens, Houston	32	211.1	1.87
2006	Roy Oswalt, Houston	33	220.2	2.98
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	34	223.1	2.54
2008	Johan Santana, New York	34	234.1	2.53
2009	Chris Carpenter, St. Louis	28	192.2	2.24
2010	Josh Johnson, Florida	28	183.2	2.30
2011	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	233.1	2.28
2012	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	227.2	2.53
2013	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	33	236.0	1.83
2014	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	27	198.1	1.77
2015	Zack Greinke, Los Angeles	32	222.2	1.66
2016	Kyle Hendricks, Chicago	31	190.0	2.13
2017	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	27	175.0	2.31
2018	Jacob deGrom, NY Mets	32	217.0	1.70
2019	Hyun-jin Ryu, Los Angeles	29	182.2	2.32
2020	Trevor Bauer, Cincinnati	11	73.0	1.73
2021	Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee	28	167.0	2.43
2022	Julio Urías, L.A. Dodgers	31	175.0	2.16

American League

Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA
1977	Frank Tanana, California	31	241.1	2.54
1978	Ron Guidry, New York	35	273.2	1.74
1979	Ron Guidry, New York	33	236.1	2.78
1980	Rudy May, New York	41	175.1	2.46
1981	Sammy Stewart, Baltimore	29	112.1	2.32
1982	Rick Sutcliffe, Cleveland	34	216.0	2.96
1983	Rick Honeycutt, Texas	25	174.2	2.42

1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	34	261.1	2.79
1985	Dave Stieb, Toronto	36	265.0	2.48
1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	33	254.0	2.48
1987	Jimmy Key, Toronto	36	261.0	2.76
1988	Allan Anderson, Minnesota	30	202.1	2.45
1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	36	262.1	2.16
1990	Roger Clemens, Boston	31	228.1	1.93
1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	35	271.1	2.62
1992	Roger Clemens, Boston	32	246.2	2.41
1993	Kevin Appier, Kansas City	34	238.2	2.56
1994	Steve Ontiveros, Oakland	27	115.1	2.65
1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	30	214.1	2.48
1996	Juan Guzmán, Toronto	27	187.2	2.93
1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	34	264.0	2.05
1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	33	234.2	2.65
1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	31	213.1	2.07
2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	217.0	1.74
2001	Freddy Garcia, Seattle	34	238.2	3.05
2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	30	199.1	2.26
2003	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	186.2	2.22
2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	228.0	2.61
2005	Kevin Millwood, Cleveland	30	192.0	2.86
2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	233.2	2.77
2007	John Lackey, Los Angeles	33	224.0	3.01
2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	31	223.1	2.54
2009	Zack Greinke, Kansas City	33	229.1	2.16
2010	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	249.2	2.27
2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit	34	251.0	2.40
2012	David Price, Tampa Bay	31	211.0	2.56

2013	Anibal Sanchez, Detroit	29	182.0	2.57
2014	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	236.0	2.14
2015	David Price, Detroit-Toronto	32	220.1	2.45
2016	Aaron Sanchez, Toronto	30	192.0	3.00
2017	Corey Kluber, Cleveland	29	203.2	2.25
2018	Blake Snell, Tampa Bay	31	180.2	1.89
2019	Gerrit Cole, Houston	33	212.1	2.50
2020	Shane Bieber, Cleveland	12	77.1	1.63
2021	Robbie Ray, Toronto	32	193.1	2.84
2022	Justin Verlander, Houston	28	175.0	1.75

Strikeout Leaders by Season, 1901-2022

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League

Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1901	Noodles Hahn, Cincinnati	239
1902	Vic Willis, Boston	225
1903	Christy Mathewson, New York	267
1904	Christy Mathewson, New York	212
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	206
1906	Fred Beebe, Chicago-St. Louis	171
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	178
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	259
1909	Orval Overall, Chicago	205
1910	Earl Moore, Philadelphia	185
1911	Rube Marquard, New York	237
1912	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	195

1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	168
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	214
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	241
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	167
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	200
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	148
1919	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	141
1920	Grover Alexander, Chicago	173
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	136
1922	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	134
1923	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	197
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	262
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	221
1926	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	140
1927	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	184
1928	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	200
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	166
1930	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	177
1931	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	159
1932	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	191
1933	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	199
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	195
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	190
1936	Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn	238
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	159
1938	Clay Bryant, Chicago	135
1939	Claude Passeau, Philadelphia-Chicago; Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	137
1940	Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia	137

1941	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	202
1942	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	186
1943	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	174
1944	Bill Voiselle, New York	161
1945	Preacher Roe, Pittsburgh	148
1946	Johnny Schmitz, Chicago	135
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	193
1948	Harry Brecheen, St. Louis	149
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	151
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	191
1951	Warren Spahn, Boston; Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	164
1952	Warren Spahn, Boston	183
1953	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	198
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	185
1955	Sam Jones, Chicago	198
1956	Sam Jones, Chicago	176
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia	188
1958	Sam Jones, St. Louis	225
1959	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	242
1960	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	246
1961	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	269
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	232
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	306
1964	Bob Veale, Pittsburgh	250
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	382*
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	317
1967	Jim Bunning, Philadelphia	253
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis	268

1969	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	273
1970	Tom Seaver, New York	283
1971	Tom Seaver, New York	289
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	310
1973	Tom Seaver, New York	251
1974	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	240
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	243
1976	Tom Seaver, New York	235
1977	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	262
1978	J. R. Richard, Houston	303
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	313
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	180
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286
1983	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	275
1984	Dwight Gooden, New York	276
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	268
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	306
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	270
1988	Nolan Ryan, Houston	228
1989	Jose DeLeon, St. Louis	201
1990	David Cone, New York	233
1991	David Cone, New York	241
1992	John Smoltz, Atlanta	215
1993	José Rijo, Cincinnati	227
1994	Andy Benes, San Diego	189
1995	Hideo Nomo, Los Angeles	236
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	276
1997	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	319

1998	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	300
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	364
2000	Randy Johnson, Arizona	347
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	372
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	334
2003	Kerry Wood, Chicago	266
2004	Randy Johnson, Arizona	290
2005	Jake Peavy, San Diego	216
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati	216
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	240
2008	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	265
2009	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	261
2010	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	231
2011	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	248
2012	R.A. Dickey, New York	230
2013	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	232
2014	Johnny Cueto, Cincinnati; Stephen Strasburg, Washington	242
2015	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles	301
2016	Max Scherzer, Washington	284
2017	Max Scherzer, Washington	268
2018	Max Scherzer, Washington	300
2019	Jacob deGrom, New York	255
2020	Jacob deGrom, New York	104
2021	Zack Wheeler, Philadelphia	247
2022	Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee	243

American League

Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1901	Cy Young, Boston	158

1902	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	210
1903	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	302
1904	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	349
1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	287
1906	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	196
1907	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	232
1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	269
1909	Frank Smith, Chicago	177
1910	Walter Johnson, Washington	313
1911	Ed Walsh, Chicago	255
1912	Walter Johnson, Washington	303
1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	243
1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	225
1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	203
1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	228
1917	Walter Johnson, Washington	188
1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	162
1919	Walter Johnson, Washington	147
1920	Stan Coveleski, Cleveland	133
1921	Walter Johnson, Washington	143
1922	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	149
1923	Walter Johnson, Washington	130
1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	158
1925	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	116
1926	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	194
1927	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	174
1928	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	183
1929	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	170
1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	209

1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	175
1932	Red Ruffing, New York	190
1933	Lefty Gomez, New York	163
1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	158
1935	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	163
1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	175
1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	194
1938	Bob Feller, Cleveland	240
1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	246
1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	261
1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	260
1942	Tex Hughson, Boston; Bobo Newsom, Washington	113
1943	Allie Reynolds, Cleveland	151
1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	187
1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	212
1946	Bob Feller, Cleveland	348
1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	196
1948	Bob Feller, Cleveland	164
1949	Virgil Trucks, Detroit	153
1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	170
1951	Vic Raschi, New York	164
1952	Allie Reynolds, New York	160
1953	Billy Pierce, Chicago	186
1954	Bob Turley, Baltimore	185
1955	Herb Score, Cleveland	245
1956	Herb Score, Cleveland	263
1957	Early Wynn, Cleveland	184
1958	Early Wynn, Chicago	179

1959	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1960	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1961	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	221
1962	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	206
1963	Camilo Pascual, Minnesota	202
1964	Al Downing, New York	217
1965	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	325
1966	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	225
1967	Jim Lonborg, Boston	246
1968	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	283
1969	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	279
1970	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	304
1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	308
1972	Nolan Ryan, California	329
1973	Nolan Ryan, California	383*
1974	Nolan Ryan, California	367
1975	Frank Tanana, California	269
1976	Nolan Ryan, California	327
1977	Nolan Ryan, California	341
1978	Nolan Ryan, California	260
1979	Nolan Ryan, California	223
1980	Len Barker, Cleveland	187
1981	Len Barker, Cleveland	127
1982	Floyd Bannister, Seattle	209
1983	Jack Morris, Detroit	232
1984	Mark Langston, Seattle	204
1985	Bert Blyleven, Cleveland-Minnesota	206
1986	Mark Langston, Seattle	245
1987	Mark Langston, Seattle	262

1988	Roger Clemens, Boston	291
1989	Nolan Ryan, Texas	301
1990	Nolan Ryan, Texas	232
1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	241
1992	Randy Johnson, Seattle	241
1993	Randy Johnson, Seattle	308
1994	Randy Johnson, Seattle	204
1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	294
1996	Roger Clemens, Boston	257
1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	292
1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	271
1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	313
2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	284
2001	Hideo Nomo, Boston	220
2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	239
2003	Esteban Loaiza, Chicago	207
2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	265
2005	Johan Santana, Minnesota	238
2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	245
2007	Scott Kazmir, Tampa Bay	239
2008	A. J. Burnett, Toronto	231
2009	Justin Verlander, Detroit	269
2010	Jered Weaver, Los Angeles	233
2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit	250
2012	Justin Verlander, Detroit	239
2013	Yu Darvish, Texas	277
2014	David Price, Tampa Bay-Detroit	271
2015	Chris Sale, Chicago	274
2016	Justin Verlander, Detroit	254

2017	Chris Sale, Boston	308
2018	Justin Verlander, Houston	290
2019	Gerrit Cole, Houston	326
2020	Shane Bieber, Cleveland	122
2021	Robbie Ray, Toronto	248
2022	Gerrit Cole, NY Yankees	257

Cy Young Award Winners, 1956-2021

Year	Pitcher, team
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee
1958	Bob Turley, NY Yankees
1959	Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1960	Vernon Law, Pittsburgh
1961	Whitey Ford, NY Yankees
1962	Don Drysdale, L.A. Dodgers
1963	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1964	Dean Chance, L.A. Angels
1965	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1966	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1967	(NL) Mike McCormick, S.F. (AL) Jim Lonborg, Boston
1968	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY (AL) Denny McLain, Detroit; Mike Cuellar, Baltimore
1970	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Jim Perry, Minnesota
1971	(NL) Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago (AL) Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1973	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore

1974	(NL) Mike Marshall, L.A.
	(AL) Jim “Catfish” Hunter, Oakland
1975	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY
	(AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1976	(NL) Randy Jones, San Diego
	(AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1977	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Sparky Lyle, NY
1978	(NL) Gaylord Perry, San Diego
	(AL) Ron Guidry, NY
1979	(NL) Bruce Sutter, Chicago
	(AL) Mike Flanagan, Baltimore
1980	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Steve Stone, Baltimore
1981	(NL) Fernando Valenzuela, L.A.
	(AL) Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee
1982	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee
1983	(NL) John Denny, Philadelphia
	(AL) LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago
1984	(NL) Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago
	(AL) Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	(NL) Dwight Gooden, NY
	(AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1986	(NL) Mike Scott, Houston
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	(NL) Steve Bedrosian, Phil.
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1988	(NL) Orel Hershiser, L.A.

	(AL) Frank Viola, Minnesota
1989	(NL) Mark Davis, San Diego
	(AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1990	(NL) Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh
	(AL) Bob Welch, Oakland
1991	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1992	(NL) Greg Maddux, Chicago
	(AL) Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) Jack McDowell, Chicago
1994	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) David Cone, Kansas City
1995	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) Randy Johnson, Seattle
1996	(NL) John Smoltz, Atlanta
	(AL) Pat Hentgen, Toronto
1997	(NL) Pedro Martinez, Montréal
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1998	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1999	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2000	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2001	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Roger Clemens, NY
2002	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Barry Zito, Oakland

2003	(NL) Eric Gagne, L.A.
	(AL) Roy Halladay, Toronto
2004	(NL) Roger Clemens, Houston
	(AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2005	(NL) Chris Carpenter, St. Louis
	(AL) Bartolo Colon, L.A.
2006	(NL) Brandon Webb, Arizona
	(AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2007	(NL) Jake Peavy, San Diego
	(AL) CC Sabathia, Cleveland
2008	(NL) Tim Lincecum, S.F.
	(AL) Cliff Lee, Cleveland
2009	(NL) Tim Lincecum, S.F.
	(AL) Zack Greinke, Kansas City
2010	(NL) Roy Halladay, Philadelphia
	(AL) Felix Hernandez, Seattle
2011	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A.
	(AL) Justin Verlander, Detroit
2012	(NL) R.A. Dickey, NY
	(AL) David Price, Tampa Bay
2013	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A.
	(AL) Max Scherzer, Detroit
2014	(NL) Clayton Kershaw, L.A.
	(AL) Corey Kluber, Cleveland
2015	(NL) Jake Arrieta, Chicago
	(AL) Dallas Keuchel, Houston
2016	(NL) Max Scherzer, Washington
	(AL) Rick Porcello, Boston
2017	(NL) Max Scherzer, Washington

	(AL) Corey Kluber, Cleveland
2018	(NL) Jacob deGrom, NY
	(AL) Blake Snell, Tampa Bay
2019	(NL) Jacob deGrom, NY
	(AL) Justin Verlander, Houston
2020	(NL) Trevor Bauer, Cincinnati
	(AL) Shane Bieber, Cleveland
2021	(NL) Corbin Burnes, Milwaukee
	(AL) Robbie Ray, Toronto

Most Valuable Players, 1931-2021

As selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America. Prior to 1931, MVP honors were named by various sources.

National League

Year	Player, team
1931	Frank Frisch, St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis
1935	Gabby Hartnett, Chicago
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati
1940	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis

1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1944	Martin Marion, St. Louis
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1947	Bob Elliott, Boston
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn
1950	Jim Konstanty, Philadelphia
1951	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1954	Willie Mays, New York
1955	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh
1961	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati
1962	Maury Wills, Los Angeles
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles
1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco
1966	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh
1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis

1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati
1974	Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1975	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1976	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati
1978	Dave Parker, Pittsburgh
1979	Keith Hernandez, St. Louis; Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1984	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago
1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago
1988	Kirk Gibson, Los Angeles
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco
1990	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta
1992	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston
1995	Barry Larkin, Cincinnati
1996	Ken Caminiti, San Diego
1997	Larry Walker, Colorado
1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago
1999	Chipper Jones, Atlanta

2000	Jeff Kent, San Francisco
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2003	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2005	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia
2007	Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia
2008	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2010	Joey Votto, Cincinnati
2011	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee
2012	Buster Posey, San Francisco
2013	Andrew McCutchen, Pittsburgh
2014	Clayton Kershaw, Los Angeles
2015	Bryce Harper, Washington
2016	Kris Bryant, Chicago
2017	Giancarlo Stanton, Miami
2018	Christian Yelich, Milwaukee
2019	Cody Bellinger, Los Angeles
2020	Freddie Freeman, Atlanta
2021	Bryce Harper, Philadelphia

American League

Year	Player, team
1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia

1934	Mickey Cochrane, Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York
1937	Charlie Gehringer, Detroit
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1942	Joe Gordon, New York
1943	Spurgeon “Spud” Chandler, New York
1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1946	Ted Williams, Boston
1947	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1948	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland
1949	Ted Williams, Boston
1950	Phil Rizzuto, New York
1951	Yogi Berra, New York
1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland
1954	Yogi Berra, New York
1955	Yogi Berra, New York
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York
1957	Mickey Mantle, New York
1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston
1959	Nellie Fox, Chicago
1960	Roger Maris, New York
1961	Roger Maris, New York
1962	Mickey Mantle, New York

1963	Elston Howard, New York
1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore
1965	Zoilo Versalles, Minnesota
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore
1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston
1968	Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota
1970	John “Boog” Powell, Baltimore
1971	Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	Dick Allen, Chicago
1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland
1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston
1976	Thurman Munson, New York
1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota
1978	Jim Rice, Boston
1979	Don Baylor, California
1980	George Brett, Kansas City
1981	Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee
1982	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1983	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1984	Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	Don Mattingly, New York
1986	Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	George Bell, Toronto
1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland
1989	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1990	Rickey Henderson, Oakland
1991	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore

1992	Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1994	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1995	Mo Vaughn, Boston
1996	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle
1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1999	Ivan Rodriguez, Texas
2000	Jason Giambi, Oakland
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle
2002	Miguel Tejada, Oakland
2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas
2004	Vladimir Guerrero, Anaheim
2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2006	Justin Morneau, Minnesota
2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2008	Dustin Pedroia, Boston
2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota
2010	Josh Hamilton, Texas
2011	Justin Verlander, Detroit
2012	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit
2013	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit
2014	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2015	Josh Donaldson, Toronto
2016	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2017	José Altuve, Houston
2018	Mookie Betts, Boston
2019	Mike Trout, Los Angeles
2020	José Abreu, Chicago

2021 Shohei Ohtani, L.A. Angels

Rookie of the Year, 1949-2021

(as selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America)

1947: Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn, 1B (combined selection); 1948: Alvin Dark, Boston (NL), SS (combined selection).

National League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn, P
1950	Sam Jethroe, Boston, OF
1951	Willie Mays, NY, OF
1952	Joe Black, Brooklyn, P
1953	Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn, 2B
1954	Wally Moon, St. Louis, OF
1955	Bill Virdon, St. Louis, OF
1956	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati, OF
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia, P
1958	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco, 1B
1959	Willie McCovey, San Francisco, 1B
1960	Frank Howard, L.A., OF
1961	Billy Williams, Chicago, OF
1962	Ken Hubbs, Chicago, 2B
1963	Pete Rose, Cincinnati, 2B
1964	Richie Allen, Philadelphia, 3B
1965	Jim Lefebvre, L.A., 2B
1966	Tommy Helms, Cincinnati, 2B

1967	Tom Seaver, NY, P
1968	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, C
1969	Ted Sizemore, L.A., 2B
1970	Carl Morton, Montréal, P
1971	Earl Williams, Atlanta, C
1972	Jon Matlack, NY, P
1973	Gary Matthews, San Francisco, OF
1974	Bake McBride, St. Louis, OF
1975	John Montefusco, San Francisco, P
1976	Butch Metzger, San Diego, P; Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, P
1977	Andre Dawson, Montréal, OF
1978	Bob Horner, Atlanta, 3B
1979	Rick Sutcliffe, L.A., P
1980	Steve Howe, L.A., P
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, L.A., P
1982	Steve Sax, L.A., 2B
1983	Darryl Strawberry, NY, OF
1984	Dwight Gooden, NY, P
1985	Vince Coleman, St. Louis, OF
1986	Todd Worrell, St. Louis, P
1987	Benito Santiago, San Diego, C
1988	Chris Sabo, Cincinnati, 3B
1989	Jerome Walton, Chicago, OF
1990	Dave Justice, Atlanta, 1B
1991	Jeff Bagwell, Houston, 1B
1992	Eric Karros, L.A., 1B
1993	Mike Piazza, L.A., C
1994	Raul Mondesi, L.A., OF

1995	Hideo Nomo, L.A., P
1996	Todd Hollandsworth, L.A., OF
1997	Scott Rolen, Philadelphia, 3B
1998	Kerry Wood, Chicago, P
1999	Scott Williamson, Cincinnati, P
2000	Rafael Furcal, Atlanta, SS
2001	Albert Pujols, St. Louis, OF
2002	Jason Jennings, Colorado, P
2003	Dontrelle Willis, Florida, P
2004	Jason Bay, Pittsburgh, OF
2005	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 1B
2006	Hanley Ramirez, Florida, SS
2007	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 3B
2008	Geovany Soto, Chicago, C
2009	Chris Coghlan, Florida, OF
2010	Buster Posey, San Francisco, C
2011	Craig Kimbrel, Atlanta, P
2012	Bryce Harper, Washington, OF
2013	José Fernández, Miami, P
2014	Jacob deGrom, NY, P
2015	Kris Bryant, Chicago, 3B
2016	Corey Seager, L.A., SS
2017	Cody Bellinger, L.A., 1B
2018	Ronald Acuña Jr., Atlanta, OF
2019	Pete Alonso, NY, 1B
2020	Devin Williams, Milwaukee, P
2021	Jonathan India, Cincinnati, 2B

American League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Roy Sievers, St. Louis, OF
1950	Walt Dropo, Boston, 1B
1951	Gil McDougald, NY, 3B
1952	Harry Byrd, Philadelphia, P
1953	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit, SS
1954	Bob Grim, NY, P
1955	Herb Score, Cleveland, P
1956	Luis Aparicio, Chicago, SS
1957	Tony Kubek, NY, IF-OF
1958	Albie Pearson, Washington, OF
1959	Bob Allison, Washington, OF
1960	Ron Hansen, Baltimore, SS
1961	Don Schwall, Boston, P
1962	Tom Tresh, NY, IF-OF
1963	Gary Peters, Chicago, P
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota, OF
1965	Curt Blefary, Baltimore, OF
1966	Tommie Agee, Chicago, OF
1967	Rod Carew, Minnesota, 2B
1968	Stan Bahnsen, NY, P
1969	Lou Piniella, Kansas City, OF
1970	Thurman Munson, NY, C
1971	Chris Chambliss, Cleveland, 1B
1972	Carlton Fisk, Boston, C
1973	Al Bumbry, Baltimore, OF
1974	Mike Hargrove, Texas, 1B
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston, OF
1976	Mark Fidrych, Detroit, P

1977	Eddie Murray, Baltimore, DH
1978	Lou Whitaker, Detroit, 2B
1979	John Castino, Minnesota, 3B; Alfredo Griffin, Toronto, SS
1980	Joe Charboneau, Cleveland, OF
1981	Dave Righetti, NY, P
1982	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore, SS
1983	Ron Kittle, Chicago, OF
1984	Alvin Davis, Seattle, 1B
1985	Ozzie Guillen, Chicago, SS
1986	Jose Canseco, Oakland, OF
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland, 1B
1988	Walt Weiss, Oakland, SS
1989	Gregg Olson, Baltimore, P
1990	Sandy Alomar Jr., Cleveland, C
1991	Chuck Knoblauch, Minnesota, 2B
1992	Pat Listach, Milwaukee, SS
1993	Tim Salmon, California, OF
1994	Bob Hamelin, Kansas City, DH
1995	Marty Cordova, Minnesota, OF
1996	Derek Jeter, NY, SS
1997	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston, SS
1998	Ben Grieve, Oakland, OF
1999	Carlos Beltran, Kansas City, OF
2000	Kazuhiro Sasaki, Seattle, P
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF
2002	Eric Hinske, Toronto, 3B
2003	Angel Berroa, Kansas City, SS
2004	Bobby Crosby, Oakland, SS

2005	Huston Street, Oakland, P
2006	Justin Verlander, Detroit, P
2007	Dustin Pedroia, Boston, 2B
2008	Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B
2009	Andrew Bailey, Oakland, P
2010	Neftali Feliz, Texas, P
2011	Jeremy Hellickson, Tampa Bay, P
2012	Mike Trout, L.A., OF
2013	Wil Myers, Tampa Bay, OF
2014	José Abreu, Chicago, 1B
2015	Carlos Correa, Houston, SS
2016	Michael Fulmer, Detroit, P
2017	Aaron Judge, NY, OF
2018	Shohei Ohtani, L.A., DH/P
2019	Yordan Álvarez, Houston, OF
2020	Kyle Lewis, Seattle, OF
2021	Randy Arozarena, Tampa Bay, OF

Major League Pennant Winners, 1901-75

National League

Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance

1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643	Chance
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675	Chance
1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw
1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw
1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw
1914	Boston	94	59	.614	Stallings
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson
1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran
1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson
1921	New York	94	59	.614	McGraw
1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw
1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw
1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw
1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street
1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street
1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Hornsby, Grimm
1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry
1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch

1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm
1936	New York	92	62	.597	Terry
1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry
1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Grimm, Hartnett
1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie
1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher
1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth
1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1945	Chicago	98	56	.636	Grimm
1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer
1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton
1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth
1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton
1950	Philadelphia	91	63	.591	Sawyer
1951	New York	98	59	.624	Durocher
1952	Brooklyn	96	57	.627	Dressen
1953	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen
1954	New York	97	57	.630	Durocher
1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston
1956	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Alston
1957	Milwaukee	95	59	.617	Haney
1958	Milwaukee	92	62	.597	Haney
1959	Los Angeles	88	68	.564	Alston
1960	Pittsburgh	95	59	.617	Murtaugh
1961	Cincinnati	93	61	.604	Hutchinson
1962	San Francisco	103	62	.624	Dark

1963	Los Angeles	99	63	.611	Alston
1964	St. Louis	93	69	.574	Keane
1965	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Alston
1966	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Alston
1967	St. Louis	101	60	.627	Schoendienst
1968	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Schoendienst
1969	New York	100	62	.617	Hodges
1970	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson
1971	Pittsburgh	97	65	.599	Murtaugh
1972	Cincinnati	95	59	.617	Anderson
1973	New York	82	79	.509	Berra
1974	Los Angeles	102	60	.630	Alston
1975	Cincinnati	108	54	.667	Anderson

American League

Year	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack
1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack

1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack
1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan
1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland
1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker
1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins
1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins
1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins
1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris
1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris
1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins
1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins
1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins
1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack
1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack
1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack
1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy
1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin
1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane
1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane
1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy
1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy
1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy
1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy
1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker
1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy
1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy

1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy
1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell
1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O’Neill
1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin
1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris
1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau
1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel
1953	New York	99	52	.656	Stengel
1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez
1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel
1956	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1957	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1958	New York	92	62	.597	Stengel
1959	Chicago	94	60	.610	Lopez
1960	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1961	New York	109	53	.673	Houk
1962	New York	96	66	.593	Houk
1963	New York	104	57	.646	Houk
1964	New York	99	63	.611	Berra
1965	Minnesota	102	60	.630	Mele
1966	Baltimore	97	63	.606	Bauer
1967	Boston	92	70	.568	Williams
1968	Detroit	103	59	.636	Smith
1969	Baltimore	109	53	.673	Weaver
1970	Baltimore	108	54	.667	Weaver
1971	Baltimore	101	57	.639	Weaver

1972	Oakland	93	62	.600	Williams
1973	Oakland	94	68	.580	Williams
1974	Oakland	90	72	.556	Dark
1975	Boston	95	65	.594	Johnson

Major League Pennant Winners, 1976-2022

National League

Year	East winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1976	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark
1977	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark
1978	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Ozark
1979	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Tanner
1980	Philadelphia	91	71	.562	Green
1981(a)	Philadelphia	34	21	.618	Green
1981(b)	Montréal	30	23	.566	Williams, Fanning
1982	St. Louis	92	70	.568	Herzog
1983	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Corrales, Owens
1984	Chicago	96	65	.596	Frey
1985	St. Louis	101	61	.623	Herzog
1986	New York	108	54	.667	Johnson
1987	St. Louis	95	67	.586	Herzog
1988	New York	100	60	.625	Johnson
1989	Chicago	93	69	.574	Zimmer
1990	Pittsburgh	95	67	.586	Leyland
1991	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Leyland
1992	Pittsburgh	96	66	.593	Leyland
1993	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Fregosi

National League

Year	East winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	Cincinnati
1977	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1978	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1979	Cincinnati	90	71	.559	McNamara	Pittsburgh
1980	Houston	93	70	.571	Virdon	Philadelphia
1981(a)	Los Angeles	36	21	.632	Lasorda	(c)
1981(b)	Houston	33	20	.623	Virdon	Los Angeles
1982	Atlanta	89	73	.549	Torre	St. Louis
1983	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Lasorda	Philadelphia
1984	San Diego	92	70	.568	Williams	San Diego
1985	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	St. Louis
1986	Houston	96	66	.593	Lanier	New York
1987	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Craig	St. Louis
1988	Los Angeles	94	67	.584	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1989	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Craig	San Francisco
1990	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Piniella	Cincinnati
1991	Atlanta	94	68	.580	Cox	Atlanta
1992	Atlanta	98	64	.605	Cox	Atlanta
1993	Atlanta	104	58	.642	Cox	Philadelphia

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1994(d)	East	Montréal	74	40	.649	Alou
	Central	Cincinnati	66	48	.579	Johnson
	West	Los Angeles	58	56	.509	Lasorda
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	—			—		

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1995	East	Atlanta	90	54	.625	Cox
	Central	Cincinnati	85	59	.590	Johnson
	West	Los Angeles	78	66	.542	Lasorda
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Atlanta 3, Colorado* 1			Atlanta		
	Cincinnati 3, Los Angeles 0					
	Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 0					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1996	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox
	Central	St. Louis	88	74	.543	La Russa
	West	San Diego	91	71	.562	Bochy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Atlanta 3, Los Angeles* 0			Atlanta		
	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0					
	Atlanta 4, St. Louis 3					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1997	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox
	Central	Houston	84	78	.519	Dierker
	West	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Baker
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Atlanta 3, Houston 0			Florida*		

	Florida* 3, San Francisco 0					(Leyland)
	Florida* 4, Atlanta 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
1998	East	Atlanta	106	56	.654	Cox
	Central	Houston	102	60	.630	Dierker
	West	San Diego	98	64	.605	Bochy
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	Atlanta 3, Chicago* 0					San Diego
	San Diego 3, Houston 1					
	San Diego 4, Atlanta 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
1999	East	Atlanta	103	59	.636	Cox
	Central	Houston	97	65	.599	Dierker, Galante
	West	Arizona	100	62	.617	Showalter
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	Atlanta 3, Houston 1					Atlanta
	New York* 3, Arizona 1					
	Atlanta 4, New York* 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2000	East	Atlanta	95	67	.586	Cox
	Central	St. Louis	95	67	.586	La Russa
	West	San Francisco	97	65	.599	Baker
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 0					New York*
	New York* 3, San Francisco 1					(Valentine)
	New York* 4, St. Louis 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2001	East	Atlanta	88	74	.543	Cox
	Central	Houston	93	69	.574	Dierker
	West	Arizona	92	70	.568	Brenly
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Atlanta 3, Houston 0			Arizona		
	Arizona 3, St. Louis* 2					
	Arizona 4, Atlanta 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2002	East	Atlanta	101	59	.631	Cox
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	La Russa
	West	Arizona	98	64	.605	Brenly
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	St. Louis 3, Arizona 0			San Francisco*		
	San Francisco* 3, Atlanta 2			(Baker)		
	San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2003	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox
	Central	Chicago	88	74	.543	Baker
	West	San Francisco	100	61	.621	Alou
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Chicago 3, Atlanta 2			Florida*		
	Florida* 3, San Francisco 1			(McKeon, Torborg)		
	Florida* 4, Chicago 3					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2004	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox
	Central	St. Louis	105	57	.648	La Russa
	West	Los Angeles	93	69	.574	Tracy

	Playoffs			Pennant winner	
	Houston* 3, Atlanta 2			St. Louis	
	St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 1				
	St. Louis 4, Houston* 3				
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2005	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Cox
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	La Russa
	West	San Diego	82	80	.506	Bochy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**	
	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0			Houston*	
	Houston* 3, Atlanta 1			(Garner)	
	Houston* 4, St. Louis 2				
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Randolph
	Central	St. Louis	83	78	.516	La Russa
	West	San Diego	88	74	.543	Bochy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**	
	New York 3, Los Angeles* 0			St. Louis	
	St. Louis 3, San Diego 1				
	St. Louis 4, New York 3				
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2007	East	Philadelphia	89	73	.549	Manuel
	Central	Chicago	85	77	.525	Piniella
	West	Arizona	90	72	.556	Melvin
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**	
	Colorado* 3, Philadelphia 0			Colorado*	
	Arizona 3, Chicago 0			(Hurdle)	
	Colorado* 4, Arizona 0				
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**

2008	East	Philadelphia	92	70	.568	Manuel
	Central	Chicago	97	64	.602	Piniella
	West	Los Angeles	84	78	.519	Torre
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Philadelphia 3, Milwaukee* 1			Philadelphia		
	Los Angeles 3, Chicago 0					
	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2009	East	Philadelphia	93	69	.574	Manuel
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	.562	La Russa
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Torre
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Philadelphia 3, Colorado* 1			Philadelphia		
	Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 0					
	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2010	East	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Manuel
	Central	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Baker
	West	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Bochy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	San Francisco 3, Atlanta* 1			San Francisco		
	Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0					
	San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**

2011	East	Philadelphia	102	60	.630	Manuel
	Central	Milwaukee	96	66	.593	Roenicke
	West	Arizona	94	68	.580	Gibson
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Milwaukee 3, Arizona 2			St. Louis*		
	St. Louis* 3, Philadelphia 2			(La Russa)		
	St. Louis* 4, Milwaukee 2					

Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2012	East	Washington	98	64	.605	Johnson
	Central	Cincinnati	97	65	.599	Baker
	West	San Francisco	94	68	.580	Bochy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	#St. Louis* 3, Washington 2			San Francisco		
	San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 2					
	San Francisco 4, St. Louis* 3					

Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2013	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	González
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Matheny
	West	Los Angeles	92	70	.568	Mattingly
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	St. Louis 3, #Pittsburgh* 2			St. Louis		
	Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1					
	St. Louis 4, Los Angeles 2					

Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2014	East	Washington	96	66	.593	Williams
	Central	St. Louis	90	72	.556	Matheny
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Mattingly

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	#San Francisco* 3, Washington 1	San Francisco*
	St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 1	(Bochy)
	San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2015	East	New York	90	72	.556	Collins
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	Matheny
	West	Los Angeles	92	70	.568	Mattingly

Playoffs	Pennant winner
#Chicago* 3, St. Louis 1	New York
New York 3, Los Angeles 2	
New York 4, Chicago* 0	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2016	East	Washington	95	67	.586	Baker
	Central	Chicago	103	58	.640	Maddon
	West	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Roberts

Playoffs	Pennant winner
Chicago 3, #San Francisco* 1	Chicago
Los Angeles 3, Washington 2	
Chicago 4, Los Angeles 2	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2017	East	Washington	97	65	.599	Baker
	Central	Chicago	92	70	.568	Maddon
	West	Los Angeles	104	58	.642	Roberts

Playoffs	Pennant winner
Chicago 3, Washington 2	Los Angeles

	Los Angeles 3, #Arizona* 0					
	Los Angeles 4, Chicago 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2018	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Snitker
	Central	Milwaukee	96	67	.589	Counsell
	West	Los Angeles	92	71	.564	Roberts
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Milwaukee 3, #Colorado* 0			Los Angeles		
	Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1					
	Los Angeles 4, Milwaukee 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2019	East	Atlanta	97	65	.599	Snitker
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	.562	Shildt
	West	Los Angeles	106	56	.654	Roberts
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2			Washington*		
	#Washington* 3, Los Angeles 2			(Martinez)		
	Washington* 4, St. Louis 0					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2020	East	Atlanta	35	25	.583	Snitker
	Central	Chicago	34	26	.567	Ross
	West	Los Angeles	43	17	.717	Roberts
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Los Angeles 3, San Diego* 0			Los Angeles		
	Atlanta 3, Miami* 0					
	Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2021	East	Atlanta	88	73	.547	Snitker

	Central	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Counsell
	West	San Francisco	107	55	.660	Kapler
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Los Angeles* 3, San Francisco 2			Atlanta		
	#Atlanta 3, Milwaukee 1					
	Atlanta 4, Los Angeles* 2					
2022	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Snitker
	Central	St. Louis	93	69	.574	Marmol
	West	Los Angeles	111	51	.685	Roberts
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	**Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0			Philadelphia*		
	**San Diego 2, NY Mets 1			(Thomson)		
	Philadelphia* 3, Atlanta 1					
	San Diego* 3, L.A. Dodgers 1					
	Philadelphia* 4, San Diego* 1					

American League

Year	East winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1976	New York	97	62	.610	Martin
1977	New York	100	62	.617	Martin
1978	New York	100	63	.613	Martin, Lemon
1979	Baltimore	102	57	.642	Weaver
1980	New York	103	59	.636	Howser
1981(a)	New York	34	22	.607	Michael, Lemon
1981(b)	Milwaukee	31	22	.585	Rodgers

1982	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Rodgers, Kuenn
1983	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Altobelli
1984	Detroit	104	58	.642	Anderson
1985	Toronto	99	62	.615	Cox
1986	Boston	95	66	.590	McNamara
1987	Detroit	98	64	.605	Anderson
1988	Boston	89	73	.549	McNamara, Morgan
1989	Toronto	89	73	.549	Williams, Gaston
1990	Boston	88	74	.543	Morgan
1991	Toronto	91	71	.562	Gaston, Tenace
1992	Toronto	96	66	.593	Gaston
1993	Toronto	95	67	.586	Gaston

American League

Year	West winner	W	L	PCT	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	Kansas City	90	72	.556	Herzog	New York
1977	Kansas City	102	60	.630	Herzog	New York
1978	Kansas City	92	70	.568	Herzog	New York
1979	California	88	74	.543	Fregosi	Baltimore
1980	Kansas City	97	65	.599	Frey	Kansas City
1981(a)	Oakland	37	23	.617	Martin	(c)

1981(b)	Kansas City	30	23	.566	Frey, Howser	New York
1982	California	93	69	.574	Mauch	Milwaukee
1983	Chicago	99	63	.611	La Russa	Baltimore
1984	Kansas City	84	78	.519	Howser	Detroit
1985	Kansas City	91	71	.562	Howser	Kansas City
1986	California	92	70	.568	Mauch	Boston
1987	Minnesota	85	77	.525	Kelly	Minnesota
1988	Oakland	104	58	.642	La Russa	Oakland
1989	Oakland	99	63	.611	La Russa	Oakland
1990	Oakland	103	59	.636	La Russa	Oakland
1991	Minnesota	95	67	.586	Kelly	Minnesota
1992	Oakland	96	66	.593	La Russa	Toronto
1993	Chicago	94	68	.580	Lamont	Toronto

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1994(d)	East	New York	70	43	.619	Showalter
	Central	Chicago	67	46	.593	Lamont
	West	Texas	52	62	.456	Kennedy
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	—			—		

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1995	East	Boston	86	58	.597	Kennedy
	Central	Cleveland	100	44	.694	Hargrove
	West	Seattle	79	66	.545	Piniella
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Cleveland 3, Boston 0			Cleveland		
	Seattle 3, New York* 2					

Cleveland 4, Seattle 2

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1996	East	New York	92	70	.568	Torre
	Central	Cleveland	99	62	.615	Hargrove
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Oates
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Baltimore* 3, Cleveland 1			New York		
	New York 3, Texas 1					
	New York 4, Baltimore* 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1997	East	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Johnson
	Central	Cleveland	86	75	.534	Hargrove
	West	Seattle	90	72	.556	Piniella
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Baltimore 3, Seattle 1			Cleveland		
	Cleveland 3, New York* 2					
	Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1998	East	New York	114	48	.704	Torre
	Central	Cleveland	89	73	.549	Hargrove
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Oates
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	New York 3, Texas 0			New York		
	Cleveland 3, Boston* 1					
	New York 4, Cleveland 2					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
1999	East	New York	98	64	.605	Torre
	Central	Cleveland	97	65	.599	Hargrove

	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Oates
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	New York 3, Texas 0			New York		
	Boston* 3, Cleveland 2					
	New York 4, Boston* 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2000	East	New York	87	74	.540	Torre
	Central	Chicago	95	67	.586	Manuel
	West	Oakland	91	70	.565	Howe
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	New York 3, Oakland 2			New York		
	Seattle* 3, Chicago 0					
	New York 4, Seattle* 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2001	East	New York	95	65	.594	Torre
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Manuel
	West	Seattle	116	46	.716	Piniella
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Seattle 3, Cleveland 2			New York		
	New York 3, Oakland* 2					
	New York 4, Seattle 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2002	East	New York	103	58	.640	Torre
	Central	Minnesota	94	67	.584	Gardenhire
	West	Oakland	103	59	.636	Howe
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Anaheim* 3, New York 1			Anaheim*		
	Minnesota 3, Oakland 2			(Scioscia)		

	Anaheim* 4, Minnesota 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2003	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre
	Central	Minnesota	90	72	.556	Gardenhire
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Macha
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	New York 3, Minnesota 1			New York		
	Boston* 3, Oakland 2					
	New York 4, Boston* 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2004	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre
	Central	Minnesota	92	70	.568	Gardenhire
	West	Anaheim	92	70	.568	Scioscia
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	New York 3, Minnesota 1			Boston*		
	Boston* 3, Anaheim 0			(Francona)		
	Boston* 4, New York 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2005	East	New York	95	67	.586	Torre
	Central	Chicago	99	63	.611	Guillen
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Scioscia
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Chicago 3, Boston* 0			Chicago		
	Los Angeles 3, New York 2					
	Chicago 4, Los Angeles 1					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Torre
	Central	Minnesota	96	66	.593	Gardenhire

	West	Oakland	93	69	.574	Macha
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Oakland 3, Minnesota 0			Detroit*		
	Detroit* 3, New York 1			(Leyland)		
	Detroit* 4, Oakland 0					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2007	East	Boston	96	66	.593	Francona
	Central	Cleveland	96	66	.593	Wedge
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Scioscia
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Boston 3, Los Angeles 0			Boston		
	Cleveland 3, New York* 1					
	Boston 4, Cleveland 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2008	East	Tampa Bay	97	65	.599	Maddon
	Central	Chicago	89	74	.546	Guillen
	West	Los Angeles	100	62	.617	Scioscia
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Tampa Bay 3, Chicago 1			Tampa Bay		
	Boston* 3, Los Angeles 1					
	Tampa Bay 4, Boston* 3					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2009	East	New York	103	59	.636	Girardi
	Central	Minnesota	87	76	.534	Gardenhire
	West	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Scioscia

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	New York 3, Minnesota 0	New York
	Los Angeles 3, Boston* 0	
	New York 4, Los Angeles 2	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2010	East	Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	Maddon
	Central	Minnesota	94	68	.580	Gardenhire
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Washington
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	New York* 3, Minnesota 0					Texas
	Texas 3, Tampa Bay 2					
	Texas 4, New York* 2					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2011	East	New York	97	65	.599	Girardi
	Central	Detroit	95	67	.586	Leyland
	West	Texas	96	66	.593	Washington
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	Detroit 3, New York 2					Texas
	Texas 3, Tampa Bay* 1					
	Texas 4, Detroit 2					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2012	East	New York	95	67	.586	Girardi
	Central	Detroit	88	74	.543	Leyland
	West	Oakland	94	68	.580	Melvin
	Playoffs					**Pennant winner**
	New York 3, #Baltimore* 2					Detroit
	Detroit 3, Oakland 2					

	Detroit 4, New York 0					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2013	East	Boston	97	65	.599	Farrell
	Central	Detroit	93	69	.574	Leyland
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Melvin
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Boston 3, #Tampa Bay* 1			Boston		
	Detroit 3, Oakland 2					
	Boston 4, Detroit 2					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2014	East	Baltimore	96	66	.593	Showalter
	Central	Detroit	90	72	.556	Ausmus
	West	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Scioscia
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	#Kansas City* 3, Los Angeles 0			Kansas City*		
	Baltimore 3, Detroit 0			(Yost)		
	Kansas City* 4, Baltimore 0					
Year	**Division**	**Winner**	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**Manager**
2015	East	Toronto	93	69	.574	Gibbons
	Central	Kansas City	95	67	.586	Yost
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Banister
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Kansas City 3, #Houston* 2			Kansas City		
	Toronto 3, Texas 2					
	Kansas City 4, Toronto 2					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2016	East	Boston	93	69	.574	Farrell
	Central	Cleveland	94	67	.584	Francona
	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Banister
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	#Toronto* 3, Texas 0			Cleveland		
	Cleveland 3, Boston 0					
	Cleveland 4, Toronto* 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2017	East	Boston	93	69	.574	Farrell
	Central	Cleveland	102	60	.630	Francona
	West	Houston	101	61	.623	Hinch
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Houston 3, Boston 1			Houston		
	#New York* 3, Cleveland 2					
	Houston 4, New York* 3					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2018	East	Boston	108	54	.667	Cora
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Francona
	West	Houston	103	59	.636	Hinch
	Playoffs			**Pennant winner**		
	Boston 3, #New York* 1			Boston		
	Houston 3, Cleveland 0					
	Boston 4, Houston 1					

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2019	East	New York	103	59	.636	Boone
	Central	Minnesota	101	61	.623	Baldelli
	West	Houston	107	55	.660	Hinch

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	New York 3, Minnesota 0	Houston
	Houston 3, #Tampa Bay* 2	
	Houston 4, New York 2	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2020	East	Tampa Bay	40	20	.667	Cash
	Central	Minnesota	36	24	.600	Baldelli
	West	Oakland	36	24	.600	Melvin

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	Tampa Bay 3, New York* 2	Tampa Bay
	Houston* 3, Oakland 1	
	Tampa Bay 4, Houston* 3	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2021	East	Tampa Bay	100	62	.617	Cash
	Central	Chicago	93	69	.574	La Russa
	West	Houston	95	67	.586	Baker

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	#Boston* 3, Tampa Bay 1	Houston
	Houston 3, Chicago 1	
	Houston 4, Boston* 2	

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	PCT	Manager
2022	East	New York	99	63	.611	Boone
	Central	Cleveland	92	70	.568	Francona
	West	Houston	106	56	.654	Baker

	Playoffs	Pennant winner
	**Cleveland 2, Tampa Bay 0	Houston

**Seattle 2, Toronto 0

Houston 3, Seattle* 0

New York 3, Cleveland* 2

Houston 4, New York 0

* = Wild-card team. If pennant winner is wild-card team, manager's name is given in parentheses. # = Single-game wild-card playoff winner (2012-21). ** = Best-of-three wild-card series (debuted in 2022). **Note:** In 2020, a best-of-three wild-card round included 8 teams in each league. (a) First half. (b) Second half. (c) Montréal, L.A., NY Yankees, and Oakland won the divisional playoffs. (d) In Aug. 1994, a players' strike began that caused the cancelation of the remainder of the season, the playoffs, and the World Series. Teams listed as division "winners" for 1994 were leading their divisions at the time of the strike.

World Series Results, 1903-2022

1903	Boston AL 5, Pittsburgh NL 3
1904	No series
1905	New York NL 4, Philadelphia AL 1
1906	Chicago AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1907	Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 0, 1 tie
1908	Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 1
1909	Pittsburgh NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1910	Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1911	Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 2
1912	Boston AL 4, New York NL 3, 1 tie
1913	Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 1
1914	Boston NL 4, Philadelphia AL 0
1915	Boston AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1

1916	Boston AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1917	Chicago AL 4, New York NL 2
1918	Boston AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1919	Cincinnati NL 5, Chicago AL 3
1920	Cleveland AL 5, Brooklyn NL 2
1921	New York NL 5, New York AL 3
1922	New York NL 4, New York AL 0, 1 tie
1923	New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1924	Washington AL 4, New York NL 3
1925	Pittsburgh NL 4, Washington AL 3
1926	St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1927	New York AL 4, Pittsburgh NL 0
1928	New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
1929	Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1930	Philadelphia AL 4, St. Louis NL 2
1931	St. Louis NL 4, Philadelphia AL 3
1932	New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1933	New York NL 4, Washington AL 1
1934	St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1935	Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1936	New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1937	New York AL 4, New York NL 1
1938	New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1939	New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 0
1940	Cincinnati NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1941	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1942	St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 1
1943	New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 1
1944	St. Louis NL 4, St. Louis AL 2

1945	Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 3
1946	St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1947	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1948	Cleveland AL 4, Boston NL 2
1949	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1950	New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 0
1951	New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1952	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1953	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 2
1954	New York NL 4, Cleveland AL 0
1955	Brooklyn NL 4, New York AL 3
1956	New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1957	Milwaukee NL 4, New York AL 3
1958	New York AL 4, Milwaukee NL 3
1959	Los Angeles NL 4, Chicago AL 2
1960	Pittsburgh NL 4, New York AL 3
1961	New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1962	New York AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
1963	Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 0
1964	St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1965	Los Angeles NL 4, Minnesota AL 3
1966	Baltimore AL 4, Los Angeles NL 0
1967	St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1968	Detroit AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1969	New York NL 4, Baltimore AL 1
1970	Baltimore AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1971	Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1972	Oakland AL 4, Cincinnati NL 3
1973	Oakland AL 4, New York NL 3

1974	Oakland AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1
1975	Cincinnati NL 4, Boston AL 3
1976	Cincinnati NL 4, New York AL 0
1977	New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1978	New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1979	Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1980	Philadelphia NL 4, Kansas City AL 2
1981	Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 2
1982	St. Louis NL 4, Milwaukee AL 3
1983	Baltimore AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1984	Detroit AL 4, San Diego NL 1
1985	Kansas City AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1986	New York NL 4, Boston AL 3
1987	Minnesota AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1988	Los Angeles NL 4, Oakland AL 1
1989	Oakland AL 4, San Francisco NL 0
1990	Cincinnati NL 4, Oakland AL 0
1991	Minnesota AL 4, Atlanta NL 3
1992	Toronto AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1993	Toronto AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
1995	Atlanta NL 4, Cleveland AL 2
1996	New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1997	Florida NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
1998	New York AL 4, San Diego NL 0
1999	New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 0
2000	New York AL 4, New York NL 1
2001	Arizona NL 4, New York AL 3
2002	Anaheim AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
2003	Florida NL 4, New York AL 2

2004	Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
2005	Chicago AL 4, Houston NL 0
2006	St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 1
2007	Boston AL 4, Colorado NL 0
2008	Philadelphia NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 1
2009	New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
2010	San Francisco NL 4, Texas AL 1
2011	St. Louis NL 4, Texas AL 3
2012	San Francisco NL 4, Detroit AL 0
2013	Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 2
2014	San Fran. NL 4, Kansas City AL 3
2015	Kansas City AL 4, New York NL 1
2016	Chicago NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
2017	Houston AL 4, Los Angeles NL 3
2018	Boston AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1
2019	Washington NL 4, Houston AL 3
2020	Los Angeles NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 2
2021	Atlanta NL 4, Houston AL 2
2022	Houston AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2

World Series Most Valuable Player, 1955-2022

Year	Player, position, team
1955	Johnny Podres, P, Brooklyn
1956	Don Larsen, P, NY (AL)
1957	Lew Burdette, P, Milwaukee (NL)
1958	Bob Turley, P, NY (AL)
1959	Larry Sherry, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1960[1]	Bobby Richardson, 2B, NY (AL)

1961	Whitey Ford, P, NY (AL)
1962	Ralph Terry, P, NY (AL)
1963	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1964	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1965	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1966	Frank Robinson, OF, Baltimore
1967	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1968	Mickey Lolich, P, Detroit
1969	Donn Clendenon, 1B, NY (NL)
1970	Brooks Robinson, 3B, Baltimore
1971	Roberto Clemente, OF, Pittsburgh
1972	Gene Tenace, C, Oakland
1973	Reggie Jackson, OF, Oakland
1974	Rollie Fingers, P, Oakland
1975	Pete Rose, 3B, Cincinnati
1976	Johnny Bench, C, Cincinnati
1977	Reggie Jackson, OF, NY (AL)
1978	Bucky Dent, SS, NY (AL)
1979	Willie Stargell, 1B, Pittsburgh
1980	Mike Schmidt, 3B, Philadelphia
1981	Ron Cey, 3B, Los Angeles (NL); Pedro Guerrero, OF, Los Angeles; Steve Yeager, C, Los Angeles
1982	Darrell Porter, C, St. Louis
1983	Rick Dempsey, C, Baltimore
1984	Alan Trammell, SS, Detroit
1985	Bret Saberhagen, P, Kansas City
1986	Ray Knight, 3B, NY (NL)
1987	Frank Viola, P, Minnesota

1988	Orel Hershiser, P, Los Angeles (NL)
1989	Dave Stewart, P, Oakland
1990	José Rijo, P, Cincinnati
1991	Jack Morris, P, Minnesota
1992	Pat Borders, C, Toronto
1993	Paul Molitor, DH, Toronto
1995	Tom Glavine, P, Atlanta
1996	John Wetteland, P, NY (AL)
1997	Livan Hernandez, P, Florida
1998	Scott Brosius, 3B, NY (AL)
1999	Mariano Rivera, P, NY (AL)
2000	Derek Jeter, SS, NY (AL)
2001	Curt Schilling, P, Arizona; Randy Johnson, P, Arizona
2002	Troy Glaus, 3B, Anaheim
2003	Josh Beckett, P, Florida
2004	Manny Ramirez, OF, Boston
2005	Jermaine Dye, OF, Chicago (AL)
2006	David Eckstein, SS, St. Louis
2007	Mike Lowell, 3B, Boston
2008	Cole Hamels, P, Philadelphia
2009	Hideki Matsui, DH, NY (AL)
2010	Edgar Renteria, SS, San Francisco
2011	David Freese, 3B, St. Louis
2012	Pablo Sandoval, 3B, San Francisco
2013	David Ortiz, DH, Boston
2014	Madison Bumgarner, P, San Francisco
2015	Salvador Pérez, C, Kansas City
2016	Ben Zobrist, OF, Chicago (NL)

2017	George Springer, OF, Houston
2018	Steve Pearce, 1B, Boston
2019	Stephen Strasburg, P, Washington
2020	Corey Seager, SS, Los Angeles (NL)
2021	Jorge Soler, OF, Atlanta
2022	Jeremy Peña, SS, Houston

World Series Won-Lost Records, by Franchise

Since beginning of “modern” era in 1901. Figures represent overall Series wins, not individual games.

Team	Wins	Losses
New York Yankees	27	13
St. Louis Cardinals	11	8
Boston Red Sox	9	4
Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland A’s	9	5
New York/San Francisco Giants	8	12
Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers	7	14
Pittsburgh Pirates	5	2
Cincinnati Reds	5	4
Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves	4	6
Detroit Tigers	4	7
Chicago White Sox	3	2
Washington Senators/Minnesota Twins	3	3
St. Louis Browns/Baltimore Orioles	3	4
Chicago Cubs	3	8

Florida/Miami Marlins	2	0
Toronto Blue Jays	2	0
Kansas City Royals	2	2
New York Mets	2	3
Cleveland Indians/Guardians	2	4
Philadelphia Phillies	2	5
Arizona Diamondbacks	1	0
L.A./California/Anaheim/L.A. Angels	1	0
Montréal Expos/Washington Nationals	1	0
Colorado Rockies	0	1
Seattle Pilots/Milwaukee Brewers	0	1
San Diego Padres	0	2
Tampa Bay Rays	0	2
Texas Rangers	0	2
Seattle Mariners	0	0

All-Time World Series Career Leaders

(through 2022)

Batting Leaders

Batter (min. 50 PA)	H	AB	AVG
1. David Ortiz	20	44	.455
2. Pablo Sandoval	20	47	.426
3. Johnny “Pepper” Martin	23	55	.418
4. Paul Molitor[1]	23	55	.418
5. Lance Berkman	16	39	.410

6. Hal McRae	18	45	.400
7. Lou Brock	34	87	.391
8. Marquis Grissom	30	77	.390
9. Thurman Munson	25	67	.373
10. George Brett	19	51	.373

Games Played

Yogi Berra	75
Mickey Mantle	65
Elston Howard	54
Hank Bauer	53
Gil McDougald	53
Phil Rizzuto	52
Joe DiMaggio	51
Frankie Frisch	50
Pee Wee Reese	44
Roger Maris	41
Babe Ruth	41

Runs Batted In

Mickey Mantle	40
Yogi Berra	39
Lou Gehrig	35
Babe Ruth	33
Joe DiMaggio	30
Bill Skowron	29
Duke Snider	26

Hits

Yogi Berra	71
Mickey Mantle	59
Frankie Frisch	58
Joe DiMaggio	54
Derek Jeter	50
Hank Bauer	46
Pee Wee Reese	46
Gil McDougald	45
Phil Rizzuto	45
Lou Gehrig	43

Home Runs

Mickey Mantle	18
Babe Ruth	15
Yogi Berra	12
Duke Snider	11
Lou Gehrig	10
Reggie Jackson	10
Joe DiMaggio	8
Frank Robinson	8
Bill Skowron	8

Runs

Mickey Mantle	42
Yogi Berra	41
Babe Ruth	37
Derek Jeter	32
Lou Gehrig	30
Joe DiMaggio	27

Roger Maris	26
Elston Howard	25
Gil McDougald	23
Jackie Robinson	22

Stolen Bases

Lou Brock	14
Eddie Collins	14
Dave Lopes	10
Phil Rizzuto	10
Frank Chance	9
Frankie Frisch	9
Kenny Lofton	9
Honus Wagner	9

(1) Some records show Molitor with 22 career World Series hits (.400 AVG).

Pitching Leaders

Games Pitched

Mariano Rivera	24
Whitey Ford	22
Mike Stanton	20
Rollie Fingers	16
Ryan Madson	16
Jeff Nelson	16
Allie Reynolds	15
Bob Turley	15
Clay Carroll	14

Clem Labine	13
Andy Pettitte	13
Mark Wohlers	13
Jeremy Affeldt	12
Waite Hoyt	12
Catfish Hunter	12
Art Nehf	12
Ryan Pressly	12

Wins

Whitey Ford	10
Bob Gibson	7
Allie Reynolds	7
Red Ruffing	7
Chief Bender	6
Lefty Gomez	6
Waite Hoyt	6
Three Finger Brown	5
Jack Coombs	5
Catfish Hunter	5
Christy Mathewson	5
Herb Pennock	5
Andy Pettitte	5
Vic Raschi	5

Strikeouts

Whitey Ford	94
Bob Gibson	92
Allie Reynolds	62

Sandy Koufax	61
Red Ruffing	61
Chief Bender	59
George Earnshaw	56
Andy Pettitte	56
John Smoltz	52
Justin Verlander	50
Roger Clemens	49
Waite Hoyt	49
Christy Mathewson	48
Bob Turley	46

Saves

Mariano Rivera	11
Rollie Fingers	6
Johnny Murphy	4
Robb Nen	4
Allie Reynolds	4
John Wetteland	4
Roy Face	3
Neftali Feliz	3
Firpo Marberry	3
Will McEnaney	3
Tug McGraw	3
Jonathan Papelbon	3
Herb Pennock	3
Troy Percival	3
Sergio Romo	3
Kent Tekulve	3

MLB Stadiums, 2022

Team	Stadium (year opened)	Surface	Distances (ft)			Seating capacity[1]
			LF	Center	RF	
Arizona Diamondbacks	Chase Field (1998)	Turf	330	407	335	48,633
Atlanta Braves	Truist Park (2017)	Grass	335	400	325	41,184
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field (1914)	Grass	355	400	353	41,649
Cincinnati Reds	Great American Ball Park (2003)	Grass	328	404	325	45,814
Colorado Rockies	Coors Field (1995)	Grass	347	415	350	50,144
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium (1962)	Grass	330	395	330	56,000
Miami Marlins	loanDepot Park (2012)	Turf	340	400	335	37,442
Milwaukee Brewers	American Family Field (2001)	Grass	342	400	345	41,700
New York Mets	Citi Field (2009)	Grass	335	408	330	41,922
Philadelphia Phillies	Citizens Bank Park (2004)	Grass	329	401	330	42,901
Pittsburgh Pirates	PNC Park (2001)	Grass	325	399	320	38,080
St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium (2006)	Grass	336	400	335	45,538
San Diego	Petco Park	Grass	336	396	322	39,909

Padres	(2004)					
San Francisco Giants	Oracle Park (2000)	Grass	339	391	309	41,331
Washington Nationals	Nationals Park (2008)	Grass	336	402	335	41,380
Baltimore Orioles	Oriole Park at Camden Yards (1992)	Grass	384	410	318	44,487
Boston Red Sox	Fenway Park (1912)	Grass	310	390	302	37,085[2]
Chicago White Sox	Guaranteed Rate Field (1991)	Grass	330	400	335	40,615
Cleveland Indians	Progressive Field (1994)	Grass	325	405	325	34,830
Detroit Tigers	Comerica Park (2000)	Grass	345	420	330	41,083
Houston Astros	Minute Maid Park (2000)	Grass	315	409	326	41,592
Kansas City Royals	Kauffman Stadium (1973)	Grass	330	410	330	37,903
Los Angeles Angels	Angel Stadium of Anaheim (1966)	Grass	347	396	348	45,517
Minnesota Twins	Target Field (2010)	Grass	339	403	328	38,544
New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium (2009)	Grass	318	408	314	46,537
Oakland Athletics	RingCentral Coliseum (1966)	Grass	330	400	330	46,847
Seattle Mariners	T-Mobile Park (1999)	Grass	331	401	326	47,378
Tampa Bay Rays	Tropicana	Turf	315	404	322	25,025

	Field (1990)						
Texas Rangers	Globe Life Field (2020)	Turf	329	407	326	40,518	
Toronto Blue Jays[3]	Rogers Centre (1989)	Astroturf	328	400	328	49,286	

(1) As of 2022 season. (2) For day games; night game capacity is 37,535.

Major League Franchise Shifts and Additions

1953: Boston Braves (NL) became Milwaukee Braves.
1954: St. Louis Browns (AL) became Baltimore Orioles.
1955: Philadelphia Athletics (AL) became Kansas City Athletics.
1958: New York Giants (NL) became San Francisco Giants.
1958: Brooklyn Dodgers (NL) became L.A. Dodgers.
1961: Washington Senators (AL) became Minnesota Twins.
1961: L.A. Angels enfranchised by the AL.
1961: Washington Senators II enfranchised by the AL, replacing Washington Senators I, whose franchise moved to Minneapolis-St. Paul and became Minnesota Twins.
1962: Houston Colt .45s enfranchised by the NL.
1962: New York Mets enfranchised by the NL.
1966: Milwaukee Braves (NL) became Atlanta Braves.
1968: Kansas City Athletics (AL) became Oakland Athletics.
1969: Kansas City Royals and Seattle Pilots enfranchised by the AL; Montréal Expos and San Diego Padres enfranchised by the NL.
1970: Seattle Pilots (AL) became Milwaukee Brewers.
1972: Washington Senators II (AL) became Texas Rangers (Dallas-Fort Worth area).
1977: Toronto Blue Jays and Seattle Mariners enfranchised by the AL.

1993: Colorado Rockies (Denver) and Florida Marlins (Miami) enfranchised by the NL.
1998: Tampa Bay Devil Rays began play in the AL; Arizona Diamondbacks (Phoenix) began play in the NL (both teams enfranchised in 1995). Milwaukee Brewers moved from the AL to the NL.
2005: Montréal Expos (NL) became Washington Nationals.
2013: Houston Astros moved from the NL to the AL.

National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum

Located in Cooperstown, NY. # = Player chosen in first year of eligibility (five seasons after retirement) or earlier. * = 2022 inductee. www.baseballhall.org

#Aaron, Hank
Alexander, Grover
Alomar, Roberto Alston, Walt
Anderson, George
Anson, Cap
Aparicio, Luis
Appling, Luke
Ashburn, Richie
Averill, Earl
Bagwell, Jeff
Baines, Harold
Baker, Frank “Home Run”
Bancroft, Dave
#Banks, Ernie
Barlick, Al
Barrow, Edward G.
Beckley, Jake
Bell, James “Cool Papa”
#Bench, Johnny
Bender, Charles “Chief”
Berra, Lawrence “Yogi”

Biggio, Craig
Blyleven, Bert #Boggs, Wade
Bottomley, Jim
Boudreau, Lou
Bresnahan, Roger
#Brett, George
#Brock, Lou
Brouthers, Dan
Brown, Mordecai
Brown, Ray
Brown, Willard
Bulkeley, Morgan C.
Bunning, Jim
Burkett, Jesse C.
Campanella, Roy
#Carew, Rod
Carey, Max
#Carlton, Steve
Carter, Gary
Cartwright, Alexander
Cepeda, Orlando
Chadwick, Henry
Chance, Frank
Chandler, Albert “Happy”
Charleston, Oscar
Chesbro, John
Chylak, Nestor
Clarke, Fred
Clarkson, John
#Clemente, Roberto
Cobb, Ty[1]
Cochrane, Mickey
Collins, Eddie
Collins, James
Combs, Earle
Comiskey, Charles A.

Conlan, John “Jocko”
Connolly, Thomas H.
Connor, Roger
Cooper, Andy
Coveleski, Stan
Cox, Bobby
Crawford, Sam
Cronin, Joe
Cummings, W. A. “Candy”
Cuyler, Hazen “Kiki”
Dandridge, Ray
Davis, George
Dawson, Andre
Day, Leon
Dean, Jay Hanna “Dizzy”
Delahanty, Ed
Dickey, Bill
Dihigo, Martín
#DiMaggio, Joe
#Doby, Larry
Doerr, Bobby
Dreyfuss, Barney
Drysdale, Don
Duffy, Hugh
Durocher, Leo
#Eckersley, Dennis
Evans, Billy
Evers, John
Ewing, Buck
Faber, Urban “Red”
#Feller, Bob
Ferrell, Rick
Fingers, Rollie
Fisk, Carlton
Flick, Elmer H.
Ford, Whitey

Foster, Andrew “Rube”
Foster, Bill
*Fowler, Bud (born John W. Jackson)
Fox, Nellie
Foxx, Jimmie
Frick, Ford
Frisch, Frank
Galvin, James “Pud”
#Gehrig, Lou
Gehringer, Charles
#Gibson, Bob
Gibson, Josh
Giles, Warren
Gillick, Pat #Glavine, Tom
Gomez, Lefty
Gordon, Joe
Goslin, Leon “Goose”
Gossage, Rich
Grant, Frank
Greenberg, Hank
#Griffey, Ken, Jr.
Griffith, Clark
Grimes, Burleigh
Grove, Lefty
Guerrero, Vladimir
#Gwynn, Tony
Hafey, Charles “Chick”
Haines, Jesse
#Halladay, Roy
Hamilton, Bill
Hanlon, Ned
Harridge, Will
Harris, Bucky
Hartnett, Gabby
Harvey, Doug
Heilmann, Harry

#Henderson, Rickey
Herman, Billy
Herzog, Whitey
Hill, Pete
*Hodges, Gil
Hoffman, Trevor
Hooper, Harry
Hornsby, Rogers
Hoyt, Waite
Hubbard, Cal
Hubbell, Carl
Huggins, Miller
Hulbert, William
Hunter, James “Catfish”
Irvin, Monte
#Jackson, Reggie
Jackson, Travis
Jenkins, Ferguson
Jennings, Hugh
#Jeter, Derek
Miller, Mark
Simmons, Ted
Walker, Larry
#Jeter, Derek
Johnson, Byron “Ban”
#Johnson, Randy
Johnson, Walter[1]
Johnson, William “Judy”
#Jones, Chipper
Joss, Addie
*Kaat, Jim
#Kaline, Al
Keefe, Timothy
Keeler, William
Kell, George
Kelley, Joe

Kelly, George
Kelly, King
Killebrew, Harmon
Kiner, Ralph
Klein, Chuck
Klem, Bill
#Koufax, Sandy
Kuhn, Bowie
La Russa, Tony
Lajoie, Nap
Landis, Kenesaw M.
Larkin, Barry
Lasorda, Tommy
Lazzeri, Tony
Lemon, Bob
Leonard, Buck
Lindstrom, Fred
Lloyd, Pop
Lombardi, Ernie
Lopez, Al
Lyons, Ted
Mack, Connie
Mackey, James “Biz”
MacPhail, Larry
MacPhail, Lee
#Maddux, Greg
Manley, Effa
#Mantle, Mickey
Manush, Henry
Maranville, Walter
Marichal, Juan
Marquard, Rube
Martinez, Edgar
#Martinez, Pedro
Mathews, Eddie
Mathewson, Christy[1]

#Mays, Willie
Mazeroski, Bill
McCarthy, Joe
McCarthy, Thomas
#McCovey, Willie
McGinnity, Joe
McGowan, Bill
McGraw, John
McKechnie, Bill
McPhee, John “Bid”
Medwick, Joe
Mendez, Jose
Miller, Marvin
*Miñoso, Minnie
Mize, Johnny
#Molitor, Paul
#Morgan, Joe
Morris, Jack
#Murray, Eddie
#Musial, Stan
Mussina, Mike
Newhouser, Hal
Nichols, Kid
Niekro, Phil
O’Day, Hank
*Oliva, Tony
O’Malley, Walter
O’Neil, John “Buck”
O’Rourke, Jim
*#Ortiz, David
Ott, Mel
Paige, Satchel
#Palmer, Jim
Pennock, Herb
Perez, Tony
Perry, Gaylord

Piazza, Mike
Plank, Ed
Pompez, Alex
Posey, Cum(berland)
#Puckett, Kirby
Radbourn, Charlie
Raines, Tim
Reese, Pee Wee
Rice, Jim
Rice, Sam
Rickey, Branch
#Ripken, Cal, Jr.
#Rivera, Mariano
Rixey, Eppa
Rizzuto, Phil “Scooter”
Roberts, Robin
#Robinson, Brooks
#Robinson, Frank
#Robinson, Jackie
Robinson, Wilbert
#Rodríguez, Iván
Rogan, Joe “Bullet”
Roush, Edd
Ruffing, Red
Ruppert, Jacob
Rusie, Amos
#Ruth, Babe[1]
#Ryan, Nolan
Sandberg, Ryne
Santo, Ron
Santop, Louis
Schalk, Ray
#Schmidt, Mike
Schoendienst, Red
Schuerholz, John
#Seaver, Tom

Selee, Frank
Selig, Bud
Sewell, Joe
Simmons, Al
Simmons, Ted
Sisler, George
Slaughter, Enos
Smith, Hilton
Smith, Lee
#Smith, Ozzie
#Smoltz, John
Snider, Duke
Southworth, Billy
#Spahn, Warren
Spalding, Albert
Speaker, Tris
#Stargell, Willie
Stearnes, Norman
Stengel, Casey
Sutter, Bruce
Suttles, George “Mule”
Sutton, Don
Taylor, Ben
Terry, Bill
#Thomas, Frank
#Thome, Jim
Thompson, Sam
Tinker, Joe
Torre, Joe
Torriente, Cristobal
Trammell, Alan
Traynor, Harold J. “Pie”
Vance, Arthur “Dazzy”
Vaughan, Joseph “Arky”
Veeck, Bill
Waddell, Rube

Wagner, Honus[1]
Walker, Larry
Wallace, Roderick
Walsh, Ed
Waner, Lloyd
Waner, Paul
Ward, John
Weaver, Earl
Weiss, George
Welch, Mickey
Wells, Willie
Wheat, Zach
White, Deacon
White, Sol
Wilhelm, Hoyt
Wilkinson, J. L.
Williams, Billy
Williams, Dick
Williams, Joe
#Williams, Ted
Willis, Vic
Wilson, Hack
Wilson, Jud
#Winfield, Dave
Wright, George
Wright, Harry
Wynn, Early
#Yastrzemski, Carl
Yawkey, Tom
Young, Cy
Youngs, Ross
#Yount, Robin

(1) Player inducted in 1936, the year of the first Hall of Fame election.

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BASKETBALL

Golden State Takes 2022 Title After Season Celebrating NBA's 75th Year

The Golden State Warriors won their fourth championship in eight seasons, defeating the Boston Celtics in six games, with Warriors star Stephen Curry recording 34 points in the 103-90 Game 6 clincher June 16, 2022, at TD Garden in Boston. Head coach Steve Kerr's Warriors spotted rookie head coach Ime Udoka's Celtics two of the first three games in the Finals before taking the last three contests, each by at least 10 points. Curry, who in 2021-22 surpassed Ray Allen as the all-time NBA leader in 3-pointers, had his record streak of 132 straight postseason games with a trey snapped in Game 5, but he hit six 3-pointers in the finale and was high-scorer in five of the six games. Curry averaged 31.2 points per game in the series and was named MVP of the Finals for the first time. Curry was also MVP of the NBA All-Star Game, scoring 50 points with a record 16 3-pointers to lead Team LeBron past Team Durant Feb. 20, 2022, in Cleveland, 163-160.

The National Basketball Association commemorated its 75th anniversary in 2021-22 with an all-time team, as well as new awards to honor division and conference winners. Previously unnamed, the conference trophies were christened for legends Bob Cousy (Eastern Conference) and Oscar Robertson (Western), while the top performer

in each conference final received awards named after Larry Bird and Magic Johnson, respectively.

Denver Nugget Nikola Jokić, who became the first NBA player to record at least 2,000 points, 1,000 rebounds, and 500 assists in a season, was named MVP for the second straight year. The Serbian-born center, who was already the lowest-drafted player (41st overall in 2014) ever named MVP, joined Greek-born Milwaukee Buck Giannis Antetokounmpo, who finished third in the 2021-22 voting, as the only Europeans to win the award more than once. Philadelphia's Joel Embiid became the first foreign-born player (Cameroon) to win a scoring title (30.6 points per game). Boston's Marcus Smart was named top Defensive Player, Toronto's Scottie Barnes was the NBA's Rookie of the Year, Tyler Herro of Miami was Sixth Man, and Monty Williams of the Phoenix Suns earned Coach of the Year.

In a more dubious record-setting feat, the 152-79 thumping of the Oklahoma City Thunder by the Memphis Grizzlies Dec. 2, 2021, was the most one-sided game in NBA history. Toronto was the first team to have five players exceed 50 minutes in a game during a 124-120 triple-overtime win over Miami Jan. 29, 2022. San Antonio head coach Gregg Popovich, with 1,344 victories, surpassed Don Nelson's mark of regular-season wins. Phoenix point guard Chris Paul became the first player to record 20,000 career points and 10,000 assists. Lakers star LeBron James, on Feb. 12, 2022, passed Kareem Abdul-Jabbar for most combined points in the

regular season and playoffs, doing it in 181 fewer games. Abdul-Jabbar played half his career before the 3-point shot was instituted in 1979; he made just one 3-pointer in his 20-year career.

The NBA had 11 games postponed in Dec. 2021 due to a resurgence in COVID-19, but the season also marked the return of the Toronto Raptors to Scotiabank Arena; the club had not played in Toronto since Feb. 2020 due to the virus. Sporting goods manufacturer Wilson, which supplied game balls when the league began in 1946 as the Basketball Association of America, returned as official supplier after a 37-year absence.

NBA Final Standings, 2021-22

Teams with the 7th-10th highest winning percentages in each conference qualified for a play-in tournament held Apr. 12-15, 2022.

(playoff seeding in parentheses)

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**
Boston Celtics (2)	51	31	0.622	––
Philadelphia 76ers (4)	51	31	0.622	––
Toronto Raptors (5)	48	34	0.585	3
Brooklyn Nets (7)	44	38	0.537	7
NY Knicks	37	45	0.451	14
Central Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**
Milwaukee Bucks (3)	51	31	0.622	––
Chicago Bulls (6)	46	36	0.561	5
Cleveland Cavaliers (9)	44	38	0.537	7
Indiana Pacers	25	57	0.305	26
Detroit Pistons	23	59	0.280	28
Southeast Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**

Miami Heat (1)	53	29	0.646	––
Atlanta Hawks (8)	43	39	0.524	10
Charlotte Hornets (10)	43	39	0.524	10
Washington Wizards	35	47	0.427	18
Orlando Magic	22	60	0.268	31

Western Conference

Northwest Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**
Utah Jazz (5)	49	33	0.598	––
Denver Nuggets (6)	48	34	0.585	1
Minnesota Timberwolves (7)	46	36	0.561	3
Portland Trail Blazers	27	55	0.329	22
Oklahoma City Thunder	24	58	0.293	25

Pacific Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**
Phoenix Suns (1)	64	18	0.780	––
Golden State Warriors (3)	53	29	0.646	11
L.A. Clippers (9)	42	40	0.512	22
L.A. Lakers	33	49	0.402	31
Sacramento Kings	30	52	0.366	34

Southwest Division	**W**	**L**	**PCT**	**GB**
Memphis Grizzlies (2)	56	26	0.683	––
Dallas Mavericks (4)	52	30	0.634	4
New Orleans Pelicans (8)	36	46	0.439	20
San Antonio Spurs (10)	34	48	0.415	22
Houston Rockets	20	62	0.244	36

Note: Boston was declared Atlantic champion over Philadelphia based on a better division record. Boston gained a higher playoff seed than Milwaukee based on a better record against conference playoff teams.

NBA Playoff Results, 2022

Eastern Conference

Miami defeated Atlanta, 4 games to 1
Philadelphia defeated Toronto, 4 games to 2

Milwaukee defeated Chicago, 4 games to 1
Boston defeated Brooklyn, 4 games to 0
Miami defeated Philadelphia, 4 games to 2
Boston defeated Milwaukee, 4 games to 3
Boston defeated Miami, 4 games to 3

Western Conference

Phoenix defeated New Orleans, 4 games to 2
Dallas defeated Utah, 4 games to 2
Golden State defeated Denver, 4 games to 1
Memphis defeated Minnesota, 4 games to 2
Dallas defeated Phoenix, 4 games to 3
Golden State defeated Memphis, 4 games to 2
Golden State defeated Dallas, 4 games to 1

NBA Finals

Golden State defeated Boston, 4 games to 2 (108-120, 107-88, 100-116, 107-97, 104-94, 103-90)

NBA Regular Season Individual Highs, 2021-22

Minutes, game: 57, Pascal Siakam, Toronto v. Miami, Jan. 29 (3 OT)
Points, game: 60, Karl Anthony-Towns, Minnesota v. San Antonio, Mar. 14; Kyrie Irving, Brooklyn v. Orlando, Mar. 15
Field goals, game: 22, Ja Morant, Memphis v. San Antonio, Feb. 28
Field goal attempts, game: 37, Kevin Durant, Brooklyn v. New York, Mar. 13
3-pointers, game: 11, Bojan Bogdanović, Utah v. Oklahoma City, Mar. 6; Malik Beasley, Minnesota v. Oklahoma City, Mar. 9; Robert Covington, L.A. Clippers v. Milwaukee, Apr. 1
3-point attempts, game: 20, Stephen Curry, Golden State v. Memphis, Oct. 28 (OT)
Free throws, game: 23, Joel Embiid, Philadelphia v. New York, Feb. 27
Free throw attempts, game: 27, Joel Embiid, Philadelphia v. New York, Feb. 27
Rebounds, game: 25, Andre Drummond, Philadelphia v. New York, Nov. 8; Domantas Sabonis, Indiana v. Minnesota, Nov. 29

Assists, game: 19, Chris Paul, Phoenix v. San Antonio, Jan. 30, and Phoenix v. Milwaukee, Feb. 10; Darius Garland, Cleveland v. Philadelphia, Mar. 4
Steals, game: 8, Paul George, L.A. Clippers v. Portland, Oct. 25
Blocks, game: 8, Daniel Gafford, Washington v. Oklahoma City, Nov. 26; Mitchell Robinson, New York v. Memphis, Feb. 2
Minutes played, season: 2,854, Mikal Bridges, Phoenix
Off. rebounds, season: 349, Steven Adams, Memphis
Def. rebounds, season: 813, Nikola Jokić, Denver
Personal fouls, season: 286, Jae'Sean Tate, Houston

NBA Finals MVP, 1969-2022

Year	Player, team
1969	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers
1970	Willis Reed, New York
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee
1972	Wilt Chamberlain, L.A. Lakers
1973	Willis Reed, New York
1974	John Havlicek, Boston
1975	Rick Barry, Golden State
1976	Jo Jo White, Boston
1977	Bill Walton, Portland
1978	Wes Unseld, Washington
1979	Dennis Johnson, Seattle
1980	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1981	Cedric Maxwell, Boston
1982	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1984	Larry Bird, Boston
1985	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1986	Larry Bird, Boston
1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1988	James Worthy, L.A. Lakers
1989	Joe Dumars, Detroit
1990	Isiah Thomas, Detroit
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago

1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1999	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2000	Shaquille O’Neal, L.A. Lakers
2001	Shaquille O’Neal, L.A. Lakers
2002	Shaquille O’Neal, L.A. Lakers
2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2004	Chauncey Billups, Detroit
2005	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2006	Dwyane Wade, Miami
2007	Tony Parker, San Antonio
2008	Paul Pierce, Boston
2009	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2010	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2011	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
2012	LeBron James, Miami
2013	LeBron James, Miami
2014	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2015	Andre Iguodala, Golden State
2016	LeBron James, Cleveland
2017	Kevin Durant, Golden State
2018	Kevin Durant, Golden State
2019	Kawhi Leonard, Toronto
2020	LeBron James, L.A. Lakers
2021	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2022	Stephen Curry, Golden State

NBA Finals All-Time Statistical Leaders

(* = Active in 2021-22 season; minimum 10 games played.)

Scoring average	**GP**	**FG**	**FT**	**PTS**	**AVG**
Rick Barry	10	138	87	363	36.3
Michael Jordan	35	438	258	1,176	33.6

Jerry West	55	612	455	1,679	30.5
*Kevin Durant	15	160	92	455	30.3
Shaquille O’Neal	30	340	185	865	28.8
Bob Pettit	25	241	227	709	28.4
*LeBron James	55	588	285	1,562	28.4
*Kyrie Irving	13	140	50	360	27.7
Hakeem Olajuwon	17	187	91	467	27.5
*Stephen Curry	34	300	176	928	27.3

Games Played

Bill Russell	**70**
Sam Jones	64
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	56
Jerry West	55
*LeBron James	55

Points

Jerry West	**1,679**
*LeBron James	1,562
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,317
Michael Jordan	1,176
Elgin Baylor	1,161

Rebounds

Bill Russell	**1,718**
Wilt Chamberlain	862
Elgin Baylor	593
*LeBron James	561
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	507

Assists

Magic Johnson	**584**
*LeBron James	430
Jerry West	306
Bill Russell	265
Bob Cousy	239

NBA Most Valuable Player, 1956-2022

Year	Player, team
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis
1957	Bob Cousy, Boston
1958	Bill Russell, Boston
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1961	Bill Russell, Boston
1962	Bill Russell, Boston
1963	Bill Russell, Boston
1964	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati
1965	Bill Russell, Boston
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1967	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1968	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1970	Willis Reed, New York
1971	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1973	Dave Cowens, Boston
1974	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1976	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1977	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1978	Bill Walton, Portland
1979	Moses Malone, Houston
1980	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1981	Julius Erving, Philadelphia
1982	Moses Malone, Houston
1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1984	Larry Bird, Boston
1985	Larry Bird, Boston
1986	Larry Bird, Boston
1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1989	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1990	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers

1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1993	Charles Barkley, Phoenix
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	David Robinson, San Antonio
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1997	Karl Malone, Utah
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1999	Karl Malone, Utah
2000	Shaquille O’Neal, L.A. Lakers
2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
2002	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2004	Kevin Garnett, Minnesota
2005	Steve Nash, Phoenix
2006	Steve Nash, Phoenix
2007	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
2008	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2009	LeBron James, Cleveland
2010	LeBron James, Cleveland
2011	Derrick Rose, Chicago
2012	LeBron James, Miami
2013	LeBron James, Miami
2014	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City
2015	Stephen Curry, Golden State
2016	Stephen Curry, Golden State
2017	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City
2018	James Harden, Houston
2019	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2020	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2021	Nikola Jokić, Denver
2022	Nikola Jokić, Denver

NBA Scoring Leaders, 1947-2022

(Average points per game; minimum games for eligibility varied.)

Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG

1947	Joe Fulks, Philadelphia	1,389	23.2
1948	Max Zaslofsky, Chicago	1,007	21.0
1949	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,698	28.3
1950	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,865	27.4
1951	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,932	28.4
1952	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,674	25.4
1953	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,564	22.3
1954	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,759	24.4
1955	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,631	22.7
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1,849	25.7
1957	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,817	25.6
1958	George Yardley, Detroit	2,001	27.8
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	2,105	29.2
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,707	37.6
1961	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	3,033	38.4
1962	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	4,029	50.4
1963	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	3,586	44.8
1964	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	2,948	36.9
1965	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco-Phil.	2,534	34.7
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,649	33.5
1967	Rick Barry, San Francisco	2,775	35.6
1968	Dave Bing, Detroit	2,142	27.1
1969	Elvin Hayes, San Diego	2,327	28.4
1970	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	2,309	31.2
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.	2,596	31.7
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	2,822	34.8
1973	Nate Archibald, Kansas City-Omaha	2,719	34.0
1974	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,261	30.6
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,831	34.5
1976	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,427	31.1
1977	Pete Maravich, New Orleans	2,273	31.1
1978	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,232	27.2
1979	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,365	29.6
1980	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,585	33.1
1981	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,452	30.7
1982	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,551	32.3

1983	Alex English, Denver	2,326	28.4
1984	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,418	30.6
1985	Bernard King, New York	1,809	32.9
1986	Dominique Wilkins, Atlanta	2,366	30.3
1987	Michael Jordan, Chicago	3,041	37.1
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,868	35.0
1989	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,633	32.5
1990	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,753	33.6
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,580	31.5
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,404	30.1
1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,541	32.6
1994	David Robinson, San Antonio	2,383	29.8
1995	Shaquille O’Neal, Orlando	2,315	29.3
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,491	30.4
1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,431	29.6
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,357	28.7
1999	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,284	26.8
2000	Shaquille O’Neal, L.A. Lakers	2,344	29.7
2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,207	31.1
2002	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,883	31.4
2003	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	2,407	32.1
2004	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	1,878	28.0
2005	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,302	30.7
2006	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,832	35.4
2007	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,430	31.6
2008	LeBron James, Cleveland	2,250	30.0
2009	Dwyane Wade, Miami	2,386	30.2
2010	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,472	30.1
2011	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,161	27.7
2012	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	1,850	28.0
2013	Carmelo Anthony, New York	1,920	28.7
2014	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,593	32.0
2015	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	1,886	28.1
2016	Stephen Curry, Golden State	2,375	30.1
2017	Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	2,558	31.6
2018	James Harden, Houston	2,191	30.4

2019	James Harden, Houston	2,818	36.1
2020	James Harden, Houston	2,335	34.3
2021	Stephen Curry, Golden State	2,015	32.0
2022	Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	2,079	30.6

NBA Champions, 1947-2022

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1947	Washington Capitols	Chicago Stags

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Philadelphia	Ed Gottlieb	Chicago

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1948	Philadelphia Warriors	St. Louis Bombers

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Baltimore	Buddy Jeannette	Philadelphia

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1949	Washington Capitols	Rochester

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Minneapolis	John Kundla	Washington

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1950[1]	Syracuse	Indianapolis

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse

Regular season

Year	Eastern champion	Western champion
1951	Philadelphia Warriors	Minneapolis
	Playoffs	
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Rochester	Lester Harrison	New York
	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1952	Syracuse	Rochester
	Playoffs	
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1953	New York	Minneapolis
	Playoffs	
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1954	New York	Minneapolis
	Playoffs	
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1955	Syracuse	Ft. Wayne
	Playoffs	
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Syracuse	Al Cervi	Ft. Wayne

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1956	Philadelphia Warriors	Ft. Wayne

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Philadelphia	George Senesky	Ft. Wayne

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1957	Boston	St. Louis

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1958	Boston	St. Louis

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
St. Louis	Alex Hannum	Boston

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1959	Boston	St. Louis

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	Minneapolis

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1960	Boston	St. Louis

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1961	Boston	St. Louis

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1962	Boston	L.A. Lakers

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1963	Boston	L.A. Lakers

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1964	Boston	San Francisco

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	San Francisco

Regular season		
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1965	Boston	L.A. Lakers

Playoffs		
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1966	Philadelphia	L.A. Lakers

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1967	Philadelphia	San Francisco

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Philadelphia	Alex Hannum	San Francisco

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1968	Philadelphia	St. Louis

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1969	Baltimore	L.A. Lakers

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers

	Regular season	
Year	**Eastern champion**	**Western champion**
1970	New York	Atlanta

	Playoffs	
Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers

Year	Atlantic	Central	Midwest	Pacific
1971	New York	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Milwaukee	Larry Costello	Baltimore
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1972	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Bill Sharman	New York
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1973	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1974	Boston	Capital	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Milwaukee
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1975	Boston	Washington	Chicago	Golden State
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Golden State	Al Attles	Washington
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1976	Boston	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Golden State
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Phoenix
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1977	Philadelphia	Houston	Denver	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Portland	Jack Ramsay	Philadelphia
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1978	Philadelphia	San Antonio	Denver	Portland
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Washington	Dick Motta	Seattle
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**

1979	Washington	San Antonio	Kansas City	Seattle
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Seattle	Len Wilkens	Washington
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1980	Boston	Atlanta	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Paul Westhead	Philadelphia
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1981	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	Phoenix
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Boston	Bill Fitch	Houston
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1982	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Philadelphia
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1983	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Philadelphia	Billy Cunningham	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1984	Boston	Milwaukee	Utah	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Boston	K. C. Jones	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1985	Boston	Milwaukee	Denver	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1986	Boston	Milwaukee	Houston	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Boston	K. C. Jones	Houston
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1987	Boston	Atlanta	Dallas	L.A. Lakers

		Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
		L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1988	Boston	Detroit	Denver	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Detroit
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1989	New York	Detroit	Utah	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Detroit	Chuck Daly	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1990	Philadelphia	Detroit	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Detroit	Chuck Daly	Portland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1991	Boston	Chicago	San Antonio	Portland
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1992	Boston	Chicago	Utah	Portland
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	Portland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1993	New York	Chicago	Houston	Phoenix
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	Phoenix
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1994	New York	Atlanta	Houston	Seattle
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	New York
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1995	Orlando	Indiana	San Antonio	Phoenix

		Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
		Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	Orlando
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1996	Orlando	Chicago	San Antonio	Seattle
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	Seattle
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1997	Miami	Chicago	Utah	Seattle
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1998	Miami	Chicago	Utah	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
1999	Miami	Indiana	San Antonio	Portland
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New York
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
2000	Miami	Indiana	Utah	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Indiana
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
2001	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Philadelphia
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
2002	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	New Jersey
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
2003	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**

		San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New Jersey
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**
2004	New Jersey	Indiana	Minnesota	L.A. Lakers
		Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
		Detroit	Larry Brown	L.A. Lakers

Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2005	Boston	Detroit	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Seattle	Phoenix	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Detroit
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2006	New Jersey	Detroit	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Denver	Phoenix	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Miami	Pat Riley	Dallas
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2007	Toronto	Detroit	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Cleveland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2008	Boston	Detroit	Orlando
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Utah	L.A. Lakers	New Orleans
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Boston	Glenn “Doc” Rivers	L.A. Lakers
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2009	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Denver	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio

	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Orlando
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2010	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Dallas
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Boston
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2011	Boston	Chicago	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	OK City	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Dallas	Rick Carlisle	Miami
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2012	Boston	Chicago	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	OK City	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Miami	Erik Spoelstra	OK City
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2013	New York	Indiana	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	OK City	L.A. Clippers	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Miami	Erik Spoelstra	San Antonio
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2014	Toronto	Indiana	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	OK City	L.A. Clippers	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Miami
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**

2015	Toronto	Cleveland	Atlanta
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Portland	Golden State	Houston
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2016	Toronto	Cleveland	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	OK City	Golden State	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Cleveland	Tyronn Lue	Golden State
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2017	Boston	Cleveland	Washington
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Utah	Golden State	San Antonio
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2018	Toronto	Cleveland	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Portland	Golden State	Houston
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Cleveland
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2019	Toronto	Milwaukee	Orlando
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Denver	Golden State	Houston
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Toronto	Nick Nurse	Golden State
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2020	Toronto	Milwaukee	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Houston

	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	L.A. Lakers	Frank Vogel	Miami
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2021	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	Atlanta
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Milwaukee	Mike Budenholzer	Phoenix
Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**
2022	Boston	Milwaukee	Miami
	Northwest	**Pacific**	**Southwest**
	Utah	Phoenix	Memphis
	Champion	**Winning coach**	**Opponent**
	Golden State	Steve Kerr	Boston

(1) The newly formed NBA combined the 11-team BAA (Basketball Assn. of Amer.) and six NBL (Natl. Basketball League) teams in the 1949-50 season and had three divisions for one year. The Minneapolis Lakers were co-champions of the soon-defunct Central Division.

All-NBA and All-Defensive Teams, 2021-22

All-NBA Team			All-Defensive Team	
First Team	**Second Team**	**Position**	**First Team**	**Second Team**
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	DeMar DeRozan, Chicago	**Forward**	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	Bam Adebayo, Miami
Jayson Tatum, Boston	Kevin Durant, Brooklyn	**Forward**	Jaren Jackson Jr., Memphis	Draymond Green, Golden State
Nikola Jokić, Denver	Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	**Center**	Rudy Gobert, Utah	Robert Williams, Boston
Devin Booker, Phoenix	Stephen Curry, Golden State	**Guard**	Marcus Smart, Boston	Jrue Holiday, Milwaukee

All-NBA Team			All-Defensive Team	
First Team	Second Team	Position	First Team	Second Team
Luka Dončić, Dallas	Ja Morant, Memphis	**Guard**	Mikal Bridges, Phoenix	Matisse Thybulle, Philadelphia

NBA Statistical Leaders, 2021-22

To qualify for averaged categories, player must be on pace to play 58 games in an 82-game season. Minimums in 2021-22 based on team games played.

Scoring Average

Player, team	GP	FG	FT	PTS	AVG
Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	68	666	654	2,079	30.6
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	67	689	553	2,002	29.9
Luka Dončić, Dallas	65	641	364	1,847	28.4
Trae Young, Atlanta	76	711	500	2,155	28.4
DeMar DeRozan, Chicago	76	774	520	2,118	27.9
Nikola Jokić, Denver	74	764	379	2,004	27.1
Jayson Tatum, Boston	76	708	400	2,046	26.9
Devin Booker, Phoenix	68	662	315	1,822	26.8
Donovan Mitchell, Utah	67	617	267	1,733	25.9
Stephen Curry, Golden State	64	535	275	1,630	25.5

Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 300 field goals made)

Player, team	FGM	FGA	PCT
Rudy Gobert, Utah	362	508	0.713
Jarrett Allen, Cleveland	369	545	0.677
Montrezl Harrell, Washington-Charlotte	358	555	0.645
Deandre Ayton, Phoenix	442	697	0.634
Ivica Zubac, L.A. Clippers	310	495	0.626
Jakob Poeltl, San Antonio	410	663	0.618
Clint Capela, Atlanta	370	604	0.613
Nikola Jokić, Denver	764	1,311	0.583
Domantas Sabonis, Indiana-Sacramento	443	773	0.573

Bam Adebayo, Miami	406	729	0.557

Free Throw Percentage
(Minimum 125 free throws made)

Player, team	FTM	FTA	PCT
Jordan Poole, Golden State	246	266	0.925
Stephen Curry, Golden State	275	298	0.923
Kevin Durant, Brooklyn	372	409	0.910
Trae Young, Atlanta	500	553	0.904
Danilo Gallinari, Atlanta	141	156	0.904
Desmond Bane, Memphis	140	155	0.903
Darius Garland, Cleveland	215	241	0.892
Khris Middleton, Milwaukee	259	291	0.890
Kentavious Caldwell-Pope, Washington	137	154	0.890
Immanuel Quickley, New York	177	201	0.881

3-Point Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 82 3-point field goals made)

Player, team	3FGM	3FGA	PCT
Luke Kennard, L.A. Clippers	190	423	0.449
Desmond Bane, Memphis	228	523	0.436
Tyrese Maxey, Philadelphia	132	309	0.427
Cameron Johnson, Phoenix	166	391	0.425
Lonzo Ball, Chicago	110	260	0.423
Seth Curry, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	158	374	0.422
Doug McDermott, San Antonio	108	256	0.422
Norman Powell, Portland-L.A. Clippers	106	253	0.419
Kyrie Irving, Brooklyn	100	239	0.418
Josh Richardson, Boston/San Antonio	102	246	0.415

Rebounds per Game

Player, team	GP	OFF	DEF	TOT	AVG
Rudy Gobert, Utah	66	241	727	968	14.7
Nikola Jokić, Denver	74	206	813	1,019	13.8
Domantas Sabonis, Indiana-Sacramento	62	201	551	752	12.1
Clint Capela, Atlanta	74	279	598	877	11.9
Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	68	146	650	796	11.7

Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	67	134	644	778	11.6
Jonas Valančiūnas, New Orleans	74	226	617	843	11.4
Nikola Vučević, Chicago	73	142	662	804	11.0
Wendell Carter Jr., Orlando	62	139	509	648	10.5
Deandre Ayton, Phoenix	58	149	444	593	10.2

Assists per Game

Player, team	GP	AST	APG
Chris Paul, Phoenix	65	702	10.8
James Harden, Brooklyn-Philadelphia	65	667	10.3
Trae Young, Atlanta	76	737	9.7
Dejounte Murray, San Antonio	68	627	9.2
Luka Dončić, Dallas	65	568	8.7
Darius Garland, Cleveland	68	583	8.6
Tyrese Haliburton, Sacramento-Indiana	77	628	8.2
Nikola Jokić, Denver	74	584	7.9
LaMelo Ball, Charlotte	75	571	7.6
Kyle Lowry, Miami	63	474	7.5

Steals per Game

Player, team	GP	STL	AVG
Dejounte Murray, San Antonio	68	138	2.0
Chris Paul, Phoenix	65	121	1.9
Gary Trent Jr., Toronto	70	122	1.7
Matisse Thybulle, Philadelphia	66	115	1.7
Tyrese Haliburton, Sacramento-Indiana	77	134	1.7
Fred VanVleet, Toronto	65	111	1.7
Marcus Smart, Boston	71	119	1.7
Herbert Jones, New Orleans	78	130	1.7
Jrue Holiday, Milwaukee	67	108	1.6
LaMelo Ball, Charlotte	75	119	1.6

Blocked Shots per Game

Player, team	GP	BLK	AVG
Jaren Jackson Jr., Memphis	78	177	2.3
Robert Williams, Boston	61	134	2.2
Rudy Gobert, Utah	66	137	2.1

Mitchell Robinson, New York	72	133	1.8
Jakob Poeltl, San Antonio	68	118	1.7
Mo Bamba, Orlando	71	118	1.7
Evan Mobley, Cleveland	69	115	1.7
Hassan Whiteside, Utah	65	103	1.6
Joel Embiid, Philadelphia	68	99	1.5
Daniel Gafford, Washington	72	99	1.4
Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee	67	91	1.4

NBA Defensive Player of the Year, 1983-2022

Year	Player, team
1983	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee
1984	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee
1985	Mark Eaton, Utah
1986	Alvin Robertson, San Antonio
1987	Michael Cooper, L.A. Lakers
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1989	Mark Eaton, Utah
1990	Dennis Rodman, Detroit
1991	Dennis Rodman, Detroit
1992	David Robinson, San Antonio
1993	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995	Dikembe Mutombo, Denver
1996	Gary Payton, Seattle
1997	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta
1998	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta
1999	Alonzo Mourning, Miami
2000	Alonzo Mourning, Miami
2001	Dikembe Mutombo, Philadelphia-Atlanta
2002	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2003	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2004	Ron Artest, Indiana
2005	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2006	Ben Wallace, Detroit
2007	Marcus Camby, Denver

2008	Kevin Garnett, Boston
2009	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2010	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2011	Dwight Howard, Orlando
2012	Tyson Chandler, New York
2013	Marc Gasol, Memphis
2014	Joakim Noah, Chicago
2015	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2016	Kawhi Leonard, San Antonio
2017	Draymond Green, Golden State
2018	Rudy Gobert, Utah
2019	Rudy Gobert, Utah
2020	Giannis Antetokounmpo, Milwaukee
2021	Rudy Gobert, Utah
2022	Marcus Smart, Boston

NBA Rookie of the Year, 1953-2022

Year	Player, team
1953	Don Meineke, Ft. Wayne
1954	Ray Felix, Baltimore
1955	Bob Pettit, Milwaukee
1956	Maurice Stokes, Rochester
1957	Tom Heinsohn, Boston
1958	Woody Sauldsberry, Philadelphia
1959	Elgin Baylor, Minneapolis
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1961	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati
1962	Walt Bellamy, Chicago
1963	Terry Dischinger, Chicago
1964	Jerry Lucas, Cincinnati
1965	Willis Reed, New York
1966	Rick Barry, San Francisco
1967	Dave Bing, Detroit
1968	Earl Monroe, Baltimore
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1970	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee

1971	Dave Cowens, Boston; Geoff Petrie, Portland
1972	Sidney Wicks, Portland
1973	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1974	Ernie DiGregorio, Buffalo
1975	Jamaal Wilkes, Golden State
1976	Alvan Adams, Phoenix
1977	Adrian Dantley, Buffalo
1978	Walter Davis, Phoenix
1979	Phil Ford, Kansas City
1980	Larry Bird, Boston
1981	Darrell Griffith, Utah
1982	Buck Williams, New Jersey
1983	Terry Cummings, San Diego
1984	Ralph Sampson, Houston
1985	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1986	Patrick Ewing, New York
1987	Chuck Person, Indiana
1988	Mark Jackson, New York
1989	Mitch Richmond, Golden State
1990	David Robinson, San Antonio
1991	Derrick Coleman, New Jersey
1992	Larry Johnson, Charlotte
1993	Shaquille O’Neal, Orlando
1994	Chris Webber, Golden State
1995	Grant Hill, Detroit; Jason Kidd, Dallas
1996	Damon Stoudamire, Toronto
1997	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
1998	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1999	Vince Carter, Toronto
2000	Elton Brand, Chicago; Steve Francis, Houston
2001	Mike Miller, Orlando
2002	Pau Gasol, Memphis
2003	Amar’e Stoudemire, Phoenix
2004	LeBron James, Cleveland
2005	Emeka Okafor, Charlotte

2006	Chris Paul, New Orl./OK City
2007	Brandon Roy, Portland
2008	Kevin Durant, Seattle
2009	Derrick Rose, Chicago
2010	Tyreke Evans, Sacramento
2011	Blake Griffin, L.A. Clippers
2012	Kyrie Irving, Cleveland
2013	Damian Lillard, Portland
2014	Michael Carter-Williams, Philadelphia
2015	Andrew Wiggins, Minnesota
2016	Karl-Anthony Towns, Minnesota
2017	Malcolm Brogdon, Milwaukee
2018	Ben Simmons, Philadelphia
2019	Luka Dončić, Dallas
2020	Ja Morant, Memphis
2021	LaMelo Ball, Charlotte
2022	Scottie Barnes, Toronto

NBA Sixth Man Award, 1983-2022

Year	Player, team
1983	Bobby Jones, Philadelphia
1984	Kevin McHale, Boston
1985	Kevin McHale, Boston
1986	Bill Walton, Boston
1987	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1988	Roy Tarpley, Dallas
1989	Eddie Johnson, Phoenix
1990	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1991	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1992	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1993	Clifford Robinson, Portland
1994	Dell Curry, Charlotte
1995	Anthony Mason, New York
1996	Toni Kukoc, Chicago
1997	John Starks, New York
1998	Danny Manning, Phoenix

1999	Darrell Armstrong, Orlando
2000	Rodney Rogers, Phoenix
2001	Aaron McKie, Philadelphia
2002	Corliss Williamson, Detroit
2003	Bobby Jackson, Sacramento
2004	Antawn Jamison, Dallas
2005	Ben Gordon, Chicago
2006	Mike Miller, Memphis
2007	Leandro Barbosa, Phoenix
2008	Manu Ginobili, San Antonio
2009	Jason Terry, Dallas
2010	Jamal Crawford, Atlanta
2011	Lamar Odom, L.A. Lakers
2012	James Harden, Oklahoma City
2013	J.R. Smith, New York
2014	Jamal Crawford, L.A. Clippers
2015	Lou Williams, Toronto
2016	Jamal Crawford, L.A. Clippers
2017	Eric Gordon, Houston
2018	Lou Williams, L.A. Clippers
2019	Lou Williams, L.A. Clippers
2020	Montrezl Harrell, L.A. Clippers
2021	Jordan Clarkson, Utah
2022	Tyler Herro, Miami

NBA Player Draft First-Round Picks, 2022

(Held June 23, 2022)

	Team	Player, position, school/team
1.	Orlando	Paolo Banchero, F, Duke
2.	Oklahoma City	Chet Holmgren, F/C, Gonzaga
3.	Houston	Jabari Smith Jr., F, Auburn
4.	Sacramento	Keegan Murray, F, Iowa
5.	Detroit	Jaden Ivey, G, Purdue
6.	Indiana	Bennedict Mathurin, G/F, Arizona
7.	Portland	Shaedon Sharpe, G, Kentucky
8.	New Orleans[1]	Dyson Daniels, G, G League Ignite (CA)

9.	San Antonio	Jeremy Sochan, F, Baylor
10.	Washington	Johnny Davis, G, Wisconsin
11.	New York[2]	Ousmane Dieng, F, New Zealand Breakers (Australia)
12.	Oklahoma City[3]	Jalen Williams, F/G, Santa Clara
13.	Charlotte[4]	Jalen Duren, C, Memphis
14.	Cleveland	Ochai Agbaji, F/G, Kansas
15.	Charlotte[5]	Mark Williams, C, Duke
16.	Atlanta	A.J. Griffin, F, Duke
17.	Houston[6]	Tari Eason, F, LSU
18.	Chicago	Dalen Terry, G, Arizona
19.	Minnesota[7]	Jake LaRavia, F, Wake Forest
20.	San Antonio[8]	Malaki Branham, G, Ohio St.
21.	Denver	Christian Braun, F/G, Kansas
22.	Memphis[9]	Walker Kessler, C, Auburn
23.	Philadelphia[10]	David Roddy, F, Colorado St.
24.	Milwaukee[11]	MarJon Beauchamp, G/F, G League Ignite (CA)
25.	San Antonio[12]	Blake Wesley, G, Notre Dame
26.	Dallas[13]	Wendell Moore, F, Duke
27.	Miami	Nikola Jokić, F, Mega Mozzart (Serbia)
28.	Golden State	Patrick Baldwin Jr., F, Milwaukee
29.	Memphis[14]	TyTy Washington, G, Kentucky
30.	Oklahoma City[15]	Peyton Watson, F, UCLA

(1) From L.A. Lakers. (2) Rights traded to Oklahoma City. (3) From L.A. Clippers. (4) Rights traded to Detroit via New York. (5) From New Orleans. (6) From Brooklyn. (7) Rights traded to Memphis. (8) From Toronto. (9) From Utah, rights traded to Minnesota. (10) Rights traded to Memphis. (11) Via Cleveland to Houston. (12) From Boston. (13) Rights traded to Minnesota via Houston. (14) Rights traded to Houston via Minnesota. (15) From Phoenix, rights traded to Denver.

Number-One First-Round NBA Draft Picks, 1966-2022

Year	Team	Player, school/team
1966	New York	Cazzie Russell, Michigan
1967	Detroit	Jimmy Walker, Providence

1968	San Diego	Elvin Hayes, Houston
1969	Milwaukee	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), UCLA
1970	Detroit	Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure
1971	Cleveland	Austin Carr, Notre Dame
1972	Portland	LaRue Martin, Loyola-Chicago
1973	Philadelphia	Doug Collins, Illinois State
1974	Portland	Bill Walton, UCLA
1975	Atlanta	David Thompson[1], NC State
1976	Houston	John Lucas, Maryland
1977	Milwaukee	Kent Benson, Indiana
1978	Portland	Mychal Thompson, Minnesota
1979	L.A. Lakers	Earvin “Magic” Johnson, Michigan State
1980	Golden State	Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue
1981	Dallas	Mark Aguirre, DePaul
1982	L.A. Lakers	James Worthy, North Carolina
1983	Houston	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984	Houston	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1985	New York	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown
1986	Cleveland	Brad Daugherty, North Carolina
1987	San Antonio	David Robinson, Navy
1988	L.A. Clippers	Danny Manning, Kansas
1989	Sacramento	Pervis Ellison, Louisville
1990	New Jersey	Derrick Coleman, Syracuse
1991	Charlotte	Larry Johnson, UNLV
1992	Orlando	Shaquille O’Neal, LSU
1993	Orlando	Chris Webber[2], Michigan
1994	Milwaukee	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995	Golden State	Joe Smith, Maryland
1996	Philadelphia	Allen Iverson, Georgetown
1997	San Antonio	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998	L.A. Clippers	Michael Olowokandi, Pacific (CA)
1999	Chicago	Elton Brand, Duke
2000	New Jersey	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001	Washington	Kwame Brown, Glynn Academy (HS)
2002	Houston	Yao Ming, Shanghai Sharks (China)

2003	Cleveland	LeBron James, St. Vincent-St. Mary (HS)
2004	Orlando	Dwight Howard, Southwest Atlanta Christian Academy (HS)
2005	Milwaukee	Andrew Bogut, Utah
2006	Toronto	Andrea Bargnani, Benetton Treviso (Italy)
2007	Portland	Greg Oden, Ohio State
2008	Chicago	Derrick Rose, Memphis
2009	L.A. Clippers	Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
2010	Washington	John Wall, Kentucky
2011	Cleveland	Kyrie Irving, Duke
2012	New Orleans	Anthony Davis, Kentucky
2013	Cleveland	Anthony Bennett, UNLV
2014	Cleveland	Andrew Wiggins, Kansas
2015	Minnesota	Karl-Anthony Towns, Kentucky
2016	Philadelphia	Ben Simmons, LSU
2017	Philadelphia	Markelle Fultz, Washington
2018	Phoenix	Deandre Ayton, Arizona
2019	New Orleans	Zion Williamson, Duke
2020	Minnesota	Anthony Edwards, Georgia
2021	Detroit	Cade Cunningham, Oklahoma St.
2022	Orlando	Paolo Banchero, Duke

HS = High school. (1) Signed with Denver of the American Basketball Association (ABA). (2) Traded to Golden State for rights to Anfernee Hardaway and three future first-round draft choices.

All-Time NBA Statistical Leaders

(At end of 2021-22 season. * = Active in 2021-22 season. Does not include ABA statistics.)

Scoring Average

(Minimum 400 games or 10,000 points)

	GP	PTS	AVG
Michael Jordan	1,072	32,292	30.1
Wilt Chamberlain	1,045	31,419	30.1
Elgin Baylor	846	23,149	27.4
*Kevin Durant	939	25,526	27.2
*LeBron James	1,366	37,062	27.1

Jerry West	932	25,192	27.0
Allen Iverson	914	24,368	26.7
Bob Pettit	792	20,880	26.4
George Gervin	791	20,708	26.2
Oscar Robertson	1,040	26,710	25.7

3-Point Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 250 3-point field goals made)

	3-FGM	3-FGA	PCT
Steve Kerr	726	1,599	45.4
Hubert Davis	728	1,287	44.1
*Seth Curry	730	1,661	43.9
*Joe Harris	874	1,991	43.9
Dražen Petrović	255	583	43.7
*Desmond Bane	345	794	43.5
Jason Kapono	457	1,054	43.4
Tim Legler	260	603	43.1
Steve Novak	575	1,337	43.0
Kyle Korver	2,450	5,715	42.9

Free Throw Percentage
(Minimum 1,200 free throws made)

	FTM	FTA	PCT
*Stephen Curry	3,197	3,520	90.8
Steve Nash	3,060	3,384	90.4
Mark Price	2,135	2,362	90.4
Rick Barry	3,818	4,243	90.0
Peja Stojakovic	2,237	2,500	89.5
Chauncey Billups	4,496	5,029	89.4
Ray Allen	4,398	4,920	89.4
*Damian Lillard	3,917	4,388	89.3
Calvin Murphy	3,445	3,864	89.2
JJ Redick	2,060	2,310	89.2

Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 2,000 field goals made)

	FGM	FGA	PCT
*DeAndre Jordan	3,619	5,377	67.3

*Rudy Gobert	2,796	4,280	65.3
*Clint Capela	2,549	4,084	62.4
*Montrezl Harrell	2,381	3,841	62.0
Artis Gilmore	5,732	9,570	59.9
Tyson Chandler	3,558	5,964	59.7
*Dwight Howard	7,051	12,016	58.7
*Steven Adams	2,556	4,356	58.7
*Hassan Whiteside	2,687	4,583	58.6
*Mason Plumlee	2,179	3,730	58.4

Minutes Played

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	57,446
Karl Malone	54,852
*LeBron James	52,139
Dirk Nowitzki	51,369
Kevin Garnett	50,418
Jason Kidd	50,110
Elvin Hayes	50,000
Kobe Bryant	48,638
Wilt Chamberlain	47,859
John Stockton	47,764

Field Goals Attempted

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307
*LeBron James	26,825
Karl Malone	26,210
Kobe Bryant	26,200
Michael Jordan	24,537
Elvin Hayes	24,272
John Havlicek	23,930
Dirk Nowitzki	23,734
Wilt Chamberlain	23,497
*Carmelo Anthony	22,643

Points

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	38,387
*LeBron James	37,062
Karl Malone	36,928

Kobe Bryant	33,643
Michael Jordan	32,292
Dirk Nowitzki	31,560
Wilt Chamberlain	31,419
Shaquille O’Neal	28,596
*Carmelo Anthony	28,589
Moses Malone	27,409

Games Played

Robert Parish	1,611
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,560
Vince Carter	1,541
Dirk Nowitzki	1,522
John Stockton	1,504
Karl Malone	1,476
Kevin Garnett	1,462
Kevin Willis	1,424
Jason Terry	1,410
Tim Duncan	1,392

Field Goals Made

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	15,837
*LeBron James	13,543
Karl Malone	13,528
Wilt Chamberlain	12,681
Michael Jordan	12,192
Kobe Bryant	11,719
Shaquille O’Neal	11,330
Dirk Nowitzki	11,169
Elvin Hayes	10,976
Hakeem Olajuwon	10,749

Rebounds

Wilt Chamberlain	23,924
Bill Russell	21,620
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	17,440
Elvin Hayes	16,279
Moses Malone	16,212

Tim Duncan	15,091
Karl Malone	14,968
Robert Parish	14,715
Kevin Garnett	14,662
*Dwight Howard	14,627

Personal Fouls

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	4,657
Karl Malone	4,578
Robert Parish	4,443
Charles Oakley	4,421
Hakeem Olajuwon	4,383
Buck Williams	4,267
Elvin Hayes	4,193
Clifford Robinson	4,175
Kevin Willis	4,172
Shaquille O’Neal	4,146
Otis Thorpe	4,146

3-Point Field Goals Attempted

Ray Allen	7,429
*Stephen Curry	7,290
*James Harden	7,176
Reggie Miller	6,486
Jamal Crawford	6,379
*LeBron James	6,186
Vince Carter	6,168
Jason Terry	6,010
Paul Pierce	5,816
*Damian Lillard	5,752

Assists

John Stockton	15,806
Jason Kidd	12,091
*Chris Paul	10,977
Steve Nash	10,335
Mark Jackson	10,334

Magic Johnson	10,141
*LeBron James	10,045
Oscar Robertson	9,887
Isiah Thomas	9,061
Gary Payton	8,966

Blocked Shots

Hakeem Olajuwon	3,830
Dikembe Mutombo	3,289
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	3,189
Mark Eaton	3,064
Tim Duncan	3,020
David Robinson	2,954
Patrick Ewing	2,894
Shaquille O’Neal	2,732
Tree Rollins	2,542
Robert Parish	2,361

3-Point Field Goals Made

*Stephen Curry	3,117
Ray Allen	2,973
*James Harden	2,593
Reggie Miller	2,560
Vince Carter	2,290
Jason Terry	2,282
Jamal Crawford	2,221
Paul Pierce	2,143
*Damian Lillard	2,143

Steals

John Stockton	3,265
Jason Kidd	2,684
Michael Jordan	2,514
*Chris Paul	2,453
Gary Payton	2,445
Maurice Cheeks	2,310
Scottie Pippen	2,307
Clyde Drexler	2,207

Hakeem Olajuwon	2,162
*LeBron James	2,136

NBA Coach of the Year, 1963-2022

Year	Coach, team
1963	Harry Gallatin, St. Louis
1964	Alex Hannum, San Francisco
1965	Red Auerbach, Boston
1966	Dolph Schayes, Philadelphia
1967	Johnny Kerr, Chicago
1968	Richie Guerin, St. Louis
1969	Gene Shue, Baltimore
1970	Red Holzman, New York
1971	Dick Motta, Chicago
1972	Bill Sharman, L.A. Lakers
1973	Tom Heinsohn, Boston
1974	Ray Scott, Detroit
1975	Phil Johnson, Kansas City-Omaha
1976	Bill Fitch, Cleveland
1977	Tom Nissalke, Houston
1978	Hubie Brown, Atlanta
1979	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Kansas City
1980	Bill Fitch, Boston
1981	Jack McKinney, Indiana
1982	Gene Shue, Washington
1983	Don Nelson, Milwaukee
1984	Frank Layden, Utah
1985	Don Nelson, Milwaukee
1986	Mike Fratello, Atlanta
1987	Mike Schuler, Portland
1988	Doug Moe, Denver
1989	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Phoenix
1990	Pat Riley, L.A. Lakers
1991	Don Chaney, Houston
1992	Don Nelson, Golden State
1993	Pat Riley, New York
1994	Lenny Wilkens, Atlanta
1995	Del Harris, L.A. Lakers
1996	Phil Jackson, Chicago
1997	Pat Riley, Miami

1998	Larry Bird, Indiana
1999	Mike Dunleavy, Portland
2000	Glenn “Doc” Rivers, Orlando
2001	Larry Brown, Philadelphia
2002	Rick Carlisle, Detroit
2003	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
2004	Hubie Brown, Memphis
2005	Mike D’Antoni, Phoenix
2006	Avery Johnson, Dallas
2007	Sam Mitchell, Toronto
2008	Byron Scott, New Orleans
2009	Mike Brown, Cleveland
2010	Scott Brooks, Oklahoma City
2011	Tom Thibodeau, Chicago
2012	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
2013	George Karl, Denver
2014	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
2015	Mike Budenholzer, Atlanta
2016	Steve Kerr, Golden State
2017	Mike D’Antoni, Houston
2018	Dwane Casey, Toronto
2019	Mike Budenholzer, Milwaukee
2020	Nick Nurse, Toronto
2021	Tom Thibodeau, New York
2022	Monty Williams, Phoenix

National Basketball Association Franchise Origins

Team, founding year (in NBA, Basketball Assn. of Amer. [BAA], or Amer. Basketball Assn. [ABA]), location, and subsequent history. Neutral sites and arena sites in the same metropolitan area not listed separately.

Atlanta Hawks: 1949, NBA, as Tri-Cities Blackhawks, 1949-51, Moline, IL. Milwaukee Hawks, 1951-55; St. Louis Hawks, 1955-68; Atlanta Hawks, 1968-present.

Boston Celtics: 1946, BAA, Boston, MA, 1946-present.

Brooklyn Nets: 1967, ABA, as New Jersey Americans, 1967-68, Teaneck, NJ. New York Nets, 1968-77; New Jersey Nets, 1977-2012; Brooklyn Nets, 2012-present.

Charlotte Hornets: 2004, NBA, as Charlotte Bobcats, 2004-14, Charlotte, NC. Charlotte Hornets, 2014-present.

Chicago Bulls: 1966, NBA, Chicago, IL, 1966-present.

Cleveland Cavaliers: 1970, NBA, Cleveland, OH, 1970-present.

Dallas Mavericks: 1980, NBA, Dallas, TX, 1980-present.

Denver Nuggets: 1967, ABA, as Denver Rockets, 1967-74, Denver, CO. Denver Nuggets, 1974-

present.

Detroit Pistons: 1948, BAA, as Ft. Wayne Pistons, 1948-57, Ft. Wayne, IN. Detroit Pistons, 1957-present.

Golden State Warriors: 1946, BAA, as Philadelphia Warriors, 1946-62, Philadelphia, PA. San Francisco Warriors, 1962-71; Golden State Warriors, 1971-2019, Oakland, CA; 2019-present, San Francisco, CA.

Houston Rockets: 1967, NBA, as San Diego Rockets, 1967-71, San Diego, CA. Houston Rockets, 1971-present.

Indiana Pacers: 1967, ABA, Indianapolis, IN, 1974-present.

L.A. Clippers: 1970, NBA, as Buffalo Braves, 1970-78, Buffalo, NY. San Diego Clippers, 1978-84; L.A. Clippers, 1984-present.

L.A. Lakers: 1948, BAA, as Minneapolis Lakers, 1948-60, Minneapolis, MN. L.A. Lakers, 1960-present.

Memphis Grizzlies: 1995, NBA, as Vancouver Grizzlies, 1995-2001, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Memphis Grizzlies, 2001-present.

Miami Heat: 1988, NBA, Miami, FL, 1988-present.

Milwaukee Bucks: 1968, NBA, Milwaukee, WI, 1968-present.

Minnesota Timberwolves: 1989, NBA, Minneapolis, MN, 1989-present.

New Orleans Pelicans: 1988, NBA, as Charlotte Hornets, 1988-2002, Charlotte, NC. New Orleans Hornets, 2002-13 (Hornets played most home games in Oklahoma City, 2005-07, as city repaired

Hurricane Katrina damage); New Orleans Pelicans, 2013-present.

New York Knicks: 1946, BAA, New York, NY, 1946-present.

Oklahoma City Thunder: 1967, NBA, as Seattle SuperSonics, 1967-2008, Seattle, WA. Oklahoma City Thunder, 2008-present.

Orlando Magic: 1989, NBA, Orlando, FL, 1989-present.

Philadelphia 76ers: 1949, NBA, as Syracuse Nationals, 1949-63, Syracuse, NY. Philadelphia 76ers, 1963-present.

Phoenix Suns: 1968, NBA, Phoenix, AZ, 1968-present.

Portland Trail Blazers: 1970, NBA, Portland, OR, 1970-present.

Sacramento Kings: 1948, BAA, as Rochester Royals, 1948-57, Rochester, NY. Cincinnati Royals, 1957-72; Kansas City-Omaha Kings, 1972-75; Kansas City Kings, 1975-85; Sacramento Kings, 1985-present.

San Antonio Spurs: ABA, as Dallas Chaparrals, 1967-73, Dallas, TX. San Antonio Spurs, 1973-present.

Toronto Raptors: 1995, NBA, Toronto, ON, Canada, 1995-present.

Utah Jazz: 1974, NBA, as New Orleans Jazz, 1974-79, New Orleans, LA. Utah Jazz, 1979-present, Salt Lake City.

Washington Wizards: 1961, NBA, as Chicago Packers, 1961-62, Chicago, IL. Chicago Zephyrs, 1962-63; Baltimore Bullets, 1963-73; Capital

Bullets, 1973-74, Landover, MD; Washington Bullets, 1974-97; Washington Wizards, 1997-present.

NBA Home Courts

Team	Name (year built)	Capacity[1]
Atlanta	State Farm Arena[2] (1999)	16,841
Boston	TD Garden[3] (1995)	19,156
Brooklyn	Barclays Center[4] (2012)	17,732
Charlotte	Spectrum Center[5] (2005)	19,077
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,917
Cleveland	Rocket Mortgage FieldHouse[6] (1994)	19,432
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	19,200
Denver	Ball Arena[7] (1999)	19,520
Detroit	Little Caesars Arena (2017)	20,332
Golden State	Chase Center (2019)	18,064
Houston	Toyota Center (2003)	18,055
Indiana	Bankers Life Fieldhouse[8] (1999)	17,923
L.A. Clippers	Crypto.com Arena[9] (1999)	19,079
L.A. Lakers	Crypto.com Arena[9] (1999)	19,079
Memphis	FedExForum (2004)	17,794
Miami	FTX Arena[10] (1999)	19,600
Milwaukee	Fiserv Forum (2018)	17,385
Minnesota	Target Center (1990)	19,356
New Orleans	Smoothie King Center[11] (1999)	16,867
New York	Madison Square Garden (IV)	19,812

	(1968)	
Oklahoma City	Paycom Center[12] (2002)	18,203
Orlando	Amway Center (2010)	18,846
Philadelphia	Wells Fargo Center[13] (1996)	21,000
Phoenix	Footprint Center[14] (1992)	18,422
Portland	Moda Center[15] (1995)	19,393
Sacramento	Golden 1 Center (2016)	17,583
San Antonio	AT&T Center[16] (2002)	18,354
Toronto	Scotiabank Arena[17] (1999)	19,800
Utah	Vivint Arena[18] (1991)	18,300
Washington	Capital One Arena[19] (1997)	20,362

(1) At the end of the 2021-22 season. (2) Philips Arena, 1999-2018. (3) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (4) The New Jersey Nets relocated to Brooklyn prior to the 2012-13 season. (5) Charlotte Bobcats Arena, 2005-08; Time Warner Cable Arena, 2008-16. (6) Gund Arena, 1994-2005; Quicken Loans Arena, 2005-19. (7) Pepsi Center, 1999-2020. (8) Conseco Fieldhouse, 1999-2011; Bankers Life Fieldhouse, 2011-21. (9) Staples Center, 1999-2021. (10) AmericanAirlines Arena, 1999-2021. (11) New Orleans Arena, 1999-2014; because of damage to New Orleans Arena due to Hurricane Katrina, the Hornets played 35 games in the Ford Center in Oklahoma City, OK, 3 games in New Orleans Arena, and 3 games at other locations during the 2005-06 season; in 2006-07, the Hornets played 35 games at the Ford Center and 6 games in New Orleans Arena. (12) Ford Center, 2008-11; Chesapeake Energy Arena, 2012-21. (13) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003; Wachovia Center, 2003-10. (14) America West Arena, 1992-2006; US Airways Center, 2006-15; Talking Stick Resort Arena, 2015-19; Phoenix Suns

Arena, 2020. (15) The Rose Garden, 1995-2013. (16) SBC Center, 2002-06. (17) Air Canada Centre, 1999-2018. The Raptors played the 2020-21 season at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL, due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions. (18) Delta Center, 1991-2006; EnergySolutions Arena, 2006-15. (19) MCI Center, 1997-2006; Verizon Center, 2006-17.

All-Time NBA Regular Season Coaching Victories

(At the end of the 2021-22 season, ranked by wins. * = Active in 2021-22 season.)

Coach	W	L	PCT
*Gregg Popovich	1,344	701	.657
Don Nelson	1,335	1,063	.557
Lenny Wilkens	1,332	1,155	.536
Jerry Sloan	1,221	803	.603
Pat Riley	1,210	694	.636
George Karl	1,175	824	.588
Phil Jackson	1,155	485	.704
Larry Brown	1,098	904	.548
*Doc Rivers	1,043	735	.587
Rick Adelman	1,042	749	.582
Bill Fitch	944	1,106	.460
Red Auerbach	938	479	.662
Dick Motta	935	1,017	.479
Jack Ramsay	864	783	.525
*Rick Carlisle	861	746	.536
Cotton Fitzsimmons	832	775	.518
Gene Shue	784	861	.477

John MacLeod	707	657	.518
*Nate McMillan	731	638	.534
Red Holzman	696	603	.536
Mike D’Antoni	672	527	.560

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame

* = 2022 inductee. + = Enshrined as both a player and coach. Referee inductees not shown.
www.hoophall.com

Players
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem
Allen, Ray
Archibald, Nate
Arizin, Paul
Barkley, Charles
Barlow, Thomas
Barry, Rick
Baylor, Elgin
Beaty, Zelmo
Beckman, John
Bellamy, Walt
Belov, Sergei
Bing, Dave
Bird, Larry
Blazejowski, Carol
Borgmann, Bennie
Bosh, Chris
*Boswell, Wyatt “Sonny”
Bradley, Bill
Braun, Carl

Brennan, Joseph
Brown, Roger
Bryant, Kobe
*Cash, Swin
Catchings, Tamika
Cervi, Al
Chamberlain, Wilt
Cheeks, Maurice
Clayton, Zack
Cooper, Charles
Cooper, Charles “Chuck”
Cooper, Cynthia
Cosic, Kresimir
Cousy, Bob
Cowens, Dave
Crawford, Joan
Cunningham, Billy
Curry, Denise
Dalipagic, Drazen
Dampier, Louis
Dandridge, Bob
Daniels, Mel
Dantley, Adrian
Davies, Bob
DeBernardi, Forrest
DeBusschere, Dave
Dehnert, Henry “Dutch”
Divac, Vlade
Donovan, Anne
Drexler, Clyde
Dumars, Joe
Duncan, Tim

Edwards, Teresa
Endacott, Paul
English, Alex
Erving, Julius
Ewing, Patrick
Foster, Bud
Frazier, Walt
Friedman, Max
Fulks, Joe
Gale, Lauren
Galis, Nick
Gallatin, Harry
Garnett, Kevin
Gates, William “Pop”
Gervin, George
Gilmore, Artis
*Ginobili, Manu
Gola, Tom
Goodrich, Gail
Greer, Hal
Griffith, Yolanda
Gruenig, Robert “Ace”
Guerin, Richard
Hagan, Cliff
Hanson, Victor
*Hardaway, Tim
Harris-Stewart, Lusia
Havlicek, John
Hawkins, Cornelius “Connie”
Hayes, Elvin
Haynes, Marques
Haywood, Spencer

+Heinsohn, Tom
Hill, Grant
Holman, Nat
Houbregs, Bob
Howell, Bailey
*Hudson, Lou
Hyatt, Chuck
Isaacs, John
Issel, Dan
Iverson, Allen
*Jackson, Inman
Jackson, Lauren
Jeannette, Harry “Buddy”
Jenkins, Clarence “Fats”
Johnson, Dennis
Johnson, Earvin “Magic”
Johnson, Gus
Johnson, William
Johnston, Neil
Jones, Bobby
Jones, K. C.
Jones, Sam
Jordan, Michael
Kidd, Jason
King, Bernard
Krause, Ed “Moose”
Kukoc, Tony
Kurland, Bob
Lanier, Bob
Lapchick, Joe
Leslie, Lisa
Lieberman, Nancy

Lovellette, Clyde
Lucas, Jerry
Luisetti, Angelo “Hank”
Macauley, Ed
Malone, Karl
Malone, Moses
Maravich, Pete
Marcari, Hortencia
Marciulionis, Sarunas
Martin, Slater
McAdoo, Bob
McClain, Katrina
McCracken, Emmett “Branch”
McCracken, Jack
McDermott, Bobby
McGinnis, George
McGrady, Tracy
McGuire, Dick
McHale, Kevin
Meneghin, Dino
Meyers, Ann
Mikan, George
Mikkelsen, Vern
Miller, Cheryl
Miller, Reggie
Ming, Yao
Moncrief, Sidney
Monroe, Earl
Moore, Pearl
Mourning, Alonzo
Mullin, Chris
Murphy, Calvin

Murphy, Charles “Stretch”
Mutombo, Dikembe
Nash, Steve
Olajuwon, Hakeem
O’Neal, Shaquille
Page, Harlan “Pat”
Parish, Robert
Payton, Gary
Pereira, Maciel “Ubiratan”
Petrovic, Drazen
Pettit, Bob
Phillip, Andy
Pierce, Paul
Pippen, Scottie
Pollard, Jim
*Pollins, Albert “Runt”
Posey, Cumberland
*Radivoj, Korac
Radja, Dino
Ramsey, Frank
Reed, Willis
Richmond, Mitch
Risen, Arnie
Robertson, Oscar
Robinson, David
Rodgers, Guy
Rodman, Dennis
Roosma, John
+Russell, Bill
Russell, John “Honey”
Sabonis, Arvydas
Sampson, Ralph

Schayes, Adolph
Schmidt, Ernest
Schmidt, Oscar
Schommer, John
Scott, Charlie
Sedran, Barney
Semjonova, Uljana
*Shank-Grentz, Theresa
+Sharman, Bill
Sikma, Jack
Smith, Katie
Staley, Dawn
Steinmetz, Chris
Stockton, John
Stokes, Maurice
Swoopes, Sheryl
Tatum, Reece “Goose”
Thomas, Isiah
Thompson, David
Thompson, John
Thompson, Tina
Thurmond, Nate
Twyman, Jack
Unseld, Wes
Vandivier, Robert “Fuzzy”
Wachter, Ed
Walker, Chet
Wallace, Ben
Walton, Bill
Wanzer, Bobby
Washington, Ora Mae
Weatherspoon, Teresa

Webber, Chris
West, Jerry
Westphal, Paul
*Whalen, Lindsay
White, Jo Jo
White, Nera
+Wilkens, Lenny
Wilkes, Jamaal
Wilkins, Dominique
Woodard, Lynette
+Wooden, John
Worthy, James
Yardley, George

Coaches

Adelman, Rick
Alexeeva, Lidia
Allen, Forrest C. “Phog”
Anderson, Harold
Auerbach, Arnold “Red”
Auriemma, Geno
Barmore, Leon
Barry, Justin “Sam”
Blood, Ernest
Boeheim, Jim
Brown, Larry
Calhoun, Jim
Calipari, John
Cann, Howard
Carlson, Clifford
Carnesecca, Lou
Carnevale, Ben
Carril, Pete

Case, Everett
Chancellor, Van
Chaney, John
Conradt, Jody
Crum, Denzil “Denny”
Daly, Chuck
Dean, Everett
Diaz-Miguel, Antonio
Diddle, Edgar
Drake, Bruce
Driesell, Charles “Lefty”
Ferrándiz, Pedro
Fitch, Bill
Gaines, Clarence
Gamba, Sandro
Gardner, James “Jack”
Gaze, Lindsay
Gill, Amory “Slats”
Gomelsky, Aleksandr
Gunter, Sue
Hannum, Alex
Harshman, Marv
Haskins, Don
Hatchell, Sylvia
[+]Heinsohn, Tom
Hickey, Edgar
Hobson, Howard
Holzman, William “Red”
*Huggins, Bob
Hughes, Robert
Hurley, Bob, Sr.
Iba, Hank

Izzo, Tom
Jackson, Phil
Julian, Alvin
*Karl, George
Keaney, Frank
Keogan, George
Knight, Bob
Krzyzewski, Mike
Kundla, John
Lambert, Ward
Leonard, Bob
Lewis, Guy V.
Litwack, Harry
Loeffler, Kenneth
Lonborg, Arthur “Dutch”
Magee, Herb
McCutchan, Arad
McGraw, Muffet
McGuire, Al
McGuire, Frank
McLendon, John
Meanwell, Dr. Walter
Meyer, Ray
Miller, Ralph
Moore, Billie
Mulkey, Kim
Nelson, Don
Newell, Pete
Nikolic, Aleksandar
Novosel, Mirko
Olson, Robert “Lute”
Pitino, Rick

Ramsay, John “Jack”
Richardson, Nolan
Riley, Pat
Rubini, Cesare
Rupp, Adolph
Rush, Cathy
+Russell, Bill
Sachs, Leonard
Self, Bill
+Sharman, Bill
Shelton, Everett
Sloan, Jerry
Smith, Dean
*Stanley, Marianne
Stevens, Barbara
Stringer, C. Vivian
Summitt, Pat
Sutton, Eddie
Tarkanian, Jerry
Taylor, Fred
Teague, Bertha
Thompson, John R.
Tomjanovich, Rudy
VanDerveer, Tara
Wade, Margaret
Watts, Stan
+Wilkens, Lenny
Williams, Gary
Williams, Roy
Winter, Tex
+Wooden, John
Woolpert, Phil

Wootten, Morgan
Wright, Jay
Yow, Kay

Teams

1948-82 Wayland Baptist (women’s teams)
1957-59 Tennessee A&I (men’s teams)
1960 USA Men’s Olympic Team
1966 Texas Western
1972-73-74 Immaculata Coll.
1992 USA Men’s Olympic “Dream Team”
All American Red Heads
Buffalo Germans
First Team
Harlem Globetrotters
New York Renaissance
Original Celtics

Contributors

Abbott, Senda Berenson
Ackerman, Val
Attles, Al
Barksdale, Don
Baumann, Patrick
Bee, Clair
Biasone, Danny
Brown, Hubert “Hubie”
Brown, Walter
Bunn, John
Buss, Jerry
Clifton, Nat
Colangelo, Jerry
*Costello, Larry
Davidson, Bill

Douglas, Bob
Duer, Al
Embry, Wayne
Fagan, Cliff
Fisher, Harry
Fitzsimmons, Cotton
Garfinkel, Howard
Fleisher, Larry
Gavitt, David
Gottlieb, Edward
Granik, Russ
Gulick, Dr. Luther
*Harris, Del
Harrison, Lester
Hearn, Francis “Chick”
Henderson, E. B.
Hepp, Dr. Ferenc
Hickox, Edward
Hinkle, Tony
Irish, Edward “Ned”
Jackson, Mannie
Jernstedt, Tom
Jones, R. William
Kennedy, Walter
Knight, Phil
Krause, Jerry
Lemon, Meadowlark
Liston, Emil
Lloyd, Earl
Lobo, Rebecca
McLendon, John
Mokray, Bill

Morgan, Ralph
Morgenweck, Frank
Naismith, Dr. James
Newton, C. M.
O’Brien, John
O’Brien, Larry
Olsen, Harold
Podoloff, Maurice
Porter, Henry V.
Raveling, George
Reid, William
Reinsdorf, Jerry
Ripley, Elmer
St. John, Lynn
Sanders, Tom “Satch”
Saperstein, Abe
Schabinger, Arthur
Stagg, Alonzo
Stankovic, Boris
Steitz, Edward
Stern, David
Taylor, Chuck
Thorn, Rod
Tower, Oswald
Trester, Arthur
Vitale, Dick
Wells, Clifford
Welts, Rick
Wilke, Lou
Zollner, Fred

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Las Vegas Aces Claim First WNBA Title in 2022

The Las Vegas Aces won their first WNBA championship by defeating the Connecticut Sun in four games. The 78-71 clinching victory in Game 4 at Mohegan Sun Arena in Uncasville, CT, on Sept. 18, 2022, marked the first major sports championship for Las Vegas. Aces point guard Chelsea Gray, who averaged 21.7 points and 7 assists per game in the postseason, was named Finals MVP. First-year head coach Becky Hammon became the first woman to make the WNBA Finals as both a head coach and player.

Phoenix Mercury star center Brittney Griner’s arrest on drug charges at a Moscow airport Feb. 17, 2022, cast a shadow on the 2022 season. Griner received a 9-year sentence on Aug. 4, 2022, but her arrest was criticized as politically motivated. She was named an honorary WNBA All-Star starter in absentia.

WNBA Finals Standings, 2022

(Playoff seeds in parentheses; top eight teams by PCT advance, regardless of conference.)

Eastern Conference

	W	L	PCT	GB
Chicago Sky (2)	26	10	0.722	—
Connecticut Sun (3)	25	11	0.694	1
Washington Mystics (5)	22	14	0.611	4
New York Liberty (7)	16	20	0.444	10
Atlanta Dream	14	22	0.389	12
Indiana Fever	5	31	0.139	21

Western Conference

	W	L	PCT	GB
Las Vegas Aces (1)	26	10	0.722	—
Seattle Storm (4)	22	14	0.611	4
Dallas Wings (6)	18	18	0.500	8
Phoenix Mercury (8)	15	21	0.417	11
Minnesota Lynx	14	22	0.389	12
Los Angeles Sparks	13	23	0.361	13

Note: Seattle earned a higher seed over Washington due to a better head-to-head record.

WNBA Playoff Results, 2022

First Round (best-of-three)

(1) Las Vegas defeated (8) Phoenix, 2 games to 0

Semifinals (best-of-five)

(1) Las Vegas defeated (4) Seattle, 3 games to 1

(4) Seattle defeated (5) Washington, 2 games to 0

(2) Chicago defeated (7) New York, 2 games to 1

(3) Connecticut defeated (6) Dallas, 2 games to 1

(3) Connecticut defeated (2) Chicago, 3 games to 2

WNBA Championship

(1) Las Vegas defeated (3) Connecticut, 3 games to 1 (67-64, 85-71, 76-105, 78-71)

WNBA Champions, 1997-2022

Regular Season

Year	Eastern champion	Western champion
1997	Houston Comets	Phoenix Mercury
1998	Cleveland Rockers	Houston Comets
1999	New York Liberty	Houston Comets
2000	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks
2001	Cleveland Rockers	Los Angeles Sparks
2002	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks
2003	Detroit Shock	Los Angeles Sparks
2004	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks
2005	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs
2006	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks
2007	Detroit Shock	Phoenix Mercury
2008	Detroit Shock	San Antonio Silver Stars
2009	Indiana Fever	Phoenix Mercury
2010	Washington Mystics	Seattle Storm
2011	Indiana Fever	Minnesota Lynx
2012	Connecticut Sun	Minnesota Lynx

2013	Chicago Sky	Minnesota Lynx
2014	Atlanta Dream	Phoenix Mercury
2015	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx
2016	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx
2017	New York Liberty	Minnesota Lynx
2018	Atlanta Dream	Seattle Storm
2019	Washington Mystics	Los Angeles Sparks
2020	Chicago Sky	Las Vegas Aces
2021	Connecticut Sun	Las Vegas Aces
2022	Chicago Sky	Las Vegas Aces

Playoffs

Year	Champion	Winning coach	Opponent
1997	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
1998	Houston	Van Chancellor	Phoenix
1999	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2000	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2001	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	Charlotte
2002	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	New York
2003	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Los Angeles
2004	Seattle	Anne Donovan	Connecticut
2005	Sacramento	John Whisenant	Connecticut
2006	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Sacramento
2007	Phoenix	Paul Westhead	Detroit
2008	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	San Antonio
2009	Phoenix	Corey Gaines	Indiana
2010	Seattle	Brian Agler	Atlanta
2011	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Atlanta
2012	Indiana	Lin Dunn	Minnesota

2013	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Atlanta
2014	Phoenix	Sandy Brondello	Chicago
2015	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Indiana
2016	Los Angeles	Brian Agler	Minnesota
2017	Minnesota	Cheryl Reeve	Los Angeles
2018	Seattle	Dan Hughes	Washington
2019	Washington	Mike Thibault	Connecticut
2020	Seattle	Gary Kloppenburg[1]	Las Vegas
2021	Chicago	James Wade	Phoenix
2022	Las Vegas	Becky Hammon	Connecticut

(1) Seattle head coach Dan Hughes was not medically cleared for the 2020 season.

WNBA Finals MVP, 1997-2022

Year	Player, team
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2000	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2003	Ruth Riley, Detroit
2004	Betty Lennox, Seattle
2005	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2006	Deanna Nolan, Detroit
2007	Cappie Pondexter, Phoenix
2008	Katie Smith, Detroit
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix

2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2011	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota
2012	Tamika Catchings, Indiana
2013	Maya Moore, Minnesota
2014	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2015	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
2016	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2017	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
2018	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2019	Emma Meesseman, Wash.
2020	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2021	Kahleah Copper, Chicago
2022	Chelsea Gray, Las Vegas

WNBA Most Valuable Player, 1997-2022

Year	Player, team
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2006	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles

2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2011	Tamika Catchings, Indiana
2012	Tina Charles, Connecticut
2013	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2014	Maya Moore, Minnesota
2015	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago
2016	Nneka Ogwumike, Los Angeles
2017	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
2018	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2019	Elena Delle Donne, Wash.
2020	A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas
2021	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut
2022	A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas

WNBA Statistical Leaders, 2022

Minutes played: 1,182, Kelsey Plum, Las Vegas
Total points: 741, Breanna Stewart, Seattle
Points per game: 21.8, Breanna Stewart, Seattle
Field goal pct.: .622, Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota
3-point field goal pct.: .474, Moriah Jefferson, Dallas-Minnesota
Free throw pct.: .950, Allie Quigley, Chicago
Rebounds: 339, A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas
Assists: 239, Natasha Cloud, Washington
Steals: 65, Brittney Sykes, Los Angeles
Blocks: 70, A'ja Wilson, Las Vegas

WNBA Rookie of the Year, 1997-2022

Year	Player, team

1997	No award
1998	Tracy Reid, Charlotte
1999	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington
2000	Betty Lennox, Minnesota
2001	Jackie Stiles, Portland
2002	Tamika Catchings, Indiana
2003	Cheryl Ford, Detroit
2004	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2005	Temeka Johnson, Washington
2006	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota
2007	Armintie Price, Chicago
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2009	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta
2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut
2011	Maya Moore, Minnesota
2012	Nneka Ogwumike, Los Angeles
2013	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago
2014	Chiney Ogwumike, Connecticut
2015	Jewell Loyd, Seattle
2016	Breanna Stewart, Seattle
2017	Allisha Gray, Dallas
2018	A’ja Wilson, Las Vegas
2019	Napheesa Collier, Minnesota
2020	Crystal Dangerfield, Minnesota
2021	Michaela Onyenwere, New York
2022	Rhyne Howard, Atlanta

WNBA Scoring Leaders, 1997-2022

(Average points per game; season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	PTS	AVG
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	621	22.2
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	680	22.7
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	686	22.1
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	643	20.7
2001	Katie Smith, Minnesota	739	23.1
2002	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	397	19.9
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	698	21.2
2004	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	634	20.5
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	614	18.6
2006	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	860	25.3
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	739	23.8
2008	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	820	24.1
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	631	20.4
2010	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	702	22.6
2011	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	692	21.6
2012	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	514	21.4
2013	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	711	21.5
2014	Maya Moore, Minnesota	812	23.9
2015	Elena Delle Donne, Chicago	725	23.4
2016	Tina Charles, New York	688	21.5
2017	Brittney Griner, Phoenix	569	21.9
2018	Liz Cambage, Dallas	737	23.0
2019	Brittney Griner, Phoenix	642	20.7
2020	Arike Ogunbowale, Dallas	501	22.8
2021	Tina Charles, Washington	631	23.4
2022	Breanna Stewart, Seattle	741	21.8

WNBA Rebounding Leaders, 1997-2022

(Average rebounds per game; season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	REB	RPG
1997	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	266	9.5
1998	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	285	10.2
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento	329	11.3
2000	Natalie Williams, Utah	336	11.6
2001	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento	357	11.2
2002	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	232	11.6
2003	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	294	10.9
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles	336	9.9
2005	Cheryl Ford, Detroit	322	9.8
2006	Cheryl Ford, Detroit	363	11.3
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	300	9.7
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	313	9.5
2009	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	244	9.8
2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut	398	11.7
2011	Tina Charles, Connecticut	374	11.0
2012	Tina Charles, Connecticut	345	10.5
2013	Sylvia Fowles, Chicago	369	11.5
2014	Courtney Paris, Tulsa	347	10.2
2015	Courtney Paris, Tulsa	317	9.3
2016	Tina Charles, New York	317	9.9
2017	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	403	11.9
2018	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota	404	11.9

2019	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	330	9.7
2020	Candace Parker, Los Angeles	214	9.7
2021	Jonquel Jones, Connecticut	303	11.2
2022	Sylvia Fowles, Minnesota	294	9.8

WNBA Assist Leaders, 1997-2022

(Average assists per game; season minimums vary.)

Year	Player, team	AST	APG
1997	Teresa Weatherspoon, New York	172	6.1
1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	224	7.5
1999	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	226	7.1
2000	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	236	7.9
2001	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	172	7.5
2002	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	192	8.0
2003	Ticha Penicheiro, Sacramento	229	6.7
2004	Nikki Teasley, Los Angeles	207	6.1
2005	Sue Bird, Seattle	176	5.9
2006	Nikki Teasley, Washington	183	5.4
2007	Becky Hammon, San Antonio	140	5.0
2008	Lindsay Whalen, Connecticut	166	5.4
2009	Sue Bird, Seattle	179	5.8
2010	Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles	220	6.9
2011	Lindsay Whalen, Minnesota	199	5.9
2012	Lindsay Whalen, Minnesota	178	5.4
2013	Danielle Robinson, San Antonio	168	6.7
2014	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	185	5.6
2015	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	198	5.8
2016	Sue Bird, Seattle	196	5.8

2017	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	218	8.1
2018	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	258	8.6
2019	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	300	9.1
2020	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	220	10.0
2021	Courtney Vandersloot, Chicago	275	8.6
2022	Natasha Cloud, Washington	239	7.0

All-Time WNBA Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2022 season. * = Active in 2022 season.)

Scoring Average
(Minimum 100 games)

Player	G	PTS	AVG
Cynthia Cooper	124	2,601	21.0
*Breanna Stewart	183	3,723	20.3
*Elena Delle Donna	218	4,323	19.8
*Arike Ogunbowale	117	2,320	19.8
*Diana Taurasi	503	9,693	19.3
*A’ja Wilson	149	2,849	19.1
Lauren Jackson	317	6,007	18.9
*Angel McCoughtry	311	5,797	18.6
Maya Moore	271	4,984	18.4
*Tina Charles	391	7,115	18.2

Points

*Diana Taurasi	9,693
Tina Thompson	7,488
Tamika Catchings	7,380
*Tina Charles	7,115

Candice Dupree	6,895
Cappie Pondexter	6,811
*Sue Bird	6,803
Katie Smith	6,452

Rebounds

*Sylvia Fowles	4,006
*Tina Charles	3,640
*Candace Parker	3,370
Rebekkah Brunson	3,356
Tamika Catchings	3,316
Lisa Leslie	3,307
Candice Dupree	3,149
Tina Thompson	3,070

Steals

Tamika Catchings	1,074
Ticha Penicheiro	764
*Sue Bird	724
Alana Beard	710
Sheryl Swoopes	657
Jia Perkins	635
Sancho Lyttle	634
*Angel McCoughtry	627

3-Point Field Goals Made

*Diana Taurasi	1,297
*Sue Bird	1,001
Katie Smith	906
Becky Hammon	829

Tina Thompson	748
Katie Douglas	727
*Kristi Toliver	641
Tamika Catchings	606

Assists

*Sue Bird	3,234
Ticha Penicheiro	2,599
*Courtney Vandersloot	2,387
Lindsay Whalen	2,348
*Diana Taurasi	2,152
Becky Hammon	1,708
Cappie Pondexter	1,578
*Candace Parker	1,567

Blocked Shots

Margo Dydek	877
Lisa Leslie	822
*Sylvia Fowles	721
Brittney Griner	716
*Candace Parker	603
Lauren Jackson	586
Tangela Smith	557
Tammy Sutton-Brown	555

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HOCKEY

Avalanche Douses Lightning to Claim 2022 Stanley Cup

The Colorado Avalanche captured their third Stanley Cup and denied the Tampa Bay Lightning a third straight title in a 2-1 Game 6 clincher at Amalie Arena in Tampa, FL, June 26, 2022. Avalanche center Nathan MacKinnon scored the tying goal and set up left wing Atturi Lehkonen for the tiebreaker; Colorado goalie Darcy Kuemper stopped 22 of 23 Lightning shots in the game. Cale Makar, who had received the Norris Trophy as the league's best defenseman, also earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the best player in the playoffs with eight goals and 21 assists during Colorado's postseason run.

The 2021-22 season marked the debut of the NHL's 32nd franchise: the Seattle Kraken. Seattle joined the Pacific Division in the Western Conference, while the Arizona Coyotes shifted to the Central

Division. The seven Canadian clubs returned to their respective divisions after being bunched in one division during the previous season due to Canada’s COVID-19 travel restrictions. An outbreak of the virus in Dec. 2021 shut down the NHL for several days, and Canadian teams remained on sabbatical until early Jan. 2022. A scheduled midwinter break intended to allow players to appear in the Olympic Games in Bejing was instead used to make up postponed NHL games.

Auston Matthews of the Toronto Maple Leafs won the Hart Trophy as regular season MVP with the first 60-goal NHL season in 10 years. Matthews also set the mark for most goals in a season by a U.S.-born player. Connor McDavid of the Edmonton Oilers won his fourth Art Ross Trophy for most points (123). Alex Ovechkin of the Washington Capitals broke Dave Andreychuk’s career mark of 274 power play goals, finishing the season with 285. It was a strong year for the Eastern Conference as a record eight

teams reached the 100-point plateau. The Presidents' Trophy-winning Florida Panthers (122 points) were swept in the second round by the Lightning, who then defeated the NY Rangers to reach their third straight Stanley Cup final. The Avalanche dominated the West, finishing with the conference's best record, sweeping Nashville and Edmonton, and knocking off St. Louis and Tampa Bay in six games apiece.

Final NHL Standings, 2021-22

(* = clinched playoff berth)

Standings are determined by total points; teams earn two points for each win and one point for each game lost in overtime or in a shootout. Ties broken by fewer number of games played (i.e., superior points percentage), then by regulation wins (RW).

Eastern Conference

Metropolitan	W	L	OT	GF	GA	RW	ROW	PTS	PCT
Carolina*	54	20	8	278	202	47	53	116	.707
NY Rangers*	52	24	6	254	207	44	48	110	.671
Pittsburgh*	46	25	11	272	229	37	43	103	.628

NY Islanders	37	35	10	231	237	34	35	84	.512
Columbus	37	38	7	262	300	26	33	81	.494
New Jersey	27	46	9	248	307	19	24	63	.384
Philadelphia	25	46	11	211	298	20	24	61	.372

Atlantic	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**RW**	**ROW**	**PTS**	**PCT**
Florida*	58	18	6	340	246	42	55	122	.744
Toronto*	54	21	7	315	253	45	51	115	.701
Tampa Bay*	51	23	8	287	233	39	49	110	.671
Boston*	51	26	5	255	220	40	49	107	.652
Buffalo	32	39	11	232	290	25	29	75	.457
Detroit	32	40	10	230	312	21	29	74	.451
Ottawa	33	42	7	227	266	26	30	73	.445
Montréal	22	49	11	221	319	16	19	55	.335

Western Conference

Central Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**RW**	**ROW**	**PTS**	**PCT**
Colorado*	56	19	7	312	234	46	52	119	.726
Minnesota*	53	22	7	310	253	37	48	113	.689
St. Louis*	49	22	11	311	242	43	47	109	.665
Dallas*	46	30	6	238	246	31	41	98	.598
Nashville*	45	30	7	266	252	35	41	97	.591
Winnipeg	39	32	11	252	257	32	37	89	.543
Chicago	28	42	12	219	291	16	22	68	.415
Arizona	25	50	7	207	313	18	24	57	.348

Pacific Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**RW**	**ROW**	**PTS**	**PCT**

Calgary*	50	21	11	293	208	44	48	111	.677
Edmonton*	49	27	6	290	252	38	44	104	.634
Los Angeles*	44	27	11	239	236	35	40	99	.604
Vegas	43	31	8	266	248	34	39	94	.573
Vancouver	40	30	12	249	236	32	37	92	.561
San Jose	32	37	13	214	264	22	29	77	.470
Anaheim	31	37	14	232	271	22	27	76	.463
Seattle	27	49	6	216	285	23	24	60	.366

Stanley Cup Playoff Results, 2022

First Round

Florida defeated Washington, 4-2
Tampa Bay defeated Toronto, 4-3
Carolina defeated Boston, 4-3
NY Rangers defeated Pittsburgh, 4-3
Colorado defeated Nashville, 4-0
St. Louis defeated Minnesota, 4-2
Calgary defeated Dallas, 4-3
Edmonton defeated Los Angeles, 4-3

Second Round

Tampa Bay defeated Florida, 4-0
NY Rangers defeated Carolina, 4-3
Colorado defeated St. Louis, 4-2
Edmonton defeated Calgary, 4-1

Stanley Cup Semifinals

Tampa Bay defeated NY Rangers, 4-2
Colorado defeated Edmonton, 4-0

Stanley Cup Final

Colorado defeated Tampa Bay (4-3 [OT], 7-0, 2-6, 3-2 [OT], 2-3, 2-1)

Stanley Cup Champions, 1927-2022

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1927	Ottawa	Dave Gill	Boston
1928	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Montréal Maroons
1929	Boston	Art Ross	NY Rangers
1930	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Boston
1931	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Chicago
1932	Toronto	Dick Irvin	NY Rangers
1933	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Toronto
1934	Chicago	Tommy Gorman	Detroit
1935	Montréal Maroons	Tommy Gorman	Toronto
1936	Detroit	Jack Adams	Toronto
1937	Detroit	Jack Adams	NY Rangers
1938	Chicago	Bill Stewart	Toronto
1939	Boston	Art Ross	Toronto
1940	NY Rangers	Frank Boucher	Toronto
1941	Boston	Cooney Weiland	Detroit
1942	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1943	Detroit	Jack Adams	Boston

1944	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Chicago
1945	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1946	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1947	Toronto	Hap Day	Montréal
1948	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1949	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1950	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	NY Rangers
1951	Toronto	Joe Primeau	Montréal
1952	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1953	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1954	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1955	Detroit	Jimmy Skinner	Montréal
1956	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1957	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1958	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1959	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1960	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1961	Chicago	Rudy Pilous	Detroit
1962	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Chicago
1963	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1964	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1965	Montréal	Toe Blake	Chicago
1966	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1967	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Montréal
1968	Montréal	Toe Blake	St. Louis
1969	Montréal	Claude Ruel	St. Louis
1970	Boston	Harry Sinden	St. Louis
1971	Montréal	Al MacNeil	Chicago
1972	Boston	Tom Johnson	NY Rangers

1973	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1974	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Boston
1975	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Buffalo
1976	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1977	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston
1978	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston
1979	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	NY Rangers
1980	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Philadelphia
1981	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Minnesota
1982	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Vancouver
1983	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Edmonton
1984	Edmonton	Glen Sather	NY Islanders
1985	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1986	Montréal	Jean Perron	Calgary
1987	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1988	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Boston
1989	Calgary	Terry Crisp	Montréal
1990	Edmonton	John Muckler	Boston
1991	Pittsburgh	Bob Johnson	Minnesota
1992	Pittsburgh	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1993	Montréal	Jacques Demers	Los Angeles
1994	NY Rangers	Mike Keenan	Vancouver
1995	New Jersey	Jacques Lemaire	Detroit

1996	Colorado	Marc Crawford	Florida
1997	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1998	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Washington
1999	Dallas	Ken Hitchcock	Buffalo
2000	New Jersey	Larry Robinson	Dallas
2001	Colorado	Bob Hartley	New Jersey
2002	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Carolina
2003	New Jersey	Pat Burns	Anaheim
2004	Tampa Bay	John Tortorella	Calgary
2005	No competition (labor dispute; season canceled)		
2006	Carolina	Peter Laviolette	Edmonton
2007	Anaheim	Randy Carlyle	Ottawa
2008	Detroit	Mike Babcock	Pittsburgh
2009	Pittsburgh	Dan Bylsma	Detroit
2010	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Philadelphia
2011	Boston	Claude Julien	Vancouver
2012	Los Angeles	Darryl Sutter	New Jersey
2013	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Boston
2014	Los Angeles	Darryl Sutter	NY Rangers
2015	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Tampa Bay
2016	Pittsburgh	Mike Sullivan	San Jose
2017	Pittsburgh	Mike Sullivan	Nashville

2018	Washington	Barry Trotz	Vegas
2019	St. Louis	Craig Berube	Boston
2020	Tampa Bay	Jon Cooper	Dallas
2021	Tampa Bay	Jon Cooper	Montréal
2022	Colorado	Jared Bednar	Tampa Bay

Presidents' Trophy, 1986-2022

Awarded annually to club with best regular season record. Records are Win-Loss-Tie, 1986-99; Win-Loss-Tie-Overtime Loss, 2000-04; Win-Loss-Overtime Loss, 2006-present. (Because of a labor dispute, the 2005 season was canceled.)

Year	Team	Record	Points
1986	Edmonton	56-17-7	119
1987	Edmonton	50-24-6	106
1988	Calgary	48-23-9	105
1989	Calgary	54-17-9	117
1990	Boston	46-25-9	101
1991	Chicago	49-23-8	106
1992	NY Rangers	50-25-5	105
1993	Pittsburgh	56-21-7	119
1994	NY Rangers	52-24-8	112
1995	Detroit	33-11-4	70
1996	Detroit	62-13-7	131
1997	Colorado	49-24-9	107
1998	Dallas	49-22-11	109
1999	Dallas	51-19-12	114

2000	St. Louis	51-19-11-1	114
2001	Colorado	52-16-10-4	118
2002	Detroit	51-17-10-4	116
2003	Ottawa	52-21-8-1	113
2004	Detroit	48-21-11-2	109
2006	Detroit	58-16-8	124
2007	Buffalo	53-22-7	113
2008	Detroit	54-21-7	115
2009	San Jose	53-18-11	117
2010	Washington	54-15-13	121
2011	Vancouver	54-19-9	117
2012	Vancouver	51-22-9	111
2013	Chicago	36-7-5	77
2014	Boston	54-19-9	117
2015	NY Rangers	53-22-7	113
2016	Washington	56-18-8	120
2017	Washington	55-19-8	118
2018	Nashville	53-18-11	117
2019	Tampa Bay	62-16-4	128
2020	Boston Bruins	44-14-12	100
2021	Colorado	39-13-4	82
2022	Florida	58-18-6	122

Most NHL Goals in a Season

Player	Team	Season	Goals
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1981-82	92
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1983-84	87
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1990-91	86

Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1988-89	85
Phil Esposito	Boston	1970-71	76
Alexander Mogilny	Buffalo	1992-93	76
Teemu Selanne	Winnipeg	1992-93	76
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1984-85	73
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1989-90	72
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1982-83	71
Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1984-85	71
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1987-88	70
Bernie Nicholls	Los Angeles	1988-89	70
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1991-92	70
Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1978-79	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1992-93	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1995-96	69

NHL Regular Season Career Scoring Leaders

(Through end of 2021-22 season. * = Active in 2021-22 season.)

Player	Goals	Assists	Points
Wayne Gretzky	894	1,963	2,857
Jaromir Jagr	766	1,155	1,921
Mark Messier	694	1,193	1,887
Gordie Howe	801	1,049	1,850
Ron Francis	549	1,249	1,798
Marcel Dionne	731	1,040	1,771
Steve Yzerman	692	1,063	1,755
Mario Lemieux	690	1,033	1,723

Joe Sakic	625	1,016	1,641
Phil Esposito	717	873	1,590
Ray Bourque	410	1,169	1,579
*Joe Thornton	430	1,109	1,539
Mark Recchi	577	956	1,533
Paul Coffey	396	1,135	1,531
Stan Mikita	541	926	1,467
Teemu Selanne	684	773	1,457
Bryan Trottier	524	901	1,425
Adam Oates	341	1,079	1,420
Doug Gilmour	450	964	1,414
*Alex Ovechkin	780	630	1,410
*Sidney Crosby	517	892	1,409
Dale Hawerchuk	518	891	1,409
Jari Kurri	601	797	1,398
Luc Robitaille	668	726	1,394
Brett Hull	741	650	1,391
Mike Modano	561	813	1,374
Johnny Bucyk	556	813	1,369
Brendan Shanahan	656	698	1,354
Guy Lafleur	560	793	1,353
Mats Sundin	564	785	1,349
Dave Andreychuk	640	698	1,338
Denis Savard	473	865	1,338
Mike Gartner	708	627	1,335
Pierre Turgeon	515	812	1,327
Gilbert Perreault	512	814	1,326
Jarome Iginla	625	675	1,300
Alex Delvecchio	456	825	1,281

Al MacInnis	340	934	1,274
Jean Ratelle	491	776	1,267

Leading NHL Career Goaltenders

(Through end of 2021-22 season. * = Active in 2021-22 season.)

Ranked by Shutouts

Martin Brodeur	125
Terry Sawchuk	103
George Hainsworth	94
Glenn Hall	84
Jacques Plante	82
Alec Connell	81
Tiny Thompson	81
Dominik Hasek	81
Roberto Luongo	77
Ed Belfour	76
Tony Esposito	76
Lorne Chabot	71
Harry Lumley	71
*Marc-Andre Fleury	71
Roy Worters	67
Patrick Roy	66
Henrik Lundqvist	64
Turk Broda	61
Pekka Rinne	60
Evgeni Nabokov	59
John Ross Roach	58
Clint Benedict	57

Ranked by Wins	
Martin Brodeur	691
Patrick Roy	551
*Marc-Andre Fleury	520
Roberto Luongo	489
Ed Belfour	484
Henrik Lundqvist	459
Curtis Joseph	454
Terry Sawchuk	445
Jacques Plante	437
Tony Esposito	423
Glenn Hall	407
Grant Fuhr	403
Chris Osgood	401
Ryan Miller	391
Dominik Hasek	389
Mike Vernon	385
John Vanbiesbrouck	374
Andy Moog	372
Tom Barrasso	369
Pekka Rinne	369
*Carey Price	361
*Jonathan Quick	359

Hart Memorial Trophy (MVP), 1927-2022

Year	Player, team
1927	Herb Gardiner, Montréal Canadiens

1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens
1929	Roy Worters, NY Americans
1930	Nels Stewart, Montréal Maroons
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens
1932	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens
1933	Eddie Shore, Boston
1934	Aurel Joliat, Montréal Canadiens
1935	Eddie Shore, Boston
1936	Eddie Shore, Boston
1937	Babe Siebert, Montréal Canadiens
1938	Eddie Shore, Boston
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal
1940	Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston
1942	Tom Anderson, Brooklyn Americans
1943	Bill Cowley, Boston
1944	Babe Pratt, Toronto
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago
1947	Maurice Richard, Montréal
1948	Buddy O’Connor, NY Rangers
1949	Sid Abel, Detroit
1950	Chuck Rayner, NY Rangers
1951	Milt Schmidt, Boston
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1954	Al Rollins, Chicago
1955	Ted Kennedy, Toronto
1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal

1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1958	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1959	Andy Bathgate, NY Rangers
1960	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1964	Jean Beliveau, Montréal
1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Phil Esposito, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Bobby Orr, Boston
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston
1973	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia
1974	Phil Esposito, Boston
1975	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia
1976	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton

1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1989	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1990	Mark Messier, Edmonton
1991	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1992	Mark Messier, NY Rangers
1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1994	Sergei Fedorov, Detroit
1995	Eric Lindros, Philadelphia
1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2009	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
2011	Corey Perry, Anaheim
2012	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2013	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2014	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2015	Carey Price, Montréal

2016	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2017	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2018	Taylor Hall, New Jersey
2019	Nikita Kucherov, Tampa Bay
2020	Leon Draisaitl, Edmonton
2021	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2022	Auston Matthews, Toronto

Conn Smythe Trophy (MVP in Playoffs), 1965-2022

Year	Player, team
1965	Jean Beliveau, Montréal
1966	Roger Crozier, Detroit
1967	Dave Keon, Toronto
1968	Glenn Hall, St. Louis
1969	Serge Savard, Montréal
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston
1973	Yvan Cournoyer, Montréal
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia
1976	Reggie Leach, Philadelphia
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1978	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1979	Bob Gainey, Montréal
1980	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1981	Butch Goring, NY Islanders
1982	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders

1983	Billy Smith, NY Islanders
1984	Mark Messier, Edmonton
1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1986	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1988	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1989	Al MacInnis, Calgary
1990	Bill Ranford, Edmonton
1991	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1993	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1994	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1995	Claude Lemieux, New Jersey
1996	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1997	Mike Vernon, Detroit
1998	Steve Yzerman, Detroit
1999	Joe Nieuwendyk, Dallas
2000	Scott Stevens, New Jersey
2001	Patrick Roy, Colorado
2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2003	Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Anaheim
2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
2006	Cam Ward, Carolina
2007	Scott Niedermayer, Anaheim
2008	Henrik Zetterberg, Detroit
2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2010	Jonathan Toews, Chicago
2011	Tim Thomas, Boston
2012	Jonathan Quick, Los Angeles

2013	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2014	Justin Williams, Los Angeles
2015	Duncan Keith, Chicago
2016	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2017	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2018	Alex Ovechkin, Washington
2019	Ryan O’Reilly, St. Louis
2020	Victor Hedman, Tampa Bay
2021	Andrei Vasilevskiy, Tampa Bay
2022	Cale Makar, Colorado

Calder Memorial Trophy (Best Rookie), 1933-2022

Year	Player, team
1933	Carl Voss, Detroit
1934	Russ Blinco, Montréal Maroons
1935	Dave Schriner, NY Americans
1936	Mike Karakas, Chicago
1937	Syl Apps, Toronto
1938	Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940	Kilby MacDonald, NY Rangers
1941	John Quilty, Montréal
1942	Grant Warwick, NY Rangers
1943	Gaye Stewart, Toronto
1944	Gus Bodnar, Toronto
1945	Frank McCool, Toronto
1946	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers
1947	Howie Meeker, Toronto

1948	Jim McFadden, Detroit
1949	Pentti Lund, NY Rangers
1950	Jack Gelineau, Boston
1951	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1952	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1953	Gump Worsley, NY Rangers
1954	Camille Henry, NY Rangers
1955	Ed Litzenberger, Chicago
1956	Glenn Hall, Detroit
1957	Larry Regan, Boston
1958	Frank Mahovlich, Toronto
1959	Ralph Backstrom, Montréal
1960	Bill Hay, Chicago
1961	Dave Keon, Toronto
1962	Bobby Rousseau, Montréal
1963	Kent Douglas, Toronto
1964	Jacques Laperrière, Montréal
1965	Roger Crozier, Detroit
1966	Brit Selby, Toronto
1967	Bobby Orr, Boston
1968	Derek Sanderson, Boston
1969	Danny Grant, Minnesota
1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago
1971	Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo
1972	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1973	Steve Vickers, NY Rangers
1974	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1975	Eric Vail, Atlanta
1976	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders

1977	Willi Plett, Atlanta
1978	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1979	Bobby Smith, Minnesota
1980	Ray Bourque, Boston
1981	Peter Stastny, Quebec
1982	Dale Hawerchuk, Winnipeg
1983	Steve Larmer, Chicago
1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1985	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1986	Gary Suter, Calgary
1987	Luc Robitaille, Los Angeles
1988	Joe Nieuwendyk, Calgary
1989	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1990	Sergei Makarov, Calgary
1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1992	Pavel Bure, Vancouver
1993	Teemu Selanne, Winnipeg
1994	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1995	Peter Forsberg, Quebec
1996	Daniel Alfredsson, Ottawa
1997	Bryan Berard, NY Islanders
1998	Sergei Samsonov, Boston
1999	Chris Drury, Colorado
2000	Scott Gomez, New Jersey
2001	Evgeni Nabokov, San Jose
2002	Dany Heatley, Atlanta
2003	Barret Jackman, St. Louis
2004	Andrew Raycroft, Boston
2006	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington

2007	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2008	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2009	Steve Mason, Columbus
2010	Tyler Myers, Buffalo
2011	Jeff Skinner, Carolina
2012	Gabriel Landeskog, Colorado
2013	Jonathan Huberdeau, Florida
2014	Nathan MacKinnon, Colorado
2015	Aaron Ekblad, Florida
2016	Artemi Panarin, Chicago
2017	Auston Matthews, Toronto
2018	Mathew Barzal, NY Islanders
2019	Elias Pettersson, Vancouver
2020	Cale Makar, Colorado
2021	Kirill Kaprizov, Minnesota
2022	Moritz Seider, Detroit

Lady Byng Memorial Trophy (Most Gentlemanly Player), 1925-2022

Year	Player, team
1925	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1926	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1927	Billy Burch, NY Americans
1928	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1929	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1930	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1931	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1932	Joe Primeau, Toronto
1933	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers

1934	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1935	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1936	Doc Romnes, Chicago
1937	Marty Barry, Detroit
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto
1939	Clint Smith, NY Rangers
1940	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1941	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1942	Syl Apps, Toronto
1943	Max Bentley, Chicago
1944	Clint Smith, Chicago
1945	Bill Mosienko, Chicago
1946	Toe Blake, Montréal
1947	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1948	Buddy O’Connor, NY Rangers
1949	Bill Quackenbush, Detroit
1950	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers
1951	Red Kelly, Detroit
1952	Sid Smith, Toronto
1953	Red Kelly, Detroit
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Sid Smith, Toronto
1956	Dutch Reibel, Detroit
1957	Andy Hebenton, NY Rangers
1958	Camille Henry, NY Rangers
1959	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1960	Don McKenney, Boston
1961	Red Kelly, Toronto
1962	Dave Keon, Toronto

1963	Dave Keon, Toronto
1964	Ken Wharram, Chicago
1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1966	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1970	Phil Goyette, St. Louis
1971	John Bucyk, Boston
1972	Jean Ratelle, NY Rangers
1973	Gil Perreault, Buffalo
1974	John Bucyk, Boston
1975	Marcel Dionne, Detroit
1976	Jean Ratelle, NYR-Boston
1977	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1978	Butch Goring, Los Angeles
1979	Bob MacMillan, Atlanta
1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1981	Rick Kehoe, Pittsburgh
1982	Rick Middleton, Boston
1983	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1984	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1985	Jari Kurri, Edmonton
1986	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1987	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1988	Mats Naslund, Montréal
1989	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1990	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles

1992	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1993	Pierre Turgeon, NY Islanders
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1996	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1997	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1998	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1999	Wayne Gretzky, NY Rangers
2000	Pavol Demitra, St. Louis
2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
2002	Ron Francis, Carolina
2003	Alexander Mogilny, Toronto
2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
2006	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2007	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2008	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2009	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2010	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2011	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2012	Brian Campbell, Florida
2013	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2014	Ryan O’Reilly, Colorado
2015	Jiri Hudler, Calgary
2016	Anze Kopitar, Los Angeles
2017	Johnny Gaudreau, Calgary
2018	William Karlsson, Vegas
2019	Aleksander Barkov, Florida
2020	Nathan MacKinnon, Colorado
2021	Jaccob Slavin, Carolina

2022	Kyle Connor, Winnipeg

James Norris Memorial Trophy (Best Defenseman), 1954-2022

Year	Player, team
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1956	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1957	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1958	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1959	Tom Johnson, Montréal
1960	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1961	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1962	Doug Harvey, NY Rangers
1963	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1964	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1965	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1966	Jacques Laperrière, Montréal
1967	Harry Howell, NY Rangers
1968	Bobby Orr, Boston
1969	Bobby Orr, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Bobby Orr, Boston
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston
1973	Bobby Orr, Boston
1974	Bobby Orr, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1977	Larry Robinson, Montréal

1978	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1979	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1980	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1981	Randy Carlyle, Pittsburgh
1982	Doug Wilson, Chicago
1983	Rod Langway, Washington
1984	Rod Langway, Washington
1985	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1986	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1987	Ray Bourque, Boston
1988	Ray Bourque, Boston
1989	Chris Chelios, Montréal
1990	Ray Bourque, Boston
1991	Ray Bourque, Boston
1992	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1993	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1994	Ray Bourque, Boston
1995	Paul Coffey, Detroit
1996	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1997	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1998	Rob Blake, Los Angeles
1999	Al MacInnis, St. Louis
2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
2001	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2003	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2004	Scott Niedermayer, New Jersey
2006	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2007	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit

2008	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2009	Zdeno Chara, Boston
2010	Duncan Keith, Chicago
2011	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2012	Erik Karlsson, Ottawa
2013	P. K. Subban, Montréal
2014	Duncan Keith, Chicago
2015	Erik Karlsson, Ottawa
2016	Drew Doughty, Los Angeles
2017	Brent Burns, San Jose
2018	Victor Hedman, Tampa Bay
2019	Mark Giordano, Calgary
2020	Roman Josi, Nashville
2021	Adam Fox, NY Rangers
2022	Cale Makar, Colorado

Art Ross Trophy (Highest Scorer), 1947-2022

Year	Player, team
1947	Max Bentley, Chicago
1948	Elmer Lach, Montréal
1949	Roy Conacher, Chicago
1950	Ted Lindsay, Detroit
1951	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1954	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1955	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal

1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1958	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1959	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1960	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1962	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1964	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1965	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Phil Esposito, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Phil Esposito, Boston
1972	Phil Esposito, Boston
1973	Phil Esposito, Boston
1974	Phil Esposito, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1980	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton

1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1989	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1990	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1997	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1998	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2000	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2001	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2002	Jarome Iginla, Calgary
2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2006	Joe Thornton, Boston/San Jose
2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
2011	Daniel Sedin, Vancouver
2012	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2013	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2014	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2015	Jamie Benn, Dallas

2016	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2017	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2018	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2019	Nikita Kucherov, Tampa Bay
2020	Leon Draisaitl, Edmonton
2021	Connor McDavid, Edmonton
2022	Connor McDavid, Edmonton

Vezina Trophy (Best Goaltender), 1927-2022

Year	Player, team
1927	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1928	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1929	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1930	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1931	Roy Worters, NY Americans
1932	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1933	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1934	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1935	Lorne Chabot, Chicago
1936	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1937	Normie Smith, Detroit
1938	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940	Dave Kerr, NY Rangers
1941	Turk Broda, Toronto
1942	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1943	Johnny Mowers, Detroit

1944	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1945	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1946	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1947	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1948	Turk Broda, Toronto
1949	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1950	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1951	Al Rollins, Toronto
1952	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1953	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1954	Harry Lumley, Toronto
1955	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1956	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1957	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1958	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1959	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1960	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1961	Johnny Bower, Toronto
1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1963	Glenn Hall, Chicago
1964	Charlie Hodge, Montréal
1965	Sawchuk, Bower; Toronto
1966	Lorne Worsley, Hodge; Montréal
1967	Hall, Denis DeJordy; Chicago
1968	Worsley, Rogatien Vachon; Montréal
1969	Hall, Plante; St. Louis
1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago
1971	Ed Giacomin, Gilles Villemure; NY Rangers

1972	Esposito, Gary Smith; Chicago
1973	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia; Tony Esposito, Chicago
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia
1976	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1977	Dryden, Michel Larocque; Montréal
1978	Dryden, Larocque; Montréal
1979	Dryden, Larocque; Montréal
1980	Bob Sauve, Don Edwards; Buffalo
1981	Richard Sevigny, Michel Larocque, Denis Herron; Montréal
1982	Bill Smith, NY Islanders
1983	Pete Peeters, Boston
1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1985	Pelle Lindbergh, Philadelphia
1986	John Vanbiesbrouck, NY Rangers
1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1988	Grant Fuhr, Edmonton
1989	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1990	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1992	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1993	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1994	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1995	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1996	Jim Carey, Washington
1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo

1999	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2000	Olaf Kolzig, Washington
2001	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
2003	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2004	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2006	Miikka Kiprusoff, Calgary
2007	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2008	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2009	Tim Thomas, Boston
2010	Ryan Miller, Buffalo
2011	Tim Thomas, Boston
2012	Henrik Lundqvist, NY Rangers
2013	Sergei Bobrovsky, Columbus
2014	Tuukka Rask, Boston
2015	Carey Price, Montréal
2016	Braden Holtby, Washington
2017	Sergei Bobrovsky, Columbus
2018	Pekka Rinne, Nashville
2019	Andrei Vasilevskiy, Tampa Bay
2020	Connor Hellebuyck, Winnipeg
2021	Marc-Andre Fleury, Vegas
2022	Igor Shesterkin, NY Rangers

National Hockey League Franchise Origins

Team: founding year, league (NHL, World Hockey Association [WHA], or National Hockey Association of Canada

[NHA]). Original location; subsequent history. Sites in the same metropolitan area not shown. * = Joined NHL in 1979 from defunct WHA.

Anaheim Ducks: 1993, NHL, as Mighty Ducks of Anaheim. Anaheim, CA, 1993-present. (Ducks, 2006-present.)

***Arizona Coyotes:** 1972, WHA, as Winnipeg Jets. Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 1979-96; Phoenix Coyotes, 1996-2014; Arizona Coyotes, Glendale, AZ, 2014-present.

Boston Bruins: 1924, NHL. Boston, 1924-present.

Buffalo Sabres: 1970, NHL. Buffalo, NY, 1970-present.

Calgary Flames: 1972, NHL, as Atlanta Flames. Atlanta, GA, 1972-80; Calgary, AB, Canada, 1980-present.

***Carolina Hurricanes:** 1972, WHA, as Hartford Whalers. Hartford, CT, 1979-97; Carolina Hurricanes, Greensboro, NC, 1997-99; Raleigh, NC, 1999-present.

Chicago Blackhawks: 1926, NHL, as Chicago Black Hawks. Chicago, 1926-present. (Blackhawks, 1986-present.)

***Colorado Avalanche:** 1972, WHA, as Quebec Nordiques. Quebec City, QC, Canada, 1979-95; Colorado Avalanche, Denver, 1995-present.

Columbus Blue Jackets: 2000, NHL. Columbus, OH, 2000-present.

Dallas Stars: 1967, NHL, as Minnesota North Stars. Bloomington, MN, 1967-93; Dallas Stars, Dallas, 1993-present.

Detroit Red Wings: 1926, NHL, as Detroit Cougars, 1926-30. Detroit Falcons, 1930-32; Detroit Red Wings, 1932-present.

***Edmonton Oilers:** 1972, WHA. Edmonton, AB, Canada, 1979-present.

Florida Panthers: 1993, NHL. Miami, FL, 1993-98; Sunrise, FL, 1998-present.

Los Angeles Kings: 1967, NHL. Los Angeles, 1967-present.

Minnesota Wild: 2000, NHL. St. Paul, MN, 2000-present.

Montréal Canadiens: 1909, NHA; joined NHL, 1917. Montréal, QC, Canada, 1909-present.

Nashville Predators: 1998, NHL. Nashville, TN, 1998-present.

New Jersey Devils: 1974, NHL, as Kansas City Scouts. Kansas City, MO, 1974-76; Colorado Rockies, Denver, CO, 1976-82; New Jersey Devils, East Rutherford, NJ, 1982-2007; Newark, NJ, 2007-present.

New York Islanders: 1972, NHL. Uniondale, NY, 1972-2015, 2021, and selected games, 2018-20; Brooklyn, NY, 2015-20.

New York Rangers: 1926, NHL. New York City, 1926-present.

Ottawa Senators: 1992, NHL. Ottawa, ON, Canada, 1992-present.

Philadelphia Flyers: 1967, NHL. Philadelphia, 1967-present.

Pittsburgh Penguins: 1967, NHL. Pittsburgh, 1967-present.
St. Louis Blues: 1967, NHL. St. Louis, MO, 1967-present.
San Jose Sharks: 1991, NHL. Daly City, CA, 1991-93; San Jose, CA, 1993-present.
Seattle Kraken: 2021, NHL. Seattle, WA, 2021-present.
Tampa Bay Lightning: 1992, NHL. Tampa, FL, 1992-93; St. Petersburg, FL, 1993-96; Tampa, FL, 1996-present.
Toronto Maple Leafs: 1917, NHL, as Toronto (ON, Canada) Arenas, 1917-19. Toronto St. Patricks, 1919-26; Toronto Maple Leafs, 1926-present.
Vancouver Canucks: 1970, NHL. Vancouver, BC, Canada, 1970-present.
Vegas Golden Knights: 2017, NHL. Las Vegas, NV, 2017-present.
Washington Capitals: 1974, NHL. Landover, MD, 1974-97; Washington, DC, 1997-present.
Winnipeg Jets: 1999, NHL, as Atlanta Thrashers. Atlanta, GA,1999-2011; Winnipeg, MB, Canada, 2011-present.

NHL Home Ice

Team	Name (year play began)	Capacity[1]
Anaheim	Honda Center[2] (1993)	17,174
Arizona	Gila River Arena[3] (2003)	17,125
Boston	TD Garden[4] (1995)	18,258
Buffalo	KeyBank Center[5] (1996)	19,070

Calgary	Scotiabank Saddledome[6] (1983)	19,289
Carolina	PNC Arena[7] (1999)	18,680
Chicago	United Center (1994)	19,717
Colorado	Ball Arena[8] (1999)	17,809
Columbus	Nationwide Arena (2000)	18,144
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	18,539
Detroit	Little Caesars Arena (2017)	19,515
Edmonton	Rogers Place (2016)	18,347
Florida	FLA Live Arena[9] (1998)	19,638
Los Angeles	Crypto.com Arena[10] (1999)	18,230
Minnesota	Xcel Energy Center (2000)	17,954
Montréal	Centre Bell[11] (1996)	21,105
Nashville	Bridgestone Arena[12] (1997)	17,159
New Jersey	Prudential Center (2007)	16,514
NY Islanders	UBS Arena (2021)	17,255
NY Rangers	Madison Square Garden (IV) (1968)	18,006
Ottawa	Canadian Tire Centre[13] (1996)	18,652
Philadelphia	Wells Fargo Center[14] (1996)	19,173
Pittsburgh	PPG Paints Arena[15] (2010)	18,187
St. Louis	Enterprise Center[16] (1994)	18,096
San Jose	SAP Center at San Jose[17] (1993)	17,562
Seattle	Climate Pledge Arena (2021)	17,100
Tampa Bay	Amalie Arena[18] (1996)	19,092
Toronto	Scotiabank Arena[19] (1999)	18,819
Vancouver	Rogers Arena[20] (1995)	18,870
Vegas	T-Mobile Arena (2017)	17,367
Washington	Capital One Arena[21] (1997)	18,573
Winnipeg	Canada Life Centre[22] (2004)	15,325

(1) At the end of the 2021-22 season. (2) The Arrowhead Pond of Anaheim, 1993-2006. (3) Glendale Arena, 2003-06; Jobing.com Arena, 2006-14. (4) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (5) Marine Midland Arena, 1996-99; HSBC Arena, 1999-2011; First Niagara Center, 2011-16. (6) Olympic Saddledome, 1983-96; Canadian Airlines Saddledome, 1996-2000; Pengrowth Saddledome, 2000-10. (7) Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena, 1999-2002; RBC Center, 2002-11. (8) Pepsi Center, 1999-2020. (9) National Car Rental Center, 1998-2002; Office Depot Center, 2002-05; BankAtlantic Center, 2005-12; BB&T Center, 2012-21. (10) Staples Center, 1999-2021. (11) Le Centre Molson, 1996-2002. (12) Nashville Arena, 1997-99; Gaylord Entertainment Center, 1999-2007; Sommet Center, 2007-10. (13) Corel Centre, 1996-2006; Scotiabank Place, 2006-13. (14) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003; Wachovia Center, 2003-10. (15) CONSOL Energy Center, 2010-16. (16) Kiel Center, 1994-2000; Savvis Center, 2000-06; Scottrade Center, 2006-18. (17) San Jose Arena, 1993-2001; Compaq Center, 2001-02; HP Pavilion at San Jose, 2002-13. (18) Ice Palace, 1996-2002; St. Pete Times Forum, 2002-12; Tampa Bay Times Forum, 2012-14. (19) Air Canada Centre, 1999-2018. (20) General Motors Place, 1995-2010. (21) MCI Center, 1997-2006; Verizon Center, 2006-17. (22) MTS Centre, 2004-17; Bell MTS Place, 2017-21.

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SOCCER

Portland Wins Third NWSL Title in 2022

The Portland Thorns claimed their third National Women's Soccer League title on Oct. 29, shutting out the Kansas City Current, 2-0, at Audi Field in Washington, DC. Portland's 22-year-old forward Sophia Smith scored 4 min. into the title game and was named season and NWSL final MVP. The Thorns were one of the teams named in an investigation made public earlier in Oct. that found "systemic abuse and misconduct" in the NWSL and across women's soccer. The league announced that it would implement the report's recommendations concerning those allegations dating back to 2014.

Women's Professional Soccer Champions

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
Women's United Soccer Association champions					
2001	Bay Area CyberRays	Atlanta Beat	3-3 (4-2)*	Foxborough, MA	Julie Murray
2002	Carolina Courage	Washington Freedom	3-2	Atlanta, GA	Birgit Prinz
2003	Washington Freedom	Atlanta Beat	2-1	San Diego, CA	Abby Wambach
Women's Professional Soccer champions					
2009	Sky Blue FC	Los Angeles Sol	1-0	Carson, CA	Heather

					O’Reilly
2010	FC Gold Pride	Philadelphia Independence	4-1	Hayward, CA	Marta
2011	Western New York Flash	Philadelphia Independence	1-1 (5-4)*	Rochester, NY	Christine Sinclair
National Women’s Soccer League champions					
2013	Portland Thorns FC	Western New York Flash	2-0	Rochester, NY	Tobin Heath
2014	FC Kansas City	Seattle Reign FC	2-1	Tukwila, WA	Lauren Holiday
2015	FC Kansas City	Seattle Reign FC	1-0	Portland, OR	Amy Rodriguez
2016	Western New York Flash	Washington Spirit	2-2 (3-2)*	Houston, TX	Sabrina D’Angelo
2017	Portland Thorns FC	North Carolina Courage	1-0	Orlando, FL	Lindsey Horan
2018	North Carolina Courage	Portland Thorns FC	3-0	Portland, OR	Jess McDonald
2019	North Carolina Courage	Chicago Red Stars	4-0	Cary, NC	Debinha
2020	Houston Dash	Chicago Red Stars	2-0	Sandy, UT	Rachel Daly
2021	Washington Spirit	Chicago Red Stars	2-1#	Louisville, KY	Aubrey Kingsbury
2022	Portland Thorns FC	Kansas City Current	2-0	Washington, DC	Sophia Smith

*= Match decided on penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time. **Note:** National Women’s Soccer League (NWSL) began play in 2013 with eight teams competing: Boston Breakers, Chicago Red Stars, FC Kansas City, Portland Thorns FC, Seattle Reign FC, Sky Blue FC (New York/New Jersey), Washington Spirit (DC), and Western New York Flash.

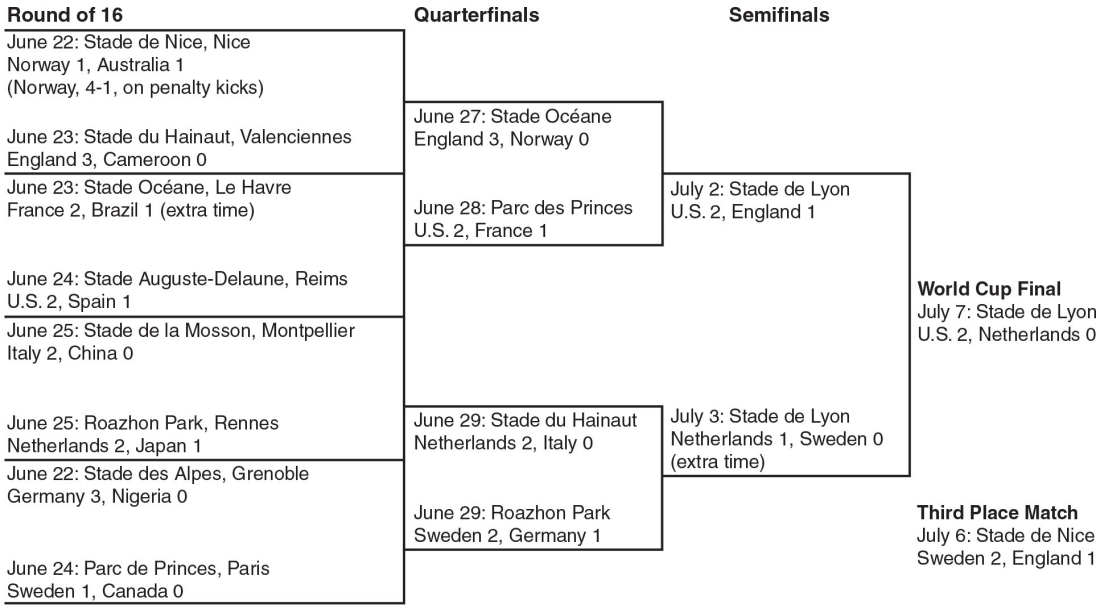
U.S. Wins 2019 Women's World Cup

The U.S. women's national soccer team won the 2019 FIFA World Cup with a 2-0 victory over Netherlands July 7, 2019, at Stade de Lyon in Lyon, France. Held scoreless for the first hour of the final, the U.S. scored in the 61st minute, a penalty-spot goal by 34-year-old standout Megan Rapinoe, followed by midfielder Rose Lavelle's low shot for a second goal less than 10 minutes later. Rapinoe won both the Golden Ball award as the tournament's top player and the Golden Boot award as its top scorer. Alex Morgan, who tied Rapinoe with six goals and three assists in the tournament (Rapinoe led in minutes-per-goal), won the Silver Boot. Dutch goalie Sari van Veenendaal claimed the Golden Glove as the best goalkeeper in the competition.

The U.S. team, led by coach Jill Ellis, scored 26 goals—a tournament record that also included a 13-0 record win over Thailand in their first game of the tournament—and never fell behind in any of their seven 2019 World Cup matches.

Australia and New Zealand are scheduled to jointly host the 2023 FIFA World Cup, July 20-Aug. 20, with an expanded slate of 32 teams.

Women's World Cup Results, 2019



Women’s World Cup Results, 1991-2019

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1991	U.S.	Norway	2-1	China
1995	Norway	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1999	U.S.	China	0-0 (5-4)*	Pasadena, CA, U.S.
2003	Germany	Sweden	2-1#	Carson, CA, U.S.
2007	Germany	Brazil	2-0	China
2011	Japan	U.S.	2-2 (3-1)*	Germany
2015	U.S.	Japan	5-2	Canada
2019	U.S.	Netherlands	2-0	France

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).
# = Match decided in extra time.

UEFA Women’s European Football Championship, 1984-2022

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site

1984	Sweden	England	1-0, 0-1(4-3)*	No fixed host
1987	Norway	Sweden	2-1	Norway
1989	West Germany	Norway	4-1	West Germany
1991	Germany	Norway	3-1#	Denmark
1993	Norway	Italy	1-0	Italy
1995	Germany	Sweden	3-2	No fixed host
1997	Germany	Italy	2-0	Norway, Sweden
2001	Germany	Sweden	1-0+	Germany
2005	Germany	Norway	3-1	England
2009	Germany	England	6-2	Finland
2013	Germany	Norway	1-0	Sweden
2017	Netherlands	Denmark	4-2	Netherlands
2022	England	Germany	2-1#	England

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time. + = Sudden death (a.k.a. golden goal). **Note:** 1984 champion decided by two matches; after each team won one, Sweden won on penalty kicks.

Selected European Soccer League Champions, 1950-2022

Season	England: Premier League[1]	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga[2]
1949-50	Portsmouth FC	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1950-51	Tottenham Hotspur	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Kaiserslautern
1951-52	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1952-53	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Kaiserslautern
1953-	Wolverhampton	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Hannoverscher SV

54	Wanderers			96
1954-55	Chelsea	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Rot-Weiss Essen
1955-56	Manchester United	Athletic Bilbao	Fiorentina	Borussia Dortmund
1956-57	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1957-58	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Schalke 04
1958-59	Wolverhampton Wanderers	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Eintracht Frankfurt
1959-60	Burnley FC	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1960-61	Tottenham Hotspur	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Nuremberg
1961-62	Ipswich Town	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Cologne
1962-63	Everton	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1963-64	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Bologna	FC Cologne
1964-65	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Werder Bremen
1965-66	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	TSV 1860 Munich
1966-67	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Eintracht Braunschweig
1967-68	Manchester City	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Nuremberg
1968-69	Leeds United	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	Bayern Munich
1969-70	Everton	Atlético Madrid	Cagliari	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1970-71	Arsenal	Valencia	Inter Milan	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1971-72	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich

1972-73	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1973-74	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1974-75	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1975-76	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Torino	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1976-77	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1977-78	Nottingham Forest	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Cologne
1978-79	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Hamburg SV
1979-80	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1980-81	Aston Villa	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1981-82	Liverpool	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1982-83	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	AS Roma	Hamburg SV
1983-84	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1984-85	Everton	FC Barcelona	Verona	Bayern Munich
1985-86	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1986-87	Everton	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1987-88	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1988-89	Arsenal	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1989-90	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1990-	Arsenal	FC	Sampdoria	FC Kaiserslautern

91		Barcelona		
1991-92	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	VfB Stuttgart
1992-93	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1993-94	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1994-95	Blackburn Rovers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
1995-96	Manchester United	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1996-97	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1997-98	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Juventus	FC Kaiserslautern
1998-99	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1999-2000	Manchester United	Deportivo Coruña	Lazio	Bayern Munich
2000-01	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AS Roma	Bayern Munich
2001-02	Arsenal	Valencia	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2002-03	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2003-04	Arsenal	Valencia	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
2004-05	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	None[3]	Bayern Munich
2005-06	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan[3]	Bayern Munich
2006-07	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	VfB Stuttgart
2007-08	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2008-09	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	VfL Wolfsburg

2009-10	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2010-11	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
2011-12	Manchester City	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2012-13	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2013-14	Manchester City	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2014-15	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2015-16	Leicester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2016-17	Chelsea	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2017-18	Manchester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2018-19	Manchester City	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2019-20	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2020-21	Manchester City	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2022	Manchester City	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Bayern Munich

(1) Football League champions are listed prior to 1992-93 season, when the Premier League formed. (2) Regional champions are listed prior to 1963-64 season, when National Bundesliga formed. (3) Juventus was stripped of two titles in 2006 because of match-fixing.

MLS 2022: LAFC Wins First Championship

Los Angeles FC won its first Major League Soccer Cup Nov. 5, 2022, knocking off the Philadelphia Union on penalty kicks, 3-3 (3-0), at Banc of California Stadium in Los Angeles,

CA. After Jack Elliott scored in stoppage time to give Philadelphia a 3-2 lead, LAFC's Gareth Bale forced a penalty shootout with a header that tied the game in the final moments of stoppage time. LAFC backup goalkeeper John McCarthy saved two penalties in the shootout and was named the MLS Cup MVP. Los Angeles FC won the Supporters' Shield for the second time.

The MLS added its 28th team in 2022—Charlotte FC—with St. Louis City FC expected to begin play as the 29th team in the 2023 season.

Major League Soccer (MLS) Cup Results, 1996-2022

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
1996	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	3-2 (OT)	Foxborough, MA	Marco Etcheverry
1997	DC United	Colorado Rapids	2-1	Washington, DC	Jaime Moreno
1998	Chicago Fire	DC United	2-0	Pasadena, CA	Peter Nowak
1999	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-0	Foxborough, MA	Ben Olsen
2000	Kansas City Wizards	Chicago Fire	1-0	Washington, DC	Tony Meola
2001	San Jose Earthquakes	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-1 (OT)	Columbus, OH	Dwayne De Rosario
2002	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Foxborough, MA	Carlos Ruiz
2003	San Jose Earthquakes	Chicago Fire	4-2	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan

2004	DC United	Kansas City Wizards	3-2	Carson, CA	Alecko Eskandarian
2005	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Frisco, TX	Guillermo Ramírez
2006	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	1-1 (4-3)*	Frisco, TX	Brian Ching
2007	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	2-1	Washington, DC	Dwayne De Rosario
2008	Columbus Crew	New York Red Bulls	3-1	Carson, CA	Guillermo Barros Schelotto
2009	Real Salt Lake	Los Angeles Galaxy	1-1 (5-4)*	Seattle, WA	Nick Rimando
2010	Colorado Rapids	FC Dallas	2-1 (OT)	Toronto, ON, Canada	Conor Casey
2011	Los Angeles Galaxy	Houston Dynamo	1-0	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan
2012	Los Angeles Galaxy	Houston Dynamo	3-1	Carson, CA	Omar Gonzalez
2013	Sporting Kansas City	Real Salt Lake	1-1 (7-6)*	Kansas City, KS	Aurelien Collin
2014	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	2-1 (OT)	Carson, CA	Robbie Keane
2015	Portland Timbers	Columbus Crew	2-1	Columbus, OH	Diego Valeri
2016	Seattle Sounders FC	Toronto FC	0-0 (5-4)*	Toronto, ON, Canada	Stefan Frei
2017	Toronto FC	Seattle Sounders FC	2-0	Toronto, ON, Canada	Jozy Altidore
2018	Atlanta United FC	Portland Timbers	2-0	Atlanta, GA	Josef Martínez
2019	Seattle Sounders	Toronto FC	3-1	Seattle, WA	Víctor Rodríguez

2020	Columbus Crew	Seattle Sounders	3-0	Columbus, OH	Lucas Zelarayan
2021	New York City FC	Portland Timbers	1-1 (4-2)*	Portland, OR	Sean Johnson
2022	Los Angeles FC	Philadelphia Union	3-3 (3-0)*	Los Angeles, CA	John McCarthy

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). OT = Overtime.

Major League Soccer Final Standings, 2022

(Does not include playoff games)

Eastern Conference	Points	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	GD
Philadelphia Union	67	34	19	5	10	72	26	46
CF Montréal	65	34	20	9	5	63	50	13
New York City FC	55	34	16	11	7	57	41	16
New York Red Bulls	53	34	15	11	8	50	41	9
FC Cincinnati	49	34	12	9	13	64	56	8
Inter Miami CF	48	34	14	14	6	47	56	–9
Orlando City SC	48	34	14	14	6	44	53	–9
Columbus Crew	46	34	10	8	16	46	41	5
Charlotte FC	42	34	13	18	3	44	52	–8
New England Revolution	42	34	10	12	12	47	50	–3
Atlanta United FC	40	34	10	14	10	48	54	–6
Chicago Fire FC	39	34	10	15	9	39	48	–9
Toronto FC	34	34	9	18	7	49	66	–

D.C. United	27	34	7	21	6	36	71	–35

Western Conference	Points	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	GD
Los Angeles FC	67	34	21	9	4	66	38	28
Austin FC	56	34	16	10	8	65	49	16
FC Dallas	53	34	14	9	11	48	37	11
L.A. Galaxy	50	34	14	12	8	58	51	7
Nashville SC	50	34	13	10	11	52	41	11
Minnesota United FC	48	34	14	14	6	48	51	–3
Real Salt Lake	47	34	12	11	11	43	45	–2
Portland Timbers	46	34	11	10	13	53	53	0
Vancouver Whitecaps FC	43	34	12	15	7	40	57	–17
Colorado Rapids	43	34	11	13	10	46	57	–11
Seattle Sounders FC	41	34	12	17	5	47	46	1
Sporting Kansas City	40	34	11	16	7	42	54	–12
Houston Dynamo FC	36	34	10	18	6	43	56	–13
San Jose Earthquakes	35	34	8	15	11	52	69	–17

Major League Soccer Scoring Leaders, 2022

Player	Club	GP	G
Hany Mukhtar	Nashville	33	23
Sebastián Driussi	Austin	34	22
Dániel Gazdag	Philadelphia	34	22

Jesús Ferreira	Dallas	33	18
Chicharito	L.A. Galaxy	32	18
Brenner Souza da Silva	Cincinnati	29	18
Brandon Vázquez	Cincinnati	33	18
Jeremy Ebobisse	San Jose	34	17
Cristian Arango	LAFC	34	16
Gonzalo Higuaín	Miami	28	16
Diego Rubio	Colorado	30	16

Landon Donovan MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 1996-2022

(Honda MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 1996-2007; Volkswagen MLS Most Valuable Player Award, 2007-14)

Year	Player, team
1996	Carlos Valderrama, Tampa Bay
1997	Preki, Kansas City
1998	Marco Etcheverry, DC
1999	Jason Kreis, Dallas
2000	Tony Meola, Kansas City
2001	Alex Pineda Chacón, Miami
2002	Carlos Ruiz, L.A. Galaxy
2003	Preki, Kansas City
2004	Amado Guevara, NY/NJ
2005	Taylor Twellman, New England
2006	Christian Gómez, DC
2007	Luciano Emilio, DC
2008	Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Columbus
2009	Landon Donovan, L.A. Galaxy
2010	David Ferreira, Dallas
2011	Dwayne De Rosario, DC
2012	Chris Wondolowski, San Jose

2013	Mike Magee, Chicago
2014	Robbie Keane, L.A. Galaxy
2015	Sebastian Giovinco, Toronto
2016	David Villa, New York City
2017	Diego Valeri, Portland
2018	Josef Martínez, Atlanta
2019	Carlos Vela, LAFC
2020	Alejandro Pozuelo, Toronto
2021	Carles Gil, New England
2022	Hany Mukhtar, Nashville

France Wins 2018 FIFA Men's World Cup

France won its second FIFA World Cup men's soccer title with a 4-2 victory over Croatia, July 15, 2018, at Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, Russia. Les Bleus scored first on a free kick by Antoine Griezmann, ruled an own goal by Croatia's Mario Mandzukic after he deflected the ball into Croatia's net. The new Video Assistant Referee (VAR) technology was used for the first time at the 2018 Men's World Cup tournament. When a video review confirmed a handball by Croatia's Ivan Perisic, France was awarded a penalty kick, which Griezmann converted to give Les Bleus a 2-1 lead. France added second-half goals by Paul Pogba and 19-year-old Kylian Mbappé—who became the first teenager to score a goal in a World Cup final match since 17-year-old Pelé in 1958—for a final score of 4-2, making it the highest scoring men's World Cup final since 1966.

Les Bleus goaltender and team captain Hugo Lloris recorded a pair of clean sheets en route to the finals, eliminating Uruguay in the quarterfinals, 2-0, July 6. Samuel Umtiti scored the only goal of the match in France's 1-0 semifinal win over Belgium, July 10. The Belgian squad won the third-place match, 2-0, against England, July 14 at St. Petersburg Stadium.

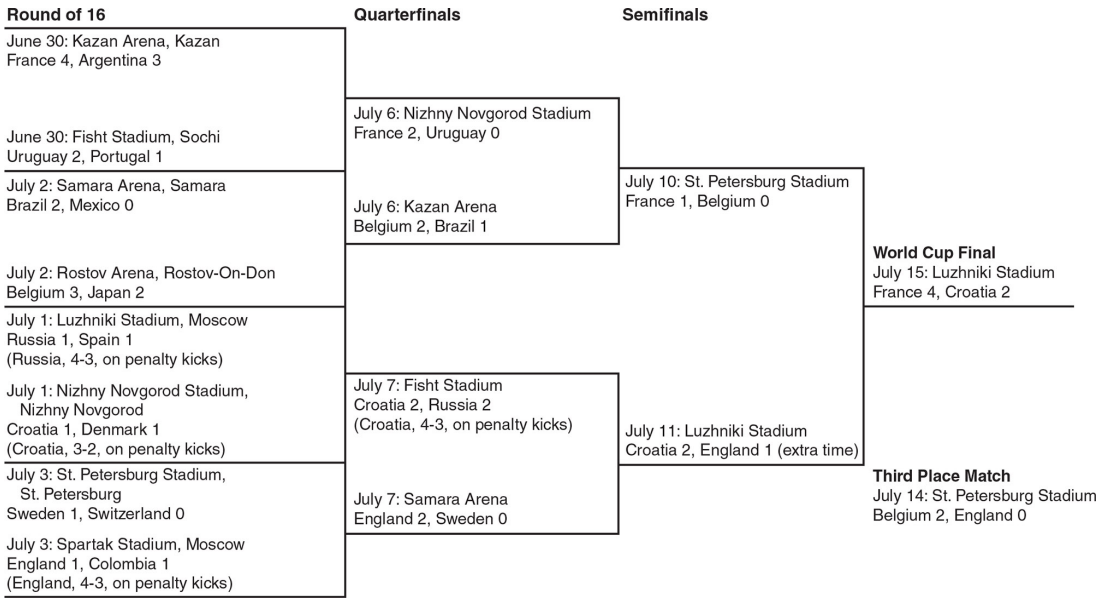
Croatia reached its first-ever World Cup final when Mandzukic scored in the 109th minute to defeat England, 2-1, in extra time in the semifinals, July 11. After playing to a 2-2 tie through extra time, Croatia won on penalty kicks, 4-3, defeating host Russia in the quarterfinals on July 7 at Fisht Stadium in Sochi.

England reached the semifinals for the first time since 1990. The Three Lions shut out Sweden, 2-0, in the quarterfinals July 7 at Samara Arena in Samara before their semifinal loss to Croatia. Defending champion Germany managed just one group match victory, 2-1, over Sweden June 23 at Fisht Stadium and failed to move on.

England's Harry Kane topped all scorers in the tournament with six goals and won the Golden Boot award. Veteran Croatia midfielder Luka Modric was voted the best player of the

competition, taking home the Golden Ball award.

Men’s World Cup Results, 2018



Men’s World Cup Group Standings, 2018

(* = advanced to round of 16)

GROUP A	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	+/–	PTS
Uruguay*	3	3	0	0	5	0	5	9
Russia*	3	2	0	1	8	4	4	6
Saudi Arabia	3	1	0	2	2	7	–5	3
Egypt	3	0	0	3	2	6	–4	0
GROUP B								
Spain*	3	1	2	0	6	5	1	5
Portugal*	3	1	2	0	5	4	1	5
Iran	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	4
Morocco	3	0	1	2	2	4	–2	1
GROUP C								
France*	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	7
Denmark*	3	1	2	0	2	1	1	5

Peru	3	1	0	2	2	2	0	3
Australia	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1
GROUP D								
Croatia*	3	3	0	0	7	1	6	9
Argentina*	3	1	1	1	3	5	–2	4
Nigeria	3	1	0	2	3	4	–1	3
Iceland	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1
GROUP E								
Brazil*	3	2	1	0	5	1	4	7
Switzerland*	3	1	2	0	5	4	1	5
Serbia	3	1	0	2	2	4	–2	3
Costa Rica	3	0	1	2	2	5	–3	1
GROUP F								
Sweden*	3	2	0	1	5	2	3	6
Mexico*	3	2	0	1	3	4	–1	6
South Korea	3	1	0	2	3	3	0	3
Germany	3	1	0	2	2	4	–2	3
GROUP G								
Belgium*	3	3	0	0	9	2	7	9
England*	3	2	0	1	8	3	5	6
Tunisia	3	1	0	2	5	8	–3	3
Panama	3	0	0	3	2	11	–9	0
GROUP H								
Colombia*	3	2	0	1	5	2	3	6
Japan*	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
Senegal	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4
Poland	3	1	0	2	2	5	–3	3

Men’s World Cup Results, 1930-2018

The 2022 World Cup was scheduled to be held in Qatar Nov. 21-Dec. 18, 2022.

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site

1930	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1#	Italy
1938	Italy	Hungary	4-2	France
1950	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1	Brazil
1954	W. Germany	Hungary	3-2	Switzerland
1958	Brazil	Sweden	5-2	Sweden
1962	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1	Chile
1966	England	W. Germany	4-2#	England
1970	Brazil	Italy	4-1	Mexico
1974	W. Germany	Netherlands	2-1	W. Germany
1978	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1#	Argentina
1982	Italy	W. Germany	3-1	Spain
1986	Argentina	W. Germany	3-2	Mexico
1990	W. Germany	Argentina	1-0	Italy
1994	Brazil	Italy	0-0 (3-2)*	U.S.
1998	France	Brazil	3-0	France
2002	Brazil	Germany	2-0	Japan/S. Korea
2006	Italy	France	1-1 (5-3)*	Germany
2010	Spain	Netherlands	1-0#	South Africa
2014	Germany	Argentina	1-0#	Brazil
2018	France	Croatia	4-2	Russia

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).
# = Match decided in extra time.

UEFA Champions League Results, 1956-2022

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score
1956	Real Madrid	Reims	4-3
1957	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	2-0
1958	Real Madrid	AC Milan	3-2#
1959	Real Madrid	Reims	2-0
1960	Real Madrid	Eintracht Frankfurt	7-3

1961	Benfica	FC Barcelona	3-2
1962	Benfica	Real Madrid	5-3
1963	AC Milan	Benfica	2-1
1964	Inter Milan	Real Madrid	3-1
1965	Inter Milan	Benfica	1-0
1966	Real Madrid	Partizan	2-1
1967	Celtic	Inter Milan	2-1
1968	Manchester United	Benfica	4-1#
1969	AC Milan	Ajax	4-1
1970	Feyenoord	Celtic	2-1#
1971	Ajax	Panathinaikos	2-0
1972	Ajax	Inter Milan	2-0
1973	Ajax	Juventus	1-0
1974	Bayern Munich	Atlético Madrid	5-1[1]
1975	Bayern Munich	Leeds United	2-0
1976	Bayern Munich	St.-Étienne	1-0
1977	Liverpool	Borussia Mönchengladbach	3-1
1978	Liverpool	Club Brugge	1-0
1979	Nottingham Forest	Malmö	1-0
1980	Nottingham Forest	Hamburg SV	1-0
1981	Liverpool	Real Madrid	1-0
1982	Aston Villa	Bayern Munich	1-0
1983	Hamburg SV	Juventus	1-0
1984	Liverpool	AS Roma	1-1 (4-2)*
1985	Juventus	Liverpool	1-0
1986	Steaua	FC Barcelona	0-0 (2-0)*
1987	Porto	Bayern Munich	2-1
1988	PSV	Benfica	0-0 (6-5)*
1989	AC Milan	Steaua	4-0
1990	AC Milan	Benfica	1-0

1991	Crvena Zvezda	Marseille	0-0 (5-3)*
1992	FC Barcelona	Sampdoria	1-0#
1993	Marseille	AC Milan	1-0
1994	AC Milan	FC Barcelona	4-0
1995	Ajax	AC Milan	1-0
1996	Juventus	Ajax	1-1 (4-2)*
1997	Borussia Dortmund	Juventus	3-1
1998	Real Madrid	Juventus	1-0
1999	Manchester United	Bayern Munich	2-1
2000	Real Madrid	Valencia	3-0
2001	Bayern Munich	Valencia	1-1 (5-4)*
2002	Real Madrid	Leverkusen	2-1
2003	AC Milan	Juventus	0-0 (3-2)*
2004	Porto	Monaco	3-0
2005	Liverpool	AC Milan	3-3 (3-2)*
2006	FC Barcelona	Arsenal	2-1
2007	AC Milan	Liverpool	2-1
2008	Manchester United	Chelsea	1-1 (6-5)*
2009	FC Barcelona	Manchester United	2-0
2010	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich	2-0
2011	FC Barcelona	Manchester United	3-1
2012	Chelsea	Bayern Munich	1-1 (4-3)*
2013	Bayern Munich	Borussia Dortmund	2-1
2014	Real Madrid	Atlético Madrid	4-1#
2015	FC Barcelona	Juventus	3-1
2016	Real Madrid	Atlético Madrid	1-1 (5-3)*
2017	Real Madrid	Juventus	4-1
2018	Real Madrid	Liverpool	3-1
2019	Liverpool	Tottenham	2-0
2020	Bayern Munich	Paris St.-Germain	1-0
2021	Chelsea	Manchester City	1-0

2022	Real Madrid	Liverpool	1-0

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). # = Match decided in extra time. (1) Aggregate score. First game, 1-1; second, 4-0.

UEFA European Football Championships, 1960-2020

Italy claimed the Euro 2020 title with a 3-2 penalty shootout victory over England at London's Wembley Stadium July 11, 2021. The victory was Italy's first European Championship since 1968, while England, playing in its first-ever Euro final, became the second straight team to lose the Euro final on its own soil. The 90,000-seat Wembley Stadium was at three-fourths capacity due to pandemic restrictions. Delayed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European tournament was nevertheless referred to as "Euro 2020."

Eleven different countries hosted 51 matches among the 24 entrants starting June 11. Italy's goalie Gianluigi Donnarumma was named player of the tournament, marking the second time the award went to a goalkeeper. Italy reached the final by winning a shootout against Spain; England defeated Denmark in the other semifinal in extra time, 2-1, on a goal by Harry Kane.

Year	Winner	Final	Score	Site

		opponent		
1960	USSR	Yugoslavia	2-1#	France
1964	Spain	USSR	2-1	Spain
1968	Italy	Yugoslavia	2-0	Italy
1972	W. Germany	USSR	3-0	Belgium
1976	Czechoslovakia	W. Germany	2-2 (5-3)*	Yugoslavia
1980	W. Germany	Belgium	2-1	Italy
1984	France	Spain	2-0	France
1988	Netherlands	USSR	2-0	W. Germany
1992	Denmark	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1996	Germany	Czech Rep	2-1#	England
2000	France	Italy	2-1#	Belgium/Neth.
2004	Greece	Portugal	1-0	Portugal
2008	Spain	Germany	1-0	Austria/Switz.
2012	Spain	Italy	4-0	Poland/Ukr.
2016	Portugal	France	1-0#	France
2020	Italy	England	1-1 (3-2)	England

* = Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).
# = Match decided in extra time.

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GOLF

Men’s All-Time Leading Major Professional Championship Winners

Through Oct. 2022. * = Active PGA player in 2022; (a) = amateur.

Player	Masters	U.S. Open	British Open	PGA	Total
Jack Nicklaus	1963, ’65-’66, ’72, ’75, ’86	1962, ’67, ’72, ’80	1966, ’70, ’78	1963, ’71, ’73, ’75, ’80	18
*Tiger Woods	1997, 2001-02, ’05, ’19	2000, ’02, ’08	2000, ’05-’06	1999-2000, ’06-’07	15
Walter Hagen	—	1914, ’19	1922, ’24, ’28-’29	1921, ’24-’27	11
Ben Hogan	1951, ’53	1948, ’50-’51, ’53	1953	1946, ’48	9
Gary Player	1961, ’74, ’78	1965	1959, ’68, ’74	1962, ’72	9
Tom Watson	1977, ’81	1982	1975, ’77, ’80, ’82-’83	—	8
Bobby Jones (a)	—	1923, ’26, ’29-’30	1926-27, ’30	—	7
Arnold Palmer	1958, ’60, ’62, ’64	1960	1961-62	—	7
Gene Sarazen	1935	1922, ’32	1932	1922-23, ’33	7
Sam Snead	1949, ’52, ’54	—	1946	1942, ’49, ’51	7
Harry	—	1900	1896,	—	7

Vardon			’98-’99, 1903, ’11, ’14			
Nick Faldo	1989-90, ’96	—	1987, ’90, ’92	—		6
Lee Trevino	—	1968, ’71	1971-72	1974, ’84		6
*Phil Mickelson	2004, ’06, ’10	—	2013	2005, ’21		6

Men’s All-Time Leading PGA Tournament Winners

Ranked by career wins in PGA Tour co-sponsored and/or approved tournaments through 2021-22 season. * = Active PGA player in 2021-22 season.

Player	Wins	Majors
Sam Snead	82	7
*Tiger Woods	82	15
Jack Nicklaus	73	18
Ben Hogan	64	9
Arnold Palmer	62	7
Byron Nelson	52	5
Billy Casper	51	3
Walter Hagen	45	11
*Phil Mickelson	45	6
Tom Watson	39	8
Cary Middlecoff	39	3
Gene Sarazen	38	7
Lloyd Mangrum	36	1
*Vijay Singh	34	3
Jimmy Demaret	31	3
Horton Smith	30	2
Lee Trevino	29	6
Gene Littler	29	1

Harry Cooper	29	0
Leo Diegel	28	2
Paul Runyan	28	2
Henry Picard	26	2
Tommy Armour	25	3
Johnny Miller	25	2
Macdonald Smith	25	0
Gary Player	24	9
*Dustin Johnson	24	2
Jim Barnes	22	4
Raymond Floyd	22	4
*Rory McIlroy	22	4
Johnny Farrell	22	1
Craig Wood	21	2
*Davis Love III	21	1
Willie Macfarlane	21	1
Lanny Wadkins	21	1
Hale Irwin	20	3
Greg Norman	20	2
Johnny Revolta	20	1
Doug Sanders	20	0

Professional Golfers' Association Leading Money Winners, 1946-2022

Year	Player	Earnings
1946	Ben Hogan	$42,556
1947	Jimmy Demaret	27,936
1948	Ben Hogan	32,112
1949	Sam Snead	31,593
1950	Sam Snead	35,758
1951	Lloyd Mangrum	26,088
1952	Julius Boros	37,032

1953	Lew Worsham	34,002
1954	Bob Toski	65,819
1955	Julius Boros	63,121
1956	Ted Kroll	72,835
1957	Dick Mayer	65,835
1958	Arnold Palmer	42,607
1959	Art Wall Jr.	53,167
1960	Arnold Palmer	75,262
1961	Gary Player	64,540
1962	Arnold Palmer	81,448
1963	Arnold Palmer	128,230
1964	Jack Nicklaus	113,284
1965	Jack Nicklaus	140,752
1966	Billy Casper	121,944
1967	Jack Nicklaus	188,998
1968	Billy Casper	205,168
1969	Frank Beard	164,707
1970	Lee Trevino	157,037
1971	Jack Nicklaus	244,490
1972	Jack Nicklaus	$320,542
1973	Jack Nicklaus	308,362
1974	Johnny Miller	353,021
1975	Jack Nicklaus	298,149
1976	Jack Nicklaus	266,438
1977	Tom Watson	310,653
1978	Tom Watson	362,429
1979	Tom Watson	462,636
1980	Tom Watson	530,808
1981	Tom Kite	375,699
1982	Craig Stadler	446,462
1983	Hal Sutton	426,668
1984	Tom Watson	476,260
1985	Curtis Strange	542,321

1986	Greg Norman	653,296
1987	Curtis Strange	925,941
1988	Curtis Strange	1,147,644
1989	Tom Kite	1,395,278
1990	Greg Norman	1,165,477
1991	Corey Pavin	979,430
1992	Fred Couples	1,344,188
1993	Nick Price	1,478,557
1994	Nick Price	1,499,927
1995	Greg Norman	1,654,959
1996	Tom Lehman	1,780,159
1997	Tiger Woods	$2,066,833
1998	David Duval	2,591,031
1999	Tiger Woods	6,616,585
2000	Tiger Woods	9,188,321
2001	Tiger Woods	5,687,777
2002	Tiger Woods	6,912,625
2003	Vijay Singh	7,573,907
2004	Vijay Singh	10,905,166
2005	Tiger Woods	10,628,024
2006	Tiger Woods	9,941,563
2007	Tiger Woods	10,867,052
2008	Vijay Singh	6,601,094
2009	Tiger Woods	10,508,163
2010	Matt Kuchar	4,910,477
2011	Luke Donald	6,683,214
2012	Rory McIlroy	8,047,952
2013	Tiger Woods	8,553,439
2014	Rory McIlroy	8,280,096
2015	Jordan Spieth	12,030,465
2016	Dustin Johnson	9,365,185
2017	Justin Thomas	9,921,560
2018	Justin Thomas	8,694,821

2019	Brooks Koepka	9,684,006
2020	Justin Thomas	7,344,040
2021	Jon Rahm	7,705,933
2022	Scottie Scheffler	14,046,910

Note: The PGA Tour introduced a new split season format in Oct. 2013, which concluded with the FedEx Cup in Sept. 2014. From 2014 on, year shown is the one in which season ended.

FedEx Cup Winners, 2007-22

The FedEx Cup, a season-long competition with points awarded by finishing rank in each tournament, divides the PGA Tour into a regular season consisting of 43 events, combined with a 3-event playoff that ends with the Tour Championship. The coronavirus pandemic reduced the 2019-20 season to a total of 36 tournaments. The winner's share increased to $18 million in 2022.

Year	Winner
2007	Tiger Woods
2008	Vijay Singh
2009	Tiger Woods
2010	Jim Furyk
2011	Bill Haas
2012	Brandt Snedeker
2013	Henrik Stenson
2014	Billy Horschel
2015	Jordan Spieth
2016	Rory McIlroy
2017	Justin Thomas
2018	Justin Rose
2019	Rory McIlroy
2020	Dustin Johnson
2021	Patrick Cantlay

2022	Rory McIlroy

Masters Golf Tournament Winners, 1940-2022

First contested in 1934 as Augusta National Invitation Tournament (name changed in 1939); not played, 1943-45.

Year	Winner
1940	Jimmy Demaret
1941	Craig Wood
1942	Byron Nelson
1946	Herman Keiser
1947	Jimmy Demaret
1948	Claude Harmon
1949	Sam Snead
1950	Jimmy Demaret
1951	Ben Hogan
1952	Sam Snead
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Sam Snead
1955	Cary Middlecoff
1956	Jack Burke
1957	Doug Ford
1958	Arnold Palmer
1959	Art Wall Jr.
1960	Arnold Palmer
1961	Gary Player
1962	Arnold Palmer
1963	Jack Nicklaus
1964	Arnold Palmer
1965	Jack Nicklaus
1966	Jack Nicklaus
1967	Gay Brewer Jr.

1968	Bob Goalby
1969	George Archer
1970	Billy Casper
1971	Charles Coody
1972	Jack Nicklaus
1973	Tommy Aaron
1974	Gary Player
1975	Jack Nicklaus
1976	Ray Floyd
1977	Tom Watson
1978	Gary Player
1979	Fuzzy Zoeller
1980	Seve Ballesteros
1981	Tom Watson
1982	Craig Stadler
1983	Seve Ballesteros
1984	Ben Crenshaw
1985	Bernhard Langer
1986	Jack Nicklaus
1987	Larry Mize
1988	Sandy Lyle
1989	Nick Faldo
1990	Nick Faldo
1991	Ian Woosnam
1992	Fred Couples
1993	Bernhard Langer
1994	José María Olazábal
1995	Ben Crenshaw
1996	Nick Faldo
1997	Tiger Woods
1998	Mark O’Meara
1999	José María Olazábal
2000	Vijay Singh

2001	Tiger Woods
2002	Tiger Woods
2003	Mike Weir
2004	Phil Mickelson
2005	Tiger Woods
2006	Phil Mickelson
2007	Zach Johnson
2008	Trevor Immelman
2009	Angel Cabrera
2010	Phil Mickelson
2011	Charl Schwartzel
2012	Bubba Watson
2013	Adam Scott
2014	Bubba Watson
2015	Jordan Spieth
2016	Danny Willett
2017	Sergio García
2018	Patrick Reed
2019	Tiger Woods
2020	Dustin Johnson
2021	Hideki Matsuyama
2022	Scottie Scheffler

U.S. Open Winners, 1940-2022

First contested in 1895; not played, 1942-45.

Year	Winner
1940	Lawson Little
1941	Craig Wood
1946	Lloyd Mangrum
1947	Lew Worsham
1948	Ben Hogan
1949	Cary Middlecoff

1950	Ben Hogan
1951	Ben Hogan
1952	Julius Boros
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Ed Furgol
1955	Jack Fleck
1956	Cary Middlecoff
1957	Dick Mayer
1958	Tommy Bolt
1959	Billy Casper
1960	Arnold Palmer
1961	Gene Littler
1962	Jack Nicklaus
1963	Julius Boros
1964	Ken Venturi
1965	Gary Player
1966	Billy Casper
1967	Jack Nicklaus
1968	Lee Trevino
1969	Orville Moody
1970	Tony Jacklin
1971	Lee Trevino
1972	Jack Nicklaus
1973	Johnny Miller
1974	Hale Irwin
1975	Lou Graham
1976	Jerry Pate
1977	Hubert Green
1978	Andy North
1979	Hale Irwin
1980	Jack Nicklaus
1981	David Graham
1982	Tom Watson

1983	Larry Nelson
1984	Fuzzy Zoeller
1985	Andy North
1986	Ray Floyd
1987	Scott Simpson
1988	Curtis Strange
1989	Curtis Strange
1990	Hale Irwin
1991	Payne Stewart
1992	Tom Kite
1993	Lee Janzen
1994	Ernie Els
1995	Corey Pavin
1996	Steve Jones
1997	Ernie Els
1998	Lee Janzen
1999	Payne Stewart
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	Retief Goosen
2002	Tiger Woods
2003	Jim Furyk
2004	Retief Goosen
2005	Michael Campbell
2006	Geoff Ogilvy
2007	Angel Cabrera
2008	Tiger Woods
2009	Lucas Glover
2010	Graeme McDowell
2011	Rory McIlroy
2012	Webb Simpson
2013	Justin Rose
2014	Martin Kaymer
2015	Jordan Spieth

2016	Dustin Johnson
2017	Brooks Koepka
2018	Brooks Koepka
2019	Gary Woodland
2020	Bryson DeChambeau
2021	Jon Rahm
2022	Matt Fitzpatrick

British Open Winners, 1946-2022

Officially called the Open Championship. First contested in 1860; not played, 1940-45, 2020.

Year	Winner
1946	Sam Snead
1947	Fred Daly
1948	Henry Cotton
1949	Bobby Locke
1950	Bobby Locke
1951	Max Faulkner
1952	Bobby Locke
1953	Ben Hogan
1954	Peter Thomson
1955	Peter Thomson
1956	Peter Thomson
1957	Bobby Locke
1958	Peter Thomson
1959	Gary Player
1960	Kel Nagle
1961	Arnold Palmer
1962	Arnold Palmer
1963	Bob Charles
1964	Tony Lema
1965	Peter Thomson

1966	Jack Nicklaus
1967	Roberto de Vicenzo
1968	Gary Player
1969	Tony Jacklin
1970	Jack Nicklaus
1971	Lee Trevino
1972	Lee Trevino
1973	Tom Weiskopf
1974	Gary Player
1975	Tom Watson
1976	Johnny Miller
1977	Tom Watson
1978	Jack Nicklaus
1979	Seve Ballesteros
1980	Tom Watson
1981	Bill Rogers
1982	Tom Watson
1983	Tom Watson
1984	Seve Ballesteros
1985	Sandy Lyle
1986	Greg Norman
1987	Nick Faldo
1988	Seve Ballesteros
1989	Mark Calcavecchia
1990	Nick Faldo
1991	Ian Baker-Finch
1992	Nick Faldo
1993	Greg Norman
1994	Nick Price
1995	John Daly
1996	Tom Lehman
1997	Justin Leonard
1998	Mark O’Meara

1999	Paul Lawrie
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	David Duval
2002	Ernie Els
2003	Ben Curtis
2004	Todd Hamilton
2005	Tiger Woods
2006	Tiger Woods
2007	Padraig Harrington
2008	Padraig Harrington
2009	Stewart Cink
2010	Louis Oosthuizen
2011	Darren Clarke
2012	Ernie Els
2013	Phil Mickelson
2014	Rory McIlroy
2015	Zach Johnson
2016	Henrik Stenson
2017	Jordan Spieth
2018	Francesco Molinari
2019	Shane Lowry
2021	Collin Morikawa
2022	Cameron Smith

PGA Championship Winners, 1940-2022

First contested in 1916; not played, 1943.

Year	Winner
1940	Byron Nelson
1941	Victor Ghezzi
1942	Sam Snead
1944	Bob Hamilton
1945	Byron Nelson

1946	Ben Hogan
1947	Jim Ferrier
1948	Ben Hogan
1949	Sam Snead
1950	Chandler Harper
1951	Sam Snead
1952	James Turnesa
1953	Walter Burkemo
1954	Melvin Harbert
1955	Doug Ford
1956	Jack Burke
1957	Lionel Hebert
1958	Dow Finsterwald
1959	Bob Rosburg
1960	Jay Hebert
1961	Jerry Barber
1962	Gary Player
1963	Jack Nicklaus
1964	Bob Nichols
1965	Dave Marr
1966	Al Geiberger
1967	Don January
1968	Julius Boros
1969	Ray Floyd
1970	Dave Stockton
1971	Jack Nicklaus
1972	Gary Player
1973	Jack Nicklaus
1974	Lee Trevino
1975	Jack Nicklaus
1976	Dave Stockton
1977	Lanny Wadkins
1978	John Mahaffey

1979	David Graham
1980	Jack Nicklaus
1981	Larry Nelson
1982	Ray Floyd
1983	Hal Sutton
1984	Lee Trevino
1985	Hubert Green
1986	Bob Tway
1987	Larry Nelson
1988	Jeff Sluman
1989	Payne Stewart
1990	Wayne Grady
1991	John Daly
1992	Nick Price
1993	Paul Azinger
1994	Nick Price
1995	Steve Elkington
1996	Mark Brooks
1997	Davis Love III
1998	Vijay Singh
1999	Tiger Woods
2000	Tiger Woods
2001	David Toms
2002	Rich Beem
2003	Shaun Micheel
2004	Vijay Singh
2005	Phil Mickelson
2006	Tiger Woods
2007	Tiger Woods
2008	Padraig Harrington
2009	Y.E. Yang
2010	Martin Kaymer
2011	Keegan Bradley

2012	Rory McIlroy
2013	Jason Dufner
2014	Rory McIlroy
2015	Jason Day
2016	Jimmy Walker
2017	Justin Thomas
2018	Brooks Koepka
2019	Brooks Koepka
2020	Collin Morikawa
2021	Phil Mickelson
2022	Justin Thomas

Ryder Cup, 1927-2021

The Ryder Cup began in 1927 as a biennial team competition between U.S. and British pro male golfers. The British team expanded in 1973 to include players from Ireland and in 1979 to golfers from the rest of Europe. The 2020 Cup, postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic, was held Sept. 24-26, 2021, at Whistling Straits Golf Course in Mosel, WI.

Year	**Winner, score**
1927	U.S., 9 ½-2 ½
1929	Great Britain, 7-5
1931	U.S., 9-3
1933	Great Britain, 6 ½-5 ½
1935	U.S., 9-3
1937	U.S., 8-4
1947	U.S., 11-1
1949	U.S., 7-5
1951	U.S., 9 ½-2 ½
1953	U.S., 6 ½-5 ½
1955	U.S., 8-4
1957	Great Britain, 7 ½-4 ½

1959	U.S., 8 ½-3 ½
1961	U.S., 14 ½-9 ½
1963	U.S., 23-9
1965	U.S., 19 ½-12 ½
1967	U.S., 23 ½-8 ½
1969	Draw, 16-16
1971	U.S., 18 ½-13 ½
1973	U.S., 19-13
1975	U.S., 21-11
1977	U.S., 12 ½-7 ½
1979	U.S., 17-11
1981	U.S., 18 ½-9 ½
1983	U.S., 14 ½-13 ½
1985	Europe, 16 ½-11 ½
1987	Europe, 15-13
1989	Draw, 14-14
1991	U.S., 14 ½-13 ½
1993	U.S., 15-13
1995	Europe, 14 ½-13 ½
1997	Europe, 14 ½-13 ½
1999	U.S., 14 ½-13 ½
2002	Europe, 15 ½-12 ½
2004	Europe, 18 ½-9 ½
2006	Europe, 18 ½-9 ½
2008	U.S., 16 ½-11 ½
2010	Europe, 14 ½-13 ½
2012	Europe, 14 ½-13 ½
2014	Europe, 16 ½-11 ½
2016	U.S., 17-11
2018	Europe, 17 ½-10 ½
2021	U.S., 19-9

Women’s All-Time Leading Major Professional Championship Winners

Through Oct. 2022. * = Active in 2022 LPGA season.

Player	Chevron Championship[1]	KPMG Women’s PGA[2]	U.S. Women’s Open	Women’s British Open[3]
Patty Berg	—	—	1946	—
Mickey Wright	—	1958, ’60-’61, ’63	1958-59, ’61, ’64	—
Louise Suggs	—	1957	1949, ’52	—
Annika Sorenstam	2001-02, ’05	2003-05	1995-96, 2006	2003
Babe Zaharias	—	—	1948, ’50, ’54	—
Betsy Rawls	—	1959, ’69	1951, ’53, ’57, ’60	—
*Juli Inkster	1984, ’89	1999-2000	1999, 2002	1984
*Inbee Park	2013	2013-15	2008, ’13	2015
*Karrie Webb	2000, ’06	2001	2000-01	1999, 2002

Player	Titleholders[4]	Western Open[5]	Total
Patty Berg	1937-39, ’48, ’53, ’55, ’57	1941, ’43, ’48, ’51, ’55, ’57-’58	15
Mickey Wright	1961-62	1962-63, ’66	13
Louise Suggs	1946, ’54, ’56, ’59	1946-47, ’49, ’53	11
Annika Sorenstam	—	—	10
Babe Zaharias	1947, ’50, ’52	1940, ’44-’45, ’50	10
Betsy Rawls	—	1952, ’59	8

*Juli Inkster	—	—	7
*Inbee Park	—	—	7
*Karrie Webb	—	—	7

(1) Formerly the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01), the Kraft Nabisco Championship (2002-14), and the ANA Inspiration (2015-21); designated major in 1983. (2) Formerly the LPGA Championship (1955-2014). (3) In 2001, the British Open replaced the du Maurier Classic as the LPGA's fourth major; wins in column prior to 2001 are for the Peter Jackson (1979-82) or du Maurier (1983-2000) Classic. (4) Titleholders Championship was a major, 1937-72. (5) Western Open was a major, 1930-67.

Ladies Professional Golf Association Leading Money Winners, 1954-2021

Year	Player	Earnings
1954	Patty Berg	$16,011
1955	Patty Berg	16,492
1956	Marlene Hagge	20,235
1957	Patty Berg	16,272
1958	Beverly Hanson	12,639
1959	Betsy Rawls	26,774
1960	Louise Suggs	16,892
1961	Mickey Wright	22,236
1962	Mickey Wright	21,641
1963	Mickey Wright	31,269
1964	Mickey Wright	29,800
1965	Kathy Whitworth	28,658
1966	Kathy Whitworth	33,517
1967	Kathy Whitworth	32,937
1968	Kathy Whitworth	48,379
1969	Carol Mann	49,152
1970	Kathy Whitworth	30,235

1971	Kathy Whitworth	41,181
1972	Kathy Whitworth	65,063
1973	Kathy Whitworth	82,864
1974	JoAnne Carner	87,094
1975	Sandra Palmer	76,374
1976	Judy Rankin	150,734
1977	Judy Rankin	$122,890
1978	Nancy Lopez	189,814
1979	Nancy Lopez	197,489
1980	Beth Daniel	231,000
1981	Beth Daniel	206,998
1982	JoAnne Carner	310,400
1983	JoAnne Carner	291,404
1984	Betsy King	266,771
1985	Nancy Lopez	416,472
1986	Pat Bradley	492,021
1987	Ayako Okamoto	466,034
1988	Sherri Turner	350,851
1989	Betsy King	654,132
1990	Beth Daniel	863,578
1991	Pat Bradley	763,118
1992	Dottie Mochrie	693,335
1993	Betsy King	595,992
1994	Laura Davies	687,201
1995	Annika Sorenstam	666,533
1996	Karrie Webb	1,002,000
1997	Annika Sorenstam	1,236,789
1998	Annika Sorenstam	1,092,748
1999	Karrie Webb	1,591,959
2000	Karrie Webb	$1,876,853
2001	Annika Sorenstam	2,105,868
2002	Annika Sorenstam	2,863,904
2003	Annika Sorenstam	2,029,506

2004	Annika Sorenstam	2,544,707
2005	Annika Sorenstam	2,588,240
2006	Lorena Ochoa	2,592,872
2007	Lorena Ochoa	4,364,994
2008	Lorena Ochoa	2,763,193
2009	Jiyai Shin	1,807,334
2010	Na Yeon Choi	1,871,166
2011	Yani Tseng	2,921,713
2012	Inbee Park	2,287,080
2013	Inbee Park	2,456,619
2014	Stacy Lewis	2,539,039
2015	Lydia Ko	2,800,802
2016	Ariya Jutanugarn	2,550,947
2017	Sung Hyun Park	2,335,883
2018	Ariya Jutanugarn	2,743,949
2019	Jin Young Ko	2,773,894
2020	Jin Young Ko	1,667,925
2021	Jin Young Ko	3,502,161

Women’s All-Time Leading LPGA Tournament Winners

Ranked by career tournament wins through Sept. 2022. * = Active LPGA player in 2022.

Player	Wins	Majors
Kathy Whitworth	88	6
Mickey Wright	82	13
Annika Sorenstam	72	10
Louise Suggs	61	11
Patty Berg	60	15
Betsy Rawls	55	8
Nancy Lopez	48	3
JoAnne Carner	43	2

Sandra Haynie	42	4
Babe Didrikson Zaharias	41	10
*Karrie Webb	41	7
Carol Mann	38	2
Patty Sheehan	35	6
Betsy King	34	6
Beth Daniel	33	1
*Juli Inkster	31	7
Pat Bradley	31	6
Amy Alcott	29	5
Lorena Ochoa	27	2
Jane Blalock	27	0

Chevron Championship Winners, 1983-2022

Event began in 1972 and was designated a major championship in 1983. Formerly the Colgate Dinah Shore (1972-81), the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01), the Kraft Nabisco Championship (2002-14), and the ANA Inspiration (2015-21).

Year	Winner
1983	Amy Alcott
1984	Juli Inkster
1985	Alice Miller
1986	Pat Bradley
1987	Betsy King
1988	Amy Alcott
1989	Juli Inkster
1990	Betsy King
1991	Amy Alcott
1992	Dottie Pepper
1993	Helen Alfredsson

1994	Donna Andrews
1995	Nanci Bowen
1996	Patty Sheehan
1997	Betsy King
1998	Pat Hurst
1999	Dottie Pepper
2000	Karrie Webb
2001	Annika Sorenstam
2002	Annika Sorenstam
2003	P. Meunier-Lebouc
2004	Grace Park
2005	Annika Sorenstam
2006	Karrie Webb
2007	Morgan Pressel
2008	Lorena Ochoa
2009	Brittany Lincicome
2010	Yani Tseng
2011	Stacy Lewis
2012	Sun Young Yoo
2013	Inbee Park
2014	Lexi Thompson
2015	Brittany Lincicome
2016	Lydia Ko
2017	So Yeon Ryu
2018	Pernilla Lindberg
2019	Jin Young Ko
2020	Mirim Lee
2021	Patty Tavatanakit
2022	Jennifer Kupcho

KPMG Women’s PGA Championship Winners, 1955-2022

Formerly LPGA Championship (1955-2014).

Year	Winner
1955	Beverly Hanson
1956	Marlene Hagge
1957	Louise Suggs
1958	Mickey Wright
1959	Betsy Rawls
1960	Mickey Wright
1961	Mickey Wright
1962	Judy Kimball
1963	Mickey Wright
1964	Mary Mills
1965	Sandra Haynie
1966	Gloria Ehret
1967	Kathy Whitworth
1968	Sandra Post
1969	Betsy Rawls
1970	Shirley Englehorn
1971	Kathy Whitworth
1972	Kathy Ahern
1973	Mary Mills
1974	Sandra Haynie
1975	Kathy Whitworth
1976	Betty Burfeindt
1977	Chako Higuchi
1978	Nancy Lopez
1979	Donna Caponi
1980	Sally Little
1981	Donna Caponi
1982	Jan Stephenson
1983	Patty Sheehan
1984	Patty Sheehan
1985	Nancy Lopez

1986	Pat Bradley
1987	Jane Geddes
1988	Sherri Turner
1989	Nancy Lopez
1990	Beth Daniel
1991	Meg Mallon
1992	Betsy King
1993	Patty Sheehan
1994	Laura Davies
1995	Kelly Robbins
1996	Laura Davies
1997	Christa Johnson
1998	Se Ri Pak
1999	Juli Inkster
2000	Juli Inkster
2001	Karrie Webb
2002	Se Ri Pak
2003	Annika Sorenstam
2004	Annika Sorenstam
2005	Annika Sorenstam
2006	Se Ri Pak
2007	Suzann Pettersen
2008	Yani Tseng
2009	Anna Nordqvist
2010	Cristie Kerr
2011	Yani Tseng
2012	Shanshan Feng
2013	Inbee Park
2014	Inbee Park
2015	Inbee Park
2016	Brooke Henderson
2017	Danielle Kang
2018	Sung Hyun Park

2019	Hannah Green
2020	Sei Young Kim
2021	Nelly Korda
2022	In Gee Chun

U.S. Women’s Open Winners, 1946-2022

Year	Winner
1946	Patty Berg
1947	Betty Jameson
1948	Babe Zaharias
1949	Louise Suggs
1950	Babe Zaharias
1951	Betsy Rawls
1952	Louise Suggs
1953	Betsy Rawls
1954	Babe Zaharias
1955	Fay Crocker
1956	Kathy Cornelius
1957	Betsy Rawls
1958	Mickey Wright
1959	Mickey Wright
1960	Betsy Rawls
1961	Mickey Wright
1962	Murle Lindstrom
1963	Mary Mills
1964	Mickey Wright
1965	Carol Mann
1966	Sandra Spuzich
1967	Catherine Lacoste
1968	Susie Berning
1969	Donna Caponi
1970	Donna Caponi

1971	JoAnne Carner
1972	Susie Berning
1973	Susie Berning
1974	Sandra Haynie
1975	Sandra Palmer
1976	JoAnne Carner
1977	Hollis Stacy
1978	Hollis Stacy
1979	Jerilyn Britz
1980	Amy Alcott
1981	Pat Bradley
1982	Janet Alex
1983	Jan Stephenson
1984	Hollis Stacy
1985	Kathy Baker
1986	Jane Geddes
1987	Laura Davies
1988	Liselotte Neumann
1989	Betsy King
1990	Betsy King
1991	Meg Mallon
1992	Patty Sheehan
1993	Lauri Merten
1994	Patty Sheehan
1995	Annika Sorenstam
1996	Annika Sorenstam
1997	Alison Nicholas
1998	Se Ri Pak
1999	Juli Inkster
2000	Karrie Webb
2001	Karrie Webb
2002	Juli Inkster
2003	Hilary Lunke

2004	Meg Mallon
2005	Birdie Kim
2006	Annika Sorenstam
2007	Cristie Kerr
2008	Inbee Park
2009	Eun-Hee Ji
2010	Paula Creamer
2011	So Yeon Ryu
2012	Na Yeon Choi
2013	Inbee Park
2014	Michelle Wie
2015	In Gee Chun
2016	Brittany Lang
2017	Sung Hyun Park
2018	Ariya Jutanugarn
2019	Jeongeun Lee6
2020	Kim A-lim
2021	Yuka Saso
2022	Minjee Lee

AIG Women’s British Open Winners, 1979-2022

First contested as the Ladies’ British Open in 1976; became the LPGA’s fourth major championship in 2001, replacing the du Maurier Classic. Winners listed are for the Peter Jackson (1979-82) and du Maurier (1983-2000) Classic.

Year	Winner
1979	Amy Alcott
1980	Pat Bradley
1981	Jan Stephenson
1982	Sandra Haynie
1983	Hollis Stacy

1984	Juli Inkster
1985	Pat Bradley
1986	Pat Bradley
1987	Jody Rosenthal
1988	Sally Little
1989	Tammie Green
1990	Cathy Johnston
1991	Nancy Scranton
1992	Sherri Steinhauer
1993	Brandie Burton
1994	Martha Nause
1995	Jenny Lidback
1996	Laura Davies
1997	Colleen Walker
1998	Brandie Burton
1999	Karrie Webb
2000	Meg Mallon
2001	Se Ri Pak
2002	Karrie Webb
2003	Annika Sorenstam
2004	Karen Stupples
2005	Jeong Jang
2006	Sherri Steinhauer
2007	Lorena Ochoa
2008	Jiyai Shin
2009	Catriona Matthew
2010	Yani Tseng
2011	Yani Tseng
2012	Jiyai Shin
2013	Stacy Lewis
2014	Mo Martin
2015	Inbee Park
2016	Ariya Jutanugarn

2017	In-Kyung Kim
2018	Georgia Hall
2019	Hinako Shibuno
2020	Sophia Popov
2021	Anna Nordqvist
2022	Ashleigh Buhai

Evian Championship, 2013-22

Began in 1994 as the Evian Masters; became the LPGA's fifth major tournament in 2013, when it was renamed the Evian Championship. The 2020 Evian Championship was canceled due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Year	Winner
2013	Suzann Pettersen
2014	Hyo Joo Kim
2015	Lydia Ko
2016	In Gee Chun
2017	Anna Nordqvist
2018	Angela Stanford
2019	Jin Young Ko
2021	Minjee Lee
2022	Brooke Henderson

Solheim Cup, 1990-2021

The Solheim Cup began in 1990 as a biennial team competition between pro women golfers from the U.S. and Europe.

Year	Winner, score
1990	U.S., 11 ½-4 ½
1992	Europe, 11 ½-6 ½
1994	U.S., 13-7
1996	U.S., 17-11
1998	U.S., 16-12

2000	Europe, 14 ½-11 ½
2002	U.S., 15 ½-12 ½
2003	Europe, 17 ½-10 ½
2005	U.S., 15 ½-12 ½
2007	U.S., 16-12
2009	U.S., 16-12
2011	Europe, 15-13
2013	Europe, 18-10
2015	U.S., 14 ½-13 ½
2017	U.S., 16 ½-11 ½
2019	Europe, 14 ½-13 ½
2021	Europe, 15-13

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TENNIS

Australian Open Champions, 1969-2022

First contested 1905 for men, 1922 for women. Became an open championship in 1969.

Men’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Rod Laver	Andrés Gimeno
1970	Arthur Ashe	Dick Crealy
1971	Ken Rosewall	Arthur Ashe
1972	Ken Rosewall	Mal Anderson
1973	John Newcombe	Onny Parun
1974	Jimmy Connors	Phil Dent
1975	John Newcombe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Mark Edmondson	John Newcombe
1977	Roscoe Tanner	Guillermo Vilas
	Vitas Gerulaitis	John Lloyd
1978	Guillermo Vilas	John Marks
1979	Guillermo Vilas	John Sadri
1980	Brian Teacher	Kim Warwick
1981	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1982	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1983	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1984	Mats Wilander	Kevin Curren
1985	Stefan Edberg	Mats Wilander
1987	Stefan Edberg	Pat Cash
1988	Mats Wilander	Pat Cash
1989	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir

1990	Ivan Lendl	Stefan Edberg
1991	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1992	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1993	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1994	Pete Sampras	Todd Martin
1995	Andre Agassi	Pete Sampras
1996	Boris Becker	Michael Chang
1997	Pete Sampras	Carlos Moya
1998	Petr Korda	Marcelo Rios
1999	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Thomas Enqvist
2000	Andre Agassi	Yevgeny Kafelnikov
2001	Andre Agassi	Arnaud Clement
2002	Thomas Johansson	Marat Safin
2003	Andre Agassi	Rainer Schuettler
2004	Roger Federer	Marat Safin
2005	Marat Safin	Lleyton Hewitt
2006	Roger Federer	Marcos Baghdatis
2007	Roger Federer	Fernando Gonzalez
2008	Novak Djokovic	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga
2009	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2010	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2011	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2012	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2013	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2014	Stanislas Wawrinka	Rafael Nadal
2015	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2016	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2017	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2018	Roger Federer	Marin Cilic
2019	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2020	Novak Djokovic	Dominic Thiem

2021	Novak Djokovic	Daniil Medvedev
2022	Rafael Nadal	Daniil Medvedev

Women’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Kerry Melville Reid
1971	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1972	Virginia Wade	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Evonne Goolagong	Chris Evert
1975	Evonne Goolagong	Martina Navratilova
1976	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Renata Tomanova
1977	Kerry Reid	Dianne Balestrat
	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Helen Gourlay
1978	Chris O’Neil	Betsy Nagelsen
1979	Barbara Jordan	Sharon Walsh
1980	Hana Mandlikova	Wendy Turnbull
1981	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1983	Martina Navratilova	Kathy Jordan
1984	Chris Evert Lloyd	Helena Sukova
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1987	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Chris Evert
1989	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1990	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1991	Monica Seles	Jana Novotna
1992	Monica Seles	Mary Joe Fernandez

1993	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1994	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1995	Mary Pierce	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Monica Seles	Anke Huber
1997	Martina Hingis	Mary Pierce
1998	Martina Hingis	Conchita Martínez
1999	Martina Hingis	Amélie Mauresmo
2000	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2002	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters
2005	Serena Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amélie Mauresmo	Justine Henin-Hardenne
2007	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2008	Maria Sharapova	Ana Ivanovic
2009	Serena Williams	Dinara Safina
2010	Serena Williams	Justine Henin
2011	Kim Clijsters	Li Na
2012	Victoria Azarenka	Maria Sharapova
2013	Victoria Azarenka	Li Na
2014	Li Na	Dominika Cibulkova
2015	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2016	Angelique Kerber	Serena Williams
2017	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2018	Caroline Wozniacki	Simona Halep
2019	Naomi Osaka	Petra Kvitova
2020	Sofia Kenin	Garbiñe Muguruza

2021	Naomi Osaka	Jennifer Brady
2022	Ashleigh Barty	Danielle Collins

French Open (Roland Garros) Champions, 1968-2022

First contested 1891 for men, 1897 for women. Became an open championship in 1968.

Men’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Ken Rosewall	Rod Laver
1969	Rod Laver	Ken Rosewall
1970	Jan Kodes	Zeljko Franulovic
1971	Jan Kodes	Ilie Nastase
1972	Andrés Gimeno	Patrick Proisy
1973	Ilie Nastase	Nikki Pilic
1974	Björn Borg	Manuel Orantes
1975	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1976	Adriano Panatta	Harold Solomon
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Brian Gottfried
1978	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1979	Björn Borg	Victor Pecci
1980	Björn Borg	Vitas Gerulaitis
1981	Björn Borg	Ivan Lendl
1982	Mats Wilander	Guillermo Vilas
1983	Yannick Noah	Mats Wilander
1984	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1985	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1986	Ivan Lendl	Mikael Pernfors
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Henri Leconte
1989	Michael Chang	Stefan Edberg

1990	Andres Gomez	Andre Agassi
1991	Jim Courier	Andre Agassi
1992	Jim Courier	Petr Korda
1993	Sergi Bruguera	Jim Courier
1994	Sergi Bruguera	Alberto Berasategui
1995	Thomas Muster	Michael Chang
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Michael Stich
1997	Gustavo Kuerten	Sergi Bruguera
1998	Carlos Moya	Alex Corretja
1999	Andre Agassi	Andrei Medvedev
2000	Gustavo Kuerten	Magnus Norman
2001	Gustavo Kuerten	Alex Corretja
2002	Albert Costa	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2003	Juan Carlos Ferrero	Martin Verkerk
2004	Gaston Gaudio	Guillermo Coria
2005	Rafael Nadal	Mariano Puerta
2006	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2007	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Robin Soderling
2010	Rafael Nadal	Robin Soderling
2011	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2012	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2013	Rafael Nadal	David Ferrer
2014	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2015	Stan Wawrinka	Novak Djokovic
2016	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray
2017	Rafael Nadal	Stan Wawrinka
2018	Rafael Nadal	Dominic Thiem
2019	Rafael Nadal	Dominic Thiem
2020	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic

2021	Novak Djokovic	Stefanos Tsitsipas
2022	Rafael Nadal	Casper Ruud

Women’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Nancy Richey	Ann Jones
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Ann Jones
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Helga Niessen
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Helen Gourlay
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Chris Evert	Martina Navratilova
1976	Sue Barker	Renata Tomanova
1977	Mima Jausovec	Florenta Mihai
1978	Virginia Ruzici	Mima Jausovec
1979	Chris Evert Lloyd	Wendy Turnbull
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Virginia Ruzici
1981	Hana Mandlikova	Sylvia Hanika
1982	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1983	Chris Evert Lloyd	Mima Jausovec
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1986	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1987	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Natalia Zvereva
1989	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1990	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1991	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez

		Vicario
1992	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1993	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Mary Pierce
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Iva Majoli	Martina Hingis
1998	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Monica Seles
1999	Steffi Graf	Martina Hingis
2000	Mary Pierce	Conchita Martínez
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Kim Clijsters
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters
2004	Anastasia Myskina	Elena Dementieva
2005	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Mary Pierce
2006	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2007	Justine Henin	Ana Ivanovic
2008	Ana Ivanovic	Dinara Safina
2009	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Dinara Safina
2010	Francesca Schiavone	Samantha Stosur
2011	Li Na	Francesca Schiavone
2012	Maria Sharapova	Sara Errani
2013	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2014	Maria Sharapova	Simona Halep
2015	Serena Williams	Lucie Safarova
2016	Garbiñe Muguruza	Serena Williams

2017	Jelena Ostapenko	Simona Halep
2018	Simona Halep	Sloane Stephens
2019	Ashleigh Barty	Marketa Vondrousova
2020	Iga Swiatek	Sofia Kenin
2021	Barbora Krejcikova	Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova
2022	Iga Swiatek	Coco Gauff

Wimbledon Champions, 1925-2022

First contested 1877 for men, 1884 for women. Became an open championship in 1968. Not held 1940-45, 2020.

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1926	Jean Borotra	Howard Kinsey
1927	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1928	René Lacoste	Henri Cochet
1929	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1930	Bill Tilden	Wilmer Allison
1931	Sidney B. Wood	Francis X. Shields
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henry Austin
1933	Jack Crawford	Ellsworth Vines
1934	Fred Perry	Jack Crawford
1935	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1936	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1937	Donald Budge	Gottfried von Cramm
1938	Donald Budge	Henry Austin
1939	Bobby Riggs	Elwood Cooke
1946	Yvon Petra	Geoff E. Brown
1947	Jack Kramer	Tom P. Brown
1948	Bob Falkenburg	John Bromwich

1949	Ted Schroeder	Jaroslav Drobny
1950	Budge Patty	Frank Sedgman
1951	Dick Savitt	Ken McGregor
1952	Frank Sedgman	Jaroslav Drobny
1953	Vic Seixas	Kurt Nielsen
1954	Jaroslav Drobny	Ken Rosewall
1955	Tony Trabert	Kurt Nielsen
1956	Lew Hoad	Ken Rosewall
1957	Lew Hoad	Ashley Cooper
1958	Ashley Cooper	Neale Fraser
1959	Alex Olmedo	Rod Laver
1960	Neale Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Rod Laver	Chuck McKinley
1962	Rod Laver	Martin Mulligan
1963	Chuck McKinley	Fred Stolle
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1966	Manuel Santana	Dennis Ralston
1967	John Newcombe	Wilhelm Bungert
1968	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1969	Rod Laver	John Newcombe
1970	John Newcombe	Ken Rosewall
1971	John Newcombe	Stan Smith
1972	Stan Smith	Ilie Nastase
1973	Jan Kodes	Alex Metreveli
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Arthur Ashe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Björn Borg	Ilie Nastase
1977	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1978	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1979	Björn Borg	Roscoe Tanner

1980	Björn Borg	John McEnroe
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	John McEnroe
1983	John McEnroe	Chris Lewis
1984	John McEnroe	Jimmy Connors
1985	Boris Becker	Kevin Curren
1986	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1987	Pat Cash	Ivan Lendl
1988	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1989	Boris Becker	Stefan Edberg
1990	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1991	Michael Stich	Boris Becker
1992	Andre Agassi	Goran Ivanisevic
1993	Pete Sampras	Jim Courier
1994	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1995	Pete Sampras	Boris Becker
1996	Richard Krajicek	MaliVai “Mai” Washington
1997	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1998	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1999	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2000	Pete Sampras	Patrick Rafter
2001	Goran Ivanisevic	Patrick Rafter
2002	Lleyton Hewitt	David Nalbandian
2003	Roger Federer	Mark Philippoussis
2004	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2005	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2006	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2007	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick

2010	Rafael Nadal	Tomas Berdych
2011	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2012	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2013	Andy Murray	Novak Djokovic
2014	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2015	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2016	Andy Murray	Milos Raonic
2017	Roger Federer	Marin Cilic
2018	Novak Djokovic	Kevin Anderson
2019	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2021	Novak Djokovic	Matteo Berrettini
2022	Novak Djokovic	Nick Kyrgios

Women’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Suzanne Lenglen	Joan Fry
1926	Kathleen McKane Godfree	Lili de Alvarez
1927	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1928	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1929	Helen Wills	Helen H. Jacobs
1930	Helen Wills Moody	Elizabeth Ryan
1931	Cilly Aussem	Hilde Krahwinkel
1932	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1933	Helen Wills Moody	Dorothy Round
1934	Dorothy Round	Helen H. Jacobs
1935	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1936	Helen H. Jacobs	Hilde Krahwinkel Sperling
1937	Dorothy Round	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Helen Wills Moody	Helen H. Jacobs
1939	Alice Marble	Kay Stammers

1946	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1947	Margaret Osborne	Doris Hart
1948	Louise Brough	Doris Hart
1949	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1951	Doris Hart	Shirley Fry
1952	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1955	Louise Brough	Beverly Fleitz
1956	Shirley Fry	Angela Buxton
1957	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1958	Althea Gibson	Angela Mortimer
1959	Maria Bueno	Darlene Hard
1960	Maria Bueno	Sandra Reynolds
1961	Angela Mortimer	Christine Truman
1962	Karen Hantze-Susman	Vera Sukova
1963	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1964	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1965	Margaret Smith	Maria Bueno
1966	Billie Jean King	Maria Bueno
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Billie Jean King	Judy Tegart
1969	Ann Haydon Jones	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Margaret Smith Court
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Billie Jean King	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova

1975	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Virginia Wade	Betty Stove
1978	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert
1979	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Chris Evert Lloyd
1981	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1982	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1983	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1986	Martina Navratilova	Hana Mandlikova
1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Martina Navratilova	Zina Garrison
1991	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1992	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1993	Steffi Graf	Jana Novotna
1994	Conchita Martínez	Martina Navratilova
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Martina Hingis	Jana Novotna
1998	Jana Novotna	Nathalie Tauziat
1999	Lindsay Davenport	Steffi Graf
2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Venus Williams	Justine Henin

2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Maria Sharapova	Serena Williams
2005	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amélie Mauresmo	Justine Henin-Hardenne
2007	Venus Williams	Marion Bartoli
2008	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2009	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2010	Serena Williams	Vera Zvonareva
2011	Petra Kvitova	Maria Sharapova
2012	Serena Williams	Agnieszka Radwanska
2013	Marion Bartoli	Sabine Lisicki
2014	Petra Kvitova	Eugenie Bouchard
2015	Serena Williams	Garbiñe Muguruza
2016	Serena Williams	Angelique Kerber
2017	Garbiñe Muguruza	Venus Williams
2018	Angelique Kerber	Serena Williams
2019	Simona Halep	Serena Williams
2021	Ashleigh Barty	Karolina Pliskova
2022	Elena Rybakina	Ons Jabeur

U.S. Open Champions, 1925-2022

First contested 1881 for men, 1887 for women. The former U.S. National Championship became an open championship in 1968.

Men’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Bill Tilden	William Johnston
1926	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra

1927	René Lacoste	Bill Tilden
1928	Henri Cochet	Francis Hunter
1929	Bill Tilden	Francis Hunter
1930	John Doeg	Francis X. Shields
1931	Ellsworth Vines	George Lott
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henri Cochet
1933	Fred Perry	John Crawford
1934	Fred Perry	Wilmer Allison
1935	Wilmer Allison	Sidney Wood
1936	Fred Perry	Don Budge
1937	Don Budge	Gottfried von Cramm
1938	Don Budge	C. Gene Mako
1939	Bobby Riggs	S. Welby Van Horn
1940	Don McNeill	Bobby Riggs
1941	Bobby Riggs	F. L. Kovacs
1942	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	Frank Parker
1943	Joseph Hunt	Jack Kramer
1944	Frank Parker	Bill Talbert
1945	Frank Parker	Bill Talbert
1946	Jack Kramer	Tom Brown Jr.
1947	Jack Kramer	Frank Parker
1948	Pancho Gonzales	Eric Sturgess
1949	Pancho Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1950	Arthur Larsen	Herbert Flam
1951	Frank Sedgman	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1952	Frank Sedgman	Gardnar Mulloy
1953	Tony Trabert	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1954	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	Rex Hartwig
1955	Tony Trabert	Ken Rosewall
1956	Ken Rosewall	Lewis Hoad
1957	Malcolm Anderson	Ashley Cooper

1958	Ashley Cooper	Malcolm Anderson
1959	Neale A. Fraser	Alejandro Olmedo
1960	Neale A. Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Roy Emerson	Rod Laver
1962	Rod Laver	Roy Emerson
1963	Rafael Osuna	F. A. Froehling III
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Manuel Santana	Cliff Drysdale
1966	Fred Stolle	John Newcombe
1967	John Newcombe	Clark Graebner
1968	Arthur Ashe	Tom Okker
1969	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1970	Ken Rosewall	Tony Roche
1971	Stan Smith	Jan Kodes
1972	Ilie Nastase	Arthur Ashe
1973	John Newcombe	Jan Kodes
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Manuel Orantes	Jimmy Connors
1976	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Jimmy Connors
1978	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1979	John McEnroe	Vitas Gerulaitis
1980	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1983	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1984	John McEnroe	Ivan Lendl
1985	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1986	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl

1989	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1990	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1991	Stefan Edberg	Jim Courier
1992	Stefan Edberg	Pete Sampras
1993	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1994	Andre Agassi	Michael Stich
1995	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1996	Pete Sampras	Michael Chang
1997	Patrick Rafter	Greg Rusedski
1998	Patrick Rafter	Mark Philippoussis
1999	Andre Agassi	Todd Martin
2000	Marat Safin	Pete Sampras
2001	Lleyton Hewitt	Pete Sampras
2002	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2003	Andy Roddick	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2004	Roger Federer	Lleyton Hewitt
2005	Roger Federer	Andre Agassi
2006	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2007	Roger Federer	Novak Djokovic
2008	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2009	Juan Martín del Potro	Roger Federer
2010	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2011	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal
2012	Andy Murray	Novak Djokovic
2013	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic
2014	Marin Cilic	Kei Nishikori
2015	Novak Djokovic	Roger Federer
2016	Stan Wawrinka	Novak Djokovic
2017	Rafael Nadal	Kevin Anderson
2018	Novak Djokovic	Juan Martín del Potro
2019	Rafael Nadal	Daniil Medvedev

2020	Dominic Thiem	Alexander Zverev
2021	Daniil Medvedev	Novak Djokovic
2022	Carlos Alcaraz	Casper Ruud

Women’s Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Helen Willis	Kathleen McKane
1926	Molla B. Mallory	Elizabeth Ryan
1927	Helen Wills	Betty Nuthall
1928	Helen Wills	Helen H. Jacobs
1929	Helen Wills	Phoebe Holcroft-Watson
1930	Betty Nuthall	Anna McCune Harper
1931	Helen Wills Moody	E. B. Whittingstall
1932	Helen H. Jacobs	Carolin A. Babcock
1933	Helen H. Jacobs	Helen Wills Moody
1934	Helen H. Jacobs	Sarah H. Palfrey
1935	Helen H. Jacobs	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
1936	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1937	Anita Lizana	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Alice Marble	Nancye Wynne
1939	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1940	Alice Marble	Helen H. Jacobs
1941	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1942	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1943	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1944	Pauline Betz	Margaret Osborne
1945	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1946	Pauline Betz	Patricia Canning
1947	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne
1948	Margaret Osborne duPont	Louise Brough

1949	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1950	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1951	Maureen Connolly	Shirley Fry
1952	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Doris Hart	Louise Brough
1955	Doris Hart	Patricia Ward
1956	Shirley Fry	Althea Gibson
1957	Althea Gibson	Louise Brough
1958	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1959	Maria Bueno	Christine Truman
1960	Darlene Hard	Maria Bueno
1961	Darlene Hard	Ann Haydon
1962	Margaret Smith	Darlene Hard
1963	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1964	Maria Bueno	Carole Caldwell Graebner
1965	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1966	Maria Bueno	Nancy Richey
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Virginia Wade	Billie Jean King
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Nancy Richey
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Rosemary Casals
1971	Billie Jean King	Rosemary Casals
1972	Billie Jean King	Kerry Melville
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1975	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley

1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Chris Evert	Wendy Turnbull
1978	Chris Evert	Pam Shriver
1979	Tracy Austin	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1981	Tracy Austin	Martina Navratilova
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1983	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1986	Martina Navratilova	Helena Sukova
1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Gabriela Sabatini	Steffi Graf
1991	Monica Seles	Martina Navratilova
1992	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1993	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1995	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1996	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1997	Martina Hingis	Venus Williams
1998	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
1999	Serena Williams	Martina Hingis
2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Justine Henin-Hardenne	Kim Clijsters

2004	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Elena Dementieva
2005	Kim Clijsters	Mary Pierce
2006	Maria Sharapova	Justine Henin-Hardenne
2007	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2008	Serena Williams	Jelena Jankovic
2009	Kim Clijsters	Caroline Wozniacki
2010	Kim Clijsters	Vera Zvonareva
2011	Samantha Stosur	Serena Williams
2012	Serena Williams	Victoria Azarenka
2013	Serena Williams	Victoria Azarenka
2014	Serena Williams	Caroline Wozniacki
2015	Flavia Pennetta	Roberta Vinci
2016	Angelique Kerber	Karolina Pliskova
2017	Sloane Stephens	Madison Keys
2018	Naomi Osaka	Serena Williams
2019	Bianca Andreescu	Serena Williams
2020	Naomi Osaka	Victoria Azarenka
2021	Emma Raducanu	Leylah Fernandez
2022	Iga Swiatek	Ons Jabeur

Davis Cup, 1955-2021

The Davis Cup began in 1900 as a competition between the U.S. and Great Britain. Not held, 2020.

Year	Result
1955	Australia 5, U.S. 0
1956	Australia 5, U.S. 0
1957	Australia 3, U.S. 2
1958	U.S. 3, Australia 2
1959	Australia 3, U.S. 2
1960	Australia 4, Italy 1

1961	Australia 5, Italy 0
1962	Australia 5, Mexico 0
1963	U.S. 3, Australia 2
1964	Australia 3, U.S. 2
1965	Australia 4, Spain 1
1966	Australia 4, India 1
1967	Australia 4, Spain 1
1968	U.S. 4, Australia 1
1969	U.S. 5, Romania 0
1970	U.S. 5, W. Germany 0
1971	U.S. 3, Romania 2
1972	U.S. 3, Romania 2
1973	Australia 5, U.S. 0
1974	South Africa (default by India)
1975	Sweden 3, Czechoslovakia 2
1976	Italy 4, Chile 1
1977	Australia 3, Italy 1
1978	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1
1979	U.S. 5, Italy 0
1980	Czechoslovakia 4, Italy 1
1981	U.S. 3, Argentina 1
1982	U.S. 4, France, 1
1983	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1984	Sweden 4, U.S. 1
1985	Sweden 3, W. Germany 2
1986	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1987	Sweden 5, India 0
1988	W. Germany 4, Sweden 1
1989	W. Germany 3, Sweden 2
1990	U.S. 3, Australia 2
1991	France 3, U.S. 1

1992	U.S. 3, Switzerland 1
1993	Germany 4, Australia 1
1994	Sweden 4, Russia 1
1995	U.S. 3, Russia 2
1996	France 3, Sweden 2
1997	Sweden 5, U.S. 0
1998	Sweden 4, Italy 1
1999	Australia 3, France 2
2000	Spain 3, Australia 1
2001	France 3, Australia 2
2002	Russia 3, France 2
2003	Australia 3, Spain 1
2004	Spain 3, U.S. 2
2005	Croatia 3, Slovakia 2
2006	Russia 3, Argentina 2
2007	U.S. 4, Russia 1
2008	Spain 3, Argentina 1
2009	Spain 5, Czech Republic 0
2010	Serbia 3, France 2
2011	Spain 3, Argentina 1
2012	Czech Republic 3, Spain 2
2013	Czech Republic 3, Serbia 2
2014	Switzerland 3, France 1
2015	Great Britain 3, Belgium 1
2016	Argentina 3, Croatia 2
2017	France 3, Belgium 2
2018	Croatia 3, France 1
2019	Spain 2, Canada 0
2021	Russia 2, Croatia 0

Note: The challenge round format, which guaranteed the previous year's winner a spot in the finals at home, was

eliminated in 1972.

All-Time Grand Slam Singles Title Leaders

Men	Australian Open	French Open[1]	Wimbledon	U.S. Open	Total
Rafael Nadal*	2009, ’22	2005-08, ’10-’14, ’17-’20, ’22	2008, ’10	2010, ’13, ’17, ’19	22
Novak Djokovic*	2008, ’11-’13, ’15-’16, ’19-’21	2016, ’21	2011, ’14-’15, ’18-’19, ’21-’22	2011, ’15, ’18	21
Roger Federer*	2004, ’06-’07, ’10, ’17-’18	2009	2003-07, ’09, ’12, ’17	2004-08	20
Pete Sampras	1994, ’97	—	1993-95, 1997-2000	1990, ’93, ’95-’96, 2002	14
Roy Emerson	1961, ’63-’67	1963, ’67	1964-65	1961, ’64	12
Björn Borg	—	1974-75, ’78-’81	1976-80	—	11
Rod Laver	1960, ’62, ’69	1962, ’69	1961-62, ’68-’69	1962, ’69	11
Bill Tilden	—	—	1920-21, ’30	1920-25, ’29	10
Andre Agassi	1995, 2000-01, ’03	1999	1992	1994, ’99	8
Jimmy Connors	1974	—	1974, ’82	1974, ’76, ’78, ’82-’83	8

Ivan Lendl	1989-90	1984, ’86-’87	—	1985-87	8
Fred Perry	1934	1935	1934-36	1933-34, ’36	8
Ken Rosewall	1953, ’55, ’71-’72	1953, ’68	—	1956, ’70	8

Women	**Australian Open**	**French Open[1]**	**Wimbledon**	**U.S. Open**	**Total**
Margaret Smith Court	1960-66, ’69-’71, ’73	1962, ’64, ’69-’70, ’73	1963, ’65, ’70	1962, ’65, ’69-’70, ’73	24
Serena Williams*	2003, ’05, ’07, ’09-’10, ’15, ’17	2002, ’13, ’15	2002-03, ’09-’10, ’12, ’15-’16	1999, 2002, ’08, ’12-’14	23
Steffi Graf	1988-90, ’94	1987-88, ’93, ’95-’96, ’99	1988-89, ’91-’93, ’95-’96	1988-89, ’93, ’95-’96	22
Helen Wills Moody	—	1928-30, ’32	1927-30, ’32-’33, ’35, ’38	1923-25, ’27-’29, ’31	19
Chris Evert	1982, ’84	1974-75, ’79-’80, ’83, ’85-’86	1974, ’76, ’81	1975-78, ’80, ’82	18
Martina Navratilova	1981, ’83, ’85	1982, ’84	1978-79, ’82-’87, ’90	1983-84, ’86-’87	18
Billie Jean King	1968	1972	1966-68, ’72-’73, ’75	1967, ’71-’72, ’74	12
Suzanne Lenglen	—	1920-23, ’25-’26	1919-23, ’25	—	12
Maureen	1953	1953-54	1952-54	1951-53	9

Connolly					
Monica Seles	1991-93, ’96	1990-92	—	1991-92	9

* = Player active in 2022. (1) Prior to 1925, French Open entry was limited to members of French clubs.

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AUTO RACING

Indianapolis 500 Winners, 1911-2022

At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN.
Not held 1917-18, 1942-45. * = Race record.

Year	Driver(s), car[1]	Avg. mph
1911	Ray Harroun, Marmon	74.602
1912	Joe Dawson, National	78.719
1913	Jules Goux, Peugeot	75.933
1914	René Thomas, Delage	82.474
1915	Ralph DePalma, Mercedes	89.840
1916	Dario Resta, Peugeot	84.001
1919	Howdy Wilcox, Peugeot	88.050
1920	Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac	88.618
1921	Tommy Milton, Frontenac	89.621
1922	Jimmy Murphy, Duesenberg-Miller	94.484
1923	Tommy Milton, Miller	90.954
1924	L. L. Corum/Joe Boyer, Duesenberg	98.234
1925	Peter DePaolo, Duesenberg	101.127
1926	Frank Lockhart, Miller	95.904
1927	George Souders, Duesenberg	97.545
1928	Louis Meyer, Miller	99.482
1929	Ray Keech, Miller	97.585
1930	Billy Arnold, Summers-Miller	100.448
1931	Louis Schneider, Stevens-Miller	96.629

1932	Fred Frame, Wetteroth-Miller	104.144
1933	Louis Meyer, Miller	104.162
1934	Bill Cummings, Miller	104.863
1935	Kelly Petillo, Wetteroth-Offy	106.240
1936	Louis Meyer, Stevens-Miller	109.069
1937	Wilbur Shaw, Shaw-Offy	113.580
1938	Floyd Roberts, Wetteroth-Miller	117.200
1939	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	115.035
1940	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	114.277
1941	Floyd Davis/Mauri Rose, Wetteroth-Offy	115.117
1946	George Robson, Adams-Sparks	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	119.814
1949	Bill Holland, Deidt-Offy	121.327
1950	Johnnie Parsons, Kurtis-Offy	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard, Kurtis-Offy	126.244
1952	Troy Ruttman, Kuzma-Offy	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	127.740
1954	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert, KK500D-Offy	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty, Watson-Offy	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks, Salih-Offy	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan, Salih-Offy	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann, Watson-Offy	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt, Trevis-Offy	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones, Watson-Offy	143.137

1964	A. J. Foyt, Watson-Offy	147.350
1965	Jim Clark, Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill, Lola-Ford	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Ford	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti, Hawk-Ford	156.867
1970	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	155.749
1971	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue, McLaren-Offy	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock, Eagle-Offy	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser, Lola-Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears, Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford, Chaparral-Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser, Penske-Cosworth	139.184
1982	Gordon Johncock, Wildcat-Cosworth	162.029
1983	Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears, March-Cosworth	163.612
1985	Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth	152.982
1986	Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth	170.722
1987	Al Unser, March-Cosworth	162.175
1988	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	144.809
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	167.581

1990	Arie Luyendyk, Lola-Chevy Indy V8	185.981
1991	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	176.457
1992	Al Unser Jr., Galmer-Chevy Indy V8A	134.477
1993	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8C	157.207
1994	Al Unser Jr., Penske-Mercedes Benz	160.872
1995	Jacques Villeneuve, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	153.616
1996	Buddy Lazier, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	147.956
1997	Arie Luyendyk, G Force-Aurora	145.827
1998	Eddie Cheever Jr., Dallara-Aurora	145.155
1999	Kenny Brack, Dallara-Aurora	153.176
2000	Juan Pablo Montoya, G Force-Oldsmobile	167.607
2001	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Oldsmobile	141.574
2002	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Chevrolet	166.499
2003	Gil de Ferran, G Force-Toyota	156.291
2004	Buddy Rice, G Force-Honda	138.518
2005	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	157.603
2006	Sam Hornish Jr., Dallara-Honda	157.085
2007	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	151.774
2008	Scott Dixon, Dallara-Honda	143.567
2009	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	150.318

2010	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	161.623
2011	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	170.265
2012	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	167.734
2013	Tony Kanaan, Dallara-Chevrolet	187.433*
2014	Ryan Hunter-Reay, Dallara-Honda	186.563
2015	Juan Pablo Montoya, Dallara-Chevrolet	161.341
2016	Alexander Rossi, Dallara-Honda	166.634
2017	Takuma Sato, Dallara-Honda	155.395
2018	Will Power, Dallara-Chevrolet	166.935
2019	Simon Pagenaud, Dallara-Chevrolet	175.794
2020	Takuma Sato, Dallara-Honda	157.724
2021	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	190.690
2022	Marcus Ericsson, Dallara-Honda	175.428

Note: The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1916 (300 mi), 1926 (400 mi), 1950 (345 mi), 1973 (332.5 mi), 1975 (435 mi), 1976 (255 mi), 2004 (450 mi), 2007 (415 mi). (1) Chassis-engine.

IndyCar Series Champions, 1996-2022

A breakaway group of Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART) drivers began the Indy Racing League (IRL) in 1994; it awarded its first championship in 1996. Known as the IndyCar Series in 2003-11 and as IndyCar from 2011 on. Merged with Champ Car World Series, 2008, under the IndyCar name.

Year	Driver
1996	Scott Sharp; Buzz Calkins (tie)

1997	Tony Stewart
1998	Kenny Brack
1999	Greg Ray
2000	Buddy Lazier
2001	Sam Hornish Jr.
2002	Sam Hornish Jr.
2003	Scott Dixon
2004	Tony Kanaan
2005	Dan Wheldon
2006	Sam Hornish Jr.
2007	Dario Franchitti
2008	Scott Dixon
2009	Dario Franchitti
2010	Dario Franchitti
2011	Dario Franchitti
2012	Ryan Hunter-Reay
2013	Scott Dixon
2014	Will Power
2015	Scott Dixon
2016	Simon Pagenaud
2017	Josef Newgarden
2018	Scott Dixon
2019	Josef Newgarden
2020	Scott Dixon
2021	Alex Palou
2022	Will Power

Champ Car World Series Winners, 1959-2007

Known as U.S. Auto Club, 1959-78; Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART), 1979-2003; Champ Car World Series, 2004-07. The Vanderbilt Cup became the series championship trophy in 2000. Merged with Indy Racing League (now IndyCar) in 2008.

Year	Driver
1959	Rodger Ward
1960	A. J. Foyt
1961	A. J. Foyt
1962	Rodger Ward
1963	A. J. Foyt
1964	A. J. Foyt
1965	Mario Andretti
1966	Mario Andretti
1967	A. J. Foyt
1968	Bobby Unser
1969	Mario Andretti
1970	Al Unser
1971	Joe Leonard
1972	Joe Leonard
1973	Roger McCluskey
1974	Bobby Unser
1975	A. J. Foyt
1976	Gordon Johncock
1977	Tom Sneva
1978	Tom Sneva
1979	Rick Mears
1980	Johnny Rutherford
1981	Rick Mears

1982	Rick Mears
1983	Al Unser
1984	Mario Andretti
1985	Al Unser
1986	Bobby Rahal
1987	Bobby Rahal
1988	Danny Sullivan
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi
1990	Al Unser Jr.
1991	Michael Andretti
1992	Bobby Rahal
1993	Nigel Mansell
1994	Al Unser Jr.
1995	Jacques Villeneuve
1996	Jimmy Vasser
1997	Alex Zanardi
1998	Alex Zanardi
1999	Juan Montoya
2000	Gil de Ferran
2001	Gil de Ferran
2002	Cristiano da Matta
2003	Paul Tracy
2004	Sébastien Bourdais
2005	Sébastien Bourdais
2006	Sébastien Bourdais
2007	Sébastien Bourdais

NASCAR Cup Series Champions, 1949-2022

Known as Strictly Stock, 1949; Grand National, 1950-70; Winston Cup, 1971-2003; Nextel Cup, 2004-07; Sprint Cup, 2008-16; Monster Energy NASCAR Cup, 2017-19.

Year	Driver
1949	Red Byron
1950	Bill Rexford
1951	Herb Thomas
1952	Tim Flock
1953	Herb Thomas
1954	Lee Petty
1955	Tim Flock
1956	Buck Baker
1957	Buck Baker
1958	Lee Petty
1959	Lee Petty
1960	Rex White
1961	Ned Jarrett
1962	Joe Weatherly
1963	Joe Weatherly
1964	Richard Petty
1965	Ned Jarrett
1966	David Pearson
1967	Richard Petty
1968	David Pearson
1969	David Pearson
1970	Bobby Isaac
1971	Richard Petty
1972	Richard Petty

1973	Benny Parsons
1974	Richard Petty
1975	Richard Petty
1976	Cale Yarborough
1977	Cale Yarborough
1978	Cale Yarborough
1979	Richard Petty
1980	Dale Earnhardt
1981	Darrell Waltrip
1982	Darrell Waltrip
1983	Bobby Allison
1984	Terry Labonte
1985	Darrell Waltrip
1986	Dale Earnhardt
1987	Dale Earnhardt
1988	Bill Elliott
1989	Rusty Wallace
1990	Dale Earnhardt
1991	Dale Earnhardt
1992	Alan Kulwicki
1993	Dale Earnhardt
1994	Dale Earnhardt
1995	Jeff Gordon
1996	Terry Labonte
1997	Jeff Gordon
1998	Jeff Gordon
1999	Dale Jarrett
2000	Bobby Labonte
2001	Jeff Gordon

2002	Tony Stewart
2003	Matt Kenseth
2004	Kurt Busch
2005	Tony Stewart
2006	Jimmie Johnson
2007	Jimmie Johnson
2008	Jimmie Johnson
2009	Jimmie Johnson
2010	Jimmie Johnson
2011	Tony Stewart
2012	Brad Keselowski
2013	Jimmie Johnson
2014	Kevin Harvick
2015	Kyle Busch
2016	Jimmie Johnson
2017	Martin Truex Jr.
2018	Joey Logano
2019	Kyle Busch
2020	Chase Elliott
2021	Kyle Larson
2022	Joey Logano

NASCAR Cup Series Rookie of the Year, 1958-2022

Year	Driver
1958	Shorty Rollins
1959	Richard Petty
1960	David Pearson
1961	Woodie Wilson

1962	Tom Cox
1963	Billy Wade
1964	Doug Cooper
1965	Sam McQuagg
1966	James Hylton
1967	Donnie Allison
1968	Pete Hamilton
1969	Dick Brooks
1970	Bill Dennis
1971	Walter Ballard
1972	Larry Smith
1973	Lennie Pond
1974	Earl Ross
1975	Bruce Hill
1976	Skip Manning
1977	Ricky Rudd
1978	Ronnie Thomas
1979	Dale Earnhardt
1980	Jody Ridley
1981	Ron Bouchard
1982	Geoff Bodine
1983	Sterling Marlin
1984	Rusty Wallace
1985	Ken Schrader
1986	Alan Kulwicki
1987	Davey Allison
1988	Ken Bouchard
1989	Dick Trickle
1990	Rob Moroso

1991	Bobby Hamilton
1992	Jimmy Hensley
1993	Jeff Gordon
1994	Jeff Burton
1995	Ricky Craven
1996	Johnny Benson
1997	Mike Skinner
1998	Kenny Irwin
1999	Tony Stewart
2000	Matt Kenseth
2001	Kevin Harvick
2002	Ryan Newman
2003	Jamie McMurray
2004	Kasey Kahne
2005	Kyle Busch
2006	Denny Hamlin
2007	Juan Pablo Montoya
2008	Regan Smith
2009	Joey Logano
2010	Kevin Conway
2011	Andy Lally
2012	Stephen Leicht
2013	Ricky Stenhouse Jr.
2014	Kyle Larson
2015	Brett Moffitt
2016	Chase Elliott
2017	Erik Jones
2018	William Byron
2019	Daniel Hemric

2020	Cole Custer
2021	Chase Briscoe
2022	Austin Cindric

Daytona 500 Winners, 1959-2022

At Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, FL.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1959	Lee Petty, Oldsmobile	135.521
1960	Junior Johnson, Chevrolet	124.740
1961	Marvin Panch, Pontiac	149.601
1962	Fireball Roberts, Pontiac	152.529
1963	Tiny Lund, Ford	151.566
1964	Richard Petty, Plymouth	154.334
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	141.539
1966	Richard Petty, Plymouth	160.627
1967	Mario Andretti, Ford	146.926
1968	Cale Yarborough, Mercury	143.251
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Ford	157.950
1970	Pete Hamilton, Plymouth	149.601
1971	Richard Petty, Plymouth	144.462
1972	A. J. Foyt, Mercury	161.550
1973	Richard Petty, Dodge	157.205
1974	Richard Petty, Dodge	140.894
1975	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	153.649
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	152.181
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	153.218
1978	Bobby Allison, Ford	159.730
1979	Richard Petty, Oldsmobile	143.977

1980	Buddy Baker, Oldsmobile	177.602
1981	Richard Petty, Buick	169.651
1982	Bobby Allison, Buick	153.991
1983	Cale Yarborough, Pontiac	155.979
1984	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	150.994
1985	Bill Elliott, Ford	172.265
1986	Geoff Bodine, Chevrolet	148.124
1987	Bill Elliott, Ford	176.263
1988	Bobby Allison, Buick	137.531
1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	148.466
1990	Derrike Cope, Chevrolet	165.761
1991	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	148.148
1992	Davey Allison, Ford	160.256
1993	Dale Jarrett, Chevrolet	154.972
1994	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	156.931
1995	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	141.710
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	154.308
1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	148.295
1998	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	172.712
1999	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	161.551
2000	Dale Jarrett, Ford	155.669
2001	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	161.783
2002	Ward Burton, Dodge	142.971
2003	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	133.870
2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	156.345
2005	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	135.173
2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.667
2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	149.335
2008	Ryan Newman, Dodge	152.672

2009	Matt Kenseth, Ford	132.816
2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	137.284
2011	Trevor Bayne, Ford	130.326
2012	Matt Kenseth, Ford	140.256
2013	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	159.250
2014	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	145.290
2015	Joey Logano, Ford	161.939
2016	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	157.549
2017	Kurt Busch, Ford	143.187
2018	Austin Dillon, Chevrolet	150.545
2019	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	137.440
2020	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	141.110
2021	Michael McDowell, Ford	144.416
2022	Austin Cindric, Ford	142.295

Note: The race was not 500 mi in the following years: 1965 (332.5 mi), 1966 (495 mi), 1974 (450 mi), 2003 (272.5 mi), 2009 (380 mi), 2020 (522.5 mi).

Coca-Cola 600 Winners, 1960-2022

At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as the World 600, 1960-85. * = Rain-shortened.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1960	Joe Lee Johnson, Chevrolet	107.735
1961	David Pearson, Pontiac	111.633
1962	Nelson Stacy, Ford	125.552
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	132.418
1964	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	125.772
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	121.722

1966	Marvin Panch, Plymouth	135.042
1967	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	135.832
1968	Buddy Baker, Dodge	104.207*
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Mercury	134.361
1970	Donnie Allison, Ford	129.680
1971	Bobby Allison, Mercury	140.422
1972	Buddy Baker, Dodge	142.255
1973	Buddy Baker, Dodge	134.890
1974	David Pearson, Mercury	135.720
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	145.327
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	137.352
1977	Richard Petty, Dodge	137.676
1978	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	138.355
1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	136.674
1980	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	119.265
1981	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.326
1982	Neil Bonnett, Ford	130.058
1983	Neil Bonnett, Chevrolet	140.707
1984	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.233
1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	141.807
1986	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	140.406
1987	Kyle Petty, Ford	131.483
1988	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	124.460
1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	144.077
1990	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac	137.650
1991	Davey Allison, Ford	138.951
1992	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	132.980
1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	145.504
1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	139.445

1995	Bobby Labonte, Chevrolet	151.952
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	147.581
1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.745*
1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.424
1999	Jeff Burton, Ford	151.367
2000	Matt Kenseth, Ford	142.640
2001	Jeff Burton, Ford	138.107
2002	Mark Martin, Ford	137.729
2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	126.198*
2004	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.763
2005	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	114.698
2006	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	128.840
2007	Casey Mears, Chevrolet	130.222
2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	135.772
2009	David Reutimann, Toyota	120.899*
2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge	144.966
2011	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	132.414
2012	Kasey Kahne, Chevrolet	155.687
2013	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	130.521
2014	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.484
2015	Carl Edwards, Toyota	147.803
2016	Martin Truex Jr., Toyota	160.655
2017	Austin Dillon, Chevrolet	138.800
2018	Kyle Busch, Toyota	136.692
2019	Martin Truex Jr., Toyota	124.074
2020	Brad Keselowski, Ford	135.042
2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet	150.785
2022	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	118.703

NASCAR All-Star Race Winners, 1985-2022

At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC, 1985-2019; Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN, 2020; Texas Motor Speedway in Ft. Worth, TX, 2021-22.

Year	Driver, car
1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet
1986	Bill Elliott, Ford
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1988	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet
1989	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac
1990	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1991	Davey Allison, Ford
1992	Davey Allison, Ford
1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet
1994	Geoff Bodine, Ford
1995	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
1996	Michael Waltrip, Ford
1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
1998	Mark Martin, Ford
1999	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet
2000	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet
2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet
2002	Ryan Newman, Ford
2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2004	Matt Kenseth, Ford
2005	Mark Martin, Ford

2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet
2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge
2009	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet
2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge
2011	Carl Edwards, Ford
2012	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2013	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
2014	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet
2015	Denny Hamlin, Toyota
2016	Joey Logano, Ford
2017	Kyle Busch, Toyota
2018	Kevin Harvick, Ford
2019	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet
2020	Chase Elliott, Chevrolet
2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet
2022	Ryan Blaney, Ford

Brickyard Race Winners, 1994-2022

At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN. Brickyard 400 (under various sponsors), 1994-2020; Verizon 200 (200 mi on the combined road course), 2021-22.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	131.977
1995	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	155.206
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	139.508
1997	Ricky Rudd, Ford	130.814
1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	126.772

1999	Dale Jarrett, Ford	148.194
2000	Bobby Labonte, Pontiac	155.912
2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	130.790
2002	Bill Elliott, Dodge	125.033
2003	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	134.554
2004	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	115.037
2005	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	118.782
2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.182
2007	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	117.379
2008	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	115.117
2009	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.882
2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	136.054
2011	Paul Menard, Chevrolet	140.762
2012	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.680
2013	Ryan Newman, Chevrolet	153.485
2014	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	150.297
2015	Kyle Busch, Toyota	131.656
2016	Kyle Busch, Toyota	128.940
2017	Kasey Kahne, Chevrolet	114.384
2018	Brad Keselowski, Ford	128.629
2019	Kevin Harvick, Ford	119.443
2020	Kevin Harvick, Ford	123.162
2021	AJ Allmendinger, Chevrolet	69.171
2022	Tyler Reddick, Chevrolet	78.511

Bass Pro Shops Night Race Winners, 1961-2022

At Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN. * = Rain-shortened.

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1961	Jack Smith, Pontiac	68.373
1962	Bobby Johns, Pontiac	73.320
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	74.844
1964	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	78.044
1965	Ned Jarrett, Ford	61.826
1966	Paul Goldsmith, Plymouth	77.963
1967	Richard Petty, Plymouth	78.705
1968	David Pearson, Ford	76.310
1969	David Pearson, Ford	79.737
1970	Bobby Allison, Dodge	84.880
1971	Charlie Glotzbach, Chevrolet	101.074
1972	Bobby Allison, Chevrolet	92.735
1973	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	91.342
1974	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	75.430
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	97.016
1976	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	99.175
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	79.726
1978	Cale Yarborough, Olds.	88.628
1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.493
1980	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	86.973
1981	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	84.723
1982	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	94.318
1983	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	89.430*
1984	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	85.365
1985	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	81.388
1986	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	86.934
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	90.373
1988	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	78.775

1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	85.554
1990	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	91.782
1991	Alan Kulwicki, Ford	82.028
1992	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.198
1993	Mark Martin, Ford	88.172
1994	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.363
1995	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	81.979
1996	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.267
1997	Dale Jarrett, Ford	80.013
1998	Mark Martin, Ford	86.949
1999	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	91.276
2000	Rusty Wallace, Ford	85.394
2001	Tony Stewart, Pontiac	85.106
2002	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	77.097
2003	Kurt Busch, Ford	77.421
2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	88.538
2005	Matt Kenseth, Ford	84.678
2006	Matt Kenseth, Ford	90.025
2007	Carl Edwards, Ford	89.006
2008	Carl Edwards, Ford	91.581
2009	Kyle Busch, Toyota	84.820
2010	Kyle Busch, Toyota	99.071
2011	Brad Keselowski, Dodge	96.753
2012	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	84.402
2013	Matt Kenseth, Toyota	90.279
2014	Joey Logano, Ford	92.965
2015	Joey Logano, Ford	96.890
2016	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	77.968
2017	Kyle Busch, Toyota	95.969

2018	Kurt Busch, Ford	89.538
2019	Denny Hamlin, Toyota	94.531
2020	Kevin Harvick, Ford	95.911
2021	Kyle Larson, Chevrolet	87.409
2022	Chris Buescher, Ford	88.286

Formula One World Drivers' Champions, 1950-2022

Awarded by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA); champions determined through a series of Grand Prix races.

Year	Driver, country
1950	Giuseppe "Nino" Farina, Italy
1951	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1952	Alberto Ascari, Italy
1953	Alberto Ascari, Italy
1954	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1955	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1956	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1957	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina
1958	Mike Hawthorn, England, UK
1959	Jack Brabham, Australia
1960	Jack Brabham, Australia
1961	Phil Hill, United States
1962	Graham Hill, England, UK

1963	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK
1964	John Surtees, England, UK
1965	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK
1966	Jack Brabham, Australia
1967	Denis Hulme, New Zealand
1968	Graham Hill, England, UK
1969	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1970	Jochen Rindt, Austria
1971	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1972	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil
1973	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK
1974	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil
1975	Niki Lauda, Austria
1976	James Hunt, England, UK
1977	Niki Lauda, Austria
1978	Mario Andretti, United States
1979	Jody Scheckter, South Africa
1980	Alan Jones, Australia
1981	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1982	Keke Rosberg, Finland
1983	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1984	Niki Lauda, Austria
1985	Alain Prost, France
1986	Alain Prost, France
1987	Nelson Piquet, Brazil
1988	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1989	Alain Prost, France
1990	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1991	Ayrton Senna, Brazil

1992	Nigel Mansell, England, UK
1993	Alain Prost, France
1994	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1995	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1996	Damon Hill, England, UK
1997	Jacques Villeneuve, Canada
1998	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1999	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
2000	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2001	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2002	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2003	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2004	Michael Schumacher, Germany
2005	Fernando Alonso, Spain
2006	Fernando Alonso, Spain
2007	Kimi Raikkonen, Finland
2008	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2009	Jenson Button, England, UK
2010	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2011	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2012	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2013	Sebastian Vettel, Germany
2014	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK

2015	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2016	Nico Rosberg, Germany
2017	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2018	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2019	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2020	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
2021	Max Verstappen, Netherlands
2022	Max Verstappen, Netherlands

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BOXING

There are many boxing governing bodies, including the World Boxing Assn. (WBA; known as the National Boxing Assn. [NBA] until 1962), World Boxing Council (WBC), International Boxing Fed. (IBF), World Boxing Org., N. American Boxing Fed., and European Boxing Union. All have their own champions and divisions.

Boxing Champions by Class

Class (weight limit)	WBA Champion	WBC Champion	IBF Champion
Heavyweight (none)	Oleksandr Usyk, Ukraine[1] Daniel Dubois, UK	Tyson Fury, UK	Oleksandr Usyk, Ukraine
Cruiserweight (200lbs)	Arsen Goulamirian, France[1]	Ilunga Makabu, Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Jai Opetaia, Australia
Light Heavyweight (175 lbs)	Dmitry Bivol, Russia[1]	Artur Beterbiev, Canada	Artur Beterbiev, Canada
Super Middleweight (168 lbs)	Canelo Álvarez, Mexico[1] David Morrell, Cuba	Canelo Álvarez, Mexico	Canelo Álvarez, Mexico

		David Benavidez, U.S.[2]	
Middleweight (160 lbs)	Gennady Golovkin, Kazakhstan[1] Erislandy Lara, U.S.	Jermall Charlo, U.S.	Gennady Golovkin, Kazakhstan
Super Welterweight/Jr. Middleweight (154 lbs)	Jermell Charlo, U.S.[1]	Jermell Charlo, U.S. Sebastian Fundora, U.S.[2]	Jermell Charlo, U.S.
Welterweight (147 lbs)	Errol Spence Jr., U.S.[1] Eimantas Stanionis, Lithuania	Errol Spence Jr., U.S.	Errol Spence Jr., U.S.
Super Lightweight/Jr. Welterweight (140 lbs)	Alberto Puello, Dominican Republic	Vacant	Vacant
Lightweight (135 lbs)	Devin Haney, U.S.[1] Gervonta Davis, U.S.	Devin Haney, U.S.	Devin Haney, U.S.
Super Featherweight/Jr. Lightweight (130 lbs)	Héctor García, Dominican Republic	Vacant	Joe Cordina, UK
Featherweight (126 lbs)	Léo Santa Cruz, Mexico[1] Leigh Wood, UK	Rey Vargas, Mexico	Josh Warrington, UK
Super Bantamweight/Jr.	Murodjon Akhmadaliev, Uzbekistan[1]	Stephen Fulton, U.S.	Murodjon Akhmadaliev, Uzbekistan

Featherweight (122 lbs)			
Bantamweight (118 lbs)	Naoya Inoue, Japan[1]	Naoya Inoue, Japan	Naoya Inoue, Japan
Super Flyweight/Jr. Bantamweight (115 lbs)	Joshua Franco, U.S.	Jesse Rodriguez, U.S.	Fernando Martínez, Argentina
Flyweight (112 lbs)	Artem Dalakian, Ukraine	Julio Cesar Martinez, Mexico McWilliams Arroyo, Puerto Rico[2]	Sunny Edwards, UK
Light Flyweight/Jr. Flyweight (108 lbs)	Hiroto Kyoguchi, Japan[1]	Kenshiro Teraji, Japan	Sivenathi Nontshinga, South Africa
Strawweight/Mini Flyweight (105 lbs)	Thammanoon Niyomtrong, Thailand[1] Erick Rosa, Dominican Republic	Panya Pradabsri, Thailand	Daniel Valladares, Mexico

Note: As of Oct. 3, 2022. (1) Super champion. (2) Interim champion.

Ring Champions by Years

* = Abandoned/relinquished the title or was stripped of it. IBF champions listed only for heavyweight division. International Boxing Hall of Fame inductees in *italics*. For years with multiple champions, boxers are listed according to date of earliest title bout.

Heavyweights

1882-92	*John L. Sullivan*[1]
1892-97	*James J. Corbett*[2]
1897-99	*Bob Fitzsimmons*
1899-1905	*James J. Jeffries**[3]
1905-06	Marvin Hart
1906-08	*Tommy Burns*
1908-15	*Jack Johnson*
1915-19	*Jess Willard*
1919-26	*Jack Dempsey*
1926-28	*Gene Tunney**
1928-30	Vacant
1930-32	*Max Schmeling*
1932-33	*Jack Sharkey*
1933-34	Primo Carnera
1934-35	*Max Baer*
1935-37	*James J. Braddock*
1937-49	*Joe Louis**
1949-51	*Ezzard Charles*
1951-52	*Joe Walcott*
1952-56	*Rocky Marciano**
1956-59	*Floyd Patterson*
1959-60	*Ingemar Johansson*
1960-62	*Floyd Patterson*
1962-64	*Sonny Liston*
1964-67	*Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali)**[4]
1968-70	Jimmy Ellis[4]
1970-73	*Joe Frazier*
1973-74	*George Foreman*
1974-78	*Muhammad Ali*
1978	Leon Spinks (WBA/WBC*)[5]; *Ken Norton* (WBC)

1978-79	*Muhammad Ali* (WBA*)[5]
1978-83	*Larry Holmes* (WBC*)[6]
1979-80	John Tate (WBA)
1980-82	Mike Weaver (WBA)
1982-83	Michael Dokes (WBA)
1983-84	Gerrie Coetzee (WBA)
1983-85	*Larry Holmes* (IBF)[6]
1984	Tim Witherspoon (WBC)
1984-86	Pinklon Thomas (WBC)
1984-85	Greg Page (WBA)
1985-86	Tony Tubbs (WBA)
1985-87	*Michael Spinks* (IBF*)
1986	Tim Witherspoon (WBA); Trevor Berbick (WBC)
1986-87	*Mike Tyson* (WBC); James “Bonecrusher” Smith (WBA)
1987	Tony Tucker (IBF)
1987-90	*Mike Tyson* (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1990	James “Buster” Douglas (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1990-92	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/WBC/IBF)
1992-93	*Riddick Bowe* (WBA/WBC*/IBF)
1992-94	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1993-94	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/IBF)
1994	Michael Moorer (WBA/IBF)
1994-95	Oliver McCall (WBC); *George Foreman* (WBA*/IBF*)
1995-96	Bruce Seldon (WBA); Frank Bruno (WBC)
1995	Frans Botha (IBF*)
1996	*Mike Tyson* (WBA/WBC*)
1996-97	Michael Moorer (IBF)
1996-99	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA/IBF)

1997-99	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1999-2001	*Lennox Lewis* (WBA*/WBC/IBF)
2000-01	*Evander Holyfield* (WBA)
2001-03	John Ruiz (WBA)
2001	Hasim Rahman (WBC/IBF)
2001-02	*Lennox Lewis* (IBF*)
2001-04	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
2002-06	Chris Byrd (IBF)
2003	*Roy Jones Jr.* (WBA*)
2004-05	John Ruiz (WBA)[7]; *Vitali Klitschko* (WBC*)
2005-06	Hasim Rahman (WBC)
2005-07	Nicolai Valuev (WBA)
2006-15	*Wladimir Klitschko* (IBF)
2006-08	Oleg Maskaev (WBC)
2007-08	Ruslan Chagaev (WBA)
2008	Samuel Peter (WBC)
2008-09	Nikolai Valuev (WBA)
2008-13	*Vitali Klitschko* (WBC*)
2009-11	David Haye (WBA)
2011-15	*Wladimir Klitschko* (WBA)
2014-15	Bermane Stiverne (WBC)
2015-20	Deontay Wilder (WBC)
2015-16	Tyson Fury (WBA*)
2015	Tyson Fury (IBF*)
2016	Charles Martin (IBF)
2016-19	Anthony Joshua (IBF)
2017-19	Anthony Joshua (WBA)
2019	Andy Ruiz Jr. (WBA/IBF)
2019-21	Anthony Joshua (WBA/IBF)
2020-	Tyson Fury (WBC)

2021-	Oleksandr Usyk (WBA/IBF)

(1) London Prize Ring (bare-knuckle champion). (2) First Marquis of Queensberry champion. (3) Jeffries vacated title (1905) and designated Marvin Hart and Jack Root as logical contenders. Hart def. Root in 12 rounds (1905); in turn was def. by Tommy Burns (1906), who claimed the title. Jack Johnson def. Burns (1908) and was recognized as champ. Johnson won the title by defeating Jeffries in the latter's attempted comeback (1910). (4) Title declared vacant by the WBA and others in 1967 after Ali refused military induction for religious reasons during the Vietnam War. Joe Frazier recognized as champ by six states, Mexico, and S. America. Jimmy Ellis won a tournament for the WBA title. (5) After Spinks def. Ali for the WBA title, the WBC recognized Ken Norton as champ. Ali def. Spinks in 1978 rematch for WBA title and retired in 1979. (6) Relinquished WBC title in Dec. 1983 to fight as champ of the new IBF. (7) James Toney def. Ruiz Apr. 30, 2005, to claim the title, but it was rescinded when Toney tested positive for steroids.

Light Heavyweights

1903-05	*Bob Fitzsimmons*
1905-12	*Philadelphia Jack O'Brien**
1912-16	*Jack Dillon*
1916-20	*Battling Levinsky*
1920-22	*Georges Carpentier*
1922-23	Battling Siki
1923-25	Mike McTigue
1925-26	*Paul Berlenbach*
1926-27	*Jack Delaney**
1927-29	*Tommy Loughran**
1930-34	*Maxie Rosenbloom*
1934-35	Bob Olin

1935-39	*John Henry Lewis**
1939	Melio Bettina
1939-41	*Billy Conn**
1941	Anton Christoforidis (NBA)
1941-48	Gus Lesnevich
1948-50	Freddie Mills
1950-52	*Joey Maxim*
1952-62	*Archie Moore*
1962-63	*Harold Johnson*
1963-65	*Willie Pastrano*
1965-66	*José Torres*
1966-68	*Dick Tiger*
1968-74	*Bob Foster**
1974-77	John Conteh (WBC*)
1974-78	*Victor Galindez* (WBA)
1977-78	Miguel Cuello (WBC)
1978	Mate Parlov (WBC)
1978-79	Mike Rossman (WBA); Marvin Johnson (WBC)
1979	*Victor Galindez* (WBA)
1979-81	*Matthew Saad Muhammad* (WBC)
1979-80	Marvin Johnson (WBA)
1980-81	Eddie Mustafa Muhammad (WBA)
1981-85	*Michael Spinks* (WBA)
1981-83	*Dwight Muhammad-Qawi Braxton* (WBC)
1983-85	*Michael Spinks* (WBC*)
1985-86	J. B. Williamson (WBC)
1986-87	Marvin Johnson (WBA); Dennis Andries (WBC)
1987	*Thomas Hearns* (WBC*)
1987	Leslie Stewart (WBA)

1987-91	*Virgil Hill* (WBA)
1987-88	Don Lalonde (WBC)
1988	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*)
1989	Dennis Andries (WBC)
1989-90	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1990-91	Dennis Andries (WBC)
1991-92	*Thomas Hearns* (WBA)
1991-94	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1992	Iran Barkley (WBA*)
1992-97	*Virgil Hill* (WBA)
1994-95	*Mike McCallum* (WBC)
1995-96	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBC*)
1996-97	*Roy Jones Jr.* (WBC)
1997	Montell Griffin (WBC); Dariusz Michalczewski (WBA*); *Roy Jones Jr.* (WBC)
1997-98	Lou Del Valle (WBA)
1998-2003	*Roy Jones Jr.* (WBA*/WBC*)
2003	Mehdi Sahnoune (WBA); Silvio Branco (WBA); Antonio Tarver (WBC)
2003-04	*Roy Jones Jr.* (WBA/WBC*)
2004	Antonio Tarver (WBA/WBC*)
2004-06	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBA)
2005-07	Tomasz Adamek (WBC)
2006-07	Silvio Branco (WBA)
2007-08	Chad Dawson (WBC*)
2007	Stipe Drews (WBA); Danny Green (WBA)
2008-09	Hugo Hernan Garay (WBA); Adrian Diaconu (WBC)
2009-11	Jean Pascal (WBC)

2009-10	Gabriel Campillo (WBA)
2010-14	Beibut Shumenov (WBA)
2011-12	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBC)
2012-13	Chad Dawson (WBC)
2013-18	Adonis Stevenson (WBC)
2014	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBA)
2014-16	Sergey Kovalev (WBA)
2016-17	*Andre Ward* (WBA)
2017-	Dmitry Bivol (WBA)
2018-19	Oleksandr Gvozdyk (WBC)
2019-	Artur Beterbiev (WBC)

Middleweights

1884-91	*Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey*
1891-97	*Bob Fitzsimmons**
1897-1907	*Tommy Ryan**
1907-08	*Stanley Ketchel*; *Billy Papke*
1908-10	*Stanley Ketchel*
1911-13	Vacant
1913	Frank Klaus; George Chip
1914-17	Al McCoy
1917-20	*Mike O'Dowd*
1920-23	Johnny Wilson
1923-26	*Harry Greb*
1926	*Mickey Walker**
1926-31	*Mickey Walker**
1931-32	*William "Gorilla" Jones* (NBA)
1932-37	*Marcel Thil*
1938	Al Hostak (NBA); Solly Krieger (NBA)

1939-40	Al Hostak (NBA)
1940-47	*Tony Zale*
1947-48	*Rocky Graziano*
1948	*Tony Zale*; *Marcel Cerdan*
1949-51	*Jake LaMotta*
1951	*“Sugar” Ray Robinson*; *Randy Turpin*
1951-52	*“Sugar” Ray Robinson**
1953-55	*Carl “Bobo” Olson*
1955-57	*“Sugar” Ray Robinson*
1957	*Gene Fullmer*; *“Sugar” Ray Robinson*
1957-58	*Carmen Basilio*
1958	*“Sugar” Ray Robinson*
1959	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); *“Sugar” Ray Robinson* (NY)
1960	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); Paul Pender (NY/MA)
1961	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA); Terry Downes (NY/MA/Europe)
1962	*Gene Fullmer*; Paul Pender (NY/MA*); *Dick Tiger* (NBA)
1963	*Dick Tiger* (universal)
1963-65	*Joey Giardello*
1965-66	*Dick Tiger*
1966-67	*Emile Griffith*
1967	*Nino Benvenuti*
1967-68	*Emile Griffith*
1968-70	*Nino Benvenuti*
1970-77	*Carlos Monzon**
1977-78	Rodrigo Valdez

1978-79	Hugo Corro
1979-80	Vito Antuofermo
1980	Alan Minter
1980-87	*“Marvelous” Marvin Hagler*
1987	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*)
1987-89	Sumbu Kalambay (WBA)
1987-88	*Thomas Hearns* (WBC)
1988-89	Iran Barkley (WBC)
1989-90	*Roberto Duran* (WBC*)
1989-91	*Mike McCallum* (WBA*)
1990-93	*Julian Jackson* (WBC)
1992-93	Reggie Johnson (WBA)
1993-95	Gerald McClellan (WBC*)
1993-94	John David Jackson (WBA*)
1994-95	Jorge Castro (WBA)
1995	*Julian Jackson* (WBC)
1995-96	Quincy Taylor (WBC); Shinji Takehara (WBA)
1996-98	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1996-97	William Joppy (WBA)
1997	Julio Cesar Green (WBA)
1998-2001	William Joppy (WBA)
1998-99	Hacine Cherifi (WBC)
1999-2001	Keith Holmes (WBC)
2001	*Felix Trinidad* (WBA)
2001-05	*Bernard Hopkins* (WBC/WBA)
2005-06	Jermain Taylor (WBA)
2005-07	Jermain Taylor (WBC)
2006-07	Javier Castillejo (WBA)[1]
2007-12	Felix Sturm (WBA)
2007-10	Kelly Pavlik (WBC)

2009-11	Sebastian Zbik (WBC)
2010	Sergio Martinez (WBC)
2011-12	Julio Cesar Chavez Jr. (WBC)
2012	Daniel Geale (WBA*)
2012-14	Sergio Martinez (WBC)
2012-18	Gennady Golovkin (WBA)
2014-15	*Miguel Cotto* (WBC)
2015-16	Canelo Álvarez (WBC*)
2016-18	Gennady Golovkin (WBC)
2018-19	Canelo Álvarez (WBA/WBC[2])
2019-21	Canelo Álvarez (WBA)
2019-	Jermall Charlo (WBC)
2021-22	Ryōta Murata (WBA)
2022	Gennady Golovkin (WBA)

(1) Castillejo lost title to Mariano Carrera Dec. 2, 2006, but regained it Feb. 23, 2007, after Carrera tested positive for steroids. (2) Canelo Álvarez was reclassified in 2019 as WBC Franchise Champion.

Welterweights

1892-94	*“Mysterious” Billy Smith*
1894-96	*Tommy Ryan*
1896	*Kid McCoy**
1900	Rube Ferns; Matty Matthews
1901	Rube Ferns
1901-04	*Joe Walcott*
1904-06	*Dixie Kid*; *Joe Walcott*
1906	William “Honey” Mellody
1907-11	Mike Sullivan

1911-15	Vacant
1915-16	*Ted Lewis*
1916-17	*Jack Britton*
1917-19	*Ted Lewis*
1919-22	*Jack Britton*
1922-26	*Mickey Walker*
1926-27	Pete Latzo
1927-29	Joe Dundee
1929-30	Jackie Fields
1930	Jack Thompson; Tommy Freeman
1931	Tommy Freeman; Jack Thompson; *Lou Brouillard*
1932	*Jackie Fields*
1933	*Young Corbett III*; *Jimmy McLarnin*
1934	*Barney Ross*; *Jimmy McLarnin*
1935-38	*Barney Ross*
1938-40	*Henry Armstrong*
1940-41	*Fritzie Zivic*
1941-46	Fred Cochrane
1946	Marty Servo*
1946-51	*“Sugar” Ray Robinson**[1]
1951	Johnny Bratton (NBA)
1951-54	*Kid Gavilan*
1954-55	Johnny Saxton
1955	*Tony DeMarco*
1955-56	*Carmen Basilio*
1956	Johnny Saxton
1956-57	*Carmen Basilio**

1958	Virgil Akins
1958-60	Don Jordan
1960-61	Benny Paret
1961	*Emile Griffith*
1961-62	Benny Paret
1962-63	*Emile Griffith*
1963	*Luis Rodriguez*
1963-66	*Emile Griffith**
1966-69	*Curtis Cokes*
1969-70	*José Nápoles*
1970-71	Billy Backus
1971-75	*José Nápoles*
1975-76	Angel Espada (WBA); John Stracey (WBC)
1976-79	*Carlos Palomino* (WBC)
1976-80	*José “Pipino” Cuevas* (WBA)
1979	*Wilfred Benitez* (WBC)
1979-80	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC)
1980	*Roberto Duran* (WBC)
1980-81	*Thomas Hearns* (WBA)
1980-82	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*/WBA*)
1983-85	*Donald Curry* (WBA); Milton McCrory (WBC)
1985-86	*Donald Curry* (WBC)
1986-87	Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1987	Mark Breland (WBA)
1987-88	Marlon Starling (WBA); Jorge Vaca (WBC)
1988-89	Tomas Molinares (WBA*); Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1989-90	Marlon Starling (WBC); Mark Breland (WBA)

1990-91	Maurice Blocker (WBC); Aaron Davis (WBA)
1991-92	Meldrick Taylor (WBA)
1991	Simon Brown (WBC)
1991-93	*Buddy McGirt* (WBC)
1992-94	Crisanto España (WBA)
1993-97	*Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)
1994-98	Ike Quartey (WBA*)
1997-99	*Oscar De La Hoya* (WBC*)
1998-2000	James Page (WBA*)
1999-2000	*Felix Trinidad* (WBC*)
2000	*Oscar De La Hoya* (WBC*)
2000-02	*Shane Mosley* (WBC)
2001-02	Andrew Lewis (WBA)
2002-03	Vernon Forrest (WBC)
2002	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA)
2003	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA/WBC)
2003-05	Cory Spinks (WBA/WBC)
2005-06	Zab Judah (WBA/WBC)
2006	Carlos Baldomir (WBC); Ricky Hatton (WBA*)
2006-08	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC); *Miguel Cotto* (WBA)
2008	Antonio Margarito (WBA)
2008-11	Andre Berto (WBC)
2009	*Shane Mosley* (WBA)
2009-12	Vyacheslav Senchenko (WBA)
2011	Victor Ortiz (WBC)
2011-15	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC*)
2012-13	Paulie Malignaggi (WBA)
2013	Adrien Broner (WBA); Marcos Maidana (WBA)

2014-15	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBA*)
2016-17	Danny Garcia (WBC)
2016-19	Keith Thurman (WBA)
2017-18	Keith Thurman (WBC*)
2018-19	Shawn Porter (WBC)
2019-21	Manny Pacquiao (WBA)
2019-	Errol Spence Jr. (WBC)
2021-22	Yordenis Ugás (WBA)
2022	Errol Spence Jr. (WBA)

(1) Robinson gained the title by defeating Tommy Bell in an elimination agreed to by the New York Commission and the National Boxing Association. Both claimed Robinson waived his title when he won the middleweight crown from Jake LaMotta in 1951.

Lightweights

1899-1902	*Frank Erne*
1902-08	*Joe Gans*
1908-10	*Oscar "Battling" Nelson*
1910-12	*Ad Wolgast*
1912-14	*Willie Ritchie*
1914-17	*Freddie Welsh*
1917-25	*Benny Leonard**
1925	Jimmy Goodrich; *Rocky Kansas*
1926-30	*Sammy Mandell*
1930	*Al Singer*; *Tony Canzoneri*
1930-33	*Tony Canzoneri*
1933-35	*Barney Ross**
1935-36	*Tony Canzoneri*

1936-38	*Lou Ambers*
1938	*Henry Armstrong*
1939	*Lou Ambers*
1940	*Lew Jenkins*
1941-43	*Sammy Angott*
1944	*Sammy Angott* (NBA); Juan Zurita (NBA)
1945-51	*Ike Williams* (NBA; later universal)
1951-52	*James Carter*
1952	Lauro Salas; *James Carter*
1953-54	*James Carter*
1954	Paddy De Marco; *James Carter*
1955	*James Carter*; Bud Smith
1956	Bud Smith; *Joe Brown*
1956-62	*Joe Brown*
1962-65	*Carlos Ortiz*
1965	*Ismael Laguna*
1965-68	*Carlos Ortiz*
1968-69	Carlos Teo Cruz
1969-70	Mando Ramos
1970	*Ismael Laguna*
1970-72	*Ken Buchanan* (WBA)
1971-72	Pedro Carrasco (WBC)
1972	Mando Ramos (WBC)
1972-79	*Roberto Duran* (WBA*)
1972	Chango Carmona (WBC)
1972-74	Rodolfo Gonzalez (WBC)
1974-76	Ishimatsu Suzuki (WBC)
1976-78	Esteban De Jesus (WBC)
1978	*Roberto Duran* (WBC*)

1979-81	Jim Watt (WBC)
1979-80	Ernesto España (WBA)
1980-81	Hilmer Kenty (WBA)
1981	Sean O'Grady (WBA*); Claude Noel (WBA)
1981-83	*Alexis Arguello* (WBC*)
1981-82	Arturo Frias (WBA)
1982-84	*Ray Mancini* (WBA)
1983-84	*Edwin Rosario* (WBC)
1984-86	Livingstone Bramble (WBA)
1984-85	José Luis Ramírez (WBC)
1985-86	*Hector "Macho" Camacho* (WBC*)
1986-87	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA)
1987-88	*Julio Cesar Chavez* (WBA); José Luis Ramírez (WBC)
1988-89	*Julio Cesar Chavez* (WBA*/WBC*)
1989-90	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA); *Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)
1990	Juan Nazario (WBA)
1990-92	*Pernell Whitaker* (WBC*/WBA*)
1992	Joey Gamache (WBA)
1992-96	Miguel Angel Gonzalez (WBC*)
1992-93	Tony Lopez (WBA)
1993	Dingaan Thobela (WBA)
1993-98	Orzubek Nazarov (WBA)
1996-97	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBC)
1997-98	Steve Johnston (WBC)
1998-99	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBA); Cesar Bazan (WBC)
1999-2000	Steve Johnston (WBC)
1999	Julien Lorcy (WBA); Stefano Zoff (WBA)

1999-2000	Gilberto Serrano (WBA)
2000-01	Takanori Hatakeyama (WBA)
2000-02	José Luis Castillo (WBC)
2001	Julien Lorcy (WBA)
2001-02	Raul Balbi (WBA)
2002-03	Leonard Dorin (WBA*)
2002-04	*Floyd Mayweather Jr.* (WBC*)
2004	Lakva Sim (WBA)
2004-05	José Luis Castillo (WBC)
2004-08	Juan Diaz (WBA)
2005-06	Diego Corrales (WBC)
2006	Joel Casamayor (WBC*)
2006-08	David Diaz (WBC)
2008-09	Nate Campbell (WBA*); Manny Pacquiao (WBC*)
2009-12	*Juan Manuel Marquez* (WBA*)
2009-10	Edwin Valero (WBC)
2010-11	Humberto Soto (WBC*)
2011-12	Antonio DeMarco (WBC)
2012-14	Adrien Broner (WBC*)
2013-15	Richard Abril (WBA*)
2014	Omar Figueroa (WBC*)
2014-15	Jorge Linares (WBC)
2015	Darleys Perez (WBA)
2015-16	Anthony Crolla (WBA)
2016-17	Dejan Zlaticanin (WBC)
2016-18	Jorge Linares (WBA)
2017-19	Mikey Garcia (WBC*)
2018-20	Vasiliy Lomachenko (WBA)
2019-20	Vasiliy Lomachenko (WBC)
2019-	Devin Haney (WBC)

2020-21	Teófimo López (WBA)
2021-22	George Kambosos (WBA)
2022	Devin Haney (WBA)

Featherweights

1901-12	*Abe Attell*
1912-23	*Johnny Kilbane*
1923	*Eugene Criqui*
1923-25	*Johnny Dundee**
1925-27	*Louis “Kid” Kaplan**
1927-28	*Benny Bass*; *Tony Canzoneri*
1928-29	Andre Routis
1929-32	*Battling Battalino**
1932-34	Tommy Paul (NBA)
1933-36	*Freddie Miller*
1936-37	*Petey Sarron*
1937-38	*Henry Armstrong**
1938-40	Joey Archibald
1940-41	Harry Jeffra
1941	Joey Archibald
1941-42	*Chalky Wright*
1942-48	*Willie Pep*
1948-49	*Sandy Saddler*
1949-50	*Willie Pep*
1950-57	*Sandy Saddler**
1957-59	Hogan “Kid” Bassey
1959-63	Davey Moore
1963-64	*Ultiminio “Sugar” Ramos*
1964-67	*Vicente Saldivar**
1968	Raul Rojas (WBA)
1968-69	José Legrá (WBC)

1968-71	Shozo Saijyo (WBA)
1969-70	Johnny Famechon (WBC)
1970	*Vicente Saldivar* (WBC)
1970-72	Kuniaki Shibata (WBC)
1971-72	Antonio Gomez (WBA)
1972	Clemente Sanchez (WBC*)
1972-74	Ernesto Marcel (WBA*)
1972-73	José Legrá (WBC)
1973-74	*Eder Jofre* (WBC*)
1974	*Ruben Olivares* (WBA)
1974-75	*Bobby Chacon* (WBC)
1974-76	*Alexis Arguello* (WBA*)
1975	*Ruben Olivares* (WBC)
1975-76	David Kotey (WBC)
1976-80	*Danny "Little Red" Lopez* (WBC)
1977	Rafael Ortega (WBA)
1977-78	Cecilio Lastra (WBA)
1978-85	*Eusebio Pedroza* (WBA)
1980-82	*Salvador Sanchez* (WBC)
1982-84	Juan LaPorte (WBC)
1984	*Wilfredo Gomez* (WBC)
1984-88	*Azumah Nelson* (WBC*)
1985-86	*Barry McGuigan* (WBA)
1986-87	Steve Cruz (WBA)
1987-91	Antonio Esparragoza (WBA)
1988-90	*Jeff Fenech* (WBC*)
1990-91	Marcos Villasana (WBC)
1991-93	Park Yung Kyun (WBA); Paul Hodkinson (WBC)
1993	Goyo Vargas (WBC)
1993-95	Kevin Kelley (WBC)

1993-96	Eloy Rojas (WBA)
1995	Alejandro Gonzalez (WBC); Manuel Medina (WBC)
1995-99	Luisito Espinosa (WBC)
1996-98	Wilfredo Vasquez (WBA*)
1998	Freddie Norwood (WBA*)
1998-99	Antonio Cermeno (WBA)
1999	César Soto (WBC)
1999-2000	Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1999	*Naseem Hamed* (WBC*)
2000-01	Guty Espadas Jr. (WBC)
2000-03	Derrick Gainer (WBA)
2001-04	*Erik Morales* (WBC)[1]
2003-05	*Juan Manuel Marquez* (WBA*)
2004-06	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
2005-13	Chris John (WBA)
2006	Takashi Koshimoto (WBC); Rodolfo Lopez (WBC)
2006-07	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
2007-08	Jorge Linares (WBC*)
2008	Oscar Larios (WBC)
2009	Takahiro Ao (WBC)
2009-10	Elio Rojas (WBC)
2010-11	Hozumi Hasegawa (WBC)
2011-12	Jhonny Gonzalez (WBC)
2012-13	Daniel Ponce de León (WBC)
2013	Abner Mares (WBC)
2013-15	Jhonny Gonzalez (WBC)
2013-14	Simpiwe Vetyeka (WBA)
2014	Nonito Donaire (WBA)
2014-15	Nicholas Walters (WBA*)

2015-22	Gary Russell Jr. (WBC)
2015-16	Léo Santa Cruz (WBA)
2016-17	Carl Frampton (WBA)
2017-	Léo Santa Cruz (WBA)
2022	Mark Magsayo (WBC)
2022	Rey Vargas (WBC)

(1) Marco Antonio Barrera won unanimous decision over Morales, June 22, 2002, but refused WBC title. Morales regained WBC title with unanimous decision over Paulie Ayala, Nov. 16, 2002. Morales moved to Jr. Lightweight div. in 2004.

International Boxing Hall of Fame Inductees, 2022

Source: International Boxing Hall of Fame, 1 Hall of Fame Dr., Canastota, NY 13032. www.ibhof.com

Men's Modern: Miguel Cotto (41-6, 33 KO); Roy Jones Jr. (66-9, 47 KO); James Toney (77-10-3, 47 KO). **Women's Modern:** Regina Halmich (54-1-1, 16 KO); Holly Holm (33-2-3, 9 KO). **Old-Timer:** Tod Morgan (143-44-33, 30 KO). **Non-Participant:** Bill Caplan, publicist. **Observer:** Ron Borges, journalist; Chuck Hull, ring announcer; Bob Yalen, historian-producer.

Title-Changing Heavyweight Championship Bouts, 1889-2022

1889: July 8, John L. Sullivan def. Jake Kilrain, 75, Richburg, MS.

1892: Sept. 7, James J. Corbett def. John L. Sullivan, 21, New Orleans.
1897: Mar. 17, Bob Fitzsimmons def. James J. Corbett, 14, Carson City, NV.
1899: June 9, James J. Jeffries def. Bob Fitzsimmons, 11, Coney Island, NY. (Jeffries retired as champion in 1905.)
1905: July 3, Marvin Hart KOd Jack Root, 12, Reno, NV. (James J. Jeffries refereed, gave title to Hart. Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.)
1906: Feb. 23, Tommy Burns def. Marvin Hart, 20, Los Angeles.
1908: Dec. 26, Jack Johnson def. Tommy Burns, 14, Sydney, Australia. (Police halted contest.)
1915: Apr. 5, Jess Willard KOd Jack Johnson, 26, Havana, Cuba.
1919: July 4, Jack Dempsey KOd Jess Willard, Toledo, OH. (Willard failed to answer bell for 4th round.)
1926: Sept. 23, Gene Tunney def. Jack Dempsey, 10, Philadelphia. (Tunney retired as champion in 1928.)
1930: June 12, Max Schmeling def. Jack Sharkey on a foul, 4, New York City. (Resulted in the election of a successor to Gene Tunney.)
1932: June 21, Jack Sharkey def. Max Schmeling, 15, NYC.
1933: June 29, Primo Carnera KOd Jack Sharkey, 6, NYC.
1934: June 14, Max Baer KOd Primo Carnera, 11, NYC.
1935: June 13, James J. Braddock def. Max Baer, 15, NYC.
1937: June 22, Joe Louis KOd James J. Braddock, 8, Chicago. (Louis retired as champion in 1949.)
1949: June 22, Ezzard Charles def. Joe Walcott, 15, Chicago; NBA recognition only.

1951: July 18, Joe Walcott KOd Ezzard Charles, 7, Pittsburgh.
1952: Sept. 23, Rocky Marciano KOd Joe Walcott, 13, Philadelphia. (Marciano retired as champion in 1956.)
1956: Nov. 30, Floyd Patterson KOd Archie Moore, 5, Chicago.
1959: June 26, Ingemar Johansson KOd Floyd Patterson, 3, NYC.
1960: June 20, Floyd Patterson KOd Ingemar Johansson, 5, NYC.
1962: Sept. 25, Sonny Liston KOd Floyd Patterson, 1, Chicago.
1964: Feb. 25, Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) KOd Sonny Liston, 7, Miami Beach, FL. (Liston failed to answer bell for 7th round. In 1967, Ali was stripped of title for refusing military service.)
1970: Feb. 16, Joe Frazier KOd Jimmy Ellis, 5, NYC. (Frazier def. Ali, 15, NYC, on Mar. 8, 1971, in “Fight of the Century.”)
1973: Jan. 22, George Foreman KOd Joe Frazier, 2, Kingston, Jamaica.
1974: Oct. 30, Muhammad Ali KOd George Foreman, 8, Kinshasa, Zaire (billed as the “Rumble in the Jungle”).
1978: Feb. 15, Leon Spinks def. Muhammad Ali, 15, Las Vegas (WBC recognized Ken Norton as champion after Spinks refused to fight him before his rematch with Ali); June 9, (WBC) Larry Holmes def. Ken Norton, 15, Las Vegas; Sept. 15, (WBA) Muhammad Ali def. Leon Spinks, 15, New Orleans. (Ali retired as champion in 1979.)
1979: Oct. 20, (WBA) John Tate def. Gerrie Coetzee, 15, Pretoria, South Africa.

1980: Mar. 31, (WBA) Mike Weaver KOd John Tate, 15, Knoxville, TN.

1982: Dec. 10, (WBA) Michael Dokes KOd Mike Weaver, 1, Las Vegas.

1983: Sept. 23, (WBA) Gerrie Coetzee KOd Michael Dokes, 10, Richfield, OH; in Dec., Larry Holmes relinquished the WBC title and was named champion of the newly formed IBF.

1984: Mar. 9, (WBC) Tim Witherspoon def. Greg Page, 12, Las Vegas; Aug. 31, (WBC) Pinklon Thomas def. Tim Witherspoon, 12, Las Vegas; Dec. 1, (WBA) Greg Page KOd Gerrie Coetzee, 8, Sun City, Bophuthatswana, South Africa.

1985: Apr. 29, (WBA) Tony Tubbs def. Greg Page, 15, Buffalo, NY; Sept. 21, (IBF) Michael Spinks def. Larry Holmes, 15, Las Vegas. (Spinks relinquished title in Feb. 1987.)

1986: Jan. 17, (WBA) Tim Witherspoon def. Tony Tubbs, 15, Atlanta; Mar. 22, (WBC) Trevor Berbick def. Pinklon Thomas, 12, Las Vegas; Nov. 22, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Trevor Berbick, 2, Las Vegas; Dec. 12, (WBA) James “Bonecrusher” Smith KOd Tim Witherspoon, 1, NYC.

1987: Mar. 7, (WBA) Mike Tyson def. James “Bonecrusher” Smith, 12, Las Vegas; May 30, (IBF) Tony Tucker KOd James “Buster” Douglas, 10, Las Vegas; Aug. 1, (IBF) Mike Tyson def. Tony Tucker, 12, Las Vegas. (Tyson became undisputed champion.)

1990: Feb. 11, (WBA/WBC/IBF) James “Buster” Douglas KOd Mike Tyson, 10, Tokyo, Japan; Oct. 25, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Evander Holyfield KOd James “Buster” Douglas, 3, Las Vegas.

1992: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Riddick Bowe def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; in Dec., Lennox Lewis was named WBC champion after Bowe relinquished the WBC title rather than fight Lewis.

1993: Nov. 6, (WBA/IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Riddick Bowe, 12, Las Vegas.

1994: Apr. 22, (WBA/IBF) Michael Moorer def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Sept. 24, (WBC) Oliver McCall KOd Lennox Lewis, 2, London, Eng.; Nov. 5, (WBA/IBF) George Foreman KOd Michael Moorer, 10, Las Vegas.

1995: In Mar., George Foreman was stripped of his WBA title for refusing to fight challenger Tony Tucker; in June, Foreman relinquished his IBF title rather than submit to a rematch with Axel Schulz; Apr. 8, (WBA) Bruce Seldon TKOd Tony Tucker, 7, Las Vegas; Sept. 2, (WBC) Frank Bruno def. Oliver McCall, 12, London, Eng.; Dec. 9, (IBF) Frans Botha def. Axel Schulz, 12, Stuttgart, Germany (Botha was subsequently stripped of title after testing positive for a steroid).

1996: Mar. 16, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Frank Bruno, 3, Las Vegas; June 22, (IBF) Michael Moorer def. Axel Schulz, 12, Dortmund, Germany; Sept. 7, (WBA) Mike Tyson KOd Bruce Seldon, 1, Las Vegas (Tyson was subsequently stripped of WBC title after refusing to fight Lennox Lewis); Nov. 9, (WBA) Evander Holyfield KOd Mike Tyson, 11, Las Vegas.

1997: Feb. 7, (WBC) Lennox Lewis TKOd Oliver McCall, 5, Las Vegas; Nov. 8, (IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Michael Moorer, 8, Las Vegas.

1999: Nov. 13, (IBF) Lennox Lewis def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lewis became undisputed champion.)

2000: In Apr., Lennox Lewis was stripped of his WBA title after refusing to fight challenger John Ruiz; Aug. 12, (WBA) Evander Holyfield def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.

2001: Mar. 3, (WBA) John Ruiz def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Apr. 22, (WBC/IBF) Hasim Rahman KOd Lennox Lewis, 5, Brakpan, South Africa; Nov. 17, (WBC/IBF) Lennox Lewis KOd Hasim Rahman, 4, Las Vegas.

2002: In Sept., Lennox Lewis relinquished his IBF title; Dec. 14, (IBF) Chris Byrd def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Atlantic City, NJ.

2003: Mar. 1, (WBA) Roy Jones Jr. def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.

2004: Feb. 20, (WBA) John Ruiz gained title when Roy Jones Jr. relinquished it; Apr. 24, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Corrie Sanders, 8, Los Angeles, to win title vacated by retirement of Lennox Lewis in Feb.

2005: Apr. 30, (WBA) James Toney def. John Ruiz, 12, NYC (title was returned to Ruiz after Toney tested positive for steroids); Nov. 9, (WBC) Hasim Rahman gained title when Vitali Klitschko retired due to an injury; Dec. 17, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany.

2006: Apr. 22, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Chris Byrd, 7, Mannheim, Germany; Aug. 12, (WBC) Oleg Maskaev TKOd Hasim Rahman, 12, Las Vegas.

2007: Apr. 14, (WBA) Ruslan Chagaev def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Stuttgart, Germany. (An injured Chagaev was named champion in recess, July 2008.)

2008: Mar. 8, (WBC) Samuel Peter TKOd Oleg Maskaev, 6, Cancún, Mexico; Aug. 30, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def.

John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany; Oct. 11, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Samuel Peter, 8, Berlin, Germany.

2009: Nov. 7, (WBA) David Haye def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Nuremberg, Germany.

2011: July 2, (WBA) Wladimir Klitschko def. David Haye, 12, Hamburg, Germany.

2014: May 10, (WBC) Bermane Stiverne TKOd Chris Arreola, 6, Los Angeles, to win title vacated in Dec. 2013.

2015: Jan. 17, (WBC) Deontay Wilder def. Bermane Stiverne, 12, Las Vegas; Nov. 28 (WBA/IBF) Tyson Fury def. Wladimir Klitschko, 12, Dusseldorf, Germany; in Dec., Fury was stripped of IBF title for refusing to fight mandatory challenger Vyacheslav Glazkov. (Fury relinquished WBA title Oct. 2016.)

2016: Jan. 16, (IBF) Charles Martin TKOd Vyacheslav Glazkov, 3, Brooklyn, NY; Apr. 9, (IBF) Anthony Joshua KOd Charles Martin, 2, London, Eng., UK.

2017: Apr. 29, (WBA) Anthony Joshua TKOd Wladimir Klitschko, 11, London, Eng., UK.

2019: June 1, (WBA/IBF) Andy Ruiz Jr. TKOd Anthony Joshua, 7, NYC; Dec. 7, (WBA/IBF) Anthony Joshua def. Andy Ruiz Jr., 12, Diriyah, Saudi Arabia.

2020: Feb. 22, (WBC) Tyson Fury TKOd Deontay Wilder, 7, Las Vegas.

2021: Sept. 25, (WBA/WBO/IBF) Oleksandr Usyk def. Anthony Joshua, 12, London, Eng., UK.

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THOROUGHBRED RACING
Triple Crown Winners

The Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes make up the Triple Crown. Since 1920, colts have carried 126 lbs in Triple Crown events; fillies, 121 lbs.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Trainer
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	H. G. Bedwell
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	J. Fitzsimmons
1935	Omaha	W. Sanders	J. Fitzsimmons
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	G. Conway
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	B. A. Jones
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	G. D. Cameron
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	M. Hirsch
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	H. A. Jones
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte	L. Laurin
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet	W. H. Turner Jr.
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen	L. S. Barrera
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza	B. Baffert
2018	Justify	M. Smith	B. Baffert

Kentucky Derby Winners, 1875-2022

Churchill Downs, Louisville, KY. Distance: 1 ¼ mi; 1 ½ mi until 1896. 3-year-olds. Best time: 1:59-2/5, Secretariat (1973); 2022 time: 2:02.61. (Until 2001, times were measured in fifths of a second.)

Year	Horse	Jockey

1875	Aristides	O. Lewis
1876	Vagrant	R. Swim
1877	Baden Baden	W. Walker
1878	Day Star	J. Carter
1879	Lord Murphy	C. Schauer
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin
1882	Apollo	B. Hurd
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy
1885	Joe Cotton	E. Henderson
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy
1887	Montrose	I. Lewis
1888	Macbeth II	G. Covington
1889	Spokane	T. Kiley
1890	Riley	I. Murphy
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy
1892	Azra	A. Clayton
1893	Lookout	E. Kunze
1894	Chant	F. Goodale
1895	Halma	J. Perkins
1896	Ben Brush	W. Simms
1897	Typhoon II	F. Garner
1898	Plaudit	W. Simms
1899	Manuel	F. Taral
1900	Lieut. Gibson	J. Boland
1901	His Eminence	J. Winkfield
1902	Alan-a-Dale	J. Winkfield
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker

1904	Elwood	F. Prior
1905	Agile	J. Martin
1906	Sir Huon	R. Troxler
1907	Pink Star	A. Minder
1908	Stone Street	A. Pickens
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers
1910	Donau	F. Herbert
1911	Meridian	G. Archibald
1912	Worth	C. Shilling
1913	Donerail	R. Goose
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe
1915	Regret[1]	J. Notter
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice
1921	Behave Yourself	C. Thompson
1922	Morvich	A. Johnson
1923	Zev	E. Sande
1924	Black Gold	J. D. Mooney
1925	Flying Ebony	E. Sande
1926	Bubbling Over	A. Johnson
1927	Whiskery	L. McAtee
1928	Reigh Count	C. Lang
1929	Clyde Van Dusen	L. McAtee
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Burgoo King	E. James

1933	Brokers Tip	D. Meade
1934	Cavalcade	M. Garner
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	I. Hanford
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Lawrin	E. Arcaro
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Gallahadion	C. Bierman
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	W. Wright
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Hoop Jr.	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Jet Pilot	E. Guerin
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Ponder	S. Brooks
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Count Turf	C. McCreary
1952	Hill Gail	E. Arcaro
1953	Dark Star	H. Moreno
1954	Determine	R. York
1955	Swaps	W. Shoemaker
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Iron Liege	W. Hartack
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Tomy Lee	W. Shoemaker
1960	Venetian Way	W. Hartack
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers

1962	Decidedly	W. Hartack
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Lucky Debonair	W. Shoemaker
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Proud Clarion	R. Ussery
1968	Forward Pass[2]	I. Valenzuela
1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Dust Commander	M. Manganello
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Cannonade	A. Cordero
1975	Foolish Pleasure	J. Vasquez
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Genuine Risk[1]	J. Vasquez
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Gato Del Sol	E. Delahoussaye
1983	Sunny’s Halo	E. Delahoussaye
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Spend a Buck	A. Cordero
1986	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Winning Colors[1]	G. Stevens
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Unbridled	C. Perret

1991	Strike the Gold	C. Antley
1992	Lil E. Tee	P. Day
1993	Sea Hero	J. Bailey
1994	Go for Gin	C. McCarron
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Grindstone	J. Bailey
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	K. Desormeaux
2001	Monarchos	J. Chavez
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Giacomo	M. Smith
2006	Barbaro	E. Prado
2007	Street Sense	C. Borel
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Mine That Bird	C. Borel
2010	Super Saver	C. Borel
2011	Animal Kingdom	J. Velazquez
2012	I'll Have Another	M. Gutierrez
2013	Orb	J. Rosario
2014	California Chrome	V. Espinoza
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Nyquist	M. Gutierrez
2017	Always Dreaming	J. Velazquez
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	Country House[3]	F. Prat

2020	Authentic	J. Velazquez
2021	Mandaloun[4]	F. Geroux
2022	Rich Strike	S. Leon

Note: Two jockeys have won the Kentucky Derby five times: Eddie Arcaro and Bill Hartack. Willie Shoemaker won four times. (1) Regret, Genuine Risk, and Winning Colors are the only fillies to have won the Derby. (2) Dancer's Image came in first but was disqualified by a drug test. All wagers were paid on Dancer's Image, but Forward Pass was awarded the first-place money. (3) Maximum Security came in first but was disqualified for interference following the race. (4) Medina Spirit came in first but was disqualified due to a positive post-race test for a banned substance; wagers were paid on Medina Spirit, but Mandaloun was awarded the first-place money.

Fastest Winning Times for the Kentucky Derby

Until 2001, Kentucky Derby times were measured in fifths of a second.

Time	Horse	Jockey	Year
1 min., 59-2/5 s.	Secretariat	Ron Turcotte	1973
1 min., 59.97 s.	Monarchos	Jorge Chavez	2001
2 min.	Northern Dancer	Bill Hartack	1964
2 min., 1/5 s.	Spend a Buck	Angel Cordero Jr.	1985
2 min., 2/5 s.	Decidedly	Bill Hartack	1962
2 min., 3/5 s.	Proud Clarion	Robert Ussery	1967
2 min., 0.61 s.	Authentic	John Velazquez	2020

2 min., 1 s.	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux	2000
	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey	1996
2 min., 1.10 s.	Mandaloun	Florent Geroux	2021
2 min., 1.13 s.	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza	2002
2 min., 1.19 s.	Funny Cide	Jose Santos	2003
2 min., 1-1/5 s.	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	1995
	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen	1978
	Lucky Debonair	Bill Shoemaker	1965
2 min., 1.31 s.	Nyquist	Mario Gutierrez	2016
2 min., 1-2/5 s.	Barbaro	Edgar Prado	2006
	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro	1941

Preakness Stakes Winners, 1873-2022

Pimlico Race Course, Baltimore, MD. Distance: 1-3/16 mi. 3-year-olds. * = Horses ran in two divisions. Best time: 1:53, Secretariat (1973); 2022 time: 1:54.54.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway
1879	Harold	L. Hughes

1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. Fisher
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin
1886	The Bard	S. Fisher
1887	Dunboyne	W. Donohue
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield
1889	Buddhist	G. Anderson
1890	Montague	W. Martin
1894	Assignee	F. Taral
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Margrave	H. Griffin
1897	Paul Kauvar	C. Thorpe
1898	Sly Fox	W. Simms
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer
1901	The Parader	F. Landry
1902	Old England	L. Jackson
1903	Flocarline	W. Gannon
1904	Bryn Mawr	E. Hildebrand
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis
1906	Whimsical	W. Miller
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain
1908	Royal Tourist	E. Dugan
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle
1910	Layminster	R. Estep
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan

1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell
1914	Holiday	A. Schuttinger
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes
1918*	War Cloud	J. Loftus
	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o’ War	C. Kummer
1921	Broomspun	F. Coltiletti
1922	Pillory	L. Morris
1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli
1924	Nellie Morse	J. Merimee
1925	Coventry	C. Kummer
1926	Display	J. Malben
1927	Bostonian	A. Abel
1928	Victorian	R. Workman
1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Mate	G. Ellis
1932	Burgoo King	E. James
1933	Head Play	C. Kurtsinger
1934	High Quest	R. Jones
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Dauber	M. Peters
1939	Challedon	G. Seabo

1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Alsab	B. James
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Faultless	D. Dodson
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Hill Prince	E. Arcaro
1951	Bold	E. Arcaro
1952	Blue Man	C. McCreary
1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	Hasty Road	J. Adams
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Fabius	W. Hartack
1957	Bold Ruler	E. Arcaro
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Royal Orbit	W. Harmatz
1960	Bally Ache	R. Ussery
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers
1962	Greek Money	J. L. Rotz
1963	Candy Spots	W. Shoemaker
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Tom Rolfe	R. Turcotte
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Forward Pass	I. Valenzuela

1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Personality	E. Belmonte
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Bee Bee Bee	E. Nelson
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Master Derby	D. McHargue
1976	Elocutionist	J. Lively
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Codex	A. Cordero
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Aloma’s Ruler	J. Kaenel
1983	Deputed Testamony	D. Miller
1984	Gate Dancer	A. Cordero
1985	Tank’s Prospect	P. Day
1986	Snow Chief	A. Solis
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Summer Squall	P. Day
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	Pine Bluff	C. McCarron
1993	Prairie Bayou	M. Smith
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Timber Country	P. Day
1996	Louis Quatorze	P. Day
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens

1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Red Bullet	J. Bailey
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Bernardini	J. Castellano
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Rachel Alexandra	C. Borel
2010	Lookin At Lucky	M. Garcia
2011	Shackleford	J. Castanon
2012	I'll Have Another	M. Gutierrez
2013	Oxbow	G. Stevens
2014	California Chrome	V. Espinoza
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Exaggerator	K. Desormeaux
2017	Cloud Computing	J. Castellano
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	War of Will	T. Gaffalione
2020	Swiss Skydiver	R. Albarado
2021	Rombauer	F. Prat
2022	Early Voting	J. Ortiz

Belmont Stakes Winners, 1867-2022

Belmont Park, Elmont, NY. Distance: 1 ½ mi (2020, 1-1/8 mi). 3-year-olds. Best time: 2:24, Secretariat

(1973); 2022 time: 2:28.28.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1867	Ruthless	J. Gilpatrick
1868	General Duke	R. Swim
1869	Fenian	C. Miller
1870	Kingfisher	W. Dick
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller
1872	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe
1873	Springbok	J. Rowe
1874	Saxon	G. Barbee
1875	Calvin	R. Swim
1876	Algerine	W. Donohue
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	L. Hughes
1879	Spendthrift	S. Evans
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	T. Costello
1882	Forester	J. McLaughlin
1883	George Kinney	J. McLaughlin
1884	Panique	J. McLaughlin
1885	Tyrant	P. Duffy
1886	Inspector B	J. McLaughlin
1887	Hanover	J. McLaughlin
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin
1889	Eric	W. Hayward
1890	Burlington	S. Barnes
1891	Foxford	E. Garrison
1892	Patron	W. Hayward

1893	Comanche	W. Simms
1894	Henry of Navarre	W. Simms
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Hastings	H. Griffin
1897	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer
1898	Bowling Brook	F. Littlefield
1899	Jean Bereaud	R. R. Clawson
1900	Ildrim	N. Turner
1901	Commando	H. Spencer
1902	Masterman	J. Bullman
1903	Africander	J. Bullman
1904	Delhi	G. Odom
1905	Tanya	E. Hildebrand
1906	Burgomaster	L. Lyne
1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain
1908	Colin	J. Notter
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan
1910	Sweep	J. Butwell
1913	Prince Eugene	R. Troxler
1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton
1915	The Finn	G. Byrne
1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes
1917	Hourless	J. Butwell
1918	Johren	F. Robinson
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o’ War	C. Kummer
1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande
1922	Pillory	C. H. Miller
1923	Zev	E. Sande

1924	Mad Play	E. Sande
1925	American Flag	A. Johnson
1926	Crusader	A. Johnson
1927	Chance Shot	E. Sande
1928	Vito	C. Kummer
1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Faireno	T. Malley
1933	Hurryoff	M. Garner
1934	Peace Chance	W. D. Wright
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Granville	J. Stout
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Pasteurized	J. Stout
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Bounding Home	G. L. Smith
1945	Pavot	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Phalanx	R. Donoso
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Counterpoint	D. Gorman
1952	One Count	E. Arcaro

1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	High Gun	E. Guerin
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Gallant Man	W. Shoemaker
1958	Cavan	P. Anderson
1959	Sword Dancer	W. Shoemaker
1960	Celtic Ash	W. Hartack
1961	Sherluck	B. Baeza
1962	Jaipur	W. Shoemaker
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Quadrangle	M. Ycaza
1965	Hail to All	J. Sellers
1966	Amberoid	W. Boland
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Stage Door Johnny	H. Gustines
1969	Arts and Letters	B. Baeza
1970	High Echelon	J. L. Rotz
1971	Pass Catcher	W. Blum
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Avatar	W. Shoemaker
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Coastal	R. Hernandez
1980	Temperence Hill	E. Maple
1981	Summing	G. Martens

1982	Conquistador Cielo	L. Pincay
1983	Caveat	L. Pincay
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Creme Fraiche	E. Maple
1986	Danzig Connection	C. McCarron
1987	Bet Twice	C. Perret
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Easy Goer	P. Day
1990	Go and Go	M. Kinane
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Colonial Affair	J. Krone
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Editor’s Note	R. Douglas
1997	Touch Gold	C. McCarron
1998	Victory Gallop	G. Stevens
1999	Lemon Drop Kid	J. Santos
2000	Commendable	P. Day
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	Sarava	E. Prado
2003	Empire Maker	J. Bailey
2004	Birdstone	E. Prado
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Jazil	F. Jara
2007	Rags to Riches	J. Velazquez
2008	Da’ Tara	A. Garcia
2009	Summer Bird	K. Desormeaux
2010	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith

2011	Ruler On Ice	J. Valdivia Jr.
2012	Union Rags	J. Velazquez
2013	Palace Malice	M. Smith
2014	Tonalist	J. Rosario
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Creator	I. Ortiz Jr.
2017	Tapwrit	J. Ortiz
2018	Justify	M. Smith
2019	Sir Winston	J. Rosario
2020	Tiz the Law	M. Franco
2021	Essential Quality	L. Saez
2022	Mo Donegal	I. Ortiz Jr.

Annual Leading Jockey by Earnings, 1957-2021

Total purses earned by all horses that jockey raced in year listed; does not reflect what jockey earned.

Year	Jockey	Earnings
1957	Bill Hartack	$3,060,501
1958	Willie Shoemaker	2,961,693
1959	Willie Shoemaker	2,843,133
1960	Willie Shoemaker	2,123,961
1961	Willie Shoemaker	2,690,819
1962	Willie Shoemaker	2,916,844
1963	Willie Shoemaker	2,526,925
1964	Willie Shoemaker	2,649,553
1965	Braulio Baeza	2,582,702
1966	Braulio Baeza	2,951,022
1967	Braulio Baeza	3,088,888

1968	Braulio Baeza	2,835,108
1969	Jorge Velasquez	2,542,315
1970	Laffit Pincay Jr.	2,626,526
1971	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,784,377
1972	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,225,827
1973	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,093,492
1974	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,251,060
1975	Braulio Baeza	3,695,198
1976	Angel Cordero Jr.	4,709,500
1977	Steve Cauthen	6,151,750
1978	Darrel McHargue	6,029,885
1979	Laffit Pincay Jr.	$8,193,535
1980	Chris McCarron	7,663,300
1981	Chris McCarron	8,397,604
1982	Angel Cordero Jr.	9,483,590
1983	Angel Cordero Jr.	10,116,697
1984	Chris McCarron	12,045,813
1985	Laffit Pincay Jr.	13,353,299
1986	Jose Santos	11,329,297
1987	Jose Santos	12,375,433
1988	Jose Santos	14,877,298
1989	Jose Santos	13,838,389
1990	Gary Stevens	13,881,198
1991	Chris McCarron	14,441,083
1992	Kent Desormeaux	14,193,006
1993	Mike Smith	14,024,815
1994	Mike Smith	15,979,820
1995	Jerry D. Bailey	16,311,876
1996	Jerry D. Bailey	19,465,376

1997	Jerry D. Bailey	18,320,743
1998	Gary Stevens	19,622,855
1999	Pat Day	18,092,845
2000	Pat Day	17,479,838
2001	Jerry D. Bailey	$22,597,720
2002	Jerry D. Bailey	19,271,814
2003	Jerry D. Bailey	23,354,960
2004	John R. Velazquez	22,220,261
2005	John R. Velazquez	20,799,923
2006	Garrett K. Gomez	20,122,592
2007	Garrett K. Gomez	22,800,074
2008	Garrett K. Gomez	23,344,351
2009	Garrett K. Gomez	18,536,105
2010	Ramon A. Dominguez	16,911,880
2011	Ramon A. Dominguez	20,267,032
2012	Ramon A. Dominguez	25,584,852
2013	Javier Castellano	26,214,007
2014	Javier Castellano	25,056,464
2015	Javier Castellano	28,120,809
2016	Javier Castellano	26,826,241
2017	José L. Ortiz	27,318,875
2018	Irad Ortiz Jr.	27,727,039
2019	Irad Ortiz Jr.	34,109,019
2020	Irad Ortiz Jr.	21,050,726
2021	Joel Rosario	32,956,215

Breeders’ Cup World Thoroughbred Championships, 1984-2022

The Breeders’ Cup began in 1984 and through 2006, consisted of seven races at one track on one day. In 2007, it expanded to two days, with new races. In 2018, the Juvenile Turf Sprint debuted and was won by Bulletin (jockey: J. Castellano); in 2019, Four Wheel Drive (I. Ortiz Jr.); 2020, Golden Pal (I. Ortiz Jr.); 2021, Twilight Gleaming (I. Ortiz Jr.); 2022, Mischief Magic (W. Buick).

Classic

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Wild Again	P. Day
1985	Proud Truth	J. Velasquez
1986	Skywalker	L. Pincay Jr.
1987	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1988	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1989	Sunday Silence	C. McCarron
1990	Unbridled	P. Day
1991	Black Tie Affair	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Arcangues	J. Bailey
1994	Concern	J. Bailey
1995	Cigar	J. Bailey
1996	Alphabet Soup	C. McCarron
1997	Skip Away	M. Smith
1998	Awesome Again	P. Day
1999	Cat Thief	P. Day

2000	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2001	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2002	Volponi	J. Santos
2003	Pleasantly Perfect	A. Solis
2004	Ghostzapper	J. Castellano
2005	Saint Liam	J. Bailey
2006	Invasor	F. Jara
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Raven’s Pass	F. Dettori
2009	Zenyatta	M. Smith
2010	Blame	G. Gomez
2011	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith
2012	Fort Larned	B. Hernandez
2013	Mucho Macho Man	G. Stevens
2014	Bayern	M. Garcia
2015	American Pharoah	V. Espinoza
2016	Arrogate	M. Smith
2017	Gun Runner	F. Geroux
2018	Accelerate	J. Rosario
2019	Vino Rosso	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Authentic	J. Velazquez
2021	Knicks Go	J. Rosario
2022	Flightline	F. Prat

Juvenile

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Chief’s Crown	D. MacBeth
1985	Tasso	L. Pincay Jr.
1986	Capote	L. Pincay Jr.

1987	Success Express	J. Santos
1988	Is It True	L. Pincay Jr.
1989	Rhythm	C. Perret
1990	Fly So Free	J. Santos
1991	Arazi	P. Valenzuela
1992	Gilded Time	C. McCarron
1993	Brocco	G. Stevens
1994	Timber Country	P. Day
1995	Unbridled’s Song	M. Smith
1996	Boston Harbor	J. Bailey
1997	Favorite Trick	P. Day
1998	Answer Lively	J. Bailey
1999	Anees	G. Stevens
2000	Macho Uno	J. Bailey
2001	Johannesburg	M. Kinane
2002	Vindication	M. Smith
2003	Action This Day	D. Flores
2004	Wilko	F. Dettori
2005	Stevie Wonderboy	G. Gomez
2006	Street Sense	C. Borel
2007	War Pass	C. Velasquez
2008	Midshipman	G. Gomez
2009	Vale of York	A. Ajtebi
2010	Uncle Mo	J. Velazquez
2011	Hansen	R. Dominguez
2012	Shanghai Bobby	R. Napravnik
2013	New Year’s Day	M. Garcia
2014	Texas Red	K. Desormeaux
2015	Nyquist	M. Gutierrez

2016	Classic Empire	J. Leparoux
2017	Good Magic	J. Ortiz
2018	Game Winner	J. Rosario
2019	Storm the Court	F. Prat
2020	Essential Quality	L. Saez
2021	Corniche	M. Smith
2022	Forte	I. Ortiz Jr.

Filly and Mare Sprint

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Maryfield	E. Trujillo
2008	Ventura	G. Gomez
2009	Informed Decision	J. Leparoux
2010	Dubai Majesty	J. Theriot
2011	Musical Romance	J. Leyva
2012	Groupie Doll	R. Maragh
2013	Groupie Doll	R. Maragh
2014	Judy the Beauty	M. Smith
2015	Wavell Avenue	J. Rosario
2016	Finest City	M. Smith
2017	Bar of Gold	I. Ortiz Jr.
2018	Shamrock Rose	I. Ortiz Jr.
2019	Covfefe	J. Rosario
2020	Gamine	J. Velazquez
2021	Ce Ce	V. Espinoza
2022	Goodnight Olive	I. Ortiz Jr.

Juvenile Fillies

Year	Horse	Jockey

1984	Outstandingly	W. Guerra
1985	Twilight Ridge	J. Velasquez
1986	Brave Raj	P. Valenzuela
1987	Epitome	P. Day
1988	Open Mind	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Go for Wand	R. Romero
1990	Meadow Star	J. Santos
1991	Pleasant Stage	E. Delahoussaye
1992	Eliza	P. Valenzuela
1993	Phone Chatter	L. Pincay Jr.
1994	Flanders	P. Day
1995	My Flag	J. Bailey
1996	Storm Song	C. Perret
1997	Countess Diana	S. Sellers
1998	Silverbulletday	G. Stevens
1999	Cash Run	J. Bailey
2000	Caressing	J. Velazquez
2001	Tempera	D. Flores
2002	Storm Flag Flying	J. Velazquez
2003	Halfbridled	J. Krone
2004	Sweet Catomine	C. Nakatani
2005	Folklore	E. Prado
2006	Dreaming of Anna	R. Douglas
2007	Indian Blessing	G. Gomez
2008	Stardom Bound	M. Smith
2009	She Be Wild	J. Leparoux
2010	Awesome Feather	J. Sanchez
2011	My Miss Aurelia	C. Nakatani
2012	Beholder	G. Gomez

2013	Ria Antonia	J. Castellano
2014	Take Charge Brandi	V. Espinoza
2015	Songbird	M. Smith
2016	Champagne Room	M. Gutierrez
2017	Caledonia Road	M. Smith
2018	Jaywalk	J. Rosario
2019	British Idiom	J. Castellano
2020	Vequist	J. Rosario
2021	Echo Zulu	J. Rosario
2022	Wonder Wheel	T. Gaffalione

Sprint

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Eillo	C. Perret
1985	Precisionist	C. McCarron
1986	Smile	J. Vasquez
1987	Very Subtle	P. Valenzuela
1988	Gulch	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Dancing Spree	A. Cordero Jr.
1990	Safely Kept	C. Perret
1991	Sheikh Albadou	P. Eddery
1992	Thirty Slews	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Cardmania	E. Delahoussaye
1994	Cherokee Run	M. Smith
1995	Desert Stormer	K. Desormeaux
1996	Lit de Justice	C. Nakatani
1997	Elmhurst	C. Nakatani
1998	Reraise	C. Nakatani
1999	Artax	J. Chaves

2000	Kona Gold	A. Solis
2001	Squirtle Squirt	J. Bailey
2002	Orientate	J. Bailey
2003	Cajun Beat	C. Velasquez
2004	Speightstown	J. Velazquez
2005	Silver Train	E. Prado
2006	Thor’s Echo	C. Nakatani
2007	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2008	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2009	Dancing in Silks	J. Rosario
2010	Big Drama	E. Coa
2011	Amazombie	M. Smith
2012	Trinniberg	W. Martinez
2013	Secret Circle	M. Garcia
2014	Work All Week	F. Geroux
2015	Runhappy	E. Prado
2016	Drefong	M. Garcia
2017	Roy H	K. Desormeaux
2018	Roy H	P. Lopez
2019	Mitole	R. Santana Jr.
2020	Whitmore	I. Ortiz Jr.
2021	Aloha West	J. Ortiz
2022	Elite Power	I. Ortiz Jr.

Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Royal Heroine	F. Toro
1985	Cozzene	W. Guerra
1986	Last Tycoon	Y. St.-Martin

1987	Miesque	F. Head
1988	Miesque	F. Head
1989	Steinlen	J. Santos
1990	Royal Academy	L. Piggott
1991	Opening Verse	P. Valenzuela
1992	Lure	M. Smith
1993	Lure	M. Smith
1994	Barathea	F. Dettori
1995	Ridgewood Pearl	J. Murtagh
1996	Da Hoss	G. Stevens
1997	Spinning World	C. Asmussan
1998	Da Hoss	J. Velazquez
1999	Silic	C. Nakatani
2000	War Chant	G. Stevens
2001	Val Royal	J. Valdivia Jr.
2002	Domedriver	T. Thulliez
2003	Six Perfections	J. Bailey
2004	Singletary	D. Flores
2005	Artie Schiller	G. Gomez
2006	Miesque’s Approval	E. Castro
2007	Kip Deville	C. Velasquez
2008	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2009	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2010	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2011	Court Vision	R. Albarado
2012	Wise Dan	J. Velazquez
2013	Wise Dan	J. Lezcano
2014	Karakatonie	S. Pasquier
2015	Tepin	J. Leparoux

2016	Tourist	J. Rosario
2017	World Approval	J. Velazquez
2018	Expert Eye	F. Dettori
2019	Uni	J. Rosario
2020	Order of Australia	P. Boudot
2021	Space Blues	W. Buick
2022	Modern Games	W. Buick

Distaff

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Princess Rooney	E. Delahoussaye
1985	Life’s Magic	A. Cordero Jr.
1986	Lady’s Secret	P. Day
1987	Sacahuista	R. Romero
1988	Personal Ensign	R. Romero
1989	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1990	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1991	Dance Smartly	P. Day
1992	Paseana	C. McCarron
1993	Hollywood Wildcat	E. Delahoussaye
1994	One Dreamer	G. Stevens
1995	Inside Information	M. Smith
1996	Jewel Princess	C. Nakatani
1997	Ajina	M. Smith
1998	Escena	G. Stevens
1999	Beautiful Pleasure	J. Chaves
2000	Spain	V. Espinoza
2001	Unbridled Elaine	P. Day
2002	Azeri	M. Smith

2003	Adoration	P. Valenzuela
2004	Ashado	J. Velazquez
2005	Pleasant Home	C. Velasquez
2006	Round Pond	E. Prado
2007	Ginger Punch	R. Bejarano
2008	Zenyatta	M. Smith
2009	Life Is Sweet	G. Gomez
2010	Unrivaled Belle	K. Desormeaux
2011	Royal Delta	J. Lezcano
2012	Royal Delta	M. Smith
2013	Beholder	G. Stevens
2014	Untapable	R. Napravnik
2015	Stopchargingmaria	J. Castellano
2016	Beholder	G. Stevens
2017	Forever Unbridled	J. Velazquez
2018	Monomoy Girl	F. Geroux
2019	Blue Prize	J. Bravo
2020	Monomoy Girl	F. Geroux
2021	Marche Lorraine	O. Murphy
2022	Malathaat	J. Velazquez

Turf

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Lashkari	Y. St.-Martin
1985	Pebbles	P. Eddery
1986	Manila	J. Santos
1987	Theatrical	P. Day
1988	Great Communicator	R. Sibille

1989	Prized	E. Delahoussaye
1990	In the Wings	G. Stevens
1991	Miss Alleged	E. Legrix
1992	Fraise	P. Valenzuela
1993	Kotashaan	K. Desormeaux
1994	Tikkanen	M. Smith
1995	Northern Spur	C. McCarron
1996	Pilsudski	W. Swinburn
1997	Chief Bearhart	J. Santos
1998	Buck’s Boy	S. Sellers
1999	Daylami	F. Dettori
2000	Kalanisi	J. Murtagh
2001	Fantastic Light	F. Dettori
2002	High Chaparral	M. Kinane
2003	(tie) High Chaparral	M. Kinane
	Johar	A. Solis
2004	Better Talk Now	R. Dominguez
2005	Shirocco	C. Soumillon
2006	Red Rocks	F. Dettori
2007	English Channel	J. Velasquez
2008	Conduit	R. Moore
2009	Conduit	R. Moore
2010	Dangerous Midge	F. Dettori
2011	St Nicholas Abbey	J. O’Brien
2012	Little Mike	R. Dominguez
2013	Magician	R. Moore
2014	Main Sequence	J. Velazquez
2015	Found	R. Moore
2016	Highland Reel	S. Heffernan

2017	Talismanic	M. Barzalona
2018	Enable	F. Dettori
2019	Bricks and Mortar	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Tarnawa	C. Keane
2021	Yibir	W. Buick
2022	Rebel’s Romance	J. Doyle

Filly and Mare Turf

Year	Horse	Jockey
1999	Soaring Softly	J. Bailey
2000	Perfect Sting	J. Bailey
2001	Banks Hill	O. Peslier
2002	Starine	J. Velazquez
2003	Islington	K. Fallon
2004	Ouija Board	F. Dettori
2005	Intercontinental	R. Bejarano
2006	Ouija Board	F. Dettori
2007	Lahudood	A. Garcia
2008	Forever Together	J. Leparoux
2009	Midday	T. Queally
2010	Shared Account	E. Prado
2011	Perfect Shirl	J. Velazquez
2012	Zagora	J. Castellano
2013	Dank	R. Moore
2014	Dayatthespa	J. Castellano
2015	Stephanie’s Kitten	J. Velazquez
2016	Queen’s Trust	F. Dettori
2017	Wuheida	W. Buick
2018	Sistercharlie	J. Velazquez

2019	Iridessa	W. Lordan
2020	Audarya	P. Boudot
2021	Loves Only You	Y. Kawada
2022	Tuesday	R. Moore

Juvenile Turf

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Nownownow	J. Leparoux
2008	Donativum	F. Dettori
2009	Pounced	F. Dettori
2010	Pluck	G. Gomez
2011	Wrote	R. Moore
2012	George Vancouver	R. Moore
2013	Outstrip	M. Smith
2014	Hootenanny	F. Dettori
2015	Hit It a Bomb	R. Moore
2016	Oscar Performance	J. Ortiz
2017	Mendelssohn	R. Moore
2018	Line of Duty	W. Buick
2019	Structor	J. Ortiz
2020	Fire At Will	R. Santana Jr.
2021	Modern Games	W. Buick
2022	Victoria Road	R. Moore

Dirt Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey
2007	Corinthian	K. Desormeaux
2008	Albertus Maximus	G. Gomez
2009	Furthest Land	J. Leparoux

2010	Dakota Phone	J. Rosario
2011	Caleb’s Posse	R. Maragh
2012	Tapizar	C. Nakatani
2013	Goldencents	R. Bejarano
2014	Goldencents	R. Bejarano
2015	Liam’s Map	J. Castellano
2016	Tamarkuz	M. Smith
2017	Battle of Midway	F. Prat
2018	City of Light	J. Castellano
2019	Spun to Run	I. Ortiz Jr.
2020	Knicks Go	J. Rosario
2021	Life Is Good	I. Ortiz Jr.
2022	Cody’s Wish	J. Alvarado

Turf Sprint

Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Desert Code	R. Migliore
2009	California Flag	J. Talamo
2010	Chamberlain Bridge	J. Theriot
2011	Regally Ready	C. Nakatani
2012	Mizdirection	M. Smith
2013	Mizdirection	M. Smith
2014	Bobby’s Kitten	J. Rosario
2015	Mongolian Saturday	F. Geroux
2016	Obviously	F. Prat
2017	Stormy Liberal	J. Rosario
2018	Stormy Liberal	D. Van Dyke
2019	Belvoir Bay	J. Castellano

2020	Glass Slippers	T. Eaves
2021	Golden Pal	I. Ortiz Jr.
2022	Caravel	T. Gaffalione

Juvenile Fillies Turf

Year	Horse	Jockey
2008	Maram	J. Lezcano
2009	Tapitsfly	R. Albarado
2010	More Than Real	G. Gomez
2011	Stephanie’s Kitten	J. Velazquez
2012	Flotilla	C. Lemaire
2013	Chriselliam	R. Hughes
2014	Lady Eli	I. Ortiz Jr.
2015	Catch a Glimpse	F. Geroux
2016	New Money Honey	J. Castellano
2017	Rushing Fall	J. Castellano
2018	Newspaperofrecord	I. Ortiz Jr.
2019	Sharing	M. Franco
2020	Aunt Pearl	F. Geroux
2021	Pizza Bianca	J. Ortiz
2022	Meditate	R. Moore

Eclipse Awards, 2021

The Eclipse Awards, honoring the Horse of the Year and other champions of thoroughbred racing, began in 1971 and are sponsored by the *Daily Racing Form,* the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, and the National Turf Writers Assn.

Horse of the year: Knicks Go

Two-year-old male: Corniche
Two-year-old filly: Echo Zulu
Three-year-old male: Essential Quality
Three-year-old filly: Malathaat
Older dirt male: Knicks Go
Older dirt female: Letruska
Male sprinter: Jackie's Warrior
Female sprinter: Ce Ce
Male turf horse: Yibir
Female turf horse: Loves Only You
Steeplechase horse: The Mean Queen
Owner: Godolphin LLC
Breeder: Godolphin LLC
Jockey: Joel Rosario
Apprentice jockey: Jessica Pyfer
Trainer: Brad Cox

HARNESS RACING

Harness Horse of the Year, 1947-2021

Chosen by the U.S. Trotting Assn. and the U.S. Harness Writers Assn.

Year	Horse
1947	Victory Song
1948	Rodney
1949	Good Time
1950	Proximity
1951	Pronto Don
1952	Good Time
1953	Hi Lo's Forbes
1954	Stenographer

1955	Scott Frost
1956	Scott Frost
1957	Torpid
1958	Emily’s Pride
1959	Bye Bye Byrd
1960	Adios Butler
1961	Adios Butler
1962	Su Mac Lad
1963	Speedy Scot
1964	Bret Hanover
1965	Bret Hanover
1966	Bret Hanover
1967	Nevele Pride
1968	Nevele Pride
1969	Nevele Pride
1970	Fresh Yankee
1971	Albatross
1972	Albatross
1973	Sir Dalrae
1974	Delmonica Hanover
1975	Savoir
1976	Keystone Ore
1977	Green Speed
1978	Abercrombie
1979	Niatross
1980	Niatross
1981	Fan Hanover
1982	Cam Fella
1983	Cam Fella

1984	Fancy Crown
1985	Nihilator
1986	Forrest Skipper
1987	Mack Lobell
1988	Mack Lobell
1989	Matt’s Scooter
1990	Beach Towel
1991	Precious Bunny
1992	Artsplace
1993	Staying Together
1994	Cam’s Card Shark
1995	CR Kay Suzie
1996	Continental Victory
1997	Malabar Man
1998	Moni Maker
1999	Moni Maker
2000	Gallo Blue Chip
2001	Bunny Lake
2002	Real Desire
2003	No Pan Intended
2004	Rainbow Blue
2005	Rocknroll Hanover
2006	Glidemaster
2007	Donato Hanover
2008	Somebeachsomewhere
2009	Muscle Hill
2010	Rock N Roll Heaven
2011	San Pail
2012	Chapter Seven

2013	Bee a Magician
2014	JK She’salady
2015	Wiggle It Jiggleit
2016	Always B Miki
2017	Hannelore Hanover
2018	McWicked
2019	Shartin N
2020	Tall Dark Stranger
2021	Test Of Faith

Hambletonian Winners (3-year-old trotters), 1965-2022

Year	Horse	Driver
1965	Egyptian Candor	D. Cameron
1966	Kerry Way	F. Ervin
1967	Speedy Streak	D. Cameron
1968	Nevele Pride	S. Dancer
1969	Lindy’s Pride	H. Beissinger
1970	Timothy T	J. Simpson Sr.
1971	Speedy Crown	H. Beissinger
1972	Super Bowl	S. Dancer
1973	Flirth	R. Baldwin
1974	Christopher T	B. Haughton
1975	Bonefish	S. Dancer
1976	Steve Lobell	B. Haughton
1977	Green Speed	B. Haughton
1978	Speedy Somolli	H. Beissinger
1979	Legend Hanover	G. Sholty
1980	Burgomeister	B. Haughton

1981	Shiaway St. Pat	R. Remmen
1982	Speed Bowl	T. Haughton
1983	Duenna	S. Dancer
1984	Historic Freight	B. Webster
1985	Prakas	B. O’Donnell
1986	Nuclear Kosmos	U. Thoresen
1987	Mack Lobell	J. Campbell
1988	Armbro Goal	J. Campbell
1989	Park Avenue Joe	R. Waples
1990	Harmonious	J. Campbell
1991	Giant Victory	J. Moiseyev
1992	Alf Palema	M. McNicholl
1993	American Winner	R. Pierce
1994	Victory Dream	M. Lachance
1995	Tagliabue	J. Campbell
1996	Continental Victory	M. Lachance
1997	Malabar Man	M. Burroughs
1998	Muscles Yankee	J. Campbell
1999	Self Possessed	M. Lachance
2000	Yankee Paco	T. Ritchie
2001	Scarlet Knight	S. Melander
2002	Chip Chip Hooray	E. Ledford
2003	Amigo Hall	M. Lachance
2004	Windsong’s Legacy	T. Smedshammer
2005	Vivid Photo	R. Hammer
2006	Glidemaster	J. Campbell
2007	Donato Hanover	R. Pierce
2008	Deweycheatumnhowe	R. Schnittker
2009	Muscle Hill	B. Sears

2010	Muscle Massive	R. Pierce
2011	Broad Bahn	G. Brennan
2012	Market Share	T. Tetrick
2013	Royalty For Life	B. Sears
2014	Trixton	J. Takter
2015	Pinkman	B. Sears
2016	Marion Marauder	S. Zeron
2017	Perfect Spirit	A. Svanstedt
2018	Atlanta	S. Zeron
2019	Forbidden Trade	B. McClure
2020	Ramona Hill	A. McCarthy
2021	Captain Corey	A. Svanstedt
2022	Cool Papa Bell	T. McCarthy

BOWLING

Professional Bowlers Association Tournament of Champions, 1965-2022

Year	Winner
1965	Billy Hardwick
1966	Wayne Zahn
1967	Jim Stefanich
1968	Dave Davis
1969	Jim Godman
1970	Don Johnson
1971	Johnny Petraglia
1972	Mike Durbin
1973	Jim Godman
1974	Earl Anthony

1975	Dave Davis
1976	Marshall Holman
1977	Mike Berlin
1978	Earl Anthony
1979	George Pappas
1980	Wayne Webb
1981	Steve Cook
1982	Mike Durbin
1983	Joe Berardi
1984	Mike Durbin
1985	Mark Williams
1986	Marshall Holman
1987	Pete Weber
1988	Mark Williams
1989	Del Ballard Jr.
1990	Dave Ferraro
1991	David Ozio
1992	Marc McDowell
1993	George Branham III
1994	Norm Duke
1996	Dave D’Entremont
1997	John Gant
1998	Bryan Goebel
1999	Jason Couch
2000	Jason Couch
2002	Jason Couch
2003	Patrick Healey Jr.
2005	Steve Jaros
2006	Chris Barnes

2007	Tommy Jones
2008	Michael Haugen Jr.
2009	Patrick Allen
2010	Kelly Kulick
2011	Mika Koivuniemi
2012	Sean Rash
2013	Pete Weber
2014	Jason Belmonte
2015	Jason Belmonte
2016	Jesper Svensson
2017	E. J. Tackett
2018	Matt O’Grady
2019	Jason Belmonte
2020	Kris Prather
2021	François Lavoie
2022	Dom Barrett

Note: No tournament held in 2001 or 2004.

Professional Bowlers Association Leading Money Winners, 1962-2021

Total winnings from tournaments only. For 2000-13, year shown is year the PBA season ended.

Year	Bowler	Earnings
1962	Don Carter	$49,972
1963	Dick Weber	46,333
1964	Bob Strampe	33,592
1965	Dick Weber	47,674
1966	Wayne Zahn	54,720
1967	Dave Davis	54,165
1968	Jim Stefanich	67,377
1969	Billy Hardwick	64,160
1970	Mike McGrath	52,049
1971	Johnny Petraglia	85,065
1972	Don Johnson	56,648
1973	Don McCune	69,000
1974	Earl Anthony	99,585
1975	Earl Anthony	107,585
1976	Earl Anthony	110,833
1977	Mark Roth	105,583
1978	Mark Roth	134,500
1979	Mark Roth	124,517
1980	Wayne Webb	116,700
1981	Earl Anthony	164,735
1982	Earl Anthony	$134,760
1983	Earl Anthony	135,605
1984	Mark Roth	158,712
1985	Mike Aulby	201,200
1986	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	145,550
1987	Pete Weber	175,491
1988	Brian Voss	225,485
1989	Mike Aulby	298,237
1990	Amleto Monacelli	204,775
1991	David Ozio	225,585
1992	Marc McDowell	174,215

1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	296,370
1994	Norm Duke	273,753
1995	Mike Aulby	219,792
1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	241,330
1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	240,544
1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	238,225
1999	Parker Bohn III	240,912
2000	Norm Duke	143,325
2002	Parker Bohn III	245,200
2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	$419,700
2004	Mika Koivuniemi	238,590
2005	Patrick Allen	350,740
2006	Tommy Jones	301,700
2007	Doug Kent	200,530
2008	Norm Duke	176,855
2009	Norm Duke	199,130
2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	152,670
2011	Mika Koivuniemi	333,040
2012	Sean Rash	140,250
2013	Sean Rash	248,317
2014	Jason Belmonte	163,778
2015	Jason Belmonte	178,542
2016	E. J. Tackett	168,290
2017	Jason Belmonte	238,912
2018	Anthony Simonsen	115,975
2019	Jason Belmonte	285,290
2020	Jason Belmonte	293,050
2021	Kyle Troup	496,900

World Chess Champions, 1886-2022

Source: U.S. Chess Federation, International Chess Federation (FIDE)

Official world champions since the title was first used.

Years	Champion, country
1886-94	Wilhelm Steinitz, Austria
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Germany
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba

1927-35	Alexander Alekhine, France
1935-37	Max Euwe, Netherlands
1937-46	Alexander Alekhine, France[1]
1948-57	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1957-58	Vassily Smyslov, USSR
1958-59	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1960-61	Mikhail Tal, USSR
1961-63	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1963-69	Tigran Petrosian, USSR
1969-72	Boris Spassky, USSR
1972-75	Bobby Fischer, U.S.[2]
1975-85	Anatoly Karpov, USSR
1985-2000	Garry Kasparov, USSR/Russia[3,4]
1993-99	Anatoly Karpov, Russia (FIDE)[3]
1999-2000	Alexander Khalifman, Russia (FIDE)
2000-02	Viswanathan Anand, India (FIDE)
2000-06	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia (classical)[4]
2002-04	Ruslan Ponomariov, Ukraine (FIDE)
2004-05	Rustam Kasimdzhanov, Uzbekistan (FIDE)
2005-06	Veselin Topalov, Bulgaria (FIDE)[5]
2006-07	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia[5]
2007-13	Viswanathan Anand, India
2013-22	Magnus Carlsen, Norway

(1) After Alekhine died in 1946, the title was vacant until 1948, when Botvinnik won the first world championship event sanctioned by FIDE. (2) Defaulted championship after refusing to accept FIDE rules for a championship match, Apr. 1975. (3) Kasparov broke with FIDE, Feb. 26, 1993. FIDE stripped Kasparov of his FIDE title Mar. 23. Kasparov defeated Nigel Short (UK) in a world championship match played Sept.-Oct. 1993 under the auspices of the Professional Chess Association (PCA), a new organization the two founded. FIDE held a championship match between Anatoly Karpov (Russia) and Jan Timman (Netherlands), which Karpov won in Nov. 1993. The PCA folded in 1995, but Kasparov was still considered the “classical” world champion. (That is, he defended his title against challengers; FIDE matches are arranged differently.) (4) In Nov. 2000, Kramnik defeated Kasparov for the classical world championship title. (5) Kramnik, the classical world champion since 2000, unified the chess titles by defeating Topalov on Oct. 13, 2006, at a world championship match.

Alpine Skiing Men’s World Cup Champions, 1967-2022

Year	Champion, country
1967	Jean Claude Killy, France
1968	Jean Claude Killy, France
1969	Karl Schranz, Austria
1970	Karl Schranz, Austria
1971	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1973	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1974	Piero Gros, Italy
1975	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1976	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1977	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1978	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1979	Peter Luescher, Switzerland
1980	Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1982	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1983	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1984	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1985	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1986	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1987	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1989	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1990	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1991	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1992	Paul Accola, Switzerland
1993	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1994	Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway
1995	Alberto Tomba, Italy
1996	Lasse Kjus, Norway
1997	Luc Alphand, France
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria
1999	Lasse Kjus, Norway

2000	Hermann Maier, Austria
2001	Hermann Maier, Austria
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2003	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2004	Hermann Maier, Austria
2005	Bode Miller, U.S.
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria
2007	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2008	Bode Miller, U.S.
2009	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland
2011	Ivica Kostelic, Croatia
2012	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2013	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2014	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2015	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2016	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2017	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2018	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2019	Marcel Hirscher, Austria
2020	Aleksander Aamodt Kilde, Norway
2021	Alexis Pinturault, France
2022	Marco Odermatt, Switzerland

Alpine Skiing Women’s World Cup Champions, 1967-2022

Year	Champion, country
1967	Nancy Greene, Canada
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada
1969	Gertrud Gabl, Austria
1970	Michèle Jacot, France
1971	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1972	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1973	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1974	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1975	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany

1977	Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland
1978	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1979	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland
1982	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1983	Tamara McKinney, U.S.
1984	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1985	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1986	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1987	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1988	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1989	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1990	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1991	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1993	Anita Wachter, Austria
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1995	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1996	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1997	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria
2000	Renate Goetschl, Austria
2001	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2002	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria
2003	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2004	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2005	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2007	Nicole Hosp, Austria
2008	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2009	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2010	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2011	Maria Höfl-Riesch, Germany
2012	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2013	Tina Maze, Slovenia

2014	Anna Fenninger, Austria
2015	Anna Fenninger, Austria
2016	Lara Gut, Switzerland
2017	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2018	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2019	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.
2020	Federica Brignone, Italy
2021	Petra Vlhova, Slovakia
2022	Mikaela Shiffrin, U.S.

U.S. and World Figure Skating Championships, 1955-2022

U.S. Champions

Year	Men's winner	Women's winner
1955	Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright
1956	Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright
1957	David Jenkins	Carol Heiss
1958	David Jenkins	Carol Heiss
1959	David Jenkins	Carol Heiss
1960	David Jenkins	Carol Heiss
1961	Bradley Lord	Laurence Owen
1962	Monty Hoyt	Barbara Roles Pursley
1963	Tommy Litz	Lorraine Hanlon
1964	Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming
1965	Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming
1966	Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming
1967	Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming
1968	Tim Wood	Peggy Fleming
1969	Tim Wood	Janet Lynn
1970	Tim Wood	Janet Lynn
1971	John Misha Petkevich	Janet Lynn
1972	Ken Shelley	Janet Lynn
1973	Gordon McKellen Jr.	Janet Lynn
1974	Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill
1975	Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill
1976	Terry Kubicka	Dorothy Hamill
1977	Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne

1978	Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne
1979	Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne
1980	Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne
1981	Scott Hamilton	Elaine Zayak
1982	Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners
1983	Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners
1984	Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners
1985	Brian Boitano	Tiffany Chin
1986	Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas
1987	Brian Boitano	Jill Trenary
1988	Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas
1989	Christopher Bowman	Jill Trenary
1990	Todd Eldredge	Jill Trenary
1991	Todd Eldredge	Tonya Harding
1992	Christopher Bowman	Kristi Yamaguchi
1993	Scott Davis	Nancy Kerrigan
1994	Scott Davis	Vacant[2]
1995	Todd Eldredge	Nicole Bobek
1996	Rudy Galindo	Michelle Kwan
1997	Todd Eldredge	Tara Lipinski
1998	Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan
1999	Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan
2000	Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan
2001	Timothy Goebel	Michelle Kwan
2002	Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan
2003	Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan
2004	Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan
2005	Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan
2006	Johnny Weir	Sasha Cohen
2007	Evan Lysacek	Kimmie Meissner
2008	Evan Lysacek	Mirai Nagasu
2009	Jeremy Abbott	Alissa Czisny
2010	Jeremy Abbott	Rachael Flatt
2011	Ryan Bradley	Alissa Czisny
2012	Jeremy Abbott	Ashley Wagner
2013	Max Aaron	Ashley Wagner
2014	Jeremy Abbott	Gracie Gold

2015	Jason Brown	Ashley Wagner
2016	Adam Rippon	Gracie Gold
2017	Nathan Chen	Karen Chen
2018	Nathan Chen	Bradie Tennell
2019	Nathan Chen	Alysa Liu
2020[3]	Nathan Chen	Alysa Liu
2021	Nathan Chen	Bradie Tennell
2022	Nathan Chen	Mariah Bell

World Champions

Year	Men's winner, country	Women's winner, country
1955	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.
1956	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
1957	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
1958	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
1959	David Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
1960	Alain Giletti, France	Carol Heiss, U.S.
1961	No competition[1]	No competition[1]
1962	Don Jackson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1963	Don McPherson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer, W. Germany	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1965	Alain Calmat, France	Petra Burka, Canada
1966	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
1967	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
1968	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
1969	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
1970	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
1971	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
1972	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria

1973	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Karen Magnussen, Canada
1974	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Christine Errath, E. Germany
1975	Sergei Volkov, USSR	Dianne de Leeuw, Neth.
1976	John Curry, UK	Dorothy Hamill, U.S.
1977	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
1978	Charles Tickner, U.S.	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1979	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
1980	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1981	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Denise Biellmann, Switzerland
1982	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Elaine Zayak, U.S.
1983	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Rosalynn Sumners, U.S.
1984	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1985	Aleksandr Fadeev, USSR	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1986	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Debi Thomas, U.S.
1987	Brian Orser, Canada	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1988	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1989	Kurt Browning, Canada	Midori Ito, Japan
1990	Kurt Browning, Canada	Jill Trenary, U.S.
1991	Kurt Browning, Canada	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
1992	Viktor Petrenko, Ukraine	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
1993	Kurt Browning, Canada	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
1994	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Yuka Sato, Japan
1995	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Chen Lu, China
1996	Todd Eldredge, U.S.	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
1997	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Tara Lipinski, U.S.
1998	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
1999	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Maria Butyrskaya, Russia
2000	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
2001	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.

2002	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
2003	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
2004	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
2005	Stéphane Lambiel, Switzerland	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
2006	Stéphane Lambiel, Switzerland	Kimmie Meissner, U.S.
2007	Brian Joubert, France	Miki Ando, Japan
2008	Jeffrey Buttle, Canada	Mao Asada, Japan
2009	Evan Lysacek, U.S.	Yuna Kim, South Korea
2010	Daisuke Takahashi, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan
2011	Patrick Chan, Canada	Miki Ando, Japan
2012	Patrick Chan, Canada	Carolina Kostner, Italy
2013	Patrick Chan, Canada	Yuna Kim, South Korea
2014	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan
2015	Javier Fernández, Spain	Elizaveta Tuktamysheva, Russia
2016	Javier Fernández, Spain	Evgenia Medvedeva, Russia
2017	Yuzuru Hanyu, Japan	Evgenia Medvedeva, Russia
2018	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Kaetlyn Osmond, Canada
2019	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Alina Zagitova, Russia
2020[3]	No champion	No champion
2021	Nathan Chen, U.S.	Anna Shcherbakova, Russia
2022	Shoma Uno, Japan	Kaori Sakamoto, Japan

(1) Competition canceled after 18-member U.S. team died in plane crash en route. (2) Tonya Harding was stripped of the title for her involvement in an attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan. (3) World championships canceled due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Tour de France Winners, 1903-2022

The Tour de France was first held in 1903. Sixty cyclists began the 1,509-mi (2,428-km) race at Montgeron, a suburb of Paris, and 21 cyclists finished the six-stage race 17 days later in Paris. The race route changes every year. Race not held, 1915-18, 1940-46.

Year	Winner, country
1903	Maurice Garin, France
1904	Henri Cornet, France
1905	Louis Trousselier, France
1906	René Pottier, France
1907	Lucien Petit-Breton, France
1908	Lucien Petit-Breton, France
1909	François Faber, Luxembourg
1910	Octave Lapize, France
1911	Gustave Garrigou, France
1912	Odile Defraye, Belgium
1913	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1914	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1919	Firmin Lambot, Belgium
1920	Philippe Thys, Belgium
1921	Léon Scieur, Belgium
1922	Firmin Lambot, Belgium
1923	Henri Pélissier, France
1924	Ottavio Bottecchia, Italy
1925	Ottavio Bottecchia, Italy
1926	Lucien Buysse, Belgium
1927	Nicolas Frantz, Luxembourg
1928	Nicolas Frantz, Luxembourg
1929	Maurice Dewaele, Belgium
1930	André Leducq, France
1931	Antonin Magne, France
1932	André Leducq, France
1933	Georges Speicher, France
1934	Antonin Magne, France
1935	Romain Maes, Belgium
1936	Sylvère Maes, Belgium
1937	Roger Lapépie, France
1938	Gino Bartali, Italy
1939	Sylvère Maes, Belgium
1947	Jean Robic, France
1948	Gino Bartali, Italy
1949	Fausto Coppi, Italy

1950	Ferdi Kübler, Switzerland
1951	Hugo Koblet, Switzerland
1952	Fausto Coppi, Italy
1953	Louison Bobet, France
1954	Louison Bobet, France
1955	Louison Bobet, France
1956	Roger Walkowiak, France
1957	Jacques Anquetil, France
1958	Charly Gaul, Luxembourg
1959	Federico Bahamontes, Spain
1960	Gastone Nencini, Italy
1961	Jacques Anquetil, France
1962	Jacques Anquetil, France
1963	Jacques Anquetil, France
1964	Jacques Anquetil, France
1965	Felice Gimondi, Italy
1966	Lucien Aimar, France
1967	Roger Pingeon, France
1968	Jan Janssen, Netherlands
1969	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1970	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1971	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1972	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1973	Luis Ocaña, Spain
1974	Eddy Merckx, Belgium
1975	Bernard Thévenet, France
1976	Lucien Van Impe, Belgium
1977	Bernard Thévenet, France
1978	Bernard Hinault, France
1979	Bernard Hinault, France
1980	Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands
1981	Bernard Hinault, France
1982	Bernard Hinault, France
1983	Laurent Fignon, France
1984	Laurent Fignon, France
1985	Bernard Hinault, France
1986	Greg LeMond, U.S.

1987	Stephen Roche, Ireland
1988	Pedro Delgado, Spain
1989	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1990	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1991	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1992	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1993	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1994	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1995	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1996	Bjarne Riis, Denmark
1997	Jan Ullrich, Germany
1998	Marco Pantani, Italy
1999	Vacant[1]
2000	Vacant[1]
2001	Vacant[1]
2002	Vacant[1]
2003	Vacant[1]
2004	Vacant[1]
2005	Vacant[1]
2006	Óscar Pereiro, Spain[2]
2007	Alberto Contador, Spain
2008	Carlos Sastre, Spain
2009	Alberto Contador, Spain
2010	Andy Schleck, Luxembourg[3]
2011	Cadel Evans, Australia
2012	Bradley Wiggins, UK
2013	Chris Froome, UK
2014	Vincenzo Nibali, Italy
2015	Chris Froome, UK
2016	Chris Froome, UK
2017	Chris Froome, UK
2018	Geraint Thomas, UK
2019	Egan Bernal, Colombia
2020	Tadej Pogacar, Slovenia
2021	Tadej Pogacar, Slovenia
2022	Jonas Vingegaard, Denmark

(1) Lance Armstrong, U.S., was stripped of his seven Tour titles Oct. 22, 2012;

Armstrong had dropped his fight against doping charges Aug. 23, 2012. (2) Floyd Landis, U.S., was stripped of the 2006 title, Sept. 20, 2007, for doping. Landis lost a final appeal of the ruling June 30, 2008. (3) Alberto Contador, Spain, was stripped of the 2010 title, Feb. 6, 2012, for doping.

Swimming World Records

Long course (50-m pools only) records, as of Oct. 2022; * = record confirmation pending. All times in minutes:seconds.

Men's Records

Freestyle

Distance	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	**0:20.91**	César Cielo Filho	Brazil	São Paulo, Brazil	Dec. 18, 2009
100 meters	**0:46.86**	David Popovici	Romania	Rome, Italy	Aug. 13, 2022
200 meters	**1:42.00**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
400 meters	**3:40.07**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	**7:32.12**	Zhang Lin	China	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
1,500 meters	**14:31.02**	Sun Yang	China	London, England, UK	Aug. 4, 2012

Backstroke

50 meters	**0:23.71**	Hunter Armstrong	U.S.	Greensboro, NC, U.S.	Apr. 28, 2022
100 meters	**0:51.60**	Thomas Ceccon	Italy	Budapest, Hungary	June 20, 2022
200 meters	**1:51.92**	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	**0:25.95**	Adam Peaty	UK	Budapest, Hungary	July 25, 2017
100 meters	**0:56.88**	Adam Peaty	UK	Gwangju, South Korea	July 21, 2019
200 meters	**2:05.95**	Zac Stubblety-Cook	Australia	Adelaide, Australia	May 19, 2022

Butterfly

50 meters	**0:22.27**	Andriy Govorov	Ukraine	Rome, Italy	July 1, 2018
100 meters	**0:49.45**	Caeleb Dressel	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	July 31, 2021
200 meters	**1:50.34**	Kristof Milak	Hungary	Budapest, Hungary	June 21, 2022
Individual medley					
200 meters	**1:54.00**	Ryan Lochte	U.S.	Shanghai, China	July 28, 2011
400 meters	**4:03.84**	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008
Freestyle relay					
400 m (4×100)	**3:08.24**	Phelps, Weber-Gale, Jones, Lezak	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 11, 2008
800 m (4×200)	**6:58.55**	Phelps, Berens, Walters, Lochte	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009
Medley relay					
400 m (4×100)	**3:26.78**	Andrew, Murphy, Dressel, Apple	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 1, 2021

Women’s Records

Freestyle					
Distance	**Record**	**Holder**	**Nationality**	**Location**	**Date**
50 meters	**0:23.67**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Budapest, Hungary	July 29, 2017
100 meters	**0:51.71**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Budapest, Hungary	July 23, 2017
200 meters	**1:52.98**	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
400 meters	**3:56.40**	Ariarne Titmus	Australia	Adelaide, Australia	May 22, 2022
800 meters	**8:04.79**	Katie Ledecky	U.S.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 12, 2016
1,500 meters	**15:20.48**	Katie Ledecky	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN	May 16, 2018

Backstroke					
50 meters	**0:26.98**	Liu Xiang	China	Jakarta, Indonesia	Aug. 21, 2018
100 meters	**0:57.45**	Kaylee McKeown	Australia	Adelaide, Australia	June 13, 2021
200 meters	**2:03.35**	Regan Smith	U.S.	Gwangju, South Korea	July 26, 2019
Breaststroke					
50 meters	**0:29.30**	Benedetta Pilato	Italy	Budapest, Hungary	May 22, 2021
100 meters	**1:04.13**	Lilly King	U.S.	Budapest, Hungary	July 25, 2017
200 meters	**2:18.95**	Tatjana Schoenmaker	Russia	Tokyo, Japan	July 30, 2021
Butterfly					
50 meters	**0:24.43**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Boras, Sweden	July 5, 2014
100 meters	**0:55.48**	Sarah Sjöström	Sweden	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 7, 2016
200 meters	**2:01.81**	Liu Zige	China	Jinan, China	Oct. 21, 2009
Individual medley					
200 meters	**2:06.12**	Katinka Hosszú	Hungary	Kazan, Russia	Aug. 3, 2015
400 meters	**4:26.36**	Katinka Hosszú	Hungary	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 6, 2016
Freestyle relay					
400 m (4×100)	**3:29.69**	McKeon, C. Campbell, Harris, B. Campbell	Australia	Tokyo, Japan	July 25, 2021
800 m (4×200)	**7:39.29***	Titmus, Wilson, O'Callaghan, Melverton	Australia	Birmingham, England, UK	July 31, 2022
Medley relay					
400 m (4×100)	**3:50.40**	Smith, King, Dahlia, Manuel	U.S.	Gwangju, South Korea	July 28, 2019

World Track and Field Outdoor Records

The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), the world body of track and field, recognizes only records in metric distances, except for the mile. As of Oct. 2022. * = record confirmation pending.

Men's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
100 meters	**9.58 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Berlin, Germany	Aug. 16, 2009
200 meters	**19.19 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Berlin, Germany	Aug. 20, 2009
400 meters	**43.03 s.**	Wayde Van Niekerk	South Africa	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aug. 14, 2016
800 meters	**1 min., 40.91 s.**	David Rudisha	Kenya	London, England, UK	Aug. 9, 2012
1,000 meters	**2 min., 11.96 s.**	Noah Ngeny	Kenya	Rieti, Italy	Sept. 5, 1999
1,500 meters	**3 min., 26.00 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Rome, Italy	July 14, 1998
1 mile	**3 min., 43.13 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Rome, Italy	July 7, 1999
2,000 meters	**4 min., 44.79 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Berlin, Germany	Sept. 7, 1999
3,000 meters	**7 min., 20.67 s.**	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Rieti, Italy	Sept. 1, 1996
3,000-meter stpl.	**7 min., 53.63 s.**	Saif Saaeed Shaheen	Qatar	Brussels, Belgium	Sept. 3, 2004
5,000 meters	**12 min., 35.36 s.**	Joshua Cheptegei	Uganda	Monaco	Aug. 14, 2020
10,000 meters	**26 min., 11.00 s.**	Joshua Cheptegei	Uganda	Valencia, Spain	Oct. 7, 2020
20,000 meters	**56 min., 26.00 s.**	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	Ostrava, Czech Rep.	June 27, 2007
25,000 meters	**1 hr., 12 min., 25.4 s.**	Moses Mosop	Kenya	Eugene, OR	June 3, 2011

Marathon[1]	**2 hr., 1 min., 9 s.***	Eliud Kipchoge	Kenya	Berlin, Germany	Sept. 25, 2022
110-meter hurdles	**12.80 s.**	Aries Merritt	U.S.	Brussels, Belgium.	Sept. 7, 2012
400-meter hurdles	**45.94 s.**	Karsten Warholm	Norway	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 3, 2021
400 m (4×100)	**36.84 s.**	Carter, Frater, Blake, Bolt	Jamaica	London, England, UK	Aug. 11, 2012
800 m (4×200)	**1 min., 18.63 s.**	Ashmeade, Weir, Brown, Blake	Jamaica	Nassau, The Bahamas	May 24, 2014
1,600 m (4×400)	**2 min., 54.29 s.**	Valmon, Watts, Reynolds, Johnson	U.S.	Stuttgart, Germany	Aug. 22, 1993
3,200 m (4×800)	**7 min., 2.43 s.**	Mutua, Yiampoy, Kombich, Bungei	Kenya	Brussels, Belgium	Aug. 25, 2006

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
High jump	**2.45 m** (8' ½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	Salamanca, Spain	July 27, 1993
Long jump	**8.95 m** (29' 4 ½")	Mike Powell	U.S.	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 30, 1991
Triple jump	**18.29 m** (60' ¼")	Jonathan Edwards	UK	Gothenburg, Sweden	Aug. 7, 1995
Pole vault	**6.21 m** (20' 4 ½")	Armand Duplantis	Sweden	Eugene, OR	July 24, 2022
Discus	**74.08 m** (243' 0")	Jürgen Schult	E. Germany	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany	June 6, 1986
Hammer	**86.74 m** (284' 7")	Yuriy Sedykh	USSR	Stuttgart, W. Germany	Aug. 30, 1986
Javelin	**98.48 m** (323' 1")	Jan Zelezný	Czech Rep.	Jena, W. Germany	May 25, 1996
Shot put	**23.37 m**	Ryan	U.S.	Eugene, OR	June 18,

	(76' 8")	Crouser			2021
Decathlon	**9,126 pts.**	Kevin Mayer	France	Talence, France	Sept. 16, 2018

(1) Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya, ran a marathon in 1:59:40.2 in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 12, 2019, but the run was ineligible for record consideration per IAAF guidelines.

Women's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
100 meters	**10.49 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN	July 16, 1988
200 meters	**21.34 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Seoul, S. Korea	Sept. 29, 1988
400 meters	**47.60 s.**	Marita Koch	E. Germany	Canberra, Australia	Oct. 6, 1985
800 meters	**1 min., 53.28 s.**	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	Munich, W. Germany	July 26, 1983
1,000 meters	**2 min., 28.98 s.**	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Brussels, Belgium	Aug. 23, 1996
1,500 meters	**3 min., 50.07 s.**	Genzebe Dibaba	Ethiopia	Monaco	July 17, 2015
1 mile	**4 min., 12.33 s.**	Sifan Hassan	Netherlands	Monaco	July 12, 2019
2,000 meters	**5 min., 21.56 s.**	Francine Niyonsaba	Burundi	Zagreb, Croatia	Sept. 14, 2021
3,000 meters	**8 min., 6.11 s.**	Wang Junxia	China	Beijing, China	Sept. 13, 1993
3,000-meter stpl.	**8 min., 44.32 s.**	Beatrice Chepkoech	Kenya	Monaco	July 20, 2018
5,000 meters	**14 min.,**	Letesenbet Gidey	Ethiopia	Valencia, Spain	Oct. 7, 2020

	6.62 s.				
10,000 meters	**29 min., 1.03 s.**	Letesenbet Gidey	Ethiopia	Hengelo, Netherlands	June 8, 2021
20,000 meters	**1 hr., 5 min., 26.6 s.**	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	Borgholzhausen, Germany	Sept. 3, 2000
Marathon	**2 hr., 14 min., 4 s.**	Brigid Kosgei	Kenya	Chicago, IL	Oct. 13, 2019
100-meter hurdles	**12.12 s.**	Tobi Amusan	Nigeria	Eugene, OR	July 24, 2022
400-meter hurdles	**50.68 s.**	Sydney McLaughlin	U.S.	Eugene, OR	July 22, 2022
400 m (4×100)	**40.82 s.**	Madison, Felix, Knight, Jeter	U.S.	London, England, UK	Aug. 10, 2012
800 m (4×200)	**1 min., 27.46 s.**	Jenkins, Colander, Perry, Jones	U.S.	Philadelphia, PA	Apr. 29, 2000
1,600 m (4×400)	**3 min., 15.17 s.**	Ledovskaya, Nazarova, Pinigina, Bryzgina	USSR	Seoul, S. Korea	Oct. 1, 1988
3,200 m (4×800)	**7 min., 50.17 s.**	Olizarenko, Gurina, Borisova, Podyalovskaya	USSR	Moscow, Russia	Aug. 5, 1984

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
High jump	**2.09 m** (6' 10 ¼")	Stefka Kostadinova	Bulgaria	Rome, Italy	Aug. 30, 1987
Long jump	**7.52 m** (24' 8 ¼")	Galina Chistyakova	USSR	Leningrad, Russia	June 11, 1988
Triple jump	**15.74 m**	Yulimar Rojas	Venezuela	Belgrade, Serbia	Mar. 20,

	(51' 7 ¾")				2022
Pole vault	**5.06 m** (16' 7 ¾")	Yelena Isinbayeva	Russia	Zürich, Switzerland	Aug. 28, 2009
Discus	**76.80 m** (252' 0")	Gabriele Reinsch	E. Germany	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany	July 9, 1988
Hammer	**82.98 m** (272' 3")	Anita Wlodarczyk	Poland	Warsaw, Poland	Aug. 28, 2016
Javelin	**72.28 m** (237' 1 ¾")	Barbora Spotáková	Czech Rep.	Stuttgart, Germany	Sept. 13, 2008
Shot put	**22.63 m** (74' 3")	Natalya Lisovskaya	USSR	Moscow, Russia	June 7, 1987
Heptathlon	**7,291 pts.**	Jackie Joyner-Kersee	U.S.	Seoul, S. Korea	Sept. 24, 1988

Westminster Kennel Club Best-In-Show Dogs, 1985-2022

Year	Best-in-Show winner, breed
1985	Braeburn’s Close Encounter, Scottish Terrier
1986	Marjetta National Acclaim, Pointer
1987	Covy Tucker Hill’s Manhattan, German Shepherd Dog
1988	Great Elms Prince Charming II, Pomeranian
1989	Royal Tudor’s Wild As The Wind, Doberman Pinscher
1990	Wendessa Crown Prince, Pekingese
1991	Whisperwind On A Carousel, Poodle (Standard)
1992	Registry’s Lonesome Dove, Fox Terrier (Wire)
1993	Salilyn’s Condor, Spaniel (English Springer)
1994	Chidley Willum The Conqueror, Norwich Terrier
1995	Gaelforce Post Script, Scottish Terrier
1996	Clussexx Country Sunrise, Spaniel (Clumber)
1997	Parsifal Di Casa Netzer, Standard Schnauzer
1998	Fairewood Frolic, Norwich Terrier
1999	Loteki Supernatural Being, Papillon
2000	Salilyn ’N Erin’s Shameless, Spaniel (English Springer)

2001	Special Times Just Right, Bichon Frise
2002	Surrey Spice Girl, Poodle (Miniature)
2003	Torums Scarf Michael, Kerry Blue Terrier
2004	Darbydale’s All Rise Pouch Cove, Newfoundland
2005	Kan-Point’s VJK Autumn Roses, Pointer (German Shorthaired)
2006	Rocky Top’s Sundance Kid, Bull Terrier (Colored)
2007	Felicity’s Diamond Jim, Spaniel (English Springer)
2008	K-Run’s Park Me In First, Beagle (15 Inch)
2009	Clussexx Three D Grinchy Glee, Spaniel (Sussex)
2010	Roundtown Mercedes Of Maryscot, Scottish Terrier
2011	Foxcliffe Hickory Wind, Scottish Deerhound
2012	Palacegarden Malachy, Pekingese
2013	Banana Joe V Tani Kazari, Affenpinscher
2014	Afterall Painting The Sky, Fox Terrier (Wire)
2015	Tashtins Lookin For Trouble, Beagle (15 Inch)
2016	Vjk-Myst Garbonita’s California Journey, Pointer (German Shorthaired)
2017	Lockenhaus’ Rumor Has It V Kenlyn, German Shepherd Dog
2018	Belle Creek’s All I Care About Is Love, Bichon Frise
2019	Kingarthur Van Foliny Home, Fox Terrier (Wire)
2020	Stone Run Afternoon Tea, Poodle (Standard)
2021	Pequest Wasabi, Pekingese
2022	Flessner’s Toot My Own Horn, Bloodhound

World Marathon Majors Winners, 2006-21

Marathoners are awarded points relative to their finish in each race in the series; number of races and time period encompassed by each series varies.

Series	Men’s winner, country	Women’s winner, country
I: 2006-07	Robert K. Cheruiyot, Kenya	Gete Wami, Ethiopia
II: 2007-08	Martin Lel, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany
III: 2008-09	Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany
IV: 2009-10	Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya	Irina Mikitenko, Germany*
V: 2010-11	Emmanuel Mutai, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*

VI: 2011-12	Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
VII: 2012-13	Tsegaye Kebede, Ethiopia	Priscah Jeptoo, Kenya
VIII: 2013-14	Wilson Kipsang, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*
IX: 2015-16	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
X: 2016-17	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya*
XI: 2017-18	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Mary Keitany, Kenya
XII: 2018-19	Eliud Kipchoge, Kenya	Brigid Kosgei, Kenya
XIII: 2019-21	Albert Korir, Kenya	Peres Jepchirchir, Kenya; Joyciline Jepkosgei, Kenya

* = Winner adjusted following doping disqualifications.

Boston Marathon Winners, 1972-2022

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record. The 2020 race was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Olavi Suomalainen, Finland	2:15:39	**1972**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:10:26
Jon Anderson, U.S.	2:16:03	**1973**	Jacqueline Hansen, U.S.	3:05:59
Neil Cusack, Ireland	2:13:39	**1974**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:47:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:55	**1975**	Liane Winter, West Germany	2:42:24
Jack Fultz, U.S.	2:20:19	**1976**	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:47:10
Jerome Drayton, Canada	2:14:46	**1977**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:48:33
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:13	**1978**	Gayle S. Barron, U.S.	2:44:52
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:27	**1979**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:35:15
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:11	**1980**	Jacqueline Gareau, Canada	2:34:28
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:09:26	**1981**	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:26:46
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:52	**1982**	Charlotte Teske, West Germany	2:29:33

Greg Meyer, U.S.	2:09:00	**1983**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:22:43
Geoff Smith, England, UK	2:10:34	**1984**	Lorraine Moller, New Zealand	2:29:28
Geoff Smith, England, UK	2:14:05	**1985**	Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, U.S.	2:34:06
Robert de Castella, Australia	2:07:51	**1986**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:55
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:11:50	**1987**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:21
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:43	**1988**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:24:30
Abebe Mekonnen, Ethiopia	2:09:06	**1989**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:33
Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:08:19	**1990**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:24
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:06	**1991**	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:24:18
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:14	**1992**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:23:43
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:33	**1993**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:25:27
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:07:15	**1994**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:21:45
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:22	**1995**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:25:11
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:09:15	**1996**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:27:12
Lameck Aguta, Kenya	2:10:34	**1997**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:23
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:07:34	**1998**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:21
Joseh Chebet, Kenya	2:09:52	**1999**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:25
Elijah Lagat, Kenya	2:09:47	**2000**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:26:11
Lee Bong-ju, South Korea	2:09:43	**2001**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:23:53

Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:09:02	**2002**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:20:43
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:10:11	**2003**	Svetlana Zakharova, Russia	2:25:20
Timothy Cherigat, Kenya	2:10:37	**2004**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:24:27
Hailu Negussie, Ethiopia	2:11:45	**2005**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:25:13
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:14	**2006**	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:23:38
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:14:13	**2007**	Lidiya Grigoryeva, Russia	2:29:18
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:46	**2008**	Dire Tune, Ethiopia	2:25:25
Deriba Merga, Ethiopia	2:08:42	**2009**	Salina Kosgei, Kenya	2:32:16
Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:05:52	**2010**	Teyba Erkesso, Ethiopia	2:26:11
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:03:02*	**2011**	Caroline Kilel, Kenya	2:22:36
Wesley Korir, Kenya	2:12:40	**2012**	Sharon Cherop, Kenya	2:31:50
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:10:22	**2013**	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:26:25
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:08:37	**2014**	Buzunesh Deba, Ethiopia[1]	2:19:59*
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:09:17	**2015**	Caroline Rotich, Kenya	2:24:55
Lemi Berhanu Hayle, Ethiopia	2:12:45	**2016**	Atsede Baysa, Ethiopia	2:29:19
Geoffrey Kirui, Kenya	2:09:37	**2017**	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:21:52
Yuki Kawauchi, Japan	2:15:58	**2018**	Desiree Linden, U.S.	2:39:54
Lawrence	2:07:57	**2019**	Worknesh	2:23:31

Cherono, Kenya			Degefa, Ethiopia	
Benson Kipruto, Kenya	2:09:51	**2021**	Diana Kipyokei, Kenya	2:24:45
Evans Chebet, Kenya	2:06:51	**2022**	Peres Jepchirchir, Kenya	2:21:01

(1) Kenya's Rita Jeptoo was stripped of the victory in Dec. 2016 due to doping.

New York City Marathon Winners, 1970-2022

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record. Race not held, 2012, 2020.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gary Muhrcke, U.S.	2:31:38	**1970**	No finisher	—
Norman Higgins, U.S.	2:22:54	**1971**	Beth Bonner, U.S.	2:55:22
Sheldon Karlin, U.S.	2:27:52	**1972**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:08:41
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:25	**1973**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	2:57:07
Norbert Sander, U.S.	2:26:30	**1974**	Katherine Switzer, U.S.	3:07:29
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:27	**1975**	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:46:14
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:10	**1976**	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:39:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:28	**1977**	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:43:10
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:12	**1978**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:32:30
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:42	**1979**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:33
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:41	**1980**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:25:42
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:13	**1981**	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:25:29
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:29	**1982**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:14

Rod Dixon, New Zealand	2:08:59	**1983**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:00
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:14:53	**1984**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:29:30
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:11:34	**1985**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:34
Gianni Poli, Italy	2:11:06	**1986**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:06
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:01	**1987**	Priscilla Welch, England, UK	2:30:17
Steve Jones, Wales, UK	2:08:20	**1988**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:07
Juma Ikangaa, Tanzania	2:08:01	**1989**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:25:30
Douglas Wakiihuri, Kenya	2:12:39	**1990**	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:30:45
Salvador García, Mexico	2:09:28	**1991**	Liz McColgan, Scotland, UK	2:27:32
Willie Mtolo, South Africa	2:09:29	**1992**	Lisa Ondieki, Australia	2:24:40
Andres Espinosa, Mexico	2:10:04	**1993**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:26:24
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:21	**1994**	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:27:37
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:00	**1995**	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:28:06
Giacomo Leone, Italy	2:09:54	**1996**	Anuta Catuna, Romania	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:12	**1997**	F. Rochat-Moser, Switzerland	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:45	**1998**	Franca Fiacconi, Italy	2:25:17
Joseph Chebet, Kenya	2:09:14	**1999**	Adriana Fernandez, Mexico	2:25:06
Abdelkader El Mouaziz, Morocco	2:10:09	**2000**	Ludmila Petrova, Russia	2:25:45
Tesfaye Jifar, Ethiopia	2:07:43	**2001**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:24:21

Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:08:07	**2002**	Joyce Chepchumba, Kenya	2:25:56
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:10:30	**2003**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:22:31*
Hendrik Ramaala, South Africa	2:09:28	**2004**	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:10
Paul Tergat, Kenya	2:09:30	**2005**	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:24:41
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:09:58	**2006**	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:25:05
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:09:04	**2007**	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:09
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:08:43	**2008**	Paula Radcliffe, England, UK	2:23:56
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:09:15	**2009**	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	2:28:52
Gebre Gebremariam, Ethiopia	2:08:14	**2010**	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:28:20
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:05:06*	**2011**	Firehiwot Dado, Ethiopia	2:23:15
Geoffrey Mutai, Kenya	2:08:24	**2013**	Priscah Jeptoo, Kenya	2:25:07
Wilson Kipsang, Kenya	2:10:59	**2014**	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:25:07
Stanley Biwott, Kenya	2:10:34	**2015**	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:24:25
Ghirmay Ghebreslassie, Eritrea	2:07:51	**2016**	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:24.26
Geoffrey Kamworor, Kenya	2:10:53	**2017**	Shalane Flanagan, U.S.	2:26:53
Lelisa Desisa, Ethiopia	2:05:59	**2018**	Mary Keitany, Kenya	2:22:48
Geoffrey Kamworor, Kenya	2:08:13	**2019**	Joyciline Jepkosgei, Kenya	2:22:38
Albert Korir,	2:08:22	**2021**	Peres Jepchirchir,	2:22:39

Kenya			Kenya	
Evans Chebet, Kenya	2:08:41	**2022**	Sharon Lokedi, Kenya	2:23:23

Ironman Triathlon World Championships, 1978-2022

A 2.4-mi ocean swim, 112-mi bike ride, and 26.2-mi run in Kailua-Kona, HI. All times in hr.:min.:sec. * = Course record. The 2020 and 2021 events were not held due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gordon Haller, U.S.	11:46:58	**1978**	No finisher	—
Tom Warren, U.S.	11:15:56	**1979**	Lyn Lemaire, U.S.	12:55:00
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:24:33	**1980**	Robin Beck, U.S.	11:21:24
John Howard, U.S.	9:38:29	**1981**	Linda Sweeney, U.S.	12:00:32
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:08:23	**1982**	Julie Leach, U.S.	10:54:08
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:05:57	**1983**	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:43:36
Dave Scott, U.S	8:54:20	**1984**	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:25:13
Scott Tinley, U.S.	8:50:54	**1985**	Joanne Ernst, U.S.	10:25:22
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:28:37	**1986**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:49:14
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:34:13	**1987**	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:35:25
Scott Molina, U.S.	8:31:00	**1988**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:01:01
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:15	**1989**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:00:56
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:28:17	**1990**	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:13:42

Mark Allen, U.S.	8:18:32	**1991**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:07:52
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:08	**1992**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:55:28
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:07:45	**1993**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:58:23
Greg Welch, Australia	8:20:27	**1994**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:20:14
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:20:34	**1995**	Karen Smyers, U.S.	9:16:46
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:04:08	**1996**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:06:49
Thomas Hellriegel, Germany	8:33:01	**1997**	Heather Fuhr, Canada	9:31:43
Peter Reid, Canada	8:24:20	**1998**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:24:16
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:17:17	**1999**	Lori Bowden, U.S.	9:13:02
Peter Reid, Canada	8:21:01	**2000**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:26:16
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:31:18	**2001**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:28:37
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:29:56	**2002**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:07:54
Peter Reid, Canada	8:22:35	**2003**	Lori Bowden, Canada	9:11:55
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:33:29	**2004**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland[1]	9:50:04
Faris al-Sultan, Germany	8:14:17	**2005**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:09:30
Normann	8:11:56	**2006**	Michellie Jones,	9:18:31

Stadler, Germany			Australia	
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:15:34	**2007**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:08:45
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:17:45	**2008**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:06:23
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:20:21	**2009**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:54:02
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:10:37	**2010**	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:58:36
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:03:56	**2011**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:55:08
Pete Jacobs, Australia	8:18:37	**2012**	Leanda Cave, U.S.	9:15:54
Frederik Van Lierde, Belgium	8:12:29	**2013**	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:52:14
Sebastian Kienle, Germany	8:14:18	**2014**	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	9:00:55
Jan Frodeno, Germany	8:14:40	**2015**	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:57:57
Jan Frodeno, Germany	8:06:30	**2016**	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:46:46
Patrick Lange, Germany	8:01:40	**2017**	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:50:47
Patrick Lange, Germany	7:52:39	**2018**	Daniela Ryf, Switzerland	8:26:18*
Jan Frodeno, Germany	7:51:13	**2019**	Anne Haug, Germany	8:40:10
Gustav Iden, Norway	7:40:24*	**2022**	Chelsea Sodaro, U.S.	8:33:46

(1) First-place finisher Nina Kraft, Germany, admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs and was disqualified, Nov. 15, 2004.

Executive Editor: Sarah Janssen
Contributors: Emily Dolbear, Robert Famighetti, Marshall Gerometta, Jacqueline Laks Gorman, Richard Hantula, M. L. Liu, Laurence A. Marschall, William A. McGeveran Jr., Janet M. Olson, John Rosenthal, Stevonnie Ross, Peter J. Schmidtke, Matthew Silverman, George W. Smith IV, Edward A. Thomas, Lori P. Wiesenfeld

Production: Newgen North America
Design and Production, Year in Pictures: Chris Schultz, Skyhorse Publishing
Design, Cover: Takeshi Takahashi
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